

Home Learning - Exam Preparation

Implementing a whole school exam preparation and revision programme that ensures all pupils achieve.






Rationale

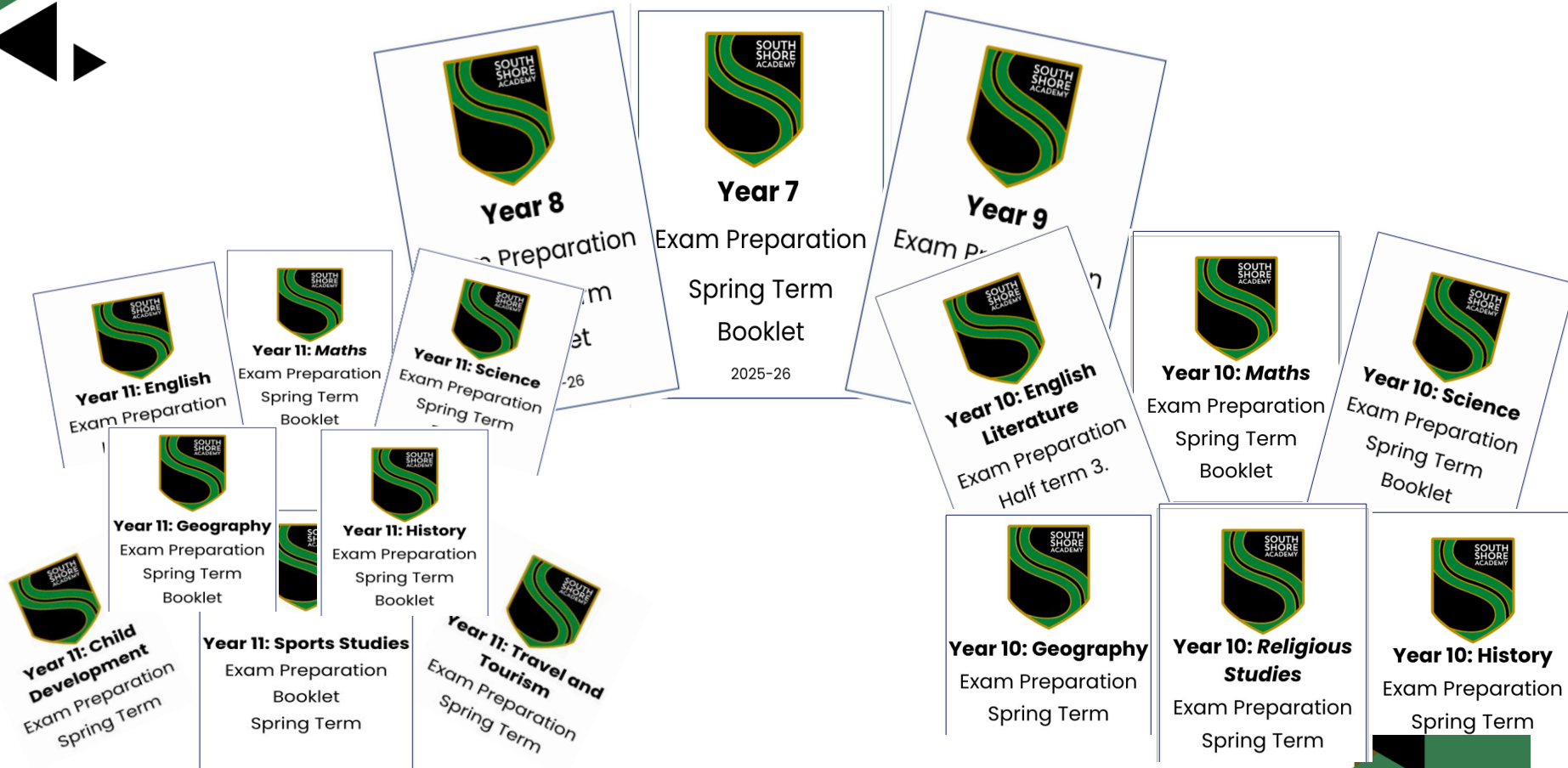
The implementation of termly Exam Preparation Booklets, is rooted in the our commitment to:

- Maximising student attainment,
- Fostering independent learning,
- Ensuring robust examination readiness.

The booklets will be accessible to all, providing appropriate support for students with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and those learning English as an Additional Language (EAL), in line with the high standards of South Shore Academy.



Exam Preparation Booklets



KS3 Exam Preparation Booklets

KS3 booklets are designed to introduce students to exam preparation gradually. These booklets will be one Booklet for each term, contain a multi-subject approach, focusing on:



- **Key Term Recall:** Exercises to reinforce understanding and memory of essential vocabulary across subjects.
- **Gap Fills:** Activities that link directly with in-lesson learning to consolidate knowledge.
- **Introductory Exam Practice:** Questions designed to familiarise students with basic exam-style formats, preparing them for mid-year and end-of-year assessments.

