

# Catch-Up 2020 Revision pack

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9-1)

# Combined Science

**Higher tier** 

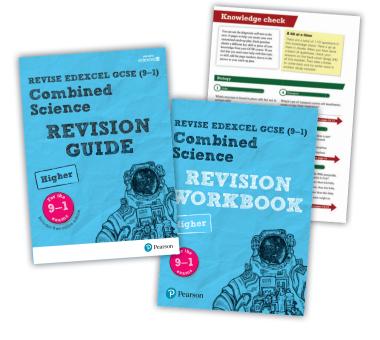
#### **Includes**

Knowledge check diagnostic self-test

**Revision Guide** 

and

**Revision Workbook** 



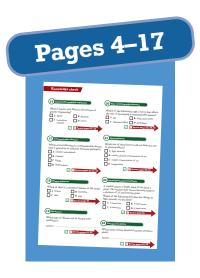
## Get back on track

The COVID-19 pandemic has been disruptive for students of all ages around the world. And if you're preparing for your GCSEs then it's especially important that you catch up on any work you've missed. This pack is designed to help you revise and practise any topics you might need a reminder on, and stay on track for success in your Pearson Edexcel Combined Science GCSE course.

#### Time for a check-up

Take the **Knowledge check** diagnostic self-test to help you identify which topics and skills you need to recap. The questions in this test focus on key skills and core knowledge that you will need to know to succeed in the rest of your GCSE course, and in your exams.

You can mark your own work using the **answers** on the back cover (page 24) of this booklet. If you struggle with any of the questions, just add the Revision Guide page numbers for that question to your custom catch-up plan on page 18. Then you can revise and practise that topic and build your confidence.



#### Make a plan

Create your own **custom Catch-up plan** by entering the page numbers you need to revise in this table. You can use the tick boxes to track your progress, and there is space to add any extra notes from your teacher or tutor

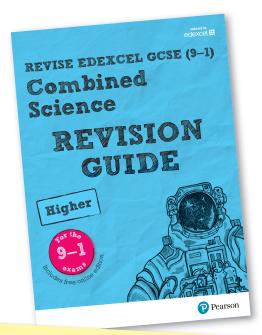


#### Stress-free studying

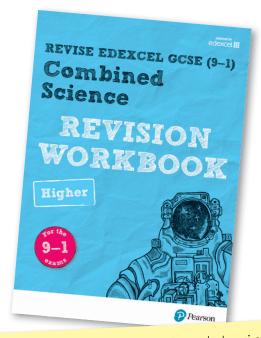
Here are a few top tips from our experts to stay healthy and sane when things get busy!

- Set yourself simple targets, like reviewing a couple of pages of the Revision Guide in a 20-minute study session.
- Phone a friend! If you're struggling with a topic, ask one of your friends if they've figured it out and can explain it to you.
- Find a quiet space at home or at school use headphones if it helps you to concentrate.
- Put your phone on silent, and try not to get distracted by TV or the internet.
- Drink plenty of water, get plenty of sleep, take breaks and stay active!

Once you have identified your target topics and created your catch-up plan, it's time to break open the books and get revising. The Revision Guide and Revision Workbook in your pack have matching page numbers to help you find your way around quickly and easily.



Your **Revision Guide** is packed with essential facts, key skills and worked examples to help you stay ahead of the game. Each page covers a single topic so you can stay organised, and the book covers your **whole course**, so once you're back up to speed you will be able to use it alongside your school work, and to revise for your exams.

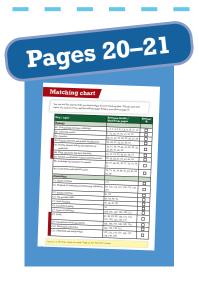


Check that you have nailed each topic by practising some exam-style questions on the corresponding page in the Revision Workbook. There are guided questions which give you part of the working, and hints and tips to help you get started. And when the exams are a bit closer, you can use the exam-style practice papers to check that you are exam-ready.

#### Find your catch-up topics

If you know which topics you want to revise, you can use the **Matching chart** to find the corresponding Revision Guide and Workbook pages. Your teacher or tutor might be able to tell you which topics you missed, or you might recognise them from the work you did at home during lockdown.

Tick the units or topics you want to revise, then add those page numbers to your catch-up plan on page 18.



You can use the diagnostic self-test on the next 14 pages to help you create your own customised catch-up plan. Each question checks a different key skill or piece of core knowledge from your GCSE course. If you feel that you need more help with that topic or skill, add the page numbers shown in the arrows to your catch-up plan.

