

Sitemap

Pages

- [1. Biological Molecules](#)
 - [Carbohydrates](#)
 - [Lipids](#)
 - [Proteins](#)
 - [DNA and Protein Synthesis](#)
 - [Enzymes](#)
 - [Inorganic Ions](#)
 - [Water](#)
- [About TAB](#)
- [Basket](#)
- [Checkout](#)
- [Contact](#)
- [Exam Dates](#)
- [Home](#)
- [My Account](#)
- [My Downloads](#)
- [Past Papers](#)
- [Payment Confirmation](#)
- [Payment Failed](#)
- [Privacy Policy](#)
- [Purchase Learning Material](#)
- [Scottish Higher Topics](#)
- [Sitemap](#)
- [Specifications](#)
- [Terms & Conditions](#)
- [Thank You For Ordering The Planner](#)
- [Thank You For Ordering The Quick Drill](#)
- [Thank You For Ordering The Social](#)
- [The Planner](#)
- [The Quick Drill](#)

- The Social
- 1. Biological Molecules
 - Carbohydrates
 - Monomers and Polymers
 - Lipids
 - Proteins
 - Many proteins are enzymes
 - Structure of DNA and RNA
 - Replication of DNA
 - ATP
 - Water
 - Inorganic Ions
- 1. Development of practical skills in biology
 - Practical skills assessed in a written examination
 - Practical skills assessed in the practical endorsement
- 1. DNA and the Genome
 - The structure of DNA
 - Replication of DNA
 - Control of gene expression
 - Cellular differentiation
 - The structure of the genome
 - Mutations
 - Evolution
 - Genomic sequencing
- 4. Cells and Proteins
 - Laboratory techniques for biologists
 - Proteins
 - Membrane proteins
 - Detecting and amplifying an environmental stimulus
 - Communication within multicellular organisms
 - Protein control of cell division
- 4. Energy, reproduction and populations
 - Cellular Respiration
 - Metabolism and exercise
 - Fertility and assisted reproduction
 - The effects of ageing on the reproductive system

- [Photosynthesis, food production and management of the environment](#)
- [The impact of population increase](#)
- [Plant reproduction](#)
- [5. Energy for Biological Processes](#)
 - [Aerobic Respiration](#)
 - [Glycolysis](#)
 - [Link reaction and Krebs cycle](#)
 - [Oxidative Phosphorylation](#)
 - [Anaerobic Respiration](#)
 - [Photosynthetic pigments](#)
 - [Photosynthesis](#)
- [5. Energy transfers in and between organisms](#)
 - [Photosynthesis](#)
 - [Respiration](#)
 - [Energy and Ecosystems](#)
 - [Nutrient cycles](#)
- [Legacy Topics](#)
 - [Pathogens](#)
 - [Lifestyle](#)
 - [The Digestive System](#)
 - [Enzyme Action](#)
 - [Carbohydrate Digestion](#)
 - [Cells](#)
 - [Plasma Membranes](#)
 - [Diffusion](#)
 - [Osmosis](#)
 - [Active Transport](#)
 - [Absorption](#)
 - [Cholera](#)
 - [Lung Function](#)
 - [The Biological Basis of Lung Disease](#)
 - [Heart Structure and Function](#)
 - [The Biological Basis of Heart Disease](#)
 - [Inheritance](#)
 - [Survival and Response](#)
 - [The Sliding Filament Theory of Muscle Contraction](#)

- [Genetic Variation in Bacteria](#)
- [Species Diversity](#)
- [Index of Diversity](#)
- [Populations and Ecosystems](#)
- [Investigating Populations](#)
- [Variation in Population Size](#)
- [Human Populations](#)
- [ATP](#)
- [Photosynthesis](#)
- [Light-dependent Reaction](#)
- [Investigating Variation](#)
- [Light-independent Reaction](#)
- [Energy and Food Production](#)
- [Nutrient Cycles](#)
- [Succession](#)
- [Selection](#)
- [Muscles as Effectors](#)
- [Temperature Control](#)
- [Control of Mammalian Oestrus](#)
- [The Genetic Code](#)
- [Principles \(Negative Feedback\)](#)
- [Gene Therapy](#)
- [Gene Mutation](#)
- [Polypeptide Synthesis](#)
- [Cell Differentiation](#)
- [Gas Exchange](#)
- [Mass Transport](#)
- [The Blood System](#)
- [The Passage of Water Through a Plant](#)
- [Principles of Taxonomy](#)
- [Genetic Comparisons](#)
- [Courtship Behaviour](#)
- [Causes of Variation](#)
- [Structure of DNA](#)
- [Genes and Polypeptides](#)
- [DNA and Chromosomes](#)
- [Meiosis](#)

