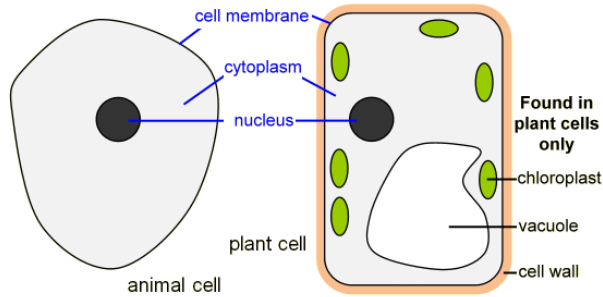
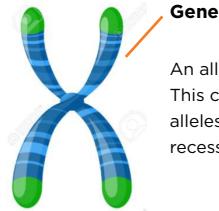


Cells



Chromosomes



Gene
An allele is a different form of the same gene. This can be recessive or dominant. Dominant alleles are always expressed (shown) over recessive alleles.

Environment and Inheritance

How does the environment affect variation?

Environmental factors such as diet can affect your height and weight. If you are malnourished you're more likely to be small in height and lower in weight. Characteristics like hair colour can be changed through dying your hair.

Cells

Features you can inherit from your parents:

- Eye colour.
- Weight.
- Hair colour.
- Skin colour.
- Height.

Selective Breeding

The Stages of Selective Breeding:

1. Select parents with the desired features.
2. Breed these together.
3. Pick the offspring with the desired features.
4. Breed these together.
5. Continue this until all offspring have the desired features.

Punnet Square Diagram

Both parents are carrier's of cystic fibrosis. What are the chances that their children will inherit the condition? Draw a punnet square diagram.

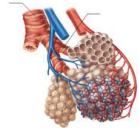
f is the cystic fibrosis allele

		mother	
		F	f
father	F	FF	Ff
	f	Ff	ff

25% chance that the child will have cystic fibrosis (ff).

Adaptations of the Lungs

How are the lungs adapted for efficient gas exchange?



- One cell thick so a short diffusion path.
- Lots of alveoli increases the surface area.
- Good blood supply for rapid exchange of substances.

Aerobic Respiration

What is the word equation for aerobic respiration?

Glucose + oxygen => carbon dioxide + water + energy

Where does the glucose for respiration come from?

Food from our digestive system.

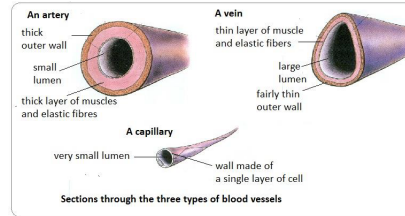
Where does the oxygen for aerobic respiration come from?

Breathing - the respiratory system.

What is the word equation for anaerobic respiration?

Glucose => lactic acid + energy

Blood Vessel Structure



When do people use anaerobic respiration?

During high intensity exercise and at high altitudes.

Which microorganisms use anaerobic respiration?

Yeast.

What do they produce?

Ethanol.

Breathing vs Respiration

Breathing is also known as ventilation.

Breathing is a physical process when we take oxygen into our lungs and remove carbon dioxide.

Respiration is a chemical process that happens in every cell in the body. Respiration releases energy in the mitochondria.

The Effect of Exercise

What happens to your heart rate during exercise?

Increases.

Why does this happen?

To pump more blood around the body, carrying more oxygen to cells for respiration and carrying away more carbon dioxide from cells.

Why might we get cramp?

Build up of lactic acid from anaerobic respiration.

What is an oxygen debt?

The amount of oxygen we have to repay to break down lactic acid into carbon dioxide and water so that we can get rid of it.

How can you tell if someone is fitter?

Their resting heart rate will be lower and not rise as much during exercise.

Photosynthesis

Where does photosynthesis happen?

Palisade cells in the leaf.

Word equation:

Carbon dioxide + water => glucose + oxygen

Why do plants need to perform photosynthesis?

To create glucose needed for respiration.

Rate of Photosynthesis

What factors might speed up the rate of photosynthesis?

- Increased temperature.
- Increased light intensity.
- Increased carbon dioxide.
- Increased water.

Plant Reproduction

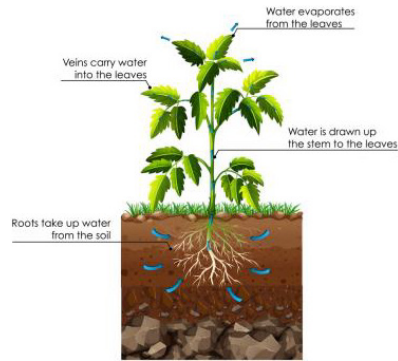
Fertilisation involves the fusion of the nucleus of the male gamete (**pollen**) with the nucleus of the female gamete (**ovule**).

