Revision Guide

AQA GSCE Triple
Biology Paper 1
Higher

Name: Class:

Animal Cells

Draw a labelled diagram of an animal cell.

Cell Part	Function
Nucleus	
Cytoplasm	
Cell Membrane	
Mitochondria	
Ribosome	

Plant Cells

Draw a labelled diagram of a plant cell.

Cell Part	Function
Nucleus	
Cytoplasm	
Cell Membrane	
Mitochondria	
Ribosome	
Vacuole	
Cell Wall	
Chloroplast	

Bacterial Cells

Draw a labelled diagram of a bacterial cell.

Cell Part	Function
Cytoplasm	
Slime Capsule	
Ribosome	
Cell Wall	
Flagella	
Plasmid	
Genetic Material	
Cell Membrane	

Specialised Animal Cells

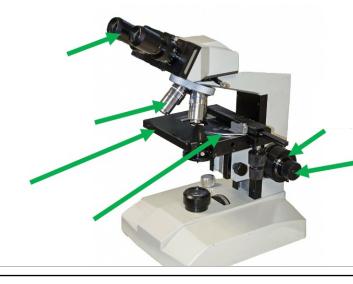
Function Diagram **Adaptations Function** Diagram **Muscle Cell Adaptations Function** Diagram **Nerve Cell Adaptations**

Specialised Plant Cells

Function Diagram **Root Hair Cell Adaptations Function** Diagram **Adaptations Function Diagram Adaptations**

Microscope RP

Label the image of the microscope



Describe how	Describe how to set up a microscope to observe a sample on a slide			

Hazard	Risk	Plan to Minimise Risk
Iodine Solution is an Irritant		
Sharp Knife		

Microscopy

Type of Microscope	Advantages	Disadvantages
Light Microscope		
Electron Microscope		

Key Term	Definition
Magnification	
Resolution	

Magnification

Equation for Magnification

Converting Units

1km = _____m
1m = ____mm
1cm = ____mm
1mm = ____mm
1µm = ___nm
1nm = ___m

Calculations

- 1. A microscope has a magnification of x1000 and the image of a cell that is observed has a width of 2.5mm. What is the actual size of the cell? Give your answer in micrometres.
- 2. A microscope has a magnification of x400 and the image of a cell that is observed has a width of 5mm. What is the actual size of the cell? Give your answer in micrometres.
- 3. A microscope has a magnification of x400 and the image of a cell that and the cell that is being observed has an actual size of 25 micrometres. How large will the size of the image appear? Give your answer in millimetres.

Magnification

Equation for Magnification

-				
	The average diameter of a red blood cell is 0.008mm. On a photograph, the diameter of the red blood cell is 10cm. Calculate the magnification.	A drawn cell is 125mm. The real length of the cell was 0.015625mm. Calculate the magnification of the drawing.	A drawn cell is 3.5cm. The real length of the cell was 0.02916mm. Calculate the magnification of the drawing to 2s.f.	A drawn cell is 112mm. The real length of the cell was 280 micrometres (µm). Calculate the magnification of the drawing.
Write the equation for Magnification				
Identify the size of image Identify the real size of Object				
Ensure that the values for size and real size of are the same units				
Substitute values into equation				
Complete equation				
State the final answer				

Culturing Microorganisms

Step	Justification
Heat the inoculating loop using a Bunsen Burner	
Dip the sterilised loop in a suspension of the bacteria you want to grow and make zigzag streaks across the agar surface	
Relace the lid quickly	
Fix the lid with adhesive tape. Do not seal all the way around.	
Store and incubate upside down.	

Describe antibiotics	-	•		to	investigate	the	effect	ot

Mitosis

Key Term	Definition
Chromosome	
Mitosis	
Describe the different stages during th	e cell cycle.
Describe what needs to happen before	e a cell divides.

Stem Cells

Key Term	Definition
Stem Cell	
Undifferentiated Cell	

Type of Stem Cell	Description
Meristem	
Embryonic Stem Cell	
Adult Stem Cell	

Compare adult and embryonic stem cells.	

