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| **Topic heading** | **Syllabus Ref** | **Idea cluster** | **Question 1** | **Question 2** | **Question 3** | **Question 4** |
| Food & Digestion | B5a | Food | Animals source their food from;1. plants only
2. other animals only
3. plants and other animals
4. photosynthesising
 | Which of the following is not one of the main food groups;1. Carbohydrates & Fats
2. Sugars
3. Protein
4. Vitamins & minerals
 | Protein is important for;1. slow release energy
2. insulation
3. muscle growth
4. quick release energy
 | Which food group enables important chemical reactions to occur in cells;1. Carbohydrates
2. Fats
3. Protein
4. Vitamins & minerals
 |
| Answers | C | B | C | D |
| Food & Digestion | B5b | Digestion | What happens to food once it is broken into smaller and smaller bits;1. it is absorbed into the bloodstream
2. stored in the stomach
3. it is sent to the lungs
4. it is passed as faeces
 | What is the role of the teeth in the digestion process;1. absorb nutrients
2. mechanically break food into smaller bits
3. store food for later
4. to churn food with acid
5. remove waste
 | The small intestine is crucial for;1. removing waste
2. absorbing excess water
3. absorbing nutrients
4. churning food
 | The large intestine is crucial for;1. removing waste
2. absorbing excess water
3. absorbing nutrients
4. churning food
 |
| Answers | A | B | C | B |
| Breathing & Respiration | B6a | Respiration & releasing energy | Respiration occurs in which organelle;1. mitochondria
2. nucleus
3. chloroplast
4. ribosome
 | Respiration is which type of reaction;1. endothermic
2. exothermic
3. irreversible
4. intrinsic
 | Respiration provides all living things with;1. Oxygen
2. Carbon Dioxide
3. Energy
4. Food
 | The two types of respiration are;1. daytime & nocturnal
2. chemical & non-chemical
3. aerobic & anaerobic
4. dynamic and static
 |
| Answers | A | B | C | C |
| Breathing & Respiration | B6b | Aerobic & Anaerobic respiration | Aerobic respiration occurs;1. in the absence of Oxygen
2. by using Oxygen from the atmosphere and locked in glucose
3. only during exercise
4. by inhaling Oxygen
 | glucose + oxygen 🡪 carbon dioxide + water shows;1. anaerobic respiration
2. aerobic respiration
3. photosynthesis
4. metabolism
 | Anaerobic respiration creates;1. oxygen debt
2. lactic acid
3. muscle pain
4. all of the above
 | glucose 🡪 ethanol + carbon dioxide shows;1. aerobic respiration
2. anaerobic respiration in animals
3. photosynthesis
4. anaerobic respiration in plants
 |
| Answers | B | B | D | D |
| Breathing & Respiration | B6c | Gas exchange (Diffusion) | Diffusion is important for;1. the exchanging of gases
2. separating gases
3. breathing
4. digestion
 | Stomata are important for;1. removing glucose
2. absorbing sunlight
3. allowing Oxygen to enter and Carbon Dioxide to leave a plant
4. digestion
 | Plants make glucose through the process of;1. respiration
2. photosynthesis
3. transpiration
4. digestion
 | The purpose of breathing is1. to provide cells with oxygen
2. to remove carbon dioxide from the blood
3. to allow for respiration to occur
4. all of the above
 |
| Answers | A | C | B | D |
| Breathing & Respiration | B6d | Mechanical breathing | The trachea, bronchi, bronchioles and alveoli are all part of which organ system;1. digestive
2. respiratory
3. circulatory
4. nervous
 | Gas exchange occurs in the;1. trachea
2. bronchi
3. bronchioles
4. alveoli
 | The diaphragm pulls down and the rib cage rises during;1. exhalation
2. inhalation
3. respiration
4. digestion
 | During exhalation which of the following occur;1. diaphragm relaxes
2. rib cage drops
3. pressure in lungs increases
4. all of the above
 |
| Answers | B | D | B | D |