Pollination happens when **pollen** moves from one flower to another or some plants can fertilise themselves with their own pollen.

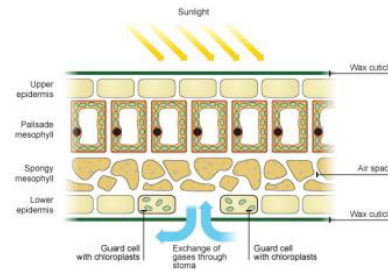
The pollen granule lands on the **stigma** and travels down the **style** in a pollen tube to the **ovary**.

Once this has happened the ovule starts to produce a **seed** or a **fruit** can form.

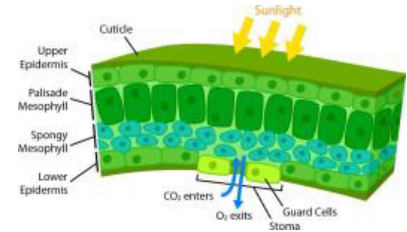
Transpiration



Adaptations



Palisade cells are close to the top of the leaf so that they absorb more sunlight. Lots of air spaces to increase surface area so more carbon dioxide can move in and oxygen out. Guard cells control the opening and closing of the stomata so can control the amount of carbon dioxide going in and can control the amount of water lost on a hot day.



Water travels in the xylem through capillary action. Water evaporates from the stomata in leaves when the guard cells are open.

Seed Dispersal

Type of Dispersal

How it Happens

Wind

The seed travels in the wind and lands in soil elsewhere.

Animal

Animals eat the seed and eject it as waste elsewhere. They can also stick to the animal who can take it other places.

Water

Seeds land in water (e.g. coconuts) and then transported elsewhere down the river.

Bursting

Some plants burst open releasing their seeds. The seeds travel from the pressure when the plant bursts.

Metals and Non-Metals

Metals are found on the **left** of the periodic table.

Three properties of metals are: **shiny, good conductors of heat and electricity, malleable, ductile.**

Non-metals are found on the **right** of the periodic table.

Three properties of a non-metal are: **brittle, insulators, dull.**

Metals in Order of Reactivity

Copper, sodium, magnesium, iron, zinc.

Sodium _____ Most reactive

Magnesium

Zinc

Iron

Copper _____ Least Reactive

Equations - Metals Reacting with Acids

Magnesium + Hydrochloric Acid →
Magnesium Chloride + Hydrogen

Zinc + Sulfuric Acid →
Zinc Sulfate + Hydrogen

Iron + Nitric Acid → Iron Nitrate + Hydrogen

Calcium + Sulfuric Acid →
Calcium Sulfate + Hydrogen

Metals Reacting with Water

Lithium Floats on surface and fizzes.
Universal indicator added to water will turn purple.

Sodium Floats on surface and fizzes.
Forms a sphere. Universal indicator added to water will turn purple.

Potassium Floats on surface and fizzes.
Produces a lilac flame.
Universal indicator added to water will turn purple.

Equations - Metals Reacting with Water

Sodium + Water →
Sodium Hydroxide + Hydrogen

Potassium + Water →
Potassium Hydroxide + Hydrogen

Caesium + Water →
Caesium Hydroxide + Hydrogen

Metals Reacting with Oxygen

Metal	Observation	Product
Magnesium	Burns with a bright, white light.	Magnesium oxide.
Iron	Slowly forms an orange, crumbly layer.	Iron oxide.
Sodium	Quickly forms a grey coating.	Sodium oxide.

What is meant by a displacement reaction?

A more reactive metal will displace a less reactive one from a compound.

Magnesium + Copper Sulfate →
Magnesium Sulfate + Copper

Iron + Magnesium Sulfate →
No Reaction

Zinc + Iron Sulfate →
Zinc Sulfate + Iron

Base and Alkali

Base

A chemical which reacts with an acid to form salt and water.
e.g. metal oxide, metal carbonate.

Alkali

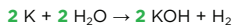
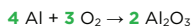
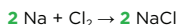
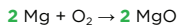
A soluble base
e.g. Metal hydroxides.

