

## **Cell Division**

Level: GSCE AQA 8461

Subject: Biology

Exam Board: Suitable for all boards

**Topic: Cell Division** 

Level: Easy

This is to be used by all students preparing for AQA Biology 8461 foundation or higher tier but it is also suitable for students of other boards



Which statement is true of genes?

as the parent cells

the parent cells

a.

Q1.

|     | a.      | A gene is a short section of DNA that codes for a protein                                   |
|-----|---------|---|
|     | b.      | A single molecule of DNA  |
|     | a.      | Humans have 46 genes  |
|     |         |   |
|     |         |   |
| Q2. | How m   | any chromosomes does a human have in each body cell?  |
|     | a.      | 22 pairs  |
|     | b.      | 23 pairs  |
|     | a.      | 46 pairs  |
|     |         |   |
| Q3. | Which s | statement is correct about the cells produced by mitosis?                                   |
|     | a.      | Two daughter cells are produced, each has the same number of chromosomes a the parent cells |
|     | b.      | Four daughter cells are produced, each has the same number of chromosomes                   |

Two daughter cells are produced, each has half the number of chromosomes as

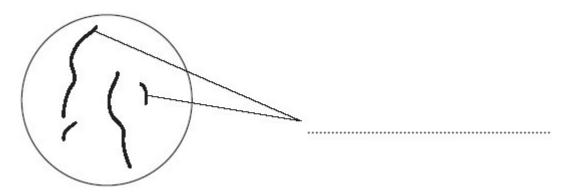


| Q4. | What happens | in the stage | that is before | mitosis in the | cell cycle? |
|-----|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
|     |              |              |                |                |             |

- a. A period of DNA synthesis
- **b.** The cytoplasm separates
- a. A period of growth, during which time DNA is checked for errors

## Q5. Diagram 1 shows the nucleus of a body cell as it begins to divide by mitosis.

## Diagram 1



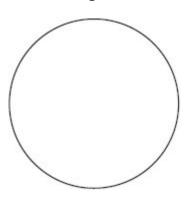
(a) Use a word from the box to label **Diagram 1**.

| alleles chromosomes gametes |  | alleles | chromosomes | gametes |
|-----------------------------|--|---------|-------------|---------|
|-----------------------------|--|---------|-------------|---------|



(b) Complete **Diagram 2** to show what the nucleus of one of the cells produced by this mitosis would look like.





(1)

(c) Stem cells from a recently dead embryo can be grown in special solutions.

Some facts about stem cells are given below.

- Stem cells from an embryo can grow into any type of tissue.
- Stem cells may grow out of control, to form cancers.
- Large numbers of stem cells can be grown in the laboratory.
- Stem cells may be used in medical research or to treat some human diseases.
- Patients treated with stem cells need to take drugs for the rest of their life to prevent rejection.
- Collecting and growing stem cells is expensive.

Use **only** the information above to answer these questions.

| (i) | Give <b>two</b> advantages of using stem cells. |  |  |
|-----|---|--|--|
|     | 1   |  |  |
|     |   |  |  |
|     | 2   |  |  |
|     |   |  |  |



| (ii)   | Give <b>two</b> disadvantages of using stem cells.                    |                     |    |
|--------|---|---------------------|----|
|        | 1   |                     |    |
|        |   |                     |    |
|        | 2   |                     |    |
| Q6.Fic | gure 1 shows a human cheek cell viewed under a liq                    | (2) (Total 6 marks) |    |
|        | Figure 1  | g                   |    |
|        |   | ytoplasm            |    |
|        | © Ed Reschke/Photolibrary/Getty I                                     | mages               |    |
| (a)    | Label the nucleus and cell membrane on Figure 1                       |                     | 2) |
| (b)    | Cheek cells are a type of body cell.                                  |                     |    |
|        | Body cells grow through cell division.                                |                     |    |
|        | What is the name of this type of cell division?  Tick <b>one</b> box. |                     |    |
|        | Differentiation   |                     |    |
|        | Mitosis   |                     |    |
|        | Specialisation  |                     |    |

