



Type 'GCSE Bitesize' into your browser, selecting the first link will bring you to this homepage.

GCSE

Subjects

GCSE is the qualification taken by 15 and 16 year olds to mark their graduation from the Key Stage 4 phase of secondary education in England, Northern Ireland and Wales.

Part of [Learn & revise](#)

Bitesize just got better!

You can now see your last viewed learner guide and add your favourites. Secondary and Post-16 learners can also add subjects and exam boards.

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Scrolling to the bottom of the homepage, will bring you to all the subject options and there are **A LOT!!!!!!**

All GCSE subjects



Architecture



Art and Design



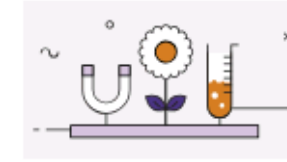
Biology (Single Science)



Business



Chemistry (Single Science)



Combined Science



Computer Science



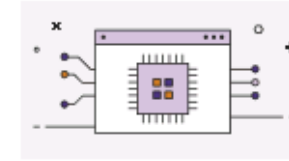
Design and Technology



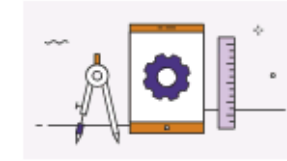
Digital Technology (CCEA)



Drama



Electronics



Engineering



English Language



English Literature



Food Technology



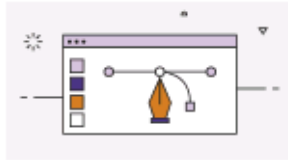
French



Geography



German



Graphics



History



Home Economics: Food and Nutrition (CCEA)



ICT



Irish - Learners (CCEA)



Journalism (CCEA)

GCSE Biology (Single Science)

GCSE Biology is the study of living organisms and their structure, life-cycles, adaptations and environment.



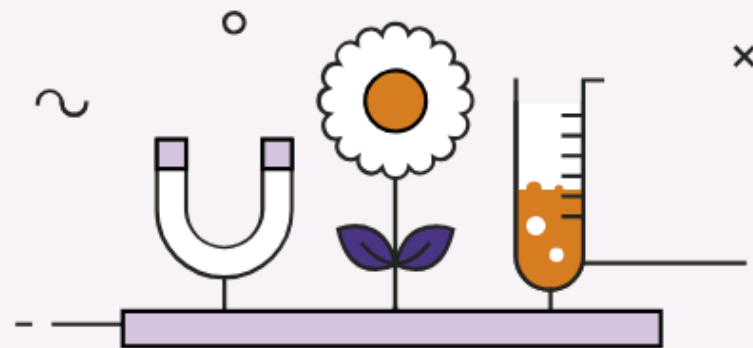
GCSE Chemistry (Single Science)

Chemistry is the study of the composition, behaviour and properties of matter, and of the elements of the Earth and its atmosphere.



GCSE Combined Science

Exam board content from BBC Bitesize for students in England and Northern Ireland. Choose the exam specification that matches the one you study.



GCSE

Combined Science

Exam board content from BBC Bitesize for students in England and Northern Ireland. Choose the exam specification that matches the one you study.

Part of [Science](#)

Choose your exam specification

[AQA Synergy >](#)

[AQA Trilogy >](#)

[Edexcel >](#)

[Eduqas >](#)

[OCR 21st Century >](#)

[OCR Gateway >](#)



For Science, we do the AQA Trilogy option.

Bitesize has pages tailored to meet the requirements of the different exam boards.

Which is why it's important you know what exam board you are for each of your subject area.

Combined Science

Part of [Combined Science](#)



Topics

Biology (Combined Science) >

[Cell biology](#)

[Organisation](#)

[Infection and response](#)

[Bioenergetics](#)

[Homeostasis and response](#)

[Inheritance, variation and evolution](#)

[Ecology](#)

[Practical skills](#)

Chemistry (Combined Science) >

[Atomic structure and the periodic table](#)

[Bonding, structure and the properties of matter](#)

[Quantitative chemistry](#)

[Chemical changes](#)

[Energy changes](#)

[The rate and extent of chemical change](#)

[Organic chemistry](#)

Selecting a subject, brings up a range of topics you can go to directly so you can really focus your revision on key areas.

Three options here...

