

QUESTION	ANSWER
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## Quiz Cards: Cells

### How to use the quiz cards to learn the key facts

- 1) Take 6 quiz cards at a time and read through them
- 2) Cover up the answer side of the page.

Question	Answer
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- 3) Take the first quiz card and ask yourself the question. Either write the answer down or say it out loud.
- 4) Check your answer using the answer side of the card.
- 5) Do this question again until you get it right.
- 6) Repeat the process for the second question.
- 7) Before going onto the third question repeat question one and two.
- 8) When you have gone through all of the questions try and do them in a random order to really test your knowledge.

### **ONCE YOU HAVE LEARNT THEM ALL ....**

- 9) Complete some exam questions to apply your knowledge.
- 10) Check your answer with the mark scheme and correct any errors in green pen.
- 11) Repeat steps 9-10 until you get the answers correct all of the time.

QUESTION	ANSWER
<b>What three things do plant cells have that animal cells don't?</b>	<b>Cell wall, Vacuole, chloroplasts</b>
What is the function of the mitochondria?	To release energy from respiration
What is the function of the ribosomes?	To create protein
<b>What is the function of the cell membrane</b>	To control the movement of substances into and out of the cell.
What is the function of the nucleus?	Controls the cells activities and holds all the genetic information.
What is a stem cell?	A cell that has not differentiated into any particular cell.

QUESTION	ANSWER
<p>What is diffusion? Give an example.</p>	<p>Particles moving from a high to low concentration Example: Oxygen moving into cells.</p>
<p>What is osmosis?</p>	<p>The movement of WATER from a dilute solution to a more concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane.</p>
<p>What is active transport? Give an example in animals and plants.</p>	<p>Active transport is the movement of substances from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration. It requires energy. Example in animals: glucose into blood from small intestine. Example in plants: minerals into roots from the soil.</p>
<p><b>Why do cells need to divide?</b></p>	<p>To grow, to repair, to replace dead ones.</p>
<p>What type of cell division happens in normal body tissues?</p>	<p>Mitosis</p>
<p>What type of cell division happens in the sex organs?</p>	<p>Meiosis</p>

QUESTION	ANSWER
<p>How do you calculate the actual size of an object that has been magnified?</p>	<p>Actual size = size of image / magnification</p>
<p><b>How do you calculate how many times an image has been magnified?</b></p>	<p>Magnification = size of image / actual size</p>
<p><b>How many micrometres are there in 1 millimetre?</b></p>	<p>1000</p>
<p><b>Which type of microscope enables us to look at the organelles inside cells.</b></p>	<p><b>Electron microscope.</b></p>
<p>What is the difference between a scanning electron microscope and a transmission electron microscope?</p>	<p>Scanning electron microscope produces a 3D image of the outside of a cell. Transmission electron microscope produced a 2D image of a section of the cell so you can see inside it.</p>
<p><b>List two differences between eukaryotes and prokaryotes</b></p>	<p>Eukaryotes have a nucleus whereas prokaryotes do not. Eukaryotes do not normally have flagellae but prokaryotes do.</p>

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