

To help aid with the step up to A-Level

Most of this work will be content you have covered for GCSE (either in Biology or maths)

If you have any questions or large problems with the work, please email me at g.winter@brightongirls.net

Please bring this pack with you to your first lesson when you start in September

**Summer work 2021**



Transition guide: Biology

# The assessment for the A-level consists of three exams

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Paper 1   | +   | Paper 2  | + |  Paper 3  |
| What's assessed • Any content from topics 1–4, including relevant practical skills  | What's assessed • Any content from topics 5–8, including relevant practical skills  | What's assessed • Any content from topics 1–8, including relevant practical skills  |
| Assessed * written exam: 2 hours
* 91 marks
* 35% of A-level
 | Assessed * written exam: 2 hours
* 91 marks
* 35% of A-level
 | Assessed * written exam: 2 hours
* 78 marks
* 30% of A-level
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| Questions * 76 marks: a mixture of short and long answer questions
* 15 marks: extended response questions
 | Questions * 76 marks: a mixture of short and long answer questions
* 15 marks: comprehension question
 | Questions * 38 marks: structured questions, including practical techniques
* 15 marks: critical analysis of given experimental data
* 25 marks: one essay from a choice of two titles
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# Places to go for help

### 1. Our website is a great place to start

Our [Biology webpages](http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/science/as-and-a-level/biology-7401-7402) are aimed at teachers, but you may find them useful too. Information includes:

* The [specification](http://filestore.aqa.org.uk/resources/biology/specifications/AQA-7401-7402-SP-2015-V1-1.PDF) – this explains exactly what you need to learn for your exams.
* [Practice exam papers](http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/science/as-and-a-level/biology-7401-7402/assessment-resources)
* Lists of [command words](http://www.aqa.org.uk/resources/science/as-and-a-level/biology-7401-7402/teach/command-words) and subject specific vocabulary – so you understand the words to use in exams
* [Practical handbooks](http://filestore.aqa.org.uk/resources/biology/AQA-7401-7402-PHBK.PDF) explain the practical work you need to know
* [Past papers and mark schemes](http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/science/as-and-a-level/biology-2410/past-papers-and-mark-schemes) from the old specifications. Some questions won’t be relevant to the new AS and A-level, so please check with your teacher.
* [Maths skills support](http://www.aqa.org.uk/resources/science/as-and-a-level/teach/maths-skills-briefings)

### 2. Royal Society of Biology

“A single unified voice for biology”. They work with everyone from government policy makers to students, as well as universities and researchers studying biology. Their website includes a dedicated student section. Have a look at [rsb.org.uk](http://www.rsb.org.uk/)

### 3. The student room

Join the A-level Biology forums and share thoughts and ideas with other students if you’re stuck with your homework. Just be very careful not to share any details about your assessments, there are serious consequences if you’re caught cheating. Visit [thestudentroom.co.uk](http://www.thestudentroom.co.uk/)

### 4. Textbooks

Our [approved textbooks](http://www.aqa.org.uk/resources/science/as-and-a-level/biology-7401-7402/teach/textbooks) are published by Collins, Hodder and Oxford University Press. Textbooks from other publishers will also be suitable, but you’ll need to double check that the content and formula symbols they use match our specification.

### 5. Revision guides

These are great if you want a quick overview of the course when you’re revising for your exams. Remember to use other tools as well, as these aren’t detailed enough on their own.

### 6. YouTube

YouTube has thousands of Biology videos. Just be careful to look at who produced the video and why because some videos distort the facts. Check the author, date and comments – these help indicate whether the clip is reliable. If in doubt, ask your teacher.

### 7. Magazines

Focus, New Scientist or Philip Allan updates can help you put the biology you’re learning in context.

# Useful information and activities

There are a number of activities throughout this resource. The answers to some of the activities are available on our secure website, e-AQA. Your teacher will be able to provide you with these answers.

# SI units

Every measurement must have a size (eg 2.7) and a unit (eg metres or ºC). Sometimes, there are different units available for the same type of measurement. For example, ounces, pounds, kilograms and tonnes are all used as units for mass.

