

# B1 REVISION - CHAPTER 1 - Keeping Healthy

## Diet & Exercise

What does metabolic rate mean?

What is the proportion of fruit and vegetables that should be in a balanced diet?

## Weight Problems

What health problems can obesity lead to?

It is also unhealthy to be very underweight. Why might they suffer from deficiency diseases?

## Defence Mechanisms

What prevents pathogens entering the body?

White blood cells are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ what three things do they do to defend the body?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

## Inheritance, exercise & Health

What factors can affect your metabolic rate?

What are the two types of cholesterol and what does each type do?

What can you do to lower your blood cholesterol levels?

## Pathogens & Disease.

What is a pathogen and how do they make us ill?

How do viruses replicate?

Washing hands removes pathogens from them. Semmelweis was the first doctor to realise this. What did he tell his staff to do?



**KEY WORDS:**  
Malnourished  
Metabolic rate  
Obese  
Pathogen  
virus  
bacteria  
antibiotic

**ASSESSMENT:**



# B1 REVISION - CHAPTER 1 cont. - Keeping Healthy

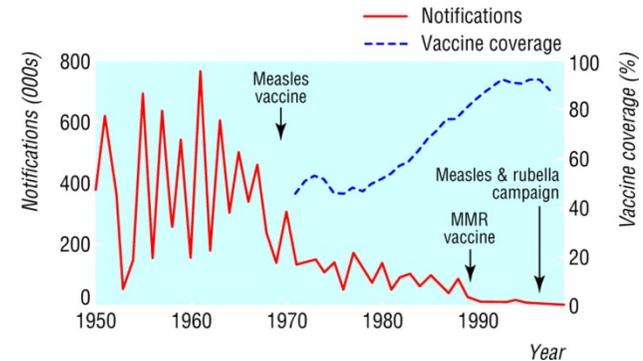
## Growing & Investigating Bacteria

Pure cultures of safe (non-pathogenic) bacteria can be used for laboratory investigations.

What cultures need to grow	To keep the culture pure you must:



## How do we deal with disease?



You will need to be able to explain what a graph is showing you. Practice with this one.

## Changing Pathogens

If a pathogen changes by mutation the new strain may spread rapidly. Diseases that spread within a country result in an \_\_\_\_\_. Those that spread across countries result in a \_\_\_\_\_.

MRSA has evolved through natural selection, how?

## Immunity



What is used to make a vaccine?

What can vaccines protect against?

How do vaccines work?

Advantages of vaccination

Disadvantages of vaccination

Why is it necessary to continue to develop new vaccinations and medicines?

**KEY WORDS:**

Epidemic  
Pandemic  
Vaccination  
Immunisation  
Natural selection

**ASSESSMENT:**



# B1 REVISION - CHAPTER 2 - Coordination and Control

## Responding to change

The nervous system has receptors to detect stimuli.

List the sense organs and the stimuli they detect.

Neurons are nerve cells which are found in nerves, which carry electrical impulses.

## Hormones and the menstrual cycle.

Follicle stimulating hormone (**FSH**) is made by the pituitary gland and causes eggs to mature and oestrogen to be produced.

**Oestrogen** is produced by the ovaries and inhibits the further production of FSH. Luteinising hormone (**LH**) also made by the pituitary gland and stimulates the mature egg to be released from the ovary (**ovulation**).

## The artificial control of fertility

Contraceptive pills contain \_\_\_\_\_ and/or \_\_\_\_\_ to inhibit FSH. FSH can also be used to help a woman produce \_\_\_\_\_.

Fertility treatment can be used to prevent pregnancy (e.g. the contraceptive pill), or increase chance of pregnancy (e.g. IVF)

Issues involved in fertility treatment.

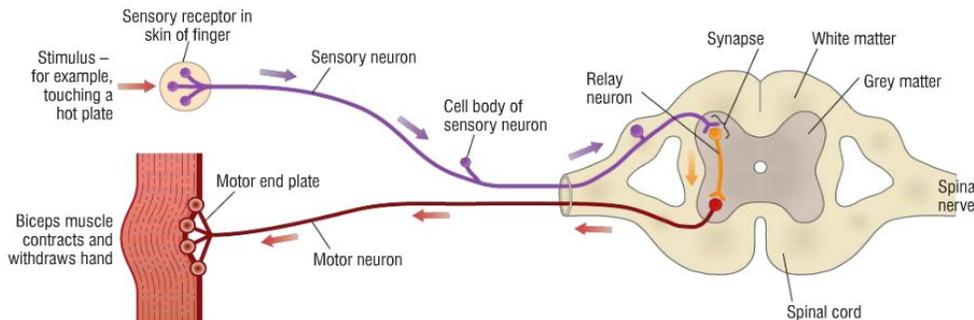
Advantages	Disadvantages

## Reflex Actions

The main six stages of a reflex action are:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

At the junction between two neurons is a synapse, chemicals transmit the impulse across this gap.



