

Food Production

Level: GSCE AQA 8461

Subject: Biology

Exam Board: Suitable for all boards

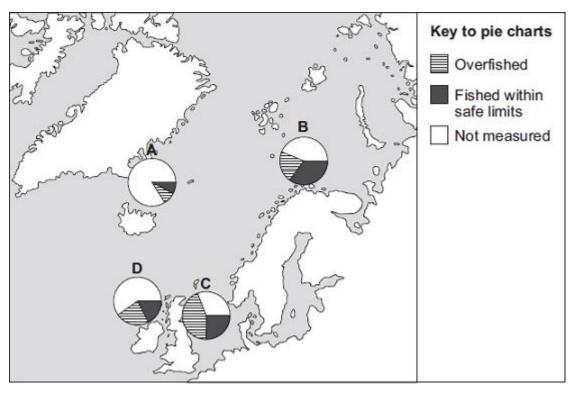
Topic: Food Production

Level: Easy

This is to be used by all students preparing for AQA Biology 8461 foundation or higher tier but it is also suitable for students of other boards



Q1.The map shows pie charts, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, that give information about fisheries in some of the seas around Europe.



© European Environment Agency

| (a) | Which pie cha | t, A, B , C or D , shows the fishery with the largest amount of |
|-----|---------------|--|
| | overfishing? | |
| | | |

| (b) | It is important to maintain fish stocks high enough for breeding to continue. |
|-----|---|
| | Give the reason why. |
| | |
| | |

| (c) | Give two ways fish stocks can be conserved. |
|-----|---|
| | |
| | |

(1)

(1)



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| | (2) |
|----------|----------|
| (Total A | l markeĺ |



Q2. The photographs show four ways of farming.

Growing wheat

Keeping sheep outside





Keeping pigs outside

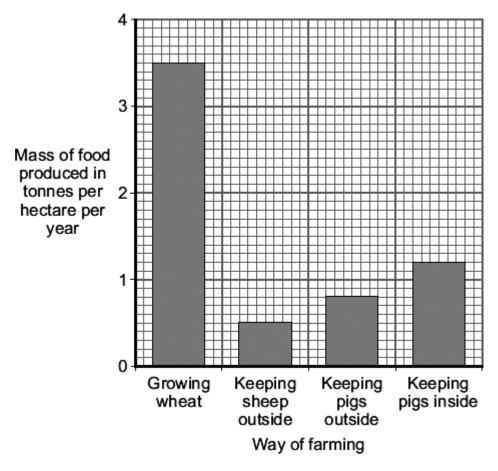
Keeping pigs inside





Growing wheat by Eileen Henderson [CC-BY-SA-2.0], via Wikimedia Commons. Keeping Sheep outside by Andrew Smith [CC-BY-SA-2.0], via Wikimedia Commons. Keeping Pigs outside by David Williams [CC-BY-SA-2.0], via Wikimedia Commons. Keeping Pigs inside supplied by iStockphoto/Thinkstock.

The bar chart shows the amount of food produced from these four ways of farming.



| (a) | How much extra food can be produced when farmers grow wheat, compared with keeping sheep outside? |
|-----|---|
| | Show clearly how you work out your answer. |
| | |
| | Answer tonnes per hectare per year |

(b) Sheep eat grass.

For every 1000 g of grass eaten, a sheep increases in mass by only 50 g. The other 950 g is lost.

How is the other 950 g lost?

Tick (√) two boxes.

As oxygen from photosynthesis

(2)



| As faeces | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------|
| As meat | | | |
| As carbon dioxic | le from respiration | | |
| | | (1 | 2) |
| (c) (i) | Pigs kept inside lose less energy Why? | than pigs kept outside. | |
| B: 1 : 1 | Tick (✓) two boxes. | | |
| Pigs kept inside | are fed more. | | |
| Pigs kept inside | are kept in small pens. | | |
| Pigs kept inside | are kept warm in the winter. | | |
| Pigs kept inside | are healthier. | | |
| | | (3 | 2) |
| | | | |
| (ii) | Meat from pigs kept inside is usua outside. | ally cheaper than meat from pigs kept | |
| | Give one reason why. | | |
| | | | |
| | | (Total 7 marks | 1) s) |



Q3. There are plans for a 'cattle factory' to be built in the UK.

Information about the cattle factory and traditional cattle farming in the UK is given below.





Cattle factory

Traditional cattle farming

Cattle factory by Pirhan [CC BY-SA 2.0], via Flickr. Traditional cattle farming by Mat Fascione[CC-BY-SA-2.0], via Via Commons

Cattle factory

- There will be over 8 000 cows in three large sheds.
- Each cow will be milked three times a day.
- Each cow will produce about 50 litres of milk every day.
- Waste will be collected and used to produce electricity for 2 000 homes.
- Cows are kept near to each other so disease can spread easily.

