

Transition Pack for BTEC Applied Science

Get ready for BTEC!

**A guide to help you get ready for BTEC Applied Science,
including everything from topic guides to days out and
online learning courses.**

Commissioned by The PiXL Club Ltd. April 2016

Please note: these resources are non-board specific. Please direct your students to the specifics of where this knowledge and skills most apply.

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So you are considering BTEC Applied Science?

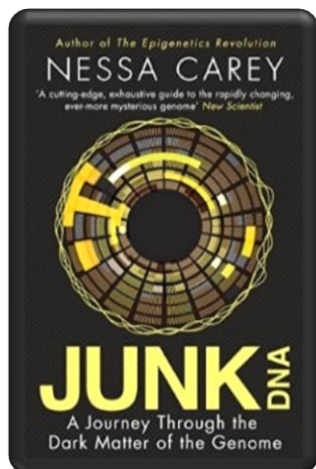
This pack contains a programme of activities and resources to prepare you to start BTEC Applied Science in September. It is aimed to be used after you complete your GCSE throughout the remainder of the Summer term and over the Summer Holidays to ensure you are ready to start your course in September.



<https://www.distance-education-academy.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/biology-a-level-course.jpg>

Book Recommendations

Kick back this summer with a good read. The books below are all popular science books and great for extending your understanding of Biology



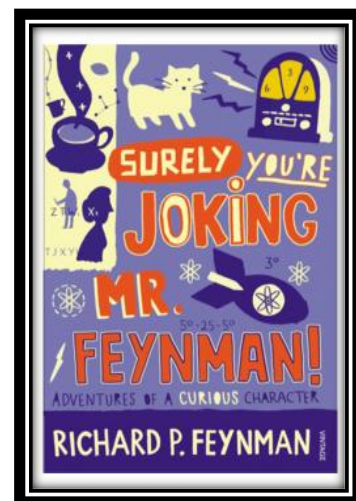
Junk DNA

Our DNA is so much more complex than you probably realize, this book will really deepen your understanding of all the work you will do on Genetics. Available at amazon.co.uk

Surely You're Joking Mr Feynman: Adventures of a Curious Character

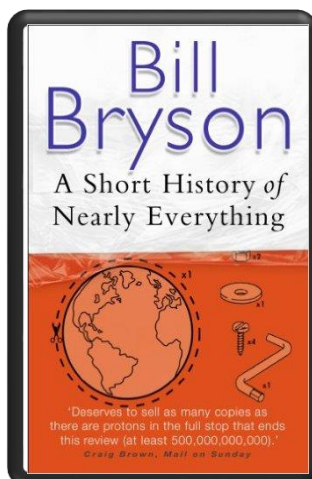
ISBN - 009917331X - Richard Feynman was a Nobel Prize winning Physicist. In my opinion he epitomises what a Physicist is. By reading this books you will get insight into his life's work including the creation of the first atomic bomb and his bongo playing adventures and his work in the field of particle physics.

(Also available on Audio book).



A Short History of Nearly Everything

A whistle-stop tour through many aspects of history from the Big Bang to now. This is a really accessible read that will re-familiarise you with common concepts and introduce you to some of the more colourful characters from the history of science! Available at amazon.co.uk



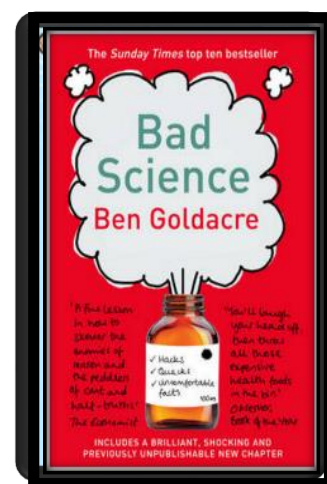
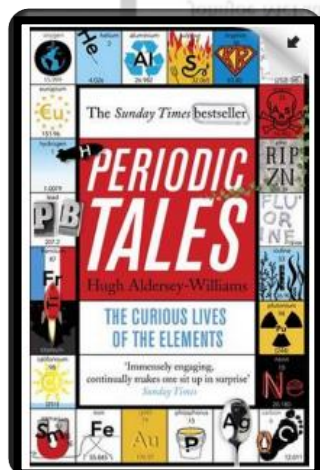
Periodic Tales: The Curious Lives of the Elements

(Paperback) Hugh Aldersey-Williams

ISBN-10: 0141041455

<http://bit.ly/pixlchembook1>

This book covers the chemical elements, where they come from and how they are used. There are loads of fascinating insights into uses for chemicals you would have never even thought about.