To reduce confusion, and to help with conversion between different units, there is a standard system of units called the SI units which are used for most scientific purposes.

These units have all been defined by experiment so that the size of, say, a metre in the UK is the same as a metre in China.

The seven SI base units are:

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| Physical quantity  | Usual quantity symbol  | Unit  | Abbreviation  |
| mass  | *m*  | kilogram  | kg  |
| length  | *l* or *x*  | metre  | m  |
| time  | *t*  | second  | s  |
| electric current  | *I*  | ampere  | A  |
| temperature  | *T*  | kelvin  | K  |
| amount of substance  | *N*  | mole  | mol  |
| luminous intensity  | (not used at A-level)  | candela  | cd  |

All other units can be derived from the SI base units.

For example, area is measured in square metres (written as m2) and speed is measured in metres per second (written as ms–1).

It is not always appropriate to use a full unit. For example, measuring the width of a hair or the distance from Manchester to London in metres would cause the numbers to be difficult to work with.

Prefixes are used to multiply each of the units. You will be familiar with centi (meaning 1/100), kilo (1000) and milli (1/1000) from centimetres, kilometres and millimetres.

There is a wide range of prefixes. The majority of quantities in scientific contexts will be quoted using the prefixes that are multiples of 1000. For example, a distance of 33 000 m would be quoted as 33 km.

The most common prefixes you will encounter are:

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| Prefix  | Symbol  | Multiplication factor  |  |
| Tera  | T  | 1012  | 1 000 000 000 000  |  |
| Giga  | G  | 109  | 1 000 000 000  |  |
| Mega  | M  | 106  | 1 000 000  |  |
| kilo  | k  | 103  | 1000  |  |
| deci  | d  | 10-1  | 0.1  | 1/10  |
| centi  | c  | 10-2  | 0.01  | 1/100  |
| milli  | m  | 10-3  | 0.001  | 1/1000  |
| micro  | μ  | 10-6  | 0.000 001  | 1/1 000 000  |
| nano  | n  | 10-9  | 0.000 000 001  | 1/1 000 000 000  |
| pico  | p  | 10-12  | 0.000 000 000 001  | 1/1 000 000 000 000  |
| femto  | f  | 10–15  | 0.000 000 000 000 001  | 1/1 000 000 000 000 000  |

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| Activity 1  |
| Which SI unit and prefix would you use for the following quantities? 1. The time between heart beats
2. The length of a leaf
3. The distance that a migratory bird travelled each year
4. The width of a cheek cell
5. The mass of a rabbit
6. The mass of iron in the body
7. The volume of the trunk of a large tree
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Sometimes, there are units that are used that are not combinations of SI units and prefixes.

These are often multiples of units that are helpful to use. For example, one litre is 0.001 m3, or one day is 86 400 seconds.

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| Activity 2  |
| Choose the most appropriate unit, and estimate the size of each of the following.  1. The mass of an elephant

 1. The mass of an earthworm

 1. The volume of water in a teardrop

 1. The volume of water in a pond

 1. The time taken for a sunflower to grow

 1. The temperature difference between the blood in the heart and in the ear on a cold day

 1. The width of a hair

 1. The length that your fingernails grow each day

 1. The total length of each of the hairs on your head

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| Activity 3  |
| Put the following in order of size: height of an elephant; length of DNA strand; width of a hair; height of a tree; width of a sodium ion; length of a nerve cell; length of a heart; width of a red blood cell; size of a virus; length of a finger; length of a mosquito; length of a human digestive system; width of a field; length of a water molecule.  |

# Important vocabulary for practical work

You will have come across most of the words used in practical work in your

GCSE studies. It is important that you use the right definition for each word.