Conservation of Mass

Carbon (**12g**) + Oxygen (**32g**) →
Carbon Dioxide (**44g**)

Magnesium (**0.48g**) + Oxygen (**0.32g**) →
Magnesium Oxide (**0.80g**)

Balancing Equations



General Equations

Acid + Metal → Salt + Hydrogen

Acid + Base → Salt + Water

Acid + Carbonate →

Salt + Water + Carbon Dioxide

Salt Produced in Reactions

Acid

Hydrochloric Acid

Sulfuric Acid

Nitric Acid

Base

Copper Oxide

Sodium Carbonate

Sodium Hydroxide

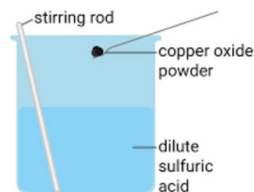
Salt

Copper Chloride

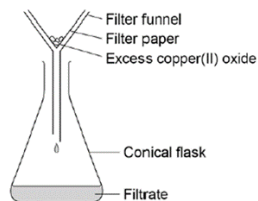
Sodium Sulfate

Sodium Nitrate

Diagrams

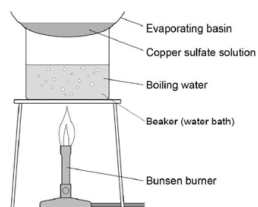


Add excess copper oxide to the sulfuric acid.
Stir to ensure that it has all reacted.



Filter off the excess copper oxide using a funnel and filter paper.

Pour the filtrate into an evaporating basin.



Place the evaporating basin over a beaker of water and heat until about half the liquid in the basin has evaporated.

Leave for a few days until crystals of copper sulfate form.

Pat crystals dry between 2 paper towels.

Describe Water Purification

A boiling tube containing a solution was heated. In the top of the boiling tube there was a bung with a feeder tube. This fed into another boiling tube in a beaker of ice and water. When the steam evaporated from the original boiling tube it travelled to the second boiling tube where it condensed back into water.

What do we call drinking water? Potable.

Describe 4 Effects of Climate Change

- Increase in temperature can lead to melting of polar ice caps.
- Frequency and severity of storms.
- Changes to availability of water.
- Flooding and drought due to changes in weather patterns.

Name 4 Pollutants and the Problems Associated with them

- Sulphur dioxide acid rain.
- Oxides of nitrogen acid rain.
- Carbon dioxide Global warming.
- Carbon particulates (soot) global dimming.

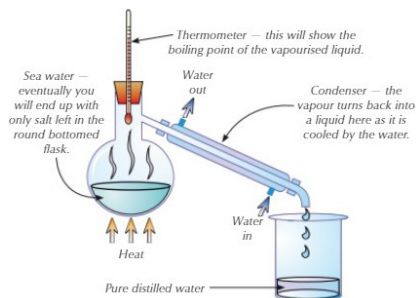
Describe Distillation

Salt water is put into a round bottom flask and heated. The water is turned to steam and rises up. The salt is left in the flask. As the steam rises up the only place it can go is the down the condenser as all other routes are blocked. In the condenser the steam is cooled by the water and condenses back into a liquid.

Describe How a Person Could Reduce their Carbon Footprint

Change to greener energy sources and drive more efficient vehicles or change to an electric vehicle.

Diagram of Distillation



General Questions

What is a A) Hydrocarbon.

A compound containing only hydrogen and carbon.

B) Complete combustion.

When a fuel burns with sufficient oxygen.

C) Incomplete combustion.

When a fuel burns without sufficient oxygen.

What are the products of:

Complete combustion?

CO₂ and H₂O

Incomplete combustion?

CO₂, H₂O, carbon monoxide and carbon particulates.

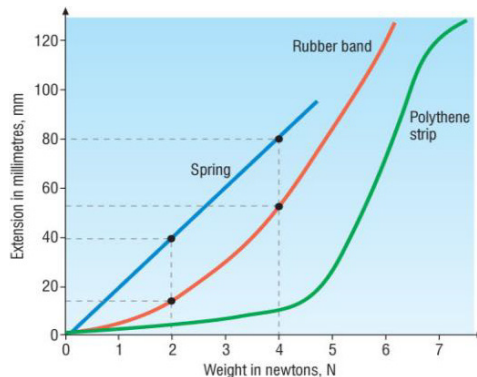
Elastic Materials

This graph shows the extension of different elastic materials, under different loads.

Directly proportional: A graph will show this if the line of best fit is a straight line through the origin.

The steel spring gives a **straight** line through the **origin**. This shows that the extension of the steel spring is **directly proportional** to the weight hung on it.

For example, doubling the weight from 2.0 to 4.0 N, doubles the extension from 40mm, to 80mm.



