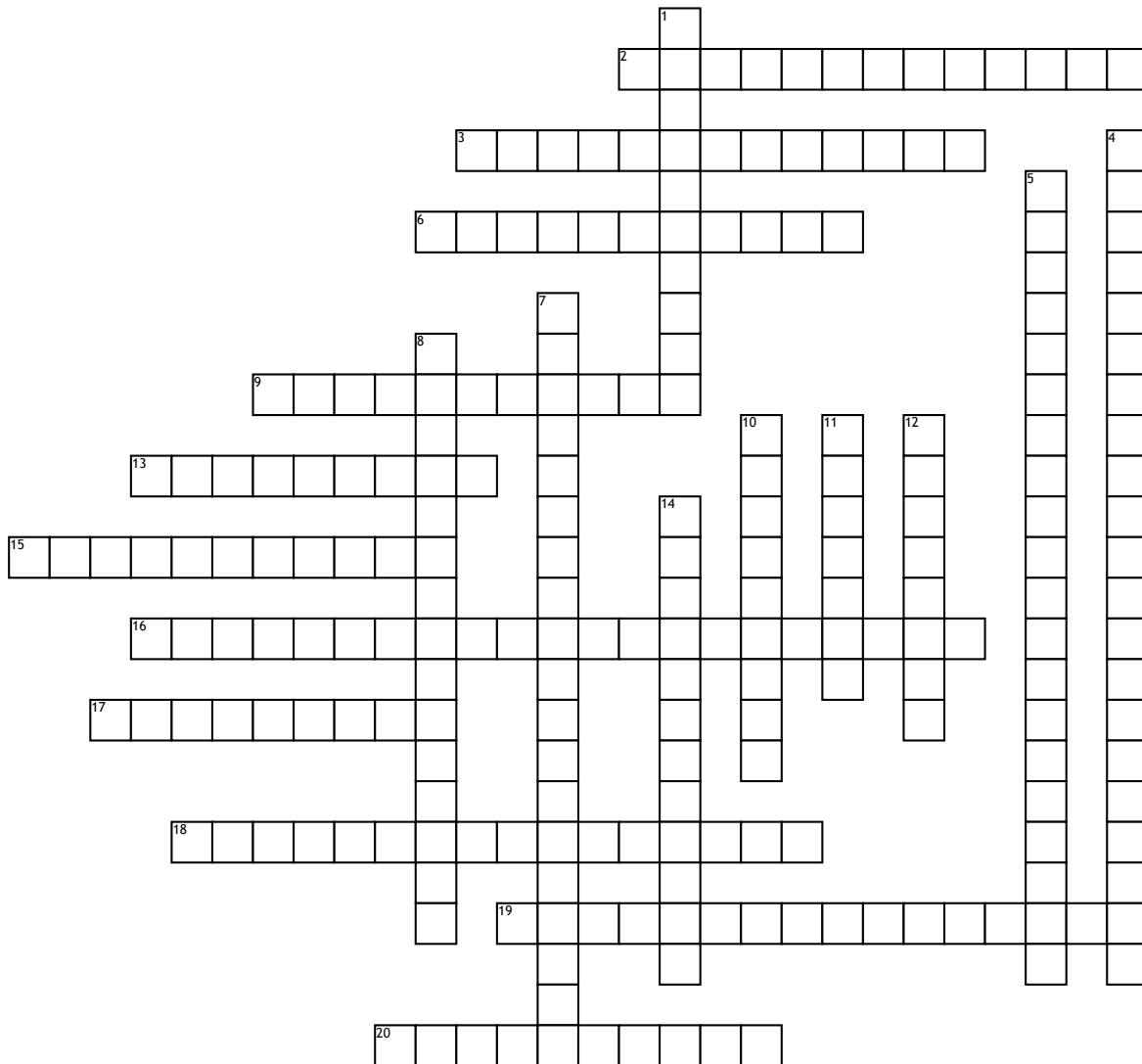


# CELLULAR TRANSPORT



## Across

2. Outside of the cell  
 3. Inside of the cell  
 6. The process of taking material into the cell by means of infoldings, or pockets, of the cell membrane. Large molecules, clumps of food, and even whole cells can be taken up in this way.  
 9. The taking up of liquid by the cell. Tiny pockets form along the cell membrane, fill with liquid, and pinch off to form vacuoles  
 13. When comparing two solutions, the solution with the LESSER concentration of solutes  
 15. Not allowing liquid or gas to pass through  
 16. Any imbalance in concentration. Moving down a gradient means that the particle is trying to be evenly distributed everywhere, like dropping food coloring in water.  
 17. Process by which particles tend to move from an area where they are more concentrated to an area where they are less concentrated

18. Because so many different types of molecules make up the cell membrane, scientists describe the cell membrane as a fluid mosaic. (Fluid because the molecules move along the membrane and mosaic based off of the type of art that involves putting bits and pieces of different colors or materials together  
 19. movement of ions and other atomic or molecular substances across cell membranes without need of energy input

20. When comparing two solutions, the solution with the GREATER concentration of solute

## Down

1. The membrane of the vesicle or vacuole surrounding the material fuses with the cell membrane, forcing the contents out of the cell. The removal of water by means of a contractile vacuole is one example of this type of active transport  
 4. Property of biological membranes that allows some substances to pass across it while others cannot, also called semi-permeable membrane  
 5. The process of diffusion in which molecules pass across the membrane through cell membrane channels  
 7. A double layered sheet called a lipid bilayer gives cell membranes a flexible structure that forms a strong barrier between the cell and its surroundings. Include fatty acid portions that have hydrophilic heads and hydrophobic tails.  
 8. The movement of materials against a concentration gradient. REQUIRES ENERGY.  
 10. Allowing liquids or gasses to pass through  
 11. Diffusion of water through a selectively permeable membrane  
 12. When the concentration of two solutions is the same  
 14. Type of endocytosis in which extensions of cytoplasm surround a particle and package it within a food vacuole. The cell then engulfs it. White blood cells use this method to remove damaged or foreign cells and destroy them