Bad Science (Paperback) Ben Goldacre

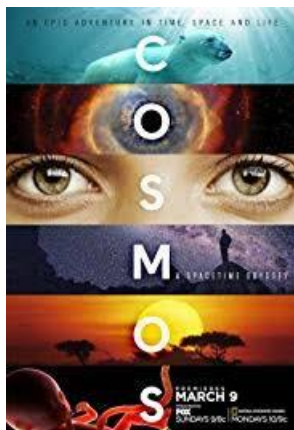
ISBN-10: 000728487X

<http://bit.ly/pixlchembook3>

Here Ben Goldacre takes apart anyone who published bad / misleading or dodgy science – this book will make you think about everything the advertising industry tries to sell you by making it sound 'sciency'.

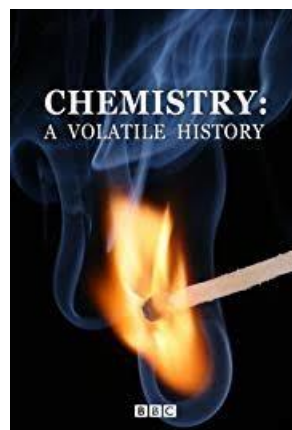
Movie Recommendations

Everyone loves a good story and everyone loves some great science. Here are some of the picks of the best films and TV based on real life scientists and discoveries. You won't find Jurassic Park on this list, but they are all great watching for a rainy day; so perfect for the British summer then.



Cosmos: A Spacetime Odyssey (Series TV)

An excellent Science documentary which tries to cover a huge chunk of our Scientific discoveries throughout history. It's presented by Neil deGrasse Tyson, produced by Seth MacFarlane (Yes, from Family Guy fame) and it's on Netflix; Watch this now!



Chemistry: A volatile History (Series 2010)

a fascinating three-part series by theoretical physicist Jim Al-Khalili, exploring everything from the history of the elements to the rivalries and controversies that bedevilled scientific progress to the latest bleeding-edge attempts to split matter.

Crash course Chemistry/Biology/Physics

<https://www.youtube.com/user/crashcourse>

Excellent YouTube channel with playlists covering Chemistry, Biology and Physics A-level content.

Check out Chemistry Episode 1

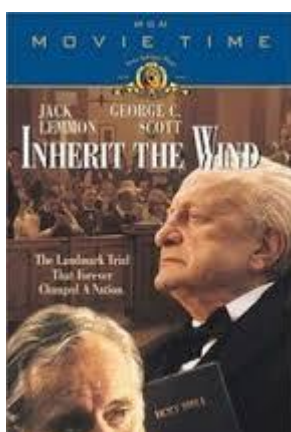
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FSyAehMdpYI&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtPHzzYuWy6fYEaX9mQQ8oGr&index=2>

and if you like, subscribe.



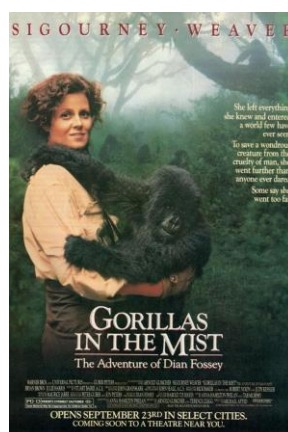
The Martian (2015)

Great to watch or read; it depicts an astronaut's lone struggle to survive on Mars after being left behind, and efforts to rescue him, and bring him home to Earth



Inherit The Wind (1960)

Great if you can find it. Based on a real life trial of a teacher accused of the crime of teaching Darwinian evolution in school in America. Does the debate rumble on today?



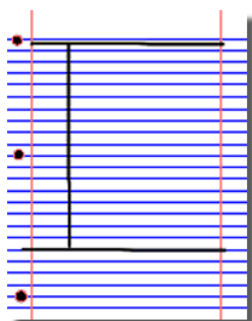
Gorillas in the Mist (1988)

An absolute classic that retells the true story of the life and work of Dian Fossey and her work studying and protecting mountain gorillas from poachers and habitat loss. A tear jerker.

