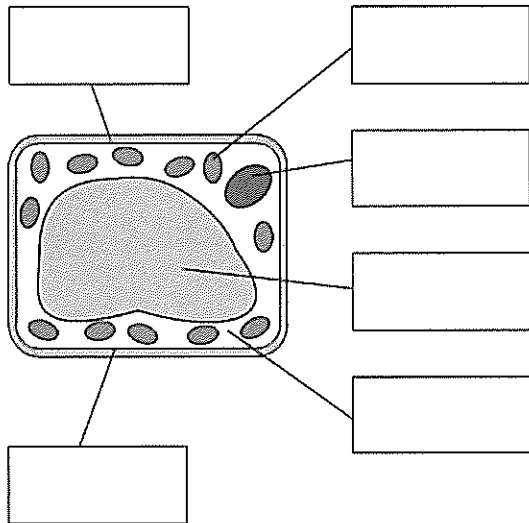


Year 8 Revision Name:

Label each of the structures in the cell shown.



nucleus
cell wall
membrane
vacuole
chloroplast
cytoplasm

	Control centre of cell.
	Controls what goes into and out of the cell
	Contains green pigment called chlorophyll
	Storage organelle
	Provides cell with a support

What type of cell is shown above? Circle the correct response

Plant

Animal

On the diagram, draw in some mitochondria. What is the function of mitochondria?

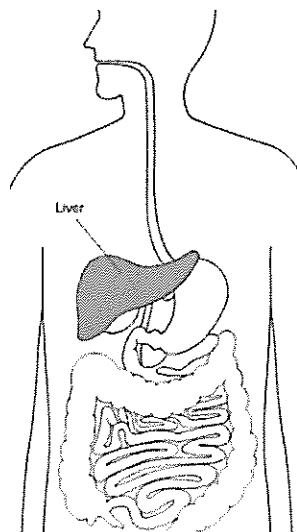
List the following in order from simplest to most complex

tissue, system, cell, organ

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Label the following structures on the digestive system diagram.

mouth	oesophagus	stomach	pancreas	Small intestine	Large intestine
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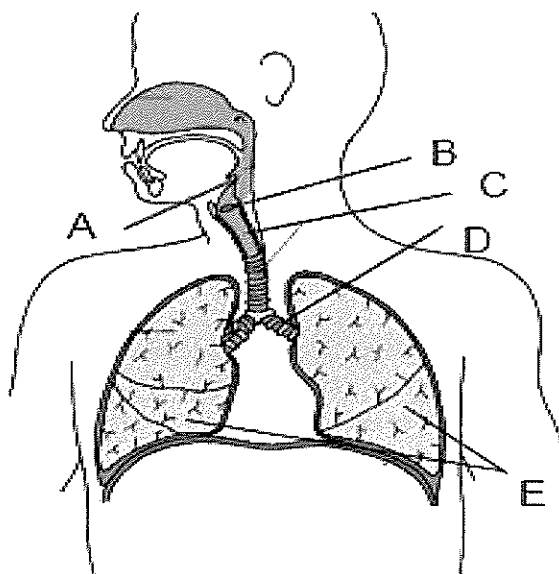
Provide the function/s of each of the following structures of the digestive system.

mouth	1. 2.
oesophagus	
stomach	1. 2.
pancreas	
Small intestine	1. 2.
Large intestine	

Draw the following specialised cells. Explain how each is specialized.

Nerve cell	Skeletal muscle	sperm	Root hair cell	Guard cell

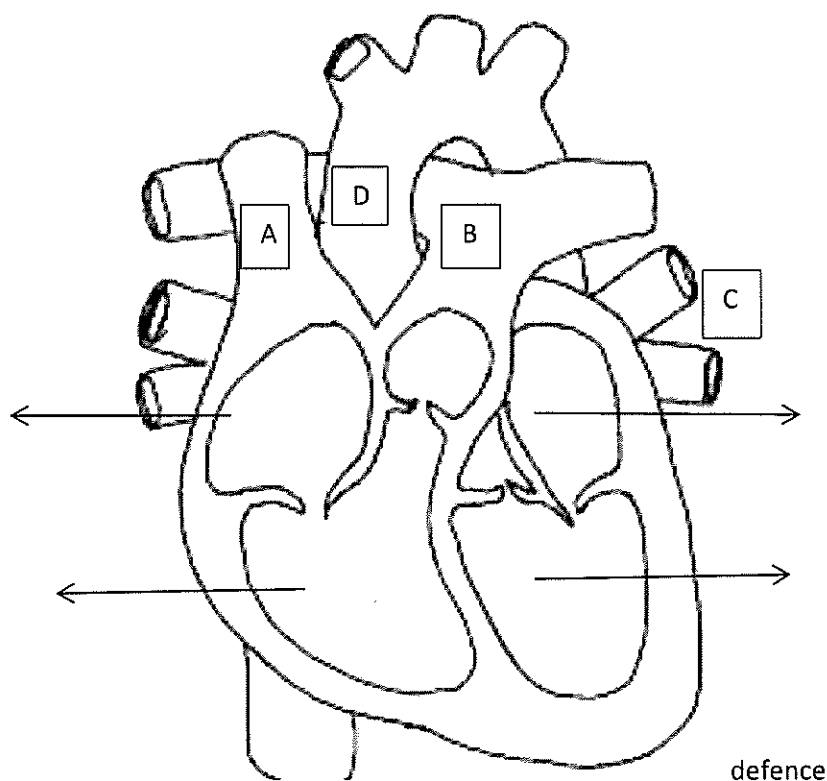
Label the following structures on the respiratory system	larynx	trachea	epiglottis	bronchi	lungs
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Draw a diagram of some bronchioles with alveoli attached. Label some features of the alveoli.

Function	Respiratory System Structure
Is also known as the windpipe	
Tiny blood vessels that surround the alveoli	
Tiny air sacs where gas exchange takes place	
Air passage that branches off the trachea	
Warms, moistens and humidifies the air before it enters the lungs	
The flap of tissue that covers the trachea when a person swallows	
Small passageways for air that have alveoli at their end.	

On the diagram below label the four chambers of the heart. Draw in the flow of blood through the heart, use arrows to show direction. Use a blue pen for deoxygenated and red pen for oxygenated blood.



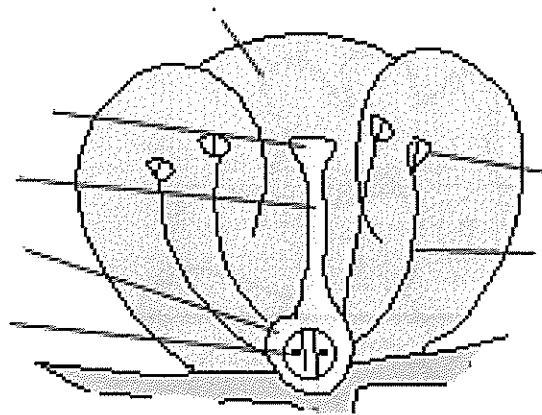
Letter	A	B	C	D
Name of vessel				

Which chamber of the heart has the greatest muscle thickness? Explain why.

Provide two advantages of sexual reproduction	Provide two disadvantages of sexual reproduction

Provide two advantages of asexual reproduction	Provide two disadvantages of asexual reproduction

The female pistil is made of the _____, _____, and _____.
The stigma is the sticky knob at the top of the _____. The style leads to the _____ that contains the female egg cells called _____.
The male stamen is made up of the _____ and _____. The anther produces _____ (male reproductive cells).



What is mitosis? Where does it take place? What does it produce?