Keywords and Key Features

Series Circuit

Current in a series circuit stays the same. Potential difference is shared between components

Parallel Circuit

Current in a parallel circuit splits between each branch. Potential difference is the same across each branch.

Resistance of Wires

A longer wire has **more** resistance than a short one.

A wider wire has **less** resistance than a thin one.

Circuit Symbols and their Purpose

Component	Symbol	Purpose
Cell		Provides the power for the circuit.
Battery		Provides the power for the circuit.
Switch - Open		Stops a circuit from working.
Switch - Closed		Makes a circuit work.
Bulb/ Filament Lamp		Glowes when a circuit is complete.
Resistor		It slows down the flow of electrons.
Ammeter		Measures the current.
Voltmeter		Measures the potential difference.

Key Formula and Units

Voltage from current and resistance:

Voltage is measured in volts (V)

Current is measured in amps (A)

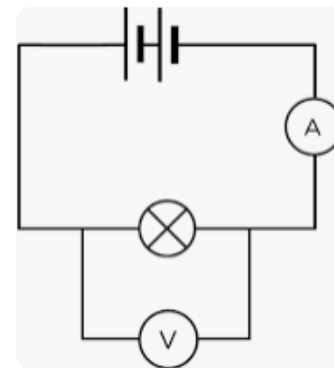
Resistance is measured in ohms (Ω)

List the Equipment Needed to Investigate How the Amount of Force Affects the Length of a Spring

Ruler, Spring, Clamp stand, Clamp, Boss, Weights.

Circuit Diagram

The circuit that can be used to find the resistance of a bulb:



General Questions

What is the definition of a force?

A force is a push or a pull that causes an object to move faster or slower, stop, change direction or change size or shape.

What are balanced forces and when do they occur?

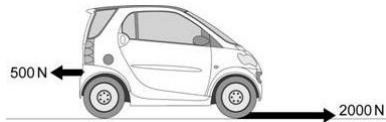
Balanced forces are when all forces are equal. They occur when an object is at rest or moving at a constant speed.

What are unbalanced forces and when do they occur?

Unbalanced forces are when there is a resultant force. It occurs when an object is moving.

Calculate the Resultant Force

$2000\text{N} - 500\text{N} = 1500\text{N}$ to the right.



Distance Time Graphs

How does a distance time graph show:

Constant speed?

Diagonal line.

Acceleration?

Curved line.

Speed Equations

What is the equations for speed and what are the units?

Speed = Distance \div time

Speed is measured in either m/s or km/hr.

Terminal Velocity

What is terminal velocity?

The maximum constant speed an object falls at. It occurs when all the forces are balanced.

Diagrams

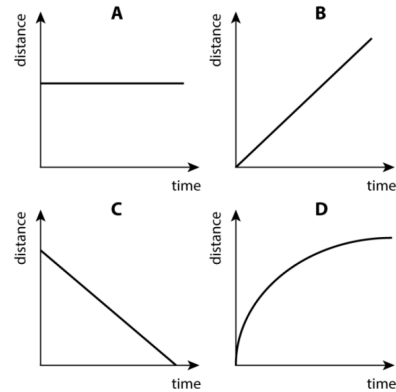
Link the letter to the description

Stationary: **A**

Constant speed away: **B**

Constant speed back: **C**

Changing speed: **D**



A car travels 500m in 2s. Calculate its speed:

$$500/2 = 250\text{m/s}$$

How does a velocity time graph show:

Constant speed?

Horizontal line.

Acceleration?

Diagonal line.

Cells

Features you can inherit from your parents:

- Eye colour.
- Weight.
- Hair colour.
- Skin colour.
- Height.

Selective Breeding

The Stages of Selective Breeding:

1. Select parents with the desired features.
2. Breed these together.
3. Pick the offspring with the desired features.
4. Breed these together.
5. Continue this until all offspring have the desired features.

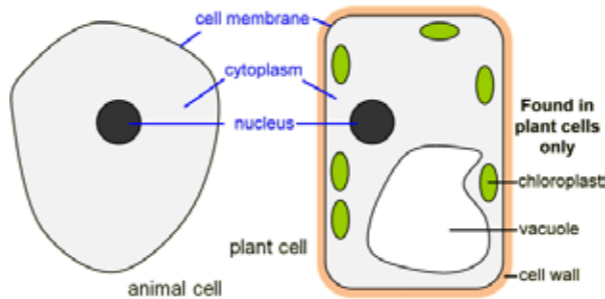
Punnet Square Diagram

Both parents are carrier's of cystic fibrosis. What are the chances that their children will inherit the condition? Draw a punnet square diagram.

f is the cystic fibrosis allele		mother	
		F	f
father	F	FF	Ff
	f	Ff	ff

25% chance that the child will have cystic fibrosis (ff).

