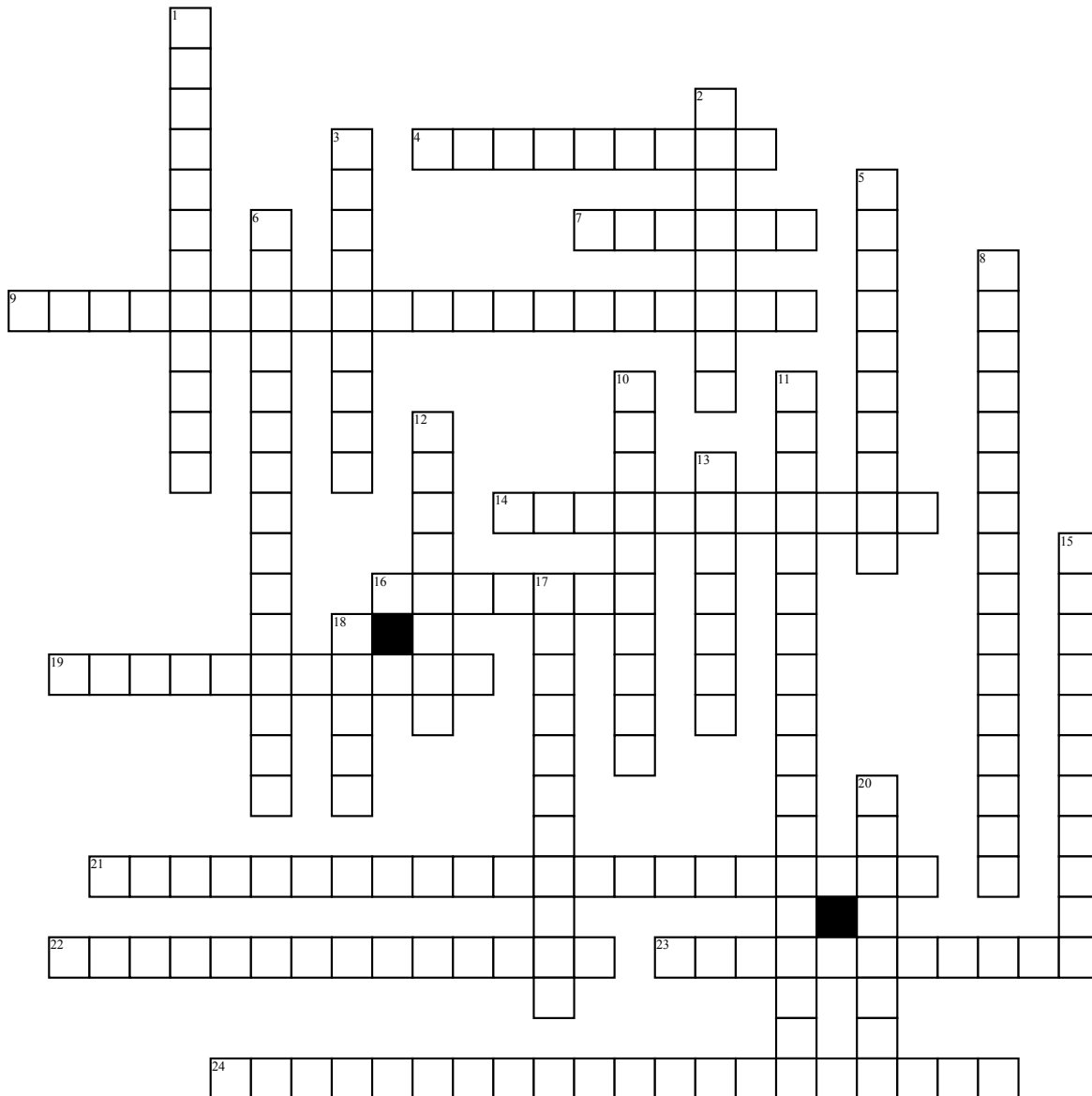


cell transport booklet



Across

4. Movement of dissolved molecules in a fluid or gas from a region of higher concentration to region of lower concentration
7. Substance that dissolves in a solvent and is present at a lower concentration than the solvent
9. Diffusion of molecules assisted by protein channels that pierce a cell membrane
14. Regulation and maintenance of constant internal conditions in an organism.
16. Substance in which solutes dissolve and this is present in the greatest concentration in a solution
19. Tending to repel or fail to mix with water
21. Difference in the concentration of a substance from one location to another
22. Allow the passage of a specific molecule or ion to travel freely across the cell membrane through a built in channel in the protein
23. Having a tendency to mix with, dissolved in, or be wetted by water

24. Condition or quality of allowing some, but not all materials to come across a barrier or membrane

Down

1. Molecule that forms a double-layered cell membrane; consists of a glycerol, a phosphate group, and 2 fatty acids
2. Mixture that consist throughout, also called a homogenous mixture
3. Solution that has a lower concentration of dissolved particles compared with another solution
5. Release of substance out of cell by the fusion of a vesicle with the membrane
6. Energy-requiring movement of the molecules across a membrane from a region of lower concentration to a region of higher transportation
8. Movement of molecules across the cell membrane without energy input from the cell
10. Solution that has a higher concentration of dissolved particles compared with another solution

11. The concentration of molecules is the same throughout the solution but the molecules continue to move equally in both directions

12. Solution that has an equal concentration of dissolved particles compared with another solution
13. Diffusion of water molecules across a semipermeable membrane from all area of higher water concentration to an area of lower water concentration
15. Model that explain the arrangement or movement of the molecules that make up a cell membrane
17. Uptake of liquids or large molecules into a cell by inward folding of the cell membrane
18. A molecule that has positive and negative poles or charges
20. A balanced molecule that does not have positive or negative charges or poles