1	Replication can occur in which two of the following ways:
A	Mitosis and meiosis
B	Meiosis and endocytosis
C	Mitosis and endocytosis
D	Mitosis and exocytosis

2	**Which of the following statements about cell division is true?**
A	All cells in the body are constantly undergoing cell division at all times
B	Cell division itself is only a minor part of the cycle of a cell
C	There is only one type of cell division
D	Cell division is process in the body that has never been known to lose control

3	**Which of the following statements is true for mitosis but not meiosis**
A	The process involves set stages e.g. Prophase
B	The existing cell divides
C	Division does not result in a change in chromosome number
D	Spindle microtubules are involved

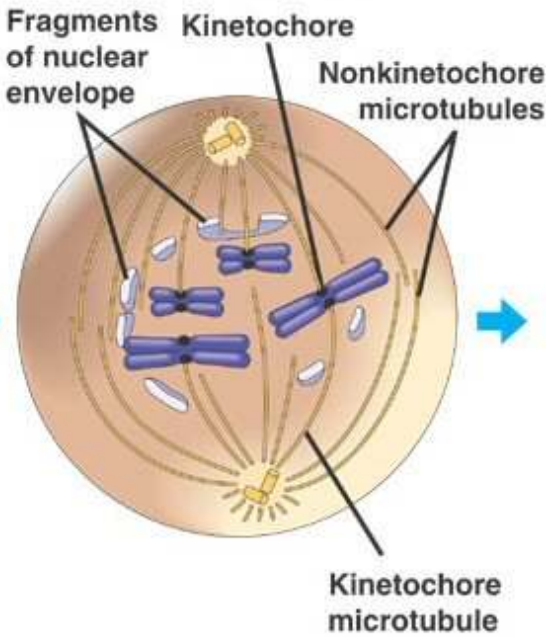
4	**Mitosis is typically used for:**
A	Growth
B	Repair and replacement
C	Production of gametes
D	A and B

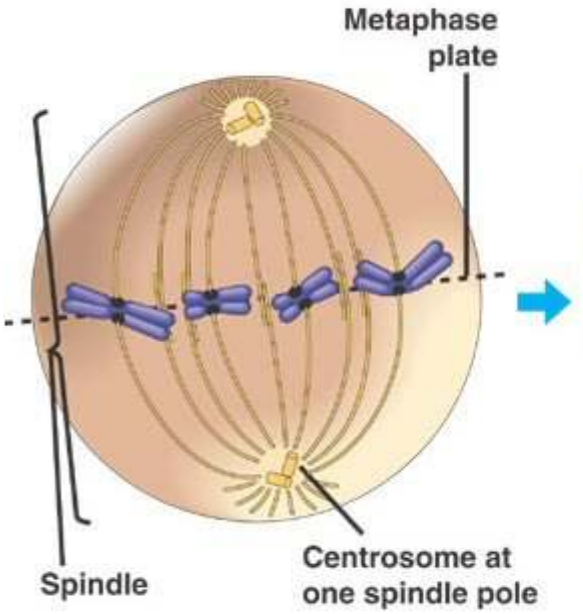
5	**A large part of the cell cycle involves the copying and checking of genetic information, what is this stage known as?**
A	Interphase
B	Start
C	Cytokinesis
D	Telophase

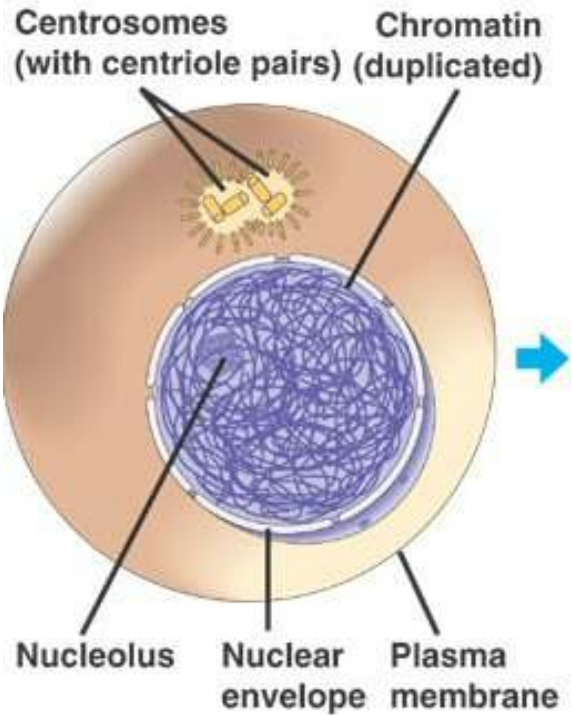
6	**Once the process of cell division has started, it is a continuous process and 4 distinct stages have been identified. Which of the following is not a stage of cell division?**
A	Prophase
B	Metaphase
C	Axophase
D	Anaphase

