



**Year 11 Revision Schedule 2025- 2026**

**EXAM DATES: PAPER 1 12<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2026 (PM)**

**PAPER 2 8<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2026 (AM)**

<b>Subject/Course:</b>	<b>GCSE BIOLOGY Separate (H and F) Exam Board: AQA</b>
<b>Student Name:</b>	

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Key knowledge/skills/questions</b>	<b>Resources/activities/links</b>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Week 1</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> February</p>	<p>4.5.1 Homeostasis 4.5.2 The human nervous system 4.5.3 Hormonal coordination in humans 4.5.4 Plant hormones 4.6.1 Reproduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What homeostasis is and why it is important</li> <li>• The different parts of the nervous system and how they work together to co-ordinate a nervous response</li> <li>• Reflex actions- examples and how they are different to a normal nervous response</li> <li>• Synapses- how they work</li> <li>• Required practical- investigating reaction time</li> <li>• The brain- labelling structure and function of parts</li> <li>• The eye- labelling structure and function of parts</li> <li>• Correcting vision defects – long sight and short sight</li> <li>• Controlling body temperature (too hot or too cold)</li> <li>• Different glands of the endocrine system – names and labels, which hormones they secrete</li> <li>• Controlling blood glucose using insulin and glucagon</li> <li>• Kidney structure and function of parts</li> <li>• Kidney failure- how this can be treated</li> <li>• Which hormones control puberty and the menstrual cycle</li> <li>• How different contraceptives work</li> <li>• The process of IVF and how it works</li> <li>• The uses of the hormones thyroxine and adrenaline in the body and where they are secreted from</li> <li>• Different types of plant hormones, what effects they have in plants and how they can be used commercially</li> <li>• DNA structure and function</li> <li>• What are genes and chromosomes</li> <li>• How proteins are synthesised using the DNA code</li> <li>• Different types of mutations</li> <li>• Sexual vs asexual reproduction</li> <li>• The cell cycle</li> <li>• The processes of mitosis and meiosis – how they work, what they are used for, the differences between them</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBC bitesize homeostasis and response <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zy468mn">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zy468mn</a></li> <li>• Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</li> <li>• BBC bitesize Reproduction <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpb7cj6">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpb7cj6</a></li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Week 2</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> March</p>	<p>4.7.1 Adaptations, interdependence and competition 4.7.2 Organisation of an ecosystem 4.7.3 Biodiversity and the effect of human</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition in animals and plants- why and how they do this</li> <li>• Adaptation in animals and plants- different types of adaptations for different environments</li> <li>• Abiotic and biotic factors- what these are and examples of each</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBC bitesize Ecology <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxfd3k7">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxfd3k7</a></li> <li>• Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</li> </ul>

		interaction on ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food chains- how these are structured and the naming system we use for each stage (i.e. producers/consumers)</li> <li>• Required practical: How to sample an area using quadrats or transects to estimate biodiversity or population size (e.g. of a type of plant)</li> <li>• The water cycle</li> <li>• The carbon cycle</li> <li>• How material decay</li> <li>• CORE PRACTICAL: Investigating the rate of decay using milk, lipase and phenolphthalein</li> <li>• Biodiversity- what this means and why it is important</li> <li>• How humans are affecting biodiversity (land use, water pollution, air pollution)</li> <li>• Global warming- how and why this is happening</li> <li>• Deforestation- reasons for doing this and the impact it has on the environment</li> <li>• How we can help to maintain ecosystems and biodiversity</li> </ul>	
