Practice Question Set For GCSE
Subject : Biology
Paper-1 Topic: B3 Infection And Response

Merit Minds
www.merit-minds.com
Exam Preparation and Free Resources

Name of the Student:_____
Max. Marks : 21 Marks **Time : 21 Minutes**

Q1.

This question is about disease.

Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted disease.

(a) Which is a symptom of gonorrhoea?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Damaged immune system ☐

Pain when urinating ☐

Reduced body temperature ☐

(1)

The table below shows the number of reported cases of gonorrhoea for 5 cities.

City	Number of reported cases of gonorrhoea per 100 000 of the population
A	124
B	118
C	40
D	130
E	40

(b) The number of cases of gonorrhoea in each city might **not** be accurate.

Suggest **one** reason why.

_____

_____

(1)

Downloaded from www.merit-minds.com

(c) Which is the best way to present the data from the table above?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Bar chart ☐

Line graph ☐

Scatter diagram ☐

(1)

(d) The data is given as per 100 000 of the population and **not** as the total number of people with gonorrhoea.

Suggest why.

_____

_____

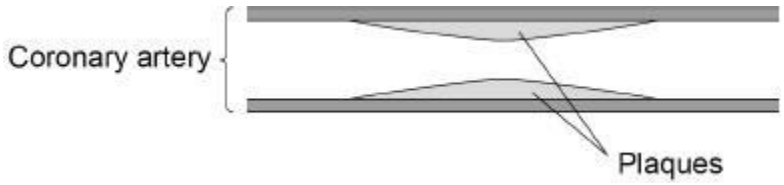
(1)

Deposits can form in coronary arteries.

The deposits are called plaques.

Plaques cause damage to the arteries.

The figure below shows plaques in a coronary artery.



(e) Which **two** factors **increase** the risk of plaques forming in the coronary artery?

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

High fat diet ☐

Low blood glucose ☐

Regular exercise ☐

Smoking ☐

Taking statins ☐

Downloaded from www.merit-minds.com

(2)

(f) Which treatment can be used for the plaques in the above figure?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A placebo ☐

A stent ☐

An antibiotic ☐

(1)

(g) A heart attack can happen when plaques block a coronary artery.

During a heart attack muscle cells in the heart die.

Explain how the blockage can lead to the death of muscle cells in the heart.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

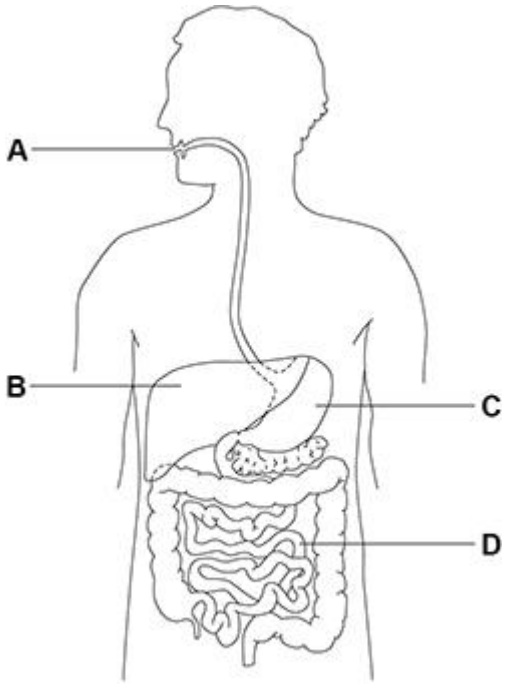
(Total 10 marks)

Downloaded from www.merit-minds.com

Q2.

Foods are digested before they are absorbed into the blood.

The diagram below shows organs in the human digestive system.



(a) Which organ is the stomach?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐

(1)

(b) What type of enzyme is produced in the stomach?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Carbohydrase ☐

Lipase ☐

Protease ☐

(1)

(c) Which term describes the pH in the stomach?

Give **one** reason why the stomach is this pH.

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Downloaded from www.merit-minds.com

Acidic ☐

Alkaline ☐

Neutral ☐

Reason _____

_____

(2)

(d) Which organ produces bile?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Large intestine ☐

Liver ☐

Mouth ☐

Pancreas ☐

(1)

(e) How does bile help in the digestion of foods?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

It increases the surface area of fats. ☐

It is an enzyme that digests protein. ☐

It makes the pH in the small intestine acidic. ☐

(1)

A student tested different foods for the presence of protein, starch and sugar.

(f) Draw **one** line from each food molecule to the reagent used to test for the food molecule.

Food molecule	**Reagent**
Protein	Benedict's solution

Downloaded from www.merit-minds.com

Starch	Biuret reagent
Sugar	Iodine solution

(2)

(g) Give **one** safety precaution a student should take when using Benedict's solution.

_____

_____

(1)

(h) The table below shows the results for one food sample.

Test	**Benedict's test**	**Biuret test**	**Iodine test**
Colour after test	Red	Blue	Black

Which of the tests show positive results?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

All three tests ☐

Benedict's and Biuret tests only ☐

Benedict's and iodine tests only ☐

Biuret and iodine tests only ☐

(1)

(i) Starch molecules are **not** absorbed into the blood from the digestive system.

Give **one** reason why.

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 11 marks)

Downloaded from www.merit-minds.com