E	Telophase

7	**The term *homologous pair of chromosomes* means:**
A	Chromosomes of similar size
B	Two chromosomes with the same gene sequence as one another
C	Chromosomes within a cell
D	Chromosomes from the same parent

8	 **What stage of the cell cycle does the diagram represent?**
A	Telophase
B	Metaphase
C	Prometaphase
D	Prophase

9	 **What stage of the cell cycle does the diagram represent?**
A	Telophase
B	Anaphase
C	Prophase
D	Metaphase

10	 **What stage of the cell cycle does the diagram represent?**
A	Anaphase
B	Telophase

C	Prophase
D	Interphase

11	**In the same way as cells go through their cell cycle, yeast does the same. What is this process known as?**
A	Budding
B	Sprouting
C	Germination
D	Blobbing

G_1 - "Gap 1" - _____

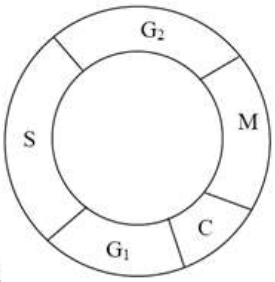
S - _____ DNA replication so that each chromatid manufactures an identical partner – chromosome

G_2 - "Gap 2" - _____

M - "Mitosis" - nuclear division

C - _____ - the division of the cytoplasm and separation of daughter cells

- distinct from nuclear division.
- It involves the constriction that divides the cell into two
- It is usually well underway by the end of the Telophase and does not involve the formation of the cell plate



12		**Which of the following descriptions best fits Gap 1**
	A	Cell is doing nothing
	B	Cell grows and develops
	C	Cell is in prophase
	D	Cell is undergoing cytokinesis
13		**What does S stand for?**
	A	Spindle microtubules
	B	Synthesis
	C	Splitting
	D	Sorting
14		**Which of the following descriptions best fits Gap 2**
	A	Chromosomes begin to condense (Get ready to appear)
	B	Chromosomes aligning
	C	Chromosomes being pulled to opposite poles
	D	Chromosome replication continues
15		**What does C stand for?**
	A	Cell Division
	B	Cytokinesis
	C	Cytoskeleton
	D	Cell growth
16		**What is the entire process shown in the diagram**

	known as?
A	Cytokinesis
B	Cellular homeostasis
C	Cell division
D	Cell cycle
17	**Cell cycle control makes sure no mistakes are made during cell growth and replication. If a mistake is made, the cell undergoes a process, known as:**
A	Outerphase
B	Interphase
C	Apoptosis
D	Akoktosis

18	**Meiosis like mitosis is also a form of replication. At the end of meiosis, how many cells are produced from a single parent cell?**
A	2
B	20
C	4
D	14

19	**Which of the following statements about meiosis is not true:**
A	It takes place in plants in the anther and the ovary
B	Each cell produced is ***genetically different***
C	After meiosis two daughter cells are produced
D	It takes place in gamete formation in humans: in the testis and ovary

20	**After meiosis the chromosome number is:**
A	The same
B	Doubled
C	Quartered (split by 4)
D	Halved

21	**Stem cells are:**
A	Red blood cells
B	Unspecialised cells, which can differentiate and renew to form other types of cells
C	White cells
D	Cells that never die

22	**What kind of cell in the body has the ability to produce specialised cells for various tissues in the body, such as heart muscle, brain tissue, and liver tissue?**
A	Cell undergoing Meiosis
B	Cell undergoing Mitosis
C	Stem cell
D	Skeletal Cell

23	**Cell differentiation is:**
A	Differences in blood type
B	The different cells that make up the blood
C	The series of events involved in the development of a specialized cell (having specific structural, functional, and biochemical properties)
D	The renewal process of cells via cell division

24	**Tissues are:**
A	Groups of cells that develop in different ways
B	Groups of cells that develop in the same way, but with separate structures and functions
C	Groups of cells that develop in the same way, with the same structure and function
D	Groups of cells that develop in different ways, and have separate structures and functions

25	**Organs are:**
A	Parts of the body that serve a particular function
B	Groups of tissues that have combined to form a single structure
C	A single type of tissue in abundance that carries out a particular function
D	Groups of tissues that have combined to form different structures

26	**Organ systems are:**
A	All the organelles within the human body
B	All the organs within the human body
C	Groups of organs within an organism that together carry out a process.
D	How different organs communicate with each other