

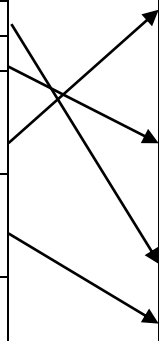
I. Read the passage then answer the following questions (8/8)

1. The result of the cell cycle is the cell growth and the cell division that produces two new daughter cells. 1.25
2. in the G1 phase , the cell is quite active at the biochemical level. The cell is accumulating the building blocks of chromosomal DNA and the associated proteins as well as accumulating sufficient energy reserves to complete the task of replicating each chromosome in the nucleus. 2
3. In the second Gap the cell replenishes its energy stores and synthesizes proteins necessary for chromosome manipulation. Some cell organelles are duplicated, and the cytoskeleton is dismantled to provide resources for the mitotic phase. 1.5
4. The M phase is the mitotic phase (also known as M phase) is a multistep process during which the duplicated chromosomes are aligned, separated, and move into two new, identical daughter cells. 3.25

II. True (T) or false (F) (3/3)

1. In the S phase duplicated chromosomes are aligned, separated, and move into two new, identical daughter cells. **F**
2. Cytokinesis is the physical separation of the cytoplasmic. **T**
3. The cell cycle is a disordered series of events involving cell growth and cell division that produces two new daughter cells. **F**

III. Match each phase to it characteristics (4/4)

G2 phase		The cell grows and DNA is replicated.
G1 phase		The physical separation of the cytoplasmic components into the two daughter cells.
S phase		The cell is accumulating the building blocks of chromosomal DNA and the associated proteins as well as accumulating sufficient energy reserves to complete the task of replicating each chromosome in the nucleus.
M phase		The cell replenishes its energy stores and synthesizes proteins necessary for chromosome manipulation. Some cell organelles are duplicated, and the cytoskeleton is dismantled to provide resources for the mitotic phase.
Karyokinesis		A multistep process during which the duplicated chromosomes are aligned, separated, and move into two new, identical daughter cells.

IV. Translate the following paragraph to French (3/3)

The cell cycle has two major phases: interphase and the mitotic phase. During interphase, the cell grows and DNA is replicated. During the mitotic phase, the replicated DNA and cytoplasmic contents are separated, and the cell divides.

Le cycle cellulaire comporte deux phases majeures : l'interphase et la mitose. Pendant l'interphase, la cellule se agrandie se gonfle et l'ADN est répliqué. Au cours de division cellulaire, l'ADN répliqué et le contenu cytoplasmique sont séparés et la cellule se divise.

V. Reorder the scrambled letters to get the correct world (2/2)

SPERCSO	PROCESS	0.5
SIVIINOD	DIVISION	0.5
EYKSTCNOISI	CYTOKINESIS	1

I. Read the passage then answer the following questions (8/8)

1. Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. 3
2. The difference between a normal and a cancer cell; cancer cell is a cell that grows out of control. Unlike normal cells, cancer cells ignore signals to stop dividing, to specialize, or to die and be shed. Growing in an uncontrollable manner and unable to recognize its own natural boundary, the cancer cells may spread to areas of the body where they do not belong. 2
3. An abnormal mass is formed when cells fail normal controls of cell division and multiply excessively. 1.5
4. Benign tumors remain in the part of the body in which they start. Although benign tumors may grow quite large and press on neighboring structures, they do not spread to other parts of the body. Frequently, they are completely enclosed in a protective capsule of tissue and they typically do not pose danger to human life. 1.5

II. True (T) or false (F) (3/3)

1. Cancer can arise in many sites and behave differently depending on its organ of origin. **T**
2. Benign tumors destroy the part of the body in which they originate and then spread to other parts where they start new growth and cause more destruction. **F**
3. Cancer cells ignore signals to stop dividing, to specialize, or to die. **T**

III. Match each cell to her characteristics (4/4)

Cancer cell		A cell that grows out of control, ignore signals to stop dividing, to specialize, or to die and be shed.
Cancer	→	It destroy the part of the body in which they originate and then spread to other parts where they start new growth and cause more destruction.
Normal cell	→	They remain in the part of the body in which they start. Although benign tumors may grow quite large and press on neighboring structures, they do not spread to other parts of the body.
benign growths	→	This disease is characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells.

IV. Translate the following paragraph to French (3/3)

The cancer cells may spread to areas of the body where they do not belong. Cancer cells have defects in normal cellular functions that allow them to divide, invade the surrounding tissue, and spread by way of vascular and/or lymphatic systems.

Les cellules cancéreuses peuvent se propager dans des zones du corps auxquelles elles n'appartiennent pas. Les cellules cancéreuses ont des anomalies dans les fonctions cellulaires normales qui leur permettent de se diviser, d'envahir les tissus environnants et de se propager par les systèmes vasculaire et/ou lymphatique.

V. Reorder the scrambled letters to get the correct word (2/2)

MOTSUR	TUMORS	0.5
IEIDVD	DIVIDE	0.5
CHYLTMAPI	LYMPHATIC	1