KS3 Booklets

1-Say these 5 times out loud or to yourself

Day	Subject	Online Learning
Monday	Geography and RE	Reading Plus - 30 Minutes per week Sparx Maths - 30 Minutes per week
Tuesday	English	
Wednesday	Maths	
Thursday	Science	
Friday	History and Art	

2-Write out the statements

Page 1 - Must complete
Enhance Knowledge Recall

Recall tasks
Gap Fills

3- Cove the top two tables and Fill in the gaps from memory.

Geography - Week 1 - Monday

Describe the location

1	Continents	7 large landmasses (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, Antarctica)
2	Five oceans	Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean
3	United Kingdom	A country made up of four nations (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales).
4	Country	A bordered area of land within a continent .

Geography - Week 1 - Monday - Write out the statements

Describe the location

1	Continents	7 large landmasses (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, Antarctica)
2	Five oceans	Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean
3	United Kingdom	A country made up of four nations (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales).
4	Country	A bordered area of land within a continent.

Geography - Week 1 - Monday - Complete the statements

Describe the location

1	Continents	7 large L_____ (North America, South America, E_____, Asia, Africa, O_____, Antarctica)
2	Five oceans	Ar_____ Ocean, P_____ Ocean, At_____ Ocean, S_____ Ocean, I_____ Ocean
3	United Kingdom	A C_____ made up of four N_____ (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales).
4	Country	A bordered A____ of L____ within a C_____.

KS3 Booklets

4- Have a go at these questions, find out more.

Day	Subject	Online Learning
Monday	Geography and RE	Reading Plus - 30 Minutes per week Sparx Maths - 30 Minutes per week
Tuesday	English	
Wednesday	Maths	
Thursday	Science	
Friday	History and Art	

Page 2 - Above
Extension Questions
 Promote Independent Study
 Curiosity

Extension Question		
Science - Week 1 - Thursday		
Biology - Organ Systems		
1	Cell	Name an important organelle found inside a eukaryotic cell and its function.
2	Tissue	Give an example of a specific type of tissue in the human body (e.g., muscle, nervous, connective).
3	Organ	Name one organ and describe the specific function it performs (e.g., the heart pumps blood).
4	Joints	Name the three main types of joints (e.g., hinge, ball-and-socket, pivot) and give an example of where they are found in the body.
5	Ligaments	What attaches muscle to bone, and how does this differ in function from a ligament?

Science - Week 1 - Thursday	
Answers	
1	
2	
3	
4	

KS3 Exam Preparation Booklets

Day	Subject	Online Learning
Monday	Geography and RE	Reading Plus - 30 Minutes per week Sparx Maths - 30 Minutes per week
Tuesday	English	
Wednesday	Maths	
Thursday	Science	
Friday	History and Art	



Completion -
Home Learning
1 character point



Above -
Home
Learning
2 Character points



Unattempted -
Home Learning

-1 character point
Automatically to set a
detention for 20 minutes
same night.

Checking completing following Morning Meeting
Example

Complete English tasks in booklet Tuesday night

Teacher check tasks are completed Wednesday Morning

KS4 Exam Preparation Booklets

- **Subject-Specific Content:** Each booklet will contain detailed information, and key knowledge summaries.
- **Knowledge Recall & Application:** Key knowledge recall statements and corresponding gap-fill exercises to solidify understanding.
- **Differentiated Exam Practice:** A range of exam questions, from low-level recall to scaffolded longer answer questions, to prepare pupils for mid-year and end-of-year mocks examinations.



