
Transition from GCSE to Level 3 Applied Science

Moving from GCSE Science to Level 3 can be a daunting leap. You'll be expected to remember a lot more facts, equations, and definitions, and you will need to learn new maths skills and develop confidence in applying what you already know to unfamiliar situations.

This worksheet aims to give you a head start by helping you:

- to pre-learn some useful knowledge from the first sections of your Applied Science course
- understand and practice of some of the maths skills you'll need.

Retrieval questions

You need to be confident about the definitions of terms that describe measurements and results in Biology.

Learn the answers to the questions below then cover the answers column with a piece of paper and write as many answers as you can. Check and repeat.

Practical science key terms

When is a measurement valid?	when it measures what it is supposed to be measuring
When is a result accurate?	when it is close to the true value
What are precise results?	when repeat measurements are consistent/agree closely with each other
What is repeatability?	how precise repeated measurements are when they are taken by the <i>same</i> person, using the <i>same</i> equipment, under the <i>same</i> conditions
What is reproducibility?	how precise repeated measurements are when they are taken by <i>different</i> people, using <i>different</i> equipment
What is the uncertainty of a measurement?	the interval within which the true value is expected to lie
Define measurement error	the difference between a measured value and the true value
What type of error is caused by results varying around the true value in an unpredictable way?	random error
What is a systematic error?	a consistent difference between the measured values and true values
What does zero error mean?	a measuring instrument gives a false reading when the true value should be zero
Which variable is changed or selected by the investigator?	independent variable
What is a dependent variable?	a variable that is measured every time the independent variable is changed
Define a fair test	a test in which only the independent variable is allowed to affect the dependent variable
What are control variables?	variables that should be kept constant to avoid them affecting the dependent variable

1 Magnification

To look at small biological specimens you use a microscope to magnify the image that is observed. The microscope was developed in the 17th century. Anton van Leeuwenhoek used a single lens and Robert Hooke used two lenses. The lenses focus light from the specimen onto your retina to produce a magnified virtual image. The magnification at which observations are made depends on the lenses used.

1.1 Calculating the magnifying power of lenses

Lenses each have a magnifying power, defined as the number of times the image is larger than the real object. The magnifying power is written on the lens.

To find the magnification of the virtual image that you are observing, multiply the magnification powers of each lens used. For example, if the eyepiece lens is $\times 10$ and the objective lens is $\times 40$ the total magnification of the virtual image is $10 \times 40 = 400$.

Practice questions

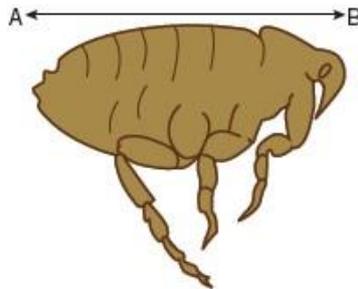
- 1 Calculate the magnification of the virtual image produced by the following combinations of lenses:
 - a objective $\times 10$ and eyepiece $\times 12$
 - b objective $\times 40$ and eyepiece $\times 15$

1.2 Calculating the magnification of images

Drawings and photographs of biological specimens should always have a magnification factor stated. This indicates how much larger or smaller the image is compared with the real specimen.

The magnification is calculated by comparing the sizes of the image and the real specimen. Look at this worked example.

The image shows a flea which is 1.3 mm long. To calculate the magnification of the image, measure the image (or the scale bar if given) on the paper (in this example, the body length as indicated by the line A–B).



For this image, the length of the image is 42 mm and the length of the real specimen is 1.3 mm.

$$\text{magnification} = \frac{\text{length of image}}{\text{length of real specimen}} = 42/1.3 = 32.31$$

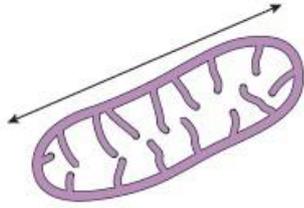
The magnification factor should therefore be written as $\times 32.31$

Remember: Use the same units. A common error is to mix units when performing these calculations.

Begin each time by converting measurements to the same units for both the real specimen and the image.

Practice question

- Calculate the magnification factor of a mitochondrion that is 1.5 μm long.



