Across

3. **ACTIVE**—transport that requires energy
4. **HYPERTONIC**—solution has a greater concentration of molecules
7. **PASSIVE**—type of transport that does not require energy
9. **MEMBRANE**—outer boundary of the cell
11. **IODINE**—turns purple in the presence of starch, indicator
12. **DIFFUSION**—movement of molecules from high to low concentration
13. **GRADIENT**—a difference in concentrations
14. **PERMEABLE**—lets some things through; selectively ____
15. **HYPOTONIC**—solution has a lesser concentration of molecules

Down

1. **PROTEIN**—channel ____; helps move materials across membrane
2. **PHOSPHOLIPID**—a major component of the cell membrane
5. **ENDO**—prefix that means "inside"
6. OSMOSIS—diffusion of water
8. EQUILIBRIUM—where molecules are evenly spread out
10. ENDOCYTOSIS—taking in of large particles by the cell