Diffusion

Key Term	Definition
Diffusion	

Construct	a Mod	al of D	iffusion
CONSTRUCT	a iviou	ט וט וב	ıllusioli

Examples of Diffusion

Factors That Affect Diffusion	Description
Temperature	
Concentration	
Surface Area (Within an Organism)	

Osmosis

Key Term	Definition	
Diffusion		
Osmosis		
Dilute Solution		
Concentrated Solution		
Isotonic Solution		
Hypertonic Solution		
Hypotonic Solution		
Explain what will happen to a cell if it is placed in a <u>hypertonic</u> solution.		
Explain what will happen to	o a cell if it is placed in a <u>hypertonic</u> solution.	

Osmosis RP

Step	Image
	0/1 TARE 12.31 g
	→
	ON TARE 15.02 g
	P. D. B.

Repeat for 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8 and 1M solutions

Plot a graph to show the percentage change in mass for each concentration and draw a line of best fit.

To determine the concentration, find the point that the line crosses the x axis and there is no change in mass

Active Transport

Key Term	Definition
Active Transport	

	Active Transport	
	Construct a Model of Active Transport	
	Examples of Active Transport Taking Pl	ace
	Compare active transport to diffusion.	
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Organisation

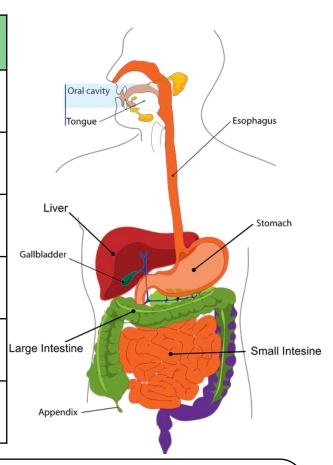
Key Term	Definition	Example
Cell		
Tissue		
Organ		
Organ System		
Organisms		

Construct a diagram to model the levels of organisation in an organism.

Digestive System

Key Term	Definition
Digestive System	
Enzyme	

Part	Function
Teeth	
Stomach	
Pancreas	
Small Intestine	
Liver	
Gall Bladder	



Enzymes

Construct a diagram to model how enzymes work.

Sketch and label a graph to model the effect of temperature on enzyme activity.

Sketch and label a graph to model the effect of pH on enzyme activity.

Digestive Enzymes

Carbohydrase Protease Lipase Explain why carbohydrase does not work in the stomach. Describe how bile aids digestion	Enzyme	Site of Production	What it Does
Explain why carbohydrase does not work in the stomach.	Carbohydrase		
Explain why carbohydrase does not work in the stomach.	Protease		
	Lipase		
			ch.

Food Tests RP

Positive Result Description of Test For Nutrient Positive Result Description of Test For Nutrient Positive Result Description of Test For Nutrient

Enzymes RP

Why Use a Water Bath?
Problems of the Method
Finding Exact pH/ Temperature

Heart and Blood Vessels

Key Term	Definition
Heart	
Aorta	
Vena Cava	
Pulmonary Artery	
Pulmonary Vein	
Coronary Artery	
Trachea	
Bronchi	
Alveoli	
Pacemaker	

Explain what artificial pacemakers are used for.	

Blood and Blood Vessels

Blood Vessel	Function	Adaptations
Arteries		
Veins		
Capillaries		

Key Term	Definition
Blood	

Blood Component	Function
Red Blood Cells	
White Blood Cells	
Platelets	
Plasma	

Coronary Heart Disease

Treatment	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Statins			
Artificial Hearts			
Heart Transplant			
Mechanical Valve			

Describe what coronary heart disease is.		
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Health Issues

Definition

Identify factors which are major causes of ill health.	

