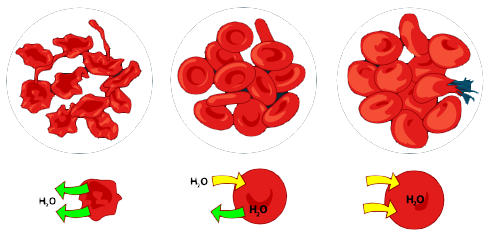
**Chapter Review; Diffusion and Osmosis**

What do you Know?

1. Label the three images below as isotonic/ hypertonic/ hypotonic (with regard to the solution the cell is placed in)



2. Movement across the cell membrane that does not require energy is called  
[ active / passive ] transport.

3. The difference in the concentration of a substance across a space is called a concentration [ equilibrium / gradient ].

4. If there is a concentration gradient, substances will move from an area of high concentration to an area of [ equal / low ] concentration.

5. The cell membrane is [ selectively permeable / impermeable ].

6. [ Equilibrium / Diffusion ] is the simplest type of passive transport.

7. The diffusion of water through a selectively permeable membrane is called [ osmosis / diffusion ].

8. The direction of water movement across the cell membrane depends on the concentration of free water[ molecules / solutions ].

9. A solution that causes a cell to swell is called a [ hypertonic / hypotonic ] solution.

10. Organelles that collect excess water inside the cell and force water out are called  
[ diffusion organelles / contractile vacuoles ]

11. The process of taking material into the cell by infolding the cell membrane is called [ endocytosis / exocytosis ]

12. In [ facilitated / molecular ] diffusion, membrane proteins help molecules across the membrane.

13. In diffusion, molecules [ spread out / condense ]

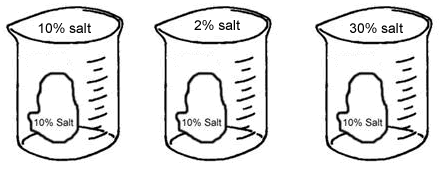
14. The lipid bilayer describes [ a type of transport / the cell membrane ]

15. Facilitated diffusion moves substances down their concentration gradient [ with / without ] using the cell's energy.

**Review**

1. What are the parts of a solution (Solvent and solute)

2. Label a cell membrane (bilayer, proteins)  
  
3. Explain what will happen to cells when placed in isotonic, hypertonic, and hypotonic solutions.



4. Define:

Diffusion  
Equilibrium  
Osmosis  
Isotonic  
Hypertonic  
Hypotonic  
Facilitated diffusion   
Endocytosis  
Phagocytosis  
Pinocytosis  
Exocytosis

5. Explain what happens when you place a bag full of starch (solution) into a solution of iodine.