

## Quick Quiz

Topic	Answers			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
7Aa	B	A	D	A
7Ab	C	A	C	C
7Ac	C	B	D	A
7Ad	B	A	B	D
7Ae	B	C	A	B

## End of Unit Test Mark Scheme Standard (S)

Question	Part	Step	Answer	Mark scheme
1		3rd 3rd	Any two from: carbohydrate, starch, sugar, protein, vitamins. (Accept: phonetic misspellings, such as carbihidrat, vitimin, proteen) (Do <b>not</b> accept: fibre, water, fats, minerals)	<b>2 marks</b> – 1 mark for each
2		3rd	grind it up/bite parts of it off/mix it with saliva	<b>1 mark</b>
3		4th	because she is using diet to mean everything that she eats	<b>1 mark</b>
4	a	4th 4th 4th	mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus (Do <b>not</b> accept misspellings) (Do <b>not</b> accept: salivary glands, tongue, liver, gall bladder, pancreas - food does not pass through these organs)	<b>3 marks</b> – 1 mark for copying correct spellings, 1 mark for correct order, 1 mark for correct list of all organs through which food passes
	b	5th	to turn it into smaller/soluble molecules that the body can use/absorb	<b>1 mark</b>
	c	5th 5th	Muscles above the food contract, squeezing the food along.	<b>2 marks</b> – 1 mark for muscles squeezing, 1 mark for using the word 'contract' correctly
5		2nd	A respiration	<b>1 mark</b>
6	a	4th	B 12%	<b>1 mark</b>
	b	4th	any milk product (e.g. milk, cheese, butter, cream)	<b>1 mark</b>
7	a	3rd	kilojoules (Accept: phonetic misspellings of joules, such as 'jools' but not of 'kilo')	<b>1 mark</b>
	b	3rd	C energy	<b>1 mark</b>
	c	4th	One of: meat, poultry, fish, seafood, beans, peas, eggs, soy products, nuts, seeds	<b>1 mark</b>
	d	4th	growth and repair (Accept: making new substances)	<b>1 mark</b>

Question	Part	Step	Answer	Mark scheme
	<b>e</b>	<b>4th</b>	It helps food to move easily through the gut. Or: It helps to keep the intestines clean and healthy.	<b>1 mark</b>
	<b>f</b>	<b>5th</b>	<b>D</b> water	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>5th</b> <b>5th</b>	Correct colours: fat (amber), saturated fat (red), sugar (red), salt (amber)	<b>2 marks</b> – 1 mark for at least 2 colours correct, 2 marks for all correct
	<b>b</b>	<b>4th</b>  <b>5th</b>	At Step 4: His food now contains more energy than he needs. Or: He does not do so much physical exercise now and so needs less energy. At Step 5: Older people need less energy.	<b>2 marks</b> – 1 mark for either point at Step 4, 1 mark for the Step 5 point
	<b>c</b>	<b>4th</b>	If the sugar is not needed by the body, it is turned into fat for storage.	<b>1 mark</b>
	<b>d</b>	<b>4th</b>	The word 'light' or the claim '30% reduced fat' might make him think that they are OK to eat and won't make him put on weight.	<b>1 mark</b>
	<b>e</b>	<b>5th</b>	People who are very overweight can suffer from health problems such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure. (Accept any one of the named health problems)	<b>1 mark</b>
	<b>f</b>	<b>5th</b>	$9000\text{kJ}/1800\text{kJ} = 5$ 1800kJ is contained in 100g of biscuits and so $100\text{g} \times 5 = 500\text{g}$ of biscuits would contain 9000kJ.	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>5th</b>	<b>C</b> starch	<b>1 mark</b>
	<b>b</b>	<b>6th</b>	<b>A</b> enzyme	<b>1 mark</b>
	<b>c</b>	<b>8th</b>	35°C	<b>1 mark</b>

### Final Step Calculation

Marks	Step	Marks	Step
1–3	Below 2nd	19–23	5th
4–7	2nd	24–26	6th
8–13	3rd	27–28	7th
14–18	4th	29–30	8th

### End of Unit Test Mark Scheme Higher (H)

Question	Part	Step	Answer	Mark scheme
<b>1</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>5th</b>	to turn it into smaller/soluble molecules that the body can use/absorb	<b>1 mark</b>
	<b>b</b>	<b>5th</b> <b>5th</b>	Muscles above the food contract, squeezing the food along.	<b>2 marks</b> – 1 mark for muscles squeezing, 1 mark for using the word 'contract' correctly

