

Honors Biology, 6.3 and 6.6, review worksheet, MATCHING
ANSWERS

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| _____ 1. The net movement of the particles of a substance from where they are more concentrated to where they are less concentrated. E. DIFFUSION | A. exocytosis |
| _____ 2. Molecules can pass through a membrane freely. I. PERMEABLE | B. facilitated transport |
| _____ 3. Diffusion across a membrane when no energy is required. D. PASSIVE TRANSPORT | C. selectively permeable membrane |
| _____ 4. Solute particles pass through a channel in a transport protein. B. FACILITATED TRANSPORT | D. passive transport |
| _____ 5. Some substances cross the membrane more easily than others and the passage of some substances are blocked altogether. C. SELECTIVELY PERMEABLE MEMBRANE | E. diffusion |
| _____ 6. When a cell expends energy to move molecules or ions across a membrane. G. ACTIVE TRANSPORT | F. endocytosis |
| _____ 7. Small membrane sacs that specialize in moving products into, out of, and within a cell. H. VESICLES | G. active transport |
| _____ 8. Proteins fuse with the plasma membrane and spill its contents outside the cell. A. EXOCYTOSIS | H. vesicles |
| _____ 9. Materials are taken into the cell within vesicles that bud inward from the plasma membrane. F. ENDOCYTOSIS | I. permeable |
| _____ 10. Thin, solid rods of protein that allow a cell to change shape or move. M. MICROFILAMENTS | J. cilia |
| _____ 11. Long, thin whip-like structures that enable some cells to move. L. FLAGELLA | K. microtubules |
| _____ 12. Short and numerous structures that move a cell through its surroundings. J. CILIA | L. flagella |
| _____ 13. Straight hollow tubes of proteins that give rigidity, shape, and organization to a cell. K. MICROTUBULES | M. microfilaments |

Fill in the blanks.

OSMOSIS is the passive transport of water across a selectively permeable membrane. In a **ISOTONIC** solution, the flow of water into and out of a cell is equal. In a **HYPOTONIC** solution, the net flow inward causes the cell to swell. The opposite effect occurs in a **HYPERTONIC** solution, causing the cell to shrivel.