

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Biology 12 - Cell Membrane & Transport – REVIEW WORKSHEET**

⇒ **Part A:** Definitions: Define the following terms, **IN YOUR OWN WORDS, IN AS FEW WORDS AS CLARITY ALLOWS.**

cell membrane	
diffusion	
concentration gradient	
solute	
solvent	
osmotic pressure	
isotonic solution	
hypertonic solution	
hypotonic solution	
plasmolysis	
turgor pressure	
facilitated transport	
crenation	
active transport	
endocytosis	
phagocytosis	
pinocytosis	
exocytosis	
glycolipid	
Fluid Mosaic Model	

**Part B - Short Answers**

- Diffusion is the movement of molecules from the area of \_\_\_\_\_ concentration to the area of \_\_\_\_\_ concentration.
- Osmosis is the movement of \_\_\_\_\_ across a selectively permeable membrane.
- A cell is isotonic to a solution of 0.01% sugar.
  - What concentration would be hypertonic? \_\_\_\_\_
  - What concentration would be hypotonic? \_\_\_\_\_
- What happens to an animal cell in a hypotonic solution? \_\_\_\_\_
  - What happens to an animal cell in a hypertonic solution? \_\_\_\_\_
- Turgor pressure is best exemplified by placing a plant cell in a \_\_\_\_\_ solution.
- Give an example:
  - of diffusion in the body \_\_\_\_\_
  - of facilitated transport \_\_\_\_\_
  - of active transport \_\_\_\_\_
- List 3 ways in which active transport differs from the process of diffusion across a cell membrane.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- List 2 ways in which facilitated transport differs from active transport.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_