



These activities must be handed in the day of the resit exam.
Failure to do so will result in the student being turned away.

Name: _____

UNIT 1. LIVING THINGS

1 To remember the seven life processes we learn

- A. Mrs. Green
- B. Mr. Gren
- C. Mr. Green
- D. Mrs. Gren

2 Which one is true?

- A. Something is alive if it does six out seven life processes
- B. Something is alive if it does all seven life processes
- C. Something is alive if it does vital functions
- D. None of them are correct

3 In MRS. GREN, "M" stands for

- A. Moovement
- B. Manipulation
- C. Movement
- D. A and B are correct

4 Getting oxygen to turn food into energy is

- A. Breathing
- B. Respiration
- C. Reproduction
- D. Research

5 There are two types of movement:

- A. Inner and Outter
- B. Introvert and Extrovert
- C. Internal and External
- D. Inverosimil and Verosimil

6 Circle the right sentence about Respiration as a life process

- A. It takes places in our noses
- B. It happens in the presence of oxygen
- C. A and B are correct
- D. Respiration is the same as breathing in and out

7 Clapping your hands in front of somebody else's face

- A. Is the first step for Respiration
- B. May cause you a heart attack

- C. Is sensitivity
- D. May make you blink

8 Circle the right sentence about Sensitivity

- A. Plants grow toward towards the light
- B. People react to the temperature around them
- C. You run when you are chased by a phenomenal tiger
- D. All of them are correct

9 And they make more rabbits, and make more rabbits, and make more rabbits...

- A. Unicellular
- B. Heterotrophs
- C. Reproduction
- D. Carbohydrates

10 The sons of the adults are the

- A. Babies
- B. Ofsprains
- C. Baibis
- D. Offsprings

11 Excretion is

- A. To get raid of waist substances
- B. To get rid of waste substances
- C. To turn food into energy and matter
- D. To turn the light off and breath in normally

12 Sweating is

- A. A way to respire
- B. A way of excretion
- C. A way to find mineral salts
- D. B and C are correct

13 What do all organisms have in common?

- A. Life processes and Bioelements
- B. Life processes and Vital Functions
- C. Chemical Composition, Cells and Vital Functions
- D. Chemical Composition, Cells and Biomolecules



14 Food is used to provide

- A. Oxygen and energy in photosynthesis
- B. Oxygen and matter
- C. Oxygen and carbon dioxide
- D. Energy and matter

15 The prefix “Bio” means

- A. Life
- B. Death
- C. Science
- D. A and C are correct

16 Bioelements are

- A. Chemical elements present in not living things
- B. Non chemical elements present in living things
- C. Chemical elements present in living things
- D. A and B are correct

17 CHONPS are

- A. The symbols for primary bioelements
- B. The symbols for secondary bioelements
- C. The symbols for trace bioelements
- D. The symbols for quaternary bioelements

UNIT 2. CELLS

1 ___ organisms are made up of ___

- A. Some / cells
- B. All / cells
- C. All / cells except bacteria
- D. All / tissue

2 ___ are the ___ unit of ___

- A. Structure / best / life
- B. Bananas / greatest / food
- C. Cells / smallest / life
- D. Cells / smallest / death

3 If it only has one cell

- E. The organism is unicellular
- F. The cell is unicellular
- G. The organism is not alive
- H. A and B are correct

4 All cells come from other cells

- E. It is the first idea of the Cell Theory
- F. It is the third idea of the Cell Theory
- G. It is the second idea of the Cell Theory
- H. It is the fourth idea of the Cell Theory

5 Robert Hooke discovered

- E. Microscopes
- F. Cells
- G. Cell Theory
- H. Multicellular organisms

18 CHONPS are

- A. Calcium, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Sulfur
- B. Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Sulphur
- C. Calcium, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Photosynthesis and Sulphur
- D. A and C are correct

19 Secondary bioelements

- A. Are essential and present in all organisms
- B. Are essential but not present in all organisms
- C. Not essential and not present in all living things
- D. Only essential

20 They are trace elements:

- A. Carbon, Calcium and Chlorine
- B. Calcium, Boron and Bromine
- C. Bromine, Copper and Iron
- D. Chlorine, Boron and Iodine

6 These parts are present in all cells

- A. Capsule, cell wall and genetic material
- B. Mitochondria, cell membrane and cytoplasm
- C. Cell membrane, cytoplasm and chloroplast
- D. Cell membrane, cytoplasm and genetic material

7 Prokaryotic cells have nucleus and are simple

- E. They have no nucleus and are complex
- F. They have nucleus and are simple
- G. They have no nucleus and are simple
- H. That's it!