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| Activity 4  |
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| Accurate  |   | A statement suggesting what may happen in the future.  |

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| Data  |   | An experiment that gives the same results when a different person carries it out, or a different set of equipment or technique is used.  |

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| Precise  |   | A measurement that is close to the true value.  |

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| Prediction  |   | An experiment that gives the same results when the same experimenter uses the same method and equipment.  |

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| Range  |   | Physical, chemical or biological quantities or characteristics.  |

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| Repeatable  |   | A variable that is kept constant during an experiment.  |

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| Reproducible  |   | A variable that is measured as the outcome of an experiment.  |

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| Resolution  |   | This is the smallest change in the quantity being measured (input) of a measuring instrument that gives a perceptible change in the reading.  |

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| Uncertainty  |   | The interval within the true value can be expected to lie.  |

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| Variable  |   | The spread of data, showing the maximum and minimum values of the data.  |

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| Control variable  |   | Measurements where repeated measurements show very little spread.  |

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|   | Dependent variable  |   | Information, in any form, that has been collected.  |  |

# Cells

All life on Earth exists as cells. These have basic features in common.

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| Activity 5  |
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| tructure  | Function  |
| Cell-surface membrane  |     |
| Chloroplast  |     |
| Cell vacuole  |     |
| Mitochondria  |     |
| Nucleus  |     |
| Cell wall  |    |
| Chromosomes  |    |
| Ribosomes  |  |

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| Draw the structure of a plant cell and an animal cell. On each cell, add labels showing each of the structures in the table, if they exist.                               |

# Photosynthesis and respiration

Two of the most important reactions that take place in living things are photosynthesis and respiration. They both involve transfer of energy.

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| Activity 6  |
| Complete the table.

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|   |  | Photosynthesis  | Aerobic respiration  |
| Which organisms carry out this process?  |   |  |   |
| Where in the organisms does the process take place?  |   |  |   |
| Energy store at the beginning of the process  | Sun  |  |   |
| Energy store at the end of the process   |   |  | In cells  |
| Reactants needed for the process   |   |  |    |
| Products of the process   |   |  |   |
| Overall word equation  |   |  |    |
| Balanced symbol equation for the overall process  |   |  |   |

Which of the answers for aerobic respiration would be different for anaerobic respiration? Add these answers to the table in a different colour.  |

# Principles of moving across boundaries

In biology, many processes involve moving substances across boundaries.

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| Activity 7  |
| Match the examples to the principle(s) involved. For each, give a brief description of why it is relevant.

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| Osmosis  |

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| Examples  Drinking a sports drink after exercise  Gas exchange in the lungs  Absorbing nutrients from food into the body  Moving ions into cells  The effect of salt on slugs  Penguins huddling together to keep warm  Potato pieces get heavier when put in pure water  Potato pieces get lighter when put in very salty water  Cacti do not have thin, large leaves  |

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| Diffusion  |

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| Active transport  |

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| Changing surface area or length  |

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# Genetic inheritance

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| Activity 8  |
| Huntington’s disease is an example of a disease where the mutation causing the disease is dominant. h: normal (recessive) H: mutation (dominant)

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|   |  | Paternal  |  alleles  |  |
| H  |  | h  |
| Maternal alleles  | h  |   |   |  |
| h  |   |   |  |

 Cystic fibrosis is an example of a disease where the mutation causing the disease is recessive. F: normal (recessive) f: mutation (dominant)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   |  | Paternal  |  alleles  |  |
| F  |  | f  |
| Maternal alleles  | F  |   |   |  |
| f  |   |   |  |

For each of the Punnett squares: 1. Complete the diagrams to show the alleles for each child.
2. State which parent and child is:
	* healthy • has the disease
	* a carrier.
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| Activity 8 (continued)  |
| Each of the following statements is false. Re-write each one so that it becomes true. 1. The first Punnett square shows that one in every four children from this couple will have Huntington’s disease.

    1. The second Punnett square shows that there is a one in three chance that a child born to this couple will have cystic fibrosis.

    1. All children of the second couple will either be carriers or suffer from cystic fibrosis.

    1. The percentage of children who are sufferers on the diagram is the same as the percentage of children each couple will have who are sufferers.

    1. Having one child who is born with cystic fibrosis means that the next three children will not have the disease.

    1. A 50:50 chance is the same as a 0.25 probability.

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# Analysing data

Biological investigations often result in large amounts of data being collected. It is important to be able to analyse this data carefully in order to pick out trends.