Research activities

Research, reading and note making are essential skills for BTEC Applied Science study. For the following task you are going to produce 'Cornell Notes' to summarise your reading.

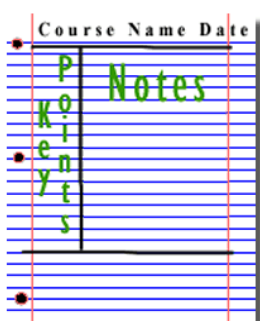
1. Divide your page into three sections like this



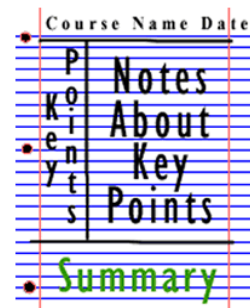
2. Write the name, date and topic at the top of the page



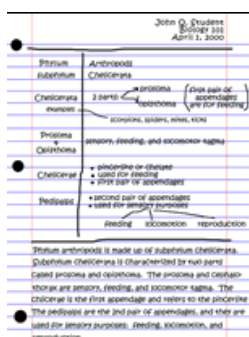
3. Use the large box to make notes. Leave a space between separate idea. Abbreviate where possible.



4. Review and identify the key points in the left hand box



5. Write a summary of the main ideas in the bottom space



Images taken from <http://coe.jmu.edu/learningtoolbox/cornellnotes.html>

Research activities

For each of the following topics, you are going to use the resources to produce one page of Cornell style notes. Use the links or scan the QR code to take you to the resources.

Topic 1: The Cell

Available at: <http://bigpictureeducation.com/cell>

The cell is the building block of life. Each of us starts from a single cell, a zygote, and grows into a complex organism made of trillions of cells. In this issue, we explore what we know – and what we don't yet know – about the cells that are the basis of us all and how they reproduce, grow, move, communicate and die.



Topic 2: Exercise, Energy and Movement

Available at:

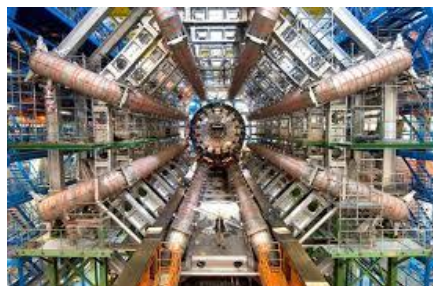
<http://bigpictureeducation.com/exercise-energy-and-movement>

All living things move. Whether it's a plant growing towards the sun, bacteria swimming away from a toxin or you walking home, anything alive must move to survive. For humans though, movement is more than just survival – we move for fun, to compete and to be healthy. In this issue we look at the biological systems that keep us moving and consider some of the psychological, social and ethical aspects of exercise and sport.



Topic 3: <http://home.cern/about>

CERN encompasses the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) and is the largest collaborative science experiment ever undertaken. Find out about it here and make a page of suitable notes on the accelerator.



Topic 4: Why is copper sulfate blue?

http://www.docbrown.info/page04/4_75trans.htm

Copper compounds like many of the transition metal compounds have got vivid and distinctive colours – but why?

Doc Brown's Chemistry
EMAIL: chem00552ag@hotmail.com

GCSE SCIENCE
9-1 REVISION SUMMARIES

UK KS3 SCIENCE
115 - grades 6-8
QUIZZES

GCSE BIOLOGY
9-1 REVISION SUMMARIES

GCSE CHEMISTRY
9-1 REVISION SUMMARIES

GCSE PHYSICS
9-1 REVISION SUMMARIES

UK KS3 BIOLOGY
115 - grades 6-8
QUIZZES

UK GCSE CHEMISTRY
9-1 REVISION NOTES
GCSE & O Level too

UK GCSE CHEMISTRY
9-1 REVISION Q & A
GCSE & O Level too

UK A Level CHEMISTRY
THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY

UK KS3 CHEMISTRY
115 - grades 6-8
QUIZZES

UK A Level ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
11-12

UK A Level INORGANIC CHEMISTRY
11-12

UK A Level THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY
11-12

UK KS3 PHYSICS
115 - grades 6-8
QUIZZES

TRANSITION METALS
Doc Brown's Chemistry
GCSE 9-1, IGCSE, O Level Chemistry Revision Notes

TRANSITION METALS
Chemistry

Task 5: ITO and the future of touch screen devices
ITO <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/materials-science/indium-tin-oxide> – indium tin oxide is the main component of touch screen in phones and tablets. The element indium is a rare element and we are rapidly running out of it. Chemists are desperately trying to find a more readily available replacement for it. What advances have chemists made in finding a replacement for it?

