ENGLAND GCSE BIOLOGY EDEXCEL FOUNDATION · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **A cell of real length 0.02 mm is viewed at a magnification of 200 times. How long is the image of the cell?**

- A 2 mm
- B 8 mm
- C 4 mm
- D 9 mm

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Glass marbles are used to model atoms. What is a limitation of the model?**

- A marbles are the wrong colour for atoms
- B marbles are much bigger than atoms
- C marbles are too small to see properly
- D marbles cannot be counted accurately at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **A honeybee visits a flower to collect nectar. What does it carry between flowers?**

- A pollen
- B seeds
- C leaves
- D water

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A forest is cut down. What happens to the carbon stored in the trees?**

- A it is stored forever
- B it is released
- C it disappears
- D it turns to oxygen

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Eggs can carry Salmonella bacteria. How can food poisoning from eggs be avoided?**

- A eat the eggs raw
- B cook the eggs thoroughly
- C wash the eggs in cold water
- D keep the eggs in the fridge for a week

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A sandwich contains bread and cheese. Where does digestion begin?**

- A in the mouth
- B in the stomach
- C in the large intestine
- D in the small intestine

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A school lunch tray holds a meal with milk. Which nutrient is milk rich in?**

- A calcium
- B fibre
- C vitamin C
- D iron

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Eggs contain protein. Which part of the egg is mostly protein?**

- A the white
- B the yolk
- C the shell
- D the air sac

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9

A honeybee collects nectar. What is nectar?

A a mineral solution

B a sugary liquid

C a fatty substance

D a protein-rich food

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10

Red apples are cut and left in air. Why do they turn brown?

A they dry out in the air

B they ferment into alcohol

C enzymes react with oxygen

D they freeze in the cold

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **What is a cataract?**

- **A** a pupil that cannot close in bright light
- **B** a cloudy lens
- **C** a damaged optic nerve that cannot carry signals
- **D** a hole in the retina at the back of the eye

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **One parent is homozygous dominant and the other is heterozygous. What is the probability their child is homozygous recessive?**

- **A** 0%
- **B** 50%
- **C** 75%
- **D** 25%

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **What do fossils show about life on Earth?**

A fossils show species never change

B fossils show species changing

C fossils show the first life on Earth

D fossils prove every species alive today

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Cases of a disease double every week. There are 50 cases now. How many cases will there be in 2 weeks?**

A 200

B 400

C 150

D 100

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **What happens to light intensity when the distance from a lamp doubles?**

- A it falls to a quarter
- B it doubles
- C it halves
- D it stays exactly the same

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Body temperature is 37 degrees Celsius. It rises by 3 degrees. What is the temperature now?**

- A 42 degrees Celsius
- B 39 degrees Celsius
- C 40 degrees Celsius
- D 41 degrees Celsius

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **What does plasma carry?**

A carbon dioxide only

B dissolved substances

C white blood cells only

D oxygen joined to haemoglobin

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **What do decomposers return to the soil?**

A water

B oxygen

C nutrients

D carbon dioxide

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Which structure is found in a bacterial cell but not in an animal cell?**

A a nucleus

B a ribosome

C a plasmid

D a mitochondrion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **What is therapeutic cloning?**

A treating disease with an embryo

B copying DNA in a laboratory

C growing plants from cuttings

D making a copy of an adult animal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **In a DNA sample, 25 percent of the bases are adenine. What percent are thymine?**

A 15%

B 75%

C 35%

D 25%

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **How can the spread of resistant bacteria be reduced?**

A stop washing hands

B share antibiotics

C use antibiotics for every illness

D only use antibiotics when needed

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **A person is exposed to a disease on day 1. The incubation period is 7 days. On which day do symptoms start?**

- A 8
- B 9
- C 10
- D 7

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **What do stomata do?**

- A let gases in and out
- B absorb water from the soil
- C catch light for photosynthesis
- D carry food around the plant

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **How does shivering help when the body is cold?**

A muscles release heat

B blood flow increases

C the skin loses heat

D muscles use less energy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **What do white blood cells do?**

A carry oxygen around the body

B defend against pathogens

C carry glucose to the muscles

D help the blood to clot

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **How does combustion affect carbon dioxide in the air?**

