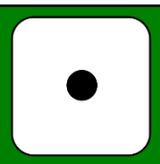
CB1						
	Define the terms magnification and resolution.	Explain what happens to the rate of reaction as temperature increases.	Write 65000 in standard form.	Compare and contrast light and electron microscopes.	Describe what the active site of an enzyme is.	Describe the role of chloroplasts in plant cells.
	Describe the role of ribosomes in the cell.	Compare and contrast osmosis and diffusion.	State what large protein molecules are broken down into.	State what is meant by a eukaryotic cell.	Describe what an enzyme's optimum temperature is.	Describe what we mean by a 'specialised cell'.
	Explain how a sperm cell is well adapted for its function.	Convert 65mm into nanometres.	Describe what we mean by saying that enzymes are specific.	State where you would place a slide on a microscope.	Describe how to find an enzymes optimum pH.	State parts of the cell that bacteria have but plant and animal cells don't.
	State where DNA is found in bacterial cells.	State parts of a plant cell which are not found in animal cells.	Describe the effect of substrate concentration on an enzyme controlled reaction.	Explain why sperm and egg cells are haploid.	State the formula for calculating percentage change in mass.	Describe the role of catalase in the body.
	Describe the role of enzymes in the body.	Describe the role of a stain when using microscopes.	State what the enzyme amylase breaks down, and into what.	Describe the role of a flagellum in a bacterial cell.	State how to work out a microscopes total magnification.	Define the term 'denatured'.
	Describe the lock and key model.	Describe the adaptations of cells in the small intestine.	Describe the process of active transport.	Define the term 'polymer'.	Describe how we can use field of view to estimate cell sizes.	State what a concentration gradient is.