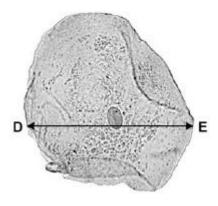


| (c) | Ribosomes and mitochondria are <b>not</b> shown in <b>Figure 1</b> .         |     |
|-----|--|-----|
|     | What type of microscope is needed to see ribosomes and mitochondria?         |     |
|     |  | (1) |
| (d) | What is the advantage of using the type of microscope you named in part (c)? |     |
|     | Tick <b>one</b> box.   |     |
|     | Cheaper  |     |
|     | Higher magnification   |     |
|     | Lower resolution   |     |
|     |  | (1) |
|     |  |     |

(e) The cheek cell in **Figure 2** is magnified 250 times.

The width of the cell is shown by the line  ${\bf D}$  to  ${\bf E}$ .

Figure 2



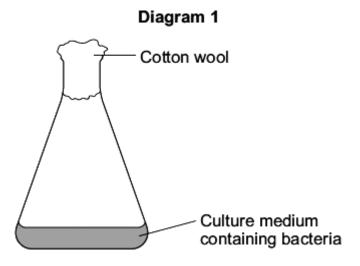


|     | Calculate the      | width of the cheek cell in micro                | metres (µm).           |     |
|-----|--------------------|---|------------------------|-----|
|     | Complete the       | following steps.                                |                        |     |
|     | Measure the w      | vidth of the cell using a ruler                 | mm                     |     |
|     | Use the equat      | ion to work out the real width o                | of the cell in mm:     |     |
|     | real size =        | image size<br>magnification                     | mm                     |     |
|     | Convert mm to      | ρμm   | μm                     | (3) |
| (f) |                    | ll is 8 μin diameter.<br>I is 40 times smaller. |                        |     |
|     |                    | diameter of the bacterial cell.                 |                        |     |
| Ti  | ck <b>one</b> box. |   |                        |     |
| (   | ).02 μm            |   |                        |     |
| (   | ).2 µm             |   |                        |     |
| 2   | 2.0 µm             |   |                        |     |
| 20  | ).0 µm             |   |                        |     |
|     |                    |   | (1)<br>(Total 9 marks) |     |



**Q7.** Some students grew one species of bacterium in a flask.

**Diagram 1** shows the flask.

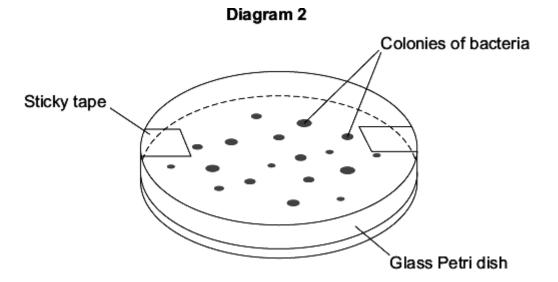


The students wanted to find the number of bacteria in 1 cm<sup>3</sup> of the culture medium.

## The students:

- diluted 1 cm<sup>3</sup> of the culture medium from the flask with 999 cm<sup>3</sup> of water
- added 1 cm<sup>3</sup> of diluted culture to sterilised nutrient agar in a Petri dish
- placed the Petri dish in an incubator at 25 °C.

Diagram 2 shows the Petri dish after 3 days in the incubator.





| (a) | Each colony of bacteria is formed where one bacterium landed on the agar jelly.  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
|     | How is each colony formed?   |     |
|     |  |     |
|     |  | (1) |
| (b) | Complete the following calculation to find how many bacteria there were in 1 cm³ of the undiluted culture.   |     |
|     | Number of colonies of bacteria in the Petri dish =   |     |
|     | These colonies were formed from 1 cm³ of the culture diluted x 1000.   |     |
|     | Therefore, number of bacteria in 1 cm³ of undiluted culture =  | (2) |
| (c) | It is important to sterilise the culture medium and all the apparatus before use.  Explain why.  |     |
|     |  |     |
|     |  |     |
|     |  |     |
|     |  | (2) |
| (d) | The bacteria would grow faster at 35 °C. In a school laboratory, the Petri dish should <b>not</b> be incubated at a temperature higher than 25 °C. |     |
|     | Why?   |     |
|     |  | (1) |