8 The cell membrane is made up of

- E. Proteins
- F. Lipids
- G. DNA
- H. All of them are correct

9 The cell membrane is

- E. Like jelly
- F. It holds the organelles
- G. A and B are correct
- H. The border patrol of the cell



10 It covers the cell

- E. Capsule
- F. Cell wall
- G. Cell membrane
- H. All of them are correct

- G. Have eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells
- H. Have eukaryotic cells

11 From the outside to the inside of prokaryotic cells, we can find

- E. Capsule, genetic material and ribosomes
- F. Capsule, cell membrane and cell wall
- G. Cell wall, capsule and cell membrane
- H. Capsule, cell wall and cell membrane

12 It regulates the substances going in and out of the cell

- E. Cell membrane
- F. Cytoplasm
- G. Capsule
- H. Cell wall

13 It gives shape and protects the cell

- E. Cell membrane
- F. Cytoplasm
- G. Capsule
- H. Cell wall

14 Ribosomes

- E. Are in the cytoplasm and creates lipids
- F. Are in the cytoplasm and creates proteins
- G. Are in the cell membrane and makes proteins
- H. Are in the cell membrane and creates lipids

15 In prokaryotic cells

- E. The genetic material floats freely inside the cell
- F. The genetic material is inside the nucleus
- G. The genetic cells are dancing all day
- H. B and C are correct

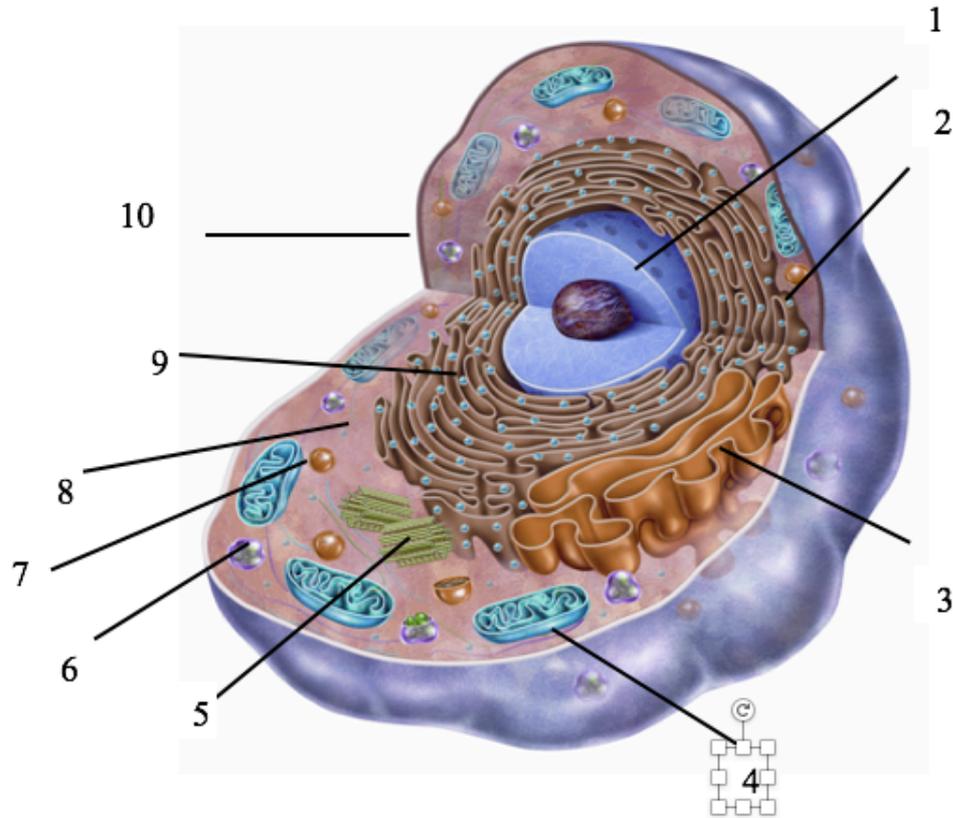
16 The flagellum

- E. It is used nutrition
- F. It is used for reproduction
- G. It is used for movement
- H. It is used for Mrs. Gren

