

Contents

1	Characteristics and classification of living organisms	5
1.1	Characteristics of living organisms	5
1.2	Concept and use of a classification system	14
1.3	Features of organisms	20
2	Organisation of the organism	31
2.1	Cell structure and organisation	31
2.2	Levels of organisation	41
2.3	Size of specimens	49
3	Movement in and out of cells	55
3.1	Diffusion	55
3.2	Osmosis	59
3.3	Active transport	70
4	Biological molecules	77
4.1	Biological molecules	77
5	Enzymes	89
5.1	Enzymes	89
6	Plant nutrition	105
6.1	Photosynthesis	105
6.2	Leaf structure	119
6.3	Mineral requirements	133
7	Human nutrition	137
7.1	Diet	137
7.2	Alimentary canal	143
7.3	Mechanical digestion	151
7.4	Chemical digestion	155
7.5	Absorption	166
8	Transport in plants	171
8.1	Transport in plants	171
8.2	Water uptake	182
8.3	Transpiration	186
8.4	Translocation	194
9	Transport in animals	199
9.1	Transport in animals	199
9.2	Heart	203
9.3	Blood and lymphatic vessels	208
9.4	Blood	215

10 Diseases and immunity	221
10.1 Diseases and immunity	221
11 Gas exchange in humans	235
11.1 Gas exchange in humans	235
12 Respiration	249
12.1 Respiration	249
12.2 Aerobic respiration	250
12.3 Anaerobic respiration	256
13 Excretion in humans	265
13.1 Excretion in humans	265
14 Coordination and response	275
14.1 Nervous control in humans	275
14.2 Sense organs	286
14.3 Hormones in humans	297
14.4 Homeostasis	303
14.5 Tropic responses	307
15 Drugs	317
15.1 Medicinal drugs	317
15.2 Misused drugs	322
16 Reproduction	325
16.1 Asexual reproduction	325
16.2 Sexual reproduction	327
16.3 Sexual reproduction in plants	330
16.4 Sexual reproduction in humans	337
16.5 Sex hormones in humans	345
16.6 Methods of birth control in humans	354
16.7 Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)	356
17 Inheritance	359
17.1 Chromosomes, genes and proteins	359
17.2 Mitosis	368
17.3 Meiosis	374
17.4 Monohybrid inheritance	378
18 Variation and selection	391
18.1 Variation	391
18.2 Adaptive features	399
18.3 Selection	403
19 Organisms and their environment	407
19.1 Energy flow	407
19.2 Food chains and food webs	409
19.3 Nutrient cycles	424
19.4 Population size	432
20 Biotechnology and genetic engineering	441
20.1 Biotechnology and genetic engineering	441
20.2 Biotechnology	445
20.3 Genetic engineering	451

21 Human influences on ecosystems	461
21.1 Food supply	461
21.2 Habitat destruction	463
21.3 Pollution	464
21.4 Conservation	473
A Answers	477

Chapter 1

Characteristics and classification of living organisms

1.1 Characteristics of living organisms

1. 0610_m20_qp_22 Q: 1

Which characteristic do **all** living organisms show?

- A breathing
- B excretion
- C photosynthesis
- D tropism

2. 0610_m19_qp_22 Q: 1

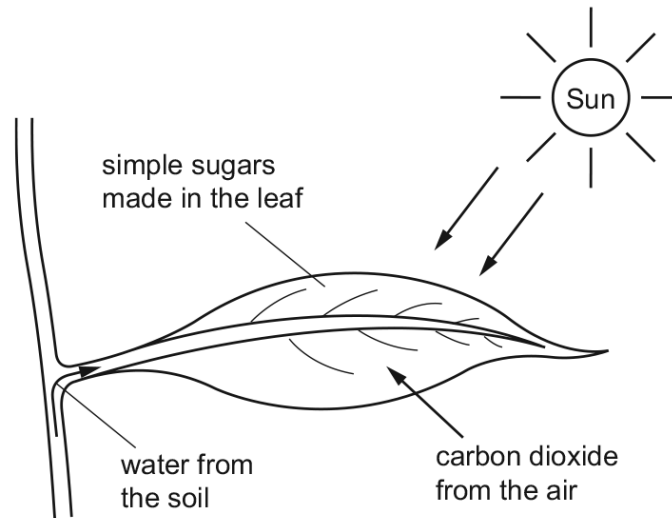
A living organism, X, can make its own food, get rid of toxic materials and detect and respond to stimuli.

