

23 A gardener has a strawberry plant that produces large, sweet fruits.

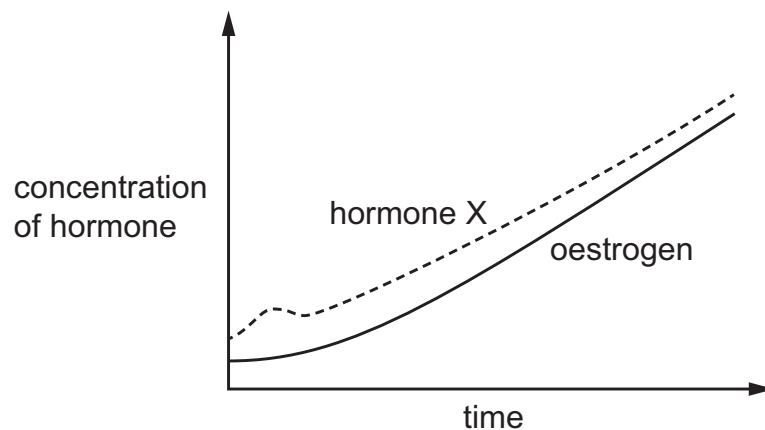
How does the gardener grow more strawberry plants that **all** produce large, sweet fruits?

- A** Use asexual reproduction to produce offspring with no genetic variation.
- B** Use asexual reproduction to produce seeds that will grow into new plants.
- C** Use sexual reproduction and self-pollination as they only have one plant.
- D** Use sexual reproduction to reduce variation in the offspring.

24 Where does fertilisation occur in a plant?

- A** ovule
- B** pollen grain
- C** pollen tube
- D** stigma

25 The graph shows the concentrations of two hormones during pregnancy.



Which organ secretes the most hormone X in the late stages of pregnancy?

- A** ovary
- B** placenta
- C** uterus
- D** vagina

26 A person has a 28-day menstrual cycle.

On which day is the lining of the uterus thickest?

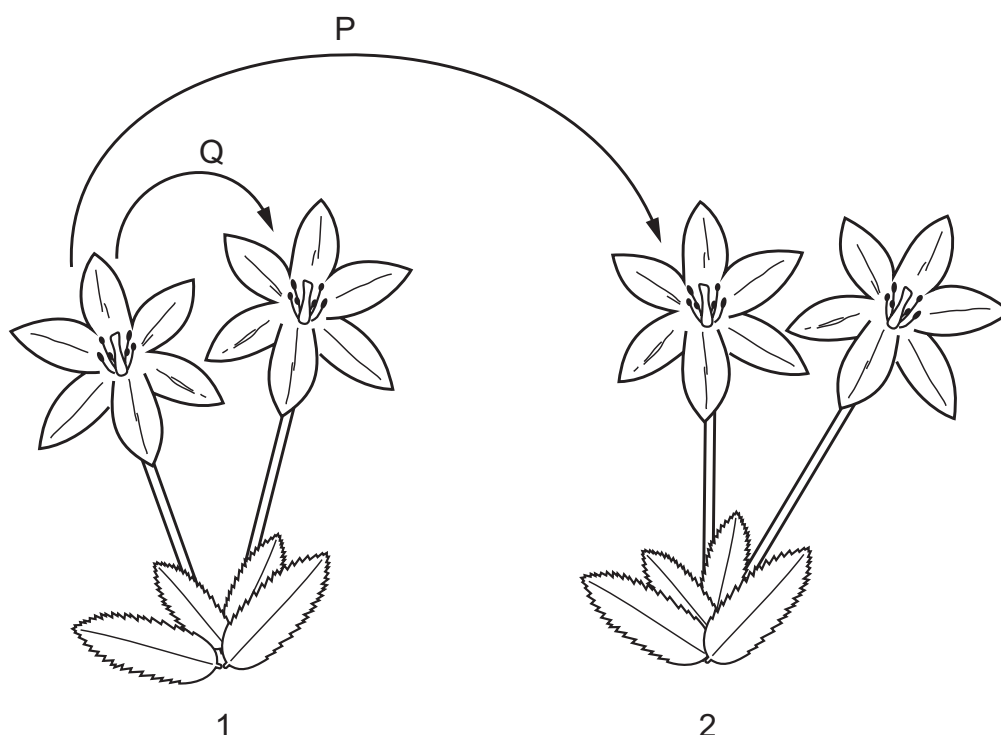
- A** 2
- B** 4
- C** 9
- D** 21

23 What is an example of asexual reproduction?

- A** a single bacterium dividing to produce two genetically identical bacteria
- B** a mammal giving birth to four offspring
- C** a female bird laying six eggs which will hatch into the same species
- D** a tomato plant producing fruits which contain many seeds

24 The diagram shows parts of two different plants, 1 and 2, of the same species.

The transfer of pollen between the flowers of these two plants is shown by the arrows labelled P and Q.



Which arrows show cross-pollination, and which transfer of pollen would produce the most variation in the offspring?

	cross-pollination	transfer of pollen that produces the most variation in the offspring
A	P only	P
B	P only	Q
C	P and Q	P
D	P and Q	Q

25 Which substance is a hormone that is involved in the development and regulation of male secondary sexual characteristics?

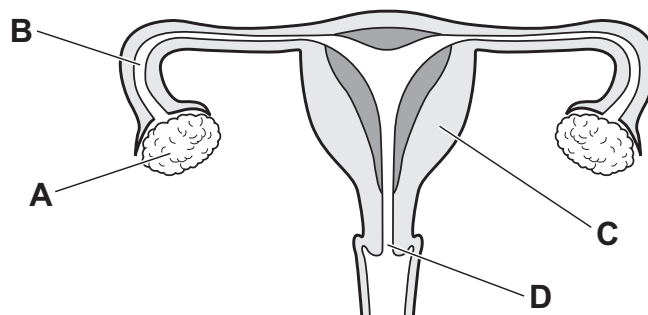
- A** insulin
- B** glucagon
- C** lactase
- D** testosterone

26 Which statement describes the net direction of movement of a substance across the placenta?

- A** Carbon dioxide moves from the mother's blood to the fetus's blood.
- B** Glucose moves from the fetus's blood to the mother's blood.
- C** Glycogen moves from the mother's blood to the fetus's blood.
- D** Urea moves from the fetus's blood to the mother's blood.

27 The diagram shows the human female reproductive system.

Which label identifies the uterus?



28 Which methods can transmit HIV?

- 1 hugging a person infected with HIV
- 2 sharing a needle with a person infected with HIV
- 3 using a plate that a person infected with HIV has used

- A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 only **C** 2 and 3 only **D** 2 only