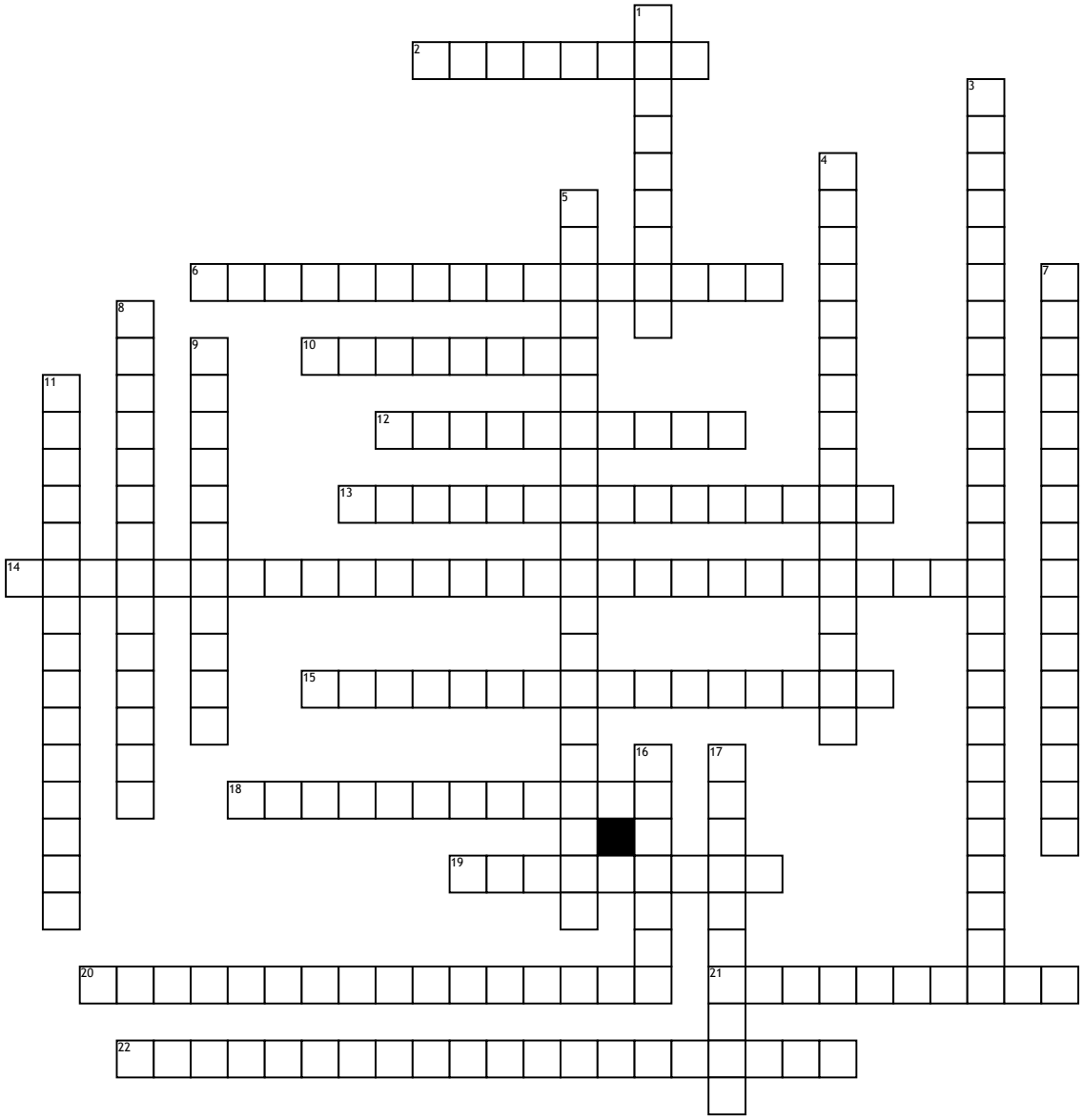
Name: _____

cell transportation



Across

2. equal concentrations of water: solute
6. shows the "diverse" motion of phospholipids and proteins
10. membranes that comparmentalize organelles and locate enzymes for metabolism and photosynthesis
12. more sulote= less water
13. requires atp, move material against concentration gradient, involved integral proteins
14. receptors on cell surface bind with specific materials needed by the cell
15. transportation, cellular recognition, adhesion, communication, receptors, enzymatic
18. "cell eating"
19. less solute= more water
20. can be internal, external, or imbedded
21. elimination of cellular wastes, products, or mucous via a vesicle
22. allows some substances to cross more easily than others

Down

1. movement of molecules from areas of high concentration to areas of lower concentration
3. selective barrier, receives and transmits information, communicates with adjacent cells
4. embedded into the phospholipid bilayer
5. diffusion using integral proteins
7. method of transport which does not require energy
8. phospholipid bilayer
9. "cell drinking"
11. method of movement which requires energy
16. movement of water across the membrane due to differences in solute concentration
17. bound to the edges of integral proteins or are bound to the polar heads of phospholipids