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QUESTION	MARK
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	

SCHOOL No.	CANDIDATE No.
INITIALS	SURNAME

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION BAHAMAS JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2021

0055 HEALTH SCIENCE

**PAPER II
(60 Marks)**

Wednesday **23 June 2021** 2:15 P.M.–3:15 P.M.

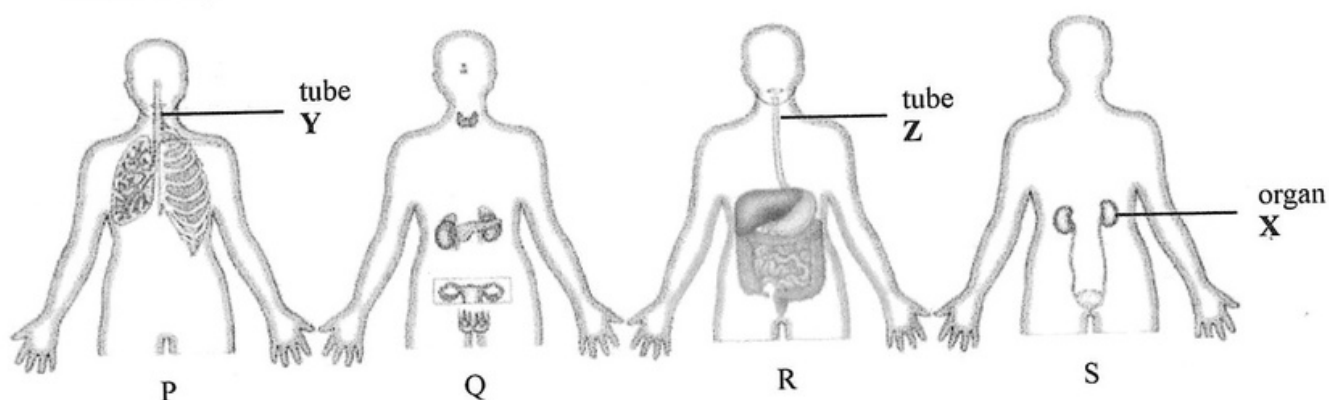
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

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 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

1. The diagrams show four of the ten main systems found in the human body. Use the diagrams to help you answer the questions that follow.



- (a) How is a system formed?

[1]

- (b) Complete the table below by naming the systems and stating their functions.

letter	name of system	function of system
P		
Q	endocrine	
R		breaks down food

[4]

- (c) (i) What is the function of the organ labelled X in system S?

[1]

- (ii) If organ X malfunctions, what would be the desired treatment for the patient?

[1]

- (d) The human body contains 10 main organ systems. Give the name of **ONE** system, **not** shown in the diagrams, and name the **main** organ found in the system you named.

Name of system: _____ [1]

Name of main organ: _____ [1]

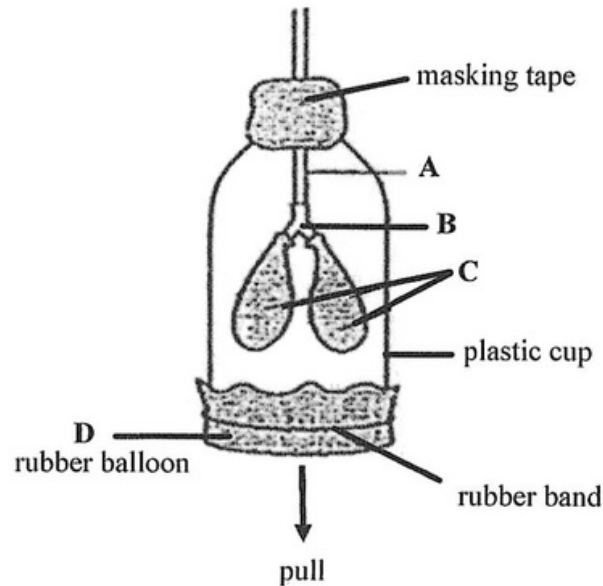
- (e) Tube Y and tube Z are both found in the throat. Describe **ONE** structural difference between these two tubes.

