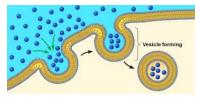
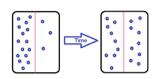
## **Cell Homeostasis Unit Assessment Prep Review**

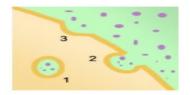
## Part 1 – Active and Passive Transport

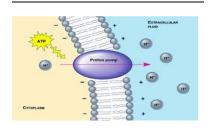
1. List the three types of active and passive transport below and give the definitions of each in the
charts below.
Active Transport
Passive Transport
2. Write the correct term for the following transport descriptions below (Diffusion, Facilitated diffusion, Osmosis, Protein pump, Endocytosis, Exocytosis)
- A cell brings food particles into the cell by fusing a vesicle with the cell membrane and taking the particles in
- Small particles cross the cell membrane from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
- A cell uses transport vesicles to push wastes out of the cell
- A cell is placed in a hypertonic solution and water rushes out of the cell to the solution causing the cell to shrink
- A cell uses a protein pump and ATP to bring materials into the cell from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration.
- A cell uses a transport protein to assist moving larger sugar particles into the cell from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
2. List at least three honofits of water to the hody

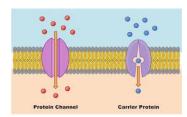
4. Label the following diagrams with the type of transport they are (**Diffusion, Facilitated diffusion, Osmosis, Endocytosis, Exocytosis, Protein pump**) and list whether they are **active or passive transport.** 

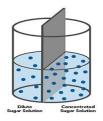


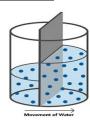












## Part 2 - Cell Membrane

5. What does it mean by the cell membrane is semi-permeable?

6. What is the function of the sodium-potassium pump?

7. What two molecules are cell membranes mostly made up of? \_\_\_\_\_

8. What will happen to a red blood cell if it is placed in the following types of solutions?

Hypertonic?

Isotonic?

Hypotonic?

9. Label the parts of the cell membrane below and write a brief description of each parts function.

