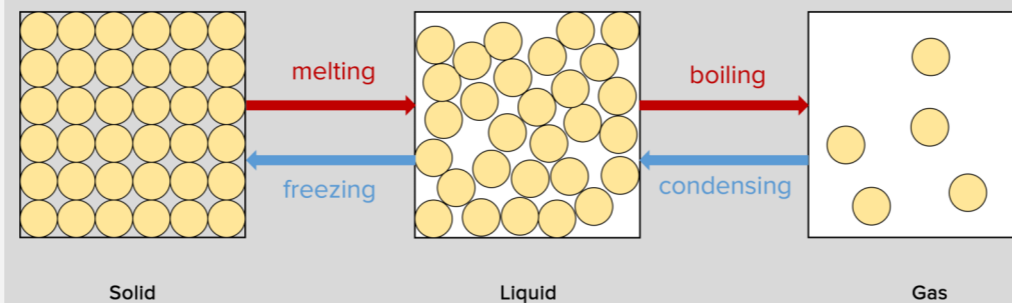


## (1) Biology—Specialised Cells

Specialised Cell	How specialised	Image
Red blood cell carries oxygen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contains <b>haemoglobin</b> which carries oxygen</li> <li>Doesn't have a nucleus so there is more space for oxygen</li> <li>Has a <b>biconcave</b> shape for a large surface areas</li> </ul>	
Ciliated epithelial cell moves particles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contain <b>cilia</b> which move mucus</li> </ul>	
Nerve cell transmits electrical signals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Thin and long</b> so they can carry messages over long distances</li> <li>Have <b>branches</b> to join to other nerve cells</li> <li>Have a <b>myelin sheath</b> which increases the speed of messages</li> </ul>	
Sperm cell fertilises the egg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have a <b>tail</b> so they can move</li> </ul>	
Egg cell fertilised by sperm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Very large</b> and has a <b>nutrient rich</b> cytoplasm to support embryo growth</li> </ul>	

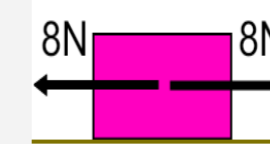
## (2) Chemistry—Changes of State



Atom	A single sphere that makes up all matter
Molecule	A group of two or more atoms chemically bonded.
Particle	An atom or a molecule

## (3) Physics—Forces and Energy

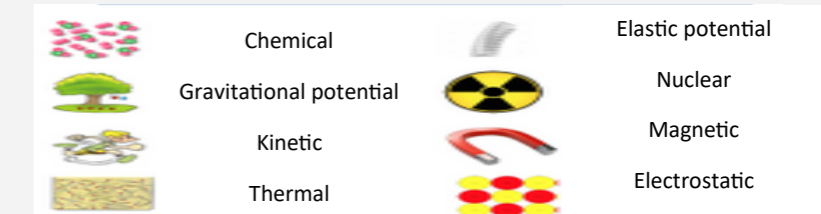
### Stores



A **force** can be a **push** or a **pull**.  
Force diagrams show the **size and direction** of a force. When objects are moved by a force work is done. Work can be calculated by  
**Work done (J) = Force (N) x Distance (m)**

Contact Forces	friction, air resistance, water, resistance, normal contact.
Non-Contact	Gravity, magnetism, weight
Fluid	A liquid or gas that can change shape and flow from one place to another

### 8 Energy Stores



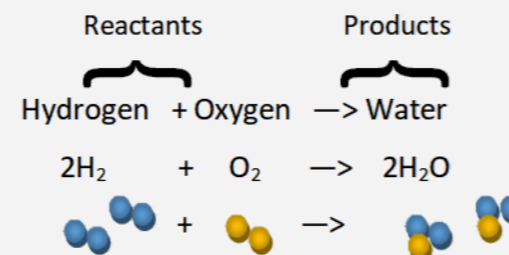
## (4) Biology—Specialised Cells and Drugs

Specialised Cell	How Specialised	Image
Bacteria unicellular organism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Don't have a nucleus</li> <li>Have a <b>flagellum</b> that spins allowing for movement.</li> </ul>	
Protozoa unicellular organism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has <b>pseudopodia</b> (false feet) that allow movement</li> </ul>	
Yeast unicellular organism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have a <b>cell wall</b> like a plant cell but no chloroplast</li> </ul>	

**Drug**—a substance that has an effects chemical reactions in the body.

Stimulant	Depressant
<b>Speed up</b> messages in the brain. Can cause more alertness. Can cause <b>liver and heart damage, loss of memory and concentration</b> . E.g. <b>nicotine</b>	<b>Slow down</b> messages in the brain. Can cause; <b>feelings of well-being, lowered inhibition and slowed thinking</b> . E.g. <b>alcohol</b> .

## (4) Chemistry—Chemical Reactions



Term	Definition	Diagram
Atom	The simplest particles of matter.	
Molecules	Two or more atoms, chemically joined together.	
Element	A substance that is made up of only one kind of atom and cannot be broken down into any other, simpler substance.	
Compound	A substance made up of two or more elements, chemically joined together.	

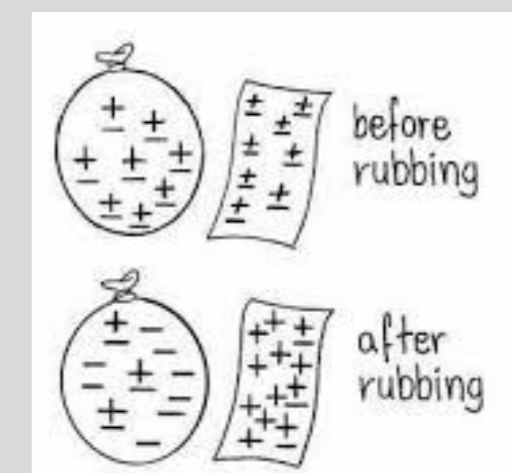
## (6) Physics—Energy and Charge

### Energy Transfers

Energy cannot be created or destroyed only **transferred** from one store to another. Energy can be transferred **by heating, mechanically, electrically or by radiation**.

### Static Charge

All matter has a **charge**. Charges can be **positive** or **negative**. When charges are **separated** from an object, this causes **static electricity**. When objects are charged they can **attract or repel** when not in contact.



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