Figure 6 shows photographs of some animal cells at different stages during the cell cycle.

Figure 6


| 0 | 9 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | Which photograph in Figure 6 shows a cell that is not going through mitosis? [1 mark] Tick one box

A
B
C

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\longrightarrow$
$\qquad$

Question 9 continues on the next page

A student wanted to find out more about the cell cycle.
The student made a slide of an onion root tip.
She counted the number of cells in each stage of the cell cycle in one field of view.
Table 4 shows the results.
Table 4

\left.|  | Stages in the cell cycle |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Non-dividing cells | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 4 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of cells | 20 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 |$\right] 36$


| $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | . | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Which stage in Table 4 is the fastest in the cell cycle?
Give a reason for your answer.

Stage
Reason

| 0 | $\mathbf{9}$ | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Calculate the length of time Stage 2 lasts in a typical cell.
Give your answer to 2 significant figures.
$\qquad$ $\longrightarrow$


Time in Stage 2 =
minutes

Question 9 continues on the next page

Bacteria such as Escherichia coli undergo cell division similar to mitosis.
Figure 7 shows a growth curve for $E$. coli grown in a nutrient broth.

Figure 7


| $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{9} .5$ | $\mathbf{5}$ What type of cell division causes the change in number of $E$. coli cells at $\mathbf{P}$ ? |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\qquad$

| 0 | 9 | 6 | Suggest why the number of cells levels out at $\mathbf{Q}$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\longrightarrow$ $\longrightarrow$

## Turn over for the next question

## Question 9

| Question | Answers | Extra information | Mark | AO / <br> Spec. Ref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 09.1 | C |  | 1 | $\mathrm{AO} 2 / 1$ |
|  |  |  |  | 4.1 .2 .2 |


| $\mathbf{0 9 . 2}$ | cytoplasm and cell membrane <br> dividing | accept cytokinesis for 1 mark | 1 | AO2/1 <br> 4.1 .2 .2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | to form two identical daughter <br> cells |  | 1 | AO2/1 <br> 4.1 .2 .2 |


| $\mathbf{0 9 . 3}$ | stage 4 |  | 1 | AO3/1a <br> 4.1 .2 .2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | only one cell seen in this stage |  | 1 | AO2/2 <br> 4.1 .2 .2 |


| 09.4 | $(4 / 36) \times 16 \times 60$ |  | 1 | AO2/2 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | $107 / 106.7$ |  | 1 | AO2/2 |
|  |  |  | 4.1 .2 .2 |  |
|  | 110 (minutes) | allow 110 (minutes) with no | 1 | AO2/2 |
|  |  | working shown for 3 marks |  | 4.1 .2 .2 |


| 09.5 | binary fission | do not accept mitosis | 1 | AO1/1 <br> 4.1 .1 .6 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 09.6 | shortage of nutrients / oxygen |  | 1 | AO3/1a <br> 4.1 .1 .6 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | so cells die <br> or <br> death rate $=$ rate of cell division |  | 1 | AO3/1a <br> 4.1 .1 .6 |

## Total

