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?
   - a) nucleus
   - b) mitochondria
   - c) chloroplast
   - d) vesicle

10. What word describes a membrane that only allows certain things through it?
    - a) passive
    - b) active
    - c) semipermeable
    - d) impermeable

11. The ability to maintain a stable internal condition despite changing external conditions is known as __________.
    - a) transport
    - b) photosynthesis
    - c) mitosis
    - d) homeostasis

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

   - a) diffusion
   - b) osmosis
   - c) endocytosis
   - d) active transport

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

   - a) left
   - b) right
   - c) up
   - d) down
14. Which type of transport is shown in this illustration?

- a) active
- b) passive
- c) diffusion
- 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:

- osmosis
- diffusion
- facilitated diffusion
- active transport

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

- osmosis
- diffusion
- facilitated diffusion
- active transport

19. This shows

- diffusion
- osmosis
- facilitated diffusion
- active transport

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

- diffusion
- osmosis
- facilitated diffusion
- active transport
21. this shows

- a) diffusion
- b) osmosis
- c) facilitated diffusion
- d) active transport

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

- a) hypotonic solution
- b) hypertonic solution
- c) isotonic solution
- d) active transport

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

- a) hypotonic solution
- b) hypertonic solution
- c) isotonic solution
- 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 shows the molecules getting help across the membrane. The vocabulary word that best describes this is

- a) diffusion
- b) osmosis
- c) facilitated diffusion
- d) active transport

31. What is the movement of molecules from high to low concentration?

- a) diffusion
- b) osmosis
- c) facilitated diffusion
- d) active transport

32. Molecules that need help getting through the plasma membrane use which type of transport?

- a) diffusion
- b) osmosis
- c) facilitated diffusion
- d) active transport

33. This picture represents which type of cellular transport?

- a) passive transport
- b) endocytosis
- c) exocytosis
- 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