

Notes: Cellular Physiology – Membrane Transport

Passive Transport

Does not require _____

Simple Diffusion

- Particles tend to _____ within a solution
 - Movement is from _____ or down a _____

Facilitated Diffusion

Allows _____ substances (i.e. glucose) to pass through using a _____ from _____

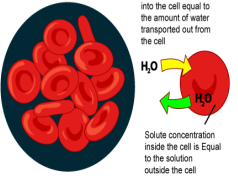

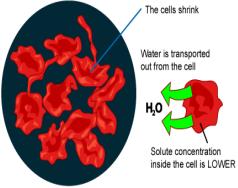
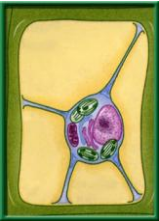
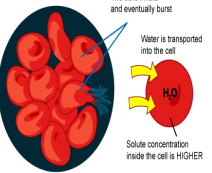

Osmosis

simple diffusion of _____

Solution

Animal Cell

Plant Cell

Solution	Animal Cell	Plant Cell
<p>Isotonic:</p>	<p>Isotonic</p> 	<p>Water moves _____</p> 
<p>Hypertonic: (more solutes than water)</p>	<p>Hypertonic</p> 	<p>Water leaves the cell and it loses _____ and causes the cell to _____ (shrink)</p> 
<p>Hypotonic: (more water than solutes)</p>	<p>Hypotonic</p> 	<p>Water enters the cell and pushes against the cell wall increasing the _____ causing the cell to _____</p> 

Notes: Cellular Physiology – Membrane Transport

Active Transport

Requires _____

Solute Pumping

- _____ that cannot go through the _____ use solute pumps

- Adenosine Triphosphate (_____) provides the _____

- Solutes move from _____, or _____

Bulk Transport

Exocytosis

- Moves materials _____

- Material is carried in a _____

- Vacuole migrates to _____

- Vacuole _____ with cell membrane

- Material is emptied to the _____

Endocytosis

Process of _____ by means of infoldings, or _____, of the cell membrane

Phagocytosis

_____ – brings in large particles within a food vacuole

Pinocytosis

_____ – cells taking up liquid form the surrounding environment