Cells



Chromosomes



Gene

An allele is a different form of the same gene. This can be recessive or dominant. Dominant alleles are always expressed (shown) over recessive alleles.

Environment and Inheritance

How does the environment affect variation?

Environmental factors such as diet can affect your height and weight. If you are malnourished you're more likely to be small in height and lower in weight. Characteristics like hair colour can be changed through dying your hair.

Taking risks: Psychoactive substances

The Law In 2016 the law changed so legal highs are now banned. They are now psychoactive substances. There's no penalty for possession. Supply and production can get you up to 7 years in prison.

History They were sold legally under a fake disguise - not for humans, but for plants or science experiments. This changed after a number of fatalities and an investigation into their harms.

Health risks They have the same effects as drugs: Feel overconfident, being agitated and aggressive, Hallucinations, strain on your heart and other organs, illegal activity, injury and even death.

Substance misuse and peer pressure

Peer A person who is the same age or a similar social position/abilities as other people in a group.

Peer pressure An intense pressure to fit in. You are six times more likely to be involved in illegal activity when with your peers.

Methods to deal with peer pressure

- Use the delay tactic
- Think ahead
- Be forceful - say NO!
- Speak to an adult.

Remember, you are in control of your actions by law.

Managing health and wellbeing

Demand The level of challenge or difficulty placed on a person.

Stress The feelings we get when we have demands placed on us that we find difficult to cope with.

Anxiety A natural human response when we perceive that we are under threat. It can be experienced through our thoughts, feelings and physical sensations.

Every person feels stress and anxiety from time to time. These can develop into mental health issues, so it is important to deal with stress, anxiety and anger correctly.

Coping mechanisms To invest one's own conscious effort, to solve problems in order to tolerate stress and conflict
Mindfulness: A technique you can learn which involves making an effort to focus on what's happening in the present. It involves breathing exercises and meditation.

14% of individuals in the UK complete mindfulness activities.

Distraction activities also help you rest your mind from worries. Such as, crafts, exercise, drawing, music, reading.

Controlling anger Scientists have identified a region of the brain called the amygdala, as the part of the brain that processes fear, triggers anger, and motivates us to act. It alerts us to danger and activates the fight, freeze or flight response

We can manage our anger and conflict by breathing slowly, exercising, distracting and compromising.

Taking Risks: Alcohol

Alcohol An addictive drug which is a depressant meaning it slows down vital functions.

Why is it used? Stress relief, addiction, to be social, to celebrate, etc.

Guidance Alcohol consumption is measured in units. NHS guidance - 14 units per week.

Health risks Organ damage: Including, the brain and nervous system, heart, liver and pancreas.
It costs the NHS £3.5bn a year.

Taking risks: Smoking and Vaping

Addiction The fact or condition of being heavily dependent on a substance or activity.

The Law Must be 18 to buy them
 Illegal to smoke in the car with anyone under 16.
 Under 16's cannot possess them.

Vaping Often considered a gateway habit and may lead to smoking or substance abuse. It is not yet fully known it impacts health.

Health risks Long-term - Cancer, heart disease, emphysema, increased blood pressure.
 Short term - bad breath, financial issues.

Taking risks: Drugs

Classification The basis on which the law deals with drug crime.
 A/B/C Possession: Found to own/use drugs for personal use. Supply/Production: Selling or making drugs

Health risks Increased risk of mental health problems
 Kidney damage/failure
 Problems with the heart
 Overdose due to increased tolerance
 Brain injury or death.

Taking risks: Prescription drugs

Prescription An instruction written by a doctor that authorizes a patient to be issued with a medicine. You can buy 'over the counter' drugs in supermarkets and pharmacy's. EG, paracetamol.

Opiates Drugs such as codeine are opiates and have a similar chemical make-up as heroin. This addiction is a growing problem in the U.K

Dangers Anxiety, depression, seizures and insomnia. Lack of coordination. Damage to liver and kidneys.

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How are the lungs adapted for efficient gas exchange?



- One cell thick so a short diffusion path.
- Lots of alveoli increases the surface area.
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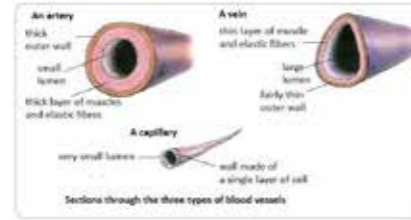
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What do they produce?