Traditional cattle farming

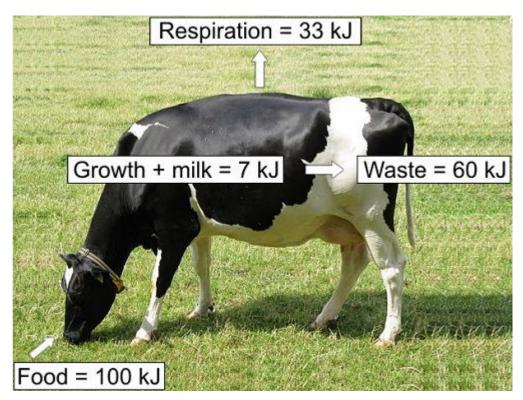
- Most farms have between 5 and 500 cows.
- The cows spend most of the time in fields.
- Cows are milked once or twice a day.
- Each cow produces up to 20 litres of milk a day.
- The waste is used as natural fertiliser for crops.
- (a) Use the information to answer the questions.
 - (i) Give **two** reasons why some people think the cattle factory is a good idea.

| 1 | |
|---|------|
| ı | |



| | 2 | |
|------|--|-----|
| | | (2) |
| | | |
| | | |
| (ii) | Give two reasons why some people think traditional farming is better than the cattle factory. | |
| | 1 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | 2 | |
| | | |
| | | (2) |

(b) The diagram shows what happens to 100 kJ of energy in the food eaten by a cow on a traditional farm.



By Dohduhdah (Own work) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

Use your knowledge and the information in the diagram to answer this question.



Compare the transfer of energy from the food eaten by cows in the cattle factory with the energy transferred by cows on a traditional farm.

Use words from the box to complete the table.

| more | less | the same | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|-------|
| Energy | | Amount of energy transferre cows in a cattle factory comp with cows on a traditional f | pared |
| transferred for growth and milk | | | |
| transferred in respiration | | | |

(2) (Total 6 marks)

| (i) | Which pyramid would be the most efficient in providing food for humans? |
|------|---|
| | Tick (v') one box. |
| | Humans |
| | Humans |
| | Humans |
| (ii) | Give one reason for your choice. |
| | |
| | |

Pigs kept indoors

Pigs kept outdoors



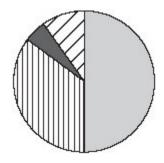


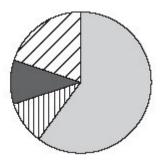


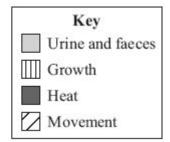
The pie charts show what happens to the energy in the food eaten by pigs kept indoors and pigs kept outdoors.

Pigs kept indoors

Pigs kept outdoors







(i) Farmers make more profit from keeping pigs indoors than from keeping pigs outdoors.

Use information from the pie charts to explain why.

(2)

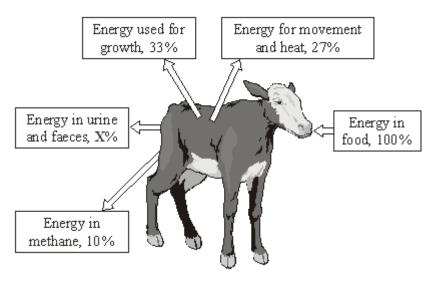
(ii) Meat from pigs kept outdoors may cost more than meat from pigs kept indoors.



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|) (Total 5 mark | 1) S |
|---|---------|
| | |
| Suggest one reason why. | |
| Current and reason why | |
| Some people prefer to buy meat from animals that have been kept outdoors. | |

Q5. The diagram shows what happens to the energy in the food that a calf eats.

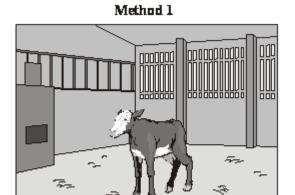


| (a) | Calculate the % energy lost as urine and faeces (X). Show clearly how you work out your answer. | |
|-----|--|-----|
| | | |
| | Energy lost as urine and faeces % | (2) |
| (b) | The energy in the food eaten by the calf in one day is 6 megajoules. Calculate the amount of this energy that would be used for growth. | |
| | Show clearly how you work out your answer. | |
| | Energy used for growth megajoules. | (2) |
| (c) | Which process in the body transforms energy in food into heat? | |
| | | (1) |



(d) The pictures show two methods of raising calves indoors.

Method 2 is now banned.

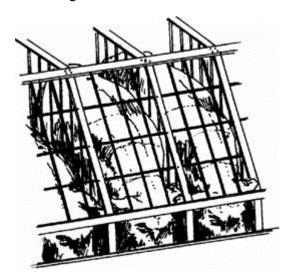








Q6. To produce cheap meat, animals must be grown (reared) efficiently. When pigs are reared intensively they are kept indoors. Their surroundings are closely monitored to make sure they have even ventilation and the correct temperature. The risk of infection is high but is reduced by feeding them antibiotics and removing their faeces. The pigs live in cages and cannot move around much.



| (a) | Explain why farmers control the temperature. | |
|-----|---|-----|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | (2) |
| | | |
| | | |
| (b) | Explain why farmers want to stop the pigs moving about. | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | (2) |

(c) Give two arguments **against** rearing pigs indoors instead of rearing them outdoors.