ScienceDirect Journals & Books Create account Sign in

Indium Tin Oxide

Related terms:
Solar Cell, Graphene, ZnO, Anode, Cathode, Indium, Conductivity, Oxide, Polymer, Thin Films

View all Topics >

Download as PDF Set alert About this page

Pre-Knowledge Topics

BTEC Applied Science will use your knowledge from GCSE and build on this to help you understand new and more demanding ideas. Complete the following tasks to make sure your knowledge is up to date and you are ready to start studying:

Chemistry topic 1 – Isotopes and mass

You will remember that an isotopes are elements that have differing numbers of neutrons.

Hydrogen has 3 isotopes; H_1^1 H_1^2 H_1^3

Isotopes occur naturally, so in a sample of an element you will have a mixture of these isotopes. We can accurately measure the amount of an isotope using a mass spectrometer. You will need to understand what a mass spectrometer is and how it works at A level. You can read about a mass spectrometer here:

<http://bit.ly/pixlchem3>

<http://www.kore.co.uk/tutorial.htm>

<http://bit.ly/pixlchem4>

<http://filestore.aqa.org.uk/resources/chemistry/AQA-7404-7405-TN-MASS-SPECTROMETRY.PDF>

Q1.1 What must happen to the atoms before they are accelerated in the mass spectrometer?

Q1.2 Explain why the different isotopes travel at different speeds in a mass spectrometer.

A mass spectrum for the element chlorine will give a spectrum like this:

75% of the sample consist of chlorine-35, and 25% of the sample is chlorine-37.

Given a sample of naturally occurring chlorine $\frac{3}{4}$ of it will be Cl-35 and $\frac{1}{4}$ of it is Cl-37. We can calculate what the mean mass of the sample will be:

$$\text{Mean mass} = \frac{75 \times 35}{100} + \frac{25 \times 37}{100} = 35.5$$

If you look at a periodic table this is why chlorine has an atomic mass of 35.5.

<http://www.avogadro.co.uk/definitions/ar.htm>

An A level periodic table has the masses of elements recorded much more accurately than at GCSE. Most elements have isotopes and these have been recorded using mass spectrometers.

GCSE

11 B boron 5	12 C carbon 6	14 N nitrogen 7	16 O oxygen 8	19 F fluorine 9
27 Al aluminium 13	28 Si silicon 14	31 P phosphorus 15	32 S sulfur 16	35.5 Cl chlorine 17

A level

10.8 B 5 boron	12.0 C 6 carbon	14.0 N 7 nitrogen	16.0 O 8 oxygen	19.0 F 9 fluorine
27.0 Al 13 aluminium	28.1 Si 14 silicon	31.0 P 15 phosphorus	32.1 S 16 sulphur	35.5 Cl 17 chlorine

Given the percentage of each isotope you can calculate the mean mass which is the accurate atomic mass for that element.

Q1.3 Use the percentages of each isotope to calculate the accurate atomic mass of the following elements.

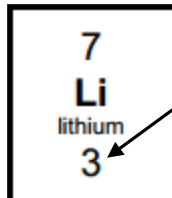
- Antimony has 2 isotopes: Sb-121 57.25% and Sb-123 42.75%
- Gallium has 2 isotopes: Ga-69 60.2% and Ga-71 39.8%
- Silver has 2 isotopes: Ag-107 51.35% and Ag-109 48.65%
- Thallium has 2 isotopes: Tl-203 29.5% and Tl-205 70.5%
- Strontium has 4 isotopes: Sr-84 0.56%, Sr-86 9.86%, Sr-87 7.02% and Sr-88 82.56%

Chemistry topic 2 – Electronic structure, how electrons are arranged around the nucleus

A periodic table can give you the proton / atomic number of an element, this also tells you how many electrons are in the atom.

You will have used the rule of electrons shell filling, where:

The first shell holds up to 2 electrons, the second up to 8, the third up to 8 and the fourth up to 18 (or you may have been told 8).



