

Quizizz

Cell Membrane and Transport

Name : _____

Class : _____

Date : _____

1. What type of transport uses energy?

☐

a) active

☐

b) diffusion

☐

c) passive

☐

d) osmosis

2. Which type of transport usually helps get large particles in and out of a cell?

☐

a) active

☐

b) passive

3. Which type of transport usually involves smaller molecules?

☐

a) active

☐

b) passive

4. What type of transport involves the movement of water molecules through a membrane?

☐

a) diffusion

☐

b) osmosis

☐

c) endocytosis

☐

d) exocytosis

5. What type of transport does not require energy?

☐

a) active

☐

b) endocytosis

☐

c) passive

☐

d) exocytosis

6. What term is used to describe the movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration?

☐

a) endocytosis

☐

b) exocytosis

☐

c) diffusion

☐

d) engulfing

7. Which term describes how larger molecules are brought into a cell through engulfing?

☐

a) diffusion

☐

b) osmosis

☐

c) endocytosis

☐

d) exocytosis

8. Which term describes how larger particles exit the cell?

☐

a) diffusion

☐

b) osmosis

☐

c) endocytosis

☐

d) exocytosis

9. What is the name for the temporary organelle formed during endocytosis?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) nucleus | <input type="checkbox"/> b) mitochondria |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) chloroplast | <input type="checkbox"/> d) vesicle |

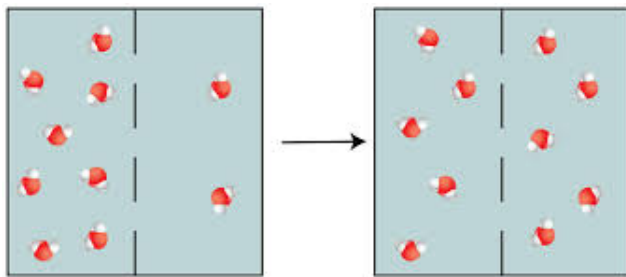
10. What word describes a membrane that only allows certain things through it?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) passive | <input type="checkbox"/> b) active |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) semipermeable | <input type="checkbox"/> d) impermeable |

11. The ability to maintain a stable internal condition despite changing external conditions is known as _____.

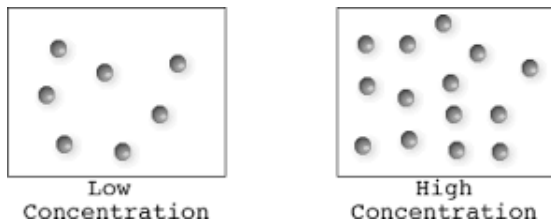
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) transport | <input type="checkbox"/> b) photosynthesis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) mitosis | <input type="checkbox"/> d) homeostasis |

12. Which process is illustrated in this picture, given that the particles shown are water molecules?



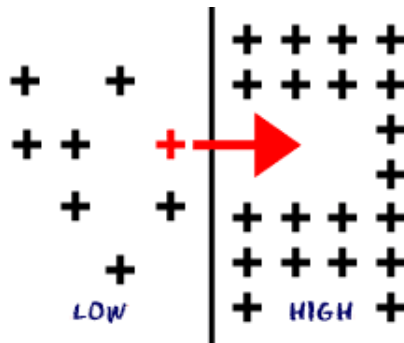
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> b) osmosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) endocytosis | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |

13. Which direction would an arrow need to point to show the movement of molecules during diffusion?



- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) left | <input type="checkbox"/> b) right |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) up | <input type="checkbox"/> d) down |

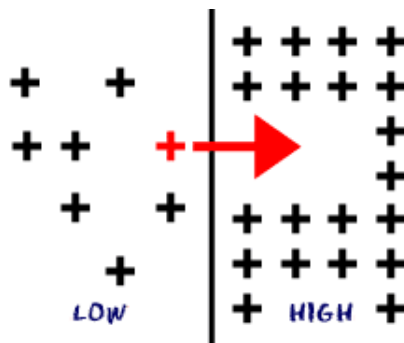
14. Which type of transport is shown in this illustration?



- ☐ a) active
☐ c) diffusion

- ☐ b) passive
☐ d) osmosis

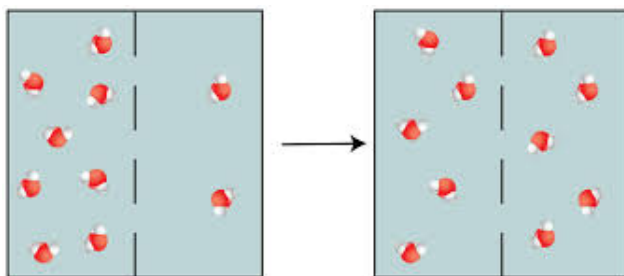
15. True or False: Energy would need to be used in the transport shown in this picture.



