

BRIGHT RED REVISION CARDS

These revision cards are packed full of great Higher Biology questions, diagrams, illustrations, answers and tips to help you to actively test your knowledge and ramp up your revision.

Each card covers a course topic which offers a mixture of multiple-choice and exam-style questions. Answers and explanations with key pointers are on the reverse.

- All key course topics covered in order
- Multiple-choice questions to get things going
- Exam-style questions to follow up

- Answers with short explanations
- **REMEMBER!** tips to shine a light on any harder concepts or questions

HOW TO USE

You can test yourself alone or with friends and should do so at spaced intervals when you feel confident about the topics you have studied. You can use the cards in any order to vary your approach and can shuffle the pack to mix things up a little bit!

First published in 2024 by Bright Red Publishing Ltd, Mitchelton Drive Business Centre, Kirkcaldy, KY1 3NB

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ISBN 978-1-84948-3

With thanks to: Box design and card design by PDD

Acknowledgements

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QUESTIONS

- Which of the following cell types both contain plasmids?
A Bacterial and animal cells
B Plant and animal cells
C Fungal and plant cells
D Bacterial and fungal cells
- Which carbon in deoxyribose attaches to the phosphate group in a DNA nucleotide?
A Fifth
B Fourth
C Third
D Second
- Which carbon in deoxyribose attaches to deoxyribose in a DNA nucleotide?
A Fifth
B Fourth
C Third
D Second
- Describe how the chromosome arrangement differs between prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
- A DNA molecule contained 10000 nucleotide base pairs. 22% were adenine. Calculate how many guanine molecules were present.



ANSWERS

1 D

REMEMBER! Yeast is a special example of a eukaryote because it also contains plasmids.

2 A

3 C

4 Prokaryotes have circular chromosomes and eukaryotes have linear chromosomes which are found in a membrane-bound nucleus.

5 2,800. Thymine pairs with adenine so there must be 22% thymine. This leaves 56% split between guanine and cytosine. 28% of 10,000 are therefore guanine, making a total of 2,800.