

Cell Structure

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What are the two main types of cell?

1

Cell Structure

The two main types of cell are **prokaryotic** and **eukaryotic**.

1

Investigating Cells

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How is **magnification** calculated?

2

Investigating Cells

Magnification is the size of the image divided by the size of the real object.

2

Cell Division

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What are **chromosomes** made of?

3

Cell Division

Chromosomes are made of **DNA**.

3

Transport In and Out of Cells

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Name the process by which water molecules move across a semi-permeable membrane from a dilute solution to a more concentrated one.

4

Transport In and Out of Cells

Osmosis is the movement of water molecules to a more concentrated solution across a semi-permeable membrane.

4

Levels of Organisation

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What is an **organ**?

5

Levels of Organisation

An **organ** is a group of different **tissues** working together to perform a specific job.

5

Digestion

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What are the three main types of digestive **enzymes**?

6

Digestion

The three types of digestive enzymes are **protease**, **lipase** and **carbohydrase**.

6

Blood and the Circulation

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What are the three different types of blood vessel?

7

Blood and the Circulation

The three types of blood vessel are **arteries**, **veins** and **capillaries**.

7

Non-Communicable Diseases

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What two treatments can be used for **coronary heart disease**?

8

Non-Communicable Diseases

Coronary heart disease can be treated with **stents** to keep coronary arteries open or **statins** to reduce cholesterol.

8

Transport in Plants

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Name the process by which water evaporates through **stomata** in the leaves.

9

Transport in Plants

The loss of water through **stomata** in the leaves is called **transpiration**.

9

Pathogens and Disease

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What is the **vector** of malaria?

10

Pathogens and Disease

A type of mosquito is the **vector** of malaria.

10

Human Defences Against Disease

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How can a person be made **immune** to a specific disease?

11

Human Defences Against Disease

A **vaccination** will make a person **immune** to the disease.

11

Treating Diseases

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What is **MRSA**?

12

Treating Diseases

MRSA is a strain of bacteria that is resistant to **antibiotics**.

12

Plant Disease

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What types of plant diseases are caused by a lack of mineral ions in the soil?

13

Plant Disease

A lack of mineral ions causes **deficiency diseases**.

13

Photosynthesis

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What two products are produced when carbon dioxide and water combine in photosynthesis?

14

Photosynthesis

Glucose and oxygen are produced by photosynthesis.

14

Respiration and Exercise

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What is **anaerobic respiration** in yeast cells called?

15

Respiration and Exercise

Anaerobic respiration in yeast cells is called **fermentation**.

15

Homeostasis and Body Temperature

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What part of the brain controls body temperature?

16

Homeostasis and Body Temperature

The **thermoregulatory centre** in the brain controls body temperature.

16

The Nervous System and the Eye

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What structure carries impulses from the **retina** to the brain?

17

The Nervous System and the Eye

The **optic nerve** carries impulses from the **retina** to the brain.

17

Hormones and Homeostasis

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What are the chemical messengers produced by glands of the **endocrine system**?

18

Hormones and Homeostasis

Hormones are the chemical messengers produced by glands of the **endocrine system**.

18

Hormones and Reproduction

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What four **hormones** are involved in the **menstrual cycle**?

19

Hormones and Reproduction

The four **hormones** that control the **menstrual cycle** are **follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)**, **oestrogen**, **luteinising hormone (LH)** and **progesterone**.

19

Plant Hormones

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Name the process that causes a plant to grow towards or away from light.

20

Plant Hormones

The response of a plant to light is called **phototropism**.

20

Sexual and Asexual Reproduction

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What type of cell division forms **gametes**?

21

Sexual and Asexual Reproduction

Gametes are formed by **meiosis**.

21

DNA and Protein Synthesis

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What is the structure of **DNA**?

22

DNA and Protein Synthesis

DNA is a **polymer** of **nucleotides** that forms a double helix.

22

Patterns of Inheritance

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What word describes having two different **alleles** for a **gene**?

23

Patterns of Inheritance

Heterozygous means having two different **alleles** for a **gene**.

23

Variation and Evolution

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What process is the gradual change in the inherited characteristics of a population over time?

24

Variation and Evolution

Evolution is the gradual change in the inherited characteristics of a population over time.

24

Manipulating Genes

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How are genetically identical individuals described?

25

Manipulating Genes

Genetically identical individuals are **clones**.

25

Classification

What is the classification system called in which organisms are given a two-part name made up of their **genus + species**?

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Classification

The **binomial system** names organisms by their **genus + species**.

26

Ecosystems

What is a **population**?

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Ecosystems

A **population** is a group of individuals of one species living in a habitat.

27

Cycles and Feeding Relationships

What are the top consumers in a food chain called?

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28

Cycles and Feeding Relationships

The top consumers in a food chain are **apex predators**.

28

Disrupting Ecosystems

Name two gases that contribute to **global warming**.

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29

Disrupting Ecosystems

Carbon dioxide and methane both contribute to **global warming**.

29

Feeding the World

How are methods that increase food production now, but leave enough resources for the future described?

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30

Feeding the World

Methods that can provide enough food now and in the future are described as **sustainable**.

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