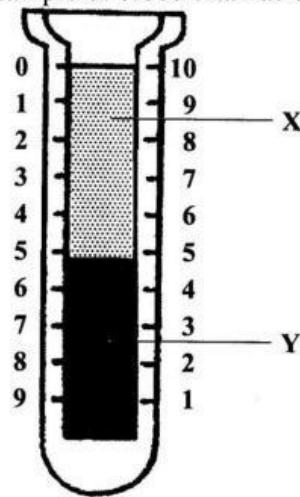


1. The diagram shows a test tube with a sample of blood that has been left standing for several hours.



- a. (i) Name the parts labelled X and Y.

X _____ Y _____ [2]

- (ii) What percentage of blood makes up part X and part Y?

Percentage part X _____
Percentage part Y _____ [2]

- (iii) What is the major component of the part labelled X?

_____ [1]

- (iv) Name **TWO** other substances found in the part labelled X.

_____ [2]

- b. Phagocytes and lymphocytes both kill germs. Explain how they differ in their function.
i. Phagocytes

- ii. Lymphocytes

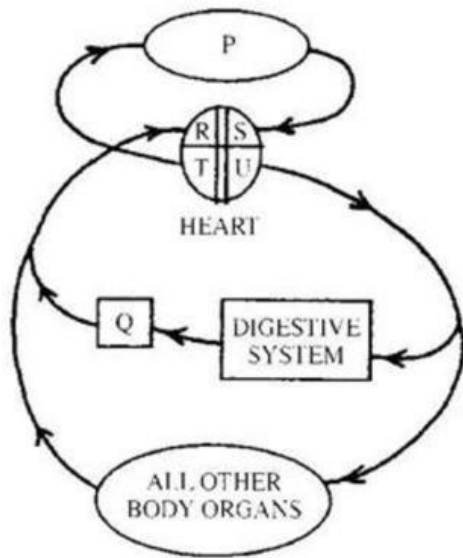
_____ [2]

- c. Human beings have four blood groups/types.
Which blood group is known as “Universal Donor”?

_____ [1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

2. This diagram is a simplified plan of the human circulatory system. The arrows on the diagram represent the direction of blood flow.



R _____
 S _____
 T _____
 U _____ [4]

- a. Write the names of the parts of the diagram labelled R, S, T and U.
 b. What body organs are represented by P and Q on the diagram?

P _____

Q _____

[2]

- c. Describe two ways that blood changes as it flows through the part labelled P on the diagram.

i. _____

ii. _____
 _____ [2]

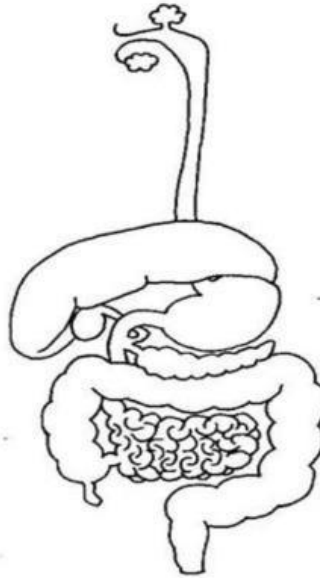
- d. Name the kind of blood vessels that

i. Have valves in them _____

ii. Have thick, muscular walls with no valves. _____ [2]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

3. This diagram represents the human digestive system.



a. On the diagram, label the stomach, the liver and the pancreas. [3]

b. (i) Where does the process of chemical digestion begin?

(ii) Where does the process of chemical digestion end?

_____ [2]

c. What is the function of bile? Where is it produced? Where is it stored before it is used?

i. Function _____

ii. Where produced _____

iii. Where stored _____ [3]

d. Name one digestive enzyme and describe what it does (i.e. what food it acts upon and what it changes that food to).

i. Enzyme: _____

ii. What it does: _____ [2]

TOTAL MARKS [10]