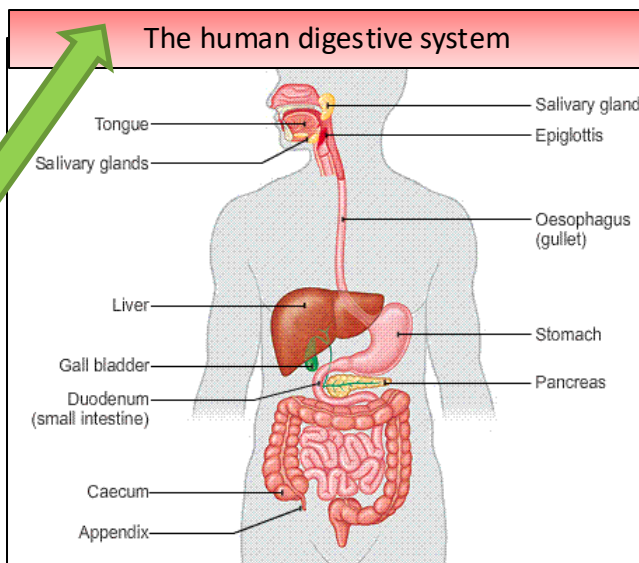


START

Principles of organisation	
Cells	The basic building blocks of all living organisms.
A tissue	A group of cells with similar structure and function.
Organs	Groups of tissues performing specific functions.
Organ systems	Groups of organs which work together to form organisms.



Bile is made in the liver and stored in the gall bladder. Bile neutralises hydrochloric acid from the stomach. It also emulsifies fat to form small droplets which increases the surface area.

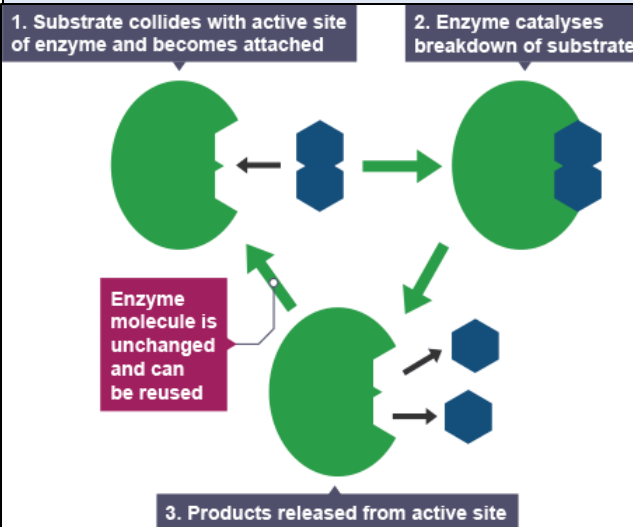


Digestive enzymes convert food into small soluble molecules that can be absorbed into the bloodstream.

What needs to be broken down? (substrate)	What enzyme does this?	Where is the enzyme produced?	What are the products of digestion?	Where does this type of digestion take place?
Starch	Amylase	•Salivary glands •Small intestine •Pancreas	Maltose and other simple sugars	•Mouth •Small intestine
Protein	Protease	•Stomach •Small intestine •Pancreas	Amino acids	•Stomach •Small intestine
Lipids (fats)	Lipase	•Small intestine •Pancreas	Fatty acids and glycerol	•Small intestine

Enzymes catalyse specific reactions in living organisms due to the shape of their active site.

The lock and key theory is a simple model to explain how enzymes work...



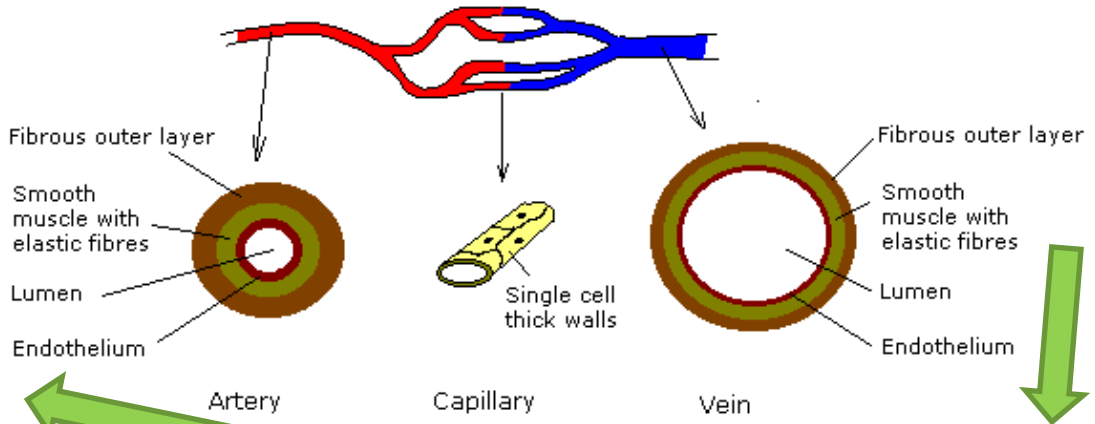
Food test	Food type	Start - Positive result
Iodine	Starch	Orange – blue/black
Biuret test	Protein	Blue – Purple
Benedicts	Some sugars	Blue – red or green or orange
Fat	Sudan III	Red layer

