MIDTERM REMEDIAL TEST
ST22201

Name: _____ No. _____ M. 2/1

Fill in the blanks with the given words เติมคำในช่องว่างด้วยคำที่กำหนด.

Mixture

dilute	Simple distillation	solute	Heterogenous mix	suspension	evaporation
concentrated	Paper chromatography	solvent	Homogenous mixt	Immiscible mixture	Solvent extraction
saturated	solution	mixture	colloids	crystallization	Steam distillation

_____1. A solution with a small amount of solute compared to the solvent.

_____2. A method used to separate components of a mixture based on differences in their boiling points, typically used for purifying liquids.

_____3. The substance that is dissolved in a solvent to form a solution.

_____4. A mixture in which the components are not uniformly distributed and can be visibly distinguished.

_____5. A heterogeneous mixture where solid particles are dispersed in a liquid or gas and can settle out at the bottom over time.

_____ 6. The process by which a liquid turns into a gas, often used to separate a solute from a solvent.

_____7. A solution that contains a large amount of solute relative to the amount of solvent.

_____8. A method used to separate and identify components of a mixture by moving them through a medium using a solvent.

_____9. The substance in which a solute is dissolved to form a solution.

_____10. A mixture in which the components are uniformly distributed throughout, forming a single phase.

_____11. A mixture of two or more substances that do not mix and form separate layers, like oil and water.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

MIDTERM REMEDIAL TEST
ST22201

_____12. A solution that contains the maximum amount of solute that can dissolve at a given temperature.

_____13. A homogeneous mixture composed of a solute dissolved in a solvent.

_____14. A combination of two or more substances that retain their individual properties and can be separated by physical means.

_____15. throughout another, with particle sizes between those in solutions and suspensions.

The Human Body System

neurons	60 -100	capillaries	Central nervous system	lungs
heart	Spinal cord	Spinal nerve	excretion	kidneys
blood	Peripheral nervous system	Toxic or poisonous wastes	Nasal cavity	Excess substances
pulse	skin	trachea	brain	Cranial nerve
bronchi	diaphragm	lungs	metabolism	ribcage

Respiratory System

16. The air enters the respiratory system through the _____.

17. After the air leaves the nasal cavity, it enters the _____.

18. The trachea branches into two _____.

19. The _____ are made up of alveoli, bronchioles and blood capillaries.

20. The lungs are protected by the _____.

Excretory System

LIVEWORKSHEETS

MIDTERM REMEDIAL TEST
ST22201

21. The elimination of the metabolic waste products from the body is called _____.

22.The excretory system disposes _____ and _____.

The main excretory organs are 23. _____, 24_____ and 25. _____.

Circulatory System

The circulatory system has four basic characteristics:

26. The circulation fluid is called _____.

27. The pumping device is the _____.

28. There are 3 types of blood vessels: arteries, veins and _____.

29. The regular beating of the heart is called _____.

30. A healthy adult has a heart rate between _____ beats per minute.

Nervous System

The human nervous system is made up of 2 main components:

31. _____ and 32. _____.

33. The central nervous system consists of the _____ and _____.

34. The peripheral nervous system consists of _____ and _____.

35. The human nervous system is made up of nerve cells called _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS