



The material contained within the rest of the Applied Science pack is extended GCSE level to help prepare for the Applied Science course. It is recommended that you aim to complete as much as possible to help you in Yr 12.

**Biology**

Task 1 – Write a definition for a eukaryotic cell.

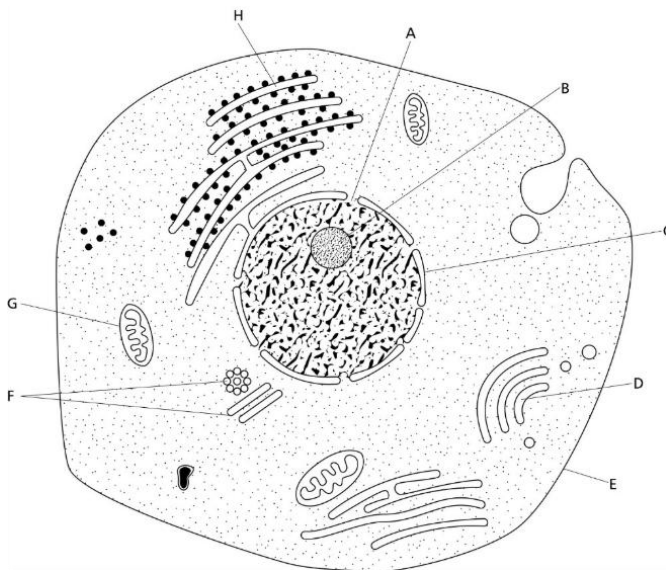
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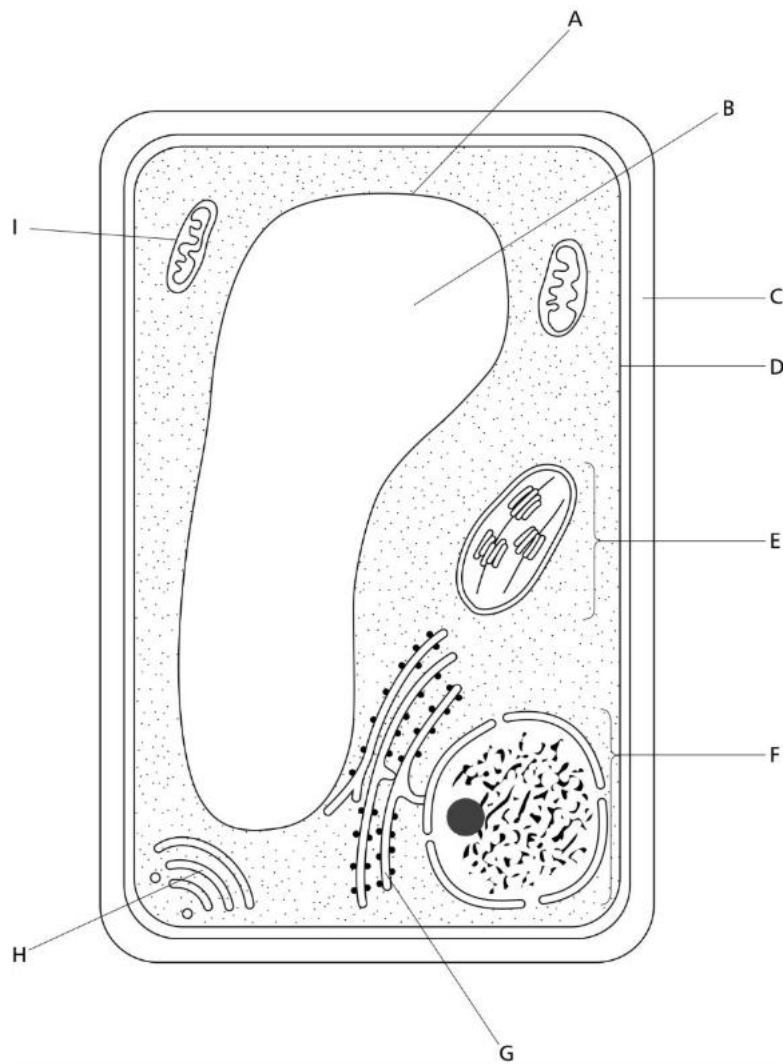
Task 2 - Identify the organelles below



- A –
- B –
- C –
- D –
- E –
- F –
- G –
- H –



Task 3 – Identify the organelles below



- A –
- B –
- C –
- D –
- E –
- F –
- G –
- H –
- I –

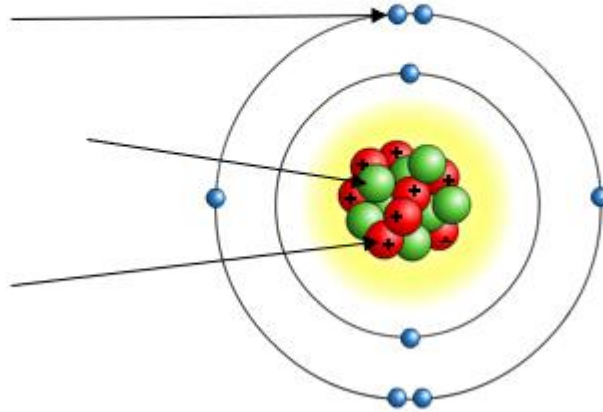


Task 4 – Complete the table below

| <b>Organelle</b>             | <b>Function</b> |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Nucleus                      |                 |
| Nucleolus                    |                 |
| Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum  |                 |
| Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum |                 |
| Golgi Apparatus              |                 |
| Mitochondria                 |                 |
| Chloroplast                  |                 |
| Lysosomes                    |                 |
| Ribosomes                    |                 |
| Centrioles                   |                 |

**Atoms & elements**

1. Label the particles.



2. Complete the table to show the properties of each particle.

| Particle | Mass | Charge |
|----------|------|--------|
| Proton   |      |        |
| Neutron  |      |        |
| Electron |      |        |

|           |
|-----------|
| 9         |
| <b>Be</b> |
| beryllium |
| 4         |



**3. Describe how to find the:**

**a. Number of protons**

.....

**b. Number of electrons**

.....

**c. Number of neutrons**

.....

.....

**d) Complete the table for each element. The first one has been done for you:**

| Element   | Symbol | Atomic number | Mass number | Number of: |           |          |
|-----------|--------|---------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
|           |        |               |             | Protons    | Electrons | Neutrons |
| Beryllium | Be     | 4             | 9           | 4          | 4         | 5        |
| Lithium   |        |               |             |            |           |          |
| Calcium   |        |               |             |            |           |          |
| Fluorine  |        |               |             |            |           |          |
| Aluminium |        |               |             |            |           |          |
| Sodium    |        |               |             |            |           |          |

**4. Describe the model now used for the structure of an atom.**

**In your answer you should:**

- Give details of the individual particles that make up an atom
- Include the relative masses and charges of these particles



**Do not include a diagram in your answer**

**[6 marks]**

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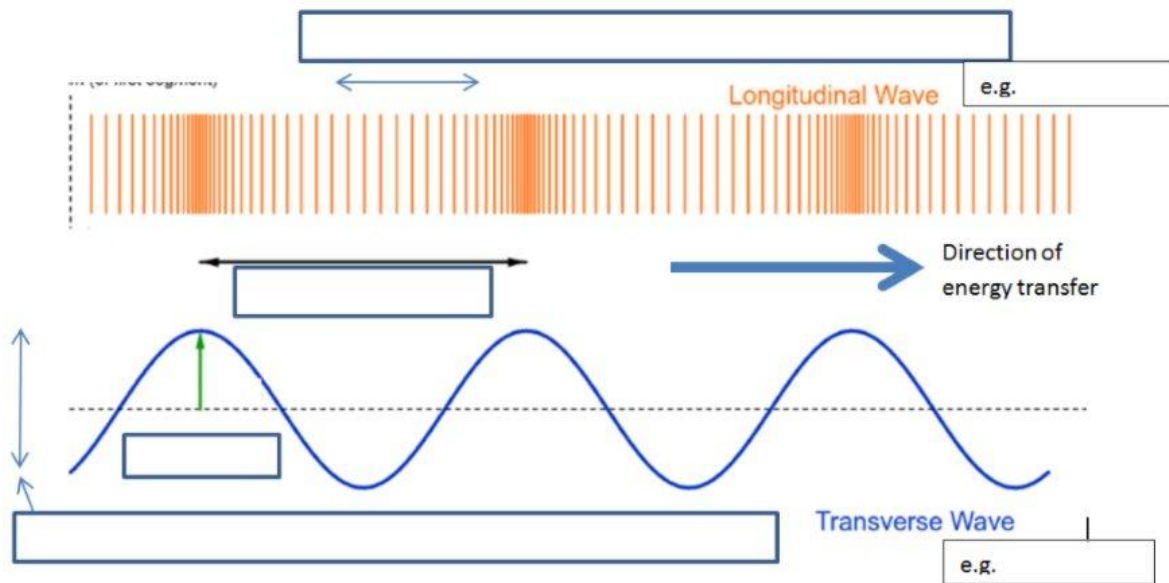
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**Physics****Task 1 – Complete the table below.**