- [Genetic Diversity](#)
- [Carbohydrates](#)
- [\(Plant\) Cells](#)
- [Mitosis](#)
- [Cell Cycle](#)
- [Principles of Immunology](#)
- [Limiting Factors](#)
- [Energy Transfer](#)
- [Nitrogen](#)
- [Speciation](#)
- [Principles \(Coordination\)](#)
- [Principles \(Homeostasis\)](#)
- [Haemoglobin](#)
- [Unit 1](#)
- [Unit 1](#)
- [Unit 1](#)
- [Unit 3](#)
- [1. Chemical elements are joined together to form biological compounds](#)
 - [Inorganic Ions](#)
 - [Water](#)
 - [Carbohydrate structure and function](#)
 - [Starch, Cellulose and Chitin](#)
 - [Lipids](#)
 - [Protein Structure](#)
- [1. Importance of ATP](#)
 - [Aerobic respiration and photosynthesis: ATP production](#)
- [1. Molecules](#)
 - [Water](#)
 - [Inorganic Ions](#)
 - [Carbohydrates](#)
 - [Lipids](#)
 - [Proteins](#)
 - [DNA](#)
 - [DNA Replication](#)
- [11. Homeostasis](#)

- [Negative Feedback](#)
- [Kidney Function](#)
- [2. Cells](#)
 - [Structure of eukaryotic cells](#)
 - [Structure of Prokaryotic Cells and of Viruses](#)
 - [Methods of studying cells](#)
 - [All cells arise from other cells](#)
 - [Transport across cell membranes](#)
 - [Cell recognition and the immune system](#)
 - [Inorganic ions](#)
- [2. Cells, chemicals for life, transport and gas exchange](#)
 - [Cells and microscopy](#)
 - [Water and its importance in plants and animals](#)
 - [Proteins and Enzymes](#)
 - [Nucleic Acids](#)
 - [The heart and monitoring heart function](#)
 - [Transport systems in mammals](#)
 - [Gas exchange in mammals and plants](#)
 - [Transport systems in plants](#)
- [2. Cells, Viruses and Reproduction of Living Things](#)
 - [Eukaryotic and prokaryotic cell structure and function](#)
 - [Viruses](#)
 - [Eukaryotic cell cycle and division](#)
 - [Sexual reproduction in mammals](#)
 - [Sexual reproduction in plants](#)
- [2. Metabolism and Survival](#)
 - [Metabolic pathways and their control](#)
 - [Cell respiration](#)
 - [Metabolic rate](#)
 - [Metabolism in conformers and regulators](#)
 - [Metabolism and adverse conditions](#)
 - [Environmental control of metabolism](#)
 - [Genetic control of metabolism](#)
 - [Ethical considerations in the use of microorganisms – hazards and control of risks](#)
- [5. Genetics, control and homeostasis](#)

- [Patterns of inheritance](#)
- [Population genetics and epigenetics](#)
- [Gene technologies](#)
- [The nervous system and the identification and consequences of damage](#)
- [Monitoring visual function](#)
- [The effect of ageing on the nervous system](#)
- [The principles and importance of homeostasis](#)
- [The hormonal control of blood glucose and the management of diabetes](#)
- [Kidney functions and malfunctions](#)
- [5. Organisms and Evolution](#)
 - [Field techniques for biologists](#)
 - [Organisms](#)
 - [Variation and sexual reproduction](#)
 - [Sex and behaviour](#)
 - [Parasitism](#)
- [6. Microbiology and Pathogens](#)
 - [Microbial Techniques](#)
 - [Bacteria as pathogens](#)
 - [Antibiotics](#)
 - [Antibiotic Resistance](#)
 - [Other pathogenic agents](#)
 - [Problems of controlling endemic diseases](#)
 - [Response to infection](#)
- [6. Organisms respond to changes in their internal and external environments](#)
 - [Survival and response](#)
 - [Receptors](#)
 - [Control of Heart Rate](#)
 - [Nerve Impulses](#)
 - [Synaptic Transmission](#)
 - [Skeletal muscles are stimulated to contract by nerves and act as effectors](#)
 - [Principles of homeostasis and negative feedback](#)
 - [Control of Blood Glucose Concentration](#)
 - [Control of blood water potential](#)

