Transition Map

Subject	GCSE BIOLOGY	
Contact	Nick Mitchell	
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Exam Board		
Exam Board	AQA 2 Veer course covering:	
Course Outline	2 Year course covering: 1. Cell biology (Get ahead by location September) 2. Organisation 3. Infection and response 4. Bioenergetics 5. Homeostasis and response 6. Inheritance, variation and evolution of the cology 7. Ecology 8. Key ideas	
Assessment	Paper 1 What's assessed Topics 1–4: Cell biology; Organisation; Infection and response; and Bioenergetics. How it's assessed Written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes Foundation and Higher Tier 100 marks 50 % of GCSE Questions Multiple choice, structured, closed short answer and open response.	 ♣ Paper 2 What's assessed Topics 5-7: Homeostasis and response; Inheritance, variation and evolution; and Ecology. How it's assessed ● Written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes ● Foundation and Higher Tier ● 100 marks ● 50 % of GCSE Questions Multiple choice, structured, closed short answer and open response.
Pre-Reading List	GCSE AQA Biology For the Grade 9-1 Exams Grade 9-1 GCSE Biology AQA Complete Revision & Practice with Online Edition Product code: BAS45 ISBN: 9781782945833	

	BBC Bitesize: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zpgcbk7		
Useful Links	Free Science Lessons: Cell Biology (18 Videos):		
	https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL9IouNCPbCxVU74eQtCcqbaQdYmwzAnlC		
	For Unit B1 you should already know.		
	What cells look like under a light microscope		
	The similarities and differences between animal and plant cells		
	The role of diffusion in the movement of materials in and between cells		
	Reproduction in animals and plants		
_	The importance, mechanism and key features of the digestive system		
Key Literacy	The basic structure and function of the human gas exchange system		
	The mechanism of breathing		
	The role of the leaf stomata in gas exchange in plants Wheat diffusion is		
	What diffusion is		
	What osmosis is.		
	How to calculate volume and area		
	• Nucleus		
	Cytoplasm		
	Cell membrane		
	Mitochondria		
	Ribosomes		
Subject	• Chloroplasts		
Specific	Vacuole		
Terminology	Xylem		
1011111101067	Phloem		
	Stomata		
	Prokaryotic		
	Eukaryotic		
	Active Transport		
	Research these 4 key questions:		
	, 1000 to 1000 to 100 t		
	What are the differences between Eukaryotic and Prokaryotic cells?		
	2. What are STEM cells and how can they be used in human medicine?		
	3. What is an ENZYME and what factors affect how an enzyme works?		
	4. What is a STENT and how are they used to prevent a heart attack?		
	5. Make sure you can calculate the area and volume of a regular shape		
Activities to	6. Learn the following length conversions		
complete	Cit Zearri are following rengal conversions		
before	Using units		
	1 kilometre (km) = 1000 metres (m)		
Joining	1 m = 100 centimetres (cm)		
	1 cm = 10 millimetres (mm)		
	1 mm = 1000 micrometres (μm)		
	1 μm = 1000 nanometres (nm) – so a nanometre is 0.000000001		
	metres (or written in standard form as 1×10^{-9} m).		
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