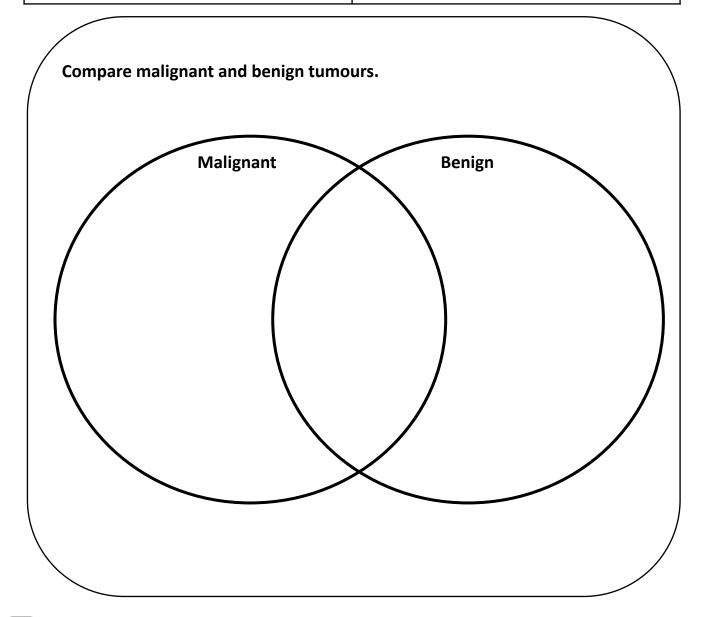
Lifestyle and Disease

Lifestyle Factor	The Effect It Has on Health
Diet	
Alcohol	
Smoking	

Non-Communicable Disease	Risk Factors
Cardiovascular System	
Type 2 Diabetes	
Cancer	

Cancer

Key Term	Definition
Cancer	
Benign Tumour	
Malignant Tumour	



Plant Tissues

Plant Tissue	Function
Epidermal	
Palisade Mesophyll	
Spongy Mesophyll	
Xylem	
Phloem	
Meristem Tissue	

Construct a labelled diagram of the leaf in which you show the different tissues.

Plant Organ Systems

Function Diagram **Root Hair Cell Adaptations Function** Diagram **Adaptations Function Diagram Adaptations**

Plant Organ Tissues

Process	Function
Transpiration	
Translocation	
Factor	Effect on Rate of Transpiration
Changing Temperature	
Humidity	
Air Movement	
Light Intensity	
Construct a summary to explain ho plant.	w substances are transported around a

Communicable Diseases

Key Term	Definition
Communicable Disease	
Virus	
Bacteria	
Protists	
Fungi	
Pathogen	

Explain how bacteria make us feel ill.	Explain how viruses make us feel ill.

Viral Diseases

Disease	How It is Spread	Symptoms	Treatment	Prevention of Spread
Measles				
HIV				
Tobacco Mosaic Virus				

Bacterial Diseases

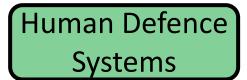
Disease	How It is Spread	Symptoms	Treatment	Prevention of Spread
Salmonella				
Gonorrhoea				

Fungal Diseases

Disease	How It is Spread	Symptoms	Treatment	Prevention of Spread
Rose Black Spot				

Protist Diseases

Disease	How It is Spread	Symptoms	Treatment	Prevention of Spread
Malaria				



Non-Specific Defence System	How It Defends the Body
Skin	
Nose	
Trachea and Bronchi	
Stomach	

White Blood Cell Defence	How It Defends the Body
Phagocytosis	
Antibody Production	
Antitoxin Production	

Vaccination

Explain why a large proportion of a to be effective.	population needs to be vaccinated for
Advantages of Vaccination	Disadvantages of Vaccination

Antibiotics and Painkillers

Key Term	Definition
Antibiotic	
Painkiller	

dentif	fy when antibiotics would be prescribed.	
Descri	be why painkillers are used and what they do.	
Explai	in why the overuse of antibiotics is a concern.	

Development of Drugs

Key Term	Definition
Digitalis	
Aspirin	
Penicillin	
Placebo	

Identify what new drugs are tested for.

