AQA Biology GCSE Student Checklist

B11 Hormonal coordination

Name	Class	Date

Lesson	Aiming for 4	Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8	
B11.1 Principles of	I can match the pituitary gland, pancreas, thyroid, adrenal gland, ovary and testes to their position on a diagram of the human body.	I can explain why the pituitary gland is known as a 'master gland'.	I can compare and contrast nervous and hormonal action.	
hormonal control	I can state that hormones are chemicals secreted into the bloodstream by glands and have an effect on a target organ.	I can describe the role of hormones released by endocrine glands.	I can apply knowledge to suggest and explain how changes in hormone production could affect the body.	
	I can state that blood glucose concentration is controlled by the pancreas.	I can describe what happens when blood glucose levels become too high or too low.	I can explain how glucagon interacts with insulin to control blood glucose levels.	
B11.2 The control of blood glucose levels	I can state that there are two types of diabetes.	I can describe the difference in the causes of Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes.	I can explain why it is important to control the level of glucose in the blood.	
	I can state that Type 1 diabetes is normally treated with insulin injections.	I can explain why Type 1 diabetes is treated with insulin injections.	I can evaluate different treatments for Type 1 diabetes.	
B11.3 Treating diabetes	I can state that Type 2 diabetes can be treated by changes to diet and exercise.	I can explain how Type 2 diabetes can be treated by changes to diet and exercise.	I can explain in detail how lifestyle choices affect the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes.	
	I can describe data that shows a link between obesity and Type 2 diabetes.	I can describe how the production of insulin for people with diabetes has developed over time.	I can summarise how scientists are working to find a cure for diabetes.	

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I can evaluate different methods of

contraception in detail.

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B11.4 The role of			I can describe the function of adrenaline and thyroxine.		I can explain how adrenaline prepares the body for 'fight or flight'.	
negative feedback			I can interpret and explain diagrams of negative feedback control.		I can design labelled flow diagrams of negative feedback control.	
B11.5 Human	I can identify oestrogen and testosterone as reproductive hormones in women and men respectively.		I can compare and contrast the changes to boys and girls during puberty.		I can explain why fertility changes with age in men and women.	
reproduction	I can describe what happens during the menstrual cycle.		I can name the hormones involved in the menstrual cycle.		I can explain the role of each hormone in the menstrual cycle.	
B11.6 Hormones and the menstrual cycle			I can name the glands that produce the hormones oestrogen, progesterone, LH and FSH.		I can explain the interactions of hormones in the control of the menstrual cycle.	
the menstrual cycle			I can describe the function of the hormones that control the menstrual cycle.		I can interpret in detail a graph showing how the levels of hormones change.	
B11.7 Artificial control	I can state what contraception is and list examples.		I can explain how contraceptives work.		I can apply knowledge of hormones in the menstrual cycle to suggest how hormona contraceptives work.	

I can list the advantage and disadvantage

of different contraceptives.

and non-hormonal.

of fertility

I can categorise contraceptives as hormonal



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	I can describe what is meant by infertility and suggest reasons for it.	I can describe FSH and IVF can be used to help treat infertility.
B11.8 Infertility treatments	I can describe the steps used in IVF.	I can evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of IVF.
	I can outline the issues surrounding IVF.	I can use different viewpoints to make an informed decision on unused IVF embryos.