

Cells

Tick **one** box.

1. What is the process called when a cell changes to become a specialised cell?
 - A. diffusion
 - B. differentiation
 - C. diffraction
 - D. extraction

2. How many pairs of chromosomes are there in a typical human body cell?
 - A. 12.5
 - B. 23
 - C. 46
 - D. 92

3. Which of the following is not an example of a specialised animal cell?
 - A. red blood cell
 - B. nerve cell
 - C. sperm cell
 - D. root hair cell

4. How does a counter current flow of water and blood around the gills in fish, increase the rate of gas exchange?
 - A. by maintaining a low concentration gradient
 - B. by maintaining a high concentration gradient
 - C. by helping the fish swim faster
 - D. none of the above

5. How many orders of magnitude exist between a pin which is 1mm wide and a human hair which is 100 μ m wide?
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

6. Why do scientists carry out investigations more than once?
 - A. to check the results are repeatable
 - B. to account for variation due to random errors
 - C. to help identify anomalous results
 - D. all of the above

7. What is an antibiotic used for?

- A. destroying fungi
- B. destroying bacteria
- C. destroying viruses
- D. all of the above

8. How does glucose move from the intestine into the bloodstream?

- A. active transport
- B. osmosis
- C. through stomata
- D. diffusion

9. What is the name of the process by which prokaryotic cells reproduce?

- A. binary fission
- B. nuclear fusion
- C. nuclear fission
- D. meiosis