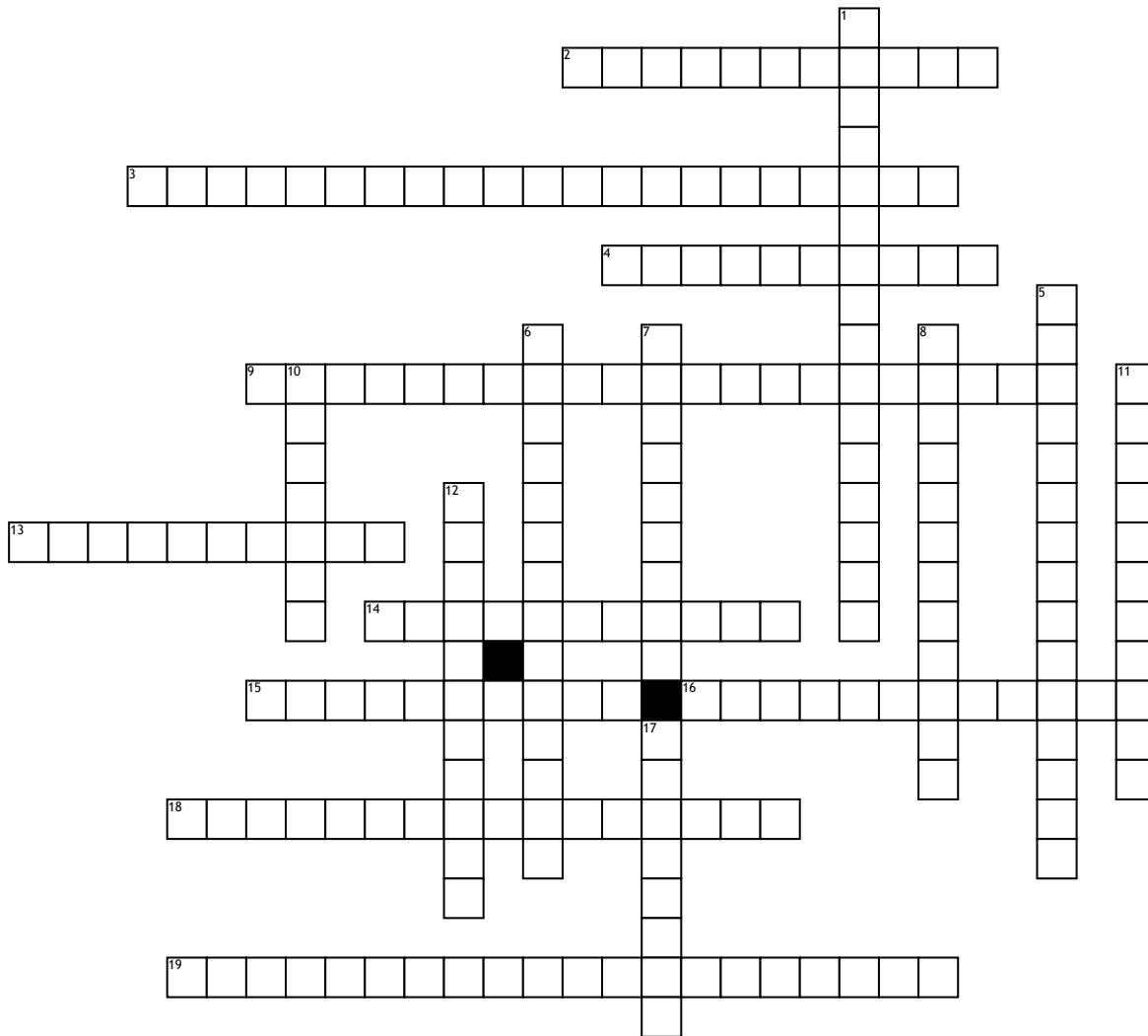


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Cellular Transport



## Across

2. not allowing fluid to pass through.

3. s a property of cellular membranes that only allows certain molecules to enter or exit the cell.

4. a bacterium of a large group typically having simple cells with rigid cell walls and often flagella for movement. The group comprises the "true" bacteria and cyanobacteria, as distinct from archaeobacteria.

9. the process of particles, which are sometimes called solutes, moving through a solution or gas from an area with a higher number of particles to an area with a lower number of particles.

13. a process by which the contents of a cell vacuole are released to the exterior through fusion of the vacuole membrane with the cell membrane.

14. A prokaryote is a unicellular organism that lacks a membrane-bound nucleus, mitochondria, or any other membrane-bound organelle

15. organisms whose cells have a nucleus enclosed within membranes, unlike prokaryotes, which have no membrane-bound organelles.

16. the ingestion of bacteria or other material by phagocytes and amoeboid protozoans.

18. explains various observations regarding the structure of functional cell membranes.

19. Facilitated diffusion is the process of spontaneous passive transport of molecules or ions across a biological membrane via specific transmembrane integral proteins.

## Down

1. situated or taking place outside a cell or cells.

5. the movement of ions or molecules across a cell membrane into a region of higher concentration, assisted by enzymes and requiring energy.

6. microorganisms that are similar to bacteria in size and simplicity of structure but radically different in molecular organization. They are now believed to constitute an ancient intermediate group between the bacteria and eukaryotes.

7. Diffusion is net movement of anything from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration. Diffusion is driven by a gradient in concentration

8. a thin polar membrane made of two layers of lipid molecules. These membranes are flat sheets that form a continuous barrier around all cells.

10. a process by which molecules of a solvent tend to pass through a semipermeable membrane from a less concentrated solution into a more concentrated one, thus equalizing the concentrations on each side of the membrane.

11. the taking in of matter by a living cell by invagination of its membrane to form a vacuole.

12. the ingestion of liquid into a cell by the budding of small vesicles from the cell membrane.

17. denoting or relating to a solution having the same osmotic pressure as some other solution, especially one in a cell or a body fluid.