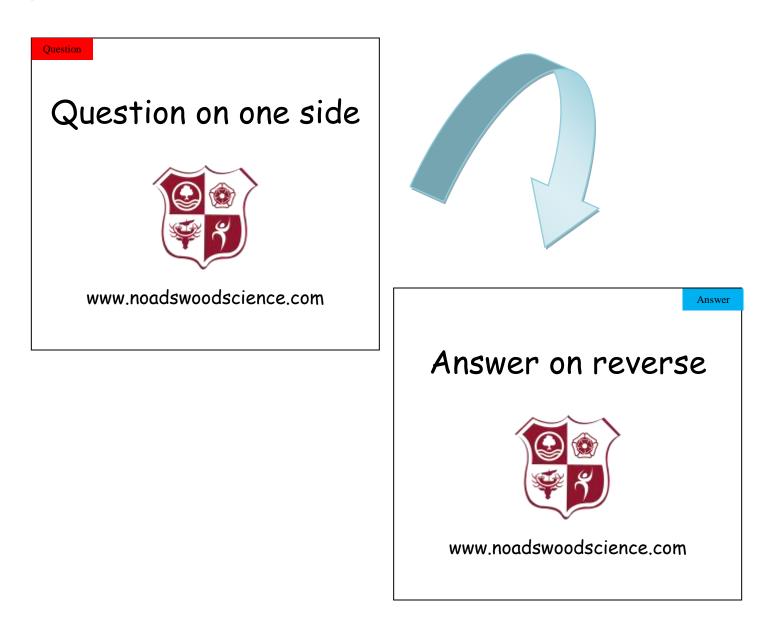
How to use the revision cards

It is suggested you cut the pack of cards out, so that there is a question on one side and the answer on the reverse...

Jumble the cards up and try to learn through them all (when you're 100% confident you know one of the cards you can tick it)



A good diet keeps you healthy – what should it consist of?	What is metabolic rate and what type of people would have different metabolic rates?
What things can make you unhealthy?	Name 2 examples of micro-organisms (pathogens) and say how they reproduce and make you feel ill
Puesion How does the immune system kill pathogens?	What is a vaccine and how does it work?

Answer

Answer

Answer

Metabolic rate is the speed of all the chemical reactions in your body

People with lots of muscle / people who do lots of exercise will have fast metabolic rates Answer

Fats (warmth and energy) Carbohydrates (energy) Vitamins and minerals (health)

Protein (building cells)

Fibre (passing material)

Water

Answer

Answer

Bacteria – copy themselves damaging cells and releasing toxins

Viruses – reproduce inside your cells and damage them An unbalanced diet (can make you overweight / underweight)

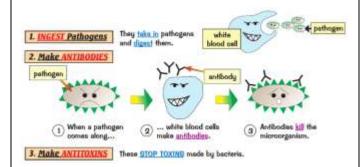
Not getting enough exercise

Genes play a role - some people are born with a slow metabolic rate / might have too much cholesterol which is bad for the heart

An injection of a dead / inactive pathogen

White blood cells make antibodies to kill the 'harmless' pathogen which then makes you immune (you won't get sick)

If you then do come across the real pathogen your white blood cells can make the antibodies much more quickly before you can become ill White blood cells ingest pathogens, make antibodies and make antitoxins



What is MMR vaccine and what does it protect against? What are antibiotics used for and what do they not help with?

Question

Question

How can bacteria become resistant (like those resistant to antibiotics such as MRSA) Semmelweis was a doctor who suggested people do what in hospitals?

