ENGLAND GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE EDEXCEL HIGHER · UNIT 4 · 10 QUESTIONS

Natural Selection and Genetic Modification — 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 forest absorbs carbon dioxide. Which process does this?**

- A respiration in the trees
- B photosynthesis
- C decomposition in the soil
- D combustion of the wood

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2 **A honeybee collects nectar. What is nectar?**

- A a fatty substance
- B a protein-rich food
- C a sugary liquid
- D a mineral solution

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3 **Rabbits breed quickly. What does this mean for the population?**

- A it always falls
- B it never changes
- C it always stays small
- D it can grow fast

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4 **Horses are bred for speed. What is this called?**

- A natural selection in the wild
- B mutation of the genes
- C evolution over millions of years
- D selective breeding

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5 **What is a clone?**

- A a new species
- B a twin
- C an organism genetically identical to another
- D an organism that looks similar to another organism

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6 **What is cloning?**

A breeding two different species together

B making a new species in the laboratory

C making a genetically identical copy

D growing a plant from a seed

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7 **What is a binomial name?**

A the kingdom and phylum of the organism

B the common name of the organism

C genus plus species

D the family and order of the organism

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8 **Seabirds eat fish. What trophic level are the seabirds?**

A secondary consumers

B decomposers, breaking down dead matter

C producers, making their own food

D primary consumers, eating producers

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9 **How does antibiotic resistance show evolution?**

A viruses pass resistance to bacteria

B bacteria learn to resist antibiotics

C resistant bacteria survive and breed

D antibiotics make bacteria stronger directly

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10 **Where did the nucleus for Dolly come from?**

A from a sperm cell

B from an adult cell

C from an egg cell

D from an embryo cell

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. B

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