A it stores carbon dioxide in rock

B it removes carbon dioxide

C it turns carbon dioxide into oxygen

D it releases carbon dioxide

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **What happens to excess amino acids in the body?**

A they are turned into glucose

B they are breathed out

C they are stored as glycogen

D they become urea

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **Which part of the eye changes shape to focus on near and distant objects?**

A the optic nerve, which carries signals to the brain

B the iris, which changes the size of the pupil

C the lens

D the retina, which detects the light

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **What does a gene control?**

A the size of the cell

B the rate of cell division

C the order of amino acids

D the number of chromosomes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **What is a gene bank?**

A a hospital for genetic disorders

B a store of seeds or genes

C a laboratory for cloning

D a bank that stores money

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **What is antibiotic resistance?**

A bacteria evolve to survive antibiotics

B bacteria are killed too slowly

C antibiotics stop working in cold weather

D people become allergic to antibiotics

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **A pondweed plant releases 12 bubbles of oxygen in 4 minutes. How many bubbles does it release per minute?**

A 3

B 4

C 6

D 2

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **Why does shivering warm the body?**

A blood flows faster to the skin surface

B muscles relax and store heat

C the hairs stand up on the skin

D muscles contract and release heat

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35

Why do alveoli have thin walls?

A so the lungs can hold more air

B so the ribs can protect them

C so gases diffuse quickly

D so mucus can trap dust

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36

Where is carbon stored long term?

A in the air as oxygen

B in living organisms only

C in rain water

D in fossil fuels

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **Red apples contain vitamin C. What is vitamin C needed for?**

A making red blood cells

B good eyesight at night

C healthy skin and gums

D strong bones and teeth

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **A thermometer measures temperature in degrees Celsius. What is the freezing point of water on this scale?**

A 100

B 0

C 10

D 32

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **A brown dog is vaccinated. What does the vaccine contain?**

A white blood cells

B a live dangerous pathogen that causes disease

C an antibiotic

D a dead or weakened pathogen

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **A forest absorbs carbon dioxide. Which process does this?**

A decomposition in the soil

B respiration in the trees

C combustion of the wood

D photosynthesis

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **A brown dog has fleas. What are fleas?**

A producers

B prey

C predators

D parasites

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **A school lunch tray holds a meal with bread, cheese and an apple. Which food group is the bread from?**

A fats, for insulation

B carbohydrates

C vitamins, for health

D proteins, for growth

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **What is the job of the kidneys?**

A to make red blood cells

B to store urine

C to pump the blood

D to filter the blood

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **What is the job of an artery?**

A to carry blood towards the heart

B to exchange substances with tissues

C to filter the blood

D to carry blood from the heart

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **What is biomass?**

A the number of organisms

B the mass of living material

C the mass of dead material

D the energy in a food chain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **A plant cell in pure water becomes turgid. What does turgid mean?**

A dead and dry

B swollen and firm

C empty and flat

D shrunken and soft

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **Why are stem cells useful in medicine?**

A they divide only once and then stop

B they carry no DNA at all

C they are already specialised

D they can become many cell types

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **A forest provides a habitat. What does habitat mean?**

A how an organism breeds

B when an organism sleeps

C what an organism eats

D where an organism lives

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Why was Lamarck theory not accepted?**

A giraffes do not have long necks

B Darwin proved him wrong in a trial

C changes in life are not inherited

D there was no evidence for evolution at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **What is drug development?**

A making new diseases in labs

B banning medicines from use

C testing new medicines

D selling medicines in shops

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	C	**18.**	C	**35.**	C
2.	B	**19.**	C	**36.**	D
3.	A	**20.**	A	**37.**	C
4.	B	**21.**	D	**38.**	B
5.	B	**22.**	D	**39.**	D
6.	A	**23.**	A	**40.**	D
7.	A	**24.**	A	**41.**	D
8.	A	**25.**	A	**42.**	B
9.	B	**26.**	B	**43.**	D
10.	C	**27.**	D	**44.**	D
11.	B	**28.**	D	**45.**	B
12.	A	**29.**	C	**46.**	B
13.	B	**30.**	C	**47.**	D
14.	A	**31.**	B	**48.**	D
15.	A	**32.**	A	**49.**	C
16.	C	**33.**	A	**50.**	C
17.	B	**34.**	D		

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.