

Skills Worksheet

Critical Thinking**Look-Alikes**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best describes how each numbered item looks.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. channel protein | a. crowd of people filling a room |
| _____ 2. cell membrane | b. sandwich |
| _____ 3. phospholipid molecule | c. tube |
| _____ 4. diffusion | d. tadpole |

Work-Alikes

In the space provided, write the letter of the phrase that best describes how each numbered item functions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 5. carrier protein | a. identification card |
| _____ 6. sodium-potassium pump | b. boat bringing immigrants |
| _____ 7. endocytosis | c. outgoing international flight |
| _____ 8. exocytosis | d. football player running with the ball |
| _____ 9. cell-surface marker | e. bailer dumping water out of a leaking boat |

Trade-Offs

In the space provided, write the letter of the bad news item that best matches each numbered good news item below.

- | Good News | Bad News |
|--|--|
| _____ 10. Very small, nonpolar molecules can diffuse across a cell membrane. | a. Most polar molecules cannot move through a cell membrane |
| _____ 11. Molecules can easily diffuse down a concentration gradient. | b. On their own, some chemical reactions occur too slowly to keep a cell alive. |
| _____ 12. Water molecules move easily by osmosis across a cell membrane. | c. A cell in a hypotonic solution can burst; a cell in a hypertonic solution can shrivel up. |
| _____ 13. Through cellular communication, enzymes can be activated to speed up vital chemical reactions. | d. It takes energy to move molecules against a concentration gradient. |

Critical Thinking *continued*

Linkages

In the spaces provided, write the letters of the two terms or phrases that are linked together by the term in the middle.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 14. ____ diffusion ____ | a. hypotonic |
| 15. ____ osmosis ____ | b. higher concentration |
| 16. ____ sodium-potassium pump ____ | c. channel protein |
| 17. ____ isotonic ____ | d. polar parts pulled toward water |
| 18. ____ membrane protein ____ | e. signal molecule |
| 19. ____ carrier protein ____ | f. hypertonic |
| 20. ____ receptor protein ____ | g. lower concentration |
| | h. Na ⁺ moving out of the cell |
| | i. water |
| | j. second messenger |
| | k. K ⁺ moving into the cell |
| | l. changes shape |
| | m. nonpolar parts repelled by water |
| | n. facilitated diffusion |

Analogies

An analogy is a relationship between two pairs of terms or phrases written as $a : b :: c : d$. The symbol $:$ is read as “is to,” and the symbol $::$ is read as “as.” In the space provided, write the letter of the pair of terms or phrases that best completes the analogy shown.

- ____ 21. cell membrane : homeostasis ::
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. insulation : constant temperature | c. cell wall : osmosis |
| b. nuclear membrane : DNA | d. refrigerator : freezer |
- ____ 22. transport protein : escort ::
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. enzyme : lipid bilayer | c. light : daylight hours |
| b. receptor protein : sensor | d. channel : port |
- ____ 23. people : from newspapers ::
- | |
|--|
| a. second messenger : from target cells |
| b. signal molecules : from receptor proteins |
| c. signal molecules : from second messengers |
| d. target cells : from signal molecules |
- ____ 24. uneven distribution : equilibrium ::
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. osmosis : carrier protein | c. active transport : diffusion |
| b. permeability : activation | d. ATP : glucose |