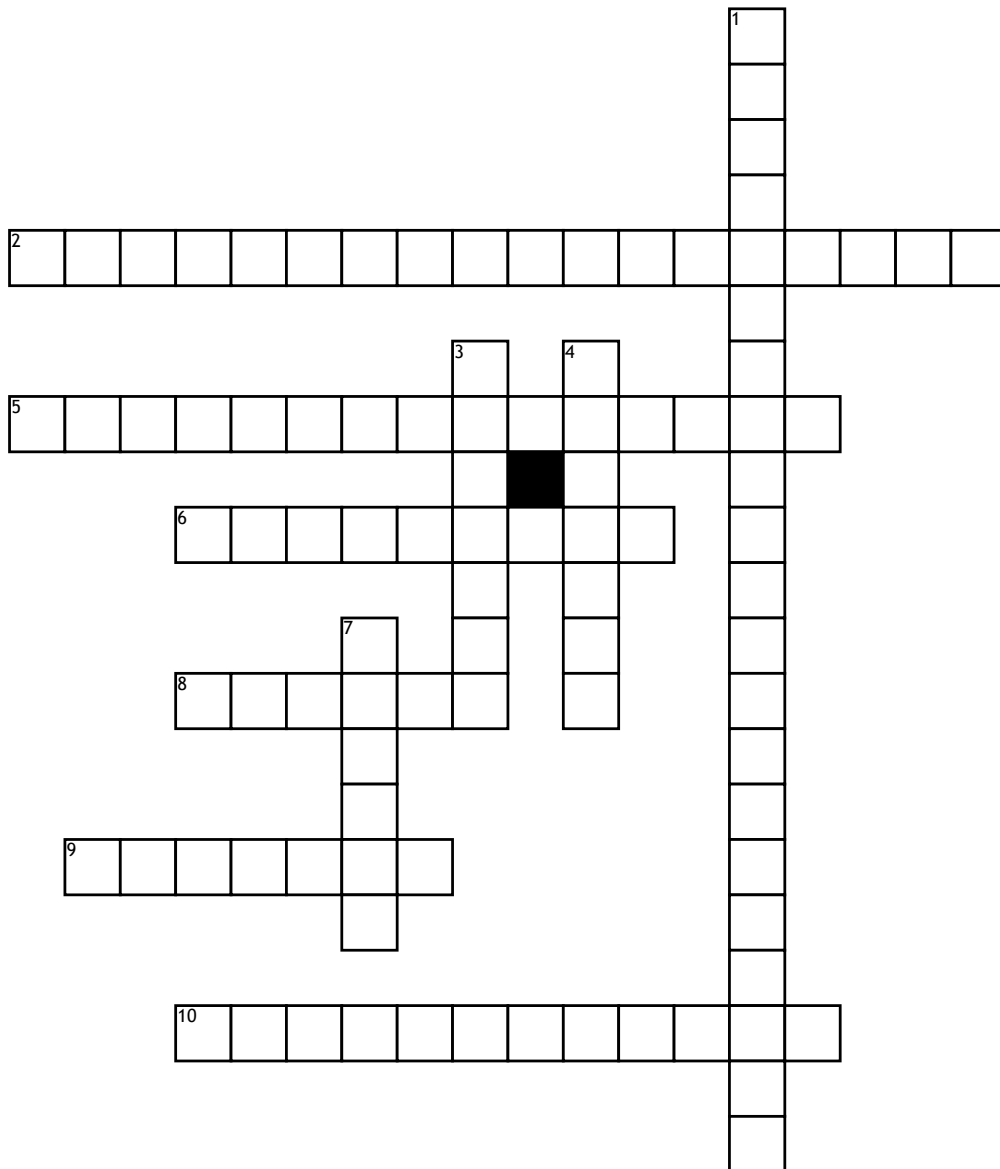


Biological Processes Crossword - Hayley Jones 9JH



Across

2. A membrane that is open to the small molecules of water and certain solutes due to small holes along the membrane but does not allow the passage of large solute molecules.

5. The net movement of molecules across a cell membrane in the direction opposite to that of 2, that is, from an area of lower concentration to one of higher concentration. Active transport requires the assistance of a type of protein called a carrier protein, using energy supplied by ATP (Adenosine triphosphate).

6. The net movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration. It happens in liquids and gases.

8. To make (a liquid) thinner or weaker by the addition of water or something similar.

9. In biology, it is a plant cell in which the plasma membrane is not pressed tightly against the cell wall.

10. In chemistry, this refers to a relatively large quantity of substance present in an amount of a mixture. Usually, this means there is a lot of a solute dissolved in a given solvent. For example, a solution that contains the maximum amount of solute that can be dissolved.

Down

1. This refers to the gradual change in the concentration of solutes present in a solution between two regions. In biology, this happens where there is an unequal distribution of ions across the cell membrane. When this happens, solutes move along it.

3. A type of cellular transport in which molecules move down their concentration gradients. The substance tends to move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.

4. The movement of water molecules from an area of high concentration to a low concentration through a permeable membrane. (Similar to 1)

7. In biology, it refers to cells or tissues that are swollen from water uptake. This can happen to many cells due to water uptake.