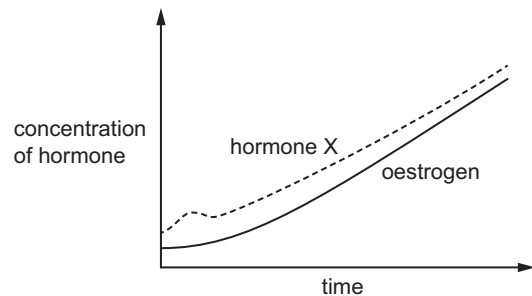


- 23** A gardener has a strawberry plant that produces large, sweet fruits.
- How does the gardener grow more strawberry plants that **all** produce large, sweet fruits?
- A** Use asexual reproduction to produce offspring with no genetic variation.
 - B** Use asexual reproduction to produce seeds that 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.

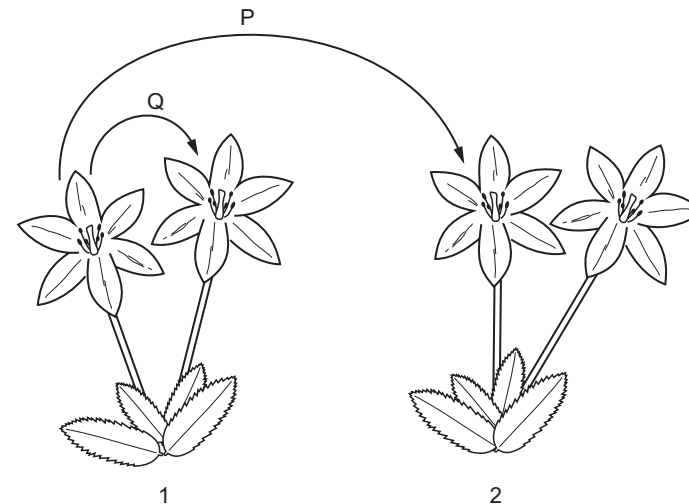


Which organ secretes the most hormone X in the late stages of pregnancy?

- 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?

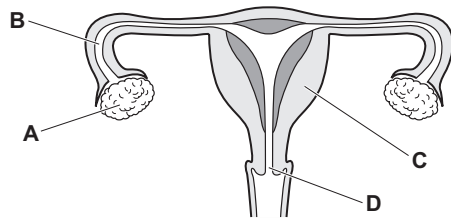
- A** insulin
- B** glucagon
- C** lactase
- D** testosterone

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