#### A bit at a time

There are 110 questions in this knowledge check. Have a go at them in chunks. When you have done a batch of questions, check your answers on the back cover (page 24) of this booklet. Then take a break or come back and try some more in another study session!

X Revise pages 14, 15

#### **Biology** Cells **Transport** Which structure is found in plant and animal A piece of potato is placed in a solution with a cells, but not in bacterial cells? higher solute concentration than the cytoplasm in its cells. Does its mass increase, decrease, or stay A cell membrane **B** nucleus the same? C ribosome **D** vacuole Revise pages 1, 2 K Revise pages 10, 11 Mitosis **Dealing with numbers** In which part of the cell cycle does a new Write 2 µm in metres. Give your answer in nuclear membrane form around each group standard form. of chromosomes? **A** $2 \times 10^{-2}$ m **B** $2 \times 10^{-3}$ m A anaphase **B** metaphase $\mathbb{C} \ 2 \times 10^{-6} \, \text{m}$ **D** $2 \times 10^{-9}$ m C prophase **D** telophase Revise page 4 Revise page 13 Growth **Enzyme activity** The mass of a baby boy is at the 90th percentile. Which part of an enzyme molecule is damaged Which of the following statements is true? by extremes of temperature or pH, preventing the **A** 10% of baby boys are lighter than this baby. enzyme from working properly? **B** 90% of baby boys are heavier than this baby. C 90% of baby boys are lighter than this baby. **D** 90% of baby boys are the same weight as Revise pages 7, 8 this baby.

Neurones	Inheritance
Which part of a neurone insulates it from other neurones?  Answer:	If R is the allele for red flowers and r is the allele for white flowers, what colour will the flowers be for a plant that is Rr?
	Answer:
X Revise page 17	X Revise pages 23, 24
8 Reflex arcs	
In which direction do nerve impulses travel through neurones in a reflex arc?	13 Evolution
A motor $\rightarrow$ relay $\rightarrow$ sensory	What causes natural selection?
	A humans choosing which organisms to breed
	<b>B</b> evolution
	C variation in survival due to the environment
X Revise page 18	D genetic variation between species
	X Revise pages 29, 30
9 Meiosis	
In which cells does meiosis take place?	
<ul> <li>■ A all body cells</li> <li>■ B embryonic stem cells</li> <li>■ D gamete-producing cells</li> <li>▼ Revise page 20</li> </ul>	What type of analysis led to the suggestion of a classification system based on three domains, rather than five kingdoms?
C gametes D gamete-producing cells	What type of analysis led to the suggestion of a classification system based on three domains,
☐ C gametes ☐ D gamete-producing cells ☐ X Revise page 20	What type of analysis led to the suggestion of a classification system based on three domains, rather than five kingdoms?   B genetic
C gametes  D gamete-producing cells  Revise page 20  DNA  What links the two strands in a molecule	What type of analysis led to the suggestion of a classification system based on three domains, rather than five kingdoms?   B genetic  C microscopic  D phenotypic
C gametes  D gamete-producing cells  Revise page 20  DNA  What links the two strands in a molecule of DNA?  A bonds between sugars on each strand  B bonds between phosphates on each strand	What type of analysis led to the suggestion of a classification system based on three domains, rather than five kingdoms?  A behavioural B genetic C microscopic D phenotypic  Revise page 31
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☐ C gametes ☐ D gamete-producing cells  ✓ Revise page 20  10 DNA  What links the two strands in a molecule of DNA?  ☐ A bonds between sugars on each strand ☐ B bonds between phosphates on each strand ☐ C bonds between bases on each strand ☐ D no bonds, the strands just coil together	What type of analysis led to the suggestion of a classification system based on three domains, rather than five kingdoms?  A behavioural B genetic C microscopic D phenotypic Revise page 31  Selective breeding Which of the following is a feature of selective
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□ C gametes □ D gamete-producing cells  □ Revise page 20  ■ Revise page 20  ■ Revise page 20  ■ A bonds the two strands in a molecule of DNA?  □ A bonds between sugars on each strand □ B bonds between phosphates on each strand □ C bonds between bases on each strand □ D no bonds, the strands just coil together □ Revise page 21	What type of analysis led to the suggestion of a classification system based on three domains, rather than five kingdoms?  A behavioural B genetic D phenotypic Revise page 31  Selective breeding  Which of the following is a feature of selective breeding of wheat?  A wheat plants evolve into new species
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Genetically modified organisms	Non-communicable diseases
What is used to join DNA in the process of genetic engineering?  A ligase  B plasmid  C restriction enzyme  Revise pages 33, 34	Which of the following is <b>not</b> a factor that affects the risk of developing a communicable disease?  A age  B body mass index  C inherited alleles  D pathogens  Revise pages 45, 46, 48
Which of the following is a communicable disease that is spread by an airborne bacterial pathogen?  A Chalara ash dieback  B Cholera  C Ebola  D Tuberculosis  Revise pages 36, 37, 38	Which one of these factors will not limit the rate of photosynthesis?  A light intensity  B carbon dioxide concentration of air  C oxygen concentration of air  D temperature  Revise pages 50, 51
Which of these is a chemical defence of the body?  A mucus  B lysozyme  C skin  D cilia  Revise page 40  Medicines	A student places a bright lamp 50 cm from a plant. The student then moves the same lamp to a distance of 25 cm from the plant.  Which of the following describes the change in light intensity on the plant?  A 2 times less  B 2 times more  C 4 times less  D 4 times more
Which type of disease can be treated with antibiotics?  Answer:	Transport in plants  Which tissue carries dissolved sucrose around a plant?  Answer:  Revise pages 53, 55

24 Stomata	28 Causes of diabetes
Which of the following correctly describes the function of stomata?  A Guard cells gain or lose water by diffusion.	Calculate the BMI of a person who is 2.0 m tall and weighs 80 kg.  Answer:
<ul> <li>■ B Guard cells gain water and the stomata close.</li> <li>■ C Guard cells lose water and the stomata open.</li> <li>■ D Guard cells gain water and the stomata open.</li> </ul>	Revise page 64  29 Exchange surfaces
X Revise pages 54, 56  Hormones and glands	In humans, which structure has a large surface area for gas exchange between the air and blood?
Where are the sex hormones LH and FSH produced?	Answer:
<ul> <li>A ovaries</li> <li>B testes</li> <li>D thyroid</li> <li>✓ Revise page 58</li> </ul>	Which blood component is a major component of the immune system?
Which of the following correctly describes a	■ A plasma ■ B platelets ■ C red blood cells ■ D white blood cells ■ ★ Revise page 68
process in the regulation of thyroxine levels?  A Low levels of thyroxine simulate TRH production.	31 The circulatory system
<ul> <li>■ B Normal levels of thyroxine stimulate the release of TRH.</li> <li>■ C TSH acts on the pituitary to release thyroxine.</li> <li>■ D TSH is released from the hypothalamus when TRH levels rise.</li> <li>■ Revise page 59</li> </ul>	Which chamber of the heart has the thickest muscular wall and pumps blood to most of the body?  A left atrium B left ventricle C right atrium D right ventricle  Revise pages 69, 70
27 Blood glucose	Respiration
Which gland produces the hormones which control blood glucose concentration?  A pancreas  B thyroid  C adrenal  D pituitary  Revise page 63	What is the product of anaerobic respiration in muscle cells?  Answer:

Biotic and abiotic factors	35 Fieldwork techniques
Which one of the following is a biotic factor of the environment?  A light sensitivity B competition C temperature D water availability  Revise pages 76, 77	A student uses a 0.25 m <sup>2</sup> quadrat to estimate the number of daisies in a 50 m <sup>2</sup> field. The mean number of daisies in a quadrat is 2. Estimate the total number of daisies in the field.  Answer:  Revise pages 79, 80
34 Interdependence	36 Nutrient cycles
Which type of dependent relationship benefits both partner species?  Answer:  Revise pages 77, 78	Which group of organisms causes decay of dead plants and animals?  A pathogens  B decomposers  D animal vectors  Revise pages 83, 84, 85
Chemistry	
1 Formulae and equations	3 Atoms
Hydrogen and oxygen react to form water. What is the balanced equation for this reaction? $ \begin{array}{c} A & 2H + O \rightarrow H_2O \\ \hline B & H_2 + O \rightarrow H_2O \\ \hline C & H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O \\ \hline D & 2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O \end{array} $	In a sample of bromine, 50% of the atoms are <sup>79</sup> Br and 50% are <sup>81</sup> Br. What is the relative atomic mass of bromine in this sample?  Answer:  Revise pages 91, 92
	4 The periodic table
Silver nitrate solution reacts with sodium iodide solution to form a precipitate of silver iodide and sodium nitrate solution. What is the ionic equation for this reaction?  ☐ A AgNO <sub>3</sub> (aq) + NaI(aq) → AgI(s) + NaNO <sub>3</sub> (aq) ☐ B Ag <sup>+</sup> (aq) + NaI(aq) → AgI(s) + Na <sup>+</sup> (aq)	An element is placed in group 5, period 3 of the periodic table. What is its electronic configuration?    A 3.5
	The formula of an ammonium ion is NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> and the formula of a sulfate ion is SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> . What is the formula of ammonium sulfate?

Answer: .....

6 Ionic compounds	Reacting masses
When do ionic compounds conduct electricity?  A in aqueous solution only  B in the solid state only  C in aqueous solution and when molten  D in the solid state and when molten  Revise page 98	80 g of calcium reacts with excess oxygen to produce calcium oxide:  2Ca + O₂ → 2CaO  Calculate the mass of calcium oxide which forms.  (Relative atomic masses: O = 16, Ca = 40)  Answer:
How many electrons are involved in one covalent bond?  Answer:	A solution is made by dissolving 5.0 g of potassium hydroxide in 100 cm³ of water. What is the concentration of the solution formed in g/dm³?
Diamond, graphite and graphene are forms of carbon. Which feature do they have in common?	□ A 0.50       □ B 20         □ C 50       □ D 200         ✓ Revise page 109
<ul> <li>A They are strong and flexible.</li> <li>B They contain delocalised electrons.</li> <li>C They contain many strong covalent bonds.</li> </ul>	Mole calculations  How many atoms are there in 0.5 mol of nitrogen
<ul><li>☑ D They have a layered structure.</li><li>☑ X Revise pages 101, 102</li></ul>	gas, $N_2$ ? (Avogadro's constant = $6.02 \times 10^{23}$ ) $\square$ <b>A</b> $3.01 \times 10^{23}$ $\square$ <b>B</b> $6.02 \times 10^{23}$ $\square$ <b>C</b> $1.204 \times 10^{24}$ $\square$ <b>D</b> $2.408 \times 10^{24}$
9 Relative formula mass	✓ Revise page 110
What is the relative formula mass of calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ ?  (Relative atomic masses: $O = 16$ , $Ca = 40$ , $P = 31$ )	Which of the following statements about pure
Answer:	water is <b>not</b> correct?  A Energy is transferred to water molecules during boiling.
The molecular formula of a compound is $C_2H_4O_2$ . What is the empirical formula of this compound?	<ul> <li>■ B It melts over a range of temperatures.</li> <li>■ C It only contains water molecules.</li> <li>■ D Water particles are regularly arranged in the liquid state.</li> </ul>

Answer: .....

X Revise page 106

X Revise pages 112, 113

Which of the following is a method of preparing pure salt from a mixture of sand and salty water?  A distillation then filtration	A student obtained the following titres during a titration: 24.10 cm <sup>3</sup> , 24.05 cm <sup>3</sup> , 24.30 cm <sup>3</sup> , 24.15 cm <sup>3</sup> . Calculate the mean of the
■ B crystallisation then simple distillation ■ C filtration then crystallisation ■ D fractional distillation then crystallisation ■ W Revise pages 114, 115	Answer:
During paper chromatography, the solvent travels 80 mm and a red spot travels 24 mm. Calculate the Rf value of the red spot.  Answer:	Which of the following is an insoluble salt?  A ammonium nitrate  B barium sulfate  C potassium chloride  D sodium carbonate  Revise page 126
The concentration of an aqueous solution of an acid is decreased by a factor of 100. What is the change in pH of the solution?  A decrease by 1 B decrease by 2  C increase by 1 D increase by 2	What is produced at the anode during the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of sodium sulfate?  A hydrogen  B oxygen  C sodium  D sulfur  Revise pages 128, 129
Which of the following reacts with dilute sulfuric acid to form magnesium sulfate and hydrogen?  A magnesium  B magnesium carbonate  C magnesium hydroxide  D magnesium oxide	When iron is added to copper sulfate solution, copper coats the iron. Which one of the following statements about this reaction is correct?  A Copper is more reactive than iron.  B Iron forms anions more readily than copper.  C The oxidation reaction is: Fe <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup> → Fe  D The reduction reaction is: Cu <sup>2+</sup> + 2e <sup>-</sup> → Cu

23	Extracting meta
	ich of the follow racting iron and

Which of the following statements about	
extracting iron and aluminium is correct?	,

- A Aluminium corrodes more easily than iron.
- **B** Aluminium is extracted by heating its oxide with carbon.
- C Iron is extracted from iron oxide by electrolysis.
- **D** Metals are extracted by reducing their oxides.

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X Revise pages 135, 136

#### Using and disposing of materials

What name is given to a 'cradle-to-grave' analysis of the impact of a product on the environment?

Answer:



Revise pages 138, 139

#### 25 Equilibria

Sulfur dioxide reacts with oxygen to produce sulfur trioxide:  $2O_2(g) + O_2(g) = 2SO_3(g)$ 

The forward reaction is exothermic. How can the yield of sulfur trioxide be increased?

