

# FLASHCARDS

**Helping you remember key information in manageable chunks**

# BENEFITS OF USING FLASHCARDS

- You can use specific blank flashcards or make your own with paper or card
- Try and colour code your cards for different units or subjects
- Write ONE WORD or KEY CONCEPT on one side of the card and then the details that you need to learn about that concept (or a formula etc) on the other
- Carry the cards with you to revise in short bursts of time that you get during the day
- Give the cards to other people and get them to test you



## Cell Wall

A rigid supporting layer that surrounds the cells of plants and some other organisms.

## Cell Membrane

A thin, flexible barrier that surrounds a cell and controls which substances pass into and out of a cell.

## Nucleus

A large oval organelle that contains the cell's genetic material in the form of DNA and controls many of the cell's activities.

## Ribosome

A small grain-shaped organelle in the cytoplasm of a cell that produces proteins.

Notes:  
Germ cells  
and dip  
L cells.

... on the left side of the periodic table are metals and need to lose electrons to achieve a full outer shell and form positive ions.

Non-metal elements in groups 6 and 7 need to gain electrons to have a full outer shell and form negative ions.

relationships

very strong covalent bonds.  
By contrast, the forces between molecules are weak.

boiling points  
are at liquids at room temperature.

relationships

Hydrogen Chloride  
Ammonia - NH<sub>3</sub>  
Water - H<sub>2</sub>O

Bonding and calculations

Covalent Bonding

A covalent bond is formed only from electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms, in order to have a full shell.

Bonding and Calculations

strong covalent bonds  
and electricity (except for graphite) and boiling points

isotopes

isotopes are different forms of an element which have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons.