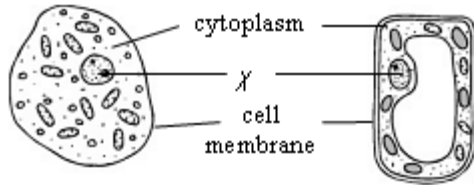


## Form 1 Chapter 2 Cell as a Unit of Life

Paper 1

Answer **all** questions. Each question is followed by four options, **A, B, C** and **D**. For each question, choose **one** answer only.

1.



What is the function of part X?

- A To protect the cell
- B To control cell activities
- C To carry out photosynthesis
- D To maintain the shape of the cell

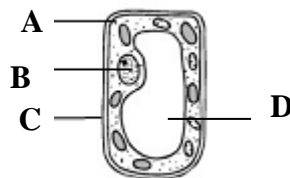
2. Protoplasm consists of

- A cytoplasm and vacuole
- B cytoplasm and chlorophyll
- C cytoplasm and nucleus
- D cytoplasm and cell membrane

3. Which of the following is matched **correctly**?

<i>Structure of cell</i>	<i>Function</i>
A Vacuole	Maintains the shape of the cell
B Nucleus	A place where process and chemical reactions take place
C Cell membrane	Controls the activities of cell
D Chloroplast	Contains chlorophyll to carry out photosynthesis

4.



The diagram above shows a plant cell. Which of the structures labelled **A, B, C** or **D** maintains the shape of the cell?

5. Among the following, which is **not** a correct step in handling a microscope?

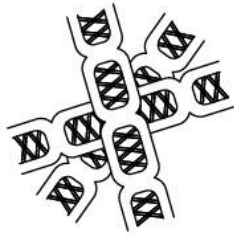
- A Place the microscope on a level surface
- B Adjust the microscope so that sufficient light enters the microscope

- C Adjust the coarse focus knob first before the fine focus knob
- D Adjust the fine focus knob first before the coarse focus knob

6. Which of the following is a multicellular organism?
- A *Hydra*
  - B Yeast
  - C *Euglena*
  - D *Chlamydomonas*

7. *Paramecium* is differ from mucor because it
- A does not contain a cell wall
  - B can make its own food
  - C is a simple plant without chlorophyll
  - D is the simplest form of a plant cell

8.



The organism above has the following characteristics **except** that

- A it contains vacuoles
  - B it does not have chloroplast
  - C it is a multicellular organism
  - D it consists of many cells that are joined together
9. Which is the **correct** sequence of cell organisation in our human body?
- A Cell → tissue → organ → system → organism
  - B Tissue → cell → organ → system → organism
  - C Cell → tissue → system → organ → organism
  - D Tissue → cell → system → organ → organism

10.



What is the type of tissue shown in the diagram above?

- A muscle tissue
- B epithelial tissue
- C connective tissue
- D nerve tissue

11. The organs of the respiratory system include the

- A stomach, intestine, and liver
- B kidney, liver, and urinary bladder
- C nostril, trachea, and lungs
- D heart, blood vessels, and blood artery

12. Which of the following is a unicellular animal?

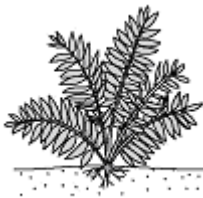
A



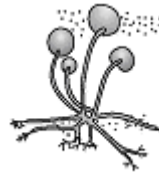
C



B



D



13. Which of the following is **not** a special characteristic of humans?

- A Humans can think rationally
- B Humans have feeling
- C Humans can move freely
- D Humans are able to create

14. Which parts of the microscope are involved in the focusing of object?
- I Eye piece
  - II Diaphragm
  - III Objective lens
- A I only  
B I and III only  
C II and III only  
D I, II, and III
15. Among the following characteristics, in what way does a plant cell differ from an animal cell?
- I A plant cell has vacuole while an animal cell does not
  - II A plant cell has a fixed shape but animal cell does not
  - III A plant cell has chlorophyll but an animal cell does not
- A I only  
B I and II only  
C II and III only  
D I, II, and III
16. Which of the following are **correct**?
- I Cell wall consists of cellulose
  - II Vacuole contains water and dissolved nutrient
  - III Cytoplasm stores dissolved material
- A I and II only  
B I and III only  
C II and III only  
D I, II, and III
17. Which of the following are the characteristics of a multicellular organism?
- I Consists of many cells
  - II Can only be animal cell
  - III Carries out all the processes of life
- A I and II only  
B I and III only  
C II and III only  
D I, II, and III

18.



