



Do  
Corrections



Corrections  
Completed

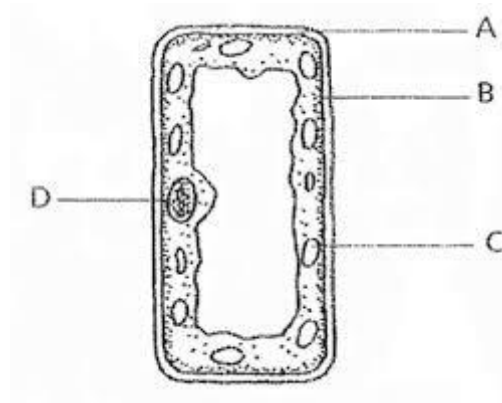
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

### Section A

1. A plant is grown in bright sunshine. After a few hours, a leaf is stained with iodine solution. The diagram shows what is seen when the leaf is placed under a microscope. Which structure will be stained blue-black?

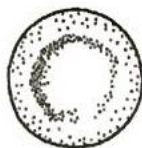


2. The diagram shows four types of cell, not drawn to scale. Which cell does not contain cytoplasm?

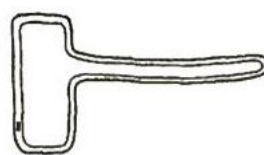
**A**



**B**



**C**



**D**



### Endoplasmic reticulum

- The ER are layers of \_\_\_\_\_ folded through the cytoplasm of a cell forming complex inner surfaces.
- There are two types of ER: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The rough ER is covered with \_\_\_\_\_ which are the visible dots in *Figure 1 & 2*.
- It functions as a \_\_\_\_\_ for substances to move from one part of cell to another.

### Centrioles

- A small body close to the \_\_\_\_\_ that plays a part in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Centrioles are generally \_\_\_\_\_ in plant cells.

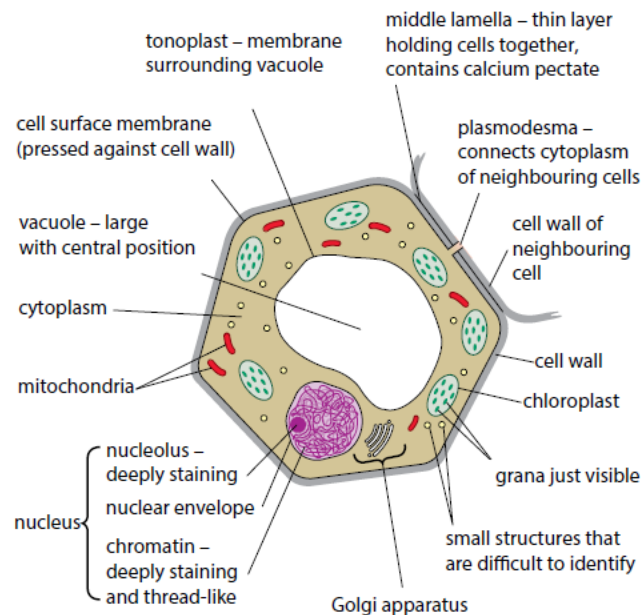


Figure 3: Structure of a generalised plant cell as seen with a very high-quality light microscope.

### Cell wall

- Only find in \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is relatively \_\_\_\_\_ because it contains \_\_\_\_\_, a polysaccharide which \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- It gives the plant cell a definite \_\_\_\_\_.
- It prevents the cell from \_\_\_\_\_ when water enters by \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_, allowing free movement of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ through to the cell membrane.

### Chloroplasts

- Chloroplasts are found in the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the plant, mainly in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- They are relatively large organelles that can be easily seen with a light microscope.
- They contain \_\_\_\_\_, the green pigment which absorbs light during \_\_\_\_\_.
- They are found in \_\_\_\_\_ only.

### Cellular organisation

- Multicellular organisms are made up of different types of \_\_\_\_\_ performing different \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cells have different \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, designed to perform specific tasks.
- This allows the organism to \_\_\_\_\_ as a whole.

### Forming a multicellular organism

- A human body is made up of different \_\_\_\_\_ such as the heart, liver and stomach etc.
- Each organ has several sets of \_\_\_\_\_ working together to allow it to function.
- These organs work together and make up the five main \_\_\_\_\_ in your body
  - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The different \_\_\_\_\_ work together to make up the entire body of an organism.

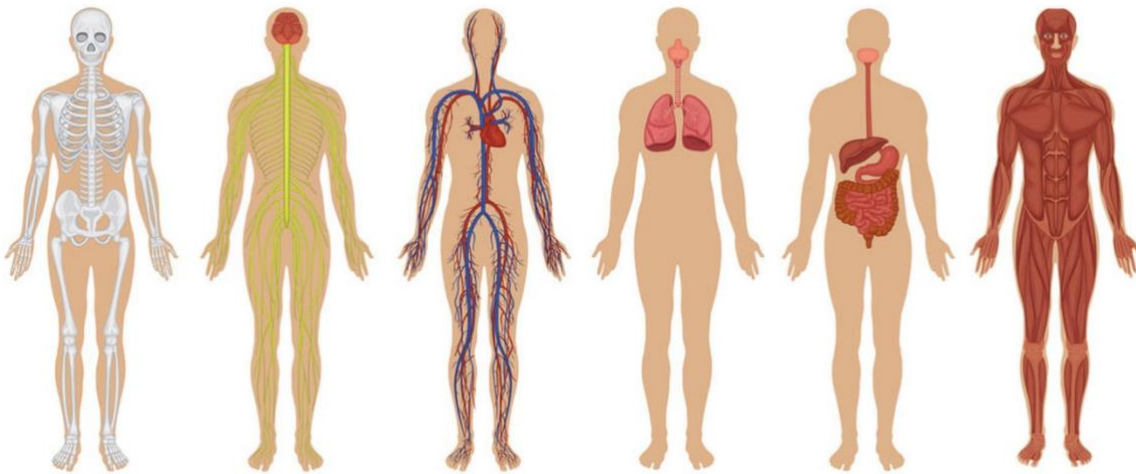


Figure 10: the skeletal system, the nervous system, the circulatory system, the respiratory system, the digestive system and the muscular system.