- 12. Immunity
 - Principles of immunity
 - Transplantation and immunosuppression
- 2. Cell structure and organisation
 - Eukaryotic Cells
 - Prokaryotic Cells and Viruses
 - Cell differences and microscopy
 - Organisation under the microscope: cells, tissues, organs
- 2. Enzymes
 - Enzyme Structure
 - Enzyme Function
 - Immobilised enzymes in biotech
- 2. Photosynthesis uses light energy to synthesise organic molecules
 - Photosynthesis
 - Light-Dependent Reaction
 - Light-Independent Reaction
 - Limiting factors in photosynthesis
 - Fertilisers
- 3. Cell division, development and disease control
 - The developing cell: cell division and cell differentiation
 - The developing individual: meiosis, growth and development
 - The development of species: evolution and classification
 - Pathogenic microorganisms
 - The immune system
 - Controlling communicable diseases
 - The cellular basis of cancer and treatment
 - Respiratory diseases and treatment
- 3. Classification and Biodiversity
 - Classification
 - Natural selection
 - Biodiversity
- 3. Organisms exchange substances with their environment

- [Size and Surface Area](#)
- [Gas exchange](#)
- [Digestion and absorption](#)
- [Mass transport in animals](#)
- [Mass transport in plants](#)
- [3. Sustainability and Interdependence](#)
 - [Food supply, plant growth and productivity](#)
 - [Plant and animal breeding](#)
 - [Crop protection](#)
 - [Animal welfare](#)
 - [Symbiosis](#)
 - [Social behaviour](#)
 - [Mass extinction and biodiversity](#)
 - [Threats to biodiversity](#)
- [6. Investigative Biology](#)
 - [Scientific principles and process](#)
 - [Experimentation](#)
 - [Critical evaluation of biological research](#)
- [7. Genetics, populations, evolution and ecosystems](#)
 - [Inheritance](#)
 - [The Hardy-Weinberg Principle](#)
 - [Evolution may lead to speciation](#)
 - [Populations in ecosystems](#)
- [7. Modern Genetics](#)
 - [Using gene sequencing](#)
 - [Factors affecting gene expression](#)
 - [Stem Cells](#)
 - [Gene Technology](#)
- [13. Coordination and Control](#)
 - [Plant hormones](#)
 - [Neurones](#)
 - [Action potential](#)
 - [Synapse](#)
 - [Mammalian vision](#)
 - [Muscle contraction](#)
 - [Population growth](#)
- [3. Cell membranes and transport](#)

- [Plasma membranes](#)
- [Passive Transport](#)
- [Active Transport](#)
- [3. Respiration releases chemical energy in biological processes](#)
 - [Glycolysis and the Krebs cycle](#)
 - [Lipids and amino acids in respiration](#)
- [3. Viruses](#)
 - [Structure of bacteriophage and of HIV](#)
- [4. Exchange and Transport](#)
 - [Surface area to volume ratio](#)
 - [Cell transport mechanisms](#)
 - [Gas exchange](#)
 - [Circulation](#)
 - [Transport of gases in the blood](#)
 - [Transport of materials between the circulatory system and cells](#)
 - [Transport in plants](#)
- [4. Genetic information, variation and relationships between organisms](#)
 - [DNA, genes and chromosomes](#)
 - [DNA and protein synthesis](#)
 - [Genetic diversity can arise as a result of mutation or during meiosis](#)
 - [Genetic diversity and adaptation](#)
 - [Species and taxonomy](#)
 - [Biodiversity within a community](#)
 - [Investigating diversity](#)
- [8. Origins of Genetic Variation](#)
 - [Origins of genetic variation](#)
 - [Transfer of genetic information](#)
 - [Gene Pools](#)
- [8. The control of gene expression](#)
 - [Alteration of the sequence of bases in DNA can alter the structure of proteins](#)
 - [Most of a Cell's DNA is not Translated](#)
 - [Regulation of Transcription and Translation](#)