[1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]



2. The diagram shows a model of the human respiratory system.

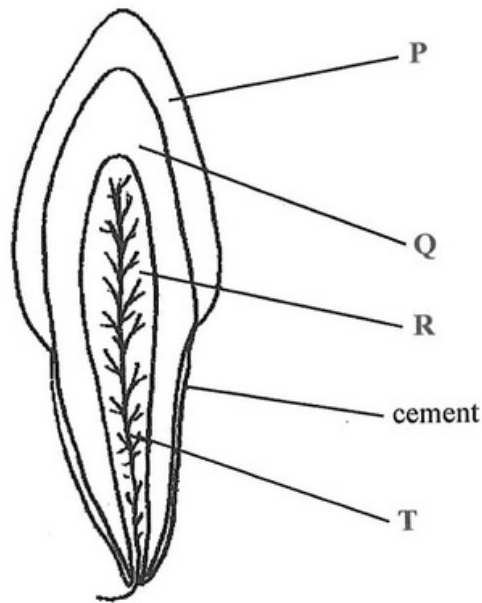


- (a) Name the parts of the respiratory system represented by the letters **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.
- A** _____
- B** _____
- C** _____
- D** _____ [4]
- (b) (i) What happens to the two balloons when structure **D** is pulled downwards?
- _____
- _____ [1]
- (ii) What process in breathing is represented when structure **D** is pulled downwards?
- _____ [1]
- (c) The process of respiration takes place in the human respiratory system. Define respiration.
- _____
- _____ [2]
- (d) Name **ONE** waste product of respiration.
- _____ [1]
- (e) The human lungs contain millions of tiny sac-like structures called alveoli. What is the function of the alveoli?
- _____ [1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

[Turn over

3. The diagram shows the internal structure of a tooth.



- (a) Name the parts labelled P and Q.

P _____

Q _____ [2]

- (b) (i) Give the name of this type of tooth and state its function?

Name: _____

Function: _____ [2]

- (ii) What is the **total** number of this type of tooth in the permanent set of teeth?

_____ [1]

- (c) Name **TWO** types of tissues found in the structure labelled R.

1 _____

2 _____ [2]

- (d) Name **TWO** minerals needed for the healthy growth of teeth.

1 _____

2 _____ [2]

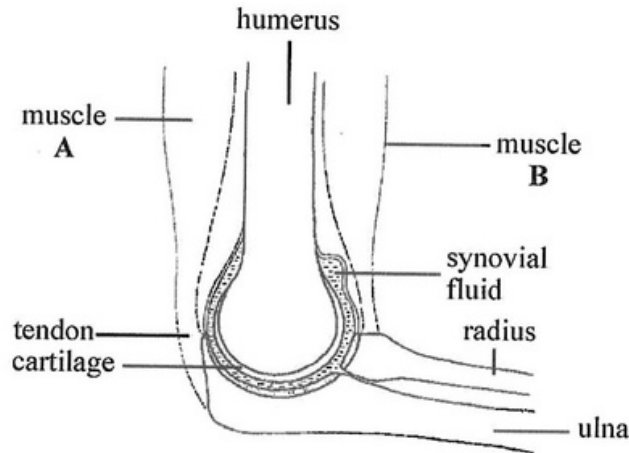
- (e) Name the chemical added to drinking water to reduce tooth decay.

_____ [1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]



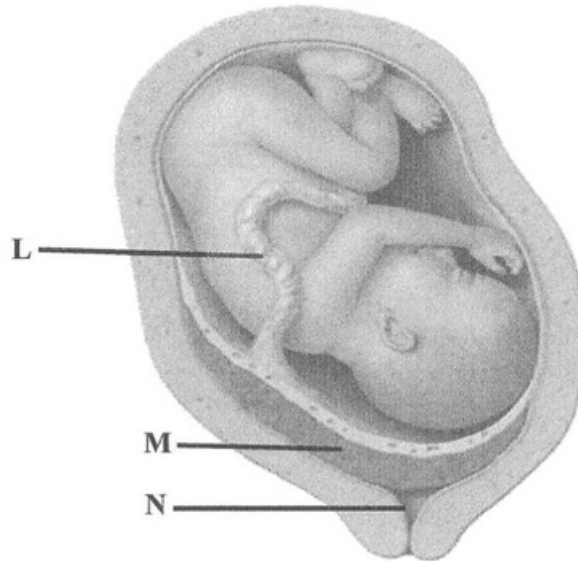
4. The diagram shows the elbow joint. The elbow joint is one type of synovial joint found in the human skeleton.



