

Homeostasis and Cell Transport

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

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| _____ 1. passive transport | a. movement of a substance down the substance's concentration gradient |
| _____ 2. concentration gradient | b. causes a cell to shrink because of osmosis |
| _____ 3. equilibrium | c. movement of a substance by a vesicle to the outside of a cell |
| _____ 4. diffusion | d. an example of a cell membrane "pump" |
| _____ 5. osmosis | e. protein used to transport specific substances across a membrane |
| _____ 6. hypertonic solution | f. transport protein through which ions can pass |
| _____ 7. hypotonic solution | g. movement of a substance by a vesicle to the inside of a cell |
| _____ 8. isotonic solution | h. does not require energy from the cell |
| _____ 9. ion channel | i. concentration of molecules is equal throughout a space |
| _____ 10. carrier protein | j. difference in the concentration of molecules across a space |
| _____ 11. facilitated diffusion | k. diffusion of water through a membrane |
| _____ 12. active transport | l. organelle that pumps water out of the cell |
| _____ 13. sodium-potassium pump | m. passive transport using carrier proteins |
| _____ 14. endocytosis | n. concentration of both solutions is equal |
| _____ 15. exocytosis | o. movement of a substance against the substance's concentration gradient |
| _____ 16. vesicle | p. causes a cell to swell because of osmosis |
| _____ 17. contractile vacuole | q. organelle that fuses with lysosomes in order that contents can be digested |