Question

What are the five sense organs which detect stimuli

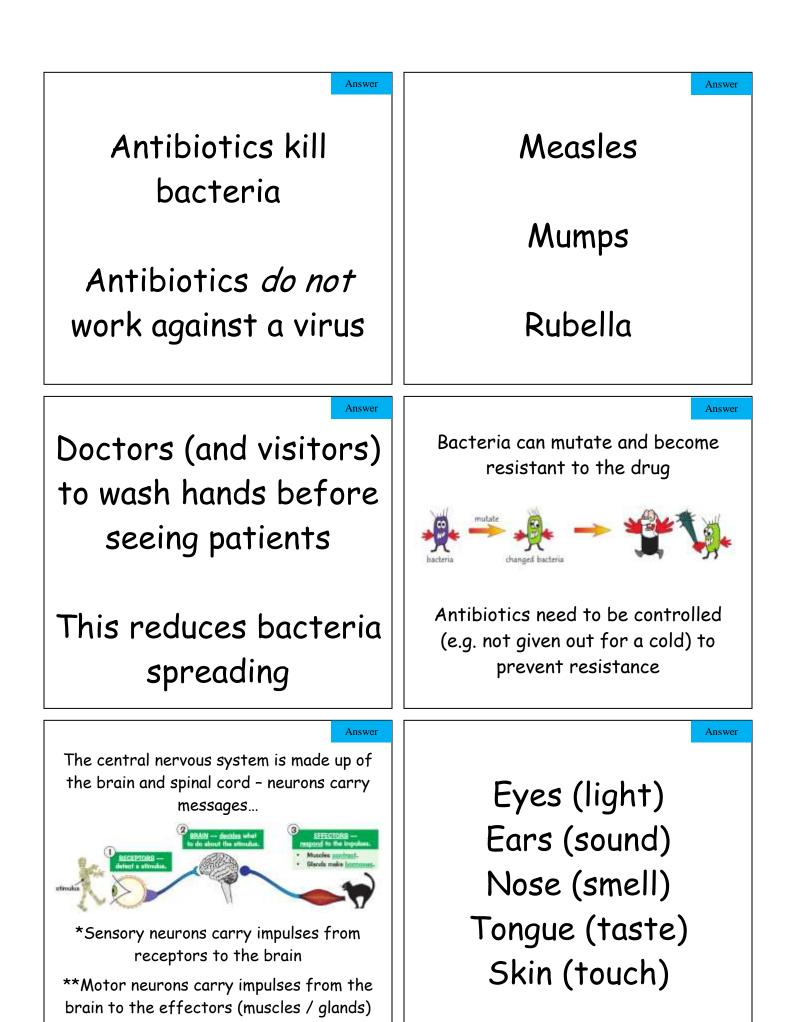
*Containing different receptors