### KEY WORDS:

Progesterone  
Reflex  
Synapse  
Oestrogen  
Pituitary gland  
Receptor  
Neuron

### ASSESSMENT:



# B1 REVISION - CHAPTER 2 continued - Coordination and control

## Controlling Conditions

The body carefully controls its internal environment. What are 4 of the internal conditions that are controlled?

Why must we keep our temperature constant?

What organ controls the level of sugar in our blood?

## Using Hormones in Women

Many use the contraceptive pill to prevent unwanted pregnancies, and also to plan when they have a baby. Hormones can also be used to help women get pregnant.

Older women can use hormone treatment to allow them to have babies later in life.

Side effects are possible in some women if they take hormones for a long time.

What ethical concerns are there about using fertility drugs?

## Using Hormones in Plants

Plant hormones can be used by farmers and gardeners.

Weedkillers can be used, rooting powder to encourage roots on cuttings, and some hormones are used to help some fruit to ripen.

What damage to the environment can the use of plant hormones cause?

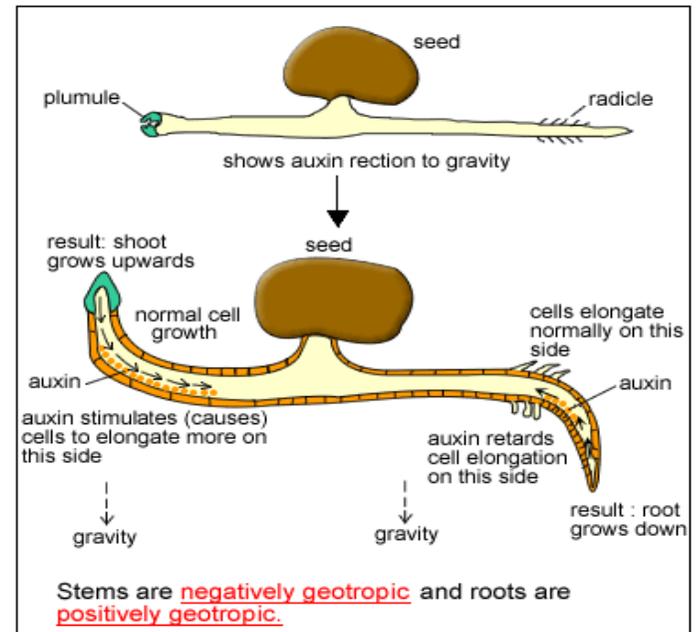
## Hormones and the control of plant growth

Plants are sensitive to light gravity and moisture. Plant shoots grow towards light. This response is \_\_\_\_\_.

Roots grow down towards gravity. This response is \_\_\_\_\_.

Roots also grow towards water.

Auxin is the hormone which controls phototropism and gravitropism.



### KEY WORDS:

Gravitropism (geotropism)

Auxin

Phototropism

Enzyme

Pancreas

### ASSESSMENT:



# B1 REVISION - CHAPTER 3 - Medicine and Drugs

## Developing New Medicines

Why are drugs tested ?

What is a placebo?

What is a double-blind trial?

Thalidomide was developed as a sleeping drug but not tested for preventing morning sickness, so some babies were born with birth defects.

## Does Cannabis lead to hard drugs?

Cannabis is an illegal drug which must be bought from drug dealers. This may put the person in contact with hard drugs. However not all cannabis users go on to use hard drugs.

What problems can using cannabis lead to?

## How effective are medicines?

Statins are drugs which lower blood cholesterol levels. They have reduced the incidences of cardiovascular disease in the population by over 40%.

Some people prefer to use herbal medicines how will you know if they actually work?

## Drugs

Drugs may be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

They may also be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

Recreational drugs are for pleasure and affect the brain and the nervous system. They may also have adverse affects on the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ system.

Nicotine and caffeine are two examples of legal drugs that are used recreationally.

Heroin and cocaine are two examples of addictive illegal drugs.

## Drugs in Sport

Which drugs may build up muscle mass?  
Why is it unethical to take drugs to enhance performance?

Why do some athletes risk taking performance enhancing drugs?

### KEY WORDS:

Placebo  
Thalidomide  
Statin  
Withdrawal system  
Steroid  
Double-blind trial  
Depression

### ASSESSMENT:



# B1 REVISION - CHAPTER 4 - Adaptation for survival

## Adapt & Survive

What does adaptation mean?