- [Gene expression and cancer](#)
- [Using genome projects](#)
- [Gene Cloning and Transfer](#)
- [Genetic Fingerprinting](#)
- [4. Biological reactions are regulated by enzymes](#)
 - [Enzyme structure and action](#)
 - [Factors affecting enzyme function](#)
 - [Immobilised enzymes in industry](#)
- [4. Cells](#)
 - [Cell Structure](#)
 - [Plasma Membranes](#)
 - [Microscopy](#)
- [4. Microbiology](#)
 - [Bacterial classification](#)
 - [Culturing microorganisms](#)
 - [Optimising and analysing growth](#)
- [9. Control Systems](#)
 - [Homeostasis](#)
 - [Chemical Control in Mammals](#)
 - [Chemical Control in Plants](#)
 - [Structure and function of the mammalian nervous system](#)
 - [Nervous transmission](#)
 - [Effects of drugs on the nervous system](#)
 - [Detection of light by mammals](#)
 - [Control of heart rate in mammals](#)
 - [Osmoregulation and temperature regulation](#)
- [10. Ecosystems](#)
 - [The nature of ecosystems](#)
 - [Energy transfer through ecosystems](#)
 - [Changes in ecosystems](#)
 - [Human effects on ecosystems](#)
- [5. Cell Physiology](#)
 - [Diffusion, facilitated diffusion and osmosis](#)
 - [Active Transport](#)
- [5. Nucleic acids and their functions](#)
 - [ATP](#)

- [DNA Structure](#)
- [DNA Replication](#)
- [The genetic code](#)
- [Polypeptide synthesis and processing](#)
- [5. Population size and ecosystems](#)
 - [Population growth](#)
 - [Sampling Organisms](#)
 - [Ecosystems](#)
 - [Biomass transfer](#)
 - [Succession](#)
 - [Nutrient Cycles](#)
 - [Carbon Cycles](#)
 - [Nitrogen Cycles](#)
- [6. Continuity of Cells](#)
 - [Cell Cycle](#)
 - [Chromosomes](#)
 - [Mitosis](#)
 - [Meiosis](#)
- [6. Genetic information is copied and passed on to offspring cells](#)
 - [Cell Cycle](#)
 - [Mitosis](#)
 - [Meiosis](#)
- [6. Human impact on the environment](#)
 - [Species Extinction](#)
 - [Gene pool conservation](#)
 - [Agriculture](#)
 - [Politics and the environment](#)
 - [Planetary boundaries](#)
- [7. Homeostasis and the kidney](#)
 - [Homeostasis and negative feedback](#)
 - [Mammalian kidney structure and function](#)
 - [Kidney failure](#)
- [7. Tissues and Organs](#)
 - [Cell Specialisation](#)
 - [Ileum structure and function](#)
 - [Absorption by the epithelium](#)

- Structure and function of a mesophytic leaf
- Unit 2
- 1. All organisms are related through their evolutionary history
 - Classification of organisms
 - Kingdoms: Prokaryotae, Protoctista, Plantae, Fungi, Animalia
 - Genetic fingerprinting
 - Biodiversity
 - Measuring biodiversity and natural selection
 - Adaptation
- 8. The nervous system
 - Response to stimuli and the spinal cord
 - Nerve impulses and the motor neurone
 - Synapse
- Unit 2
- 2. Adaptations for gas exchange
 - Gas Exchange Adaptations
 - Insect and fish gas exchange
 - Human gas exchange
 - Structure of the angiosperm leaf
- 8. Transport and Exchange Mechanisms
 - Surface area to volume ratio
 - Mass transport
 - Gas Exchange
 - Transport in plants
 - Mammalian circulation
 - Mammalian heart
 - Blood and tissue fluid
 - Blood clotting
 - Haemoglobin
- Unit 4
- 1. Sexual reproduction in humans
 - Ovary, testis, oogenesis and spermatogenesis
 - Menstruation, gestation and lactation
- 3. Adaptations for transport
 - Earthworm, insect, fish and mammal vascular

- [systems](#)
 - [Mammalian circulation](#)
 - [Haemoglobin](#)
 - [Tissue fluid](#)
 - [Plant transport](#)
- [9. The Adaptation of Organisms](#)
 - [Adaptation to the environment](#)
 - [Population distribution](#)
- [10. Biodiversity](#)
 - [Diversity Amongst Organisms](#)
 - [Measuring Diversity](#)
 - [Taxonomy](#)
 - [The Five Kingdoms](#)
 - [Human environmental impact](#)
 - [Supporting biodiversity](#)
- [2. Sexual reproduction in plants](#)
 - [Flowers, pollen and ovules](#)
 - [Pollination and double-fertilisation](#)
 - [Seed, fruit, germination and the hormone gibberellin](#)
- [4. Adaptations for nutrition](#)
 - [Types of nutrition](#)
 - [Unicellular nutrition in Amoeba and multicellular nutrition in Hydra](#)
 - [Human gut adaptations and digestion](#)
 - [Herbivore and carnivore adaptations](#)
 - [Parasites](#)
- [3. Inheritance](#)
 - [Alleles and Mendelian inheritance](#)
 - [Chi squared test](#)
 - [Sex linkage in haemophilia and Duchenne muscular dystrophy](#)
 - [Gene mutation in sickle cell anaemia and chromosome mutation in Down's syndrome](#)
 - [Mutagens, carcinogens and oncogenes](#)
 - [Epigenetics](#)
- [4. Variation and evolution](#)

