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**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
BAHAMAS JUNIOR CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION 2014**

0055 HEALTH SCIENCE

**PAPER I (MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS)
(40 Marks)**

Friday **30 May 2014** 9:00 A.M.–10:00 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Write your school number, candidate number, surname and initials in the spaces provided at the top right hand side of this page.
2. For each question or item, there are four suggested answers – A, B, C and D. When you have selected an answer to a question or item, circle the letter of the answer you have selected.

FOR EXAMPLE:

What body system is responsible for transporting oxygen around the body?

- ☐ (A) the circulatory system
- ☐ B the excretory system
- ☐ C the immune system
- ☐ D the nervous system

3. If you want to change your choice, erase the unwanted circle clearly or place an X across the letter. Then proceed to circle the letter which you think is correct.

FOR EXAMPLE:

What body system is responsible for transporting oxygen around the body?

- ☐ (A) the circulatory system
- ☐ B the excretory system
- ☒ (X) the immune system
- ☐ D the nervous system



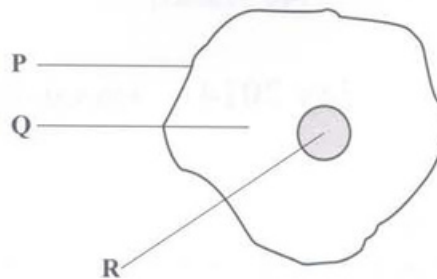
This question paper consists of 9 printed pages.

1. Which structures in the human body are made up of different tissues combined to carry out a specific function?
 - A cells
 - B organs
 - C platelets
 - D systems

2. A sprain is caused by a torn or stretched ligament. This injury occurs in which body system?
 - A circulatory system
 - B digestive system
 - C endocrine system
 - D skeleton system

3. In the human body, sense organs contain cells that are sensitive to stimuli. Which sense organ contains heat sensitive cells?
 - A ear
 - B eye
 - C nose
 - D skin

4. The diagram below represents a human cheek cell.



Which row in the table gives the correct name for each part of this cheek cell?

	P	Q	R
A	nucleus	cytoplasm	cell membrane
B	cytoplasm	nucleus	cell membrane
C	cell membrane	cytoplasm	nucleus
D	cytoplasm	cell membrane	nucleus

5. Which branch of science has health rules to keep the body and the environment healthy?
 - A anatomy
 - B biology
 - C hygiene
 - D physiology

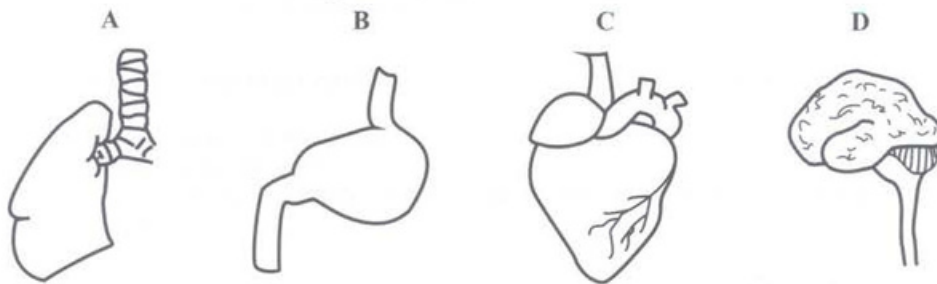
6. Which of the following is more likely to cause an unhealthy condition in the human body?

- A balanced diet
- B growth
- C lack of exercise
- D pathogens

7. A normal human body temperature is recorded. Which is the correct body temperature?

- A 90.6°F
- B 92.4°F
- C 98.6°F
- D 99.2°F

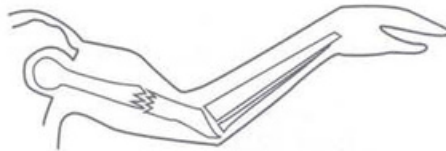
8. Which one of these organs is located in the cranium?



9. What is the function of synovial fluid?

- A lubricates joints in the skeleton
- B cushions the foetus in the womb
- C moistens the eyeball in the socket
- D protects the brain in the skull

10. What kind of injury is shown in this diagram?



- A a bruise
- B a dislocation
- C a fracture
- D a strain

11. Which of these is a contagious disease?

- A asthma
- B diabetes
- C hypertension
- D tuberculosis

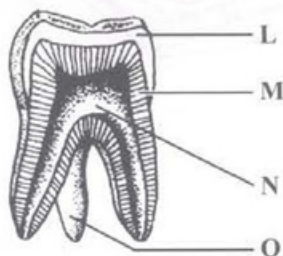
12. The diagram represents the human backbone.



Which structure is protected by these bones?

- A brain
 - B lungs
 - C spinal cord
 - D villi
13. What is the name of an individual bone found in the backbone?
- A cranium
 - B metacarpal
 - C radius
 - D vertebra
14. What is the difference between the total number of temporary teeth and the total number of permanent teeth in humans?
- A 4
 - B 8
 - C 12
 - D 20

The diagram shows the internal structure of a tooth. Questions 15 and 16 are based on the diagram.



15. Which letter points to the dentine?
- A L
 - B M
 - C N
 - D O

16. Which type of tooth is shown in the diagram?

- A canine
- B incisor
- C premolar
- D molar

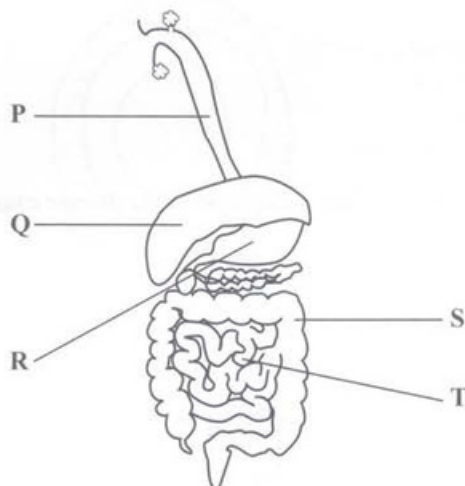
17. Which row in the table below gives the correct information about a food nutrient?

	Nutrient	Use in the body
A	carbohydrates	production of protoplasm
B	fats	manufacture of enzymes and hormones
C	proteins	growth and repair of body tissues
D	vitamins	release of energy

18. Why is fibre important in the diet?

- A It provides the body with energy.
- B It allows for the growth of body tissues.
- C It protects the body cells from diseases.
- D It prevents constipation.

The drawing shows some of the structures that make up the human digestive system. Use the diagram to help you answer questions 19 and 20.



19. Which letters point to the parts of the system where peristalsis takes place?

- A P and Q only
- B R, S and T only
- C P, S, and T only
- D P, R, S and T

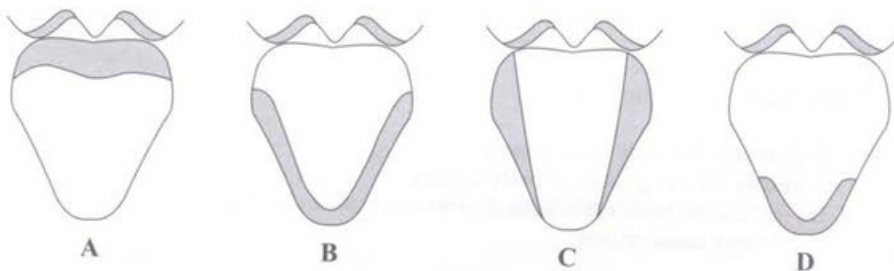
20. Which structure produces gastric juice and hydrochloric acid?

A	P
B	Q
C	R
D	S

21. Which process, occurring in the digestive system, allows faeces to pass out of the body?

A	assimilation
B	digestion
C	egestion
D	ingestion

22. The diagrams show the tongue. Which area detects a bitter taste?



23. Which eye disease causes the lens to become cloudy or milky?

A	cataract
B	glaucoma
C	myopia
D	night blindness

24. Jerry has soft, deformed bones. What is the name of the disease caused by this condition?



A	goiter
B	night blindness
C	rickets
D	scurvy

25. Which of the following may occur if you cut your skin and bacteria gets into the wound?

A cramp
 B fracture
 C infection
 D sprain

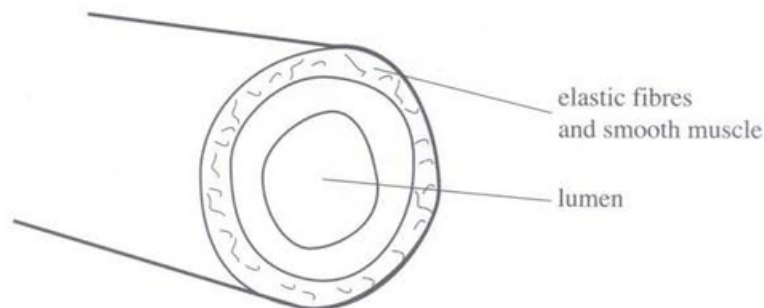
26. Which row in the table correctly shows the blood group of a person that can be given to any other person during a blood transfusion?

