Pearson Level 3 Alternative Academic Qualification (AAQ)

BTEC National In Applied Science (extended certificate)

Transition booklet

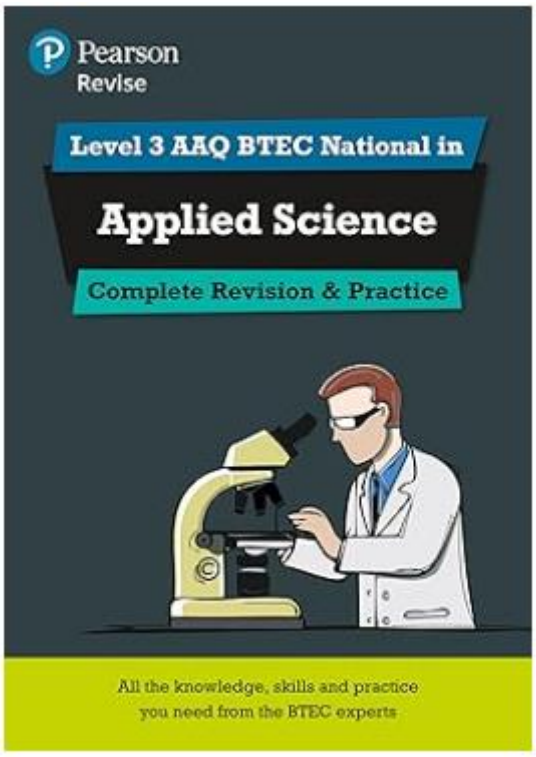
Get ready for BTEC!
A guide to help you get ready for BTEC applied science.

What is included:

- Book recommendations
- Movie recommendations
- **Pre-knowledge topics – you must complete all (answers are at the end).**
- Ideas for day trips
- Science on social media
- Science websites
- Science things to do

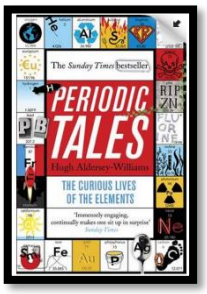
The compulsory activities must be brought with you on the first day back in September and are shown above in RED.

Text books that we use:



Book Recommendations

Periodic Tales: The Curious Lives of the Elements (Paperback) Hugh Aldersey-Williams

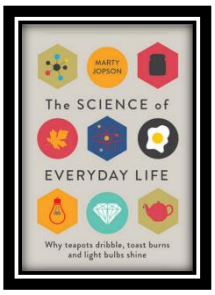


ISBN-10: 0141041455

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.

The Science of Everyday Life: Why Teapots Dribble, Toast Burns and Light Bulbs Shine (Hardback) Marty Jopson



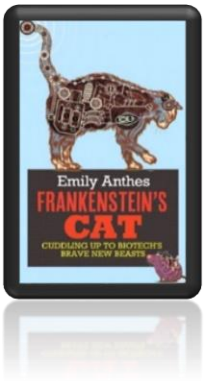
ISBN-10: 1782434186

http://bit.ly/pixlchembook2

The title says it all really, lots of interesting stuff about the things around you home!

An easy read.. Frankenstein's cat

Discover how glow in the dark fish are made and more great Biotechnology breakthroughs. Available at amazon.co.uk



Do not feel you need to buy the latest edition (unless you are doing Salters chemistry!) You can pick up an old edition for a few pounds on ebay, gives you a real insight into how chemistry is used to solve everyday problems from global pollution through feeding to world to making new medicines to treat disease.

Videos to watch online

Hopefully you'll get the opportunity to soak up some of the Sun's rays over the summer – synthesising some important Vitamin-D – but if you do get a few rainy days where you're stuck indoors here are some ideas for films to watch or clips to find online.

Science Fictions Films

1. **Moon (2009)**
2. **Gravity (2013)**
3. **Interstellar (2014)**
4. **The Imitation Game (2015)**
5. **The Prestige (2006)**

Online Clips / Series

1. **Minute Physics –** Variety of Physics questions explained simply (in felt tip) in a couple of minutes. Addictive viewing that will have you watching clip after clip – a particular favourite of mine is "Why is the Sky Dark at Night?"

   https://www.youtube.com/user/minutephysics

Rough science – the Open University – 34 episodes available

Real scientists are 'stranded' on an island and are given scientific problems to solve using only what they can find on the island.

Great fun if you like to see how science is used in solving problems.

There are six series in total

http://bit.ly/pixlchemvid1a

http://www.dailymotion.com/playlist/x2igjq_Rough-Science_rough-science-full-series/1#video=xxw6pr

or

http://bit.ly/pixlchemvid1b

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lUoDWAt259I

Growing New Organs

Available at : http://www.ted.com/talks/anthony_atala_growing_organs_engineering_tissue?language=en

Anthony Atalla's state-of-the-art lab grows human organs — from muscles to blood vessels to bladders, and more.

Research activities

The Big Picture is an excellent publication from the Wellcome Trust. Along with the magazine, the company produces posters, videos and other resources aimed at students studying for GCSEs and A level.
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.

BigPicture

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.

Pre-Knowledge Topics

Solutions and concentrations

In chemistry a lot of the reactions we carry out involve mixing solutions rather than solids, gases or liquids.

You will have used bottles of acids in science that have labels saying 'Hydrochloric acid 1M', this is a solution of hydrochloric acid where 1 mole of HCl, hydrogen chloride (a gas) has been dissolved in $1dm^3$ of water.

