







# Review B2.2 Tissues, organs, organ systems

<i>Can you...?</i>			
<b>B2.2.1 Animal organs</b>			
Recognise that large multicellular organisms need to exchange materials with their environment, and develop systems to do so			
Describe the process of cell differentiation			
Define the term 'tissue'			
Identify, and describe the functions of, some animal tissues including: muscular tissue, glandular tissue and epithelial tissue			
Identify, and describe the functions of, and the tissues that may be contained in an organ such as the stomach			
Define the term 'organ system'			
Identify, and describe the functions of, the key organs of the digestive system: glands, the stomach, the liver, the small intestine, the large intestine			
<b>B2.2.2 Plant organs</b>			
Identify, and describe the functions of, the main organs of a plant: stems, roots and leaves			
Identify, and describe the functions of, the following plant tissues: epidermal tissue, mesophyll, xylem, phloem			

# Review B2.3 Photosynthesis

<i>Can you...?</i>			
<b>B2.3.1 Photosynthesis</b>			
Write the word equation for photosynthesis (including 'light energy' on the arrow)			
Explain the role of chlorophyll in photosynthesis, and state which types of cells contain chlorophyll			
Describe where the carbon dioxide and water used come from			
Give three examples of factors that may limit photosynthesis			
Interpret data showing how factors affect the rate of photosynthesis			
Evaluate the economic benefits of changing conditions in a greenhouse, using the principle of limiting factors			
Describe how the glucose produced in photosynthesis may be used in respiration, stored as starch, used to make fat or oil, used to make cellulose to strengthen cell walls, and used to make proteins			
State that nitrate ions absorbed from the soil are also needed by plants in order to make proteins			