Edexcel iGCSE Biology Checklist

Section 1: The Nature and Variety of Living Organisms

(b) Variety of Living Organisms – Part 1

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| ***I can:*** | ☺ | 😐 | ☹ |
| 1.2 describe the common features shared by organisms within the following main groups: plants, animals, fungi, bacteria, protoctists and viruses |  |  |  |
| ***I can describe examples and their features of the following:*** |  |  |  |
| Plants: These are multicellular organisms; their cells contain chloroplasts and are able to carry out photosynthesis; their cells have cellulose cell walls; they store carbohydrates as starch or sucrose. Examples include flowering plants, such as a cereal (for example maize), and a herbaceous legume (for example peas or beans) |  |  |  |
| Animals: These are multicellular organisms; their cells do not contain chloroplasts and are not able to carry out photosynthesis; they have no cell walls; they usually have nervous coordination and are able to move from one place to another; they often store carbohydrate as glycogen. Examples include mammals (for example humans) and insects (for example housefly and mosquito) |  |  |  |
| Fungi: These are organisms that are not able to carry out photosynthesis; their body is usually organised into a mycelium made from thread-like structures called hyphae, which contain many nuclei; some examples are single-celled; their cells have walls made of chitin; they feed by extracellular secretion of digestive enzymes onto food material and absorption of the organic products; this is known as saprotrophic nutrition; they may store carbohydrate as glycogen. Examples include *Mucor, which has the typical fungal hyphal structure, and* yeast, which is single-celled |  |  |  |
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