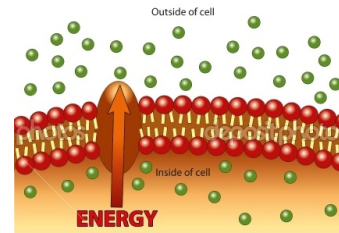
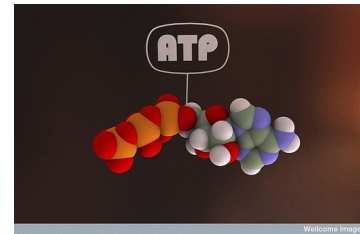


active transport



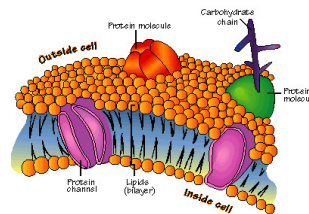
movement across a membrane which requires the use of energy. ( endocytosis and exocytosis)

ATP



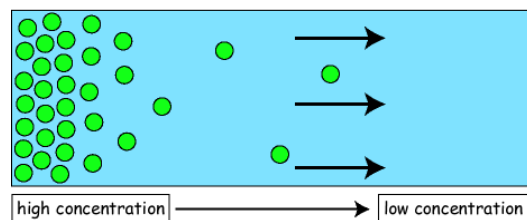
a form of energy used by cells in active transport.

cell membrane



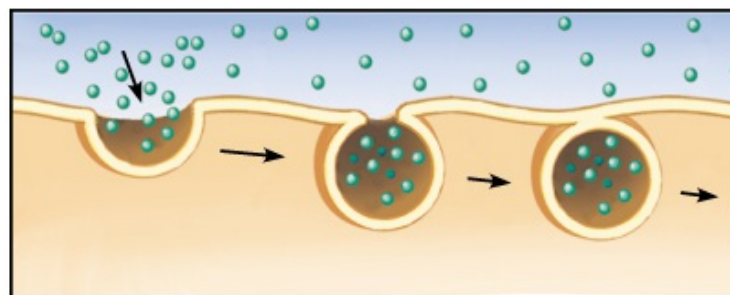
A lipid bilayer embedded with proteins which controls what enters and leaves a cell.

diffusion



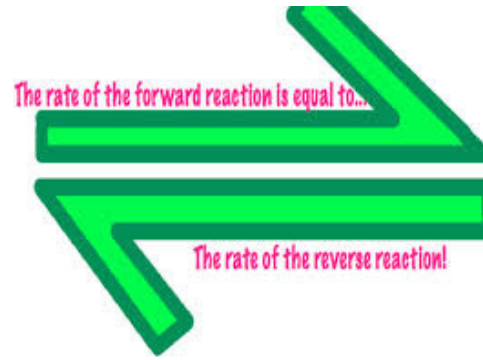
the movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration. ( The smell of shrimp poppers moving from the cafeteria to the 3rd floor. )

endocytosis

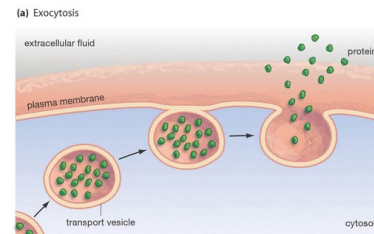


A process in which a cell takes in materials from the outside by engulfing and fusing them with its cell membrane. This process is how many unicellular creatures get their food.

Equilibrium

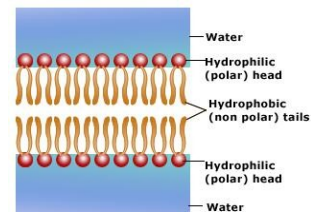


exocytosis



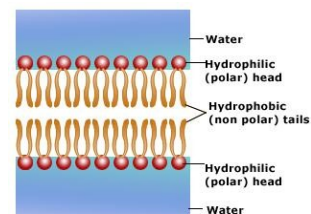
the transport of material out of a cell by means of a sac or vesicle that first engulfs the material and then is extruded through an opening in the cell membrane. This is how many cells get rid of waste.

hydrophilic



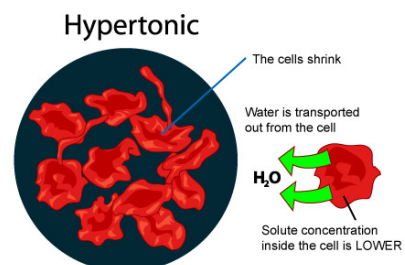
describes the head of a phospholipid molecule which attracts water.

hydrophobic



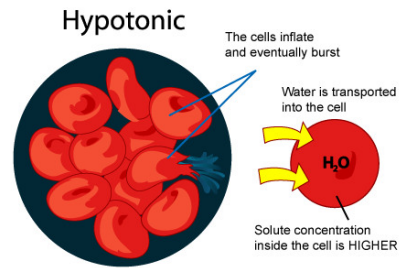
describes the tail of a phospholipid that repels water

hypertonic



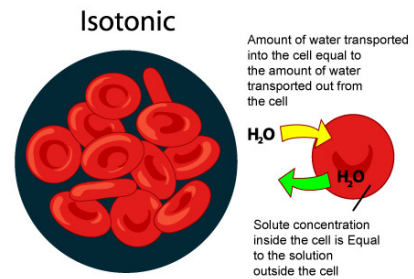
a solution that is more concentrated relative to another.

hypotonic



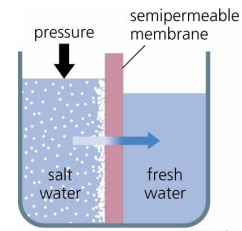
a solution that is less concentrated relative to another

isotonic



a term used to describe a solution that is the same con

osmosis



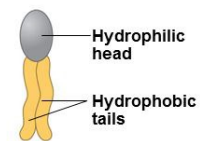
The diffusion of water across a semi-permeable membrane. Osmosis always moves from a hypotonic solution to a hypertonic solution.

passive transport



the movement of particles from a high concentration to a lower concentration. This occurs naturally and does not require the use

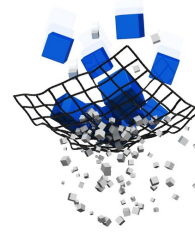
phospholipids



(c) Phospholipid symbol

a type of lipid which makes up a cell membrane

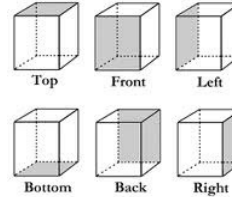
semi-permeable



to allow only certain things to pass through

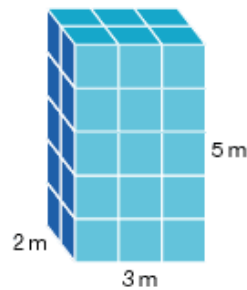
surface area

Surface Area of a Prism



the sum of all the areas that make up a shape.

volume



$$V = l \times w \times h$$

$$V = 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m}$$

$$V = 30 \text{ cubic meters}$$

the amount of space in an object