

Honors Biology
Chapter 6.3 and 6.6
Review worksheet
Matching.

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

Fill in the blanks.

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