START

Blood		
Part of tissue	Function	Structure & Adaptations
Plasma	Carries everything except oxygen in the blood. E.g. Carbon dioxide, glucose,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pale straw coloured liquid. •Red and white blood cells and platelets travel carried by plasma.
White blood cells	Defend against disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Large blood cells with a nucleus. •Can change shape to engulf microorganisms. •Produce antibodies to fight microorganisms. •Produce antitoxins to neutralise toxins produced by microorganisms.
Red blood cells	Carry oxygen from the lungs to all the cells in the body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Biconcave shape to provide large surface area to absorb oxygen. •No nucleus so they have more space to carry oxygen. •Contain a red pigment called haemoglobin.
Platelets	Help blood clot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Small fragments of cells. •No nucleus. •Help blood to clot at a wound site.

Coronary heart disease is when the arteries that supply blood to the muscle of the heart get blocked with fatty deposits. The arteries become narrow and blood flow is reduced. Decreases oxygen supply to the heart muscle which can lead to a heart attack.

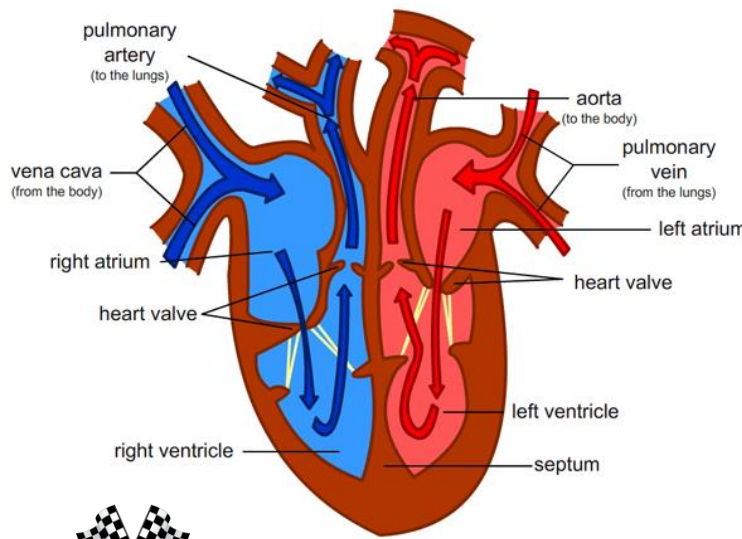
Blood vessels



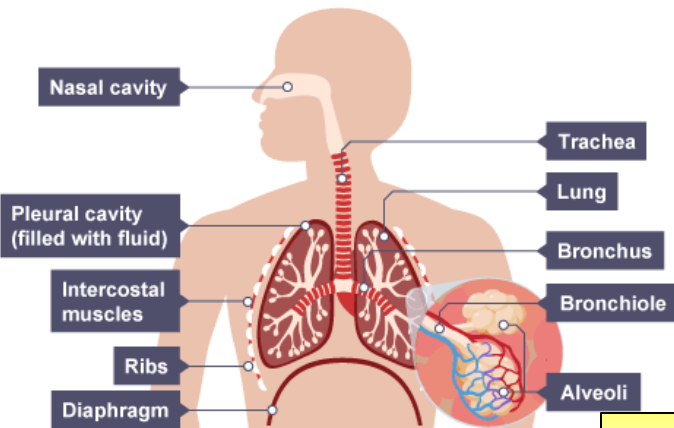
THE HEART is made of muscle which contracts to pump blood around the body.

