

1. Diagram P and diagram Q represent some of the characteristics of living things.



Diagram P



Diagram Q

- (a) Which characteristic is represented in diagram P and diagram Q?

Diagram P _____

Diagram Q _____ [2]

- (b) Name **ONE** body system, most likely to be, involved in carrying out the action shown in diagram P.

_____ [1]

- (c) Name **TWO** types of tissues involved in bringing about the action shown in diagram Q.

(i) _____

(ii) _____ [2]

- (d) Explain how an organ is formed.

_____ [1]

- (e) The passage below is on how the human body is organised. Complete the blank spaces using words from the list given.

Word List: cell organ animals system organism tissue

Human beings are classified as living things. A living thing is called a/an _____.

The _____ is the basic unit of living

things. A group of similar cells working together to perform a specific function is

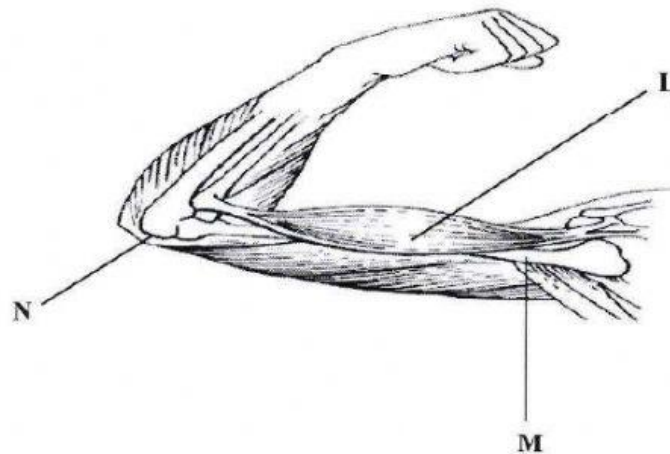
a _____. When a group of organs work together to carry on a life process

they form a _____.

[4]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

2. The diagram represents some of the bones and muscles in the human arm.



- (a) Name the **muscle** labelled L, the **bone** labelled M and the type of **joint** labelled N.

Muscle L _____

Bone M _____

Joint N _____

[3]

- (b) (i) What is a joint?

_____ [1]

- (ii) Name **ONE** other place on the human skeleton where this type of joint, (shown in the diagram), can be found.

_____ [1]

- (c) Name the type of tissue which carries out the following function:

(i) attaches a muscle to a bone _____

(ii) prevents a bone from rubbing together at a joint _____ [2]

- (d) (i) What is the name of the fluid that lubricates the joint?

- (ii) Name the type of joint that would not contain the fluid named above in (d)(i).

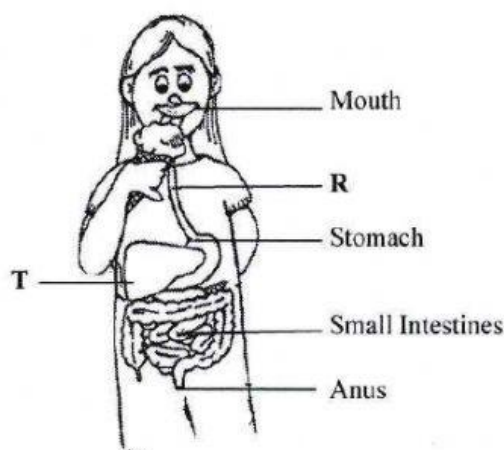
_____ [2]

- (e) Name **ONE** disease that would affect the joints of the human skeleton.

_____ [1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

3. The diagram represents the digestive system in humans.



- (a) Name the organs labelled **R** and **T**.

R _____

T _____

[2]

- (b) In which labelled structure would the processes of absorption and egestion take place?

(i) absorption _____

(ii) egestion _____

[2]

- (c) Digestion involves both physical digestion and chemical digestion.

Where in the digestive system does physical digestion begin?

_____ [1]

- (d) Digestive enzymes are involved in the process of digestion.

What is the function of digestive enzymes?

_____ [2]

- (e) After digested foods are absorbed into the bloodstream, name the organ to which it is directly taken.