- A add a suitable catalyst
- **B** reduce the oxygen concentration
- C increase the pressure
- **D** increase the temperature

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X Revise pages 141, 142

#### 26 Groups 1 and 7

Which row correctly describes how reactivity changes going down groups 1 and 7?

	Group 1	Group 7
$\square$ A	decreases	decreases
□ B	decreases	increases
$\Box$ C	increases	decreases
□ D	increases	increases

**X** Revise pages 143, 144

#### 27 Displacement reactions

Chlorine displaces bromine from aqueous potassium bromide. The half equations for this reaction are:

 $Cl_2(aq) + 2e^- \rightarrow 2Cl^-(aq)$  and

 $2Br^{-}(aq) \rightarrow Br_{2}(aq) + 2e^{-}$ 

Which species is oxidised?

- A Cl,
- B Cl
- C Br
- $\Box$  **D** Br,
- /

X Revise pages 145, 146

#### 28 Group 0

What do the group 0 elements all have in common?

- A Their atoms have 8 electrons in their outer shells.
- **B** They are less dense than air.
- C They are flammable.
- **D** They have no tendency to transfer or share electrons.

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X Revise page 147

#### 29 Reaction rates

What change increases the energy and frequency of collisions between reactant particles?

- A Increase in pressure.
- **B** Increase in surface area to volume ratio.
- C Increase in temperature.
- **D** Addition of a suitable catalyst.

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X Revise pages 149, 150

#### 30 Catalysts

What effect does a catalyst have on the activation energy for a reaction?

Answer:



X Revise pages 149, 153

#### 31 Energy changes

Which of the following describes an exothermic change?

Energy	Temperature
given out	decreases
given out	increases
taken in	decreases
taken in	increases
	given out given out taken in

	X	Revise	nage	152
$\vee$		revise	page	132

#### 34 Combustion

Which two substances are produced during the incomplete combustion of a hydrocarbon, but are not produced during complete combustion?

	A	carbon	dioxide	and	carbon
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В	carbon	dioxide	and	water	vapou
B	carbon	aioxiae	ana	water	vapou

D	carbon	monoxide	and	water	vapour

/	X Revise pages 157, 158

#### 32 Calculating energy changes

Hydrogen reacts with chlorine to form hydrogen chloride:

$$H-H + Cl-Cl \rightarrow 2(H-Cl)$$

Calculate the energy change in this reaction.

(Bond energies in kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>: H-H = 436, Cl-Cl = 243, H-Cl = 432)

$$\square$$
 C  $-247 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$   $\square$  D  $+247 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 





#### 35 Fuels

Why is cracking carried out in oil refineries?

	A	It balances the supply of fractions wi	th
_		demand	

□ B	It produces larger alkane	s which are	useful
	fuels		

C	It 1	produces	poly	ymers	to	make	alkenes	١.

D	It produces shorter alkanes which make
	polymers.

	/	X Rev	ise pages	160,	16
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#### 33 Hydrocarbons

Which of these formulae represents a hydrocarbon?

 $\square$  **B** CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>

**D** NaHCO<sub>3</sub>



X Revise pages 158, 160

#### 36 The Earth's atmosphere

Which of the following correctly describes changes to the atmosphere over time?

A	The amount of	carbon	dioxide	increased	when
	it dissolved in	oceans			

**B** Oceans formed when water vapour condensed.

C The amount of nitrogen decreased.

**D** The amount of oxygen decreased because of photosynthesis.



X Revise page 163

#### **Physics**

#### Significant figures

What is 135.06 written to 2 significant figures?

- **A** 130
- **B** 135
- C 135.1
- **D** 140
- Revise page 166

#### **A** 0.25 m/s

Newton's laws

**B**  $1 \text{ m/s}^2$ 

The engine of a 2000 kg car provides a forward

thrust of 2.5 kN. The drag on the car is 0.5 kN.

- $C 1.25 \text{ m/s}^2$
- **D**  $1.5 \text{ m/s}^2$



Calculate the acceleration of the car.

X Revise pages 172, 173

#### Standard form

Write 0.00318 in standard form.



Revise page 166

Momentum

**Units** 

What is 76 A converted to mA?

- **A** 0.076 mA
- **B** 7.6 mA
- C 7600 mA
- **D** 76 000 mA



Revise page 166

A 5 kg object is travelling at a velocity of 15 m/s. It is acted upon by a single constant force, which causes it to come to rest in 3 seconds. Calculate the size of the force.

Use the equation  $F = \frac{(mv - mu)}{t}$ 

Answer: ..... N



Revise pages 177, 178

#### Speed and velocity

A cyclist travelled 0.9 km in 3 minutes. Which of the following statements must be correct?

