

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

CELL PROCESSES

1. A process by which molecules of a solvent (water) tend to pass through a semipermeable membrane from a high concentrated solution into a less concentrated one.
2. A process by which the contents of a cell vacuole are released to the exterior through a cell membrane.
3. Is a set of metabolic reactions and processes that take place in the cells of organisms to convert biochemical energy from nutrients into adenosine triphosphate (ATP).
4. An organized collection of protein channels in cell membranes that allows ions and small molecules to pass between adjacent cells.
5. When comparing 2 solutions, both are equal in solute concentration.
6. Is the taking in of matter by a living cell by invagination of its membrane to form a vacuole.
7. A solution with a higher solute concentration when compared to another solution.
8. A structure by which two adjacent cells are attached, formed from protein plaques in the cell membranes linked by filaments. The strongest cell junction.
9. Is a physical process that refers to the net movement of molecules from a region of high concentration to one of lower concentration.
10. The use sunlight to synthesize foods from carbon dioxide and water.
11. Are the closely associated areas of two cells whose membranes join together to form a virtually impermeable barrier to fluid.
12. A solution with a lower solute concentration when compared to another solution.

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1. Osmosis a process by which molecules of a solvent (water) tend to pass through a semipermeable membrane from a high concentrated solution into a less concentrated one.
2. Exocytosis a process by which the contents of a cell vacuole are released to the exterior through a cell membrane.
3. Cellular respiration is a set of metabolic reactions and processes that take place in the cells of organisms to convert biochemical energy from nutrients into adenosine triphosphate (ATP).
4. Gap junction An organized collections of protein channels in cell membranes that allows ions and small molecules to pass between adjacent cells.
5. Isotonic When comparing 2 solutions, both are equal in solute concentration.
6. Endocytosis is the taking in of matter by a living cell by invagination of its membrane to form a vacuole.
7. Hypertonic A solution with a higher solute concentration when compared to another solution.
8. Desmosomes a structure by which two adjacent cells are attached, formed from protein plaques in the cell membranes linked by filaments. The strongest cell junction.
9. Diffusion is a physical process that refers to the net movement of molecules from a region of high concentration to one of lower concentration.
10. Photosynthesis The use sunlight to synthesize foods from carbon dioxide and water.
11. Tight junction are the closely associated areas of two cells whose membranes join together to form a virtually impermeable barrier to fluid.
12. Hypotonic A solution with a lower solute concentration when compared to another solution.

1. 1. Osmosis

2. 2. Exocytosis

3. 3. Cellular respiration

4. 4. Gap junction

5. 5. Isotonic

6. 6. Endocytosis

7. 7. Hypertonic

8. 8. Desmosomes

9. 9. Diffusion

10. 10. Photosynthesis

11. 11. Tight junction

12. 12. Hypotonic