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Crash Course Biology #25: Why Do Cells Need to Communicate?

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The process by which cells maintain a stable internal environment is called _____.
2. The type of cell communication that involves a cell signaling itself is known as _____ signaling.
3. When a signal is sent over long distances through the bloodstream, it is referred to as _____ signaling.
4. The process in which a signal molecule binds to a receptor protein to initiate communication is called _____.
5. The type of signaling where cells must be in direct contact to communicate is called _____ signaling.
6. The molecules that carry signals between cells are known as _____ molecules.
7. A cell that receives a signal must have the correct _____ protein to respond.
8. The process by which a signal is relayed and amplified inside the cell is called _____.
9. The hormone responsible for initiating the fight-or-flight response is _____.
10. The hormone that helps regulate sleep cycles is _____.
11. A cell that sends a signal to another cell is referred to as a _____ cell.
12. The cell that receives and responds to a signal is called a _____ cell.
13. The type of transport system that delivers endocrine signals through the bloodstream is called the _____ system.
14. When a cell engulfs molecules into a vesicle for transport, the process is called _____.
15. The type of signaling that occurs between neighboring cells without direct contact is called _____ signaling.

Crash Course Biology #25: Why Do Cells Need to Communicate? – KEY

1. The process by which cells maintain a stable internal environment is called *homeostasis*.
2. The type of cell communication that involves a cell signaling itself is known as *autocrine* signaling.
3. When a signal is sent over long distances through the bloodstream, it is referred to as *endocrine* signaling.
4. The process in which a signal molecule binds to a receptor protein to initiate communication is called *signal reception*.
5. The type of signaling where cells must be in direct contact to communicate is called *direct* signaling.
6. The molecules that carry signals between cells are known as *signaling* molecules.
7. A cell that receives a signal must have the correct *receptor* protein to respond.
8. The process by which a signal is relayed and amplified inside the cell is called *signal transduction*.
9. The hormone responsible for initiating the fight-or-flight response is *adrenaline*.
10. The hormone that helps regulate sleep cycles is *melatonin*.
11. A cell that sends a signal to another cell is referred to as a *signaling* cell.
12. The cell that receives and responds to a signal is called a *responding* cell.
13. The type of transport system that delivers endocrine signals through the bloodstream is called the *circulatory* system.
14. When a cell engulfs molecules into a vesicle for transport, the process is called *endocytosis*.
15. The type of signaling that occurs between neighboring cells without direct contact is called *paracrine* signaling.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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