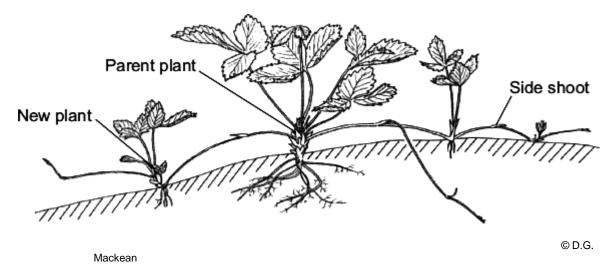


|     |   | (1)<br>(Total 7 marks) |
|-----|---|------------------------|
|     |   | •                      |
|     |   |                        |
|     | Why?  |                        |
| (e) | The students decided to repeat their investigation. |                        |

**Q8.** The diagram shows a strawberry plant.

The parent plant grows side shoots.

New plants grow on the side shoots.



The new plants will all have the same inherited characteristics as the original parent plant.

Complete the sentences to explain why.

Use words from the box.

| asexual | differentiation | embryos | fertilisation |
|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| gametes | genes           | mitosis | sexual        |

(a) The new plant is produced by .....reproduction.



| (b) | In this type of | reproduction, | body cells | divide by |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
|     |                 |               |            |           |

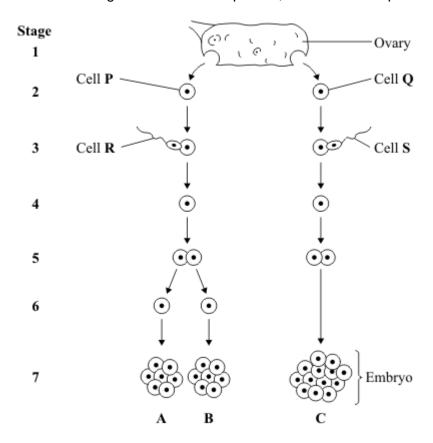
(1)

- (c) The new plant has the same ....... as the parent plant.
- Q9. A woman gives birth to triplets.

  Two of the triplets are boys and the third is a girl.

  The triplets developed from two egg cells released from the ovary at the same time.

The diagram shows how triplets **A**, **B** and **C** developed.



(a) Which stages on the diagram show gametes?

Draw a ring around your answer.

1 and 2 2 and 3 3 and 7 1 and 7



| (b) | Embryo <b>B</b> is male.   |                         |     |
|-----|--|-------------------------|-----|
|     | Which of the following explains why embryo <b>B</b> is male  | le?                     |     |
|     | Tick (✔) one box.  |                         |     |
|     | Cell <b>P</b> has an X chromosome; cell <b>R</b> has an X chromosome   | nosome.                 |     |
|     | Cell <b>P</b> has a Y chromosome; cell <b>R</b> has an X chromoso  | ome.                    |     |
|     | Cell <b>P</b> has an X chromosome; cell <b>R</b> has a Y chromoso  | ome.                    |     |
| (c) | The children that develop from embryos <b>A</b> and <b>C</b> will <b>no</b> Explain why.  You may use words from the box in your answer. | <b>ot</b> be identical. |     |
|     |  |                         |     |
| eg  | gg genes sperm   |                         |     |
|     |  |                         |     |
|     |  |                         |     |
|     |  |                         |     |
|     |  |                         |     |
|     |  |                         | (2) |

