Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 2 Vocab Quiz II

1. proteins not embedded in the lipid bilayer; loosely bounded to the surface of the membrane	A. Transport Membrane Proteins
2. provides a hydrolytic channel across the membrane that is selective for a particular solute	B. Isotonic
3. a protein built into the membrane that has an enzyme as its active site which is exposed to substances in the adjacent solution	C. Cell-Cell Recognition
4. membrane protein with a binding site that fits the shape of a chemical messenger, such as a hormone	D. Aquaporins
5. Some glycoproteins serve as identification tags that are specifically recognized by the membrane proteins of other cells	E. Osmoregulation
6. membrane proteins of adjacent cells hook together in various junctions	F. ECM
7. elements of cytoskeleton are non covalently bound to membrane proteins; helps maintain cell shape	G. Signal Transduction
8. molecule formed when membrane carbohydrates are covalently bonded to lipids	H. Hypotonic
9. channel proteins that facilitate the passage of water molecules through the membrane in certain cells	I. Membrane Potential
10. a region along which the density of a chemical substance increases or decreases	J. Peripheral Proteins
11. the ability of a surrounding solution to cause a cell to gain or lose water	K. Enzymatic Activity
12. solution in which there is no net movement of water across the plasma membrane because the environment is same to the cell	L. Flaccid
13. solution in which the cell will lose water and probably die	M. Cotransport
14. solution in which the water enters the cell faster than it leaves = cell will swell and burst	N. Concentration Gradient

15. the control of solute concentrations and water balance

16. firm cell; healthy state for most plant cells

17. Limp cells; plant wilts bc of isotonic solution

18. a phenomenon in which the cytoplasm shrivels and the plasma membrane pulls away from the cell wall; occurs when cell loses water to a hypertonic environment

19. channel proteins that transport ions

20. channels that open or close in response to stimuli

21. the voltage across a membrane

22. the combination of forces (chemical and electrical) acting on an ion

23. actively transports protons out of the cell

24. mechanism in which a transport protein can couple the "downhill" diffusion of the solute to the "uphill" transport of a second substance against its own concentration gradient

O. Turgid

P. Electrochemical Gradient

Q. Proton Pump

R. Ion Channels

S. Hypertonic

T. Plasmolysis

U. Gated Channels

V. Intercellular Joining

W. Glycolipids

X. Tonicity