- A The average speed was 3 m/s.
- **B** The average speed was 5 m/s.
- **C** The average velocity was 0 m/s.
- **D** The average velocity was 5 m/s.



Revise pages 167, 168

Which equation is correct?

**Reaction times** 

- A braking distance = thinking distance + stopping distance
- **B** stopping distance = thinking distance + braking distance
- C thinking distance = braking distance + stopping distance
- **D** stopping distance = braking distance thinking distance

X Revise pages 179, 180

#### **Equations of motion**

A coin is dropped down a 45 m well. It accelerates in free fall from rest. Calculate the velocity of the coin when it hits the bottom of the well.

Use the equation  $v^2 - u^2 = 2 \times a \times x$ 

Answer: ..... m/s



K Revise pages 169, 174

9 Energy transfers and efficiency	Wave calculations
<ul> <li>100 kJ is transferred by electricity to an electric motor, which transfers 45 kJ to move a lift to the next floor. Which of the following statements about this process is correct?</li> <li>A Efficiency is greatly increased by insulating the lift.</li> </ul>	Some water waves travel at 1.5 m/s. Their frequency is 0.2 Hz. Calculate their wavelength.  Answer:
B The efficiency of the process is 45%.  C The efficiency of the process is 55%.	
D The motor transfers energy to the lift by electricity.  Revise pages 182, 183	What happens when waves pass from air into water at an angle other than the normal?  A Their direction changes but not their speed.
Which of the following is an example of a non-	B Their speed and direction both change.  C Their speed and direction do not change.  D Their speed abanges but not their direction
renewable energy resource?  A bio-fuel  B hydroelectricity  C nuclear fuel  D tidal power	<ul><li>D Their speed changes but not their direction.</li><li>✓ Revise pages 191, 195</li></ul>
Revise pages 184, 185	15 Electromagnetic spectrum
A bus with a mass of 7000 kg travels at 10 m/s. Calculate its kinetic energy in kJ.  Answer:	Which of the following types of electromagnetic radiation has the lowest frequency?  A gamma rays  B microwaves  C radio waves  D X-rays
Revise page 186  12 Types of wave	X Revise pages 194, 197
Which of the following gives two examples of transverse waves?  A electromagnetic waves and seismic P waves  B sound waves and electromagnetic waves  C sound waves and seismic P waves  D water surface waves and seismic S waves	Which of the following types of electromagnetic radiation is used to disinfect water but can damage eyes and skin cells?  A infrared  B microwaves  C ultraviolet  D visible light  Revise pages 196, 197

17 Changes in atoms and nuclei	21 Decay
When an electron in an atom emits electromagnetic radiation, does it move into a higher energy level or into a lower energy level?  Answer:  Revise pages 198, 202, 206	
Which of the following particles has a charge of +1 and a relative mass of $\frac{1}{1840}$ ?  A electron  B neutron  C positron  D proton  Revise pages 200, 203	The half-life of iodine-131 is 8 days. How long will it take for the activity of this isotope to decrease from 80 Bq to 5 Bq?  A 16 days  B 24 days  C 32 days  D 40 days  Revise page 209
The symbol for a certain atomic nucleus is 32 P. What does this information tell you?  A The nucleus contains 17 neutrons.  B The nucleus contains 32 protons.  C The atomic number is 32.  D The nucleon number is 15.	A constant force of 10 N moves a box a distance of 4 m across the floor in 5 s. Calculate the power transferred.  B 12.5 W  C 2 W  D 8 W  Revise page 213
Which of the following types of radiation consists of particles and is the most ionising?  A alpha B beta C gamma D neutron	A 5 N force and a 12 N force act at right angles to each other. Calculate the size of the resultant force.  Answer:

X Revise page 203

**X** Revise pages 216, 217

# Circuit symbols Name the two components that are connected in parallel in this circuit. A resistor and voltmeter **B** variable resister and ammeter C thermistor and voltmeter D variable resistor and filament lamp X Revise pages 219, 22

#### **Current and potential difference**

What would you connect to a circuit to find the resistance of a component?

- A An ammeter and a voltmeter in parallel with the component.
- **B** An ammeter and a voltmeter in series with the component.
- **C** An ammeter in parallel and a voltmeter in series with the component.
- **D** An ammeter in series and a voltmeter in parallel with the component.



#### **Energy and charge**

Calculate the amount of energy transferred when 0.25 C of charge flows through a potential difference of 6.0 V.



(28)	Resistance

A current of 0.4 A flows when a potential difference of 4.0 V is applied across two identical resistors connected in parallel. Calculate the resistance of each resistor.

