7-3 Cell Transport

Passive Transport

* The movement of across a membrane
* Diffusion
* Particles in solutions will
* The particles will move far enough away to a area
* The movement of particles from an area of concentration is
* What is trying to be reached when materials are flowing into and out of a cell? (page 209)

Facilitated Diffusion

* Certain Ions are to just “flow” through a membrane
* The types of particles use to move through a membrane
* The can be hundreds of different protein channels on the

Osmosis

* Look at page 210, does water flow through a “doorway” or through the membrane?
* Explain below why this is
* The channels water flows through are called
* Just the diffusion of water, no
* Look at the barrier picture on page 210. Which side of the barrier are there more sugar molecules?
* What happened to the water in the picture?
* Water will continue to move across a membrane until has been met between
  + Isotonic “ strength”
* The reason the water moved to the other side of the barrier because it was
* There was a concentration on one side of the barrier so the
  + What happened to the red blood cell in the picture during a hypertonic area?
* Contrastly, if the solutions has a concentration, water will move causing it to be
  + What is happening to the red blood cell in a hypotonic area?

Osmotic Pressure

* The force needed to undergo osmosis determined by the
* Describe how a plant cell can protect itself from bloating by answering using the vacuole and cell wall terms

Active Transport

* The movement of particles
* Requires energy ( )
* Protein transport the ions or the reconfigures to remove particles

Molecular Transport

* The protein pumps primary move which 3 types of molecules? Pg. 212
* A lot of used by cells is to keep the Protein pumps moving
* For bulk transport your cells undergo exo and endo-cytosis. Write a description on what these are.
* Endocytosis
* Exocytosis