_____ [1]

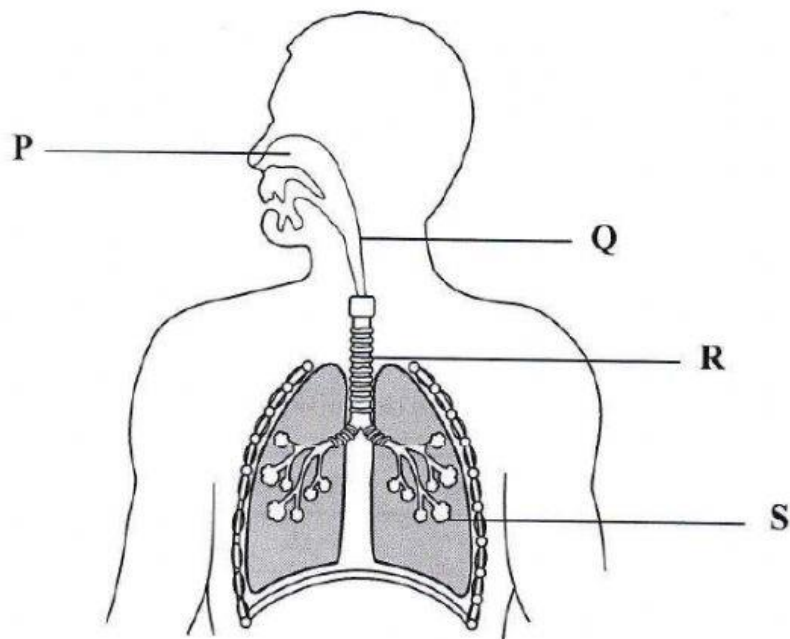
- (f) Name **ONE** organ, shown in the diagram, which is a part of the digestion system but **not** a part of the alimentary canal.

_____ [1]

- (g) Name **ONE** digestive juice which contains the enzyme amylase.

_____ [1]

4. The diagram shows the structure of the human respiratory system.



- (a) Name the parts labelled P, Q and R.

P _____

Q _____

R _____

[3]

- (b) (i) Organ S is filled with millions of tiny structures called air sacs.

What is the scientific name of these air sacs?

- (ii) What important process takes place in these air sacs?

_____ [2]

- (c) (i) What is respiration?

_____ [2]

- (ii) Where in the body does respiration takes place?

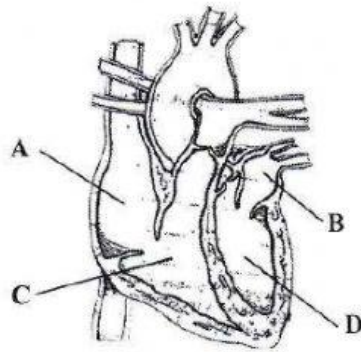
- (iii) Name **ONE** waste product of respiration.

_____ [2]

- (d) Name the cell responsible for transporting oxygen around the body?

_____ [1]

5. The diagram shows the human heart.



- (a) Use the diagram to help you complete the table below. [4]

Chamber	Receives blood from	Chamber	Pumps blood to
A		C	
B		D	

- (b) (i) What is the name of the chamber labelled C?

- (ii) Describe the type of blood found in the chamber C.
_____ [2]
- (c) (i) Valves are found in the heart and in veins. On the diagram, draw a line to a valve and name it.

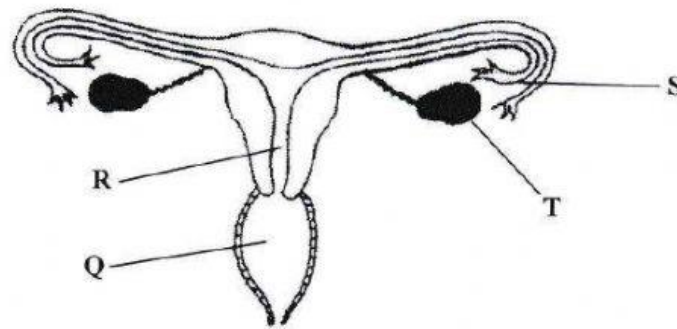
- (ii) What is the function of valves?

_____ [2]
- (d) The heart is described as a "double pump". Explain what this phrase mean.

_____ [2]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

6. The diagram shows the female reproductive system in humans.



- (a) Name the parts labelled Q, R, S and T.

Q _____

R _____

S _____

T _____

[4]

- (b) Use letters from the diagram to indicate where the following processes occur:

(i) implantation _____

(ii) fertilisation _____

(iii) structure which produces hormones _____

[3]

- (c) Many females have an operation called tubal ligation in order to prevent pregnancy. Use the letter X to label the structure/s on the diagram where this operation would take place.

[1]

- (d) Explain how non-identical or fraternal twins are formed.

[2]

TOTAL MARKS [10]