<b>Week 3</b>	<b>Monday 9<sup>th</sup> March</b>	4.7.4 Trophic levels in an ecosystem 4.7.5 Food production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trophic levels of food chains</li> <li>• Pyramids of biomass – what these are and how they can be drawn</li> <li>• How biomass is transferred along a food chain and where biomass/energy is lost from a food chain</li> <li>• How we can ensure there is enough food for a growing population – intensive farming</li> <li>• Biotechnology and how this is allowing us to mass produce mycoprotein and insulin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BBC bitesize Ecology <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxfd3k7">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxfd3k7</a></li> <li>• Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">BBC bitesize Cells <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z84jtv4/revision/1">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z84jtv4/revision/1</a></p>

<b>Week 4</b>	<p><b>Monday 16<sup>th</sup> March</b></p>	<p>4.1.1 Cell structure 4.1.2 Cell division 4.1.3 Transport in cells</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eukaryote and prokaryote structure</li> <li>• Animal and plant cell structure and functions of sub cellular structures</li> <li>• How to use a microscope to observe cells and draw cells seen</li> <li>• Cell specialisation and cell differentiation</li> <li>• Differences between light and electron microscopes</li> <li>• How to use the magnification equation</li> <li>• How to culture microorganisms and the required practical investigating the effect of antibiotics or antiseptics on bacterial growth</li> <li>• Where chromosomes are found</li> <li>• What happens in the cell cycle and why the cell cycle happens</li> <li>• What a stem cell is and where stems cells are found in embryos, adults and plants</li> <li>• Use of stem cells for therapeutic cloning and production of cloned plants</li> <li>• What happens in diffusion and which factors affect the rate of diffusion</li> <li>• How to calculate SA:V</li> <li>• Explain how animal and plants are adapted for exchanging materials</li> <li>• What is osmosis and what happened in the required practical investigating the effect of changing salt solution on the mass of plant tissue (potato chips)</li> <li>• What is active transport</li> </ul>	
<b>Week 5</b>	<p><b>Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> March</b></p>	<p>4.2.1 Principles or organisation 4.2.2 animal tissues, organs and organ systems 4.2.3 Plant tissues, organs and organ systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the organisation in living organisms</li> <li>• Digestive system- what are the organs and their functions</li> <li>• Enzyme structure and function – including the lock and key theory</li> <li>• Digestive enzymes- amylase, proteas and lipase- where are these produced and what do they do</li> <li>• Role of bile</li> <li>• How temperature and pH affect enzyme activity</li> <li>• Required practical Food tests</li> <li>• Required practical effect of pH on the rate of reaction of amylase enzyme on digestion of starch</li> <li>• Heart structure and types of blood vessels</li> <li>• What is in the tissue blood</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">BBC bitesize Cells <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z84jtv4/revision/1">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z84jtv4/revision/1</a></p> <p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coronary heart diseases- what it is and how valves and transplants can be treatments</li> <li>• Factors that can cause/ contribute to ill health</li> <li>• Use disease data to draw conclusions</li> <li>• Cancer cells and the difference between benign tumours and malignant tumours.</li> <li>• Plant tissues- epidermal, palisade and spongy mesophyll, xylem and phloem</li> <li>• Leaf structure</li> <li>• Adaptations of root hair cells, xylem and phloem</li> <li>• Transpiration-how it is measured (potometer) and which factors affect it</li> <li>• Role of leaves, stem, root</li> </ul> <p>Translocation and where this happens in a plant</p>	
Week 6	<p><b>Monday 30<sup>th</sup> March</b></p> <p><b>EASTER HOLIDAYS</b></p>	<p>4.3.1 Communicable disease</p> <p>4.3.2 Monoclonal antibodies (H)</p> <p>Plant diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spread of diseases</li> <li>• Pathogen definition</li> <li>• How do bacteria and viruses make us poorly</li> <li>• Symptoms and treatments/prevention of spread for viral diseases – measles, HIV, TMV</li> <li>• Symptoms and treatments/prevention of spread for bacterial diseases – <i>Salmonella</i>, Gonorrhoea,</li> <li>• Symptoms and treatments/prevention of spread for fungal diseases – Rose black spot</li> <li>• Symptoms and treatments/prevention of spread for protist diseases – Malaria</li> <li>• Non specific defence systems in the human body</li> <li>• Role of white blood cells defending against pathogens</li> <li>• Vaccination – what happens in the body</li> <li>• Antibiotics- what these medicines do and issues with their overuse</li> <li>• What do painkillers do?</li> <li>• Origin of drugs digitalis and aspirin and how Penicillin was discovered</li> <li>• Stages needed when testing a drug and why these steps are important</li> <li>• Monoclonal antibodies- how these are produced, uses and concerns with their use</li> <li>• Detection of plant disease and causes of disease (pathogen, insects, deficiency)</li> <li>• Plant defences- physical, chemical, mechanical</li> </ul>	<p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9236yc">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9236yc</a></p> <p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p>

<b>Week 7</b>	<p><b>Monday 6<sup>th</sup> April</b></p> <p><b>EASTER HOLIDAYS</b></p>	<p>4.4.1 Photosynthesis 4.4.2 Respiration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photosynthesis equation and photosynthesis is an endothermic reaction</li> <li>• Effects of temperature, light intensity, carbon dioxide concentration and amount of chlorophyll on the rate of photosynthesis</li> <li>• Understanding these factors (above) interact and one may be a limiting factor</li> <li>• H: how to use the inverse square law to calculate light intensity</li> <li>• H: how to maximise rate of photosynthesis and maintain a profit (greenhouses)</li> <li>• Required practical: investigating the effect of light intensity on the rate of photosynthesis</li> <li>• Uses of glucose (produced in photosynthesis)</li> <li>• Respiration is an exothermic reaction</li> <li>• Equations for aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration (muscles and yeast/plants)</li> <li>• Why do organisms need energy</li> <li>• Effect of exercise on the body and issues with ongoing anaerobic respiration occurring- muscle fatigue, lactic acid production and oxygen debt</li> <li>• What is metabolism (definition and examples)</li> </ul>	<p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgws7p3">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgws7p3</a></p>
<b>Week 8</b>	<p><b>Monday 13<sup>th</sup> April</b></p>	<p>4.5.1 Homeostasis 4.5.2 The human nervous system 4.5.3 Hormonal coordination in humans 4.5.4 Plant hormones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What homeostasis is and why it is important</li> <li>• The different parts of the nervous system and how they work together to co-ordinate a nervous response</li> <li>• Reflex actions- examples and how they are different to a normal nervous response</li> <li>• Synapses- how they work</li> <li>• Required practical - investigating reaction time</li> <li>• The brain- labelling structure and function of parts</li> <li>• The eye- labelling structure and function of parts</li> <li>• Correcting vision defects – long sight and short sight</li> <li>• Controlling body temperature (too hot or too cold)</li> <li>• Different glands of the endocrine system – names and labels, which hormones they secrete</li> <li>• Controlling blood glucose using insulin and glucagon</li> <li>• Kidney structure and function of parts</li> <li>• Kidney failure- how this can be treated</li> <li>• Which hormones control puberty and the menstrual cycle</li> <li>• How different contraceptives work</li> <li>• The process of IVF and how it works</li> </ul>	<p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zy468mn">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zy468mn</a></p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The uses of the hormones thyroxine and adrenaline in the body and where they are secreted from</li> <li>Different types of plant hormones, what effects they have in plants and how they can be used commercially</li> </ul>	
