

# Walking Talking Mark

## GCSE Biology (Legacy Specification)

# Cell division Question

This is a narrated Walking Talking Mark slideshow.  
It will run automatically when you press start slideshow  
from the beginning.

**NB: Some of the QWC style questions have more marks than 6 available  
this is to allow for students to see all of the possible marking points.**

This resource is strictly for the use of member schools for as long as they remain members of The PiXL Club. It may not be copied, sold nor transferred to a third party or used by the school after membership ceases. Until such time it may be freely used within the member school.

All opinions and contributions are those of the authors. The contents of this resource are not connected with nor endorsed by any other company, organisation or institution.

**Commissioned by The PiXL Club Ltd. February 2016**

a. Explain how a fertilised egg cell (zygote) eventually develops into a human containing billions of cells. (3 marks)

b. Describe what a daughter cell is and explain why mitosis results in two daughter cells. (2 marks)



a. Explain how a fertilised egg cell (zygote) eventually develops into a human containing billions of cells. (3 marks)

*The cell divided several times by mitosis, these cells then started to differentiate (specialise) and then each cell continued to divide by mitosis until there were billions of cells.*

b. Describe what a daughter cell is and explain why mitosis results in two daughter cells. (2 marks)

*Two daughter cells are formed each time a cell divides in mitosis these cells are clones of the parent cell.*



c. State the purpose of mitosis in living things and summarise what is happening the process of mitosis; draw a simple diagram to help.

(6 marks)



c. State the purpose of mitosis in living things and summarise what is happening the process of mitosis; draw a simple diagram to help. (6 marks)

*Mitosis is used for growth or repair, copies of the genetic material (accept named genetic material) is made, the cell divides once, two daughter cells are formed, they are genetically identical the parent cell.*

