

OCR A LEVEL BIOLOGY



Transition Packet

Staff Contacts

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Bridging the Gap GCSE to A Level Biology

In preparation for starting your A level in Biology please complete the following activities and bring your completed essay, current events and assessment to your first lesson in year 12. When you are certain that you are taking A level Biology, please purchase the core textbook (only Book 1 is necessary at this stage of the course but there is a Year 1 and 2 textbook as well). If you have any questions or problems please contact Ms. Jones.

Name	Explanation	Description of resources					
mportant iological nolecule – Discuss"	500 word essay on the biological importance of	Guide from OCR on how to reference resources and its importance. https://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/570838-guide-to-referencing.pdf					
Exam Questions	academic article or study and provide a detailed response including the following: 1. Synopsis of piece 2. Explanation of why you chose this piece 3. How this incorporates within your Biology course (or additional Science)	Answer to the best of your ability and use extra					
evel Biology CGP SRN:	It would be extremely beneficial to download/purchase this booklet and work your way through it in preparation for September. There are a few questions to check your understanding at the end of each section and the answers are in the back of the book	Can be purchased on Amazon and Waterstones. There are downloadable kindle versions also available.					



A Level Biology Transition Baseline Assessment

The following 40 minute test is designed to test your recall, analysis and evaluative skills and knowledge.

Remember to use your exam technique: look at the command words and the number of marks each question is worth.

A suggested mark scheme is provided for you to check your answers.

a) What are the four base pairs found in DNA?	
b) What does DNA code for?	(2)
c) Which organelle in a cell carries out this function?	 (1)
2. a) What theory did Charles Darwin propose?	(1)
b) Why did many people not believe Darwin at the time?	(1)
c) Describe how fossils are formed.	(1)
d) The fossil record shows us that there have been some species that have formed and some have become extinct.i) What is meant by the term 'species'?	(3) that
ii) Describe how a new species may arise:	 (2)



3. Ecologists regularly study habitats to measure the species present and the effect of any changes.

One team of ecologists investigated the habitat shown in the picture below:



a) Define the following keywords: i) Population	
ii) Community	
b) Give an example of one biotic factor and one abiotic factor that would be pressibilities:	(2) ent in this habitat
Abiotic:	
c) Describe how the ecologists would go about measuring the species present be and the inland.	(2) tween the coast
	(6)

4. Every living organism is made of cells.





a) Label the following parts of the animal cell:	
2	
5	
8	
b) Describe how is the structure of the cell membrane related to its function?	3)
(2	3)
5. A medical research team investigated how quickly the body deals with glucose after a m	-
studied the blood glucose concentration of people who exercised versus those who did no Here are their results:	ot.
Milk chocolate consumption and blood glucose effect under	
under conditions of exrecise and sedentarism	
mmol/L 12.0	
10.0	
8.0	
6.0 - no exrécise	
4.0 -	
2.0	
0:00 1:00 2:00 3:00 4:00	
a) What organ in the body regulates blood glucose concentration?	
	1)
b) Explain how the stages that would bring about a return to normal blood glucose	-,
concentrations.	
(4	4)
c) Name one variable the researchers will have controlled.	
	1)



d) The researchers made the following conclusion:

6.

"Blood	alucasa	returns	t۸	normal	values	for :	all	neonle	after	4	hours"
DIUUU	giucose	returns	ιυ	nonnai	values	101 (all	people	aitei	4	nours

To w	vhat extent do you agree with	this conclusion.	
•••••			(3)
	ists need to be able to interpre or each graph bellow, describe	et data in graphs to decide if there are trends in t the trend.	
			(4)
rate of transpiration	wind speed	5 6 7 8 9 pH Population vs. Time	
Rate of photosynthesis		Population	
	Light intensity	0	