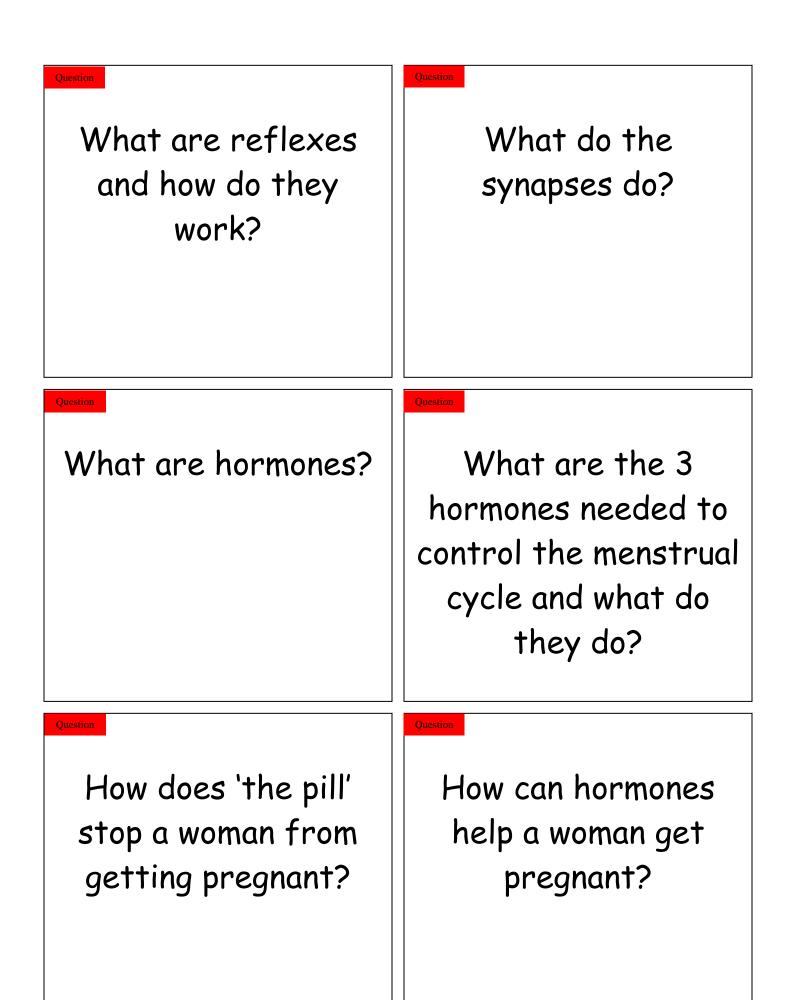
Question

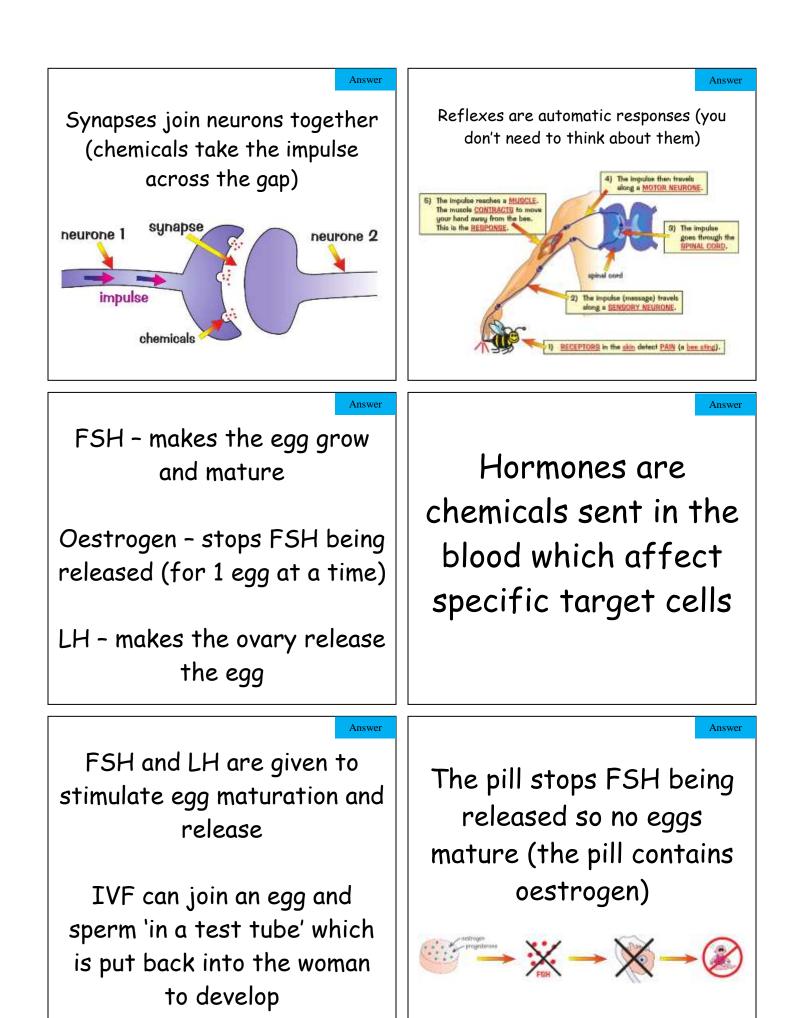
Question