The cell shown above

- I** carries nerve impulses in the body
- II** is a type of organ
- III** is made up of various cells

- A** I only
- B** I and II only
- C** II and III only
- D** I, II, and III

19. The human digestive system includes the

- I** intestine
- II** stomach
- III** liver

- A** I only
- B** I and II only
- C** II and III only
- D** I, II, and III

20. Cell specialisation in a human body is important because

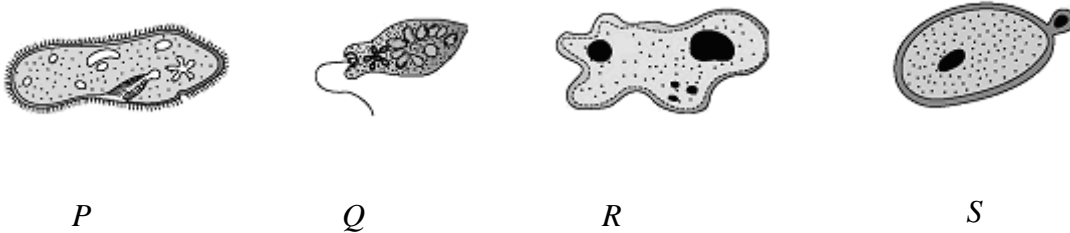
- I** it enables our body to function efficiently
- II** it enables living processes to be carried out simultaneously
- III** it enables human to adapt themselves in another habitat

- A** I only
- B** I and II only
- C** II and III only
- D** I, II, and III

Paper 2

Answer the question.

The figure below shows diagrams of unicellular organisms *P*, *Q*, *R* and *S*.



Observe the organisms in the figure above.

Based on your observations,

(a) state **one** characteristic of organisms *P*, *Q*, *R* and *S*.

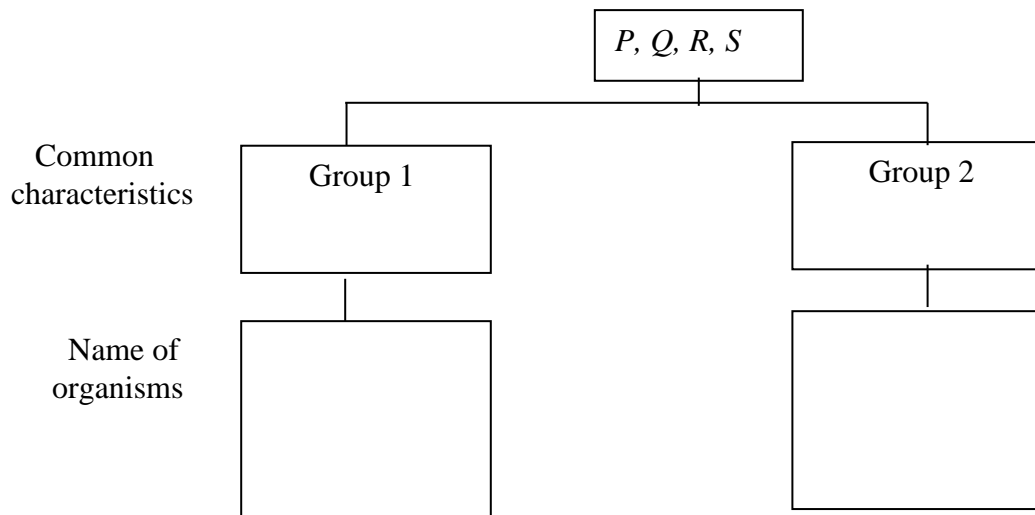
*P*: \_\_\_\_\_

*Q*: \_\_\_\_\_

*R*: \_\_\_\_\_

*S*: \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Classify organisms *P*, *Q*, *R* and *S* in the figure above into two groups based on **common characteristics**. Name the organisms belonging to each group.



**Answers:**

**Paper 1**

1	<b>B</b>	11	<b>C</b>
2	<b>C</b>	12	<b>A</b>
3	<b>D</b>	13	<b>C</b>
4	<b>C</b>	14	<b>B</b>
5	<b>D</b>	15	<b>D</b>
6	<b>A</b>	16	<b>D</b>
7	<b>A</b>	17	<b>B</b>
8	<b>B</b>	18	<b>A</b>
9	<b>A</b>	19	<b>D</b>
10	<b>B</b>	20	<b>B</b>

**Paper 2**

- (a) *P*: Has a cell membrane/cytoplasm  
*Q*: Has a cell wall/cytoplasm  
*R*: Has a cell membrane/cytoplasm  
*S*: Has a cell wall/cytoplasm
- (b) Group 1: Has cell wall; *Euglena*; Yeast  
Group 2: Does not have cell wall; *Paramecium*; *Amoeba*