| Term | symbol | unit | Definition                                                                 |
|------|--------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      |        |      | Distance from the equilibrium position (can be <u>+ve</u> or <u>-ve</u> )  |
|      |        |      | Maximum displacement                                                       |
|      |        |      | Distance between two points in phase on adjacent waves (e.g. peak to peak) |
|      |        |      | Time taken for one oscillation                                             |
|      |        |      | Number of waves passing a point per unit time                              |
|      |        |      | Distance travelled by a wave per unit time                                 |

**Task 2 – Label the diagram**

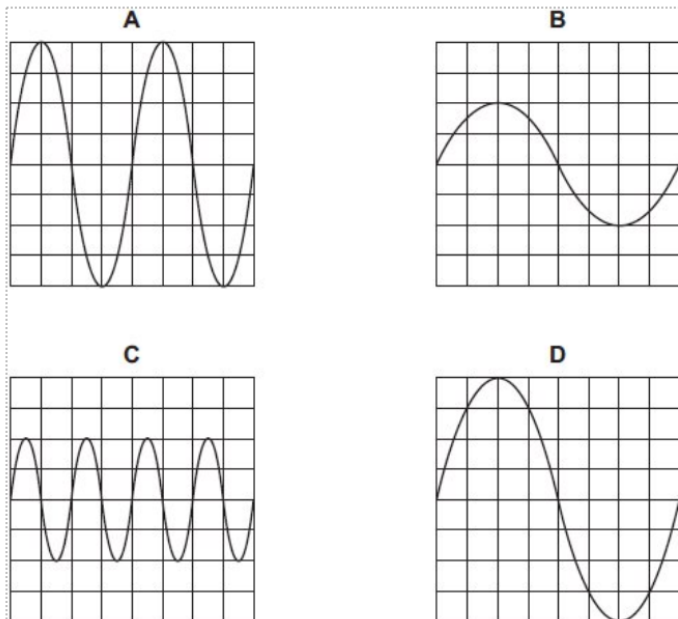


Eg. Light    Eg. Sound    amplitude    wavelength

Vibration is in line with the direction of energy transfer

Vibration is at 90° to the direction of energy transfer

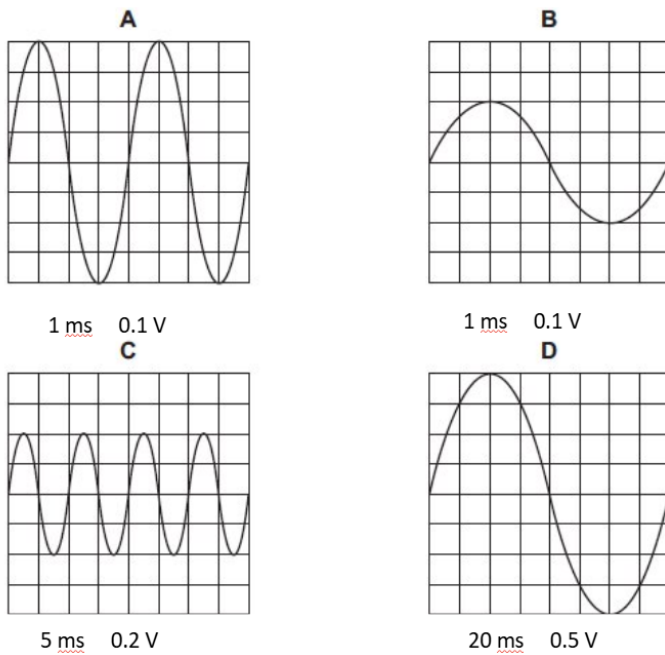
**Task 3 - Complete the questions below**



Oscilloscopes show a p.d reading with respect to time. The p.d usually comes from a microphone or from the output of a device e.g. a CD player, ipod etc. etc.

On this the timebase (horizontal) scale is 5ms per division  
For each of these waves.

1. Read off the time period of the wave
2. Convert this to seconds
3. Calculate the frequency of the wave.
4. Sound travels at a speed of 330ms<sup>-1</sup>  
Use the wave speed formula to calculate the wavelength of the note



Work out the frequency and Peak P.d. for each of these waves.

**The settings per division (square) are marked underneath each oscilloscope trace**