

Worksheet I

Name and surname:

Form: Date:

WHAT ARE LIVING THINGS LIKE?

A Living things perform three vital functions. These are:

.....

B The nutrition of plants is because they make their own food from

.....

The nutrition of animals is because they get their nutrients feeding on

C Give an example of a stimulus and how a living thing would react to it.

.....

.....

D Explain the difference between asexual reproduction and sexual reproduction.

.....

.....

.....

E Look at the picture and answer the following questions.

1) What is the most abundant component in living things?

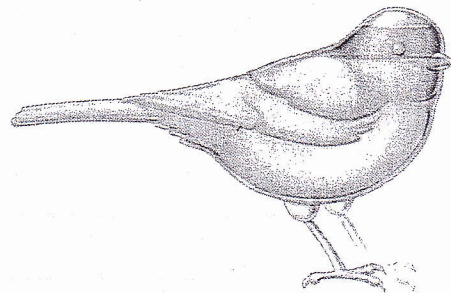
.....

.....

2) What is the percentage of substances rich in carbon in living things?

.....

.....



■ Water (65-90%)

■ Compounds with a high content of carbon (10-30%)



Worksheet II

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TYPES OF CELLS

A Define what a cell is.

.....

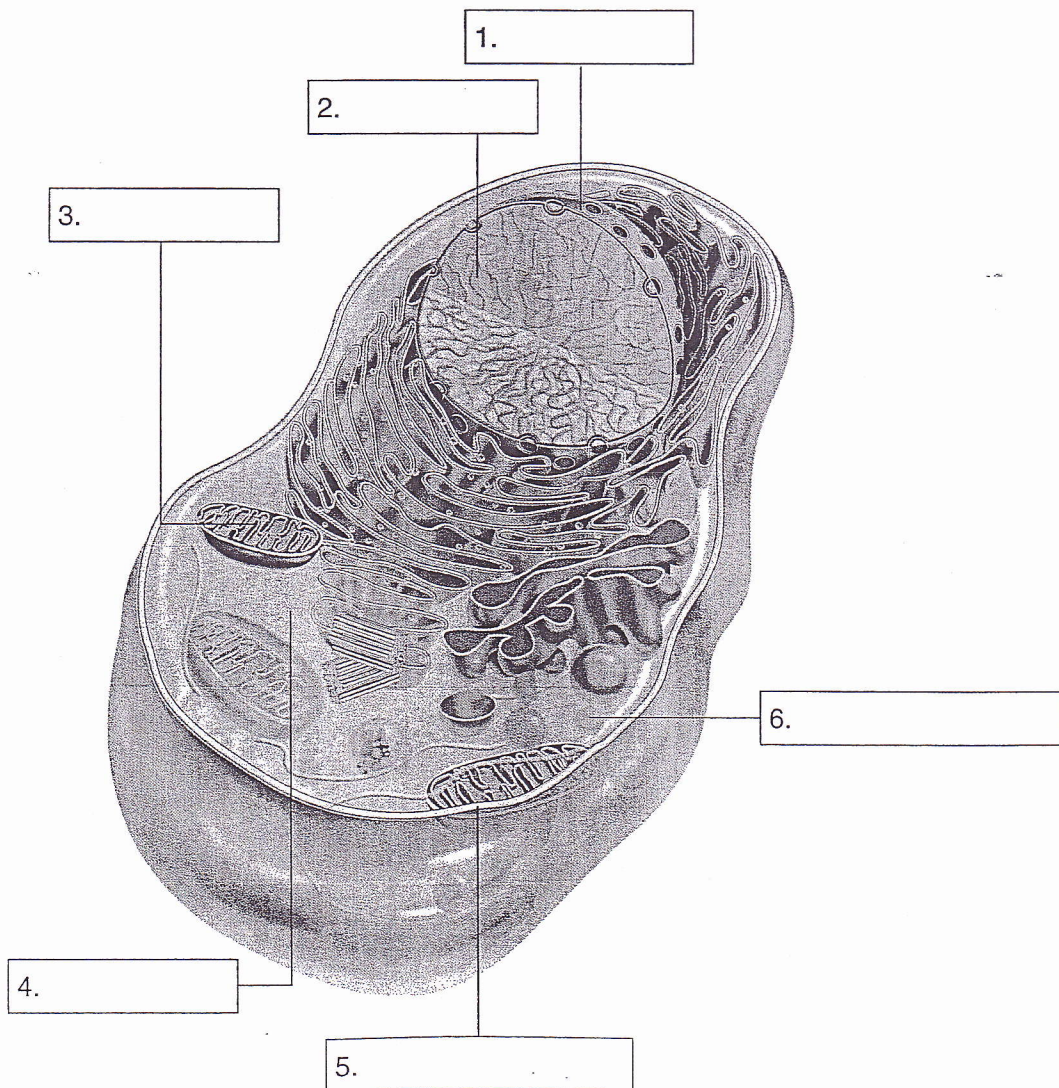
.....

B Look at the following illustrations and answer the following questions:

a) Write down what type of cell each one is.