<b>Week 9</b>	<b>Monday 20<sup>th</sup> April</b>	<p>4.7.1 Adaptations, interdependence and competition</p> <p>4.7.2 Organisation of an ecosystem</p> <p>4.7.3 Biodiversity and the effect of human interaction on ecosystems</p> <p>4.7.4 Trophic levels in an ecosystem</p> <p>4.7.5 Food production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competition in animals and plants- why and how they do this</li> <li>Adaptation in animals and plants- different types of adaptations for different environments</li> <li>Abiotic and biotic factors- what these are and examples of each</li> <li>Food chains- how these are structured and the naming system we use for each stage (i.e. producers/consumers)</li> <li>CORE PRACTICAL: How to sample an area using quadrats or transects to estimate biodiversity or population size (e.g. of a type of plant)</li> <li>The water cycle</li> <li>The carbon cycle</li> <li>How material decay</li> <li>Required practical : Investigating the rate of decay using milk, lipase and phenolphthalein</li> <li>Biodiversity- what this means and why it is important</li> <li>How humans are affecting biodiversity (land use, water pollution, air pollution)</li> <li>Global warming- how and why this is happening</li> <li>Deforestation- reasons for doing this and the impact it has on the environment</li> <li>How we can help to maintain ecosystems and biodiversity</li> <li>Trophic levels of food chains</li> <li>Pyramids of biomass – what these are and how they can be drawn</li> <li>How biomass is transferred along a food chain and where biomass/energy is lost from a food chain</li> <li>How we can ensure there is enough food for a growing population – intensive farming</li> <li>Biotechnology and how this is allowing us to mass produce mycoprotein and insulin</li> </ul>	<p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxfd3k7">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxfd3k7</a></p>

<b>Week 10</b>	<b>Monday 27<sup>th</sup> April</b>	<p>4.6.1 Reproduction 4.6.2 Variation and evolution 4.6.3 Development of understanding on genetics and evolution 4.6.4 Classification of living organisms 4.1.1 Cell structure 4.1.2 Cell division 4.1.3 Transport in cells</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The process of meiosis</li> <li>• Differences between sexual and asexual reproduction</li> <li>• Advantages and disadvantages of sexual and asexual reproduction (H)</li> <li>• Structure of DNA and define genome</li> <li>• Importance of understanding the human genome</li> <li>• Protein synthesis (H)</li> <li>• Mutations (H) what happens to a protein when a mutation occurs in the DNA</li> <li>• Alleles, dominant, recessive, homozygous, heterozygous, genotype and phenotype</li> <li>• Predicting the probability of inheriting a characteristic -using a Punnett square (H constructing a Punnett square)</li> <li>• Work of Mendel</li> <li>• Inheritance of Polydactyly and Cystic fibrosis</li> <li>• Determination of sex</li> <li>• What causes differences in individuals in a population</li> <li>• The process of evolution</li> <li>• The theory of evolution – Charles Darwin, Lamarck, Wallace</li> <li>• Evidence for evolution (fossils, genes, resistant bacteria)</li> <li>• Speciation</li> <li>• Extinction</li> <li>• The process of selective breeding</li> <li>• The process of genetic engineering</li> <li>• The process of cloning: tissue culture, cuttings, embryo transplants and adult cell cloning</li> <li>• Classification of living organisms and evolutionary trees</li> </ul>	<p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zg8f4qt/revision/1">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zg8f4qt/revision/1</a></p>
<b>Week 11</b>	<b>Monday 4<sup>th</sup> May</b>	<p>4.4.1 Photosynthesis 4.4.2 Respiration 4.2.1 Principles or organisation 4.2.2 animal tissues, organs and organ systems 4.2.3 Plant tissues, organs and organ systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photosynthesis equation and photosynthesis is an endothermic reaction</li> <li>• Effects of temperature, light intensity, carbon dioxide concentration and amount of chlorophyll on the rate of photosynthesis</li> <li>• Understanding these factors (above) interact and one may be a limiting factor</li> <li>• H: how to use the inverse square law to calculate light intensity</li> <li>• H: how to maximise rate of photosynthesis and maintain a profit (greenhouses)</li> <li>• Required practical: investigating the effect of light intensity on the rate of photosynthesis</li> <li>• Uses of glucose (produced in photosynthesis)</li> <li>• Respiration is an exothermic reaction</li> <li>• Equations for aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration (muscles and yeast/plants)</li> </ul>	<p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use BBC bitesize links used previously</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why do organisms need energy</li> <li>• Effect of exercise on the body and issues with ongoing anaerobic respiration occurring- muscle fatigue, lactic acid production and oxygen debt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is metabolism (definition and examples)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• What is the organisation in living organisms</li> <li>• Digestive system- what are the organs and their functions</li> <li>• Enzyme structure and function – including the lock and key theory</li> <li>• Digestive enzymes- amylase, protease and lipase- where are these produced and what do they do</li> <li>• Role of bile</li> <li>• How temperature and pH affect enzyme activity</li> <li>• Required practical Food tests</li> <li>• Required practical effect of pH on the rate of reaction of amylase enzyme on digestion of starch</li> <li>• Heart structure and types of blood vessels</li> <li>• What is in the tissue blood</li> <li>• Coronary heart diseases- what it is and how valves and transplants can be treatments</li> <li>• Factors that can cause/ contribute to ill health</li> <li>• Use disease data to draw conclusions</li> <li>• Cancer cells and the difference between benign tumours and malignant tumours.</li> <li>• Plant tissues- epidermal, palisade and spongy mesophyll, xylem and phloem</li> <li>• Leaf structure</li> <li>• Adaptations of root hair cells, xylem and phloem</li> <li>• Transpiration-how it is measured (potometer) and which factors affect it</li> <li>• Role of leaves, stem, root</li> <li>• Translocation and where this happens in a plant</li> </ul>	
<b>Week 12</b>	<b>Monday 11<sup>th</sup> May</b>	<b>PAPER 1 IS ON TUESDAY 12TH JUNE PM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spread of diseases</li> <li>• Pathogen definition</li> <li>• How do bacteria and viruses make us poorly</li> <li>• Symptoms and treatments/prevention of spread for viral diseases – measles, HIV, TMV</li> <li>• Symptoms and treatments/prevention of spread for bacterial diseases – <i>Salmonella</i>, Gonorrhoea,</li> <li>• Symptoms and treatments/prevention of spread for fungal diseases – Rose black spot</li> <li>• Symptoms and treatments/prevention of spread for protist diseases – Malaria</li> <li>• Non specific defence systems in the human body</li> <li>• Role of white blood cells defending against pathogens</li> <li>• Vaccination – what happens in the body</li> </ul>	<p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p> <p>Use BBC bitesize links used previously</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antibiotics- what these medicines do and issues with their overuse</li> <li>• What do painkillers do?</li> <li>• Origin of drugs digitalis and aspirin and how Penicillin was discovered</li> <li>• Stages needed when testing a drug and why these steps are important</li> <li>• Monoclonal antibodies- how these are produced, uses and concerns with their use</li> <li>• Detection of plant disease and causes of disease (pathogen, insects, deficiency)</li> <li>• Plant defences- physical, chemical, mechanical</li> </ul>	
<b>Week 13</b>	<b>Monday 18<sup>th</sup> May</b>	<p>4.6.1 Reproduction 4.6.2 Variation and evolution 4.6.3 Development of understanding on genetics and evolution 4.6.4 Classification of living organisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The process of meiosis</li> <li>• Differences between sexual and asexual reproduction</li> <li>• Advantages and disadvantages of sexual and asexual reproduction (H)</li> <li>• Structure of DNA and define genome</li> <li>• Importance of understanding the human genome</li> <li>• Protein synthesis (H)</li> <li>• Mutations (H) what happens to a protein when a mutation occurs in the DNA</li> <li>• Alleles, dominant, recessive, homozygous, heterozygous, genotype and phenotype</li> <li>• Predicting the probability of inheriting a characteristic -using a Punnett square (H constructing a Punnett square)</li> <li>• Work of Mendel</li> <li>• Inheritance