| Name: | Period: | Date: |
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Cell Transport

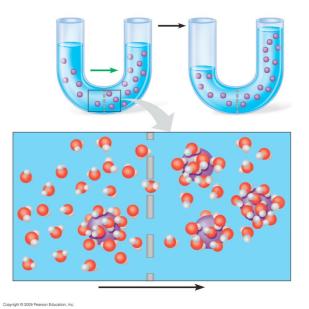
1. Draw an arrow on the diagram below to show the ways in which the solutes (dots) will move.



- 2. Name examples of what kinds of solutes these dots may represent.
- 3. You can smell food when molecules from the food enter your nose. Explain how the molecules get from the food to your nose.
- 4. Diffusion is the _____ movement of particles from a _____ concentration to a _____

concentration until they are spread out ______.

- 5. Moths emit chemicals called pheromones to attract a mate. Which process is responsible for the distribution of these chemicals through the air?
- 6. Which side (left or right) contains starch solution with the highest concentration?



- 7. When you take a bath the cells in the skin of your fingers are immersed in water.
- a) Your skin cells have a semi-permeable membrane. Does osmosis cause water to pass from the cells in your fingers into the bath, or from the bath into the cells in your finger?
- b) What will happen to the size of the skin cells in your fingers?
- c) Suggest why your fingers go wrinkly in the bath.
- d) Would your fingers go more or less wrinkly in the sea? Explain your answer.
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a type of passive transport?
 - a. Diffusion
 - b. Osmosis
 - c. Endocytosis
 - d. Facilitated diffusion
- 9. Chamber A contains 40% helium and Chamber B contains 20% helium. Chambers are connected by a tube the molecules are free to cross. Which of the following will occur?
 - a. some helium will move from chamber A to chamber B
 - b. some helium will move from chamber B to chamber A
 - c. helium will remain concentrated in chamber A
 - d. all of the helium will move into chamber B
- 10. What will happen to an animal cell placed in a salt water solution?
 - a. The cell will shrink
 - b. The cell will expand
 - c. The cell will burst
 - d. The cell will shrink and then expand and then shrink again
- 11. An animal cell placed in a hypotonic solution will:
 - a. Die
 - b. Take on water
 - c. Lose water
 - d. Divide
- 12. Active transport requires:
 - a. Osmosis
 - b. Energy
 - c. A hypertonic solution
 - d. Mrs. Reese to the rescue