What **other** four processes must organism X carry out to stay alive?

- A excretion, growth, movement, sensitivity
 - B excretion, growth, nutrition, respiration
 - C growth, movement, reproduction, respiration
 - D movement, reproduction, respiration, sensitivity
-

3. 0610_s19_qp_21 Q: 1

The diagram shows a leaf on a plant.



Which characteristic of life is represented by this diagram?

- A excretion
- B nutrition
- C respiration
- D sensitivity

4. 0610_s19_qp_22 Q: 1

Carbon dioxide diffuses into a leaf.

Which characteristic of living things requires this?

- A excretion
 - B movement
 - C nutrition
 - D respiration
-

5. 0610_s19_qp_23 Q: 1

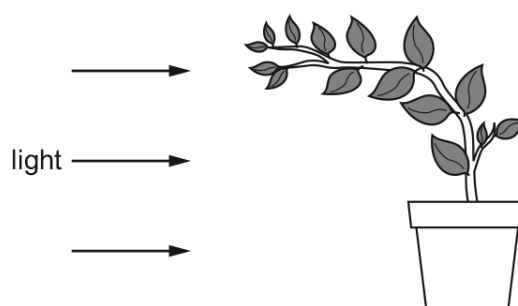
Students find a small organism in a pond. They catch it and put it into a large jar of water. They see that the organism swims away from light. It lays some eggs before they put it back into the pond.

Which characteristics of living things did the students see in this organism?

- A** excretion, growth and respiration
 - B** growth, nutrition and sensitivity
 - C** movement, reproduction and sensitivity
 - D** movement, reproduction and respiration
-

6. 0610_w19_qp_21 Q: 1

The diagram shows a plant.

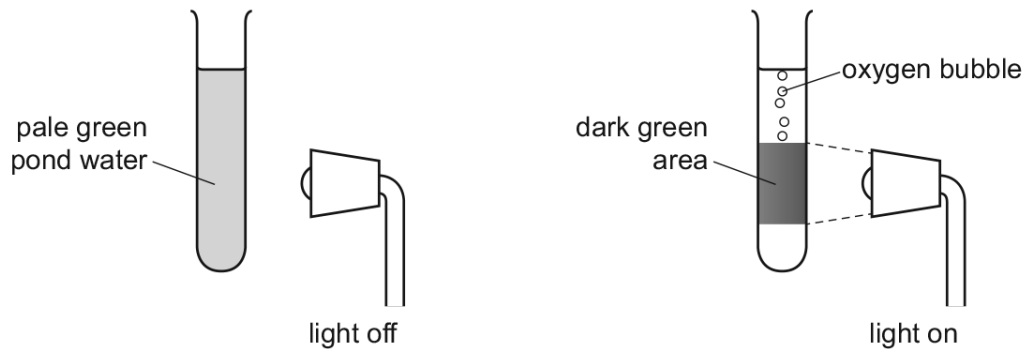


Which characteristic of living organisms is shown by the plant in the diagram?

- A** excretion
 - B** reproduction
 - C** respiration
 - D** sensitivity
-

7. 0610_w19_qp_22 Q: 1

The diagrams show a test-tube containing pond water. The green colour is caused by microorganisms that have chloroplasts.

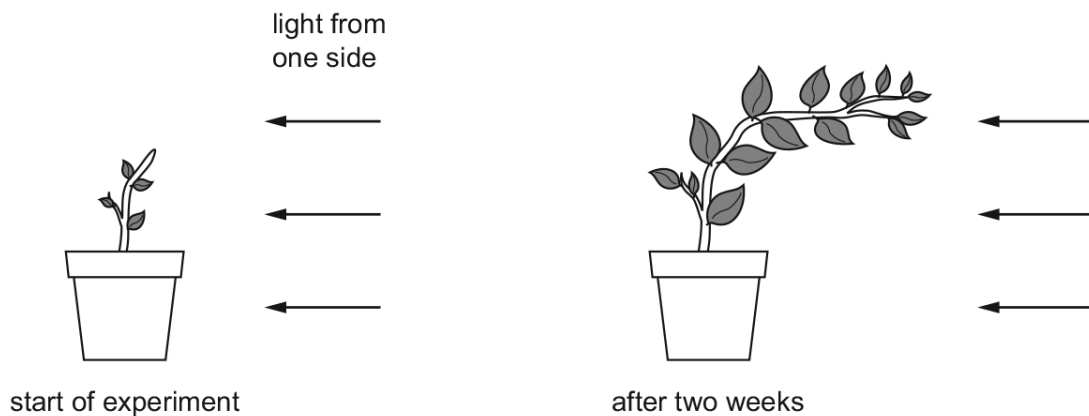


Which characteristics of living organisms are shown?

