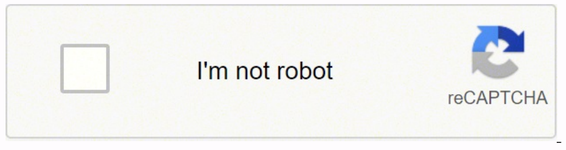


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# Active and passive transport worksheet answer key

4. Reproductive isolation occurs when members of two populations cannot interbreed and produce fertile offspring. — True
5. The separation of two populations by barriers such as rivers or mountains results in temporal isolation. — False (geographic)
6. The Hardy-Weinberg principle states that allele frequency in a population will remain constant unless one or more factors cause those frequencies to change. — True
7. When two populations can breed but do not because of differences in mating rituals or other similar behaviors, behavioral isolation exists. — True
8. Genetic drift is the formation of new species. — False (due to mutation)
9. Geographic isolation is a random change in the allele frequencies of a small population. — False (genetic drift)

Name:

CELL TRANSPORT REVIEW Name:_____ Blk:__ ws:__

**Match the definition on the left with the term on the right.**

1. _____ release of wastes or cell products from inside to outside a cell
2. _____ diffusion of water molecules through a selectively permeable membrane
3. _____ continuous movement of particles but no overall change in concentration
4. _____ movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to one of lower concentration

a. diffusion
b. equilibrium
c. exocytosis
d. osmosis

**Hi-lite/circle the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1. The structure most responsible for maintaining cell homeostasis is the
**cytoplasm** **cell wall** **mitochondria** **cell membrane**

2. What is the process that allows $CO_2$ and Glucose to enters the plants cell's chloroplast?
**diffusion** **osmosis** **active transport** **low to high**

3. Which of the following is **NOT** a form of passive transport?
**molecules are too small** **diffusion** **molecules are too large** **osmosis**

4. Diffusion continues until
**equilibrium is reached** **turgor pressure is reached** **one side has more**

5. If a cell is placed in salt water, water leaves the cell by
**osmosis** **diffusion** **active transport** **phagocytosis**

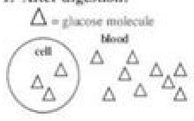
6. A cell moves particles from a region of lesser concentration to a region of greater concentration by
**facilitated diffusion** **osmosis** **passive transport** **active transport**

7. Energy for active transport comes from
**exercise** **osmosis** **photosynthesis** **cell respiration**

**Use the pictures on the left to answer the questions on the right.**

**1. After digestion:**

△ = glucose molecule




a. Which side has the higher concentration of glucose? _____
b. Which way will the glucose go? _____
c. Does this require energy? _____
d. Is this active or passive transport? _____
e. What specific type of process is this? _____

**2. Plant cell after not being watered lately, so it has begun to wilt:**

a. Which way will the water go? Into the vacuole, or out of the vacuole?
_____
b. By what process will the water move?
c. Does turgor pressure increase or decrease? _____
d. What will more likely occur to the cell if this continues?
_____

KEY

Biology 12

Passive Transport -

1. What is the difference between diffusion and osmosis?
Diffusion - the ability particles move from an area of high concentration to low concentration
Osmosis - water molecules move past a cell membrane based on the water concentration on either side of the cell
2. A cell is isotonic at a solution of 0.02% sugar.
   a. What concentration would be hypertonic?
   - if a cell is placed in a solution higher than 0.02% sugar
   b. What concentration would be hypotonic?
   - if the cell is placed in a solution lower than 0.02% sugar
3. a. What would happen if an animal cell were to be placed in a hypotonic solution?
   - cell would burst (gain a lot of water) or swell
   b. What would happen in an animal cell were to placed in a hypertonic solution?
   - cell will lose $H_2O$ and shrivel
4. Which is the more concentrated solution out of the pairs below?

| Pairs | | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 80% water, 20% starch | 90% water, 10% starch | see cross-out |
| 5g NaCl, 10g water | 5g NaCl, 20g water | " " |
| 85% solvent, 15% solute | 75% solvent, 25% solute | " " |

5. After blood had been donated, storage of the red blood cells is very important. In order to ensure to keep the red blood cells in its authentic form, what type of plasma solution should it be stored in? Why? Explain what would happen if the plasma solution is not at the right concentration.
isotonic solution → retains its shape (no shrinking or swelling).