of Polydactyly and Cystic fibrosis</li> <li>• Determination of sex</li> <li>• What causes differences in individuals in a population</li> <li>• The process of evolution</li> <li>• The theory of evolution – Charles Darwin, Lamarck, Wallace</li> <li>• Evidence for evolution (fossils, genes, resistant bacteria)</li> <li>• Speciation</li> <li>• Extinction</li> <li>• The process of selective breeding</li> <li>• The process of genetic engineering</li> <li>• The process of cloning: tissue culture, cuttings, embryo transplants and adult cell cloning</li> <li>• Classification of living organisms and evolutionary trees</li> </ul>	<p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p> <p>Use BBC bitesize links used previously</p>

<b>Week 14</b>	<p><b>Monday 25<sup>th</sup> May</b></p> <p><b>HALF TERM</b></p>	<p>4.5.1 Homeostasis  4.5.2 The human nervous system  4.5.3 Hormonal coordination in humans  4.5.4 Plant hormones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What homeostasis is and why it is important</li> <li>• The different parts of the nervous system and how they work together to co-ordinate a nervous response</li> <li>• Reflex actions- examples and how they are different to a normal nervous response</li> <li>• Synapses- how they work</li> <li>• Required practical - investigating reaction time</li> <li>• The brain- labelling structure and function of parts</li> <li>• The eye- labelling structure and function of parts</li> <li>• Correcting vision defects – long sight and short sight</li> <li>• Controlling body temperature (too hot or too cold)</li> <li>• Different glands of the endocrine system – names and labels, which hormones they secrete</li> <li>• Controlling blood glucose using insulin and glucagon</li> <li>• Kidney structure and function of parts</li> <li>• Kidney failure- how this can be treated</li> <li>• Which hormones control puberty and the menstrual cycle</li> <li>• How different contraceptives work</li> <li>• The process of IVF and how it works</li> <li>• The uses of the hormones thyroxine and adrenaline in the body and where they are secreted from</li> <li>• Different types of plant hormones, what effects they have in plants and how they can be used commercially</li> </ul>	<p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p> <p>Use BBC bitesize links used previously</p>
<b>Week 15</b>	<p><b>Monday 1<sup>st</sup> June</b></p>	<p>4.7.1 Adaptations, interdependence and competition  4.7.2 Organisation of an ecosystem  4.7.3 Biodiversity and the effect of human interaction on ecosystems  4.7.4 Trophic levels in an ecosystem  4.7.5 Food production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition in animals and plants- why and how they do this</li> <li>• Adaptation in animals and plants- different types of adaptations for different environments</li> <li>• Abiotic and biotic factors- what these are and examples of each</li> <li>• Food chains- how these are structured and the naming system we use for each stage (i.e. producers/consumers)</li> <li>• CORE PRACTICAL: How to sample an area using quadrats or transects to estimate biodiversity or population size (e.g. of a type of plant)</li> <li>• The water cycle</li> <li>• The carbon cycle</li> <li>• How material decay</li> <li>• Required practical : Investigating the rate of decay using milk, lipase and phenolphthalein</li> <li>• Biodiversity- what this means and why it is important</li> </ul>	<p>Sparx Science- please log on and choose these topics to answer questions on</p> <p>Use BBC bitesize links used previously</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How humans are affecting biodiversity (land use, water pollution, air pollution)</li> <li>• Global warming- how and why this is happening</li> <li>• Deforestation- reasons for doing this and the impact it has on the environment</li> <li>• How we can help to maintain ecosystems and biodiversity</li> <li>• Trophic levels of food chains</li> <li>• Pyramids of biomass – what these are and how they can be drawn</li> <li>• How biomass is transferred along a food chain and where biomass/energy is lost from a food chain</li> <li>• How we can ensure there is enough food for a growing population – intensive farming</li> <li>• Biotechnology and how this is allowing us to mass produce mycoprotein and insulin</li> </ul>	
<b>Week 16</b>	<b>Monday 8<sup>th</sup> June</b>	<b>PAPER 2 IS ON MONDAY 8<sup>TH</sup> JUNE AM</b>		