

H. Mitosis -

Bio G10- Q1 Exam-online

A. Meiosis -

Qs . Complete using scientific terms from the list you have:

B.	Lipids –	I.	Homologous –
C.	Haploid –	J.	Amino acids –
D.	Cell plate –	K.	Genes –
E.	Macromolecules –	L.	Cytokinesis –
F.	Chromatids –	M.	Interphase)
G.	Alleles –		
1.	Large molecules formed by joining smaller organic m	ole	cules together
2.	Are composed of glycerol and fatty acids		
3.	Proteins are made of monomers called		
4.	Produces two genetically identical cells		
5.	Cell is made of half set of chromosomes		
6.	Chromosomes are made from two sister	-	
7.	Chromosomes having the same arrangement of genes	and	l each one is inherited from one of the
	parents.		
8.	Alternative forms of a gene		
9.	Stage where cytoplasm divide		
10.	Divides the plant cell during cytokinesis in to two cell	ls	
	=		

Qs . Choose the correct answer:

11. The DNA replication takes place in

- a. G1 phase
- b. S phase
- c. G2 phase
- d. Mitosis

12. Normal body cells are called

- a. Somatic cells
- b. Gamete cells
- c. Germ cells
- d. Sperm cells

13. The longest phase of the cell cycle is called

- a. Interphase
- b. Mitosis
- c. Meiosis
- d. Cytokinesis

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active transport

facilitated diffusion

c.

d.



14.	The number of cells formed by mitosis are
a.	2
b.	8
c.	4
d.	16
15.	is an example of homozygous recessive gene.
a.	RR
b.	rr
c.	Rr
d.	XX
16.	Sucrose is made from
a.	Fructose and glucose
b.	Fructose and maltose
c.	Glucose and glucose
d.	Galactose and glucose
17.	Starch is a carbohydrate.
a.	Monosaccharide
b.	Disaccharide
c.	Polysaccharide
d.	Monomer
18.	Which is a structure common to all cells?
a. mit	tochondria
b. nuc	cleus
c. end	doplasmic reticulum
d. pla	sma membrane
19.	Which organelle is large in plant cells but small or absent in animal cells?
e.	centriole
f.	chloroplast
g.	nucleolus
h.	vacuole
20.	Which movement of substances through a cell membrane against a concentration gradient
<u>requ</u>	iires energy?
a.	osmosis
b.	diffusion

A. RibosomesB. Cellulose

Qs. Match by writing the letter beside the correct number:

C. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum

	D. Vacuoles		
	E. NucleolusF. Centrioles		
0.	21. Makes ribosomes	ant ant	
	s. Complete the following		
	anaphase	B. prophase	C. glucose
D.	s metaphase	E. fatty acid H. telophase	F. prophase I
О.	тешриизе	Tr. terophuse	
	27. The chromosomes line up a	at the equator of the cell in pha	ase
	28. Nuclear envelope disappea	rs in phase.	
	29. Nuclear envelope is reform	ned inphase.	
	30. Sister chromatids are separ	rated in phase.	
	31. Crossing over in meiosis ta	akes place in phas	se.
	32. Maltose is made from	and glucose.	
	33. Interphase in formed from	G1, and G2 phases	S.
	34. Lipids are made from	and glycerol.	

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Qs. Label:

L.	cell	mem	brane
L.	cen	mem	oran

M. chloroplast

N. rough endoplasmic reticulum

O. mitochondria

P. lysosomes)

,	
35. Structure A is:	
36. Structure B is:	
37. Structure C is:	
38. Structure D is:	

Os. Complete the following Punnet Squares.

B= Brown eyes b= blue eyes Mom= Bb Dad= Bb

39. What are the eye color possibilities if they chose to have children? B

A- i is BB and ii is bb

B- i is Bb and ii is bb

C- i is BB and ii is Bb

D- i is Bb and ii is bB

	ь	U
В	BB	Вь
b	(i)	(ii)

h

40. Curly hair is recessive, and straight hair is dominant. A woman with curly hair marries a man who is heterozygous for straight hair.

Predict the genotype outcomes for their children.

		S	S
A. i is Ss and ii is Ss B. i is ss and ii is ss C. i is sS and ii is SS D. i is sS and ii is ss	S	Ss	Ss
=======================================	s	(i)	(ii)