ENGLAND GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE EDEXCEL FOUNDATION · UNIT 2 · 25 QUESTIONS

Cells and Control — 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 **Glass marbles are shaken in a tray. What does this model?**

- A particles freezing into place
- B particles gaining energy
- C particles bonding together
- D particles disappearing completely

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Eggs are produced by hens. What is the female reproductive cell called?**

- A a sperm cell
- B an embryo
- C a zygote
- D an egg cell

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **A brown dog is vaccinated. What does the vaccine contain?**

- A a dead or weakened pathogen
- B white blood cells
- C an antibiotic
- D a live dangerous pathogen that causes disease

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A school lunch tray holds a meal. Why do we need food?**

- A for fun only, not for health
- B for energy and growth
- C to feel full after eating
- D to stay awake at night

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **A thermometer shows a patient's temperature is 39 degrees Celsius. Is this above or below normal body temperature?**

- A exactly normal
- B above normal
- C impossible to tell
- D below normal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A peach is a fruit. Which part of the flower does it develop from?**

- A the ovary
- B the petal
- C the anther
- D the stigma

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Which neurones carry the signal in a reflex arc?**

- A relay only, with no other neurones
- B sensory, relay and motor
- C motor only, with no other neurones
- D sensory only, with no other neurones

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **What is a risk of a stem cell transplant?**

A the cells stop the heart beating

B the cells turn into cancer at once

C the cells cannot divide at all

D the body may reject the cells

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10 **What is differentiation?**

A a cell becoming specialised

B a cell dividing into two identical cells

C a cell moving to a new place

D a cell growing larger and larger

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **What happens when a cell differentiates?**

A it grows larger and larger

B it moves to a new place

C it becomes specialised

D it divides into two identical cells

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **What is produced by mitosis?**

A two gametes

B four different daughter cells

C two identical daughter cells

D four identical daughter cells

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **What is an effector?**

A a chemical that crosses a synapse

B a neurone in the spinal cord

C a muscle or gland that responds

D a sense organ that detects a change

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A single bacterium divides every 20 minutes. How many bacteria are there after 2 divisions?**

A 4

B 2

C 6

D 8

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **What does the effector do in a reflex?**

A it makes the response

B it decides what response to make

C it detects the change in the first place

D it carries the signal to the brain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **What does therapeutic cloning make?**

A an embryo to treat disease

B plants grown from cuttings

C copies of DNA in a laboratory

D a copy of an adult animal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **What is a meristem?**

A the part of a leaf that catches light

B a plant hormone that stops growth

C a type of root hair cell

D plant tissue that makes new cells

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **What causes growth in a multicellular organism?**

A cells shrinking as they age

B cells dividing and growing

C cells moving to new places in the body

D cells losing their nuclei

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A body cell with 46 chromosomes divides by mitosis. How many chromosomes does each daughter cell have?**

A 12

B 92

C 46

D 23

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **What is a receptor?**

A a part of the eye that sees light only

B a nerve that carries signals to the brain

C a cell that detects a change

D a cell that makes a muscle contract

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A single bacterium divides every 20 minutes. How many bacteria are there after 3 divisions?**

A 10

B 4

C 8

D 16

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Why are reflex actions fast?**

A they do not involve the brain

B they travel through the blood

C they use only one neurone in total

D they are learned by practice

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Why are embryonic stem cells useful in medicine?**

- A they carry no DNA at all
- B they divide only once and then stop
- C they can become any cell type
- D they are already specialised

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Why do new cells need to grow after mitosis?**

- A to change their genes
- B to reach full size
- C to lose their nucleus
- D to stop dividing for ever

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **During mitosis, how many daughter cells are produced from one cell?**

A 3

B 1

C 4

D 2

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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