Treating coronary heart disease

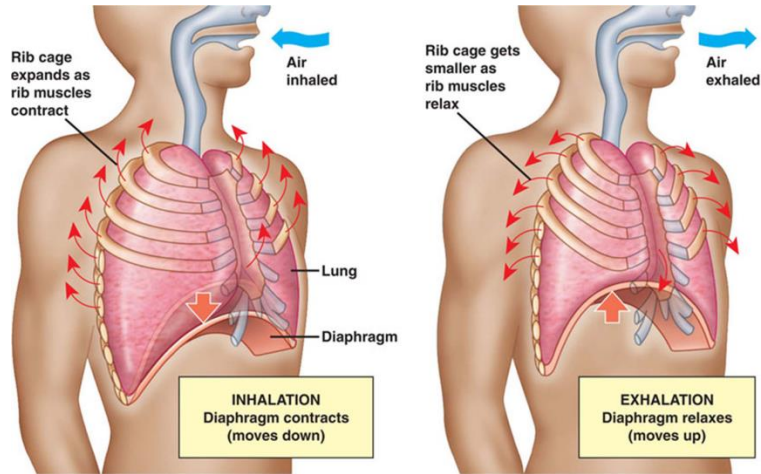
Stents	A small tube that's used to treat narrow or weak arteries.
Statins	Tablets to reduce the cholesterol levels in blood.
Transplants / Artificial Hearts	A donor heart or heart and lungs can be transplanted. An artificial heart can be used to keep patients alive waiting for a transplant.
Pacemaker	A small metal box put in the chest to regulate heart beats by giving the heart a small electrical signal.



THE LUNGS are adapted for gas exchange.



Alveoli are adapted for efficient gas exchange



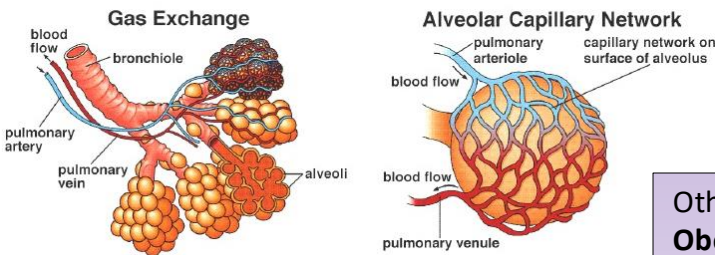
INHALATION happens because pressure in the chest cavity is reduced.
EXHALATION happens because pressure in the chest cavity is increased.

Many **alveoli** at the end of the bronchioles

- walls made of **flat cells**; only **one cell thick**
- each alveolus lined with **moisture**
- surrounded by **capillary network** carrying blood

Health= state of physical and mental well-being.
Disease, both **communicable** and **non-communicable** cause ill health.

Factors such as diet, stress, and life situations have an effect on health.



Cancer = uncontrolled cell division and growth.

Benign tumours = growth of abnormal cells in one area within membrane – DO NOT SPREAD.

Malignant tumour cells are cancer. Invade tissues and spread to different parts of the body and form secondary tumours.

There are genetic and lifestyle factors that increase risk.

Other **lifestyle** that cause certain diseases.

Obesity linked to Type 2 diabetes

Alcohol can cause liver tissue scarring which do not work as well and liver cancer and the brain becomes soft and pulpy and can not work properly.

Smoking on lung disease and cancer: Bronchitis, and lung cancer.

Smoking and **alcohol** during pregnancy. Smoking causes lack of oxygen to foetus (premature births, low birthweight and even stillbirths). Alcohol can cause miscarriage, stillbirth, premature births and low birth weight. Babies can have facial deformities, kidney, liver, heart and learning problems (foetal alcohol syndrome).

Plants

Roots, stem and leaves form plant organ systems

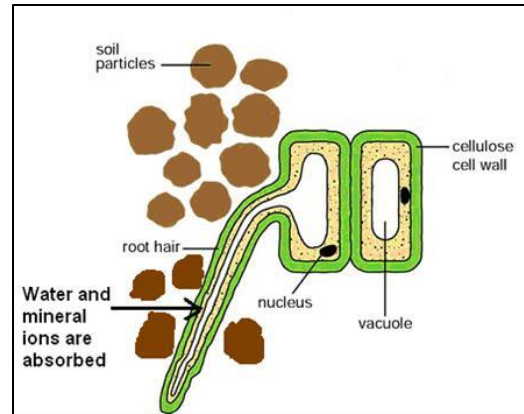
PLANT TISSUES

Epidermis: covers and protects the leaf.