Question	Part	Step	Answer	Mark scheme
2	a	3rd	kilojoules (Accept: phonetic misspellings of joules, such as 'jools', but not of 'kilo')	1 mark
	b	3rd	C energy	1 mark
	c	4th	One of: meat, poultry, fish, seafood, beans, peas, eggs, soy products, nuts, seeds	1 mark
	d	4th	growth and repair (Accept: making new substances)	1 mark
	e	4th	It helps food to move easily through the gut. Or: It helps to keep the intestines clean and healthy.	1 mark
	f	5th	D water	1 mark
3	a	4th  5th	At Step 4: His food now contains more energy than he needs. Or: He does not do so much physical exercise now and so needs less energy. At Step 5: Older people need less energy.	2 marks – 1 mark for either point at Step 4, 1 mark for the Step 5 point
	b	4th	If the sugar is not needed by the body, it is turned into fat for storage.	1 mark
	c	5th	People who are very overweight can suffer from health problems such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure. (Accept: any one of the named health problems)	1 mark
4	a	5th	C starch	1 mark
	b	6th	A enzyme	1 mark
	c	8th	35°C	1 mark
5	a	6th	One of: making useful substances/vitamins for the body, digesting foods that the body cannot digest	1 mark
	b	7th 7th 7th	All particles are constantly moving and so some will move by chance into the bacterium. The food can only pass through the gaps in the outer covering of the bacterium when it is small enough (i.e. after digestion). There is an overall flow of food particles from where there are many of them to where there are fewer of them (i.e. inside the bacterium). This is called diffusion. <i>In feedback to students, comment upon their grammar and structuring of their answers.</i>	3 marks – 1 mark for each of the points, up to a total of 3
	c	7th 7th	It would increase the speed of this process, because there is now a greater surface area.	2 marks – 1 mark for each point
	d	7th 7th	The small intestine of a healthy person absorbs more glycine/absorbs glycine more quickly because there is more surface area. OR The man cannot absorb glycine and other products of digestion very well because there is less surface area. AND So is not getting enough protein/nutrients to maintain a healthy weight.	2 marks – 1 mark for each point
6		7th	Vitamin C is needed for cells/tissues to stick together properly. If they don't stick together then blood can flow out between them.	1 mark

## Final Step Calculation

Marks	Step	Marks	Step
1–3	Below 3rd	14–18	6th
4–6	3rd	19–21	7th
7–9	4th	22–25	8th
10–13	5th		

## Quick Check answers

Topic	Step	Answers
<b>8Aa</b>	<b>3rd– 4th</b>	Student's own responses.
<b>8Ab</b>	<b>3rd– 5th</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 diet, nutrients, fibre</li> <li>2 carbohydrate, pasta, sugars</li> <li>3 butter, oils</li> <li>4 proteins, nuts</li> <li>5 minerals, fruits</li> <li>6 vitamin C, milk</li> <li>7 energy, fuel</li> <li>8 kilojoules, active, less</li> <li>9 overweight, fats</li> <li>10 lipid, energy, warm</li> <li>11 growth/repair, repair/growth</li> </ol>
<b>8Ab</b> <b>Lit</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Because they want to encourage you to buy the product.</li> <li>2 <b>a</b> All the adjectives in the first two paragraphs, including superlatives such as biggest, baddest, boldest and finest. <b>b</b> The verb 'attack' should be underlined (used instead of 'eat').</li> <li>3 with evidence: 'are packed with fibre'. This is supported by the nutrition label.</li> <li>4 without evidence: 'the loudest crisps on the planet', 'so loud they'll frighten your friends', 'finest potatoes'.</li> <li>5 'full of nutrients that your body needs'. While the evidence in the table at the bottom of the advert does support the idea that the crisps contain important nutrients, it also shows that the crisps are lacking protein, something that the advertising words fail to mention.</li> </ol>
<b>8Ac</b>	<b>4th– 6th</b>	See Word Sheet for 8Ac for definitions.
<b>8Ad</b>	<b>4th– 6th</b>	Student's own work, which is based on the large diagram in 8Ad Digestion in the Student Book.
<b>8Ae</b> <b>WS</b>	<b>5th– 7th</b>	Student's own questions and responses.
<b>8Ae</b>	<b>4th– 8th</b>	Student's own responses.