- [Causes of variation between individuals](#)
- [Gene pool](#)
- [The Hardy-Weinberg principle](#)
- [Speciation and natural selection](#)
- [14. Ecosystems](#)
 - [Communities and ecosystems](#)
 - [Succession](#)
 - [Energy transfer](#)
 - [Carbon cycle](#)
 - [Nitrogen cycle](#)
- [5. Application of reproduction and genetics](#)
 - [Human Genome Project and its implications](#)
 - [PCR, gel electrophoresis and GMOs](#)
 - [Genomics, gene therapy and stem cells](#)
- [Option A. Immunology and Disease](#)
 - [Pathogens](#)
 - [Cholera](#)
 - [Tuberculosis](#)
 - [Smallpox](#)
 - [Influenza](#)
 - [Malaria](#)
 - [Virus pathogenicity and mode of reproduction](#)
 - [Antibiotics](#)
 - [Immune System](#)
 - [Vaccination](#)
- [Unit 2](#)
- [15. Respiration](#)
 - [ATP](#)
 - [Aerobic and anaerobic respiration](#)
- [Option B. Human Musculoskeletal Anatomy](#)
 - [Structure of cartilage](#)
 - [Bone components and their function](#)
 - [Bone disease](#)
 - [Skeletal muscle](#)
 - [Sliding filament theory](#)
 - [Muscle contraction fuels and conditions](#)
 - [The skeleton and fractures](#)

- [Vertebrae and deformities](#)
- [Skeleton function](#)
- [Joint types](#)
- [Joints as levers](#)
- [Osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis](#)
- [Synovial joint structure](#)
- [Forelimb muscle action and the role of tendons](#)
- [16. Photosynthesis](#)
 - [Overview](#)
 - [Light-dependent reaction](#)
 - [Light-independent reaction](#)
 - [Limiting factors](#)
- [Option C. Neurobiology and Behaviour](#)
 - [Human brain structure and function](#)
 - [Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems](#)
 - [Hypothalamus](#)
 - [Sensory and motor areas in the cortex](#)
 - [Language and speech](#)
 - [Brain study techniques](#)
 - [Brain development and neuroplasticity](#)
 - [Gene expression and the brain](#)
 - [Reflex, taxis and kinesis](#)
 - [Learned behaviour](#)
 - [Social groups](#)
 - [Insect social structure](#)
 - [Dominance hierarchies in vertebrates](#)
 - [Courtship behaviour and sexual selection](#)
- [17. DNA as the Genetic Code](#)
 - [The genetic code](#)
 - [Polypeptide synthesis](#)
 - [Epigenetics](#)
- [18. Gene Technology](#)
 - [Polymerase chain reaction \(PCR\)](#)
 - [DNA probes, microarrays and genetic fingerprinting](#)
 - [Gene cloning](#)
 - [Transgenic animals and plants](#)
 - [Gene therapy](#)

- [Genome sequencing](#)
- [Ethics and safety of gene technology](#)
- [19. Genes and Patterns of Inheritance](#)
 - [Inheritance](#)
 - [Sex determination and sex linkage](#)
 - [Genetic interactions and properties](#)
- [20. Mechanisms of Change](#)
 - [Gene pools](#)
 - [Hardy-Weinberg principle](#)
 - [Causes of variation](#)
 - [Selection](#)
 - [Speciation](#)
- [21. Kingdom Plantae](#)
 - [Bryophyta \(e.g. moss\) form and adaptations](#)
 - [Tracheophyta \(e.g. fern\) form](#)
 - [Angiosperm \(e.g. flowering plant\) form and adaptations](#)
- [22. Kingdom Animalia](#)
 - [Cnidaria \(e.g. Hydra\) body form](#)
 - [Platyhelminthes \(e.g. flatworm\) body form](#)
 - [Annelida \(e.g. earthworm\) body form](#)
 - [Arthropoda \(e.g. insect\) body form](#)
 - [Chordata \(e.g. cat\) body form](#)

