Cell Transport Vocabulary Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Word** | **Definition** | **Illustration or Symbol** | **Example, Synonym, Analogy (comparison)** |
|  | the smallest unit that can perform all the processes necessary for life, membrane covered structure. |  |  |
|  | the maintenance of a constant internal state in a changing environment to maintain stable internal conditions to survive. |  |  |
|  | a protective layer that covers the cell’s surface and acts as a barrier. Separates the cell’s contents from its environment. Controls materials going into and out of the cell. |  |  |
|  | structures that perform specific functions within the cell. |  |  |
|  | plant cells outermost structure. A rigid structure that gives support to a cell. Made of complex sugar called cellulose. |  |  |
|  | organelles that contain digestive enzymes. They destroy worn-out or damaged organelles, get rid of waste materials, and protect the cell from foreign invaders. |  |  |
|  | a living thing; anything that can perform life processes by itself. |  |  |
|  | the region of the cell within the membrane that includes the fluid, the cytoskeleton, and all of the organelles except the nucleus. |  |  |
|  | the movement from areas of high concentration/density (crowded) to areas of low concentration/density (less crowded). |  |  |
|  | diffusion of water from a more dilute solution to a more concentrated solution through a membrane that is permeable. |  |  |
|  | movement of particles across a cell membrane without the use of energy by the cell with the concentration gradient. |  |  |
|  | a process of transporting particles that requires the cell to use energy; usually involves the movement of particles from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration and against the concentration gradient. |  |  |
|  | a membrane that permits only certain substances to pass through. |  |  |
|  | active-transport process by which a cell surrounds a large particle and encloses the particle in a vesicle to bring the particle into the cell. |  |  |
|  | active-transport process by which a substance, such as waste, is released from the cell through a vesicle that transports the substance to the cell surface and then fuses with the membrane to let the substance out of the cell. |  |  |