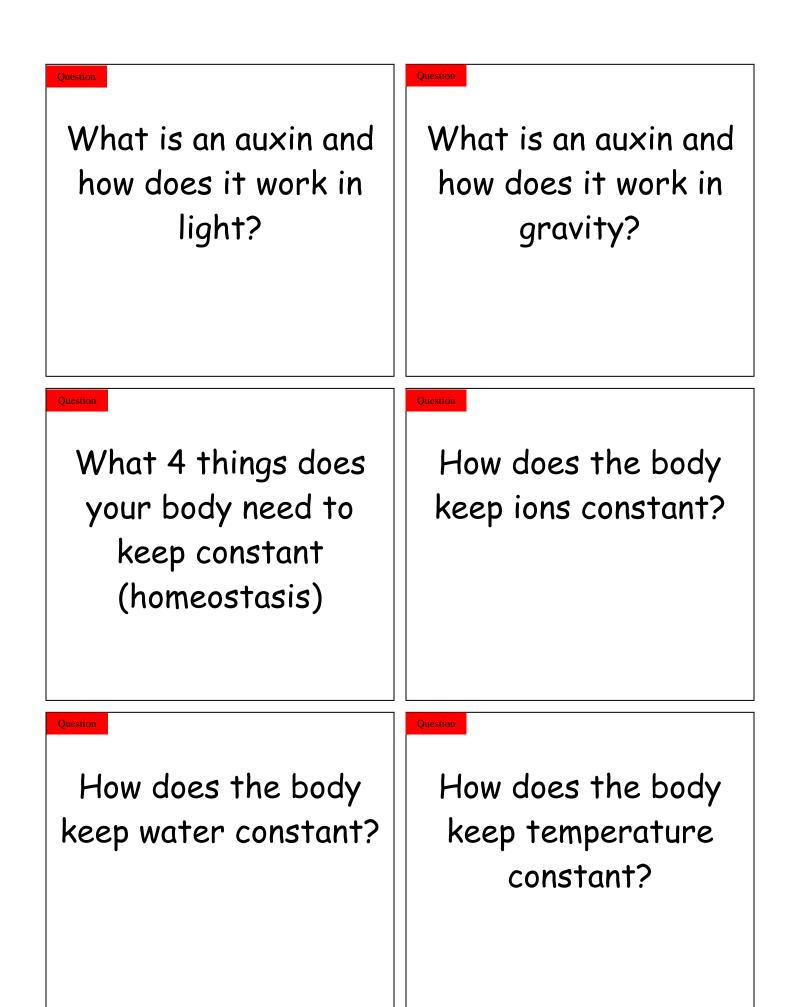
Question

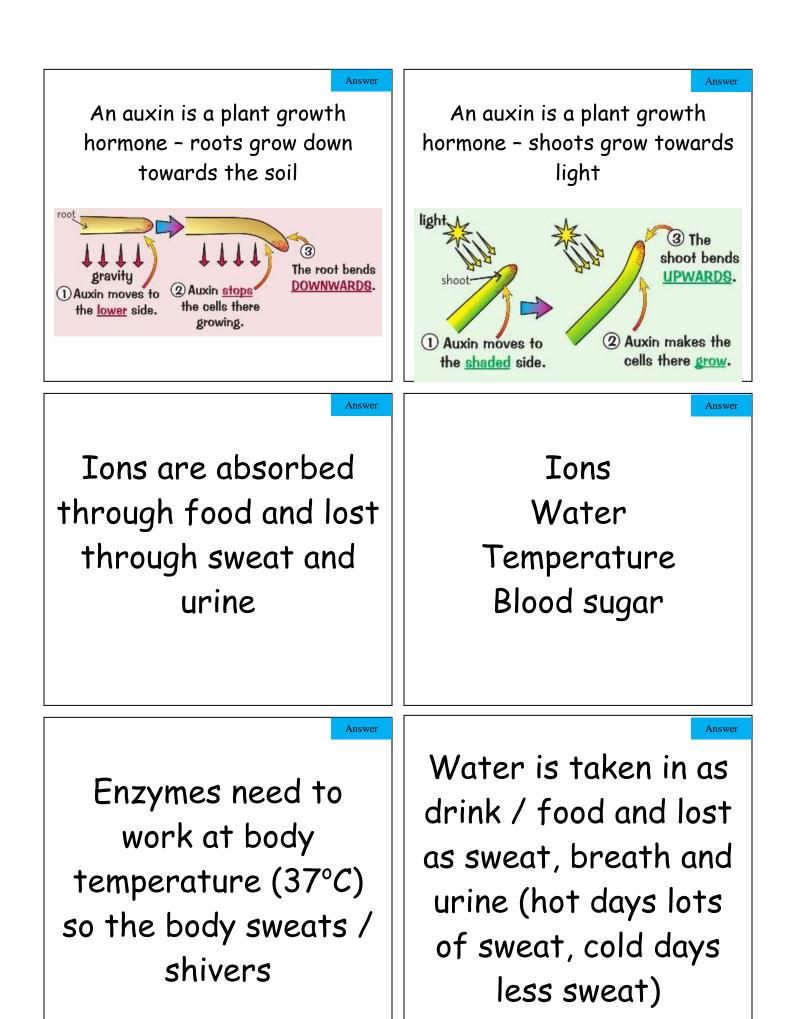
How does the central nervous system work?