Ethanol.

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Why does this happen?

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Palisade cells in the leaf.

Word equation:

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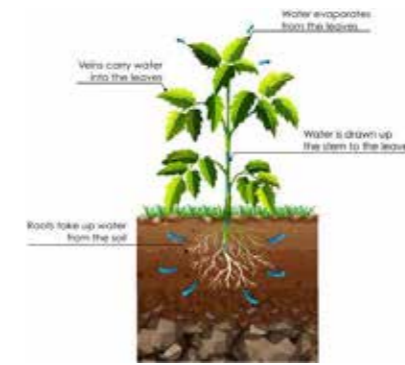
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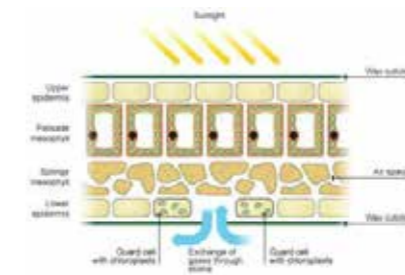
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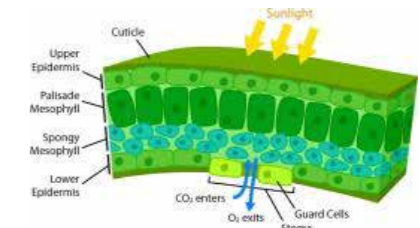
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Water travels in the xylem through capillary action. Water evaporates from the stomata in leaves when the guard cells are open.

Seed Dispersal

Type of Dispersal

How it Happens

Wind

The seed travels in the wind and lands in soil elsewhere.

Animal

Animals eat the seed and eject it as waste elsewhere. They can also stick to the animal who can take it other places.

Water

Seeds land in water (e.g. coconuts) and then transported elsewhere down the river.

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Some plants burst open releasing their seeds. The seeds travel from the pressure when the plant bursts.

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Metals in Order of Reactivity

Copper, sodium, magnesium, iron, zinc.

Sodium Most reactive

Magnesium

Zinc

Iron

Copper Least Reactive

Equations - Metals Reacting with Acids

Magnesium + Hydrochloric Acid \square
Magnesium Chloride + Hydrogen

Zinc + Sulfuric Acid \square
Zinc Sulfate + Hydrogen

Iron + Nitric Acid \square Iron Nitrate + Hydrogen

Calcium + Sulfuric Acid \square
Calcium Sulfate + Hydrogen

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Metal	Observation	Product
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Magnesium Sulfate + Copper

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No Reaction

Zinc + Iron Sulfate \square
Zinc Sulfate + Iron

Base and Alkali**Base**

A chemical which reacts with an acid to form salt and water. e.g. metal oxide, metal carbonate.

Alkali

A soluble base e.g. Metal hydroxides.

Conservation of Mass

Carbon (**12g**) + Oxygen (**32g**) \square
Carbon Dioxide (**44g**)

Magnesium (**0.48g**) + Oxygen (**0.32g**) \square
Magnesium Oxide (**0.80g**)

Balancing Equations

2 Mg + O₂ \square **2** MgO

2 Na + Cl₂ \square **2** NaCl

4 Al + **3** O₂ \square **2** Al₂O₃

2 K + **2** H₂O \square **2** KOH + H₂

General Equations

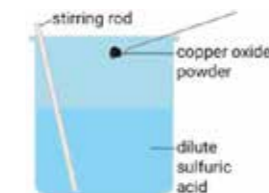
Acid + Metal \square Salt + Hydrogen

Acid + Base \square Salt + Water

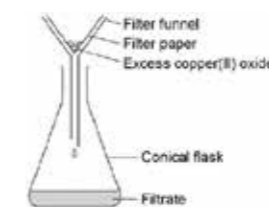
Acid + Carbonate \square
Salt + Water + Carbon Dioxide

Salt Produced in Reactions

Acid	Base	Salt
Hydrochloric Acid	Copper Oxide	Copper Chloride
Sulfuric Acid	Sodium Carbonate	Sodium Sulfate
Nitric Acid	Sodium Hydroxide	Sodium Nitrate

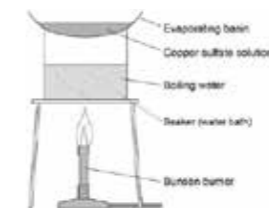
Diagrams

Add excess copper oxide to the sulfuric acid. Stir to ensure that it has all reacted.