Name _____ Date _____ Block _____

**Active & Passive Transport Worksheet**

Word Bank - use each word only once

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| diffusion | passive | | concentration gradient |
| active | osmosis | | facilitated diffusion |
| endocytosis | energy | | phagocytosis |
| pinocytosis | exocytosis | | |

1. Active transport can move substances against their concentration gradient.
2. Materials are released from a cell in a process called exocytosis.
3. A type of passive transport which uses special proteins to aid the movement of materials is called facilitated diffusion.
4. The difference between active and passive transport is that active transport requires energy, while passive transport does not.
5. osmosis is the movement of water to try to balance concentrations. This is a type of passive transport.
6. Materials are taken in by a cell in a process called endocytosis.
7. pinocytosis is the movement of solutes or fluids into a cell.
8. phagocytosis is the movement of large food particles into a cell.
9. Phagocytosis and pinocytosis are types of active transport.
10. diffusion is the movement of particles from high to low concentration until they are evenly mixed.
11. Label the diagrams below - Exocytosis, Endocytosis, Pinocytosis, Phagocytosis.

# Cell Transport Review Worksheet

Complete the table by checking the correct column for each statement:

| Statement | Isotonic solution | Hypotonic solution | Hypertonic solution |
|---|---|---|---|
| Causes a cell to swell | | | |
| Doesn't change the shape of a cell | | | |
| Causes osmosis | | | |
| Causes a cell to shrink | | | |

Match the term with its correct description:

a. energy
b. facilitated diffusion
c. endocytosis
d. passive transport
e. active transport
f. exocytosis
g. carrier protein
h. channel protein

_____ Transport protein that provides a tube-like opening in the plasma membrane through which particles can diffuse
_____ Is used during active transport but not passive transport
_____ Process by which a cell takes in material by forming a vacuole around it
_____ Particle movement from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration
_____ Process by which a cell expels wastes from a vacuole
_____ A form of passive transport that uses transport proteins
_____ Particle movement from an area of lower concentration to an area of higher concentration
_____ Transport protein that changes shape when a particle binds with it

Match the term with its correct description:

a. transport protein
b. active transport
c. diffusion
d. passive transport
e. osmosis
f. endocytosis
g. exocytosis
h. equilibrium

_____ The diffusion of water through a cell membrane
_____ The movement of substances through the cell membrane without the use of cellular energy
_____ Used to help substances enter or exit the cell membrane
_____ When energy is required to move materials through a cell membrane
_____ When the molecules of one substance are spread evenly throughout another substance to become balanced
_____ A vacuole membrane fuses (becomes a part of) the cell membrane and the contents are released