Posts by category

- **Category:** [AQA A2](#)
 - [8. The control of gene expression](#)
 - [7. Genetics, populations, evolution and ecosystems](#)
 - [6. Organisms respond to changes in their internal and external environments](#)
 - [5. Energy transfers in and between organisms](#)
- **Category:** [AQA AS](#)
 - [4. Genetic information, variation and relationships between organisms](#)
 - [3. Organisms exchange substances with their environment](#)

- [2. Cells](#)
- [1. Biological Molecules](#)
- **Category: [CCEA A2](#)**
 - [22. Kingdom Animalia](#)
 - [21. Kingdom Plantae](#)
 - [20. Mechanisms of Change](#)
 - [19. Genes and Patterns of Inheritance](#)
 - [18. Gene Technology](#)
 - [17. DNA as the Genetic Code](#)
 - [16. Photosynthesis](#)
 - [15. Respiration](#)
 - [Unit 2](#)
 - [14. Ecosystems](#)
 - [13. Coordination and Control](#)
 - [12. Immunity](#)
 - [11. Homeostasis](#)
 - [Unit 1](#)
- **Category: [CCEA AS](#)**
 - [10. Biodiversity](#)
 - [9. The Adaptation of Organisms](#)
 - [8. Transport and Exchange Mechanisms](#)
 - [Unit 2](#)
 - [7. Tissues and Organs](#)
 - [6. Continuity of Cells](#)
 - [5. Cell Physiology](#)
 - [4. Cells](#)
 - [3. Viruses](#)
 - [2. Enzymes](#)
 - [1. Molecules](#)
 - [Unit 1](#)
- **Category: [EDEXCEL A2](#)**
 - [10. Ecosystems](#)
 - [9. Control Systems](#)
 - [8. Origins of Genetic Variation](#)
 - [7. Modern Genetics](#)
 - [6. Microbiology and Pathogens](#)
 - [5. Energy for Biological Processes](#)

- **Category: EDEXCEL AS**
 - 4. Exchange and Transport
 - 3. Classification and Biodiversity
 - 2. Cells, Viruses and Reproduction of Living Things
 - 1. Biological Molecules
- **Category: Legacy Topics**
 - Legacy Topics
- **Category: OCR A2**
 - 5. Genetics, control and homeostasis
 - 4. Energy, reproduction and populations
- **Category: OCR AS**
 - 3. Cell division, development and disease control
 - 2. Cells, chemicals for life, transport and gas exchange
 - 1. Development of practical skills in biology
- **Category: Scottish Advanced Higher**
 - 6. Investigative Biology
 - 5. Organisms and Evolution
 - 4. Cells and Proteins
- **Category: Scottish Higher**
 - 3. Sustainability and Interdependence
 - 2. Metabolism and Survival
 - 1. DNA and the Genome
- **Category: WJEC A2**
 - Option C. Neurobiology and Behaviour
 - Option B. Human Musculoskeletal Anatomy
 - Option A. Immunology and Disease
 - 5. Application of reproduction and genetics
 - 4. Variation and evolution
 - 3. Inheritance
 - 2. Sexual reproduction in plants
 - 1. Sexual reproduction in humans
 - Unit 4
 - 8. The nervous system
 - 7. Homeostasis and the kidney
 - 6. Human impact on the environment

- [5. Population size and ecosystems](#)
- [4. Microbiology](#)
- [3. Respiration releases chemical energy in biological processes](#)
- [2. Photosynthesis uses light energy to synthesise organic molecules](#)
- [1. Importance of ATP](#)
- [Unit 3](#)
- **Category:** [WJEC AS](#)
 - [4. Adaptations for nutrition](#)
 - [3. Adaptations for transport](#)
 - [2. Adaptations for gas exchange](#)
 - [1. All organisms are related through their evolutionary history](#)
 - [Unit 2](#)
 - [6. Genetic information is copied and passed on to offspring cells](#)
 - [5. Nucleic acids and their functions](#)
 - [4. Biological reactions are regulated by enzymes](#)
 - [3. Cell membranes and transport](#)
 - [2. Cell structure and organisation](#)
 - [1. Chemical elements are joined together to form biological compounds](#)
 - [Unit 1](#)

Products

- [The Social](#)
- [The Planner](#)
- [The Quick Drill](#)

Testimonials

Product categories

- [The Store](#)