

Passive and Active Transport in a Cell

There are three types of passive transport

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

1) Simple Diffusion

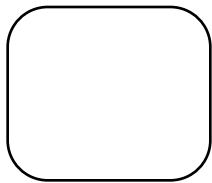
- Movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.
- _____ – difference in concentration between two areas.
- Doesn't require any energy.
- When diffusion ends, it is called _____.
- Cell membranes are _____ – only certain substances can pass through by diffusion.
- Water, oxygen and carbon dioxide pass through the membrane freely.
- Ions (charged molecules) and large molecules can't get through.

2) Facilitated Diffusion

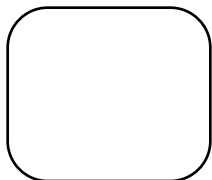
- Cell membranes of _____ that help large charged molecules get through.

3) Osmosis

- Net movement of _____ across a selectively permeable membrane.

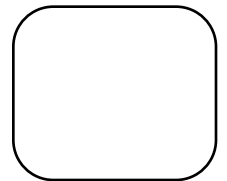


_____ – equal solute concentration.
_____ osmosis.



_____ – high concentration of solute.
Water moves _____.

_____ – lower concentration of solute
Water moves _____.



_____ – bursting of the red blood cells. Too much water in the cells can be fatal.

_____ – shrinking of blood cells. Too little water in the cells can also be fatal.