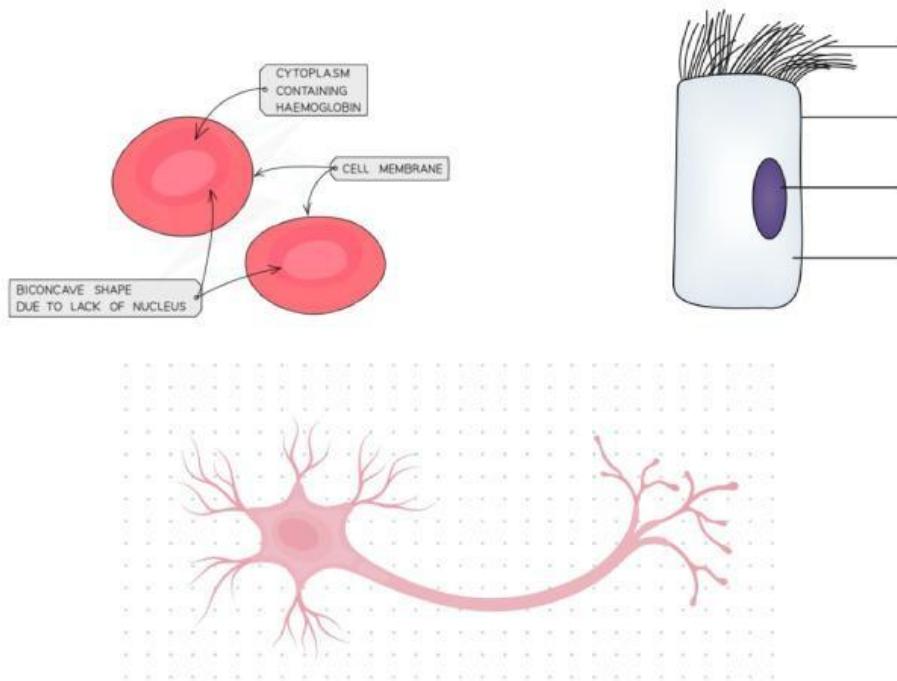


## Unit 1.3. Specialised Cells

### 1. Name and Label

#### \* Animal specialised cells



What is the name of cell C? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the function of this cell? \_\_\_\_\_

Describe how the cell is adapted to carry out its function. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name the system in the human body that this cell is part of. \_\_\_\_\_

#### \* Plant specialized cells



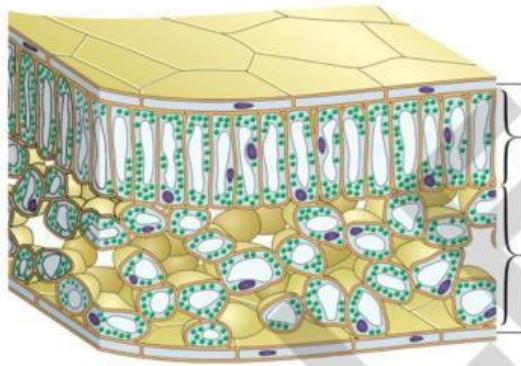
2. Water moves through several parts of the root hair cells, as it goes from the soil into the sap vacuole. List these parts in order.

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3. Label, choose from the list, and complete the sentences.

upper      epidermis      palisade layer      spongy layer lower      epidermis



Cell      tissue      organ      organ      system      organism

- a. A group of similar cells is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a structure made of many different tissues.
- c. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of organs that carry out a particular function.
- d. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a living thing. It may contain many different organ systems, organs, and tissues.
- e. In a complex organism, such as a human or a plant, similar cells are grouped to form a \_\_\_\_\_.
- f. The stomach is an example of an \_\_\_\_\_.
- g. The heart and blood vessels are all part of the same \_\_\_\_\_.

## Unit 2. Materials and their structure

### 1. Distinguish: Solids, liquids, and gases

Feature/Property	Solids	Liquids	Gases
Shape			
Volume			

Compressibility			
Ability to flow / pour			
Mass / Weight			
Particle arrangement			
Particle movement			
Changes of state			
Explanation changes of state (particle theory)			
Examples			