- ☐ a) True

- ☐ b) False

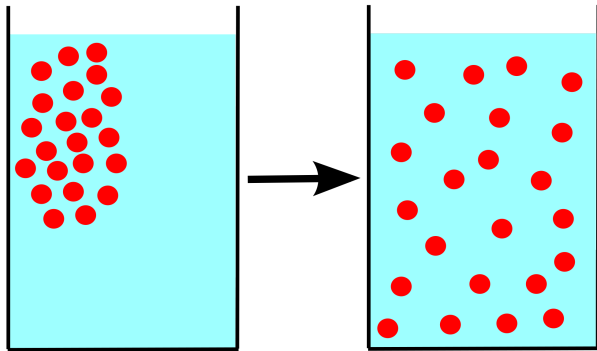
16. True or False: Energy would be needed in the type of transport shown in this picture.



- ☐ a) True

- ☐ b) False

17. This picture shows:



- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) osmosis | <input type="checkbox"/> b) diffusion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) facilitated diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |

18. The movement of water from high to low concentration through a membrane is

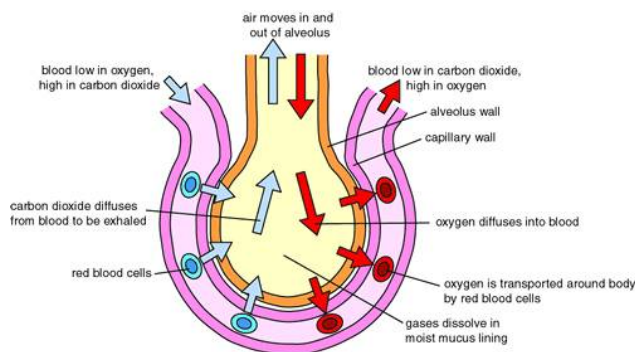
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) osmosis | <input type="checkbox"/> b) diffusion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) facilitated diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |

19. This shows



- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> b) osmosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) facilitated diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |

20. This shows which process of moving gases from high to low concentration



- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> b) osmosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) facilitated diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |

21. this shows



- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> b) osmosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) facilitated diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |

22. Shrinking an object by removing water is an example of



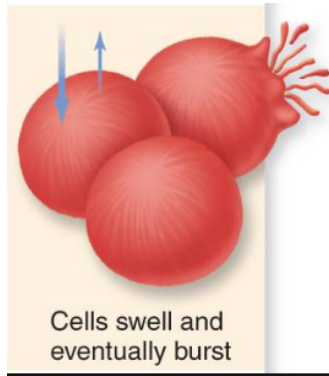
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) hypotonic solution | <input type="checkbox"/> b) hypertonic solution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) isotonic solution | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |

23. This egg has shrunk, what type of solution was it placed in?



- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) hypotonic solution | <input type="checkbox"/> b) hypertonic solution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) isotonic solution | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |

24. what type of solution causes the blood cells to swell and burst.



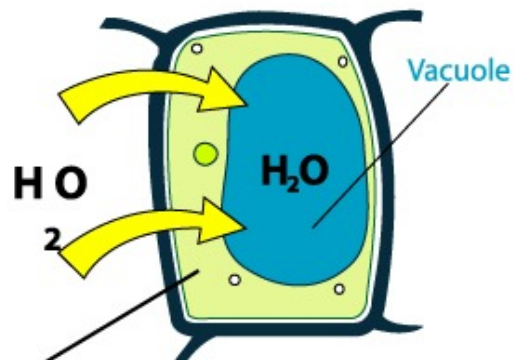
☐ a) hypotonic solution

☐ b) hypertonic solution

☐ c) isotonic solution

☐ d) active transport

25. What type of solution allows water to enter the plant cell?



☐ a) hypotonic solution

☐ b) hypertonic solution

☐ c) isotonic solution

☐ d) active transport

26. What type of solution would cause water to move out of the plant cell?



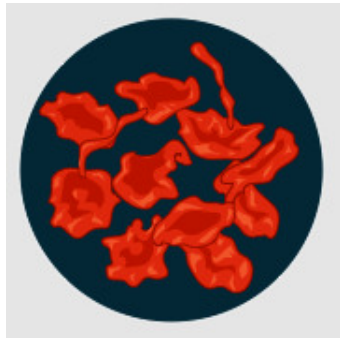
☐ a) hypotonic solution

☐ b) hypertonic solution

☐ c) isotonic solution

☐ d) active transport

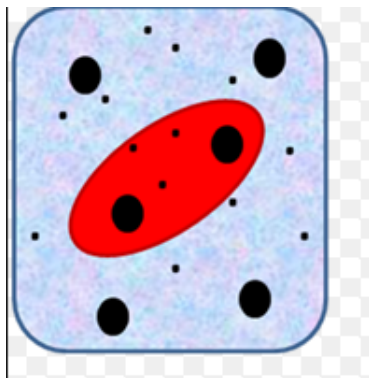
27. What causes the red blood cells to shrink



- ☐ a) hypotonic solution
☐ c) isotonic solution

- ☐ b) hypertonic solution
☐ d) active transport

28. there is no change in the red blood cell.



- ☐ a) hypertonic solution
☐ c) isotonic solution

- ☐ b) hypotonic solution
☐ d) active transport

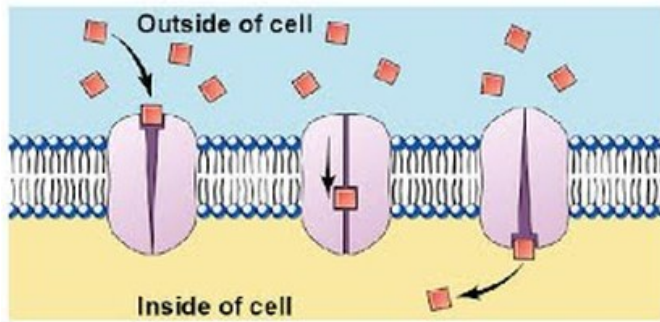
29. this blood cell has grown, it is in which type of solution?



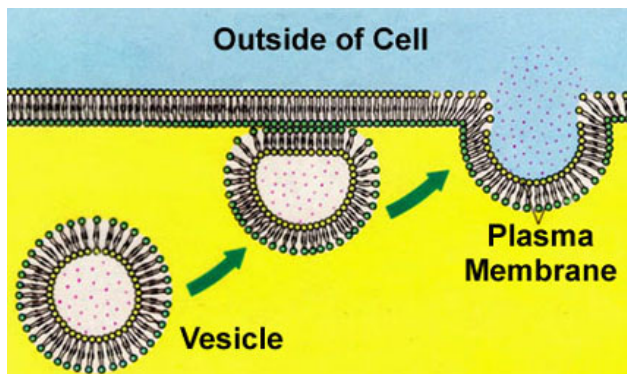
- ☐ a) hypotonic solution
☐ c) isotonic solution

- ☐ b) hypertonic solution
☐ d) active transport

30. this picture show the molecules getting help across the membrane. the vocabulary word that best describes this is

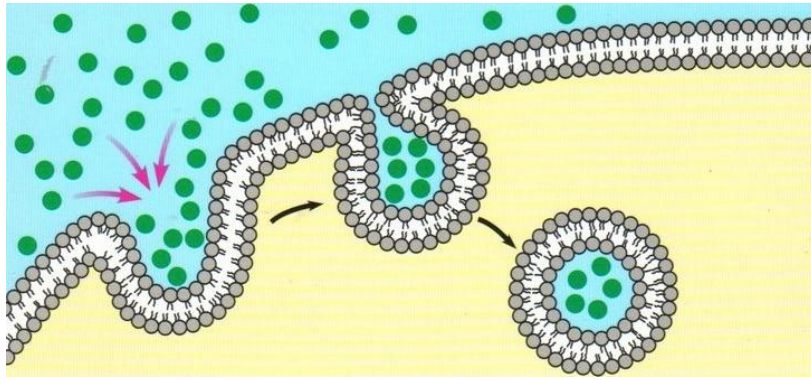


- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> b) osmosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) facilitated diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |
31. What is the movement of molecules from high to low concentration?
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> b) osmosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) facilitated diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |
32. Molecules that need help getting through the plasma membrane use with type of transport?
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> b) osmosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) facilitated diffusion | <input type="checkbox"/> d) active transport |
33. This picture represents which type of cellular transport?



- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) passive transport | <input type="checkbox"/> b) endocytosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) exocytosis | <input type="checkbox"/> d) osmosis |

34. This picture represents what type of cell transport?



☐ a) endocytosis

☐ b) exocytosis

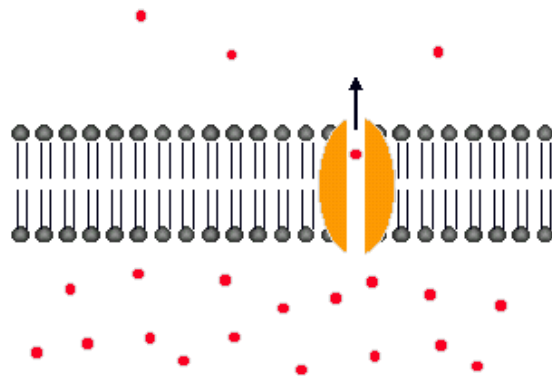
☐ c) osmosis

☐ d) passive transport

35. Particles are too large to enter the membrane.

Need help from channel proteins.

No energy



☐ a) active transport

☐ b) passive transport

☐ c) facilitated diffusion