Name the cell and explain how it is adapted

Which DNA base codes with which?

A	T
C	
T	
A	
T	
G	

Label the cells
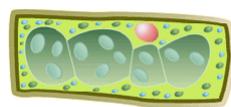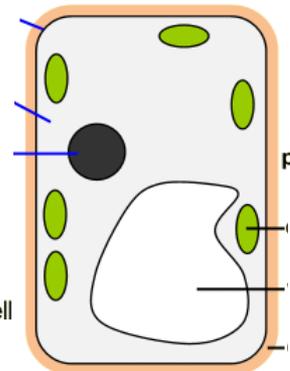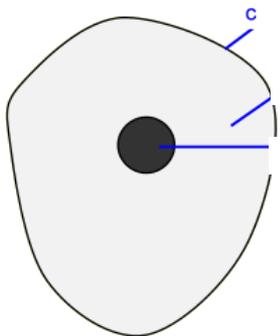
Found in plant cells only

plant cell

animal cell

Dominant alleles are shown by **CAPITAL/lower case** letters.
If a characteristic is dominant it **will/will not** be shown is an allele is present. Eg BB- Blue eyes Bb I blue eyes
Recessive alleles are shown by **CAPITAL/lower case** letters.

If a characteristic is recessive it **will/will not** be shown unless both recessive alleles are present eg. bb- brown eyes.

Draw a plant and label where the following parts are :roots, root hair cells, leaves, phloem and xylem, stomata
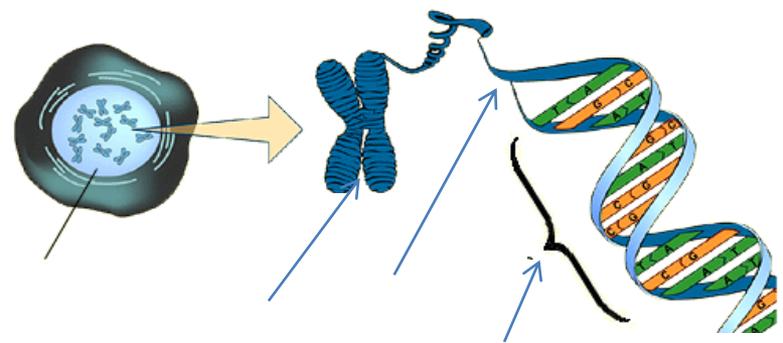
Put these labels in the right places:

Gene, Chromosome, Nucleus, DNA

Inside each normal human cell there is a _____ this contains genetic information in 23 pairs of _____s. Chromosomes are made of a chemical called _____,
A section of DNA that codes for a certain characteristic is called a _____.

Transpiration is when water is _____ from the plant. Water enters the plant through the _____ and leaves the plant from the _____.

Match up the parts to the functions

Mitochondria

Cell wall

Cell membrane

Chloroplast

Nucleus

Cytoplasm

Vacuole

Function	Animal	Plant
Contains genes and controls cell	Yes	Yes
Where respiration happens		
Gives cell structural support		
Lets substances in and out of cell		
Where chemical reactions happen		
Where photosynthesis happens		

Put these in size order
Organ, cell, tissue, organ system

_____ _____ _____ _____

Add to the spider diagrams to explain what happens when your body is:

Hormones are used to send messages around the body they are _____ that are released by _____ in the body. They travel in the _____.

The pancreas releases 2 hormones that control blood _____ level.
_____ is used to reduce the level of glucose in the blood.
_____ increases the amount of glucose in the blood.

Key words
Blood   glucose   glucagon   insulin   glands chemical

Too
hot

Too
cold

Fill in the boxes on the diagram with the words below:
Receptor   Motor neurone   Sensory neurone   Relay neurone
          Spinal cord
What is the name for the gap between neurones ?

How do messages cross this gap?

Stimulus –
for example,
touching a
hot plate

Motor erd plate

Biceps muscle
contracts and
withdraws hand

Synapse   White matter

Grey matter

Spinal
nerve