

# Cell Transport Review Worksheet

**Match the term with its correct description:**

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Energy                | d. Passive transport |
| b. Facilitated diffusion | e. Active transport  |
| c. Endocytosis           | f. Exocytosis        |

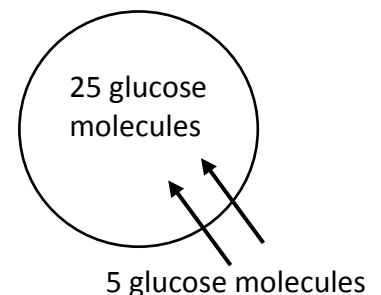
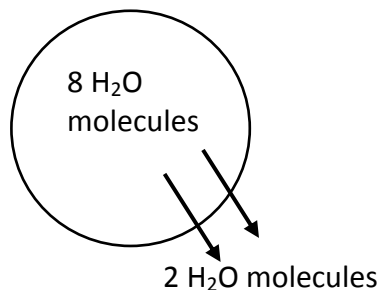
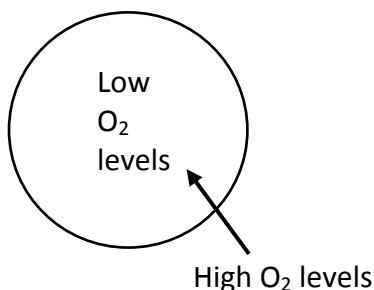
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Is used during active transport but not passive transport
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Process by which a cell takes in material by forming a storage container around it
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Particle movement from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Process by which a cell releases water from a storage container
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A form of passive transport that uses transport proteins
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Particle movement from an area of lower concentration to an area of higher concentration

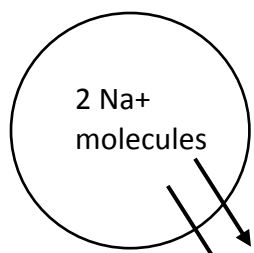
**Match the term with its correct description:**

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| a. Transport protein | e. Osmosis     |
| b. Active transport  | f. Endocytosis |
| c. Diffusion         | g. Exocytosis  |
| d. Passive transport | h. Equilibrium |

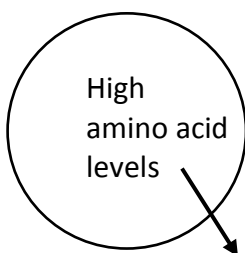
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The diffusion of water through a cell membrane
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The movement of substances through the cell membrane without the use of energy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Used to help substance enter or exit the cell membrane
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. When energy is required to move materials through a cell membrane
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. When the molecules of one substance are spread evenly throughout another substance to become balanced
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A vacuole membrane fuses (becomes a part of) the cell membrane and the contents are released
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The cell membrane forms around another substance, for example, how the amoeba gets its food
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. When molecules move from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration

**Label the diagrams of cells using the following terms:** diffusion, facilitated diffusion, active transport, osmosis, equilibrium. The arrows show the direction of transport. Terms may be used more than once.

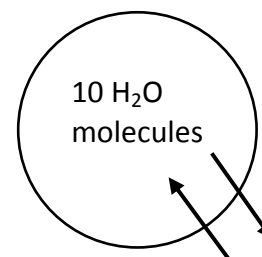




8 Na<sup>+</sup> molecules



Low amino acid levels



10 H<sub>2</sub>O molecules

## Osmosis Review

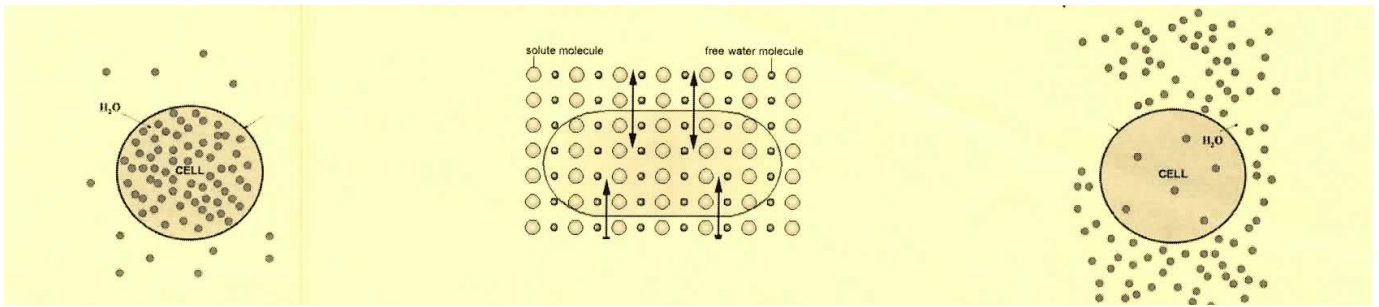
1. Complete the table by checking the correct column for each statement:

Statement	Isotonic Solution	Hypotonic Solution	Hypertonic Solution
Causes a cell to swell			
Doesn't change the shape of a cell			
Causes osmosis			
Causes a cell to shrink			

2. The diagrams below show the concentration of water and salt inside the cell and the concentration of water and salt surrounding the cell. Complete the sentences below by comparing the concentration of the water inside the cell and the concentration outside the cell. Then, draw an arrow(s) on the diagram to show the direction of water movement.

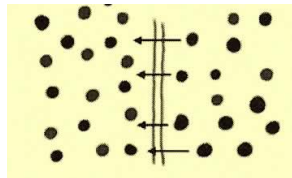
Cell and Environment	Questions
	<p>a. Water will flow _____ (into the cell, out of the cell, in both directions)</p> <p>b. The cell will _____ (shrink, burst, stay the same)</p>
	<p>a. Water will flow _____ (into the cell, out of the cell, in both directions)</p> <p>b. The cell will _____ (shrink, burst, stay the same)</p>
	<p>a. Water will flow _____ (into the cell, out of the cell, in both directions)</p> <p>b. The cell will _____ (shrink, burst, stay the same)</p>

3. Label each diagram with the correct environmental solution name: *Hypotonic*, *Hypertonic*, *Isotonic*

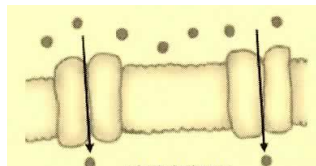


**Additional Cell Transport Review**

4. Which type of transport is moving from a high to a low concentration? \_\_\_\_\_



5. Which type of transport uses a transport protein to move particles across the membrane from high to low concentration? \_\_\_\_\_



6. Describe the processes occurring in the following pictures:

