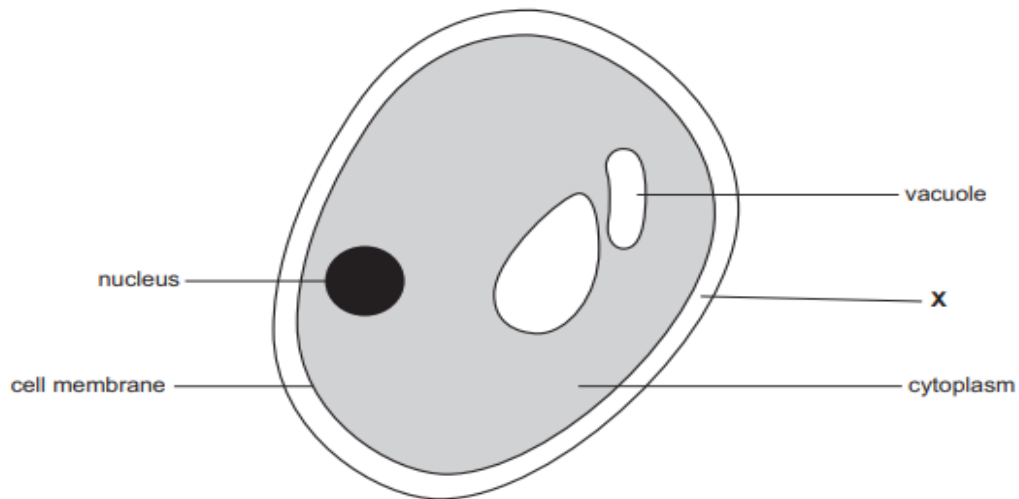


1 HOUR
Total marks 50

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

- 1 Safia uses a microscope to look at cells.
She makes a labelled drawing of a cell.



- (a) Name the structure labelled X.

..... [1]

- (b) Safia cannot be sure whether the cell is animal or plant.

Use the information from the diagram to explain why.

.....

 [2]

2]



Plants and animals contain cells.

- (a) Complete the table.

Tick (✓) if the structure is present.

The first one has been done for you.

structure	plant cell	animal cell
nucleus	✓	✓
cell wall		
cytoplasm		
cell membrane		
vacuole		

[2]

3]

Chloroplasts are found in plant cells but not in animal cells.

Other structures are found in both plant and animal cells.

(a) Complete the table by putting ticks (✓) and crosses (✗) in the correct column.

Chloroplast has been done for you.

structure	found in plant cells	found in animal cells
cell membrane		
cell wall		
chloroplast	✓	✗
cytoplasm		
nucleus		
vacuole		

[2]

(b) Explain why plants need chloroplasts.

.....
.....
.....

[2]

4]

Plants absorb mineral salts from the soil.

(a) Circle the cell that plants use to absorb mineral salts.



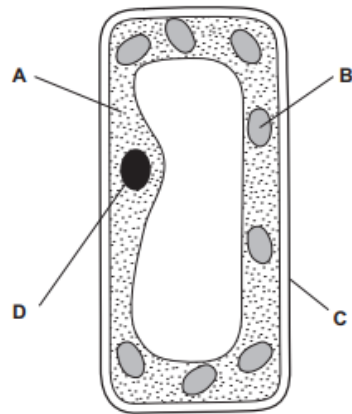
[1]

(b) Which other substance **must** plants absorb from the soil?

.....

[1]

(b) This is a diagram of a plant cell.



Draw a line from each **letter** to its correct **name** and **function** in the plant cell.

name	letter	function
cell wall	A	where photosynthesis happens
chloroplast	B	where chemical reactions occur
cytoplasm	C	contains genetic information
nucleus	D	rigid to support the cell

[4]

5]

There are seven characteristics of living things. These are called life processes.

In humans, different organs specialise in different life processes.

Draw a line from each **organ** to its **life process**.

One has been done for you.

organ	life process
intestine	excretion
kidney	growth
muscle	movement
spinal cord	nutrition
uterus	reproduction
	respiration
	sensitivity





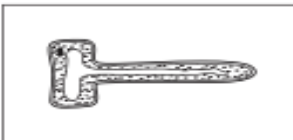
[4]

6]

Different cells have different functions.

Draw lines from the **cell function** to the correct **type of cell**.

Draw **four** lines only.

cell function	type of cell
absorbs water and mineral salts	
contracts to cause movement	
transports oxygen around the body	
uses light energy to make food	
	

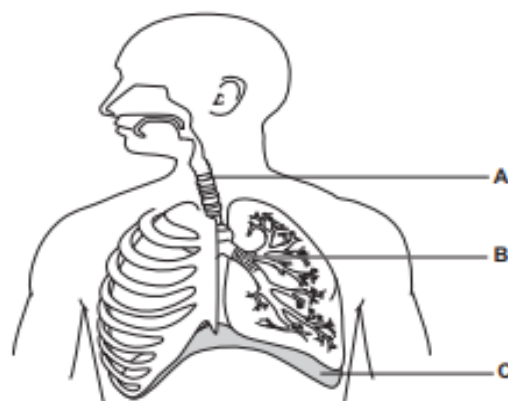
R.I.K

[4]

7]

The diagram shows part of the human respiratory system.

K



Name the structures labelled **A**, **B** and **C**.

Choose words from the list.

- air sac bronchus diaphragm lung rib cage trachea

A

B

C

[3]

8]

1. Fill in the blanks with the options given.

exhale muscles diaphragm air sacs
mouth cilia inhale brain

- a. When we _____, the air enters the body through the nose and mouth.
- b. _____ works to trap dirt and germs when we breath.
- c. The _____ moves down when we inhale.

d] gas exchange takes place in ----- .
e] ----- are work as pairs.

topik

[6]

9]

Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks.

air	oxygen	inhale	exhale
lungs	trachea	respiratory	cough
carbon dioxide	yawn	bronchi	pharynx
hiccup	diaphragm	water vapor	nose
mouth	sneeze	blood	

All animals need _____ to make energy from food. We get this oxygen from the _____ that we breathe. In order to get the oxygen into the blood where it can be transported to the rest of the body, the air travels through a system of organs called the _____ system.

When you _____, air enters the body through the _____ or the _____. From there it passes through the _____, which forces air into the _____ and food into the esophagus. The air travels down the trachea into two branching tubes called _____ and then on into the _____.

In the lungs oxygen from the air enters the _____. At the same time, the waste gas _____ leaves the blood and then leaves the body when you _____. Some _____ also leaves the body when you exhale, which is why mirrors get foggy when you breathe on them. The _____ is the muscle that controls the lungs.

It is important to keep the respiratory system clear so oxygen can keep flowing into your body. If something gets in your nose and irritates it, you _____. If something gets in your trachea or bronchi and irritates it, you _____. If something irritates your diaphragm, you _____. Finally, if the brain thinks you are not getting enough oxygen, then it forces you to _____.

[10]

10]

Use the correct word in the bank to fill in the answers. Write complete sentences in your notebook.

larynx	bronchioles	alveoli
diaphragm	pleura	bronchi
trachea	pharynx	lungs
oxygen	diaphragm	cilia

- _____ 1. The tube that connects the throat and bronchi.
- _____ 2. The tiny hairs that clean the air.
- _____ 3. The large band of muscle that controls the size of the chest cavity.
- _____ 4. The two large lightweight organs of the respiratory system.
- _____ 5. The many little branches of the respiratory system.
- _____ 6. The part of the respiratory system that is the voicebox.
- _____ 7. The grape like clusters of air sacs in the lungs.
- _____ 8. What we breathe in.

[8]

Kaushalya

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