17 Plants and animals

- E. Have pineapple cells
- F. Have prokaryotic cells

1. Label the following cell. Then answer the questions.



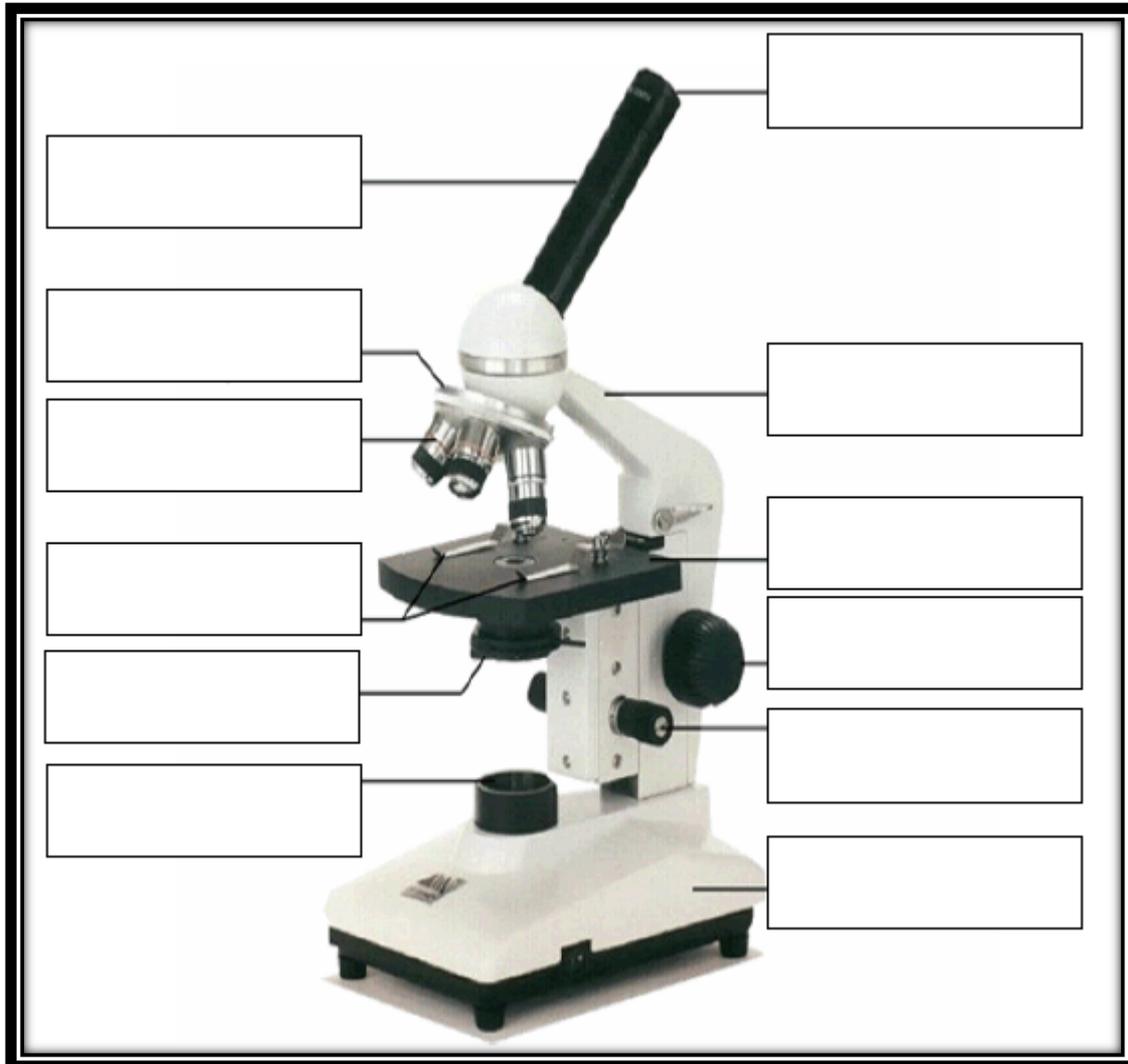
1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9. <i>Endoplasmic Reticulum</i>
5.	10.

Is it a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell? Why?

Is it an animal or plant cell? Why?

UNIT 3. MICROSCOPE

1. Label the parts of this compound microscope.





2. Match them up.

a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
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a. Salvino D'Armate	1. Developed the cell theory
b. The Janssen's	2. Studied the nervous tissue
c. Robert Brown	3. Gave the cells its name
d. Schleiden, Schwan&Virchow	4. Developed eyeglasses
e. Santiago Ramón y Cajal	5. Defined the nucleus
f. Robert Hooke	6. Made the first microscope

3. Fill in the table.

Ocular Lens Magnification	Objective Lens Magnification	Total Magnification
10x	20x	
	40x	400x
10x		600x

4. Fill in the gaps of this text about microscopes. One word for each gap.

There are two types of _____ microscopes. The _____ Microscope, which is designed for _____ magnification observation of an _____ sample and the _____ Microscope, designed for _____ magnification observation of a _____ sample. The total magnification is calculated by _____ the magnification of the ocular _____ by the magnification of the _____ lens.

5. Fill in the gaps of this text about how to use a microscope. One word for each gap.

First, you have to turn the _____ on. That way the light will go from the light _____ to the _____, that controls the amount of light going through it. You put the sample on the _____. There are two _____ that hold the sample. Afterwards, you have to focus to see the sample properly. You first turn the _____ nosepiece using the smallest _____ lens. Then turn the _____ adjustment _____. Once you see it properly, you will only use the _____ adjustment _____ to see the sample much better. Remember that you always hold the microscope by the _____. And to be more secure hold the _____ too.