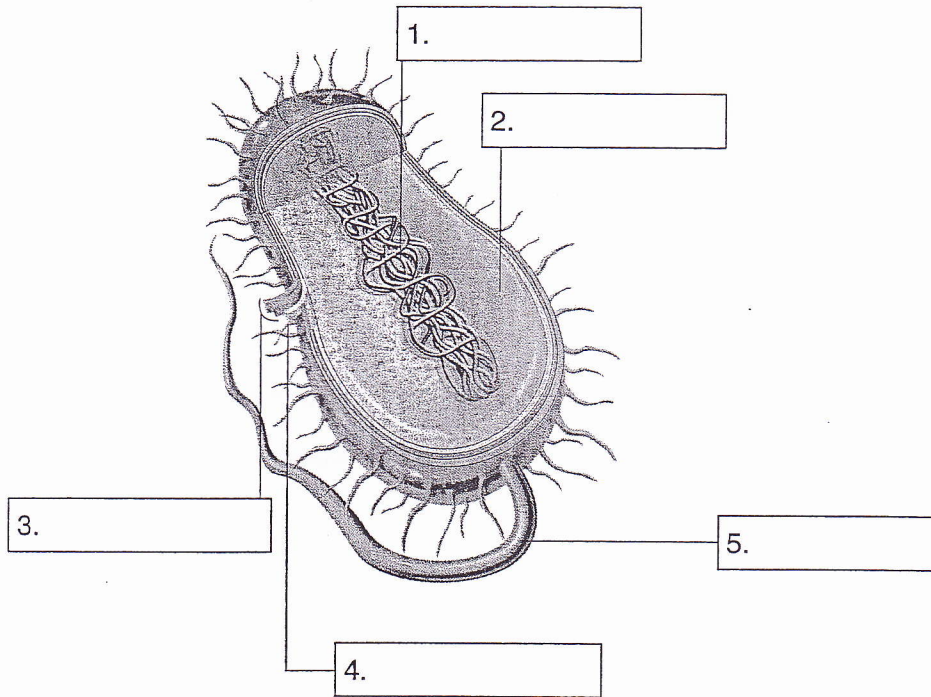
b) Write down the name of the parts labelled in each cell.

1) Cell:

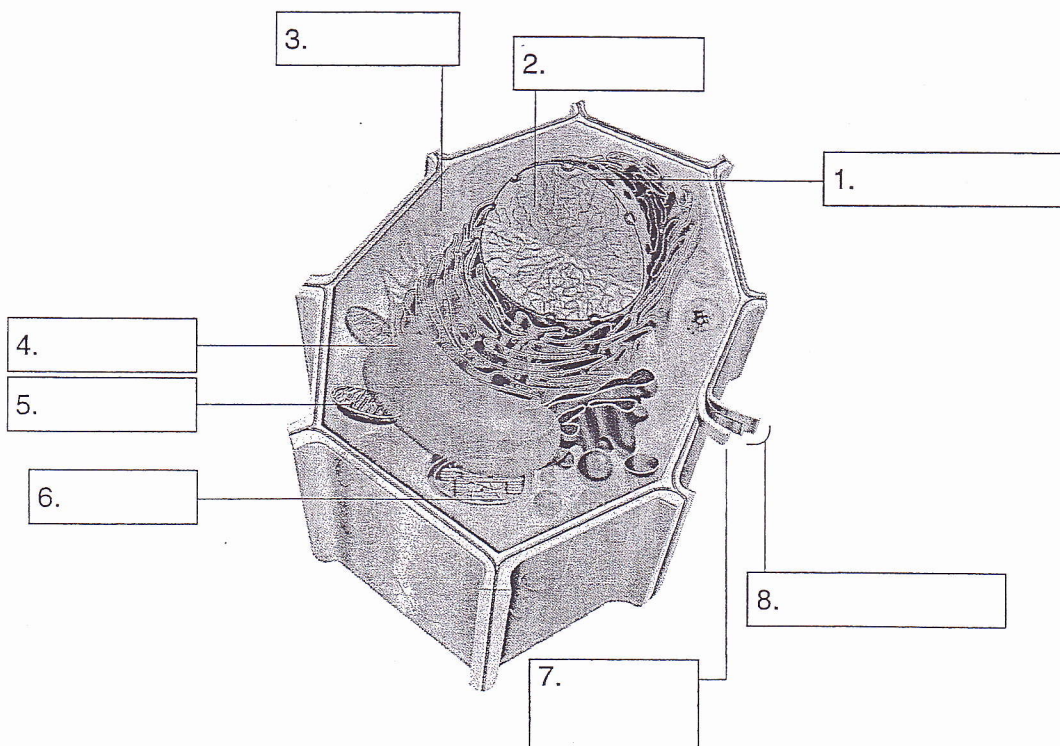


Name and surname:

2) Cell:



3) Cell:



Worksheet III

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THE ORGANISATION OF LIVING THINGS


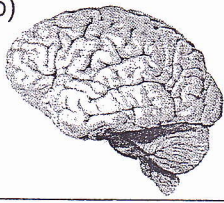

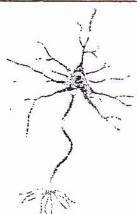
A The cells of unicellular organisms can be and; those of multicellular organisms are always.....