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| Activity 9: Mean, media, mode and scatter graphs  |
| A student investigated an area of moorland where succession was occurring. She used quadrats to measure the area covered by different plant species, bare ground and surface water every 10 metres along a transect. She also recorded the depth of soil at each quadrat. Her results are shown in the table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|    | Area covered in each quadrat A to E in cm2  |
| A  | B  | C  | D  | E  |
| Bog moss  | 55  | 40  | 10  | –  | –  |
| Bell heather  | –  | –  | –  | 15  | 10  |
| Sundew  | 10  | 5  | –  | –  | –  |
| Ling  | –  | –  | –  | 15  | 20  |
| Bilberry  | –  | –  | –  | 15  | 25  |
| Heath grass  | –  | –  | 30  | 10  | 5  |
| Soft rush  | –  | 30  | 20  | 5  | 5  |
| Sheep’s fescue  | –  | –  | 25  | 35  | 30  |
| Bare ground  | 20  | 15  | 10  | 5  | 5  |
| Surface water  | 15  | 10  | 5  | –  | –  |
| Soil depth / cm  | 3.2  | 4.7  | 8.2  | 11.5  | 14.8  |

– indicates zero cover. Calculate: 1. the mode area of soft rush in the sample
2. the mean soil depth
3. the median amount of bare ground in the sample.
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| Activity 9: Mean, media, mode and scatter graphs (continued)  |
| Use the data from the table to plot a scatter graph of soil depth against the area covered by bare ground, soft rush and bog moss (use different colours or markers for each).  |



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| Activity 9: Mean, media, mode and scatter graphs (continued)  |
| 1. What conclusions does your graph suggest?

 1. How confident are you in these conclusions?

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|  Activity 10: Analysing tables  |
| Lung cancer, chronic bronchitis and coronary heart disease (CHD) are associated with smoking. Tables 1 and 2 give the total numbers of deaths from these diseases in the UK in 1974.  Table 1 Men

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age/years   |  | Number of deaths (in thousands)  |  |
| lung cancer  | chronic bronchitis  | coronary heart disease  |
| 35-64  | 11.5  | 4.2  | 31.7  |
| 65-74  | 12.6  | 8.5  | 33.3  |
| 75+  | 5.8  | 8.1  | 29.1  |
| Total (35-75+)  | 29.9  | 20.8  | 94.1  |

 Table 2 Women  |
|  | Age/years   | Number of deaths (in thousands)  |  |
| lung cancer  | chronic bronchitis  | coronary heart disease  |
| 35–64  | 3.2  | 1.3  | 8.4  |
| 65–74  | 2.6  | 1.9  | 18.2  |
| 75+  | 1.8  | 3.5  | 42.3  |
| Total (35–75+)  | 7.6  | 6.7  | 68.9  |

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| Activity 10: Analysing tables (continued)  |
| 1. Of the men who died aged 35-64 from one of these three causes, what percentage of them died of lung cancer?

        1. What percentage of deaths from chronic bronchitis in women happened to women aged 65-74?

        1. Deaths from lung cancer drop as people get older. Is there a bigger percentage difference for men or women from 35-64 to 75+?

        1. What fraction of coronary heart disease deaths of men over 34 are in the 75+ bracket? What about for women?
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| Activity 11: Analysing complex graphs  |
| The volume of air breathed in and out of the lungs during each breath is called the tidal volume. The breathing rate and tidal volume were measured for a cyclist pedaling at different speeds. The graph shows the results.   0 5 10 15 20 25Cycling speed / km h–1   1. What was the tidal volume when the cycling speed was 17 km h–1?
2. What was the breathing rate when the cycling speed was 8 km h–1?
3. What was the change in breathing rate when the cyclist changed from

10 to 20 km h–1? Express this as a percentage. 1. At what speed did the breathing rate start to increase?
2. The tidal volume increased linearly with cycling speed up to about 10 km h–1. Calculate the increase in volume for each increase in speed of 1 km h–1.
3. For this initial linear section, what is the equation of the tidal volume line? Hint: use *y*=*mx* + *c*
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