A	0.1 Ω		B	0.2 9
<b>C</b>	$10 \Omega$	[	D	5 Ω

K Revise pages 223, 224

#### **Circuit components**

Which statement about the resistance of LDRs and thermistors is correct?

- A It does not depend on the temperature of a thermistor.
- **B** It decreases in an LDR as the light intensity increases.
- C It increases in a thermistor as the temperature increases.
- **D** It increases in an LDR as the light intensity increases.

	X Revise pages 225, 226, 227	7
V	A revise pages and, and,	7

#### **Energy and power**

A 2.3 kW electric kettle is plugged into the mains electricity supply and works at its maximum power. Which of the following statements about this kettle is correct?

	A	The resistance	of	the	kettle	is	23	Ω.
--	---	----------------	----	-----	--------	----	----	----

- **B** The resistance of the kettle is 230 k $\Omega$ .
- C A current of 0.01 A flows.
- **D** A current of 3.2 A flows.

. /	<b>X</b> Revise pages 228, 229
	Mevise pages 220, 223

Answers to the Knowledge check are on the back cover (page 24) of this booklet

31 Mains electricity	35 Density
Which of the following correctly describes two features of the UK mains electricity supply?	A 7.85 kg cube of steel has side length 10 cm. Calculate its density in kg/m <sup>3</sup> .
A It is a.c. at 230 Hz.	Answer: kg/m³
<b>B</b> It is d.c. at 50 Hz.	<b>Revise pages 241, 242, 246</b>
C It is supplied at 230 Hz and 50 V.  D It is supplied at 50 Hz and 230 V.	
	Temperature scales
<b>X</b> Revise pages 230, 231	Convert 25 °C to Kelvin.
32 Magnetism	Answer: K
Which statement about magnetic fields is correct?	✓ Revise page 245
A They are circular around straight current-carrying wires.	37 Energy and matter
B They are represented by field lines going from S to N.	The specific heat capacity of gold is 130 J/kg °C
C They are stronger outside a solenoid than inside.	and its specific latent heat of fusion is 63 000 J/kg. Which of the following statements about 100 g
D They are uniform around bar magnets.	of gold is correct?
✓ Revise pages 233, 234	Use the equations $\Delta Q = m \times c \times \Delta\theta$ and $Q = m \times L$ .
33 Forces on current-carrying wires	A 26 J is needed to double its temperature.
A wire of length 25 cm carries a current of	<b>B</b> 130 J is needed to increase its temperature from 20 °C to 40 °C.
4.0 A and lies in a magnetic field of strength 1.0 mT. Calculate the force on the wire.	C 6300 J is needed to melt the gold.
Use the equation $F = B \times I \times L$ .	D 6300 J is needed to boil the gold.
Answer:	
X Revise page 237	✓ Revise pages 243, 244
W Nevise page 101	38 Springs
34 Transformers	
A transformer has 10 turns in its primary coil.	The spring constant of a spring is 50 N/m. The spring is extended by 0.20 m.
Which statement about this transformer is	Which of the following is correct?
correct?	A Work done on the spring
A It is a step-down transformer.	$= 0.5 \times \text{energy transferred}$
☐ <b>B</b> Its output current is halved if the input voltage is doubled.	B Force exerted on the spring = $2 \text{ N}$
C Its output is increased by using d.c.	C Energy transferred = $0.5 \times 50 \times (0.20)^2 = 1 \text{ J}$ D Force exerted on the spring = 250 N
instead of a.c.	
D Its output voltage is 10 V if its input voltage is 1 V.	<b>✓</b> Revise pages 248, 249
Revise pages 237, 238	

# My catch-up plan

Use this page to make your own customised catch-up plan. Write down all the pages that you plan to revise, then use the tick boxes to track your progress.

Page	Had a go	Nearly there	Nailed it!	Page	Had a go	Nearly there	Nailed it!

# GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE HIGHER CATCH-UP 2020

# Notes

Use this page to make any other catch-up notes you need. You could list topics that you know you need extra help with, or make a note of any facts or definitions you are struggling to remember. Or you could use it to record dates and times of catch-up sessions, extra tutorials or study periods.	

# **Matching chart**

You can use this chart to help you choose pages for your catch-up plan. Tick the units and topics you want to revise, and then add the pages listed to your plan on page 18.