- Revise through reading information
- Watch a video
- Take a multiple choice test to check your understanding

Genetic inheritance - AQA >

 [Revise](#)

 [Video](#)


 [Test](#)

Variation - AQA >

 [Revise](#)

 [Test](#)

Evolution - AQA >

 [Revise](#)

 [Test](#)

Classification of living organisms - AQA >

 [Revise](#)

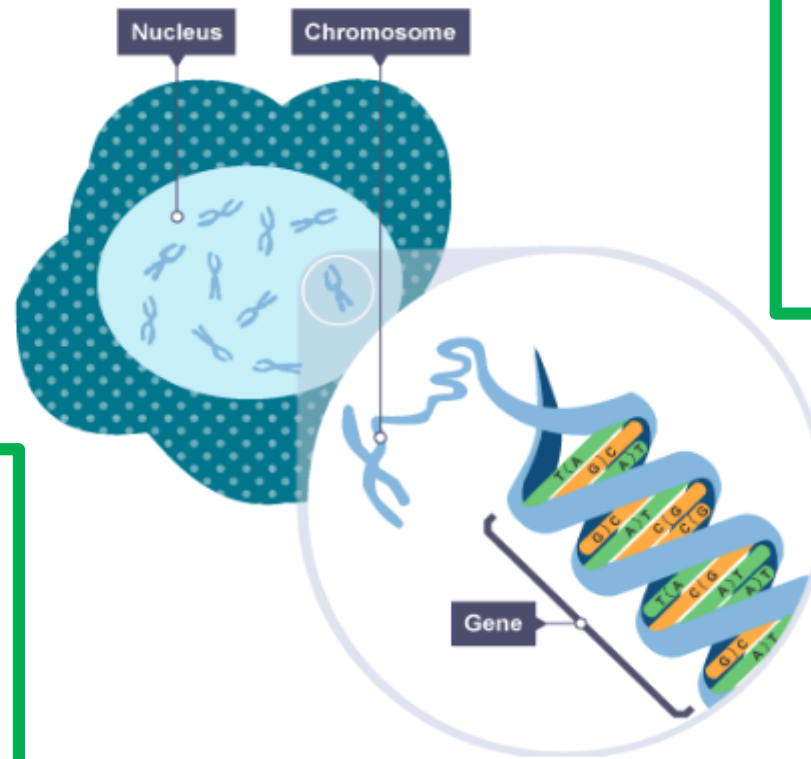
 [Test](#)

Sample exam questions - inheritance, variation and evolution - AQA >

 [Revise](#)

Alternatively, you can skip straight to exam style questions!

Information is provided in short paragraphs and with diagrams to illustrate the point being made



Selecting any key term provides you with a definition, so subject vocabulary doesn't become a barrier to your understanding.

Chromosomes are found in the nucleus of a body cell in pairs. One chromosome is inherited from the mother and one is inherited from the father. The chromosome in each pair carries the same gene in the same location. These genes could be the same, or different versions.

Alleles are different versions of the same gene. For example, the gene for eye colour has an allele for blue eye

alleles ×

Different forms of the same gene.

[View all glossary terms from this study guide](#) >

in eye colour. For any gene, a two alleles, known as homozygous, or two different alleles, known as heterozygous. The combination of alleles that determine the observable characteristics is expressed as a **phenotype**.



Revise



Video



Test

Genetic inheritance - AQA

1

Why does a dominant allele create a higher probability of an offspring affected by a disease, such as cystic fibrosis?

- Only one dominant parental allele is needed to produce a 50% chance of an individual being affected by a particular genetic condition
- The parents always pass on these alleles
- Dominant alleles are more common than recessive alleles

All tests are multiple-choice

2

Why is fertilisation a random process?

- This process is random because a few sperm and eggs are released at a specific time
- It is always known which sperm and egg will fuse during fertilisation
- It is not known which sperm and egg fuse during fertilisation

9

Which of these are the correct human gametes?

- Pollen and sperm
- Sperm and ova
- Pollen and ova

10

What is a gene?

- A complete copy of an organism's DNA
- A small section of the DNA in a chromosome that codes for a protein
- An x-shaped section of DNA

Check score >

You can check your score straight away too!

You got 3 out of 10

1 Why does a dominant allele create a higher probability of an offspring affected by a disease, such as cystic fibrosis?

You said: **Only one dominant parental allele is needed to produce a 50% chance of an individual being affected by a particular genetic condition**

✓ Correct

Only one dominant parental allele is needed to produce a 50% chance of an individual being affected by a particular genetic condition.

2 Why is fertilisation a random process?

You said: **This process is random because a few sperm and eggs are released.**

✗ Incorrect

Usually only one egg but millions of sperm are released. Therefore it is not known which egg and sperm may fuse.

3 Why is probability used to predict the outcome of fertilisation?

If you get any answer wrong, it will show you the correct response straight away.

What type of trees can be used to examine close genetic relationships?

⚠ You did not answer this question

9 Which of these are the correct human gametes?

⚠ You did not answer this question

10 What is a gene?

⚠ You did not answer this question

Try again >

Back to Inheritance, variation and evolution >