What is an extremophiles?

## Measuring environmental change

Name 3 non-living factors:

Name 3 living factors:

Name an indicator species for both land and water.

Why are these indicator species?

## Competition

	Animals	Plants
Give some examples of how animals and plants compete with each other.		

## Adaptation in Animals & Plants

	Animals	Plants
Cold areas	Thick fur & blubber to keep warm Usually large with a small surface area: volume ratio	
Hot dry areas	May hunt or feed at night May have large surface area: volume ratio	Reduce the surface area of leaves, tissues that store water & extensive root system.
	Coat colour may change in different seasons giving year round camouflage	Plants develop thorns etc to put animals off. Loose water through holes in the leaves called stomata.

## Impact of Change

What may happen if birds fly further North if the climate gets warmer?

The distribution of living organisms is affected by changes in what two factors?

The data on the effect of environmental change is not always easy to interpret.

### KEY WORDS:

Adaptation  
Herbivore  
Carnivore  
Extremophile  
Denature  
Stomata  
Competition

### ASSESSMENT:

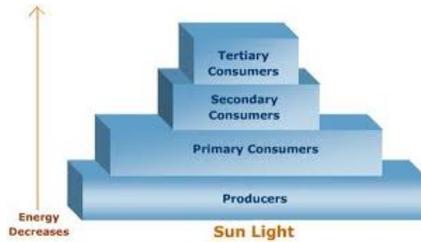


# B1 REVISION - CHAPTER 5 - Energy in Biomass

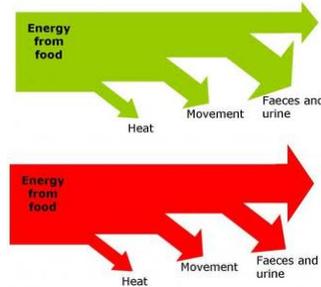
## Pyramids of biomass

Biomass is the mass of living material in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Don't confuse with pyramid of number which can look similar!



## Energy Transfers



Herbivore

Carnivore

There is less biomass and energy available at each stage in a food chain.

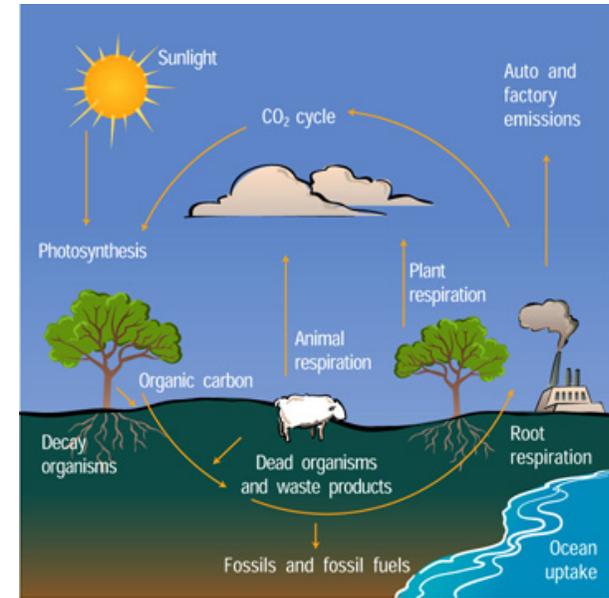
What differences can you see in the two Sankey diagrams?

## The Carbon Cycle

The recycling of carbon involves both photosynthesis and respiration.

What does photosynthesis remove from the atmosphere?

When is CO<sub>2</sub> released back into the atmosphere?



## Decay Processes

What is needed for decay to happen?

Bacteria and fungi are microorganisms. Some bacteria and fungi cause decay. what do we call these?

Name two ways humans can recycle waste.

Under what conditions is decay quicker?

## Recycling organic waste

Why is it necessary to recycle organic kitchen and garden waste?

Why might gardeners add worms and layers of garden soil to composters?

Why might councils shred garden waste before putting it into big bins?

### KEY WORDS:

Biomass  
Detritus feeder  
Decomposer  
Sewage  
Combustion  
Organic waste

### ASSESSMENT:



# B1 REVISION - CHAPTER 6 - Variation, reproduction & new technology

## Inheritance

What does the nucleus of a cell contain that are thread like?

What do they carry?

When is genetic information from the parents passed to offspring?

In most body cells the chromosomes are in pairs. One set from the female gamete and one from the male gamete.

What do genes control?

## Genetic & Environmental Differences

Name two factors that may result in differences between individuals.

What is the most important factor in controlling appearance?

What may affect plants even though they have the same genes?

What might affect human development in the uterus?

