Organisation

Answers

GCSE science knowledge recall

This topic online

Q	Answer	Remember
1	tissue	Cells, then tissues, then organs, then organ systems, then the whole organism.
2	organ	Several tissues working together make an organ.
3	protein	Being proteins is why heat and the wrong pH can change their shape.
4	active site	Only one shape of substrate fits, like a key in a lock.
5	denatured	Enzymes are not killed: they were never alive. The change is permanent.
6	Its active site has a specific shape, so only one substrate with a matching shape can fit into it.	This is the lock and key model.
7	carbohydrases	Amylase is the carbohydrase made in the salivary glands, pancreas and small intestine.
8	amino acids	The stomach, pancreas and small intestine all make proteases.
9	fatty acids	Lipases do this job, made in the pancreas and small intestine.
10	gall bladder	Bile is released into the small intestine, not the stomach.
11	Emulsifying breaks fat into small droplets, giving a much larger surface area for lipase to act on.	Bile is also alkaline, which neutralises stomach acid so the enzymes in the small intestine work well.
12	blue-black	With no starch it stays orange-brown.
13	Biuret	Biuret starts blue and turns purple (lilac) with protein.
14	Benedict's	Blue to green, yellow or brick red as the amount of sugar rises.
15	pulmonary vein	It is the only vein that carries oxygenated blood.
16	left ventricle	It has the thickest muscle wall because it pumps blood all round the body.
17	right atrium	An artificial pacemaker is an electrical device that can correct an irregular heartbeat.
18	capillaries	Thin walls mean a short distance for diffusion into body cells.
19	veins	Blood in veins is at low pressure, so valves keep it moving towards the heart.
20	haemoglobin	Red blood cells also have no nucleus, leaving more room for haemoglobin.

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Q	Answer	Remember
21	platelets	Platelets have no nucleus. A clot stops blood loss and keeps microorganisms out.
22	plasma	Plasma carries carbon dioxide, urea, glucose and amino acids.
23	stent	Statins are a different treatment: drugs that lower blood cholesterol.
24	cholesterol	Less blood reaches the heart muscle, so it gets less oxygen.
25	non-communicable	Examples: coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes and most cancers.
26	benign	Malignant tumours spread in the blood and form secondary tumours.
27	stomata	Each one is opened and closed by a pair of guard cells.
28	phloem	This movement is called translocation. Xylem carries water and mineral ions.
29	transpiration	It pulls a stream of water up the xylem from the roots.
30	decreases	Moist air makes the concentration gradient of water vapour less steep. Heat, wind and light increase the rate.

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