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.