**Directions:** Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. What is osmosis?

2. How does osmosis explain the fact that a watery syrup forms when you put sugar on strawberries?

3. a. How are glucose molecules moved into a cell?

   b. What type of transport is this?

4. a. What are vesicles?

   b. What happens to a vesicle in exocytosis?

5. What is a selectively permeable membrane?

**Directions:** Label the diagrams of cells with the terms diffusion, active transport, osmosis, equilibrium, facilitated diffusion. The arrows show the direction of transport.

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

**Cell Processes**
Name __________________ Date _____________ Class _____________

**Note-taking Worksheet (continued)**

3. ____________—are the building blocks of many structures
   a. ____________—smaller molecules that make up proteins
   b. ____________—proteins that regulate nearly all chemical reactions in cells

4. ____________—store important coded information in cells

D. Inorganic compounds—usually made from elements other than ____________

E. Importance of water
   1. Living things are composed of more than ____________ water and depend on it to survive.
   2. All chemical reactions in living things take place in ____________.
   3. Most living things use water to ____________ materials through their bodies.

**Section 2  Moving Cellular Materials**

A. Cells have a selectively ____________ membrane that regulates what goes into or out of the cell.

B. Passive transport—the movement of substances through a cell membrane ____________ the input of energy
   1. **Diffusion**—when molecules move away from areas where there are more of them into areas
      where there are ____________ of them; stops when the molecules of one substance
      are spread evenly throughout another substance and ____________ occurs
   2. **Osmosis**—the diffusion of ________ through a cell membrane.
   3. In facilitated diffusion, ____________ move substances into and out of the cell

C. Active transport requires ____________ to move a substance through a cell membrane.

D. Endocytosis and exocytosis
   1. **Endocytosis**—the process in which a substance is taken into a cell by surrounding it with
      the ____________, forming a sphere called a vesicle
   2. **Exocytosis**—the process in which the membrane of the vesicle fuses with the cell’s
      membrane and the vesicle’s contents are ____________ the cell