The dm^3 is a cubic decimetre, it is actually 1 litre, but from this point on as an A level chemist you will use the dm^3 as your volume measurement.

http://bit.ly/pixlchem10

http://www.docbrown.info/page04/4_73calcs11msc.htm

Q7.1

a) What is the concentration (in mol dm^{-3}) of 9.53g of magnesium chloride ($MgCl_2$) dissolved in $100cm^3$ of water?
b) What is the concentration (in mol dm^{-3}) of 13.248g of lead nitrate ($Pb(NO_3)_2$) dissolved in $2dm^3$ of water?
c) If I add $100cm^3$ of 1.00 mol dm^3 HCl to $1.9dm^3$ of water, what is the molarity of the new solution?
d) What mass of silver is present in $100cm^3$ of $1moldm^{-3}$ silver nitrate ($AgNO_3$)?
e) The Dead Sea, between Jordan and Israel, contains 0.0526 $moldm^{-3}$ of Bromide ions (Br^-), what mass of bromine is in $1dm^3$ of Dead Sea water?

Titrations

One key skill in applied science is the ability to carry out accurate titrations, you may well have carried out a titration at GCSE, at BTEC level 3 you will have to carry them out very precisely **and** be able to describe in detail how to carry out a titration - there will a coursework assignment on how to do this.

You can read about how to carry out a titration here, the next page in the series (page 5) describes how to work out the concentration of the unknown.

http://bit.ly/pixlchem11

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/science/triple_aqa/further_analysis/analysing_substances/revision/4/

Remember for any titration calculation you need to have a balanced symbol equation; this will tell you the ratio in which the chemicals react.

E.g. a titration of an unknown sample of sulfuric acid with sodium hydroxide.

A $25.00cm^3$ sample of the unknown sulfuric acid was titrated with $0.100moldm^{-3}$ sodium hydroxide and required exactly $27.40cm^3$ for neutralisation. What is the concentration of the sulfuric acid?

Step 1: the equation $2NaOH + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$

Step 2; the ratios 2 : 1

Step 3: how many moles of sodium hydroxide $27.40cm^3 = 0.0274dm^3$

number of moles = c x v = 0.100 x 0.0274 = 0.00274 moles

step 4: Using the ratio, how many moles of sulfuric acid

for every 2 NaOH there are 1 H_2SO_4 so, we must have 0.00274/2 =0.00137 moles of H_2SO_4

Step 5: Calculate concentration. concentration = moles/volume ←in dm^3 = 0.00137/0.025 = ***0.0548 moldm^{-3}***

Waves

You have studied different types of waves and used the wave equation to calculate speed, frequency and wavelength. You will also have studied reflection and refraction.

Use the following links to review this topic.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zb7gkqt

https://www.khanacademy.org/science/physics/mechanical-waves-and-sound/mechanical-waves/v/introduction-to-waves

https://www.khanacademy.org/science/physics/mechanical-waves-and-sound/mechanical-waves/v/introduction-to-waves

1) Draw a diagram showing the refraction of a wave through a rectangular glass block. Explain why the ray of light takes this path.

2) Describe the difference between a longitudinal and transverse waves and give an example of each

3) Draw a wave and label the wavelength and amplitude

Cells

The cell is a unifying concept in biology, you will come across it many times during your two years of BTEC 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.

Places to visit

1. Go outdoors!
   Have you actually spent any time observing the geology of the area you live in? What rocks or minerals are found in your area? Does your area have a history of extracting minerals? If so what were they, what were they used for, how did they obtain them? Are there any working or remains of mineral extraction industries?

2. Are there any chemical or chemistry based businesses in your area? A big ask, but one that could be really beneficial to you, write them a letter explaining that you are taking A level chemistry and you want to see how chemistry is used in industry and you would like to visit / have some work experience. You never know this could lead to great things!!!!

3. You could also try writing to / searching for your nearest university to see if they are running any summer schools for chemistry – they are usually free and give you the opportunity to experience the laboratories in a university.

4. Science museums.
   You could visit your nearest science museum. They often have special exhibitions that may be of interest to you.
   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_science_museums#United_Kingdom

5. Somerset Earth Science Centre:

   http://www.earthsciencecentre.org.uk

6. The UK Association for Science and Discovery Centres (ASDC)

   This association brings together over 60 major science engagement organisations in the UK.

   http://sciencecentres.org.uk/centres/weblinks.php

7. **Royal Observatory** – London - Visit the Royal Observatory Greenwich to stand on the historic Prime Meridian of the World, see the home of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), and explore your place in the universe at London's only planetarium.
8. **Herschel Museum of Astronomy –** Bath – As you walk around the picturesque Roman city – take an hour or two out at the home of one of the great scientists – discoverer of Infra-red radiation and Uranus.
9. **@Bristol –** Bristol - home to the UK's only 3D Planetarium and one of the biggest science centres.
10. **Center of the Cell** – whitechapel, London **the first science education centre in the world to be located within working biomedical research laboratories.**
11. **Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew** - Science has always been at the heart of Kew. Our research, partnerships and collections contribute to some of the most important issues facing our planet.
12. **The Royal Institution –** London – The birthplace of many important ideas of modern physics, including Michael Faraday's lectures on electricity. Now home to the RI Christmas lectures and many exhibits of science history