ENGLAND GCSE BIOLOGY OCR TWENTY FIRST CENTURY HIGHER · UNIT 2 · 25 QUESTIONS

Keeping Healthy — 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 so it can be fixed.

1 **A peach contains a stone. What is inside the stone?**

- A a seed
- B a root
- C a leaf
- D a flower

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A school lunch tray holds a meal. Why do we need food?**

- A to stay awake at night
- B for energy and growth
- C to feel full after eating
- D for fun only, not for health

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **A yellow school bus stops at a station. What happens to its speed?**

A it becomes negative

B it increases

C it becomes zero

D it stays the same

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A thermometer shows a patient's temperature is 39 degrees Celsius. Is this above or below normal body temperature?**

A below normal

B exactly normal

C above normal

D impossible to tell

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

- A an antibiotic
- B a live dangerous pathogen that causes disease
- C a dead or weakened pathogen
- D white blood cells

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

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

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Which of these diseases is caused by a protist?**

- A measles
- B gonorrhoea
- C malaria
- D athlete's foot

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **How does antibiotic resistance spread in bacteria?**

- A resistant bacteria survive and reproduce
- B bacteria learn to avoid antibiotics
- C viruses carry resistance to bacteria
- D antibiotics change the bacteria genes directly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Cases of a disease double every week. There are 10 cases now. How many cases will there be in 2 weeks?**

A 20

B 30

C 80

D 40

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **How does a vaccine protect a person?**

A it makes the skin thicker

B it kills all pathogens at once, straight away

C memory cells respond quickly later

D it stops pathogens entering

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A vaccine is given to 17 out of every 20 people in a school of 2000 pupils. How many pupils receive the vaccine?**

A 1700

B 1717

C 170

D 300

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Which of these increases the risk of cancer?**

A eating fruit

B smoking

C exercising

D drinking water

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **What is a placebo?**

A a fake treatment

B an antibiotic with no bacteria

C a vaccine with no pathogen

D a real drug with no effect

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **What is an antitoxin?**

A a white blood cell

B a poison made by bacteria in the body

C a chemical that neutralises a toxin

D a vaccine ingredient

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **In a town of 1000 people, 80 percent are vaccinated. How many people is that?**

- A 1600
- B 850
- C 750
- D 800

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **What is a malignant tumour?**

- A a tumour that shrinks on its own
- B a tumour that stays in one place
- C a tumour that spreads nearby
- D a harmless lump of cells

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **What is antibiotic resistance?**

A bacteria are killed too slowly

B antibiotics stop working in cold weather

C bacteria evolve to survive antibiotics

D people become allergic to antibiotics

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **What can cause disease in plants?**

A only cold weather

B only a lack of water

C only insects eating the leaves

D fungi, bacteria and viruses

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **How can monoclonal antibodies treat cancer?**

A they kill all the cells in the body

B they replace chemotherapy completely

C they carry a drug to cancer cells

D they stop tumours from forming

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **What is herd immunity?**

A protection when most are immune

B immunity passed from mother to baby

C immunity after catching a disease

D immunity from a single vaccine dose

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Cases of a disease double every week. There are 20 cases now. How many cases will there be in 2 weeks?**

A 40

B 80

C 160

D 60

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A vaccine is given to 17 out of every 20 people in a school of 1000 pupils. How many pupils receive the vaccine?**

A 867

B 150

C 850

D 85

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Why are new antibiotics needed?**

- A bacteria become resistant
- B people stop using them altogether
- C viruses become resistant too
- D bacteria die out completely

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Which is a physical barrier against pathogens?**

- A stomach acid
- B antibodies
- C white blood cells
- D the skin

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **In a town of 1000 people, 95 percent are vaccinated. How many people is that?**

A 950

B 900

C 1000

D 1900

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	C	**19.**	C
2.	B	**11.**	A	**20.**	A
3.	C	**12.**	B	**21.**	B
4.	C	**13.**	A	**22.**	C
5.	C	**14.**	C	**23.**	A
6.	A	**15.**	D	**24.**	D
7.	C	**16.**	C	**25.**	A
8.	A	**17.**	C		
9.	D	**18.**	D		

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.