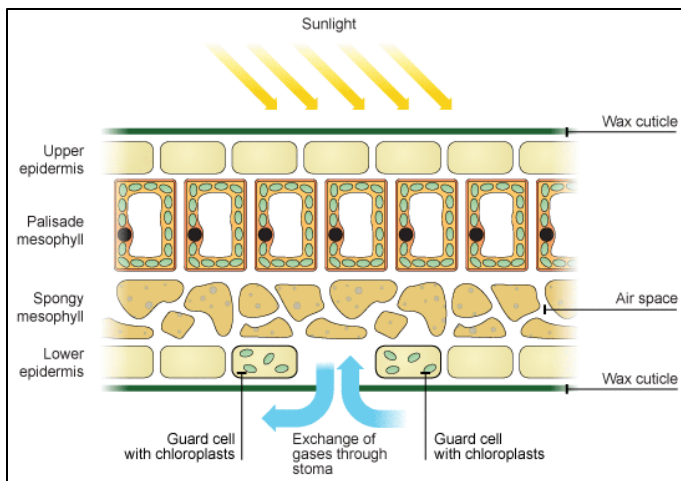
Palisade mesophyll: contains lots of chloroplasts.

Spongy mesophyll: a few chloroplasts but has air spaces to increase surface area for diffusion.

Xylem and phloem: transport tissues



Leaf structure



Root hair cells increase surface area.

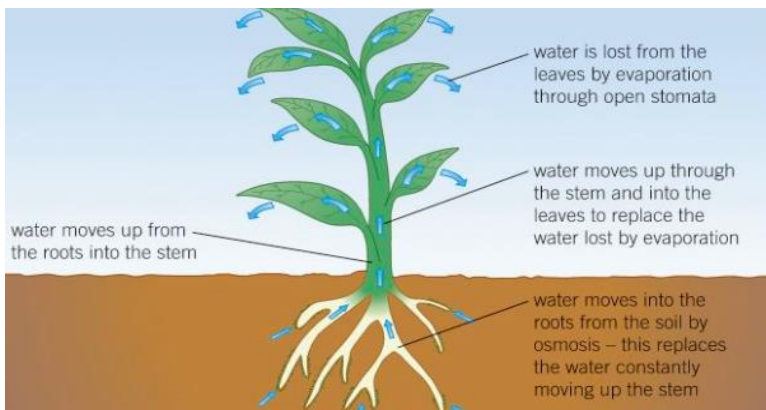
Xylem tissue transports water and mineral ions from roots to stems and leaves.

Stomata in leaves are open and closed by the guard cells to allow water and carbon dioxide to diffuse in and out of the leaf.

Phloem tissue transports sugars the leaves to the rest of the plant tissues.

Transpiration = The loss of water vapour from the leaves.

- Transpiration rate increases in high temperatures .
- Photosynthesis is increased.
- High humidity reduces transpiration.
- High air movement increases transpiration .
- Light intensity increases photosynthesis .



Organisation revision questions

1. Describe the journey of food through the digestive system.
2. What are the role of enzymes in our body? What is this called?
3. How do enzymes speed up the process of digestion
4. What is the name of the model given to explain how enzymes work?
5. Describe how amylase breaks down starch and where it does it.
6. What is the effect of temperature on how enzymes work?
7. Name the four main chambers of the heart.
8. Describe how heart rate is regulated. What can be given to regulate an irregular heart beat?
9. How are arteries and veins adapted to do their job?
10. Give three ways the lungs are adapted to have efficient gas exchange.
11. a. Name the two cells carried in the blood.
12. b. State their job (function)
13. c. How are they adapted to carry out this function?
14. Why is coronary heart disease described as non-communicable?
15. Give three ways coronary heart disease can be treated
16. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of using a stent to improve blood flow to the heart.
17. Give a definition of health.
18. Explain how the following effect the risk of cardiovascular disease: Smoking, Exercise and Diet
19. Name the diseases that the following lifestyle behaviours are CAUSAL factors for (including during pregnancy): Smoking, Alcohol
20. What is cancer?
21. Describe a malignant tumour and it's effect on the body.
22. Look at the graph; what is the relationship between obesity and Type 2 diabetes
23. Explain the role of the palisade and spongy mesophyll layer in the leaf
24. What is translocation?
25. Where does it take place?
26. What is transpiration?
27. What organs in the plant move water from the root to the leaves?
28. How are these organs adapted to do this?
29. How do the following factors affect the rate of transpiration?

High temperatures:

Increased light intensity:

High humidity:

Increased air movement (windy conditions):

Organisation revision questions

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