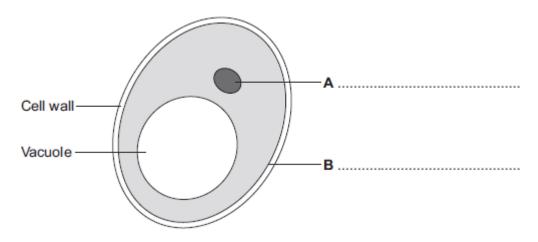


|     | solu<br>(i) | tion. What term describe     | es cells that are grown i | n this wav?             |     |
|-----|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
|     | (1)         | Draw a ring around           |                           | ii uno way .            |     |
|     |             | lleles                       | screened cells            | stem cells              |     |
|     |             | licies                       | screened cens             | Stem Cens               | (1) |
|     |             |                              |                           |                         |     |
|     | (ii)        | What happens whe             | n the cells are placed i  | n the special solution? |     |
|     |             | Tick (✔) two boxes           |                           |                         |     |
|     |             | The cells divide             |                           |                         |     |
|     |             | The cells fertilise          |                           |                         |     |
|     | -           | The cells differentiate      |                           |                         |     |
|     | -           | The cells separate           |                           |                         | (2) |
|     |             |                              |                           |                         |     |
| (   | iii)        | Give <b>one</b> use of cells | grown in this way.        |                         |     |
|     | •           |                              |                           |                         |     |
|     | •           |                              |                           |                         | (1) |
| (iv | v) S        | Some people might ob         | ject to using cells from  | embryos in this way.    |     |
|     | C           | Give <b>one</b> reason why.  |                           |                         |     |
|     |             |                              |                           |                         |     |
|     |             |                              |                           |                         |     |



**Q6.**Human cells and yeast cells have some parts that are the same.

(a) The diagram shows a yeast cell.



Parts  ${\bf A}$  and  ${\bf B}$  are found in human cells and in yeast cells. On the diagram, label parts  ${\bf A}$  and  ${\bf B}$ .

(2)

| (b) | ) Many | types of | of cell of | can divide | to for | m new co | ells |
|-----|--------|----------|------------|------------|--------|----------|------|
|     |        |          |            |            |        |          |      |

Some cells in human skin can divide to make new skin cells.

Why do human skin cells need to divide?

.....

(c) Human stem cells can develop into many different types of human cell.

(i) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

| embryos | hair | nerve cells |  |
|---------|------|-------------|--|
|         |      |             |  |

Human stem cells may come from

(1)



(ii) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

| cystic fibrosis     | paralysis          | polydactyly |                            |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Human stem cells ca | n be used to treat |             |                            |
|                     |                    |             | <br>(1)<br>(Total 5 marks) |

Q10. Stem cells can be collected from human embryos and from adult bone marrow. Stem cells can develop into different types of cell.

The table gives information about using these two types of stem cell to treat patients.

| Stem cells from human embryos                             | Stem cells from adult bone marrow  |
|---|--|
| It costs £5000 to collect a few cells.                    | It costs £1000 to collect many cells.                                    |
| There are ethical issues in using embryo stem cells.      | Adults give permission for their own bone marrow to be collected.        |
| The stem cells can develop into most other types of cell. | The stem cells can develop into only a few types of cell.                |
| Each stem cell divides every 30 minutes.                  | Each stem cell divides every four hours.                                 |
|   | There is a high chance of a patient's immune system rejecting the cells. |
| More research is needed into the use of these stem cells. | Use of these stem cells is considered to be a safe procedure.            |

Scientists are planning a new way of treating a disease, using stem cells.

Use **only** the information above to answer these questions.



| (a) | Give <b>three</b> advantages of using stem cells from embryos instead of from adult bone marrow. |              |
|-----|--|--------------|
|     | 1  |              |
|     | 2  |              |
|     | 3  | (3)          |
| (b) | Give <b>three</b> advantages of using stem cells from adult bone marrow instead of from embryos. |              |
|     | 1  |              |
|     | 2  |              |
|     | 3(Total 6 m  | (3)<br>arks) |
|     | (Total 6 m   | arks)        |

