Mr.	Stone	
Bio	logy I	

Chapter 10 Celebration of Knowledge

Name:____

Part I – match the stage of mitosis with its description, record	your answer on the scantron.	
1. The chromosomes line up across the center of the cell	a. Telophase	
2. The chromosomes become visible. The centrioles tak nucleus.	te up positions on opposite sides of the	b. Prophase
		c. Metaphase
3. The chromosomes separate and begin to move to opposition.	osite sides of the cell.	d. Anaphase
4. A nuclear envelope re-forms around each cluster of ch	nromosomes.	a. I mapmase
Part II – multiple choice, record answer on scantron		
5. The two main stages of cell division are called a. mitosis and interphase b. synthesis and cytokinesis c. the M phase and S phase d. mitosis and cytokinesis	except the tissue around an embryo? a. totipotent b. pluripotent c. multipotent d. differentiated	
6. In eukaryotic cells, the timing of the cell cycle is regulated by a. centrioles b. cyclins c. spindle fibers d. the nuclear envelope	12. For a cell to divide successfully, it mua. form a new cell plate or cell membrane b. divide its cytoplasm and organelles c. increase its number of chromosomes d. copy its genetic information	
7. The amount of energy stored in a molecule of ATP compared to the amount stored in a molecule of glucose is a. greater b. less	13. The cell cycle in a eukaryotic cell is da. prophase, anaphase, and telophase b. interphase, metaphase, and cytokinesis c. interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis d. interphase, anaphase, and telophase	
c. the samed. variable, depending on conditions8. Cancer is a disorder in which some cells have lost the ability to control their	14. In plant cells, what forms midway bet nuclei during cytokinesis? a. nuclear membrane b. centromere	tween the divided
a. size b. spindle fibers c. growth rate	c. cell plate d. cell membrane	
d. surface area 9. Compared to small cells, large cells have more trouble a. dividing b. producing daughter cells c. storing materials and products d. moving needed materials in and waste products out	15. Per molecule of glucose, how does carbon dioxide gas production compare in cellular respiration and alcoholic fermentation? a. they are the same b. respiration produces 2x the carbon dioxide gas c. respiration produces 3x the carbon dioxide gas d. respiration produces 4x the carbon dioxide gas	
10. For a 2.0% solution of NaHCO3 in 50mL of water, how many grams of baking soda would you need? a. 0.5g b. 1.0g c. 2.0g d. 4.0g	16. When a cell divides and becomes sma a. volume decreases, buts its surface area b. surface area stays the same, but its volume. volume decreases more than its surface d. surface area decreases more than its vo	aller, its stays the same ume decreases area
11 Which type of cell can differentiate into everything	17. Which of the following happens wher a. Each daughter cell receives its own cop	

11. Which type of cell can differentiate into everything

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cell's DNA

- b. The cell's volume increases
- c. It becomes more difficult for the cell to get rid of wastes
- d. It becomes more difficult for the cell to get enough oxygen and nutrients.
- 18. When during the cell cycle are chromosomes visible?
- a. only during interphase
- b. only when they are being replicated
- c. only during the G1 phase
- d. only during mitosis
- 19. Which of these is a product of the electron transport chain?
- a. oxygen
- b. water
- c. glucose
- d. carbon dioxide
- 20. During which phase in the cell cycle does mitosis happen?
- a. G1 phase
- b. G2 phase
- c. M phase
- d. S phase
- 21. What is the role of spindle fibers during mitosis?
- a. They break down the nuclear membrane
- b. They duplicate the DNA
- c. They make the chromosomes visible
- d. They help separate the chromosomes
- 22. Prokaryotic cell division is called

- a. binary fission
- b. nuclear fission
- c. sister chromatid division
- d. mitotic division
- 23. In order to make fingers on the hand of a developing fetus, some cells undergo programmed cell death, which is known as
- a. apoptosis
- b. cytokinesis
- c. differentiation
- d. interphase
- 24. Which are products of the light independent reactions?
- a. oxygen only.
- b. sugars only.
- c. ATP and oxygen.
- d. ADP and sugars.
- 25. Why are multipotent stem cells important?
- a. They have specialized DNA
- b. They are incapable of becoming cancer cells
- c. They have the potential to undergo cell division
- d. They have the potential to develop into other cell types.
- 26. Which of the following is a possible future benefit of stem cell research?
- a. developing a cure for AIDS
- b. reversing the effects of a high-fat diet
- c. reversing damage from a spinal injury
- d. increasing a person's height

Part III – true or false, record your answer on the scantron.

- 27. During metaphase spindle fibers are attached to the ends of the chromatids. (T/F)
- 28. Malignant tumors damage healthy tissue and can spread to other parts of the body. (T/F)
- 29. Chromatin consists of supercoils of DNA wrapped around histone proteins. (T/F)
- 30. The first stage of mitosis is interphase. (T/F)

Part III – lab practical

Write the name of the cell cycle phase you see in the microscope:

Microscope	Cell cycle phase
A	
В	
С	
D	
Е	

Part IV – short answer.

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27. List the stages of mitosis in orde	r (4 points)
28. How do cancer cells differ from	normal cells? (complete sentences; 4 points)
	nedicine if we could easily change a cell from your body into a pleuripotent stem cell? nent. (complete sentences; 4 points)
20 (2 minus) H. mana lana 46 dan	
30. (3 points) Humans have 46 chro phases of the cell cycle:	mosomes. Please write the total number of chromosomes in a human cell during these
G1:	

G2: Anaphase: _____

Bonus (5 points): *E. coli* is a bacterium that can divide every half hour under optimal growth conditions. What is the minimum number of hours an *E. coli* cell requires to divide into 1000 cells? Show your work.

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Reference page

Equations:

 $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{energy} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$

 $6O_2 + C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 6\ CO_2 + 6H_2O + energy$

2 Pyruvate + NADH \rightarrow 2 ethanol + 2 NAD+ + 2CO₂

2 Pyruvate + NADH \rightarrow 2 lactic acid + 2NAD+

Definition of % solution: 1% = 1g/100mL