Filter off the excess copper oxide using a funnel and filter paper.

Pour the filtrate into an evaporating basin.



Place the evaporating basin over a beaker of water and heat until about half the liquid in the basin has evaporated.

Leave for a few days until crystals of copper sulfate form.

Pat crystals dry between 2 paper towels.

Describe Water Purification

A boiling tube containing a solution was heated. In the top of the boiling tube there was a bung with a feeder tube. This fed into another boiling tube in a beaker of ice and water. When the steam evaporated from the original boiling tube it travelled to the second boiling tube where it condensed back into water.

What do we call drinking water? Potable.

Describe 4 Effects of Climate Change

- Increase in temperature can lead to melting of polar ice caps.
- Frequency and severity of storms.
- Changes to availability of water.
- Flooding and drought due to changes in weather patterns.

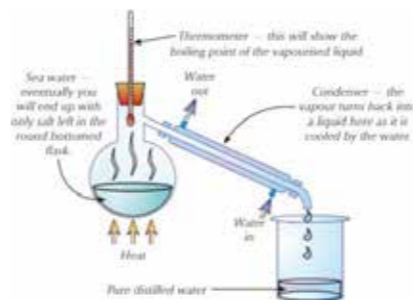
Name 4 Pollutants and the Problems Associated with them

- Sulphur dioxide acid rain.
- Oxides of nitrogen acid rain.
- Carbon dioxide Global warming.
- Carbon particulates (soot) global dimming.

Describe Distillation

Salt water is put into a round bottom flask and heated. The water is turned to steam and rises up. The salt is left in the flask. As the steam rises up the only place it can go is the down the condenser as all other routes are blocked. In the condenser the steam is cooled by the water and condenses back into a liquid.

Diagram of Distillation



General Questions

What is a A) Hydrocarbon.

A compound containing only hydrogen and carbon.

B) Complete combustion.

When a fuel burns with sufficient oxygen.

C) Incomplete combustion.

When a fuel burns without sufficient oxygen.

What are the products of:

Complete combustion?

CO₂ and H₂O

Incomplete combustion?

CO₂, H₂O, carbon monoxide and carbon particulates.

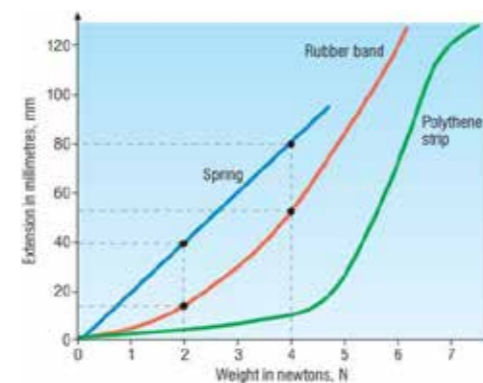
Elastic Materials

This graph shows the extension of different elastic materials, under different loads.

Directly proportional: A graph will show this if the line of best fit is a straight line through the origin.

The steel spring gives a **straight** line through the **origin**. This shows that the extension of the steel spring is **directly proportional** to the weight hung on it.

For example, doubling the weight from 2.0 to 4.0 N, doubles the extension from 40mm, to 80mm.



Keywords and Key Features

Series Circuit

Current in a series circuit stays the same. Potential difference is shared between components

Parallel Circuit

Current in a parallel circuit splits between each branch. Potential difference is the same across each branch.

Resistance of Wires

A longer wire has **more** resistance than a short one.

A wider wire has **less** resistance than a thin one.

Key Formula and Units

Voltage from current and resistance:

Voltage is measured in volts (V)

Current is measured in amps (A)

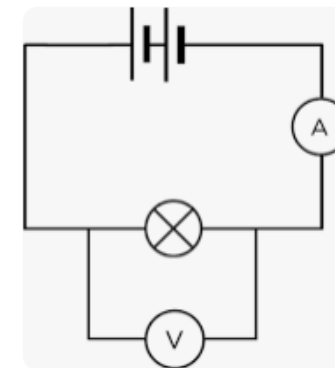
Resistance is measured in ohms (ff)

List the Equipment Needed to Investigate How the Amount of Force Affects the Length of a Spring

Ruler, Spring, Clamp stand, Clamp, Boss, Weights.

Circuit Diagram

The circuit that can be used to find the resistance of a bulb:



Circuit Symbols and their Purpose

Component	Symbol	Purpose
Cell		Provides the power for the circuit.
Battery		Provides the power for the circuit.
Switch - Open		Stops a circuit from working.
Switch - Closed		Makes a circuit work.
Bulb/ Filament Lamp		Glowes when a circuit is complete.
Resistor		It slows down the flow of electrons.
Ammeter		Measures the current.
Voltmeter		Measures the potential difference.

