

5 questions, 5 sentences, 5 words GCSE Science

INSTRUCTIONS

- For each statement, use either the suggested website or your own notes/revision guide to write a 5-point summary. In examinations, answers frequently require more than 1 key word for the mark, so aim to include a few key words.
- It is important to stick to 5 sentences. It is the process of selecting the most relevant information and summarising it that will help you remember it.
- Write concisely and do not elaborate unnecessarily, it is harder to remember and revise facts from a long paragraph.
- Finally, identify 5 key words that you may have difficulty remembering and include a brief definition. You might like to include a clip art style picture to help you remember it.

Example:

Question:	Describe the differences between prokaryotes and eukaryotes.			
Sources:	Website – http://www.ivyroses.com/Biology/Cells/Prokaryotic-and-Eukaryotic-Cells.php Interactive - https://www.my-gcsescience.com/aqa/biology/eukaryotic-and-prokaryotic-cells/			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All animal and plant cells are eukaryotic, which makes all plants and animals eukaryotes. 2. Many eukaryotic cells belong to more complex organisms so often such organisms are made from more than one cell and so we call them multicellular. 3. Plant and animal cells are eukaryotic. They can be unicellular or belong to multicellular organisms 4. All bacterial cells are prokaryotic, which means that all bacteria are prokaryotes. 5. Prokaryotes are single celled, do not have a nucleus containing their genetic material (DNA) and are smaller than eukaryotic cells. 				
Prokaryotic cells Cells that do not contain a nucleus (bacterial cells).	Prokaryote A prokaryotic organism (a bacterial cell).	Eukaryotic cells Cells that contain a nucleus.	Eukaryote An organism that is made of eukaryotic cells (those that contain a nucleus).	Multicellular An organism made of many cells.

Question 1:	Explain how the main sub-cellular structures, including the nucleus, cell membranes, mitochondria and chloroplasts in plant cells as well as plasmids in bacterial cells, are related to their functions.
Sources:	Website – https://www.khanacademy.org/test-prep/mcat/cells/eukaryotic-cells/a/organelles-article Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JL19uv7NT7s

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Question 2:	Describe and explain the lock and key model using digestive enzymes as examples.
Sources:	Website – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=smtCH5HX44o Interactive - http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/science/add_aqa/proteins/proteinsrev4.shtml !

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Question 3:	Explain the reactivity of the Group 7 halogens.
Sources:	Websites – 1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J7b2aBKa6-U 2. http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/z3vwxnb/revision/4

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Question 4:	Explain the bonding in graphite and how this relates to its properties.
Sources:	Websites – 1. http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/science/add_ocr_gateway/chemical_economics/nanochemistryrev1.shtml 2. http://www.gcscience.com/a34-structure-graphite-giant-molecule.htm

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Question 5:	What are energy stores and how is energy transferred from one store to another?
Sources:	Websites – 1. https://www.hoddereducation.co.uk/media/Documents/Science/ScienceProgress_Physics_sample_1.pdf 2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3HTdHgnwneg

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