

On your answer sheet, write in or circle the correct letter for each question.

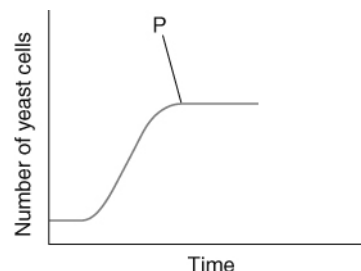
8Da

- Which of these is a 'life process' carried out by all organisms?
 - photosynthesis
 - breathing
 - fermentation
 - respiration
- Two kingdoms that contain many unicellular microorganisms are:
 - prokaryotes and protocists.
 - animals and plants.
 - yeast and fungi.
 - viruses and bacteria.
- Multicellular organisms need transport systems to carry materials to their cells because:
 - diffusion is not fast enough to do this.
 - diffraction is not fast enough to do this.
 - dissolving is not fast enough to do this.
 - dispersion is not fast enough to do this.
- One feature of all prokaryotes is that they:
 - have chloroplasts.
 - do not have nuclei.
 - do not respire.
 - do not have cytoplasm.

8Db

- Which of these is a food often made using yeast?
 - chips
 - cheese
 - bread
 - yoghurt
- Which of these shows the correct word equation for anaerobic respiration in yeast?
 - oxygen + glucose → carbon dioxide + water
 - carbon dioxide + water → oxygen + glucose
 - glucose → carbon dioxide + ethanol
 - glucose + carbon dioxide → oxygen + water

- Yeast reproduce by:
 - binary fission
 - binary fusion
 - fermentation
 - budding
- The graph shows the growth of a population of yeast.

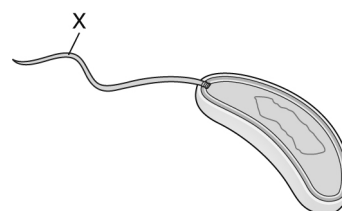


At point **P** the graph becomes level. One reason for this might be that:

- the yeast cells can only grow to a certain size.
- the food for the yeast has started to run out.
- it has got dark and there is not enough light for the yeast to grow.
- the carbon dioxide for the yeast has started to run out.

8Dc

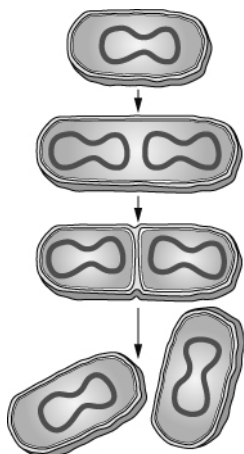
- Three resources needed by all bacteria for growth are:
 - warmth, food and moisture.
 - light, carbon dioxide and glucose.
 - oxygen, nitrogen and mould.
 - darkness, moisture and nitrogen.
- A product of fermentation of milk by bacteria is:
 - ethanol.
 - oxygen.
 - glucose.
 - lactic acid.
- The drawing shows a bacterium.



What is the part labelled **X** called?

- tail
- chromosome
- cilium
- flagellum

4 What process is shown in the diagram?



- A globulisation.
- B globalisation
- C binary fission.
- D glandibular separatisation.

8Dd

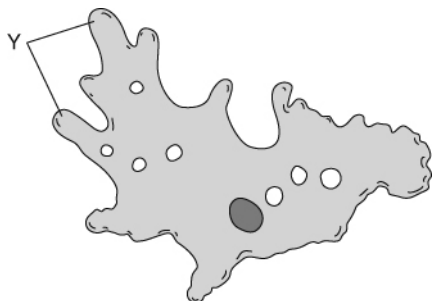
1 Three resources needed by algae for growth are:

- A carbon dioxide, darkness, food.
- B water, warmth, light.
- C nitrogen, salt, water.
- D oxygen, glucose, darkness.

2 If the amount of light increases, then organisms that photosynthesise will produce more:

- A oxygen. B methane.
- C carbon dioxide. D hydrogen.

3 The drawing shows an *Amoeba*.



What does it use the parts labelled Y for?

- A photosynthesis
- B moving
- C controlling the cell
- D storage

4 Why is light important for photosynthesis?

- A It transfers energy from the Sun.
- B It lets the organisms see.
- C It warms up the ground.
- D It contains chlorophyll.

8De

1 A decomposer is:

- A an organism that spends a lot of its time asleep.
- B an organism that is used to remove poisons from contaminated soils.
- C an organism that breaks down dead organisms and animal wastes.
- D an organism that has ten legs.

2 Examples of organic compounds include:

- A sodium chloride, magnesium oxide and ammonium nitrate.
- B fish, meat and eggs.
- C water, oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- D glucose, proteins and fats.

3 Decomposers are important because they:

- A allow recycling.
- B do not produce very much carbon dioxide.
- C can move very fast and escape from predators.
- D produce oxygen.

4 Which pair of processes both release the same products?

- A fermentation and photosynthesis
- B photosynthesis and aerobic respiration
- C photosynthesis and combustion
- D aerobic respiration and combustion