

IB Bio Quiz Cell Cycle PDF

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During which phase of the cell cycle does DNA replication occur?

- G1 Phase
- S Phase
- G2 Phase
- M Phase

Which of the following statements about the cell cycle are true?

- The cell cycle includes interphase and the mitotic phase.
- DNA replication occurs during the G1 phase.
- The mitotic phase consists of mitosis and cytokinesis.
- The G2 phase is when the cell checks for DNA errors.

Explain the role of cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) in the regulation of the cell cycle. How do they interact to ensure proper cell cycle progression?

What is the primary function of the G1 checkpoint in the cell cycle?

- To ensure DNA replication is complete
- To check for DNA damage and ensure the cell is ready for DNA synthesis
- To verify all chromosomes are attached to the spindle
- To separate sister chromatids

Which phases are part of mitosis?

- Prophase
- Metaphase
- Interphase
- Telophase

Discuss how mutations in tumor suppressor genes can lead to cancer. Provide examples of specific genes and their roles in the cell cycle.

Which protein is crucial for DNA repair and cell cycle arrest in response to DNA damage?

- Cyclin D
- CDK1
- p53
- Cyclin B

Which of the following processes occur during cytokinesis?

- Division of the cytoplasm
- Chromosome condensation
- Formation of two daughter cells
- Nuclear envelope breakdown

Analyze the importance of the M checkpoint in mitosis. What could be the consequences of a malfunction at this checkpoint?

During which phase do sister chromatids separate and move toward opposite poles?

- Prophase
- Metaphase
- Anaphase
- Telophase

What are the key events of prophase in mitosis?

- Chromosomes condense and become visible
- Chromosomes align at the equatorial plane
- Nuclear envelope breaks down
- Spindle fibers begin to form

Evaluate the role of checkpoints in the cell cycle. How do they contribute to the prevention of cancer?

Which phase is characterized by the alignment of chromosomes at the cell's equatorial plane?

- Prophase
- Metaphase
- Anaphase
- Telophase

Which of the following are true about interphase?

- It includes G1, S, and G2 phases.
- It is the phase where the cell divides.
- DNA replication occurs during this phase.
- The cell grows and carries out normal functions.

Describe the process of mitosis and its significance in the cell cycle. How does it ensure genetic consistency in daughter cells?

What is the primary role of the G2 checkpoint?

- To ensure cell size and nutrients are adequate
- To confirm DNA replication is complete and undamaged
- To verify chromosome alignment
- To initiate cytokinesis

Which of the following can result from uncontrolled cell cycle progression?

- Cancer
- Increased cell death
- Formation of tumors
- Enhanced DNA repair mechanisms

Critically analyze how the malfunction of cyclins and CDKs can lead to diseases such as cancer. What therapeutic strategies could target these proteins?

Which phase of the cell cycle is primarily responsible for cell growth and normal function?

- G1 Phase
- S Phase
- G2 Phase
- M Phase

Which processes are checked at the G2 checkpoint?

- DNA replication completion
- DNA damage repair
- Chromosome alignment
- Cell size adequacy

Discuss the implications of a malfunction in the G1 checkpoint. How might this affect the cell cycle and potentially lead to cancer?

What occurs during telophase of mitosis?

- Chromosomes condense
- Chromatids arrive at poles and nuclear envelope re-forms
- Chromosomes align at the equatorial plane
- Sister chromatids separate

Which of the following are involved in the regulation of the cell cycle?

- Cyclins
- CDKs
- Spindle fibers
- DNA polymerase

Explain how the cell cycle is linked to cancer treatment strategies. What are some current approaches that target cell cycle regulation in cancer therapy?

What is the main purpose of cytokinesis in the cell cycle?

- To replicate DNA
- To divide the cytoplasm and form two daughter cells
- To condense chromosomes
- To separate sister chromatids

What are the roles of tumor suppressor genes in the cell cycle?

- Promote cell division
- Repair DNA damage
- Induce apoptosis
- Halt cell cycle progression if errors are detected

Evaluate the significance of the S phase in the cell cycle. How does accurate DNA replication during this phase impact overall cellular function and health?