- (a) (i) What is a synovial joint?
 _____ [1]
- (ii) Name the type of synovial joint shown in the diagram and give **ONE** other example of where this type of joint is found in the human skeleton.
 Name of joint: _____
 Example: _____ [2]
- (b) Besides bones, the diagram shows two types of connective tissues. Which type of connective tissue is being described in the phrases below?
- (i) _____ joins muscles to bones
- (ii) _____ prevents the ends of bones rubbing together. [2]
- (c) Name another type of connective tissue, **not** shown in the diagram, and state its function?
 Name: _____
 Function: _____ [2]
- (d) Muscle **A** and muscle **B** in the upper arm work together by performing opposite actions to bend and straighten the arm.
- (i) Give the names of muscle **A** and muscle **B**.
 Muscle **A** _____ Muscle **B** _____ [2]
- (ii) State the term used to describe muscles which produce these types of actions.
 _____ [1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

5. The diagram shows a human foetus in the womb.



- (a) Name the structures labelled **L**, **M** and **N**.

L _____

M _____

N _____ [3]

- (b) How is the foetus protected in the womb?

_____ [1]

- (c) What is usually the first sign that a woman is pregnant?

_____ [1]

- (d) What is the normal gestation period in humans?

_____ [1]

- (e) Name **TWO** substances that pass from the mother's blood to the foetus.

1 _____

2 _____ [2]

- (f) Some pregnancies result in multiple births, one of which is twins. Twins can be maternal or fraternal.

How are fraternal twins formed? _____

_____ [1]

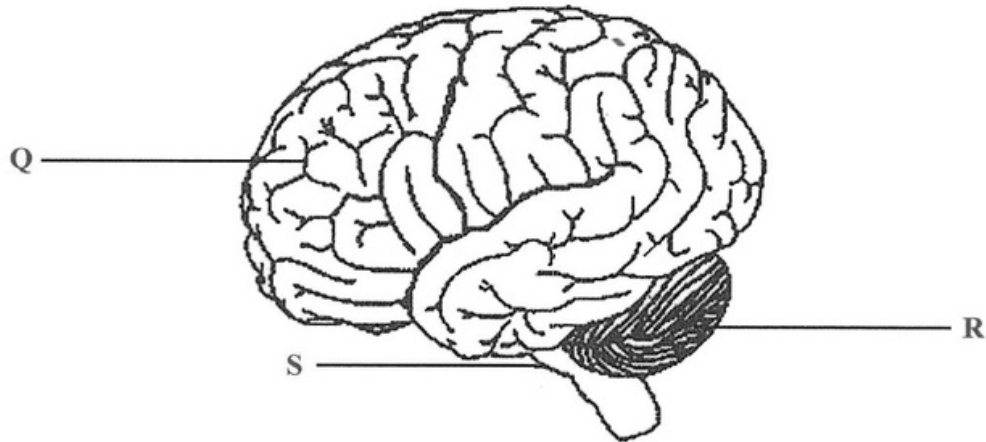
- (g) The third stage of labour is when the 'afterbirth' is released. Name **ONE** structure which makes up the 'afterbirth'.

_____ [1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]



6. The diagram represents the parts of the human brain.



- (a) Name the structures labelled Q, R and S.
- Q _____
- R _____
- S _____ [3]
- (b) Identify the part of the brain which is responsible for:
- (i) balance _____
- (ii) thinking and memory _____ [2]
- (c) Which sensory organ assists the brain with keeping your body balanced?
- _____ [1]
- (d) The nervous system can be divided into two smaller systems. Name the system which makes up the brain and spinal cord?
- _____ [1]
- (e) What is the function of the spinal cord?
- _____ [1]
- (f) Name the bones of the human skeleton that protects the spinal cord.
- _____ [1]
- (g) What forms the basic unit of the nervous system?
- _____ [1]

TOTAL MARKS [10]

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