Atomic number =3, electrons = 3, arrangement 2 in the first shell and 1 in the second or

At A level you will learn that the electron structure is more complex than this, and can be used to explain a lot of the chemical properties of elements.

The 'shells' can be broken down into 'orbitals', which are given letters: 's' orbitals, 'p' orbitals and 'd' orbitals.

You can read about orbitals here:

<http://bit.ly/pixlchem1>

<http://www.chemguide.co.uk/atoms/properties/atomorbs.html#top>

Now that you are familiar with s, p and d orbitals try these problems, write your answer in the format:

$1s^2$, $2s^2$, $2p^6$ etc.

Q1.1 Write out the electron configuration of:

a) Ca b) Al c) S d) Cl e) Ar f) Fe g) V h) Ni i) Cu j) Zn k) As

Q1.2 Extension question, can you write out the electron arrangement of the following **ions**:

a) K^+ b) O^{2-} c) Zn^{2+} d) V^{5+} e) Co^{2+}

Biology Topic 1: Exchange and Transport

Organisms need to exchange substances selectively with their environment and this takes place at exchange surfaces.

Factors such as size or metabolic rate affect the requirements of organisms and this gives rise to adaptations such as specialised exchange surfaces and mass transport systems. Substances are exchanged by passive or active transport across exchange surfaces. The structure of the plasma membrane enables control of the passage of substances into and out of cells

Read the information on these websites (you could make more Cornell notes if you wish):

<http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/biology/gas-exchange>

<http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/biology/nutrition-and-digestion/revise-it/human-digestive-system>

And take a look at these videos:

<http://ed.ted.com/lessons/insights-into-cell-membranes-via-dish-detergent-ethan-perlstein>

<http://ed.ted.com/lessons/what-do-the-lungs-do-emma-bryce>

Task:

Create a poster or display to go in your classroom in September. Your poster should either: compare exchange surfaces in mammals and fish or compare exchange surfaces in the lungs and the intestines. You could use a Venn diagram to do this. Your poster should:

Describe diffusion, osmosis and active transport

Explain why oxygen and glucose need to be absorbed and waste products removed

Biology Topic 2: Cells

The cell is a unifying concept in biology, you will come across it many times during your two years of A level study. Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells can be distinguished on the basis of their structure and ultrastructure. In complex multicellular organisms cells are organised into tissues, tissues into organs and organs into systems. During the cell cycle genetic information is copied and passed to daughter cells. Daughter cells formed during mitosis have identical copies of genes while cells formed during meiosis are not genetically identical

Read the information on these websites (you could make more Cornell notes if you wish):

<http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/biology/cells-and-organelles>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zvjycdm/revision>

And take a look at these videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gcTuQpuJyD8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L0k-enzoeOM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qCLmR9-YY7o>

Task:

Produce a one page revision guide to share with your class in September summarising one of the following topics: Cells and Cell Ultrastructure, Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes, or Mitosis and Meiosis.

Whichever topic you choose, your revision guide should include:

Key words and definitions

Clearly labelled diagrams

Short explanations of key ideas or processes.

Physics Topic 1: Standard Form

At A level quantity will be written in standard form, and it is expected that your answers will be too.

This means answers should be written asx 10^y. E.g. for an answer of 1200kg we would write 1.2 x 10³kg. For more information visit: www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zc2hsbk/revision

1. Write 2530 in standard form.
2. Write 280 in standard form.
3. Write 0.77 in standard form.
4. Write 0.0091 in standard form.
5. Write 1 872 000 in standard form.
6. Write 12.2 in standard form.
7. Write 2.4×10^{-2} as a normal number.
8. Write 3.505×10^{-1} as a normal number.
9. Write 8.31×10^{-6} as a normal number.
10. Write 6.002×10^{-2} as a normal number.
11. Write 1.5×10^{-4} as a normal number.
12. Write 4.3×10^3 as a normal number.

Physics Topic 2: Symbols and Prefixes

Prefix	Symbol	Power of ten
Nano	n	$\times 10^{-9}$
Micro	μ	$\times 10^{-6}$
Milli	m	$\times 10^{-3}$
Centi	c	$\times 10^{-2}$
Kilo	k	$\times 10^3$
Mega	M	$\times 10^6$
Giga	G	$\times 10^9$

At BTEC level, unlike GCSE, you need to remember all symbols, units and prefixes. Below is a list of quantities you may have already come across and will be using during your BTEC course.

