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01.1 Organ

01.2 Palisade mesophyll → Contains the most chloroplasts. Spongy mesophyll → Contains many air spaces

01.3 Transpiration

01.4 Lignin

01.5 It needs to be transparent so light can pass through to the palisade cells for photosynthesis.

01.6 stomata, guard cells

01.7 vacuole

01.8 Active transport

01.9 Mitochondria

02.1 a barrier.

02.2 $63/210 = 3/10$

02.3 pH1: 187. pH5: 31. Difference: 156

02.4 He calculated the mean of the bacteria numbers for pH1 and pH3.

03.1 Platelets → Help clot the blood where the vaccine was injected. White blood cells → Produce antibodies to the measles virus.

03.2 1968

03.3 It went up, stayed at a high level, and then went down.

03.4 It decreased.

03.5 Parents were worried their children would get condition X.

03.6 Publish the research on the internet.

03.7 Small sample size.

04.1 For starch, you add iodine. If it turns blue-black, starch is present. If it stays yellow-brown, it isn't. For sugar, you add Benedict's solution and heat it. If it turns brick-red, sugar is present. If it stays blue, it isn't.

04.2 amylase, sugar

04.3 The type of bread

04.4 White bread becomes sweet the fastest. Wholemeal takes the longest.

04.5 Did the experiment more than once and calculated a mean.

04.6 $(58+55+61)/3 = 58$

04.7 Each person's sense of taste is different.

05.1 Ionising radiation, Viruses

05.2 Mitosis

05.3 grow, replicate

05.4 40%

05.5 Chromosomes are pulled to each end of the cell.

05.6 cytoplasm

05.7 $50/800 = 0.0625\text{mm}$. $0.0625 \times 1000 = 62.5\mu\text{m}$.

05.8 cells, people

05.9 placebo

06.1 The size of the potato. The volume of the solution.

06.2 Dry them.

06.3 Balance.

06.4 0.1g

06.5 D

06.6 $(1.1/6.0) \times 100 = 18.33\ldots$ so 18.3

06.7 Line graph

06.8 water, osmosis, membrane

06.9 0.2

07.1 Arteries

07.2 It pumps blood around the body to get oxygen to the cells.

07.3 To give the person oxygen for respiration.

07.4 Statins

07.5 It is a tube that widens the artery and lets more blood flow through.

07.6 Smoking increases the risk of getting heart disease. The risk is much higher for disease H than E.

07.7 [Graph drawn perfectly]

07.8 A diet with too much fat.

08.1 nucleus

08.2 A, D and E

08.3 The enzymes like lipase and amylase can't leave the pancreas, so food isn't digested. This means large food molecules can't be absorbed into the blood. So the person won't get enough glucose for respiration to release energy to build body mass.

08.4 1. Large SA. 2. Good blood supply. 3. Thin walls.

08.5 Less oxygen means less aerobic respiration, so the body makes less energy. This can make the person feel tired and their muscles might ache.
