AQA Biology GCSE Student checklist

Name

Class

Date

Preventing and treating disease

Lesson	Aiming for 4		Aiming for 6		Aiming for 8	
B6.1 Vaccination	I can describe why people are vaccinated.		I can explain how vaccination works.		I can explain why, if a large proportion of the population is vaccinated, the spread of the pathogen is reduced.	
	I can state that vaccines contain dead or inactive forms of a pathogen.		I can describe what an antibody and antigen are.		I can apply ideas about specificity of antibodies.	
B6.2 Antibiotics and painkillers	I can describe what an antibiotic is.		I can describe how antibiotics work.		I can suggest a reasoned explanation for a pattern in data.	
	I can state that viral infections cannot be treated with antibiotics.		I can describe what is meant by antibiotic resistant bacteria.		I can explain in detail how antibiotic resistant bacteria arise.	
	I can decide when a painkiller or antibiotic should be used to treat an illness.		I can explain why it is difficult to develop drugs to treat viral infections.		I can explain why scientists are constantly developing new antibiotics.	
B6.3 Discovering drugs	I can name some drugs based on extracts from plants or microorganisms.		I can describe how new antibiotics are tested for effectiveness.		I can suggest why mould naturally produces antibiotics.	
	I can order the events that led to the production of penicillin.		I can discuss the advantages and disadvantages of looking for new drugs from living organisms.		I can discuss how effective herbal remedies are.	
	I can state a simple conclusion using data.		I can analyse data to draw conclusions on the effectiveness of new antibiotics.		I can analyse data to evaluate the effectiveness of new antibiotics and make a reasoned decision which one to develop further.	

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B6

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B6.4 Developing drugs	I can state that new medical drugs have to be tested to check that they are safe and effective.		I can explain why each procedure in drugs testing and trialling is used.	I can describe in some detail how new medical drugs are tested and trialled for safety, effectiveness, toxicity, efficacy, and dose.	
	I can state the procedures used to trial a new drug in the correct order.		I can describe how a double blind trial is carried out.	I can critically analyse the results from a double blind trial.	
	I can state what is meant by a placebo.		I can explain why a placebo is used during drug trialling.	I can explain why the results of drug trials are published in journals.	
		•	I can describe what a monoclonal antibody is.	I can explain why hybridoma cells are used to produce monoclonal antibodies.	
B6.5 Producing monoclonal antibodies			I can outline the procedure used to produce monoclonal antibodies.	I can explain in detail how pregnancy tests work.	
			I can state some uses of monoclonal antibodies.	I can describe how monoclonal antibodies are used to produce ELISA tests and outline how they are used.	
B6.6 Using monoclonal antibodies			I can describe the ways that monoclonal antibodies can be used to treat cancer.	I can explain in detail how the methods of using monoclonal antibodies to treat cancer work.	
			I can outline the advantages and disadvantages of using monoclonal antibodies.	I can evaluate the use of monoclonal antibodies in treating cancer compared to other treatments.	