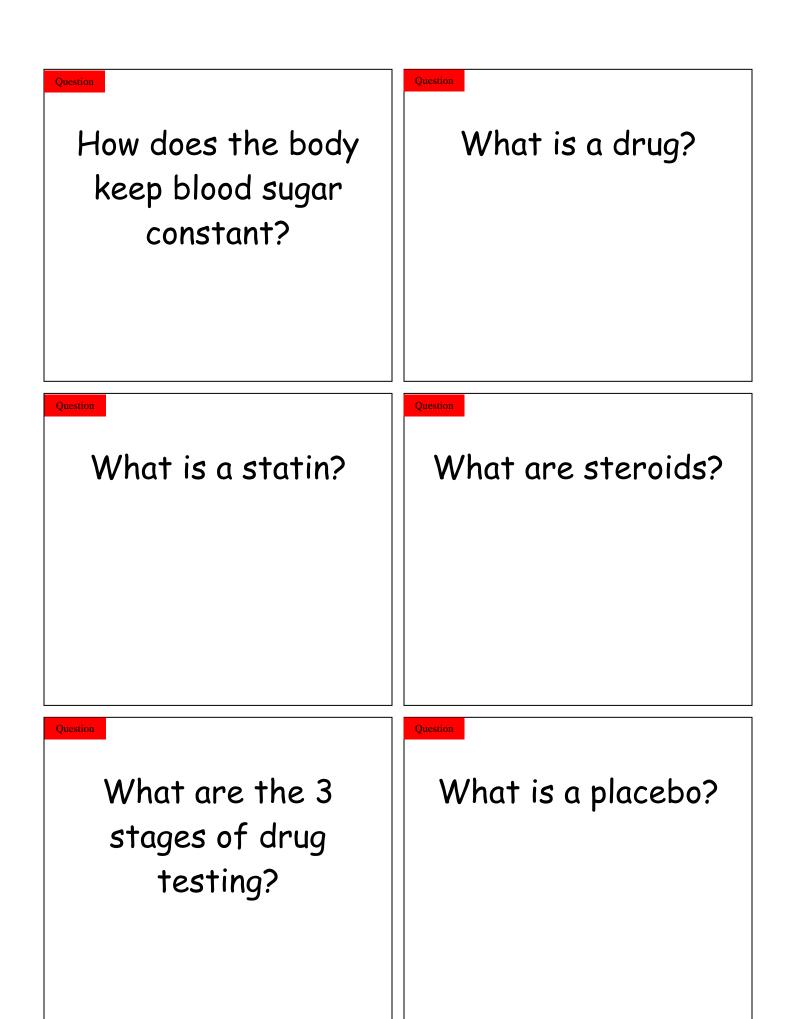


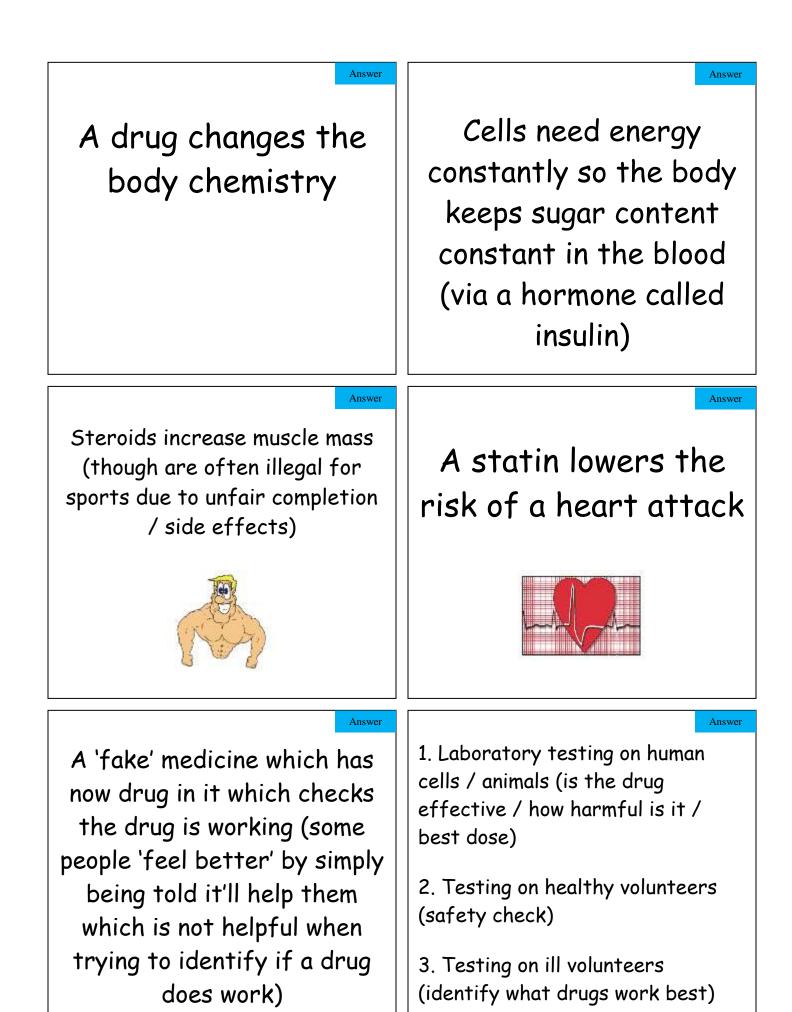




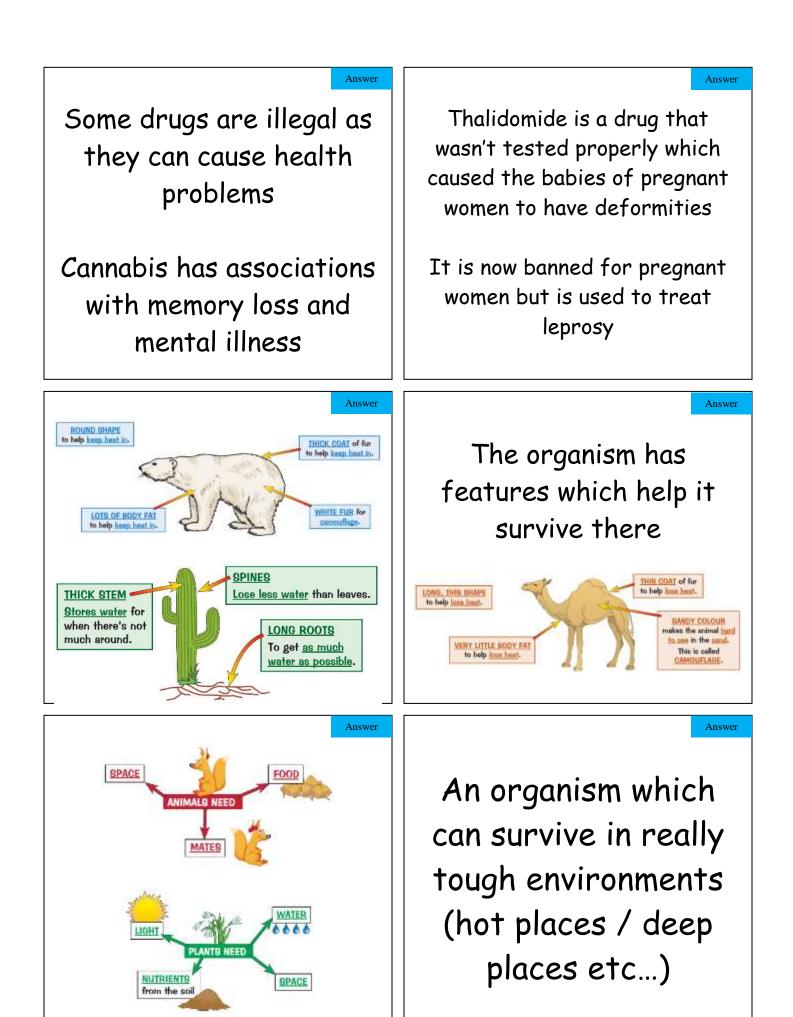


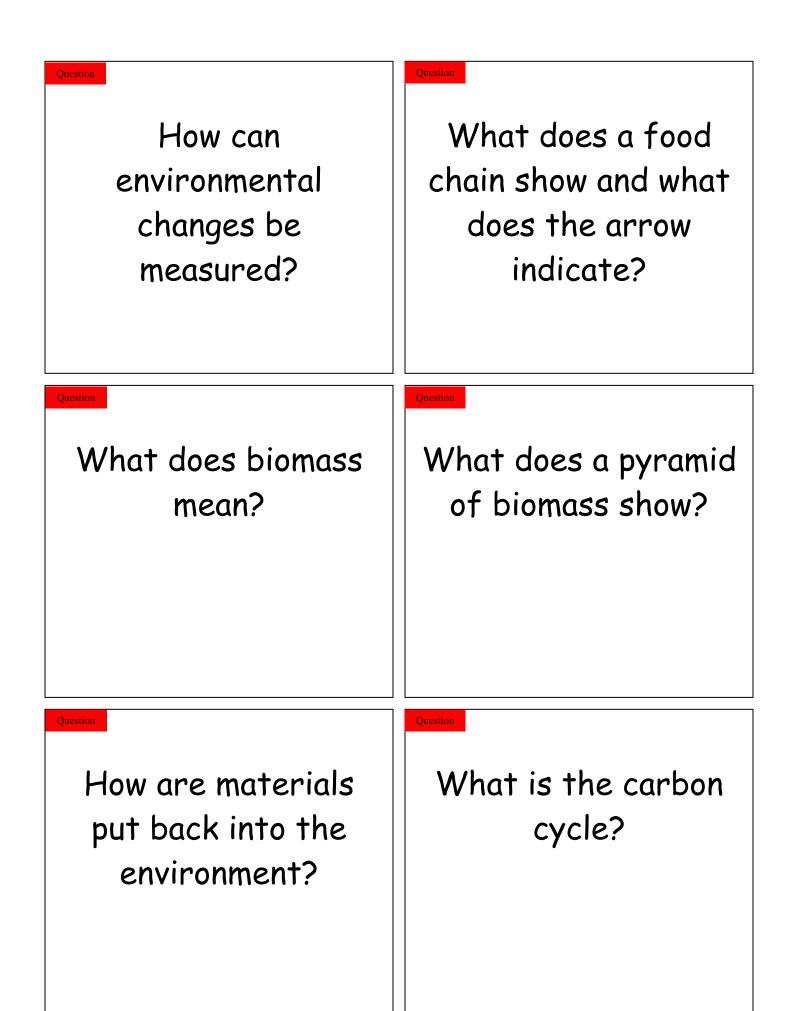


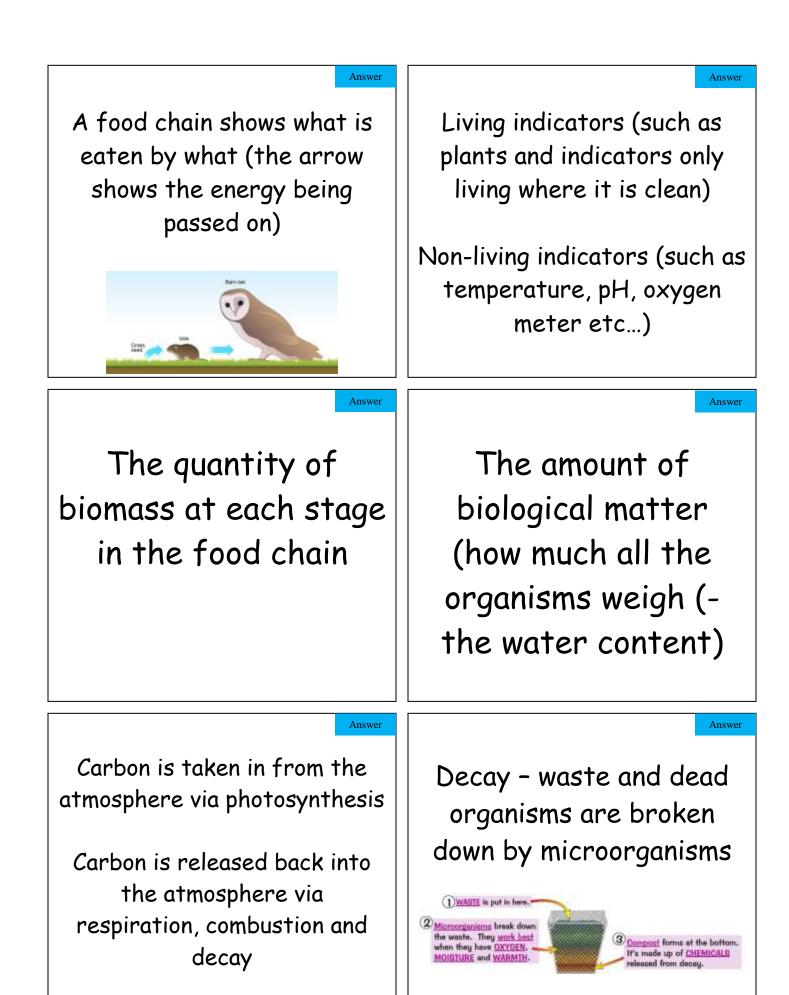


