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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 is   1. 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 |