KS4 Booklets

1-Topic summary
Read through

Page 1&2 - Must complete Enhance Knowledge Recall

Recall tasks
Gap Fills

2-Complete the gap fill and
write out the statements from
memory

Science - Biology - Unit 1 - Cell Biology

Learning Summary

1. Animal and plant cells are **eukaryotic cells**. They have genetic material (DNA) that forms chromosomes and is contained in a nucleus.
2. Bacteria cells are **prokaryotic cells**. They have the following characteristics: single celled, have no nucleus, contain plasmids (small rings of DNA), and are smaller than eukaryotic cells.
3. An animal cell contains a **nucleus** (contains DNA), **cytoplasm** (site of chemical reactions), **cell membrane** (controls the movement of substances in and out the cell), **ribosomes** (site of protein synthesis) and **mitochondria** (site of aerobic respiration).
4. Plant cells contain 3 extra organelles; **cell wall** (made of cellulose), **vacuole** (contains cell sap) and **chloroplasts** (contain chlorophyll and site of photosynthesis).
5. In the nucleus of a human cell there are **23 pairs of chromosomes**. Chromosomes contain a **double helix** of DNA. Chromosomes have a large number of **genes**.
6. **Embryonic stem cells** are undifferentiated cells, they have the potential to turn into any kind of cell. **Adult stem cells** are found in the bone marrow, they can only turn into some types of cells e.g. blood cells.
7. Uses of stem cells: Replacing faulty blood cells; making insulin producing cells; making nerve cells.
8. In plants, stem cells are found in the **meristem**. These stem cells are able to produce clones of the plant.
9. Multicellular organisms have a large surface to volume ratio so that all the substances can be exchanged.
10. **Gas exchange**: Lungs The **alveoli** are where gas exchange takes place. They have a large surface area, moist lining, thin walls and a good blood supply.
11. **Villi**: Small Intestine Millions of villi line the small intestine increasing the surface area to absorb more digested food. They are a single layer of cells with a good blood supply.
12. **Diffusion** is the spreading out of particles from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
13. Cell membranes are **semi-permeable**, only small molecules can get through. **Osmosis** is the movement of water molecules across a partially permeable membrane from a region of higher water concentration to a region of lower water concentration.
14. Fish have a **large surface area** for gas exchange. These are called gills. Water enters the fish through the mouth and goes out through the gills. The oxygen is transported from the water to the blood by diffusion. Carbon dioxide diffuses from the blood to the water. Each gill has gill filaments which give the gills a large surface area. Lamellae cover each gill filament to further increase the surface area for more gas exchange. They have a thin surface layer and capillaries for good blood supply which helps with diffusion.
15. The **cell cycle** makes new cells for growth and repair. Mitosis: DNA is copied/replicated, the number of organelles increase and the cell grows. The cytoplasm and cell membrane that divides to form two daughter cells.

Biology Unit 1: Key knowledge recall – Cell Biology

Practise these key knowledge statements

Repeat them to yourself or out loud at least 5 time

1. **Plant** and **animal** cells are **eukaryotic** cells.
2. **Bacteria** cells are **prokaryotic** cells
3. An animal cell contains a **nucleus**, **cytoplasm**, **cell membrane**, **ribosomes** and **mitochondria**.
4. Plant cells contain 3 extra organelles; **cell wall**, **vacuole** and **chloroplasts**.
5. **Diffusion** is the spreading out of particles from an area of **higher concentration** to an area of **lower** concentration.

Biology Unit 1: Key knowledge recall

Cover the top half of the page up

Can you complete the statements write them out on the next page

1. **P**_____ and **a**_____ cells are **e**_____ cells.
2. **B**_____ cells are **p**_____ **c**_____
3. An animal cell contains a **n**_____, **c**_____, **c**_____ **m**_____, **r**_____ and **m**_____.
4. Plant cells contain 3 extra organelles; **c**_____ **w**_____, **v**_____ and **c**_____.
5. **D**_____ is the spreading out of particles from an area of **h**_____ **c**_____ to an area of **l**_____ concentration.

Biology Unit 1: Key knowledge recall

From memory how much can you remember

Write out the statements without looking

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

KS4 Booklets

Page 3 - Above Exam Questions

Promote Independent
Study

Familiarise with Exam
Structure

Readiness

Reduce Exam Anxiety

Must be attempted

3-Have a go at
answering these
questions

Sports Studies	Week 3	Monday
Exam Preparation		

1. Name three user groups that might involve children? [1]

1. _____ [1]

2. _____ [1]

3. _____ [1]

2. A local gym introduces a new exercise class at 11am on weekdays.
(a) Name two user groups that are likely to be able to participate in this class. [1]

1. _____ [1]

2. _____ [1]

(b) Name a user group that is unlikely to be able to participate in this class. [1]

1. _____ [1]

3. What does the Olympic Creed tell us about participation in sport? [2]

_____ [2]

4. Schools and Colleges often use sport to promote team spirit.
Give three ways that team spirit and teamwork can be promoted through participation in sport. [1]

1. _____ [1]

2. _____ [1]

3. _____ [1]

5. Give two examples of sporting behaviour by spectators at sports events. [1]

1. _____ [1]

2. _____ [1]

KS4 Exam Preparation Booklets

Day	Subjects	
Monday	Geography	History
Tuesday	English	Child Care
Wednesday	Maths	Travel and Tourism
Thursday	Science	Sports studies
Friday	R.E	Art



Completion -
Home Learning
1 character point

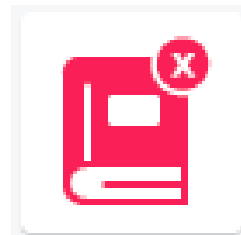


Above -
Home
Learning
2 Character points

Checking completion in the following Subject lesson
Example

Complete Science Exam Preparation booklet tasks
on Thursday night

Teachers check in Friday's lesson for completion



Unattempted -
Home Learning

-1 character point

Automatically to set a
detention for 20 minutes
same night.