A	blood group A
B	blood group B
C	blood group O
D	blood group AB

27. What is the function of the platelets found in blood?

A to carry oxygen
 B to give blood colour
 C to prevent infection
 D to stop bleeding

28. The diagram shows a cross-section through a blood vessel. What type of blood vessel is shown?



A artery
 B capillary
 C valve
 D vein

29. Which flow diagram correctly shows the direction of the flow of carbon dioxide as it passes through the respiratory system into the air outside the body?

A alveoli → bronchioles → bronchi → trachea → nasal passage
 B bronchi → nasal passage → trachea → alveoli → bronchioles
 C nasal passage → trachea → bronchi → bronchioles → alveoli
 D trachea → bronchi → alveoli → bronchioles → nasal passage

30. The equation shown represents the process of respiration in body cells and tissues.



What do the letters X and Y represent?

- A X is carbon dioxide and Y is glucose
- B X is glucose and Y is carbon dioxide
- C X is carbon and Y is glucose
- D X is glucose and Y is carbon

31. Which of these structures contain vocal cords?

- A the epiglottis
- B the esophagus
- C the larynx
- D the pharynx

32. How many chromosomes are found in a sex cell?

- A 20
- B 23
- C 33
- D 46

33. The diagram represents a stage of pregnancy in a human female.

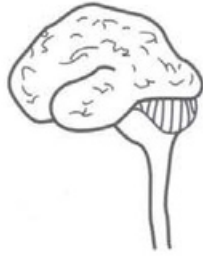


Name the stage shown in the diagram.

- A embryo
 - B foetus
 - C infant
 - D zygote
34. Which structure in the human body produces sex cells?

- A bone
- B liver
- C spleen
- D testis

35. The diagram shows a part of the nervous system. Which part is shown?



- A autonomic nervous system
 B central nervous system
 C peripheral nervous system
 D systemic nervous system
36. What is the name of the largest portion of the brain?
- A cerebrum
 B cerebellum
 C hypothalamus
 D medulla
37. Which organ is connected to the brain by the auditory nerve?
- A ear
 B eye
 C nose
 D spinal cord
38. Which method of contraception, used in females, cuts and ties the oviduct?
- A coil/IUD
 B pill
 C rhythm
 D tube ligation
39. In which structure in females does the fertilised egg grow and develop?
- A cervix
 B uterus
 C fallopian tube
 D vagina
40. Fred is suffering with painful blisters around the genitals caused by a virus. Which sexually transmitted infection has this symptom?
- A AIDS
 B gonorrhoea
 C herpes
 D syphilis

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QUESTION	MARK
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	

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0055 HEALTH SCIENCE

**PAPER II
(60 Marks)**

Friday **30 May 2014** 10:15 A.M.–11:15 A.M.

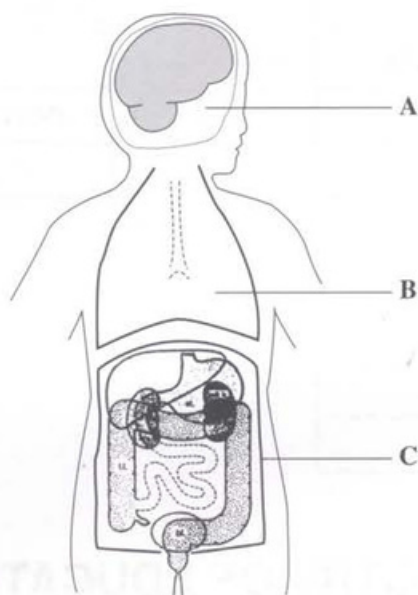
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Write your school number, candidate number, surname and initials in the boxes at the top right hand corner of this page.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in the spaces provided.
3. The number of marks available is shown in brackets [] at the end of each question part and at the end of the entire question.



This question paper consists of 9 printed pages.

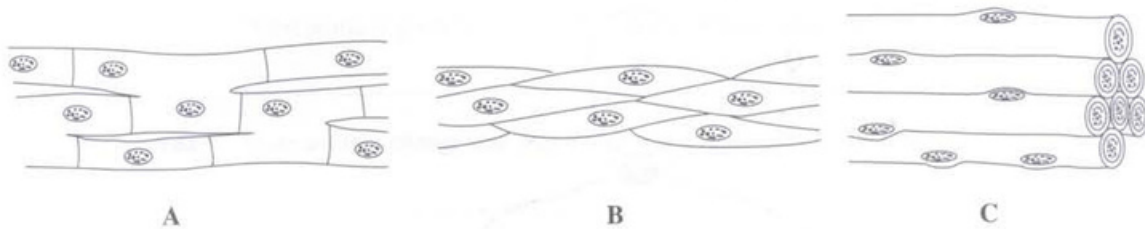
1. The diagram shows the human body cavities and the main organs present in them.



