

# SNC2D – Unit 1 Test (44 Marks Total)

Name:		
	Knowledge	/21
Signature:		
Marks obtained:	Inquiry	/4
Percentage:	Communication	/11
	Application	/8

# Section 1 & 2 Answers:

#### Section 1: Multiple Choice

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Answer											
Question	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Answer											

### Section 2: Matching:

Question	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Answer								

# \*\*NOTE: FOR SECTIONS 1-2 WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE TABLES ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THIS TEST\*\*\*



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<u>Section 1. Multiple Choice (Questions) - 1 mark for each correct answer - KNOWLEDGE</u> Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. \*\*Enter your answers in the table on page 1.\*\*

- 1. There is only one type of cell
  - a) true
  - b) false
- 2. Growth and repair of tissues are important functions of mitosis.
  - a) true
  - b) false
- 3. Structures consisting of two or more tissue types that work together to perform specific functions are called:
  - a) organs
  - b) organ systems

- c) organisms
- d) none of the above
- 4. In which of the following are the stages of mitosis in the proper order in which they occur?
  - a) telophase, anaphase, metaphase, and prophase
  - b) metaphase, prophase, telophase, and anaphase
  - c) prophase, metaphase, telophase, and anaphase
  - d) prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase
- 5. In which stage of mitosis does the following occur "the single, unreplicated chromosomes move away from each other and travel along the spindles to the poles"?

a) prophase	c) anaphase
b) metaphase	d) telophase

6. Which of these is not a factor known to increase the risk of cancer in humans and other organisms?

	a) Asbestos	c) Smoking
	b) Vegetables	d) Ultra violet radiation
7.	Mitosis is used by the body to:	
	a) create sex cells	<ul><li>c) generate more body cells</li></ul>
	b) introduce variation	d) reproduce
8.	Chromosomes are made of:	
	a) DNA	c) kinetochore
	b) nucleus	d) proteins
	,	<i>,</i> ,



9. The two halves of a replicated chromosome separate during:							
a) interphase	c) telophase						
b) metaphase	d) anaphase						
10. Chromosomes align along the middle in:							
a) prophase	c) anaphase						
b) metaphase	d) telophase						
11. Which of the following entities represents the hig	hest level of organization?						
a) tissue	c) organism						
b) cell	d) organ						
12. Which of the following cell parts are found in plan	it cells?						
a) cell membrane	c) nucleus						
b) chloroplasts	d) all of these						
13. The nucleus contains x-shaped structures called	These structures hold the						
IIIOIIIduoii.	a) abromacamas (gaparation						
a) normones / bacteria	d) chromosomes / generation						
b) ex-bodies / genetic	d) chromosomes / genetic						
14. The frog has a chambered heart.							
a) 5	c) 4						
b) 3	d) 2						
15. In plants the cells that can develop into any type of	of plant tissue is:						
a) stem cells	c) nerve cells						
b) meristem cells	d) root cells						
16. The structure in the plant cell that performs photo	osynthesis is the:						
a) cell wall	c) chloroplast						
b) nucleus	d) ribosome						
17 The small intesting is part of the	uctom						
a) digostivo	c) respiratory						
a) digestive	d) cardiovascular						
b) Hervous	u) cardiovascular						
18. What is the process in which cells undergo a controlled death?							
a) anaphase	c) absorption						
b) apoptosis	d) homeostasis						



#### 19. How are cancer cells different from normal cells?

- a) cancer cells die sooner
- b) cancer cells reproduce uncontrollably
- c) cancer cells tend to clump together into tissues
- d) cancer cells self-destruct when they are damaged
- 20. What do embryonic stem cells, adult stem cells, and meristematic cells all have in common?
  - a) they are all types of animal cells
  - b) they are all types of plant cells
  - c) they are all able to produce different types of specialized cells
  - d) they are all types of cancer cells
- 21. What is an organ?
  - a) a small cell part that maintains the life processes of the cell
  - b) an organized group of similar cells that combine together to form a tissue
  - c) an organized group of different kinds of cells that work together to form a tissue
  - d) an organized group of tissues that work together to perform a specific function

#### Section 2: Matching (8 Marks total) APPLICATION

Place the correct letter from column B beside the correct description from column A in the answer column. **\*\*Enter your answers in the table on page 1.\*\*** 

Question	Column A	Column B
#		
22.	Contains enzymes to break materials down.	A. Circulatory
		System
23.	Regulates what enters and leaves the cell.	B. Respiratory
		System
24.	Transports blood, gases, and nutrients/wastes	C. Lysosomes
	around the body.	
25.	Chemical and physical breakdown of food is the major job	D. Chloroplast
	of this organ system.	
26.	Packages proteins for special transport.	E. Mitochondrion
27.	Allows plant cells to perform photosynthesis.	F. Digestive System
28.	Lungs, trachea, and blood vessels are the major organs of	G. Cell membrane
	this system.	
29.	Powerhouse – produces energy for the cell.	H. Endoplasmic
		Reticulum



#### Section 3: Long Answer Questions (15 Marks total)

#### \*\*Answer these questions on a separate piece of paper.\*\*

The following questions will be graded according to the following rubric:

Criteria	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Information and	Information and	Information and	Information and	Information and
ideas are	ideas are	ideas are	ideas are	ideas are
communicated	communicated	communicated	communicated	communicated
with complete	limited clarity and	with some clarity	with considerable	clearly and
and correct	precision	and precision	clarity and	precisely
answers			precision	

30. Describe the different stages of the cell cycle and explain the importance of the cell cycle to an organism. (COMM - 5 marks)

31. Most cells in an organism are specialized.

a) What does it mean that a cell is specialized? (COMM-3 marks)

b) What is the benefit of specialized cells to an organism? (COMM -3 marks)



32. What is the role of mitosis in the growth and repair of tissues in plants and animals? Explain your response. (INQUIRY - 4 marks)