Unit / topic	Revision Guide / Workbook pages	Revise?
Biology		
B1: Overarching concepts in Biology	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	
B2: Cells and control	1, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	
B3: Genetics	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28	
B4: Natural selection and genetic modification	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35	
B5: Health, disease and the development of medicines	36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49	
B6: Plant structures and their functions	50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57	
B7: Animal coordination, control and homeostasis	58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65	
B8: Exchange and transport in animals	66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75	
B9: Ecosystems and material cycles	76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86	
Chemistry		
C1: States of matter	112	
C2: Methods of separating and purifying substances	90, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119	
C3: Atomic structure	91, 92	
C4: The periodic table	87, 93, 94, 95	
C5: Ionic bonding	87, 96, 97, 98	
C6: Covalent bonding	99	
C7: Types of substance	100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 111	
C8: Acids	87, 88, 89, 90, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127	
C9: Calculations involving masses	105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110	
C10: Electrolytic processes	128, 129, 130, 131	
C11: Obtaining and using metals	132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140	

There is a Periodic Table on page 268 of the Revision Guide.

If your school follows the Pearson Edexcel scheme of work, have a look at the topics with a red stripe next to them. You might have missed some of these topics between spring half term and the summer holiday. You can also check with your teacher to find out exactly which topics you should have covered during lockdown.

Unit / topic		Revision Guide / Workbook pages	Revise? ✓
Chemistry (continued)			
C12: Reversible reactions and equilibria		141, 142	
C13: Groups in th	e periodic table	88, 89, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148	
C14: Rates of reaction		149, 150, 151	
C15: Heat change	s in chemical reactions	152, 153, 154	
C16: Fuels		155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162	
C17: Earth and at	mospheric science	163, 164, 165	
Physics			
P1: Motion		167, 168, 169, 170, 171	
P2: Forces and mo	otion	172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181	
P3: Conservation	of energy	182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 214	
P4: Waves		188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193	
P5: Light and the	electromagnetic spectrum	194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199	
P6: Radioactivity		200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212	
P7: Energy – force	es doing work	183, 213, 214	
P8: Forces and the	eir effects	183, 215, 216, 217, 218	
P9: Electricity and	d circuits	219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232	
P10: Magnetism a	and the motor effect	233, 234, 235, 236	
P11: Electromagn	etic induction	237, 238, 239	
P12: Particle model		240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246	
P13: Forces and n	natter	247, 248, 249, 250	

Knowledge and application of Specification points 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 (Key concepts of physics) are covered in the Revision Guide on page 166 but are applied throughout the Revision Guide.

There is a Combined Science Equations list on page 269 of the Revision Guide.

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## Knowledge check answers

#### Biology

- 1 B
- **2** C
- 3 active site
- 4 decrease
- 5 D
- 6 C
- 7 myelin sheath
- 8 D
- 9 D

- **10** C
- 11 genome
- **12** red
- 13 C
- 14 B
- 15 B
- 16 A
- 17 D
- **18** B

- 19 bacterial
- **20** D
- **21** C
- **22** D
- 23 phloem
- **24** D
- **25** C
- **26** A
- 27 A

- **28** 20
- 29 alveolus / alveoli
- **30** D
- **31** B
- 32 lactic acid
- **33** B
- 34 mutualism
- **35** 400
- **36** B

#### **Chemistry**

- 1 D
- **2** C
- **3** 80
- **4** C
- 5  $(NH_{4})_{2}SO_{4}$
- 6 C
- 7 Two / 2
- 8 C
- 9 310
- 10 CH<sub>2</sub>O

- **11** 112 g
- **12** C
- 13 B
- **14** B
- **15** C
- **16** 0.3
- 17 D
- 18 A
- **19** 24.10 cm<sup>3</sup>
- **20** B

- **21** B
- **22** D
- **23** D
- 24 life-cycle assessment /
  - LCA
- **25** C
- **26** C
- **27** C
- **28** D

- **29** C
- 30 reduces / decreases / lowers it
- **31** B
- 32 A
- 33 A
- **34** C
- . .
- 35 A
- **36** B

#### **Physics**

- 1 D
- 2  $3.18 \times 10^{-3}$
- 3 D
- **4** B
- 5 30 m/s / 29.7 m/s
- **6** B
- 7 25 N
- **8** B
- 9 B
- **10** C

- 11 350 kJ
- **12** D
- **13** 7.5 m
- 14 B
- 15 C
- 10 0
- 16 C
- 17 lower
- 18 C
- 19 A
- **20** A

- 21 Beta minus /  $\beta$ –
- **22** C
- **23** D
- **24** 13 N
- **25** C
- **26** D
- **27** 1.5 J
- **28** D
- **29** B
- **30** A

- 31 D32 A
- 33 0.001 N or  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  N
- **34** B
- **35** 7850 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- **36** 298 K
- **37** C
- **38** C

