

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Partner Read Chapter 3.1

Page 74- Intro What are the tiny particles called that make up everything living and non-living?

Page 74-75 Elements and compounds: what is an element? Give 3 examples. What is a compound? Give 2 examples. What's the smallest unit of a compound called? Why is water so important to living things? What's the difference between organic and inorganic compounds?

Page 76- Carbohydrates: define carbohydrate. Why are carbohydrates important to our cells?

Page 76 Lipids: define lipid. Why are they important to cells?

Page 77 Proteins: define proteins. What are proteins made up of? What is the function or job of proteins?

Page 78 Nucleic Acids: define nucleic acid. What are the two types in our cells? What do they each do?

### Partner Read chapter 3.2

Page 80-81 Intro: Define selectively permeable. How is a cell's cell membrane similar to a castle's wall and gate?

Page 81-82 Diffusion: Define diffusion. What are the 3 methods of diffusion? Molecules bump around and try to even out, molecules move from an area of \_\_\_\_\_ concentration to an area of \_\_\_\_\_ concentration.

Page 82-83 Osmosis: Define osmosis. Why is osmosis important? What happens to a cell if there is more water in the cell than out of the cell? What happens to cell if there is more water out of the cell than in the cell?

Page 84-84 Active Transport: why is passive transport like riding a bike down a hill? Give an example of passive transport. Why is active transport like riding a bike up a hill? What do transport proteins do? What is another example of active transport? Why is it easier for a small cell to move things around the cell?