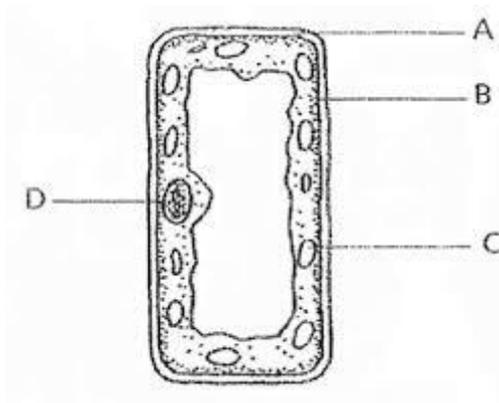


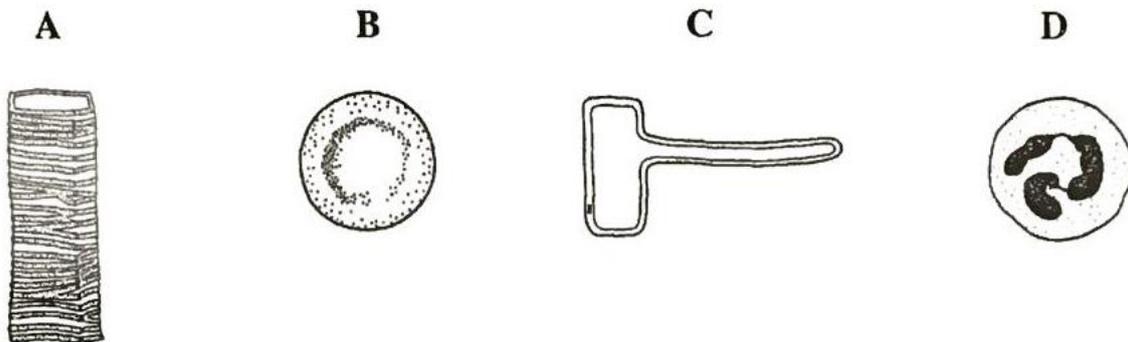
Name _____
Date _____
Teacher _____

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?



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.

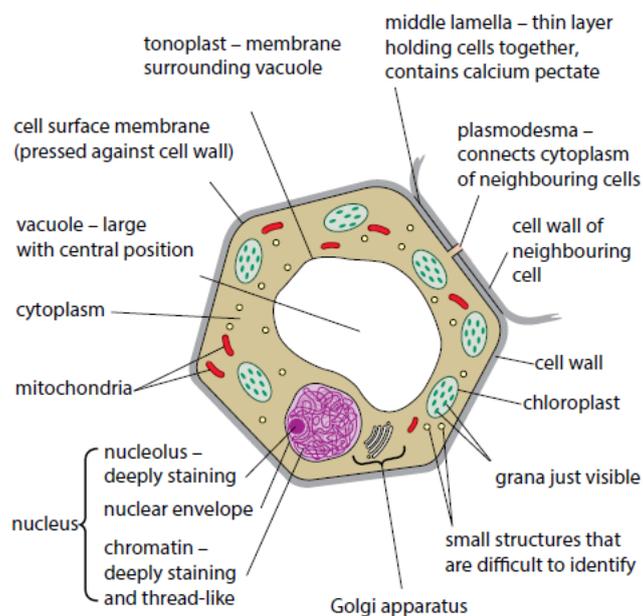


Figure 3: Structure of a generalised plant cell as seen with a very high-quality light microscope.

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.

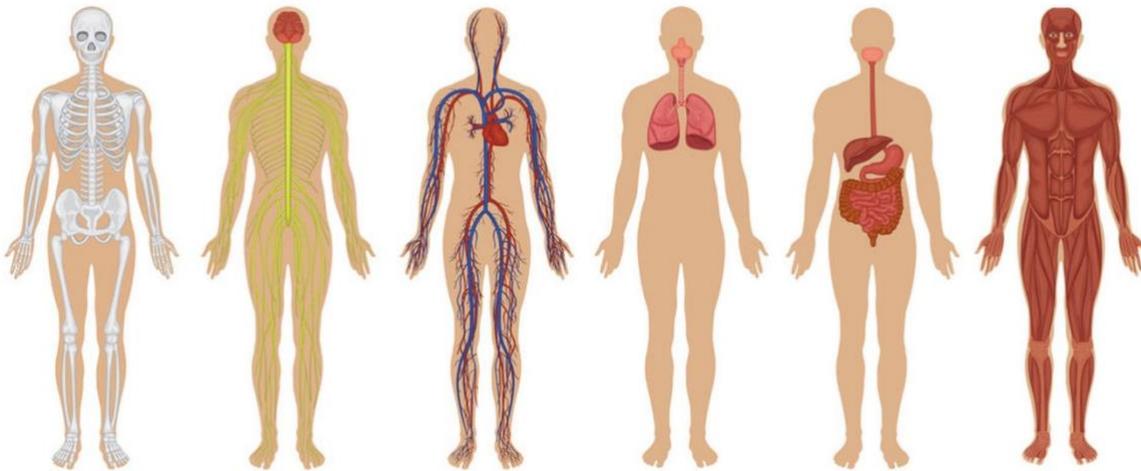


Figure 10: the skeletal system, the nervous system, the circulatory system, the respiratory system, the digestive system and the muscular system.