Quantity	Symbol	Unit
Velocity	v	ms^{-1}
Acceleration	a	ms^{-2}
Time	t	S
Force	F	N
Resistance	R	Ω
Potential difference	V	V
Current	I	A
Energy	E or W	J
Pressure	P	Pa
Momentum	p	kgms^{-1}
Power	P	W
Density	ρ	kgm^{-3}
Charge	Q	C

Solve the following:

- How many metres in 2.4 km?
- How many joules in 8.1 MJ?
- Convert 326 GW into W.
- Convert 54 600 mm into m.
- How many grams in 240 kg?
- Convert 0.18 nm into m.
- Convert 632 nm into m. Express in standard form.
- Convert 1002 mV into V. Express in standard form.
- How many eV in 0.511 MeV? Express in standard form.
- How many m in 11 km? Express in standard form.

Scientific and Investigative Skills

As part of your A level you will complete a practical assessment. This will require you to carry out a series of practical activities as well as planning how to do them, analysing the results and evaluating the methods. This will require you to: use appropriate apparatus to record a range of quantitative measurements (to include mass, time, volume, temperature, length and pH), use appropriate instrumentation to record quantitative measurements, such as a colorimeter or photometer, use laboratory glassware apparatus for a variety of experimental techniques to include serial dilutions, use of light microscope at high power and low power, including use of a graticule, produce scientific drawing from observation with annotations, use qualitative reagents to identify biological molecules, separate biological compounds using thin layer/paper chromatography or electrophoresis, safely and ethically use organisms, use microbiological aseptic techniques, including the use of agar plates and broth, safely use instruments for dissection of an animal organ, or plant organ, use sampling techniques in fieldwork.

Task:

Produce a glossary for the following key words:

accuracy, anomaly, calibration, causal link, chance, confounding variable, control experiment, control group, control variable, correlation, dependent variable, errors, evidence, fair test, hypothesis, independent, null hypothesis, precision, probability, protocol, random distribution, random error, raw data, reliability, systematic error, true value, validity, zero error,

If you are on holiday in the UK, or on a staycation at home, why not plan a day trip to one of these :

Glasgow Science
Centre - Glasgow

Dundee Science
Centre - Dundee

The Lakeland Wildlife
Oasis - Milnthorpe

Scottish Seabird centre –
North Berwick

W5 - Belfast

Life – Newcastle-
upon-Tyne

Anglesey Sea Zoo -
Anglesey

Cambridge Science
Centre - Cambridge

Think-tank -
Birmingham

Herriman
Museum and
Gardens -
London

National Museum -
Cardiff

Centre of the Cell -
London

The Eden Project -
Cornwall

Bristol Science
Centre - Bristol

Royal Botanic
Gardens – Kew -
Edinburgh

The Living Rainforest
- Newbury

Oxford University
Museum of Natural
History - Oxford

National Marine
Aquarium - Plymouth

If you are on holiday in the UK, or on a staycation at home, why not plan a day trip to one of these :

Remember there are also lots of zoos, wildlife and safari parks across the country, here are some you may not have heard of or considered:

Colchester Zoo, Cotswold Wildlife Park, Banham Zoo (Norfolk), Tropical Birdland (Leicestershire), Yorkshire Wildlife Park, Peak Wildlife Park, International Centre for Birds of Prey (York), Blackpool Zoo, Beale Park (Reading)

There are also hundreds of nature reserves (some of which are free) located all over the country including:

RSPB sites at Lochwinnoch, Saltholme, Fairburn Ings, Old Moor, Conwy, Minsmere, Rainham Marshes, Pulborough Brooks, Radipole Lake, Newport Wetlands.

Wildlife Trust Reserves and others at Rutland Water, Pensthorpe, Insh Marshes, Attenborough Centre, Inversnaid, Skomer, Loch Garten, Donna Nook, Chapmans Well, Woodwalton Fen, London Wetland Centre, Martin Down and Woolston Eyes Reserve.

Many organisations also have opportunities for people to volunteer over the summer months, this might include working in a shop/café/visitor centre, helping with site maintenance or taking part in biological surveys. Not only is this great experience, it looks great on a job or UCAS application.