Stage	Description	Purpose
Pre-Clinical		
Clinical Trials Phase 1		
Clinical Trial Phase 2		
Clinical Trial Phase 3		
Peer Review		

Monoclonal Antibodies

Key Term	Definition
Monoclonal Antibodies	
Hybridoma Cell	

Uses of Monoclonal Antibodies

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Ex	plain why monoclonal antibodies a	re not used as widely as first hoped.
Ex	plain why monoclonal antibodies a	re not used as widely as first hoped.
Ex	plain why monoclonal antibodies a	re not used as widely as first hoped.
Ex	plain why monoclonal antibodies a	re not used as widely as first hoped.
	antages of Using Monoclonal Antibodies	Disadvantages of Using Monoclonal Antibodies

Detecting Plant Diseases

How Plant Diseases Can be Detected	How Plant Diseases Can be Identified

Condition	Description	How It Affects Plant Growth
Tobacco Mosaic Virus		
Black Spot		
Aphids		
Nitrate Deficiency		
Magnesium Deficiency		

Plant Defence Responses

Physical Defences	How It Protects The Plant
Cellulose Cell Walls	
Tough Waxy Cuticle	
Layers of Dead Cells Around Stem	
Chemical Defences	How It Protects The Plant
Antibacterial Chemicals	
Poisons	
Mechanical Defences	How It Protects The Plant
Thorns and Hairs	
Leaves Which Drop Or Curl When Touched	
Mimicry	

Photosynthesis

Construct	a word equ	ation for ph	otosynthe	sis.		
Construct	a balanced	symbol equ	ation for p	hotosynthesi	is.	
Describe l	now plants a	re adapted	for photos	ynthesis,		
Describe t	the process o	of photosyn	thesis.			

Rate of Photosynthesis

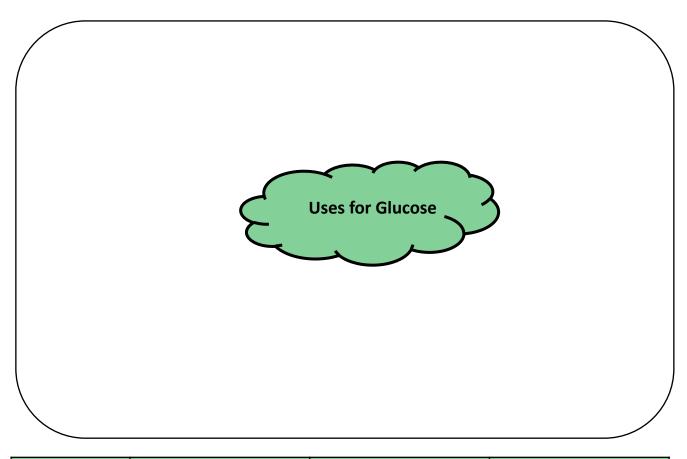
Carbon Dioxide Concentration

Light Intensity RP

Construct a method to investigate the effect that light intensity has on the rate of photosynthesis. Use the space below to draw a diagram of how equipment would be set up.

Control Variable	How it will be controlled	How to Test as the Independent Variable
Size of pondweed		
Type of pondweed		
Colour of light		
Temperature of water		
Time for plant to equilibrate		
Carbon dioxide concentration		
Volume of water in beaker		

Uses of Glucose



Substance Being Tested for	Reagent Used	Description of Test	Positive Result
Starch			
Glucose			
Protein			

Respiration

Construct a word equation for aerobi	Construct a word equation for aerobic respiration.		
Construct a balanced symbol equation	n for aerobic respiration.		
Construct a word equation for anaero	bbic respiration in animals and plants.		
Compare anaerobic respiration and a	erobic respiration in animals.		
Key Term	Definition		
Fermentation			

Response To Exercise

Change That Occurs During Exercise	Why The Change Occurs
Increased Heart Rate	
Increased Breathing Rate	
Increased Breath Volume	
Explain when anaerobic respira	ation occurs during exercise.

Key Term	Definition
Oxygen Debt	

Explain what happens when anaerobic respiration occurs during exercise.

Metabolism

Key Term	Definition
Metabolism	

Identify examp	les of metabol	ic reactions.		

Substance	Why It Is Important In The Body
Sugars	
Amino Acids	
Fatty Acids and Glycerol	