

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

# Cells

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. the movement of ions or molecules across a cell membrane into a region of higher concentration, assisted by enzymes and requiring energy.  | A. Cytoplasm             |
| 2. a rigid layer of polysaccharides lying outside the plasma membrane of the cells of plants, fungi, and bacteria. In the algae and higher plants, it consists mainly of cellulose.                   | B. Exocytosis            |
| 3. a minute cylindrical organelle near the nucleus in animal cells, occurring in pairs and involved in the development of spindle fibers in cell division.  | C. Diffusion             |
| 4. a plastid that contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place.   | D. Centriole             |
| 5. the material or protoplasm within a living cell, excluding the nucleus.  | E. Hypotonic             |
| 6. a microscopic network of protein filaments and tubules in the cytoplasm of many living cells, giving them shape and coherence  | F. Gradient              |
| 7. net passive movement of particles (atoms, ions or molecules) from a region in which they are in higher concentration to regions of lower concentration   | G. Endocytosis           |
| 8. the taking in of matter by a living cell by invagination of its membrane to form a vacuole   | H. Isotonic              |
| 9. a network of membranous tubules within the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell, continuous with the nuclear membrane. It usually has ribosomes attached and is involved in protein and lipid synthesis. | I. Endoplasmic Reticulum |
| 10. a process by which the contents of a cell vacuole are released to the exterior through fusion of the vacuole membrane with the cell membrane.   | J. Active Transport      |
| 11. process of particles, which are sometimes called solutes, moving through a solution or gas from an area with a higher number of particles to an area with a lower number of particles             | K. Chloroplast           |
| 12. having a higher osmotic pressure than a particular fluid, typically a body fluid or intracellular fluid   | L. Cell Wall             |
| 13. having a lower osmotic pressure than a particular fluid, typically a body fluid or intracellular fluid  | M. Lysosome              |

14. two solutions having the same osmotic pressure across a semipermeable membrane

N. Cytoskeleton

15. an organelle in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells containing degradative enzymes enclosed in a membrane.

O. Hypertonic