

Biology

2. Organisation

Revisiting Booklet

Name:



Resilient

Open-minded



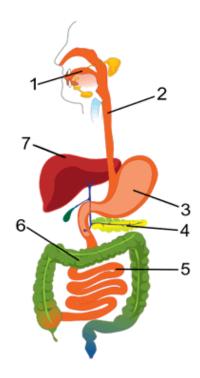
Determined

Principles of organisation What is a cell? What is a tissue? What is an organ?

What is an organ system?

Animal tissues, organs and organ systems

Label the organs in the digestive system. Describe their function.



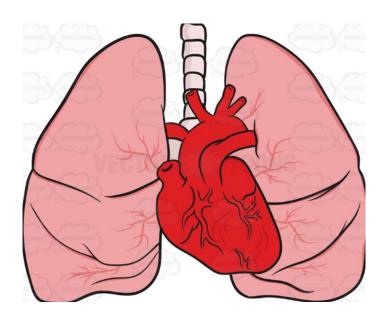
What is a catalyst?
What is the role of enzymes in the digestive system?

Complete the	table to show how differer	nt types of enzymes:	
Name of	Where does it work?	What does it do?	What products are
enzyme			made?
Amylase as a			
carbohydrase			
Protease			
.,			
Lipase			
Why does the stomach produce hydrochloric acid?			
What is the role of bile and where is it made?			
•••••			

Draw a diagram to show the lock and key mechanism.

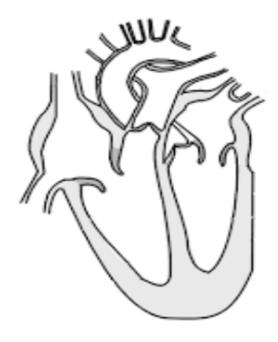
What happens to enzy	mes at high temper	ratures?	
What happens to enzy	mes at extreme pH	?	
			•••••

Label the lungs below



What is the function of the lun	gs?	

Label the heart below



low is the resting heart beat of the heart controlled?	
lame the three types of blood vessel:	

Outline how the structure of the blood vessel relates to function

Type of blood vessel	Type of blood carried	Diagram of structure	List of key structural
			features

Complete the table below to name the components of blood and what their function is

Component	Picture	Function
	Colls	

Outline what happens to a heart when it is suffering with coronary heart disease.
What is the impact of the above?
There are different ways to treat coronary heart disease: drugs, mechanical devices or
transplants. For each, state an advantage and a disadvantage.

In some cases, the h	eart can develop problems with the valves. The valves can become
faulty by	the valve from opening fully or the heat valve might develop a
	What are the consequences of having faulty heart valves?
If a heart fails, what	can be done to support the patient?
Define the key word	S:
Health	
Disease	

1
2
3
There are two types of disease: communicable and non-communicable. Give an example of
each.
Non-communicable diseases have a cost, both human and financial. What does this mean?
How do non-communicable diseases affect the following:
Individual:
Local community
Nation
Global

What additional factors might affect health?

1
2
3
What is a "risk factor"?
What is meant by the term "causal mechanism"?
Why is the causal mechanism for a non-communicable disease hard to identify?

Name three lifestyle factors that effect the incidence of non-communicable disease.

Complete the summary table below showing the risk factors which have been shown to be the causal mechanism for some diseases.

Risk Factor	Disease
	Cardiovascular disease
	Type 2 diabetes
	Liver and brain function
	Lung disease
	Cancer
	Unborn babies
	Cancer

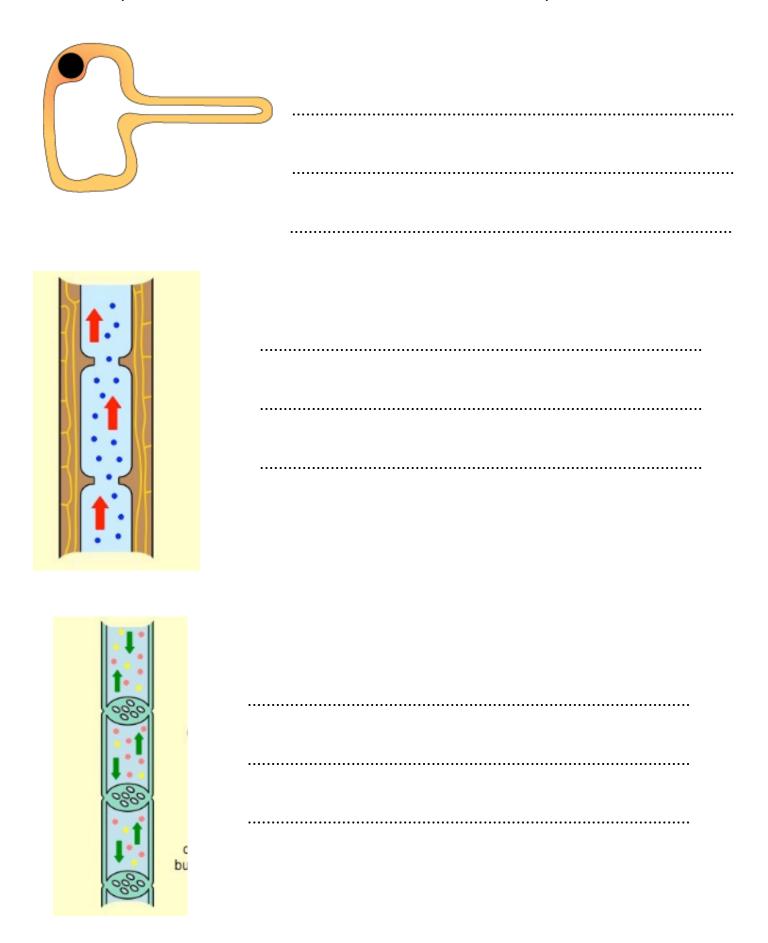
Name the two overall risk factors for car		
What actually causes cancer, biologically	/ ?	
Define:		
Benign		
Malignant		

Cancer has many risk factors which increase the chance of a person getting it.

Plant tissues, organs and systems

Type of tissue	Function	
Epidermal		
Spongy		
Spongy		
mesophyll		
ееерү		
Palisade		
mesophyll		
Meristem tissue		
Guard cells and		
Guara cens ana		
stomata		
Name an organ ir	n a nlant	
Name an organ ii		
The roots, stem and leaves of a plant form an organ system. What is the main function of		
this areas systems?		
this organ system?		

Name the plant cell or tissue below. State how it's structure is adapted for function.



Vhat is transpiration?
lame the factors that affect transpiration:
1
2
3
4