

Homeostasis (THB10) – Revision Checklist

I can...	Lesson	Revised
Define homeostasis	THB10 LE1	
Explain why homeostasis is important for cells and organisms	THB10 LE1	
Recall the internal conditions controlled by homeostasis in the human body	THB10 LE1	
State the two types of responses used in automatic control systems	THB10 LE1	
Describe the roles of receptors in control systems	THB10 LE2	
Describe the role of coordination centres in control systems	THB10 LE2	
Describe the role of effectors in control systems	THB10 LE2	
Recall the main components of the nervous system	THB10 LE2	
Describe how information travels through the nervous system	THB10 LE2	
Explain how the nervous system is adapted to its function	THB10 LE2	
Describe the structure and function of the components of a reflex arc	THB10 LE2	
Define 'reflex action'	THB10 LE2	
Explain why reflex actions are important	THB10 LE2	
Extract and interpret data about the functioning of the nervous system from graphs, charts and tables	THB10 LE2	
Recall typical human reaction times and the factors that affect a driver's reaction time	THB10 LE3	
Describe methods used to measure reaction times and recall typical results	THB10 LE4	
Interpret and evaluate measurements of reaction times	THB10 LE4	
Evaluate the effect of various factors on thinking distance using given data	THB10 LE3	
Recall the main parts of the endocrine system and identify their positions	THB10 LE5	
Describe the purpose of the endocrine system	THB10 LE5	
Describe the role of the pituitary gland	THB10 LE5	
Describe examples of hormonal response	THB10 LE5	
Compare the speed and duration of the endocrine and nervous systems	THB10 LE5	
(HT) Explain the roles of adrenaline and thyroxine in the body	THB10 LE5	
(HT) Explain how thyroxine levels are controlled by negative feedback	THB10 LE5	
State which organ monitors blood glucose concentration	THB10 LE6	
Explain how insulin is used to control blood glucose concentration	THB10 LE6	
Describe what happens to excess glucose in liver and muscle cells	THB10 LE6	
Compare Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes and describe how each is treated	THB10 LE6	
Give risk factors for type 2 diabetes	THB10 LE6	
Interpret graphs showing the effect of insulin on blood glucose in people with and without diabetes	THB10 LE6	
(HT) Explain how glucagon causes blood glucose levels to increase	THB10 LE6	
(HT) Explain how insulin and glucagon work together in a negative feedback cycle	THB10 LE6	
Describe the roles of hormones in puberty in males	THB10 LE7	
Describe the role of hormones in puberty in females	THB10 LE7	
State where oestrogen and testosterone are produced	THB10 LE7	
Describe the different stages of the menstrual cycle	THB10 LE7	
State the names of the four hormones involved in the menstrual cycle	THB10 LE7	
Describe the roles of each of the four hormones involved in the menstrual cycle	THB10 LE7	
(HT) Explain the interactions of the four hormones involved in the menstrual cycle.	THB10 LE7	
(HT) Extract and interpret graphs showing hormone levels during the menstrual cycle	THB10 LE7	
Recall the hormonal methods that are used to control human fertility	THB10 LE8	

Recall the non-hormonal methods that are used to control human fertility	THB10 LE8	
Evaluate the different methods of controlling human fertility	THB10 LE8	
(HT) Explain the use of hormones in modern reproductive technologies	THB10 LE9	
(HT) Describe In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) Treatment	THB10 LE9	
(HT) Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of fertility treatments	THB10 LE9	