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| 1 | | |
|---|--------------|-----|
| 2 | | |
| | (Total 6 mar | (2) |



Q7. The table gives information about the growth of different types of organism. The figures were obtained during the period of fastest growth for each organism.

| Organism | Time taken to double in mass |
|----------|------------------------------|
| Bacteria | 40 minutes |
| Yeasts | 2 hours |
| Fusarium | 4 hours |
| Algae | 5 hours |
| Soybeans | 1 week |
| Cattle | 8 weeks |

| | | 2 tonnes | 4 tonnes | 8 tonnes | (1) |
|-----|-------|--|------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| | | Draw a ring around one | answer. | | |
| | | Use data from the table to calculate how much <i>Fusarium</i> there would be in the fermenter after 8 hours. | | | |
| | (iii) | Fusarium grows at its fas Some scientists put one | | | |
| | | | | | (1) |
| | (ii) | How many times faster th | nan cattle do soybeans | s double in mass? | |
| (a) | (i) | Which type of organism | grows the fastest? | | (1) |
| | | | | | |

(b) Fusarium is used to make mycoprotein.

Read the information about substances found in mycoprotein.

Protein – can be used for making cells, enzymes and antibodies.



- Fats are rich in energy but large amounts in the diet can cause circulatory problems.
- Dietary fibre helps to reduce the risk of colon cancer.

The table compares the composition of mycoprotein and beef.

| Substance | Percentage of dry mass | | |
|---------------|------------------------|------|--|
| | Mycoprotein | Beef | |
| Protein | 47.2 | 68.3 | |
| Fat | 13.5 | 30.1 | |
| Dietary fibre | 19.2 | 0.0 | |

Use the information above to answer the questions.

| (i) | Give two reasons why it would be better to eat mycoprotein instead of beef. | |
|------|--|--------------|
| | 1 | |
| | | |
| | 2 | |
| | | (2) |
| | | (-) |
| | | |
| (ii) | Give one reason why it would be better to eat beef instead of mycoprotein. | |
| | | |
| | (Total 6 m | (1) arks) |



- Q8. Mycoprotein is produced from the fungus Fusarium. Mycoprotein is sometimes used instead of meat in foods for vegetarians.
 - The table shows the amounts of some substances in mycoprotein and in chicken. (a)

| Substance | Mass in grams per 100 grams | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------|--|
| | Mycoprotein | Chicken | |
| Protein | 11.8 | 22.0 | |
| Dietary fibre | 4.8 | 0.0 | |
| Fat | 3.5 | 6.2 | |
| Carbohydrate | 2.0 | 0.0 | |
| Cholesterol | 0.0 | 0.1 | |

(i) Draw a ring around the correct answers to complete the sentence.

Eating mycoprotein instead of chicken helps to lower the risk of heart disease because

fat mycoprotein contains no carbohydrat and cholesterol dietary fibre. mycoprotein contains less fat.

carbohydrate.

(2)

(ii) A body-builder ate 4 kilograms of chicken each week to help him build up his muscles.

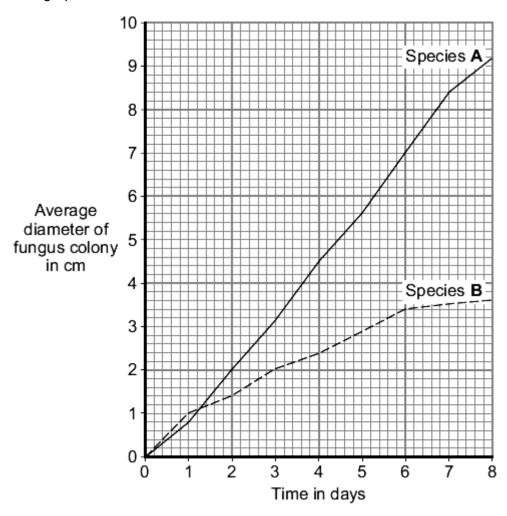
If he ate mycoprotein instead of chicken, he would need to eat about twice as much to have the same effect.



| Jse information from the table to give one reason why. | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | (1) | | |

(b) Scientists investigated the growth of two species, **A** and **B**, of the fungus *Fusarium*. The scientists grew the fungus on agar jelly in Petri dishes. They measured the diameter of a colony of each fungus every day for 8 days.

The graph shows the results.



| (i) | Describe how the diameter of the colony of species A changed between day 0 and day 8. |
|-----|--|
| | |



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(c)

| | | (2) | | |
|------|--|-----|--|--|
| | | | | |
| (ii) | Give one difference between the results for species A and the results for species B . | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | (1) | | |
| | | | | |
| Roth | Petri dishes contained the same nutrients. | | | |
| | Petri dishes were kept at 25 °C. | | | |
| | When Fusarium is grown in an industrial fermenter, other factors also need to be controlled. | | | |
| Give | e two of these other factors. | | | |
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | (2) | | |
| | (Total 8 ma | | | |