Response keys included. The following topics are covered by the test: ~ ~ Hooke and Leeuwenhoek and the discovery of the cell. ~ Schleiden, Schwann and Virchow. Students will draw the particles that move through the plasma membrane for diffusion, osmosis, facilitated diffusion and active transport. It includes 18 Orgels (from the list of words above) and its presence / absence in plants of plants and animals. ** 3 weeks of Bellingers ** You will receive 17 days of Bellingers / Callo Week 1: Word of the week: theory of cells Read and respond: Three principles of cell theory Compare and contrast: Prokaryote and Eukyote Problem Solve: Prokaryote and Eukaryote Evolution Anything VA: Schleiden, Schwann and Virchow Week 2: Word of the Week: Nucleus Read and Answer: Importance of the plasma membrane Compare and contrast: Animal cell and plants of plants Problem Resolution : Flagello and Cilia Anything: Robert Hooke Week 3: Word of the Week: Endoplastic Reticle Read and Answer: Tolerance to Medication Compare and Contrast: ER Soft Solve and Troubleshooting: ORGANICAL CEO Analogue Analyze Anything: Antoine Van Leeuwenhoek 2 Dobias Bonus Included: Anything: Any Cell Structures Calculate: Plant Lulars Structures ** Test and Revision Questions ** The cell test is multiple the option, Match and 1 test question. Hypertonic, Hypertonic, Mosaic Model Fluid Tonicity, Plasmolysis, Passive Transportation, Homeostasis, Endocytosis, Balance of Turkish Press, Fagocytosis, Diffusion, Asmosis, Phospholipid, Bilayer, Active Transport, Isotonic, Facilitated Diffusion, Exocitosis Pages 2, These, the flash cards of the unit that accompanied my cell phone. Biology unit that I offer in TPT. Passive cell transport (diffusion, osmosis and transportation facilitated). I'm capable of Vocabulary cards for any topic. A word bank is provided, as well as an answer key. ** Looking inside the show show ** Activity with 29 types of Cã © Lulas slides. Structure and function of 18 Orgenules from the word list up. ~ Prokaryotes and eukaryotes (plant and animal). Students will do a cell book with the organs of the word list. Full river and blank ruster included. ** Packet of worksheets ** will receive a PDF of the following worksheets: Cell Organnelle Matching, Celly Scientist Matching, Types of CEO, Cell Theory, Animal VS. ~ Comparison of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. Tonicity ~ Hypertonic, hypotonic and isotonic solutions. ** Cellular transport worksheets ** will receive a PDF of the following worksheets: Cellular transport coinciding with passive and active transport (1 for each individually and 4 worksheets comparing the 2 transport) Endocytosis and exocitosis (1 for each individually and 1 combined) Hypertonic), Hypotonic and Isotonic Solutions Crosswords and Word Search ** 2 weeks of bell tower ** You will receive 10 days of bell towers / warm-ups 1: Word of the week: plasma membrane Read and answer: Passive Transport and Contrast: Passive and Active Transportation Problem Resolution: EVERYTHING VALUE: Gradient of Concentration Week 2: Word of the Week: Cell wall Read and answer: Tonicity Comparison and contrast: Endocytosis and Exocitosis Problem Resolution: Transport of proteins within the cell Anything: Endocytosis ** Test and Test and Test Review Questions ** The Transport Test and cell phone is multiple option, coincidence, short answer and 1 test question. Plant Venn diagram, tagged plants and animal cells, crossword and word search. Included Also will find my preview of the unit. ~ Function of cellular ornulles (from the list of words above). The cell theory. ~ Comparison of vegetable and animal cells. Hypertonic, hypotonic and isotonic. The structure and function of Plasma membrane. Endocytosis and exocitosis. ** Discovery of slides cells is shown with 14 slides ** The discovery of the cells. Characteristics of life, spot, cell biology, history of cell biology, modern cell theory, types of Prokaryotic cells, eukaryotic cells, cellular or cellular organins, cell wall, plasma membrane, passive transport, diffusion, osmosis, active transport, nucleus, chromatin / chromosomes, nucleolus, types of nuclear cells. The presentation of cellular transport slides with 21 slides the structure and function of the plasma membrane. Students will identify the direction of the concentration gradient in previous transport. Please, let me know if you are looking for something specific. ~ Active Endocytosis and Exocitosis (A Type of Active Transport). ** 32 Vocabulary Cards ** You can use the cards in several ways, including: Place them on a wall wall and use them as a vocabulary review set as a full class or as a group. ~ The 3 principles of cell theory. ~ Robert Hooke and Antoine Van Leeuwenhoek. ** 30% savings! ** ** This package includes my cell package and cellular transport package ** * The CEO package includes: * * Cell Book Activity ** This activity can work with individuals, in a group or With LED of teachers. CEO-LLAS ORGENULLE TABLE. Use this biology crossword to help students review and learn Basic Terminology and cellular transport processes. "SMOSTING the carbohydrate, protein and cholesterol function in the plasma membrane. Blank copy of table of cells of cells. ** 27 Vocabulary Cards ** You can use the cards in several ways, including: Place them on a wall wall and use them as a vocabulary review set as a full class or as a group. ~ Prokaryote and Eucharyote (plant and animal). Each ornule will have the following: ~ Name, the type of cell phone in which it is, the structure and the function. The flashcards are treated with the following. Cell function ~ Cell theory and Schleiden, Schwann and Virchow. The next topics Covered by the test: the differences in active and liabilities. * The cell transport package includes: * ** Cell transport activity ** This activity can work with individuals, in a group or aimed at the teacher. teacher. Membrane, Cellular Wall, Cytoplasm, Golgi Apparatus, Endoplasmic Reticle, Ribosome, Mitochondria, Chloroplast, Cytoskeleton, Microtübule, Centrosome, Nucleus, Nuclear Pore, Nuclear, Nucleolus, Vescula, Lysosome and Vacuole. Students will answer questions about passive and active transportation. transport.

Grammar & Vocabulary with Answer Key. . Worksheet 7. labeling waves worksheet answer key, labeling waves worksheet answer key and waves and electromagnetic Lesson Outline for Teaching Lesson 4: Cells and Energy A. The highest point on a wave is the _____, while the lowest point is the _____. Volume solids gcm3 liquids gmL 1. A collection of English ESL worksheets for home learning, online practice, distance learning and English classes to teach about health, problems, health prob... Passive Transport in Cells: Simple and Facilitated Diffusion & Osmosis Quiz Active Transport in Cells: Definition & Examples Quiz Endocytosis and Exocytosis Across the Cell Membrane Quiz A collection of English ESL worksheets for home learning, online practice, distance learning and English classes to teach about classroom, objects, classroom... Introduce Key Words And Expressions. Next, using these transportation flashcards, practice the key transportation vocabulary and expressions for the lesson. For this lesson, we will use the expression 'How do you go to school?' – 'I go to school by (bus).' Show students the flashcards and say each word aloud and ask students to repeat after you. 3.5 Passive Transport. 3.6 Active Transport. Chapter 4: Introduction to How Cells Obtain Energy. 4.1 Energy and Metabolism. 4.2 Glycolysis. 4.3 Citric Acid Cycle and Oxidative Phosphorylation. 4.4 Fermentation. 4.5 Connections to Other Metabolic Pathways. Chapter 5: Introduction to Photosynthesis. A collection of English ESL worksheets for home learning, online practice, distance learning and English classes to teach about film, review, film review

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