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| **Topic heading** | **Syllabus Ref** | **Idea cluster** | **Question 1** | **Question 2** | **Question 3** | **Question 4** |
| B1 Cells, Tissues, Organs and Systems. |  | Classification and Characteristics | Identify which of the following are examples of the classification system?  A. Kingdom  B. Structure  C. Container  D. Dominion | A Lion is classed as a living thing, this is because it follows aspects of MRSGREN. Which parts of MRSGREN will the Lion carry out when it feeds?  A. Sensitivity, Respiration and Movement.  B. Nutrition, Respiration and Excretion.  C. Respiration, Nutrition and Growth.  D. Movement, Respiration and Growth. | Which Kingdom would a Toadstool mushroom fit into?  A. Fungi  B. Protozoa  C. Plant  D. Bacteria | Select the correctly organised sequence of the classification system.  A. Class, Kingdom, Phylum  B. Order, Kingdom, Class  C. Genus, Family, Order  D. Phylum, Class, Order |
|  |  |  | A | B | A | D |
|  |  | Microscopy | State the name of the piece of equipment on a Light Microscope that you place your sample on.  A. Floor  B. Stage  C. Frame  D. Support | Light Microscopes are best suited for viewing what?  A. Very high magnification images (100,000X+)  B. Dead and dried specimens.  C. Living specimens in colour.  D. 3d images. | Which equation is the correct way to determine total magnification?  A. Magnification ÷ Length of object.  B. Eyepiece magnification ÷ Objective lens magnification.  C. Length of magnified object ÷ Length of object.  D. Eyepiece magnification X Objective lens magnification. | The coarse focus on a Light Microscope is best described as what?  A. Moves the stage, focusing the image.  B. Switches the Light Microscope on or off.  C. Adjusts the light intensity.  D. Moves the objective lens. |
|  |  |  | B | C | D | A |
|  |  | Hierarchy | State which of the following is not an example of part (organelle) of a plant or animal cell.  A. Nucleus  B. Mitochondria  C. Plasmid  D. Chloroplast | Describe the correct function of the Cell Wall.  A. Controls the cell's activities.  B. Site of energy release, respiration.  C. Supports the cell.  D. Controls what enters and leaves the cell. | Which of the following is the correct order of Hierarchy?  A. Organ System, Organism, Organs, Tissues, Cells.  B. Cells, Organs, Tissues, Organ Systems, Organism.  C. Cells, Tissues, Organ System, Organs, Organism.  D. Cells, Tissues, Organs, Organ Systems, Organism. | Identify the parts (organelles) of the cell that are unique to plant cells ONLY.  A. Cell Wall and Chloroplast.  B. Mitochondria and Chloroplast.  C. Cell Membrane and Cell Wall.  D. Cytoplasm and Cell Membrane. |
|  |  |  | C | C | D | A |
|  |  | Hierarchy | Identify the part of the cell (organelle) labelled C.  Image result for blank plant cell  A. Nucleus  B. Cell Membrane  C. Chloroplast  D. Cell Wall | Identify the cell in the diagram.  Related image  A. Plant Cell  B. Virus  C. Animal Cell  D. Bacteria | Identify the structure labelled E in the diagram.  Related image  A. Flagellum  B. Mitochondria  C. Cell Wall.  D.Vacuole | Identify the correct statement describing bacterial reproduction.  A. Bacteria reproduce slowly and in a complex way.  B. Bacteria reproduce quickly and in a complex way.  C. Bacteria reproduce quickly in a complex way.  D. Bacteria reproduce quickly in a simple way. |
|  |  |  | B | D | A | D |
|  |  | Specialised Cells | Identify which of the following is an example of a specialised cell.  A. Root Hair Cell  B. Red Cell  C. Hair Cell  D. Oval Cell | Which of the following statements describes the specialist feature of a red blood cell.  A. Thick cell wall.  B. Thick cell membrane.  C. Additional nuclei.  D. No nucleus. | Which of the following statements describes the specialist feature of a root hair cell.  A. Many chloroplasts.  B. Thick cell wall.  C. Short hair projection.  D. Long hair projection. | What does a ‘normal’ plant cell contain that an onion cell does not?  A cell membrane  B cell wall  C chloroplast  D nucleus |
|  |  |  | A | D | D | C |
| B2 Sexual reproduction in animals. |  | Reproductive Systems | Sperm are made in the:  A ovaries  B penis  C glands  D testes | Eggs are stored and mature in the:  A fallopian tubes  B ovaries  C right ovary only  D left ovary only | The menstrual cycle lasts on average for 28 days. On day 1 and day 14 what happens:  A egg released, period starts  B egg stored, period stops  C period stops, egg stored  D period starts, egg released | The egg is moved by ciliated cells and may meet sperm in which part:  A ovary  B uterus  C vagina  D fallopian tube |
|  |  |  | D | B | D | D |
|  |  | Animal Sex Cells | A sperm and egg contain how many chromosomes?  A 23  B 46  C 21  D 28 | The process of a sperm and egg joining is called:  A migration  B nucleation  C fusion  D fertilisation | The fertilised egg is implanted into the female:  A cervix  B vagina  C fallopian tube  D uterus | The egg has what to keep it alive for a few days after ovulation?  A protective jelly  B yolk for nutrition  C white for nutrition  D nutrients in the cytoplasm |
|  |  |  | A | D | D | D |