Name _____ Date _____

CELL TRANSPORT

Answer the questions below.

Diffusion	Cystic Fibrosis	Semipermeable	Equilibrium
Facilitated Diffusion	Osmosis	Isotonic	Hypertonic
Hypotonic	Homeostasis	Passive Transport	Active Transport
Endocytosis	Exocytosis	Membrane	Contractile Vacuole

1. The movement of molecules from an area of high to low concentration: _____.
2. The movement of water across a membrane: _____.
3. A solution that has more molecules (like salt) outside the cell is a _____ solution.
   *Cells in this solution will gain or lose water?_____
4. A solution that has less molecules (like salt) outside the cell is a _____ solution.
   * Cells in this solution will gain or lose water? _____
5. A solution that has the same number of molecules as the cell is a _____ solution.
6. This disease is caused by a failure of the cell membrane, which causes mucus to build up in the lungs: _____
7. Cell membranes will let some things pass through them, this means they are _____.
8. Type of transport that does not require energy: _____.
9. Type of transport that does require energy: _____.
10. When molecule are even throughout a space, it is called _____.
11. This organelle pumps out excess water: _____.
12. The maintaining of a biological balance, or sameness: _____.
13. The outer boundary of all cells, its job is to move things in and out of the cell: _____.
14. Type of transport where a cell takes in a large particle, like food: _____.
15. Type of transport where a cell pushes out large particles, like waste: _____.
16. Type of transport where proteins channels help move molecules across the membrane: _____.