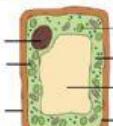
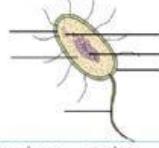


Cells and Organisation (Foundation) Revision Mat

Label the cells using words from the boxes.


 cell membrane
mitochondria
permanent vacuole
cell wall
cytoplasm
nucleus
chloroplast

 cell membrane
cytoplasm
circular DNA
flagellum
cell wall
plasmid

Name the sub-cellular structure that carries out each function.

Controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell.

A jelly-like substance that fills the cell, where most chemical reactions occur.

Controls the activities of the cell. It contains genetic material (DNA), which is packaged into structures called chromosomes.

Complete the table to identify which sub-cellular structures are found in animal cells.

Sub-Cellular Structure	Animal Cell	Plant Cell
nucleus		✓
circular DNA		✗
mitochondria		✓
chloroplasts	✗	✓
cell wall		✓
cell membrane		✓
cytoplasm		✓
flagellum		✗
permanent vacuole		✓
plasmids		✗

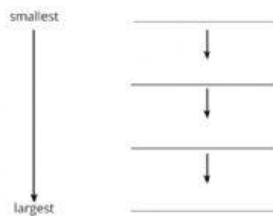
Explain why animal cells do not need chloroplasts.

Cells and Organisation (Foundation) Revision Mat

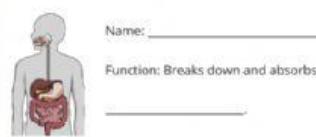
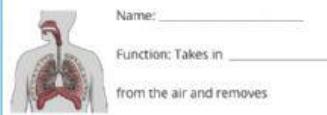
The illustrations show four structures that make up the circulatory system.



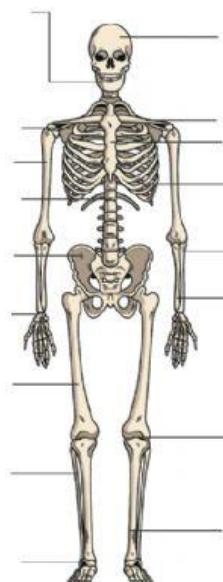
Name each **level of organisation** in the correct order from smallest to largest.



Name each organ system and complete the descriptions of their function.



Label the parts of the skeleton using the words from the box.



cranium	sternum	radius
clavicle	ribs	tibia
ulna	patella	mandible
scapula	humerus	vertebrae
pelvis	carpals	femur
fibula	talus	

Describe the four functions of the skeleton.

1. Support: _____

2. Protection: _____

3. Movement: _____

4. Making blood cells: _____

Name each joint and give an example of where in the body you would find each type.



Joint: _____

Example in body: _____



Joint: _____

Example in body: _____

Complete the sentences using words from the box.

antagonistic contracts push shrink
biomechanics expands pull relaxes

Muscles can't _____, they can only _____.

A pair of muscles that work together are called _____ muscles.



When one muscle _____, the other muscle _____. The joint is pulled in one direction causing movement.

The combination of muscles, bones and joints making us move is called _____.

LIVE WORKSHEETS