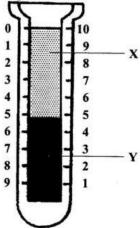
1. The diagram shows a test tube with a sample of blood that has been left standing for several hours.



a. (i) Name the parts labelled  $\boldsymbol{X}$  and  $\boldsymbol{Y}$ .

X	Y	[2]
	of blood makes up part <b>X</b> and part <b>Y</b> ?	
Percentage part X		
Percentage part Y		[2]
(iii) What is the major	component of the part labelled $X$ ?	m
	r substances found in the part labelled	
		[2]
Phagocytes and lympl i. Phagocytes	nocytes both kill germs. Explain how t	hey differ in their function.
ii. Lymphocytes		
3-10-11-11-11-11		[2]
	our blood groups/types. known as "Universal Donor"?	
		[1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]



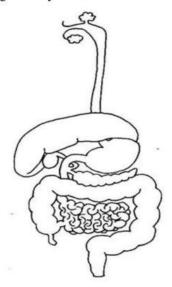
2. This diagram is a simplified plan of the human circulatory system. The arrows on the diagram represent the direction of blood flow. [4] HEART DIGESTIVE ALL OTHER BODY ORGANS a. Write the names of the parts of the diagram labelled R, S, T and U. b. What body organs are represented by P and Q on the diagram? [2] c. Describe two ways that blood changes as it flows through the part labelled P on the diagram. 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]
ь.	(i) Where does the process of chemical digestion begin?
	(ii) Where does the process of chemical digestion end?
	[2]
с.	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 changes that food to).
	i. Enzyme:

ii. What it does:\_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL MARKS [10]

\_\_\_[2]