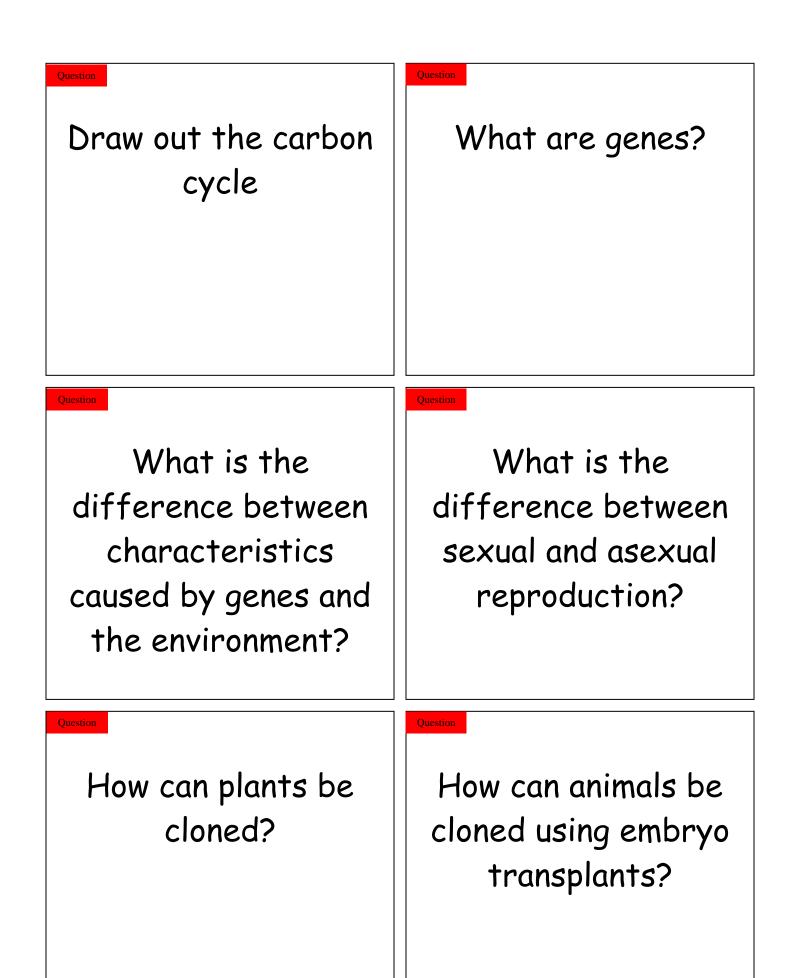


Question Question What is thalidomide What are the issues and what was the with cannabis? problem with it (and how is it used now)? Question Question What does it mean How are a polar bear for an organism to be / cactus adapted to adapted to its their environments? environment (e.g. in the desert)? Question What is an What do animals and extremophile? plants need to survive?

