

### Aims

This is a revision activity for B2 Chapter 2. Work through each task to help you revise key concepts.

### Task 1: Photosynthesis

Use the key words in bold to complete the word equation for photosynthesis.

**oxygen**      **water**      **carbon dioxide**      **glucose**      **light**

| Reactants |   |  | Products |  |   |  |
|-----------|---|--|----------|--|---|--|
|           | + |  | →        |  | + |  |

**Clue:**

A gas that enters the leaf through the stomata

**Clue:**

A liquid that is absorbed through the root

**Clue:**

The molecule the plant needs for energy

**Clue:**

A gas that is released into the atmosphere

Use the information in the word equation, together with the clues, to write a description of what happens in photosynthesis.

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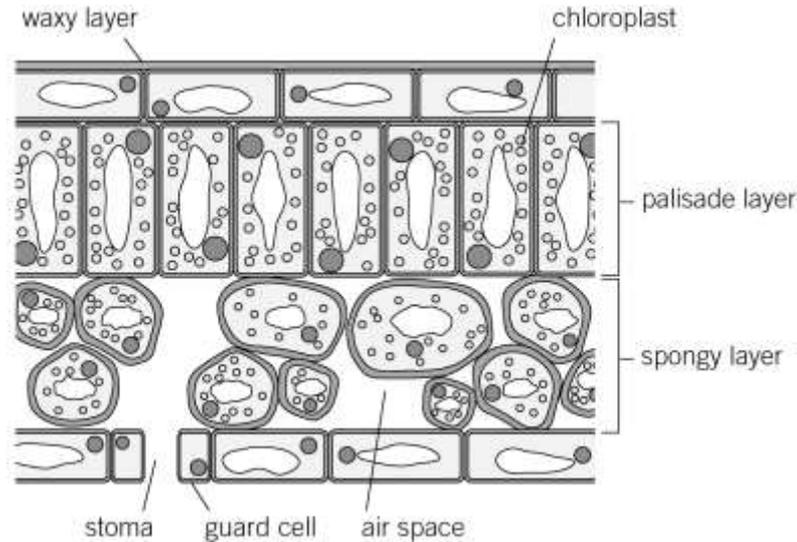
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### Task 2: The leaf

Look at the diagram of the plant leaf. The structure of each part can give you a clue about its function. Complete the sentences below by adding in the correct names.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: Contains cells packed with chloroplasts. This is where most of a plant's photosynthesis occurs.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: Contains air spaces, allowing carbon dioxide to diffuse throughout the leaf. Oxygen diffuses out of the leaf.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: Carbon dioxide diffuses in. Oxygen and water vapour diffuse out.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: Open the stomata through the day and close the stomata at night.

### Task 3: Plant minerals

Read the descriptions of the plant, and match the possible deficiencies based on the symptoms.

Deficiencies: **magnesium**    **potassium**    **nitrate**    **phosphate**

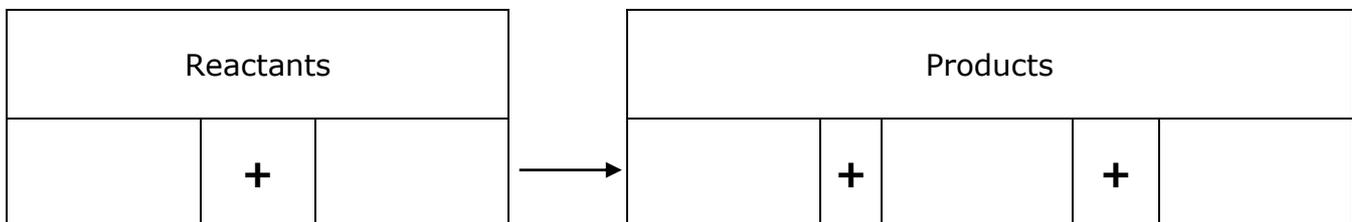
| Plant   | Possible deficiencies |
|---|-----------------------|
| dead patches on leaves,<br>yellow leaves          |                       |
| poor growth,<br>some older leaves are yellow      |                       |
| poor root growth,<br>some young leaves are purple |                       |
| yellow leaves                                     |                       |

### Task 4: Respiration

#### Aerobic respiration

Use the key words in bold to complete the word equation for aerobic respiration.

**carbon dioxide**    **water**    **oxygen**    **glucose**    **(energy)**



**Clue:**

You get  
this from  
food

**Clue:**

You inhale  
this gas

**Clue:**

You  
exhale this  
gas as it is  
waste

Use the information in the word equation, together with the clues, to write a description of what happens in aerobic respiration.

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**Anaerobic respiration**

Write a word equation for anaerobic respiration.

Hints:

- Anaerobic respiration happens when there is no oxygen available.
- Lactic acid is a waste product of anaerobic respiration.

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**Task 5: Food chains**

Create a food chain for these organisms, and then describe what a food chain shows.

Organisms:

- nettles (a producer)
- barn owl (eats voles)
- caterpillar (eats nettles)
- field vole (eats caterpillars).

