Biology Cheat Sheet

by [deleted] via cheatography.com/47335/cs/13643/

The Respiration System and Ventillation

Cheatography

| The process of breathing out | Disease caused by smoking | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Intercostal muscles and diaphragm realx. | 1. It can cause cancer | |
| 2. Throrax volume decreases | It can cause lung diseases by damiging your airways and the alvioli found in the lungs | |
| 3. Air is forced out | 3. It affects the heart and blod vessesl | |

Aerobic Respiration in plants

 $6CO2 + 6H2O \rightarrow C6H12O6 + 6O2$

Internal Structure of a Leaf



Adaptation of leaves

1. Leaves are broad so there's large surface area exposed to light

2. Most of the chloroplasts are found in the palisade layer so it can get the most light

3. The upper epidemis is transparent so that light can pass through it to the palisade layer

4. Leaves have a network of vascular bundles which deliver water and it helps support the leaf structure

5. The waxy cuticle helps to reduce water loss by evaporation

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Rate of Photosynthesis

| Light | Carbon Dioxide | Temperature |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Chlorophyll uses | CO2 is one of the | Temperature affects the |
| light energy to | raw materials | rate of photosynthesis |
| perform photos- | needed for | because it affects the |
| ynthesis | photosynthesis | enzymes involved |

Experiment to measure the rate of p/s



Pathogens

Pathogens are microorganisms that cause disease *e.g certain types* of bacteria and viruses

| Plants, Animals and Bacteria | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Plants | Animals | Bacteria | |
| Multicellular | Multicellular | Single-celled and microscopic | |
| Have chloroplasts which means they can photosynthesise | No chloroplast | Some can photos- ynthesise | |
| They have cell walls made out of cellulose | No cell walls | No nucleus | |
| Store carbohydrates as sucrose or starch | Store carbohydrates as glycogen | They feed off other organisms - both living and dead | |
| | Most have nervous coordination and can move around. | They have circular chromosomes of DNA | |

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Osmosis is the net mocement of water molecules across a partially permeable membrane from a region of higher water consentration to a region of lower water concentration

Active Transport

Active Transport is the net movement of particles against a concentration gradient using energy released during respiration. Oxygen is essential because of respiration

| Benedict's test for Glucose | lodine test for Starch |
|---|--|
| - Add Benedict's reagent (blue) to a sample and heat it. Make sure the solution doesn't boil. | - Just add iodine solution to the test sample |
| If Glucose is present it will form a coloured precipitate | If starch is present the sampe changes from browny-yellow to blue-black colour |
| Blue -> Green -> Yellow -> Orange -> Brick Red | If there is no starch it stays browny-yellow |

Mineral Ions Nitrates Potassium Contain nitrogen for making amino To help the enzymes acids and proteins. These are needed needed for photosynthesis for cell growth. and respiration.

Dependent

The variable you MEASURE

Motor Neurone



Stages of a Reflex Arc

Reflex Arc

Reflexes are Automatic, involuntary responses to changes occurring inside or outside the body. Some involve the brain (such as blinking the eye), while others do not (such as moving your hand away from a hot object).

object). • Why does the brain not have to be involved? If it were, by the time the impulse traveled to the brain, the brain figured out what was happening, and sent a response to the body, serious damage might occur. So the body evolved a method of by passing the brain.

Stages of Reflex Arc

Receptor is stimulated and formulate message, i.e. nerve impulse
 Sensory neuron takes the message to the Central Nervous System.
 (spinal cord)
 Interneuron passes the message to a motor neuron.
 Motor Neuron takes the message away from the C.N.S. to the effector (muscle/oran)

4. Motor return taxes the message and provide the (muscle/organ)
5. The muscle receives the message and contracts.
The brain finds out later what had happened

CORMMSS Change

Organism

Repeat

Measure x 2

Same x 2

Independent

The variable you CHANGE

Biotic

Living

Factors

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Abiotic

Non-Living

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