B What is the difference between a colony and a multicellular organism?

.....

C Match the words in the two columns. Then, fill the table with the correct text.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| System. | 1. A group of organs that co-operate together in a common activity. |
| Cell. | 2. A structure with a concrete form, made up of several tissues that perform a specific function. |
| Tissue. | 3. The minimum unit with functions shared by all living beings. |
| Organ. | 4. A group of cells with a similar shape, they perform the same function. |

	LEVEL OF ORGANISATION	DEFINITION
a) 		
b) 		
c) 		
d) 		

Worksheet IV

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THE CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING THINGS

A Number the names of the following taxa, ordering them from the narrowest (most specific) to the widest.

Class

Family

Order

Phylum

Genus

Species

B The scientific name of the dog is *Canis fammiliaris*:

a) Is there any mistake(s) in the name?

If there is a mistake, write it correctly

b) What genus does the dog belong to?.....

c) What species does the dog belong to?

C Complete the following table, stating the kingdom each of the organisms on the list belongs to.

ORGANISM	KINGDOM
Sperm Whale	
Cork tree	
Crayfish	
Rose bush	
Starfish	
Mushroom	

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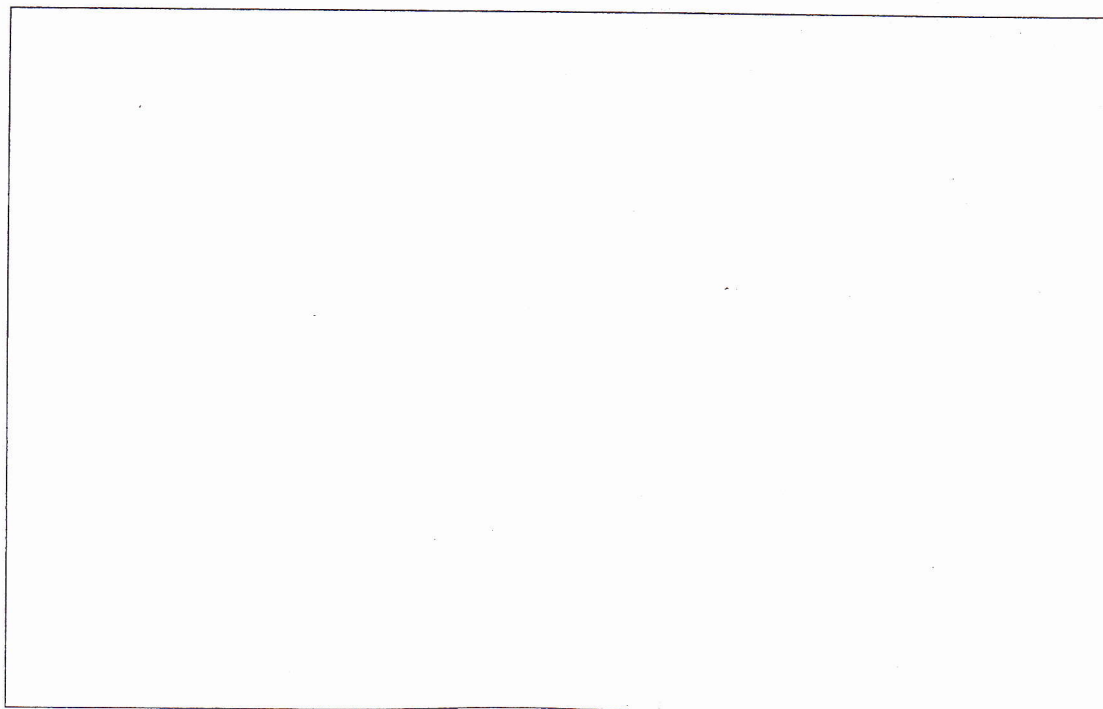
THE MONERA KINGDOM

A Mark with a circle those characteristics related to bacteria.

1. They are unicellular organisms.
2. They are multicellular organisms.
3. They are eukaryotic organisms.
4. They are prokaryotic organisms.

B Complete the following chart:

TYPE OF BACTERIA	SHAPE	DRAWING

C Illustrate with a drawing how bacteria reproduce.

Worksheet II

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PROTOZOA AND ALGAE

A Write down the different mechanisms protozoa use to move and explain what they are:

a) are

b) are

c) are

B The nutrition of algae is autotrophic. Explain why brown algae and red algae produce photosynthesis the same as green algae do.

.....

.....

.....

C Complete the following table:

	BACTERIA	PROTOZOA	ALGAE
TYPE OF CELL			
UNICELLULAR OR MULTICELLULAR			
TYPE OF NUTRITION			
KINGDOM IT BELONGS TO			
EXAMPLE			

Worksheet III

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FUNGI

A Mark with an X which of the following characteristics belong to the fungi kingdom:

1. They are unicellular organisms.
2. Their cells are prokaryotic.
3. They contain chloroplast.
4. They have a cellular wall.
5. Their cells are eukaryotic.
6. The body of all fungi is made up of hyphae.

B Draw a mushroom and identify the following terms: *cap, gills, stalk, hyphae, spores*.