General Questions**What is the definition of a force?**

A force is a push or a pull that causes an object to move faster or slower, stop, change direction or change size or shape.

What are balanced forces and when do they occur?

Balanced forces are when all forces are equal. They occur when an object is at rest or moving at a constant speed.

What are unbalanced forces and when do they occur?

Unbalanced forces are when there is a resultant force. It occurs when an object is moving.

Calculate the Resultant Force

$2000\text{N} - 500\text{N} = 1500\text{N}$ to the right.

**Distance Time Graphs**

How does a distance time graph show:

Constant speed?

Diagonal line.

Acceleration?

Curved line.

Speed Equations**What is the equations for speed and what are the units?**

Speed = Distance / time

Speed is measured in either m/s or km/hr.

Terminal Velocity**What is terminal velocity?**

The maximum constant speed an object falls at. It occurs when all the forces are balanced.

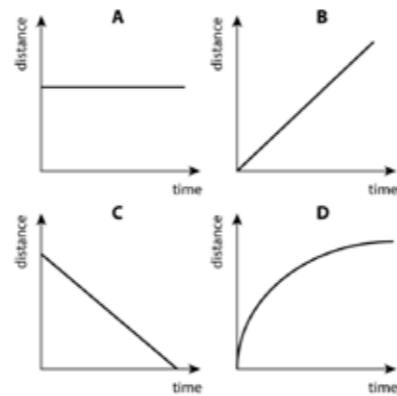
Diagrams**Link the letter to the description**

Stationary: **A**

Constant speed away: **B**

Constant speed back: **C**

Changing speed: **D**

**A car travels 500m in 2s. Calculate its speed:**

$500/2 = 250\text{m/s}$

How does a velocity time graph show:**Constant speed?**

Horizontal line.

Acceleration?

Diagonal line.

Opiniones**¿Qué cosas te gustan?**

What things do you like?

¿Qué cosas te encantan/te chiflan?

What things do you love?

¿Qué cosas no te gustan (nada)?

What things do you not like (at all)?

Me gusta(n) (mucho)...

I like... (a lot).

Me encanta(n)/ Me chifla(n)...

I love...

No me gusta(n) (nada)...

I don't like... (at all).

el deporte

sport

el dibujo

drawing

el fútbol

football

el racismo

racism

la música

music

la tele

TV

la violencia

violence

los animales

animals

los deberes

homework

los insectos

insects

los videojuegos

video games

las artes marciales

martial arts

En mi tiempo libre**Soy miembro de un club (de judo).**

I am a member of a (judo) club.

Soy miembro de un equipo.

I am a member of a team.

Soy miembro de un grupo.

I am a member of a group/band.

Opinions**¿Cómo organizas tu semana?****Bailo Zumba®.**

I dance Zumba®.

Cocino para mi familia.

I cook for my family.

Escribo canciones.

I write songs.

Leo cómics/libros

I read comics/books.

Monto en bici.

I ride a bike.

Saco fotos.

I take photos.

Toco el teclado.

I play the keyboard.

Veo un partido de fútbol.

I watch a football match.

¿Cuándo?**los lunes/martes/ miércoles/jueves**

on Mondays/Tuesdays/ Wednesdays/Thursdays

los fines de semana

at weekends

después del insti

after school

Expresiones de frecuencia**una vez a la semana**

once a week

dos veces a la semana

twice a week

a veces

sometimes

a menudo

often

siempre

always

(casi) todos los días

(almost) every day

todos los fines de semana

every weekend

How do you organise your week?**When?****Expressions of frequency****Cartelera de cine****¿Qué tipo de película es?**

Es...

una comedia**una película de acción****una película de animación****una película de aventuras****una película de ciencia ficción****una película de fantasía****una película de superhéroes****una película de terror****¿Qué tipo de películas te gustan?****Me encantan las comedias.****Me chiflan las películas de ciencia ficción.****No me gustan las películas de terror.****Mi película favorita es...****Mi actor favorito es...****Mi actriz favorita es...****What's on at the cinema**

What type of film is it?

It is...

a comedy

an action film

an animated film

an adventure film

a science-fiction film

a fantasy film

a superhero film

a horror film

What type of films do you like?

I love comedies.

I love science-fiction films.

I don't like horror films.

My favourite film is...

My favourite actor is...

My favourite actress is...