For opportunities keep an eye out in your local press, on social media, or look at the websites of organisations like the RSPB, Wildlife Trust, National Trust or Wildlife & Wetland Trust.

There are also probably lots of smaller organisations near you who would also appreciate any support you can give!

Science on Social Media

Science communication is essential in the modern world and all the big scientific companies, researchers and institutions have their own social media accounts. Here are some of our top tips to keep up to date with developing news or interesting stories:

Follow on Twitter:

Commander Chris Hadfield – former resident aboard the International Space Station @cmdrhadfield

Tiktaalik roseae – a 375 million year old fossil fish with its own Twitter account!
@tiktaalikroseae

NASA's Voyager 2 – a satellite launched nearly 40 years ago that is now travelling beyond our Solar System
@NSFVoyager2

Neil dGrasse Tyson – Director of the Hayden Planetarium in New York
@neiltyson

Sci Curious – feed from writer and Bethany Brookshire tweeting about good, bad and weird neuroscience
@scicurious

The SETI Institute – The Search for Extra Terrestrial Intelligence, be the first to know what they find!
@setiinstitute

Carl Zimmer – Science writer Carl blogs about the life sciences
@carlzimmer

Phil Plait – tweets about astronomy and bad science
@badastronomer

Virginia Hughes – science journalist and blogger for National Geographic, keep up to date with neuroscience, genetics and behaviour
@virginiahughes

Maryn McKenna – science journalist who writes about antibiotic resistance
@marynmck



Find on Facebook:

Nature - the profile page for nature.com for news, features, research and events from Nature Publishing Group

Marin Conservation Institute – publishes the latest science to identify important marine ecosystems around the world.

National Geographic - since 1888, National Geographic has travelled the Earth, sharing its amazing stories in pictures and words.

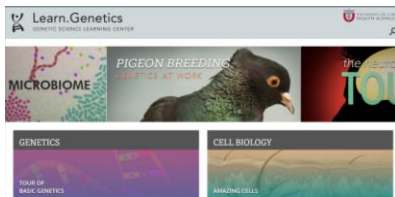
Science News Magazine - Science covers important and emerging research in all fields of science.

BBC Science News - The latest BBC Science and Environment News: breaking news, analysis and debate on science and nature around the world.



Science websites

These websites all offer an amazing collection of resources that you should use again and again through out your course.



Probably the best website on Biology....

Learn Genetics from Utah University has so much that is pitched at an appropriate level for you and has lots of interactive resources to explore, everything from why some people can taste bitter berries to how we clone mice or make glow in the dark jelly fish.

<http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/>



In the summer you will most likely start to learn about Biodiversity and Evolution. Many Zoos have great websites, especially London Zoo. Read about some of the case studies on conservation, such as the Giant Pangolin, the only mammal with scales.
<https://www.zsl.org/conservation>



At GCSE you learnt how genetic diseases are inherited. In this virtual fly lab you get to breed fruit flies to investigate how different features are passed on.

<http://sciencecourseware.org/vcise/drosophila/>



DNA from the beginning is full of interactive animations that tell the story of DNA from its discovery through to advanced year 13 concepts. One to book mark!

<http://www.dnafb.org/>



Ok, so not a website, but a video you definitely want to watch. One of the first topics you will learn about is the amazing structure of the cell. This BBC film shows the fascinating workings of a cell... a touch more detailed than the "fried egg" model you might have seen.

http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xzh0kb_the-hidden-life-of-the-cell_shortfilms

If this link expires – google "BBC hidden life of the cell"

Science: Things to do!

Day 4 of the holidays and boredom has set in? There are loads of citizen science projects you can take part in either from the comfort of your bedroom, out and about, or when on holiday. Wikipedia does a comprehensive list of all the current projects taking place. Google 'citizen science project'



AgeGuess



MOOC

Want to stand above the rest when it comes to UCAS? Now is the time to act.

MOOCs are online courses run by nearly all Universities. They are short FREE courses that you take part in. They are usually quite specialist, but aimed at the public, not the genius!

There are lots of websites that help you find a course, such as edX and Future learn.

You can take part in any course, but there are usually start and finish dates. They mostly involve taking part in web chats, watching videos and interactives.



Completing a MOOC will look great on your Personal statement and they are dead easy to take part in!

