

## Unit 2: Equilibrium Vocab Matching

Answer	Term	Definition
	1. Ion	A. Attraction of particles of the same substance
	2. Covalent bond	B. Molecules including fats, phospholipids, and waxes that are used for stored energy
	3. Ionic bond	C. An atom that has an electric charge due to gaining or losing electrons
	4. Hydrogen bond	D. Many building blocks
	5. Polarity	E. Molecules that are made up of nucleotides and are used as genetic information
	6. Cohesion	F. Bond between a hydrogen and other negative element
	7. Adhesion	G. Bond formed by sharing electrons
	8. Monomer	H. Molecules made up of amino acids that are used for chemical reactions and cell structure
	9. Polymer	I. One building block
	10. Carbohydrate	J. Bond formed by transferring electrons
	11. Lipid	K. Attraction of particles of different substances
	12. Protein	L. Molecules with partial charges on opposite ends
	13. Nucleic acid	M. Molecules made of sugars that are used for immediate energy
	14. Transpiration	A. When water vapor condenses and falls to Earth
	15. Evaporation	B. Cell membrane that allows certain substances in and out but not others
	16. Precipitation	C. Proteins that allow materials to pass into and out of the cell
	17. Phospholipid bilayer	D. When evaporation of water occurs from plants
	18. Receptor proteins	E. Double layer of phospholipids that creates the boundary of the cell
	19. Transport proteins	F. When heated water becomes a gas and enters the atmosphere
	20. Selective Permeability	G. Proteins that enable the cell to sense its surrounds and bound certain substances

	21. Equilibrium	A. Moving molecules without the use of energy from high to low concentration
	22. Concentration Gradient	B. Movement of large substances into a cell using energy
	23. Passive transport	C. Solution with a high solute concentration and a low concentration of water
	24. Active transport	D. Movement of large substances out of a cell using energy
	25. Diffusion	E. Moving molecules with energy from low to high concentration
	26. Facilitated diffusion	F. A state where the concentration of substances are the same over a membrane
	27. Osmosis	G. Solution with a low solute concentration and a high concentration of water
	28. Hypertonic	H. A difference in the concentration of a substance across a distance
	29. Hypotonic	I. Moving small, nonpolar molecules from high to low concentrations
	30. Isotonic	J. Movement of water
	31. Endocytosis	K. Moving polar molecules from high to low concentration using transport protein
	32. Exocytosis	L. Solution with the same amount of solute and water