- (a) Name the body cavities represented by the letters **A** and **B** on the diagram.
- (i) Cavity **A** _____
- (ii) Cavity **B** _____ [2]
- (b) Name **one** organ protected by each of the following bones:
- cranium _____
- ribs _____ [2]
- (c) (i) Name the muscle which separates cavity **B** from cavity **C**.
 _____ [1]
- (ii) How does the upward movement of the muscle named in (i) affects the lungs?
 _____ [1]
- (iii) Place an **X** on the diagram to show the location of the lungs in the body. [1]
- (d) Which cavity contains the organs where:
- (i) bile is produced; _____
- (ii) kidneys are located; _____
- (iii) messages are interpreted? _____ [3]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

2. The diagrams show the three types of muscle tissue found in the human body.



- (a) Complete the table by filling in the blanks to show the name of each muscle, type of muscle (voluntary or involuntary) and examples of organs they are found in.

	Name of muscle	Type of muscle	Organ found in
A			
B			

[6]

- (b) Muscle C is attached to bones of the skeleton.

- (i) Name the type of tissue found at the end of muscle C.

[1]

- (ii) The muscles at C allow you to bend and straighten your arm. What must happen to these muscles to allow these actions to occur?

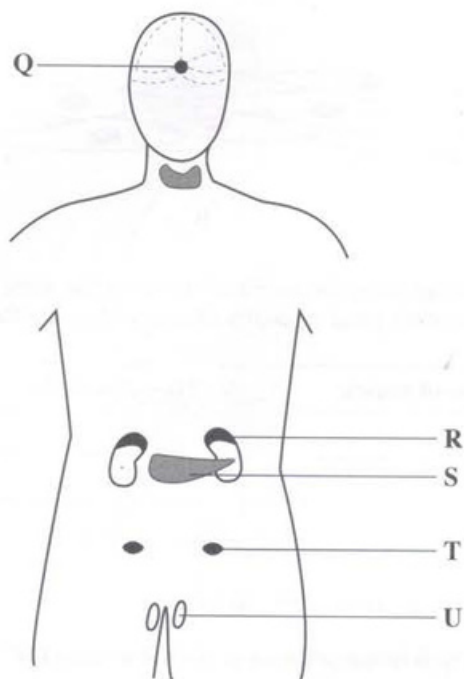
[2]

- (c) How many muscles are found in the human body?

[1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

3. The diagram shows some glands of the human endocrine system.



- (a) Name the organ on which gland **R** is located.

_____ [1]

- (b) Complete the table by writing the letter, name and hormone in the blank spaces.

Gland	Name	Hormone
	pituitary	growth hormones
T		oestrogen
S	pancreas	

[3]

- (c) Name the body system which transports hormones around the body.

_____ [1]

- (d) (i) Name the deficiency disease that will occur as a result of a lack of the mineral iodine in the diet?

_____ [1]

- (ii) How does this deficiency disease affect the human body?

_____ [1]

(e) Mary, a 12 year old female, is developing breasts and growing pubic hairs.

(i) What name is given to this stage of development in her life?

_____ [1]

(ii) State another change that may occur in her body during this time.

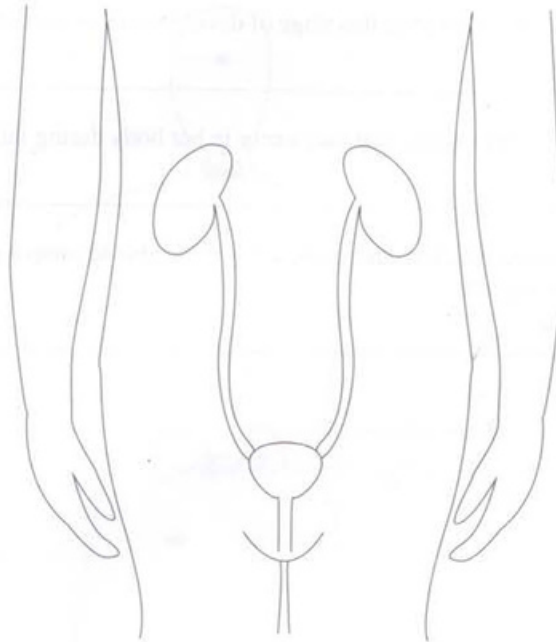
_____ [1]

(f) Name the hormone which would cause a boy to be able to jump a very high fence when being chased by an angry dog.