Genes may determine if someone has potential to be a good athlete, but what will also help?

## Types of Reproduction

Asexual reproduction	
Sexual Reproduction	

How are clones produced?

What are they?

What leads to variety in offspring?

### KEY WORDS:

Clone  
Chromosome  
Gene  
Gamete  
Sexual reproduction  
Asexual reproduction

### ASSESSMENT:



# B1 REVISION - CHAPTER 6 cont. - Variation, reproduction & new technology

## Cloning

How can you clone a plant?

What is used to clone an animal?

What type of reproduction is used for cloning?

Tissue culture is more expensive but can be used to reproduce large numbers of a rare or top quality plant. Sometimes animals or plants are genetically modified to reproduce substances before being cloned.

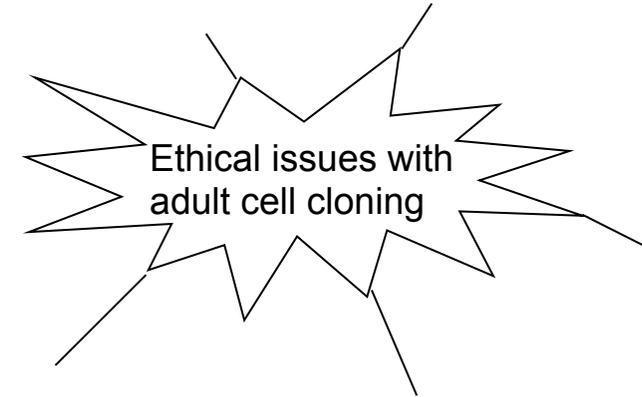
## Genetic Engineering

What does genetic engineering change?

What is used to cut a gene out of the chromosome?

What might GM crops be resistant to?

## Adult cell cloning

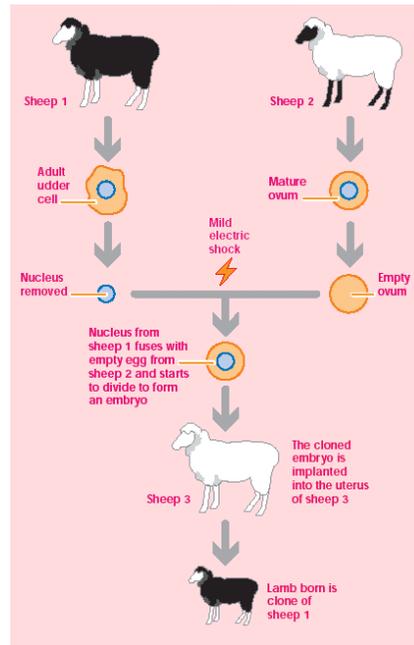


## Making choices about technology

Advantages	Disadvantages

For cloning & genetic engineering

## Adult cell cloning diagram



In adult cell cloning the nucleus of an adult cell e.g. a skin cell, replaces the nucleus of an egg cell.

The nucleus of an adult cell is transplanted into an 'empty' egg cell. When the animal develops it has the genetic material of the original adult cell.

### KEY WORDS:

Tissue culture  
Genetically modified  
Genetic engineering  
Adult cell cloning

### ASSESSMENT:



# B1 REVISION - CHAPTER 7 - Evolution

## Theories for Evolution

Jean-Baptiste Lamarck	Charles Darwin

## Natural Selection

In natural selection which organisms are more likely to survive?

If an organism survives what will this enable them to do?

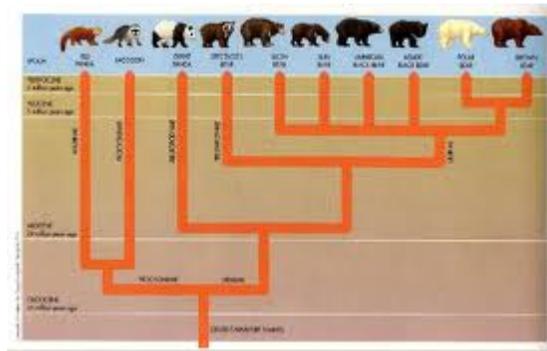
What is a mutation?

How might a mutation help an individual to survive?

Darwin's theory of evolution was only gradually accepted, why was this?

How did the mockingbird species of the Galapagos help Darwin come up with his theory?

## Classification and Evolution



This is an example of an evolutionary tree. What can it tell us?

What is group of organisms that can all interbreed called?

Name the three main kingdoms of Eukaryotes.

Biologists study the similarities and differences between organisms in order to classify them. What is this branch of biology called?

### KEY WORDS:

Evolution  
Mutation  
Species  
Kingdom  
Evolutionary  
Natural classification system

### ASSESSMENT:

