Name:

CELL TRANSPORT REVIEW Name:_____ Blk:__ ws:__

Match the definition on the left with the term on the right.

1. _____ release of wastes or cell products from inside to outside a cell
2. _____ diffusion of water molecules through a selectively permeable membrane
3. _____ continuous movement of particles but no overall change in concentration
4. _____ movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to one of lower concentration

a. diffusion
b. equilibrium
c. exocytosis
d. osmosis

Hi-lite/circle the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The structure most responsible for maintaining cell homeostasis is the
cytoplasm **cell wall** **mitochondria** **cell membrane**

2. What is the process that allows CO_2 and Glucose to enters the plants cell's chloroplast?
diffusion **osmosis** **active transport** **low to high**

3. Which of the following is **NOT** a form of passive transport?
molecules are too small **diffusion** **molecules are too large** **osmosis**

4. Diffusion continues until
equilibrium is reached **turgor pressure is reached** **one side has more**

5. If a cell is placed in salt water, water leaves the cell by
osmosis **diffusion** **active transport** **phagocytosis**

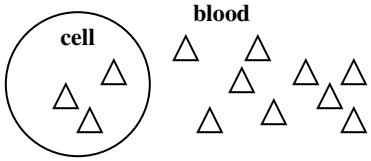
6. A cell moves particles from a region of lesser concentration to a region of greater concentration by
facilitated diffusion **osmosis** **passive transport** **active transport**

7. Energy for active transport comes from
exercise **osmosis** **photosynthesis** **cell respiration**

Use the pictures on the left to answer the questions on the right.

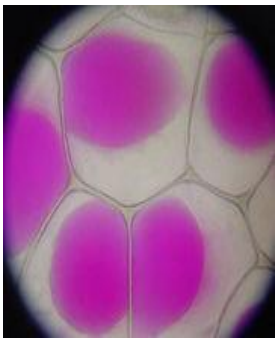
1. After digestion:

△ = glucose molecule



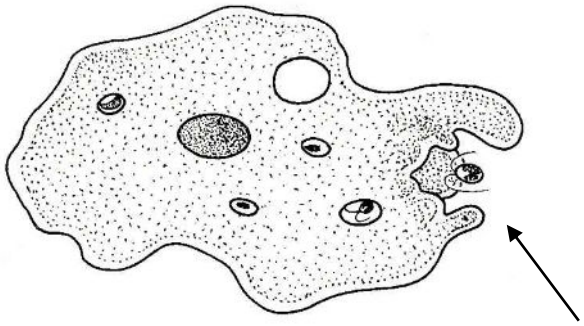
a. Which side has the higher concentration of glucose? _____
b. Which way will the glucose go? _____
c. Does this require energy? _____
d. Is this active or passive transport? _____
e. What specific type of process is this? _____

2. Plant cell after not being watered lately, so it has begun to wilt:



a. Which way will the water go? Into the vacuole, or out of the vacuole?
_____
b. By what process will the water move?
c. Does turgor pressure increase or decrease? _____
d. What will more likely occur to the cell if this continues?
_____

4. An amoeba engulfs a particle of food.

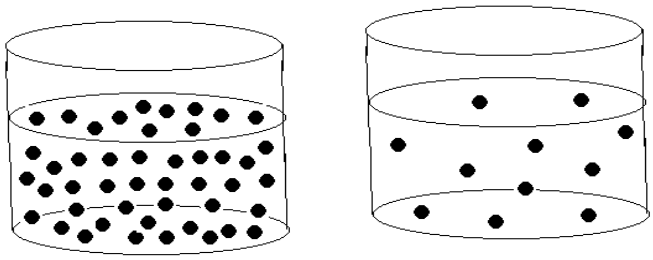


a. Does this require energy?_____
b. Is this active or passive transport?
_____
c. Is this endocytosis or exocytosis?
_____

5. An amoeba expels waste.

a. Does this require energy?_____
b. Is this active or passive transport?
_____
c. Is this endocytosis or exocytosis?
_____

6.

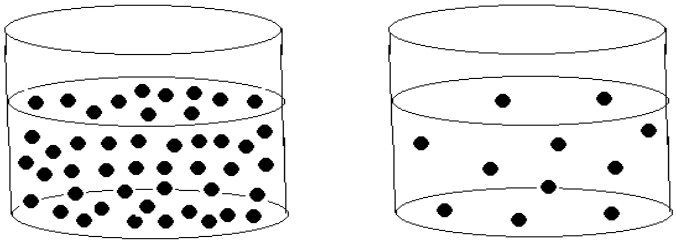


A **B**

LOOK AT THE DIAGRAMS. The black dots represent sugar (solute) molecules dissolved in water

In which beaker is the concentration of sugar (solute) the greatest? A or B (circle one)

7.



A **B**

LOOK AT THE DIAGRAMS. The black dots represent sugar (solute) molecules dissolved in water

In which beaker is the concentration of water (solvent) the greatest? A or B (circle one)

Photosynthesis & Cellular Respiration Worksheet

Vocabulary: Match the phrases on the left with the term that best fits. Use answers only one time.

____1. Organisms that make their own food

____2. Site of photosynthesis

____3. Process occurs in a mitochondrion

____4. $C_6H_{12}O_6$

____5. Process does not require oxygen

____6. Process requires oxygen

____7. Energy storing molecule

____8. Solar Energy is converted to_____ _____

A. Chloroplasts

B. Aneorobic

C. Aerobic

D. Glucose

E. ATP

F. Cell Respiration

G. Autotroph (producer)

H. Chemical Energy

Directions: Answer each of the following questions in a clear and concise manner.

9. Compare & contrast the equations for photosynthesis and aerobic respiration.

10. Complete the following chart comparing photosynthesis and respiration:

	Photosynthesis	Respiration
Type of organisms that do it		
Cell part that does it		
Chemical Reaction		
Where energy comes from		
Where energy ends up		

12. Fill in diagram