



1. You have been provided with specimens **F** and **G**.
  - (a) Study specimens **F** and **G** carefully, then:
    - (i) Identify specimens **F** and **G** using their common names.
    - (ii) Compare specimens **F** and **G**, then state their observable differences.
    - (iii) Briefly explain the types of germination which occurs in specimens **F** and **G**.
  - (b) Using a scalpel, remove the outer coat from specimen **F**. Split the two parts with the inner sides facing upwards. Then:
    - (i) Draw a well labelled diagram to show the structures of one part of the split specimen **F** as would be seen from above.
    - (ii) For each structure labelled in specimen **F**, state the role they play in seed germination.
  - (c) Using a scalpel, prepare a longitudinal section of specimen **G**.
    - (i) Draw a well labelled diagram of the cut surface of specimen **G**.
    - (ii) Identify the part used by specimen **G** to absorb water during seed germination.
2. You have been provided with specimens **H**, **I**, **J** and **K**.
  - (a) Study carefully specimens **H** and **I** then:
    - (i) Identify specimens **H** and **I** by their common names.
    - (ii) Suggest the mode of locomotion of specimens **H** and **I**. Give reason to support your answer.
    - (iii) State the features used to place specimen **H** in the Kingdom Animalia.
  - (b) Use the hand lens to observe specimens **J** and **K** then:
    - (i) Identify specimens **J** and **K** by their common names.
    - (ii) Name the habitats for each of specimens **J** and **K**.
    - (iii) Briefly explain the features which enable specimen **H** to survive in its habitat.
    - (iv) Classify specimens **J** and **K** to the phylum level.
    - (v) Write down one advantage and one disadvantage for each specimen **J** and **K**.