ENGLAND GCSE BIOLOGY OCR GATEWAY HIGHER · UNIT 1 · 25 QUESTIONS

Cell Level Systems — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button so it can be fixed.

1 **A sunflower leaf cell contains chloroplasts. What is the job of the chloroplasts?**

- A to store water as cell sap
- B to release energy in respiration from glucose
- C to absorb light for photosynthesis
- D to control the cell

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Potatoes left in salty water go soft. Why?**

- A the cells divide
- B salt enters the cells
- C water leaves the cells
- D water enters the cells

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3 **Glass marbles are shaken in a tray. What does this model?**

A particles disappearing completely

B particles freezing into place

C particles gaining energy

D particles bonding together

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4 **A peach contains a stone. What is inside the stone?**

A a leaf

B a flower

C a root

D a seed

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5 **Hens' eggs have a large yolk. The yolk is one very large cell. Which part of the cell is the yolk?**

- A the nucleus
- B the cytoplasm with stored food
- C the mitochondria
- D the cell membrane, controlling what enters

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6 **A forest absorbs carbon dioxide from the air. Which process is responsible?**

- A respiration
- B combustion
- C decomposition in the soil
- D photosynthesis

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7 **What is glucose used to make in cell walls?**

- **A** starch
- **B** amino acids
- **C** cellulose
- **D** glycogen

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8 **A cell is 15 mm long in a photograph. Its real length is 60 micrometres. What is the magnification?**

- **A** × 2500
- **B** × 500
- **C** × 25
- **D** × 250

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9 **What does a plant make from glucose for energy storage in seeds?**

A lipids

B protein

C cellulose

D starch

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10 **A cell is 6 mm long in a photograph. Its real length is 0.04 mm. What is the magnification?**

A × 250

B × 150

C × 300

D × 75

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11 **What is the basal metabolic rate?**

A energy stored as fat

B energy from food

C energy used in exercise

D energy used at rest

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12 **Why does a plant cell not burst in pure water?**

A the chloroplasts use the water up

B the cell wall stops it swelling

C the cell membrane is waterproof

D the vacuole absorbs all the water

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13 **Which of these is found in a plant cell but not in an animal cell?**

A a nucleus

B a mitochondrion

C a ribosome

D a chloroplast

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14 **Which part of a plant cell contains cell sap?**

A the vacuole

B the nucleus

C the mitochondria

D the cytoplasm

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15 **A single bacterium divides every 20 minutes. How many bacteria are there after 6 divisions?**

- A 64
- B 66
- C 32
- D 128

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16 **Why does oxygen diffuse from the lungs into the blood?**

- A the blood pumps it in
- B the lungs are warmer
- C oxygen is more concentrated in the lungs
- D oxygen is less concentrated in the lungs

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17 **A person breathes 20 times per minute. How many breaths is that in one hour?**

- A 2400
- B 1260
- C 1200
- D 1140

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18 **Why can plant cells keep differentiating throughout life, but most animal cells cannot?**

- A plants keep meristem tissue
- B animal cells have no nucleus
- C plants have no DNA in their cells
- D plant cells divide more slowly

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19 **What does agar provide for bacteria in a culture?**

A oxygen for respiration only

B a source of water and nothing else

C light for photosynthesis

D nutrients for growth

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20 **What is produced by mitosis?**

A four identical daughter cells

B four different daughter cells

C two gametes

D two identical daughter cells

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21 **In the microscopy required practical, why is iodine stain added to onion cells?**

A to make the nucleus easy to see

B to magnify the cells

C to keep the cells alive for longer

D to kill the onion cells

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22 **What is a risk of using stem cells from another person?**

A they cannot divide

B the body may reject them

C they turn into cancer at once

D they stop the heart

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23 **A cell of real length 0.025 mm is viewed at a magnification of 500 times. How long is the image of the cell?**

- A 12.5 mm
- B 25 mm
- C 17.5 mm
- D 6.25 mm

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24 **How can a grower increase crop yield in a greenhouse?**

- A by cooling the greenhouse down
- B by watering less often
- C by adding carbon dioxide
- D by keeping the greenhouse dark

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25

In osmosis, water moves from where to where?

A hot to cold water

B cell to soil

C concentrated to dilute solution

D dilute to concentrated solution

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**10.**	B	**19.**	D
2.	C	**11.**	D	**20.**	D
3.	C	**12.**	B	**21.**	A
4.	D	**13.**	D	**22.**	B
5.	B	**14.**	A	**23.**	A
6.	D	**15.**	A	**24.**	C
7.	C	**16.**	C	**25.**	D
8.	D	**17.**	C		
9.	A	**18.**	A		

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