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Crash Course Biology #24: Cell Membranes: How Does Stuff Get Into Your Cells?

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The protective barrier that surrounds the cell and regulates what enters and exits is called the _____.
2. The model that describes the structure of the cell membrane as a dynamic and flexible mosaic of different molecules is the _____ model.
3. The basic structural units of the cell membrane are _____.
4. The _____ tails of phospholipids repel water, while the _____ heads attract water.
5. The type of transport that requires no energy and relies on the natural movement of molecules is called _____ transport.
6. The movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration is called _____.
7. The movement of water across a membrane to balance concentrations is known as _____.
8. The type of diffusion that requires a transport protein but no energy input is called _____ diffusion.
9. When a cell uses energy to move substances against their concentration gradient, this is called _____ transport.
10. The special molecule that provides energy for active transport is called _____.
11. The process by which a cell engulfs large molecules by surrounding them with its membrane is called _____.
12. The reverse of endocytosis, where substances are expelled from the cell in vesicles, is called _____.
13. The proteins embedded in the cell membrane that help transport substances across are called _____ proteins.
14. The carbohydrate-linked proteins that help cells communicate and identify each other are called _____.
15. The watery environment outside the cell that interacts with the membrane is called the _____ matrix.

Crash Course Biology #24: Cell Membranes: How Does Stuff Get Into Your Cells? - KEY

1. The protective barrier that surrounds the cell and regulates what enters and exits is called the **cell membrane**.
2. The model that describes the structure of the cell membrane as a dynamic and flexible mosaic of different molecules is the **fluid mosaic** model.
3. The basic structural units of the cell membrane are **phospholipids**.
4. The **hydrophobic** tails of phospholipids repel water, while the **hydrophilic** heads attract water.
5. The type of transport that requires no energy and relies on the natural movement of molecules is called **passive** transport.
6. The movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration is called **diffusion**.
7. The movement of water across a membrane to balance concentrations is known as **osmosis**.
8. The type of diffusion that requires a transport protein but no energy input is called **facilitated** diffusion.
9. When a cell uses energy to move substances against their concentration gradient, this is called **active** transport.
10. The special molecule that provides energy for active transport is called **ATP**.
11. The process by which a cell engulfs large molecules by surrounding them with its membrane is called **endocytosis**.
12. The reverse of endocytosis, where substances are expelled from the cell in vesicles, is called **exocytosis**.
13. The proteins embedded in the cell membrane that help transport substances across are called **transport** proteins.
14. The carbohydrate-linked proteins that help cells communicate and identify each other are called **glycoproteins**.
15. The watery environment outside the cell that interacts with the membrane is called the **extracellular** matrix.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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