ENGLAND GCSE BIOLOGY OCR TWENTY FIRST CENTURY HIGHER · 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 **Rabbits with white fur survive better in snow. What is this an example of?**

- A extinction
- B mutation
- C natural selection
- D artificial selection

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **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

3 **A sunflower is left in bright light. Its leaves photosynthesise faster than in dim light. What else would increase the rate?**

- A more carbon dioxide in the air
- B less water in the soil
- C a lower temperature
- D less chlorophyll in the leaves of the plant

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **What does anaerobic respiration in muscles produce?**

- A glucose and energy
- B lactic acid
- C oxygen and water
- D ethanol and carbon dioxide

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **A thermometer shows a runner's skin temperature falls after she starts sweating. Why?**

- A sweat warms the skin
- B evaporating sweat takes heat away
- C sweat blocks heat loss
- D sweat makes the blood thicker and slower

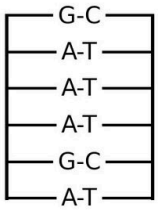
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

- A when an organism sleeps
- B where an organism lives
- C what an organism eats
- D how an organism breeds

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The diagram shows a short section of DNA. How many base pairs are there in total?**



- **A** 5
- **B** 7
- **C** 6
- **D** 8

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **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

9 **What is a biotic factor?**

A a physical factor, like light

B a non-living factor, like temperature

C a living factor, like a predator

D a chemical factor, like pH

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **An enzyme reaction is fastest at 30 degrees Celsius. At 50 degrees Celsius the rate is much lower. Why?**

A the enzyme is digested

B the substrate runs out

C the enzyme is denatured

D the enzyme works faster

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A muscles use less energy

B muscles release heat

C the skin loses heat

D blood flow increases

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **What is extinction?**

A animals sleep a lot

B animals hide well

C animals move away

D a species dies out

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **How are GM crops made?**

A by watering them more

B by growing them in greenhouses

C by spraying them with chemicals

D by changing their genes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **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

15 **A field has 5000 kg of grass. If 10 percent of the energy passes to the rabbits, how much grass biomass supports the rabbits?**

- A 500 kg
- B 5000 kg
- C 1000 kg
- D 250 kg

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Why are embryonic stem cells useful in medicine?**

- A they carry no DNA at all
- B they can become any cell type
- C they are already specialised
- D they divide only once and then stop

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Which plant hormone ripens fruit?**

A auxin

B gibberellin

C ethene

D adrenaline

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **What is natural selection?**

A the environment changes the genes directly

B the best adapted survive and breed

C animals choose their own traits

D the strongest animals kill the weakest

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **What is meiosis?**

A cell division that makes gametes

B cell division that makes body cells

C the copying of DNA

D the fusion of two gametes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **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

21 **What is glucose made into for storage in a plant?**

A starch

B chlorophyll

C cellulose

D protein

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Which pH is best for most enzymes in the small intestine?**

A very acidic

B slightly alkaline

C strongly alkaline

D strongly acidic

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Blood glucose falls from 9 mmol per litre to 5 mmol per litre. What is the fall?**

- A 6 mmol/L
- B 4 mmol/L
- C 5 mmol/L
- D 3 mmol/L

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **What is the correct order of classification, from largest to smallest?**

- A kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species
- B kingdom, class, phylum, order, genus, family, species
- C phylum, kingdom, class, family, order, genus, species
- D species, genus, family, order, class, phylum, kingdom

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Two pea plants with genotype Bb are crossed. What fraction of the offspring will show the recessive trait?**

- A 3/4
- B 1/2
- C 1
- D 1/4

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **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

27 **What is evaporation in the water cycle?**

A water freezing on mountains

B rain falling on the sea

C water running off the land into rivers

D water evaporating from seas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **Which cell has a cell wall made of cellulose?**

A a bacterial cell

B a sperm cell

C an animal cell

D a plant cell

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **What does ADH do?**

A it increases the heart rate

B it lowers blood glucose

C it controls the amount of salt in food

D it controls water reabsorption

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **Who reached the same ideas as Darwin, working separately?**

A Woese

B Wallace

C Lamarck

D Mendel

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **What causes Huntington disease?**

A a missing chromosome

B a viral infection of the brain

C a dominant allele acting late

D a recessive allele that acts at birth

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **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

33 **What is the water cycle driven by?**

A energy from the soil

B energy from the Sun

C gravity only

D wind only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A for energy and growth

B for fun only, not for health

C to stay awake at night

D to feel full after eating

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **How is type 1 diabetes treated?**

A with insulin injections

B with glucagon injections

C with a low fat diet only

D with exercise alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **What is a binomial name?**

A the kingdom and phylum of the organism

B the family and order of the organism

C the common name of the organism

D genus plus species

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **What does dominant mean in genetics?**

- A the allele shows even with one copy
- B the allele is on the X chromosome
- C the allele shows only with two copies
- D the allele never shows

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **Which is a physical defence of a plant?**

- A antibodies in the sap
- B an antimicrobial chemical
- C a waxy cuticle
- D white blood cells

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **Why does the rate of photosynthesis level off as light intensity rises?**

- A the plant runs out of water
- B another factor limits it
- C the chloroplasts stop working
- D the leaves close their stomata

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **One glucose molecule releases 30 molecules of ATP in respiration. How many ATP molecules are released from 10 glucose molecules?**

- A 270
- B 300
- C 330
- D 600

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **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 proteins, for growth

C vitamins, for health

D carbohydrates

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **What is evolution?**

A animals moving to new places

B animals getting bigger

C animals learning new tricks

D change over time

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **What is a genotype?**

A the appearance of an organism

B the sex of an organism

C the number of chromosomes

D the alleles an organism has

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **What do white blood cells do to pathogens?**

A feed them

B engulf and digest them

C carry them in the blood

D make them reproduce

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **A sunflower turns its head to follow the Sun. What is this a response to?**

- A touch
- B gravity
- C light
- D water

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **A single bacterium divides every 20 minutes. How many bacteria are there after 5 divisions?**

- A 34
- B 16
- C 64
- D 32

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47

What does insulin do?

A lowers blood glucose

B keeps blood glucose steady

C stops glucose entering cells

D raises blood glucose

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48

How can we protect biodiversity?

A hunt more animals

B cut down forests

C protect habitats

D build more roads

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **What is a mutation?**

A a change in the number of chromosomes

B a change in the size of a cell

C a change in the number of cells

D a change in the DNA base order

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **Why do antibiotics not work against viruses?**

A antibiotics only work on fungi

B viruses have no DNA

C viruses are too small to see

D viruses live inside cells

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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