- A excretion, growth and movement
- B movement, nutrition and sensitivity
- C nutrition, reproduction and respiration
- D reproduction, sensitivity and growth

8. 0610_w19_qp_23 Q: 1

The diagrams show a plant at the start of an experiment, and the same plant two weeks later.



Which characteristics of living organisms are demonstrated by this experiment?

- A excretion, growth, movement
- B excretion, movement, reproduction
- C growth, movement, sensitivity
- D sensitivity, growth, respiration

9. 0610_m18_qp_22 Q: 1

Biology is the study of living things.

Which characteristic applies to all forms of life?

- A able to move from place to place
 - B able to reproduce
 - C carry out photosynthesis
 - D possess a nervous system
-

10. 0610_s18_qp_21 Q: 1

Which organisms carry out respiration, growth, movement and excretion?

- A all animals and all plants
 - B animals only
 - C arthropods and flowering plants only
 - D plants only
-

11. 0610_w18_qp_21 Q: 1

The sundew is a carnivorous plant that can trap small insects with sticky hairs and then digest them. When an insect gets stuck, other nearby sticky hairs bend over to trap the insect.

Which characteristics of living organisms are demonstrated when the sundew traps insects?

- A growth and excretion
 - B growth and sensitivity
 - C movement and excretion
 - D movement and sensitivity
-

12. 0610_w18_qp_22 Q: 1

A person drinks a glass of iced water and the volume of sweat they secrete decreases.

This is an example of which characteristic of living organisms?

- A growth
 - B movement
 - C respiration
 - D sensitivity
-

13. 0610_w18_qp_23 Q: 1

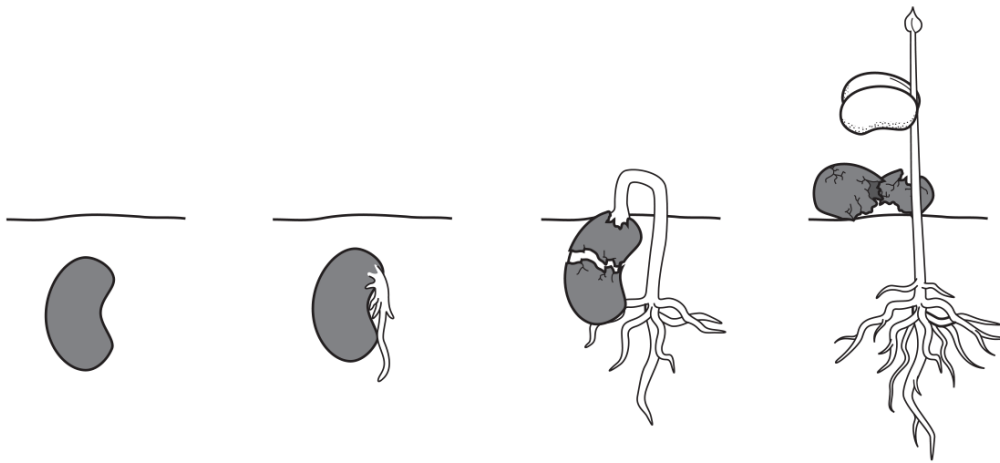
The Venus flytrap is a plant that feeds on insects. When a fly lands on the leaf, the leaf folds very quickly and traps the fly. The leaves produce enzymes which digest the fly.

Which characteristics of living organisms are involved?

- A excretion, growth, nutrition
- B movement, excretion, nutrition
- C movement, sensitivity, growth
- D movement, sensitivity, nutrition

14. 0610_m17_qp_22 Q: 2

The diagram shows how a seed changes after it is planted in soil and watered.



Which characteristics of living things are demonstrated by this sequence?

- A excretion and growth
- B growth and sensitivity
- C nutrition and reproduction
- D nutrition and sensitivity

15. 0610_w17_qp_21 Q: 1

Which term is defined as all the chemical reactions that occur in cells?

