

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

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

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Evidence of Learning: Cell Transport Vocabulary

## Option 2: Matching

Match the terms on the left below with the definition on the right.

1.  Hypotonic
2.  Solute
3.  Passive Transport
4.  Isotonic
5.  Diffusion
6.  Hypertonic
7.  Osmosis
8.  cell membrane
9.  Equilibrium
10.  Synthesis
11.  Turgor Pressure
12.  Active Transport
13.  Solvent
14.  Concentration Gradient

- A. Movement of molecules that requires a cell to use energy.
- B. There is an equal amount of solute inside the cell and in the environment the cell is living in. Water is entering and leaving the cell at an equal rate. (at equilibrium)
- C. Movement of water molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of lower concentration (passive) (a special form of diffusion)
- D. being equal or balanced
- E. the substance dissolved in the liquid part of a solution
- F. A difference in concentration across a cell's membrane.
- G. the semipermeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell.
- H. More solute outside the cell than inside the cell. Water will leave the cell in an effort to equalize (dilute) the water concentration outside the cell and inside the cell.
- I. Transport of molecules that requires no energy by the cell, molecules move with the concentration gradient..... molecules move from an area of high concentration to an area of lower concentration
- J. Movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of lower concentration. (passive)
- K. making a new substance
- L. the pressure exerted on a plant cell wall by water passing into the cell by osmosis
- M. the liquid into which the solute is dissolved.
- N. More solute inside the cell than the water environment that it is living in. Water will enter the cell in an effort to equalize (dilute) the water concentration inside the cell and outside of the cell. (osmosis)