1.3 Calculating real dimensions

Magnification factors on images can be used to calculate the actual size of features shown on drawings and photographs of biological specimens. For example, in a photomicrograph of a cell, individual features can be measured if the magnification is stated. Look at this worked example.

The magnification factor for the image of the open stoma is $\times 5000$.

This can be used to find out the actual size of any part of the cell, for example, the length of one guard cell, measured from A to B.

Step 1: Measure the length of the guard cell as precisely as possible. In this example the image of the guard cell is 52 mm long.

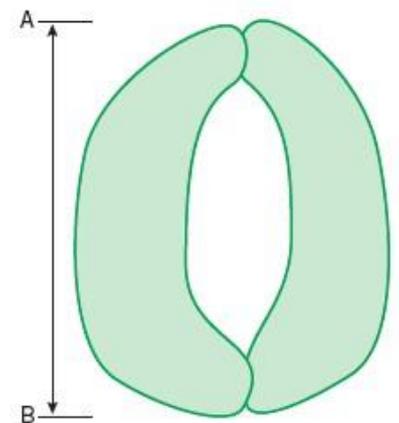
Step 2: Convert this measurement to units appropriate to the image. In this case you should use μm because it is a cell.

So the magnified image is $52 \times 1000 = 52\,000 \mu\text{m}$ **Step 3:**

Rearrange the magnification equation to get:

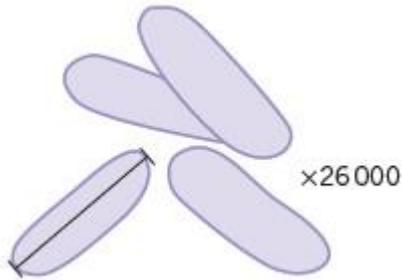
$\text{real size} = \text{size of image} / \text{magnification} = 52\,000 / 5000 = 10.4$ So

the real length of the guard cell is $10.4 \mu\text{m}$.



Practice question

- 3 Use the magnification factor to determine the actual size of a bacterial cell.



Applied Science

2 Percentages and uncertainty

A percentage is simply a fraction expressed as a decimal. It is important to be able to calculate routinely, but is often incorrectly calculated in exams. These pages should allow you to practise this skill.

2.1 Calculating percentages as proportions

To work out a percentage, you must identify or calculate the total number using the equation:

$$\text{percentage} = \frac{\text{number you want as a percentage of total number}}{\text{total number}} \times 100\%$$

For example, in a population, the number of people who have brown hair was counted.

The results showed that in the total population of 4600 people, 1800 people had brown hair.

The percentage of people with brown hair is found by calculating:

$$\frac{\text{number of people with brown hair}}{\text{total number of people}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1800}{4600} \times 100 = 39.1\%$$

Practice questions

- 1 The table below shows some data about energy absorbed by a tree in a year and how some of it is transferred.

Energy absorbed by the tree in a year	3 600 000 kJ/m ²
Energy transferred to primary consumers	2240 kJ/m ²

Applied Science

Energy transferred to secondary consumers	480 kJ/m ²
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Calculate the percentage of energy absorbed by the tree that is transferred to

- a** primary consumers **b** secondary consumers.

- 2 One in 17 people in the UK has diabetes.

Calculate the percentage of the UK population that have diabetes.

2.2 Calculating the percentage change

When you work out an increase or a decrease as a percentage change, you must identify, or calculate, the total original amount:

$$\% \text{ increase} = \frac{\text{increase}}{\text{original amount}} \times 100$$

$$\% \text{ decrease} = \frac{\text{decrease}}{\text{original amount}} \times 100$$

Remember: When you calculate a percentage change, use the total *before* the increase or decrease, not the final total.

Practice questions

- 3 Convert the following mass changes as percentage changes.

Sucrose conc. / mol dm ⁻³	Initial mass / g	Final mass / g	Mass change / g	Percentage change in mass
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Applied Science

**GCSE → Level 3 transition
Student sheet**

0.9	1.79	1.06		
0.7	1.86	1.30		
0.5	1.95	1.70		
0.3	1.63	1.76		
0.1	1.82	2.55		