_____ [1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

4. The diagram represents the excretory system in humans.



- (a) Complete the table which shows the parts and the functions of this system.

	Structure	Function
1		makes urine
2	ureter	
3	bladder	
4		carries urine to the outside of the body

[4]

- (b) Name the main nitrogenous waste expelled in urine and say where it is made.

Name of nitrogenous waste _____

Where it is made _____ [2]

- (c) How would the urethra be different, if the diagram showed that of a male instead of a female?

_____ [1]

- (d) Describe one change you may observe in the urine of a person who is dehydrated.

_____ [1]

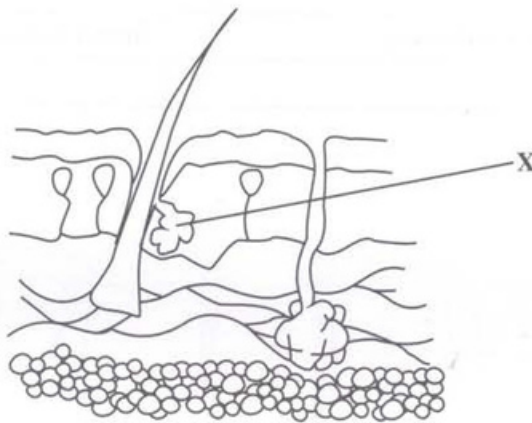
- (e) State **two** ways blood in the renal artery is different from blood in the renal vein.

	Blood in renal artery	Blood in renal vein
1		
2		

[2]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

5. The diagram shows a section of the human skin.



- (a) Complete the paragraph using the words listed below.

hair sebaceous epidermis capillaries dermis sweat adipose

The skin is divided into two main layers. The outer, waterproof layer is called the _____ with the _____ underneath. The lower layer contains _____ follicles; tiny blood vessels called _____ and _____ glands which produce an oily substance that keeps the skin smooth and supple. [5]

- (b) Albinos have white hair and pink eyes.

- (i) Name the pigment lacking in their skin.

_____ [1]

- (ii) State the function of this pigment.

_____ [1]

- (c) The skin is one of the sense organs.

Name **two** stimuli the skin detects.

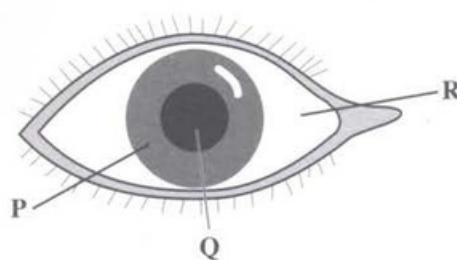
_____ and _____ [2]

- (d) State the function of structure X on the diagram.

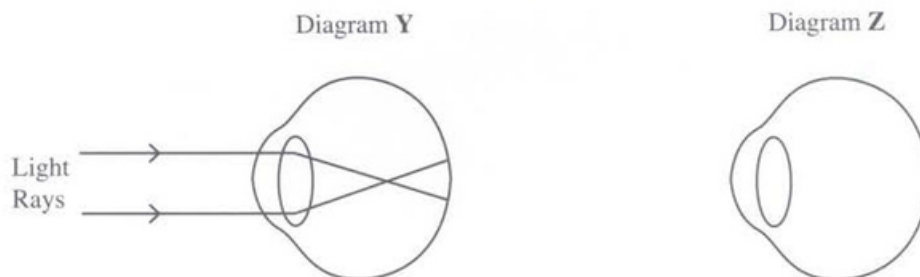
_____ [1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

6. The diagram shows the front view of the human eye.



- (a) Name the parts labelled P, Q and R.
- P _____
- Q _____
- R _____ [3]
- (b) (i) Which labelled structure controls the amount of light entering the eye?
- _____ [1]
- (ii) What change takes place at structure Q when a bright light is shone directly into the eye?
- _____ [1]
- (c) Diagram Y shows a common eye defect. Diagram Z is incomplete.



- (i) Name this eye defect shown in diagram Y.
- _____ [1]
- (ii) Give **one** symptom of this eye defect.
- _____ [1]
- (iii) Complete diagram Z to show how this eye defect can be corrected. [2]
- (d) Name the structure in the eye which carries nerve impulses to the brain.
- _____ [1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]