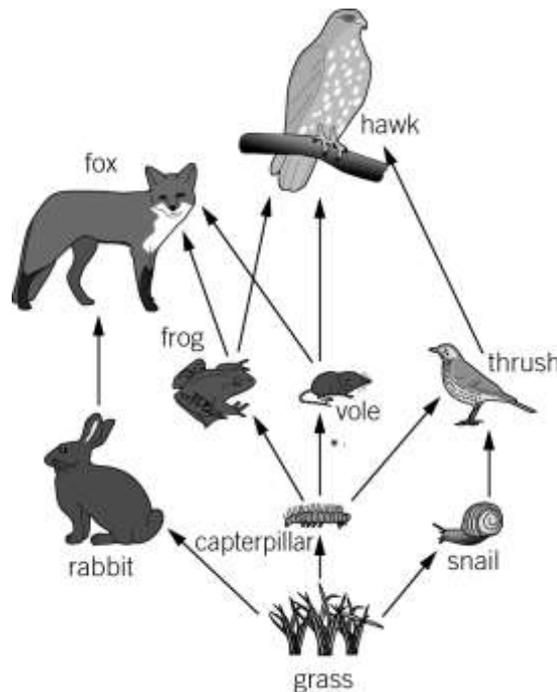
### Task 6: Interdependence

Fill in the gaps in the paragraphs below. Some of the key words are shown in bold. Not all of the words you need are given.

**interdependent**

**population**

**food web**



Interdependence means the way in which living organisms depend on each other to survive, grow, and reproduce. Organisms in a \_\_\_\_\_ depend on each other for survival. They are \_\_\_\_\_.

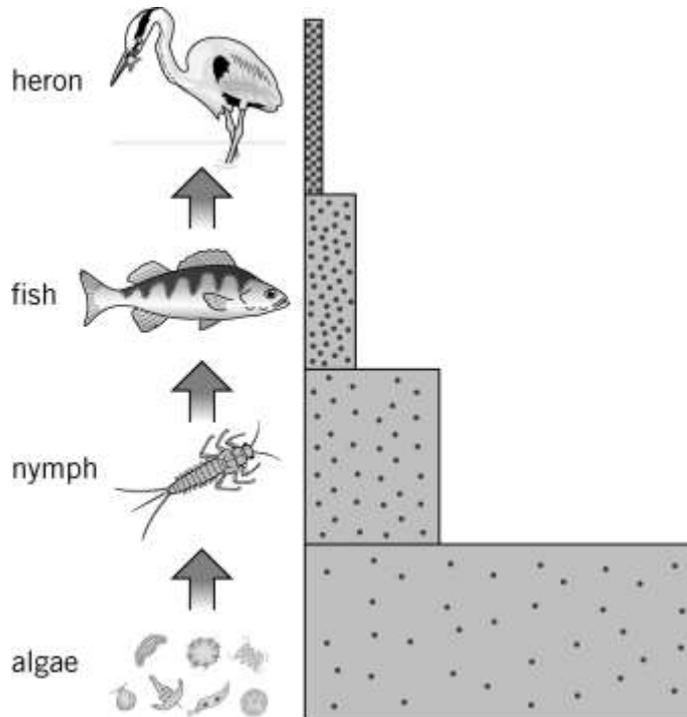
The number of animals or plants of the same type that live in the same area is called \_\_\_\_\_. The population size of one type of organism has a direct effect on the size of another type of population.

In this food web, the rabbit has one predator. Its predator is a \_\_\_\_\_.

If the number of rabbits \_\_\_\_\_ due to a disease, the number of foxes would also \_\_\_\_\_ as they would have less to eat.

### Task 7: Ecosystems

#### Bioaccumulation



The diagram represents a food chain in an area containing toxic waste. Complete the paragraphs below to explain why the heron will have high levels of toxins.

**polluted**      **bioaccumulation**      **low**      **fish**  
**herons**      **high**      **algae**

In this food chain, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the producer. The area is \_\_\_\_\_ with toxic waste. The algae each contain \_\_\_\_\_ levels of toxins. The nymphs eat lots of algae. The \_\_\_\_\_ eat lots of nymphs. The \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of fish. The levels of toxins build up through the food chain. This is because the bigger organisms eat lots of the smaller organisms. The herons consume \_\_\_\_\_ levels of toxins. This is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ecosystem key words****co-exist****community****ecosystem****habitat****oak tree****woodlice**

An \_\_\_\_\_ is the name given to the plants and animals that are found in a particular location, and the area in which they live. These plants and animals depend on each other to survive. The organisms in an ecosystem are known as a \_\_\_\_\_. The area they live in is called a \_\_\_\_\_. For example, in an oak-tree ecosystem, the \_\_\_\_\_ - is the habitat. The community is made of different organisms that live in the oak tree, for example \_\_\_\_\_, birds, and squirrels. The organisms in a community and a habitat \_\_\_\_\_. This means they live in the same place at the same time.