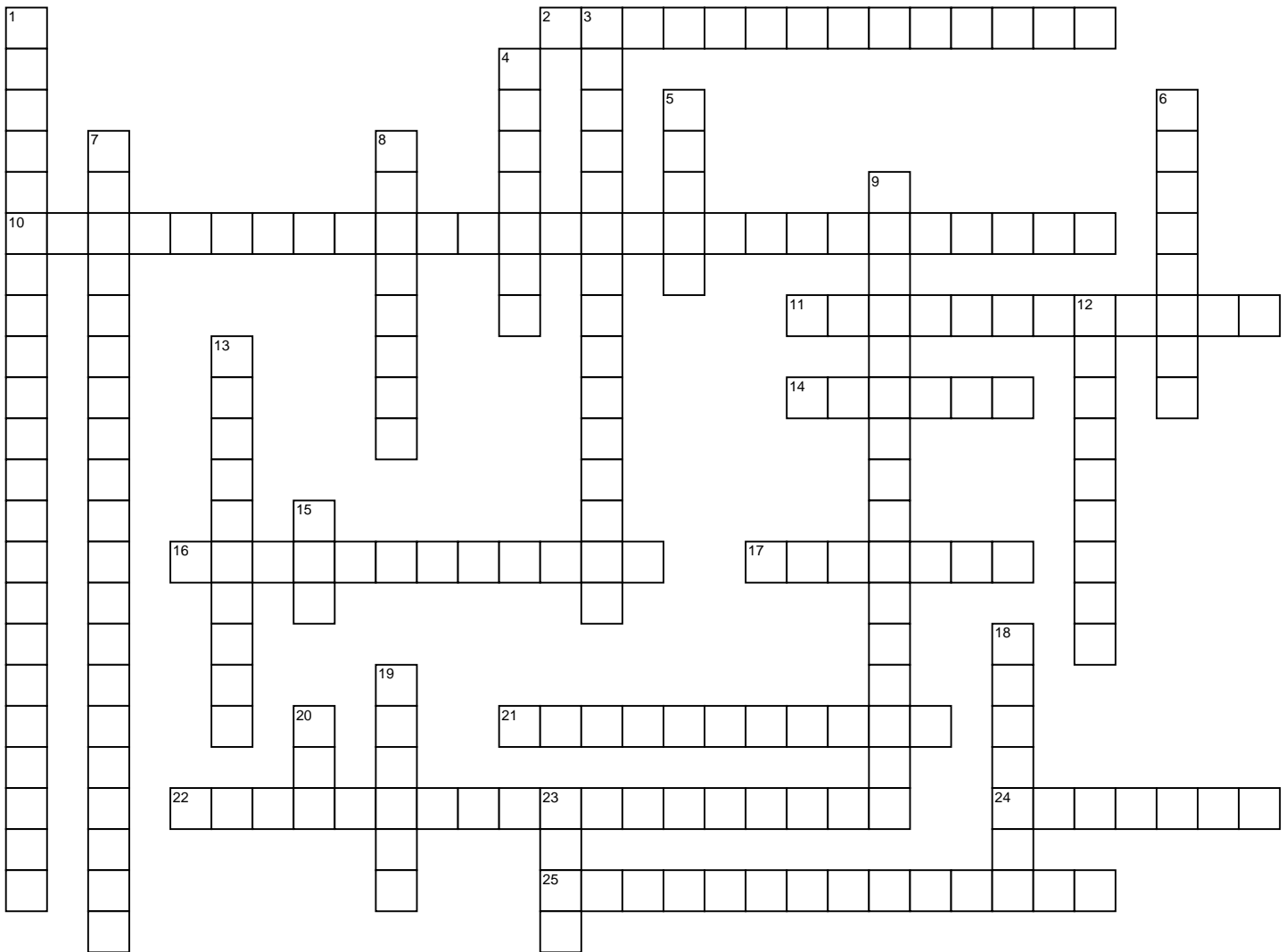


# Cell Transport



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## ACROSS

- 2 free energy available for water movement
- 10 mechanism for cholesterol uptake into target cells
- 11 movement of molecules through lipid bilayer
- 14 gasoline is \_\_\_\_\_ permeable through a membrane
- 16 water balance is maintained in a blood cell by \_\_\_\_\_
- 17 water potential is \_\_\_\_\_ by solutes
- 21 movement of small molecules into cell by vesicles
- 22 keeps water from bursting a protozoan
- 24 diffusion never occurs \_\_\_\_\_ a gradient
- 25 energy for glucose uptake from intestinal lumen to

epithelium comes from a \_\_\_\_\_

## DOWN

- 1 sodium-potassium pump mechanism
- 3 movement of solutes against a gradient requires \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 inhibitor of sodium-potassium pump
- 5 osmosis is the diffusion of \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 membrane potential is partly because of negatively charged \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 mechanism for uptake of glucose into blood cells
- 8 water eventually stops moving into a plant cell because of \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 byproduct of phagocytosis

and lysosome digestion of bacteria

- 12 water potential is \_\_\_\_\_ by increasing pressure
- 13 explanation for increased movement of water through membranes
- 15 energy source in active transport
- 18 ion channel that opens when membrane potential changes is called a \_\_\_\_\_ gated channel
- 19 ion channel that opens when signalling molecule binds to it is called \_\_\_\_\_ gated
- 20 protons (H<sup>+</sup>) are \_\_\_\_\_ permeable through the membrane
- 23 a potato soaked in a strong salt solution will \_\_\_\_\_ water

