## **Biology Chapter 4: Cells and Their Environment Objectives:**

## **Passive Transport**

- Diffusion
- Osmosis
- Crossing the Cell Membrane

## **Active Transport**

- Movement against a concentration gradient
- Movement in Vesicles
- Membrane Receptor Proteins

| <ul> <li>1. passive transport</li> <li>2. concentration gradient</li> <li>3. equilibrium</li> <li>4. diffusion</li> <li>5. osmosis</li> <li>6. hypertonic solution</li> <li>7. hypotonic solution</li> <li>9. ion channel</li> <li>10. carrier protein</li> <li>11. facilitated diffusion</li> <li>12. active transport</li> <li>13. sodium-potassium pump</li> <li>14. endocytosis</li> <li>15. exocytosis</li> <li>16. receptor protein</li> <li>17. second messenger</li> <li>Distinguish between diffusion of ions across a cell membrane differs from the diffusion of non-polar molecules across the cell membrane by</li> <li>Explain how some substances cross the cell membrane by</li> <li>facilitated diffusion.</li> <li>Distinguish between passive and active transport.</li> <li>Describe how the sodium-potassium pump helps prevent animal cells from bursting.</li> <li>Compare two ways that the binding of a signal molecule to a receptor protein causes a change in the activity of the receiving cell.</li> <li>Identify the terms endocytosis and exocytosis and distinguish between them.</li> </ul> |
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