

TRANSPORT

Movement known as TRANSPORT

① Passive transport

② Active transport

* Image is important ↓

- requires NO cellular energy (ATP)

- molecules move from HIGH → LOW concentration (down the concentration gradient → flow)

- stops when equilibrium is REACHED (outside molecules is equal to inside)

* Like a supermarket line *

Diffusion in cells

diffusion is the movement from high → low concentration (i.e. down the concentration gradient)

passive transport

- passive process → uses NO input energy to occur
- molecules move randomly around, and become evenly dispersed to achieve EQUILIBRIUM (diffusion)

- occurs across membranes

- Simple diffusion: occurs directly across membrane

- Facilitated diffusion: involves "helper" proteins

neither requires cells to expend use energy

factors affecting RATE of diffusion

① Concentration gradient

diffusion rate is HIGHER (↑) when there is a GREATER concentration difference between TWO REGIONS

② The distance moved

occurs at a GREATER rate over shorter distances than longer