- A photosynthesis
- B protein synthesis
- C respiration
- D metabolism

1118. 0610_w17_qp_23 Q: 40

The table shows the ability of three species of fish and their eggs to survive in water at different pH levels.

If the eggs do not survive offspring cannot be produced.

	pH						key
	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	
trout	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓ = survive x = do not survive
sea bass	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	
perch	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	
fish eggs	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	

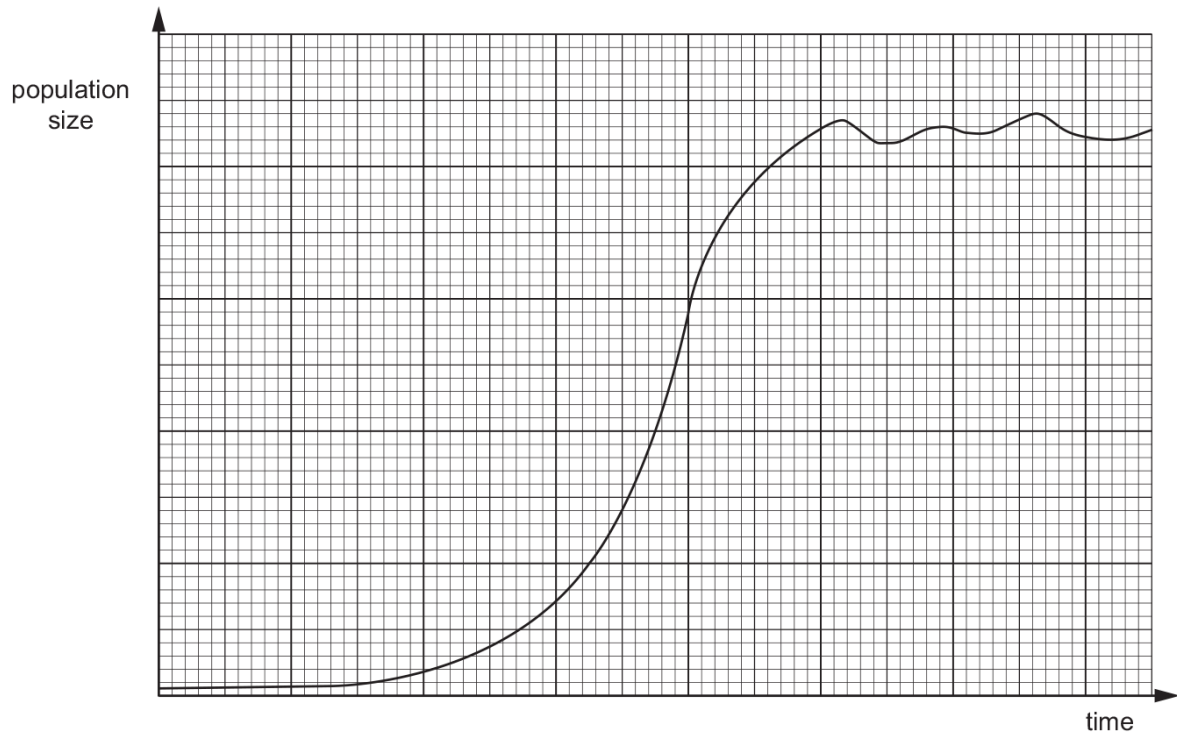
A lake at pH 6.0 contains breeding populations of all three fish.

If acid rain causes the pH to fall to 5.0, which outcome would be likely to occur?

- A** Trout and perch will survive and produce offspring.
 - B** Trout and perch will survive but only perch will produce offspring.
 - C** Trout and perch will survive but produce no offspring.
 - D** Trout, sea bass and perch will survive but produce no offspring.
-

1119. 0610_p16_qp_20 Q: 37

Some rabbits colonised an island for the first time. The graph shows how their population size changed over the next few years.



What explains the way the size of the rabbit population changed during the exponential (log) phase?

- A birth rate and death rate in equilibrium
- B increasing number of rabbits able to reproduce
- C increase in the number of predators
- D limiting factors begin to take effect

1120. 0610_w16_qp_21 Q: 40

What is **not** a reason for having conservation programmes?

- A introducing species to new environments
- B maintaining resources
- C protecting vulnerable environments
- D reducing extinction

Appendix A

Answers