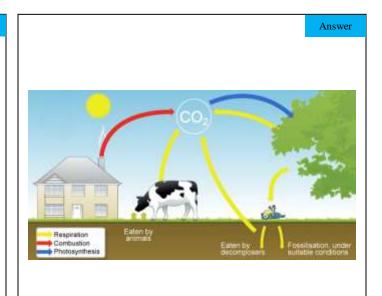








Genes control features (e.g. eye colour)



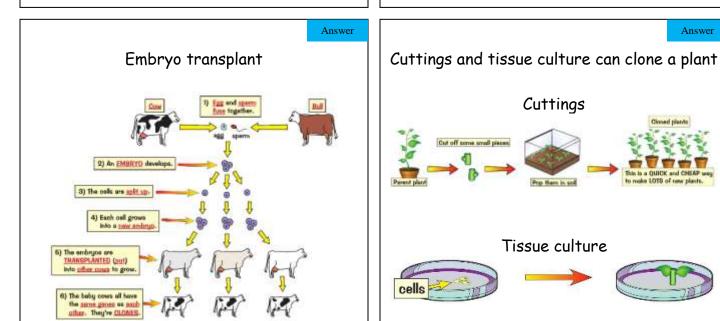
Answer

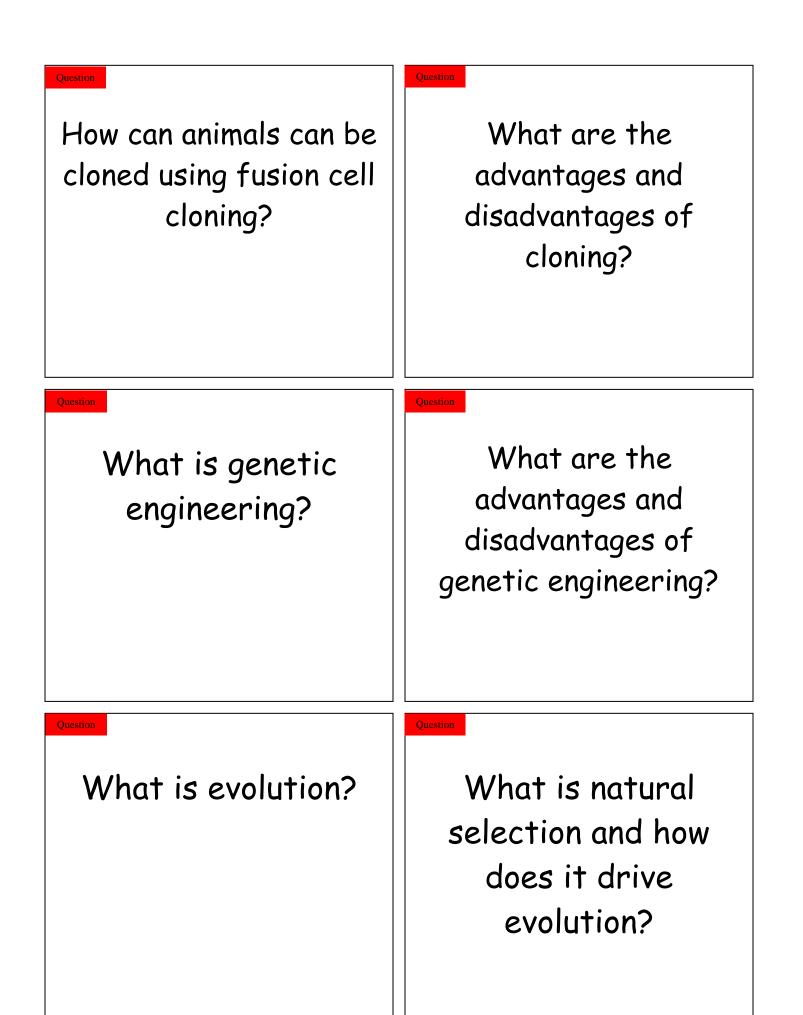
Answer

Sexual reproduction requires the meeting of a sperm and egg and causes variation (differences in offspring)

Asexual reproduction is where one cell splits into two (only one parent is needed and there is no variation - a clone has been produced) Characteristics caused by genes are inherited whilst the environment can cause organisms to change

Answer







How can genes change?	What was the difference between Darwin and Lamarck's ideas for evolution?
What problems did Darwin face with his theory of evolution via natural selection?	

