



# KS3 REVISION GUIDE

-LYMM HIGH SCHOOL -

# KEY STAGE 3 JUNE EXAM DATES

[Click here for Year 7 exam dates](#)

[Click here for Year 8 exam dates](#)

[Click here for Year 9 exam dates](#)



Students have been given an individual exam timetable as well.

## WHY IS BEING SKILLED AT REVISION SO IMPORTANT AND HOW CAN YOU MAKE IT EFFECTIVE?



- We acquire a great deal of knowledge and understanding at school, and throughout our lives more generally, but some of the most interesting and useful information we don't always remember. Being able to retain this knowledge builds confidence, gains understanding, can develop a passion for a subject, helps us do well in assessments and exams, and gives us opportunities beyond school as a result of a wider range of choices. Gaining knowledge and understanding of the world helps us develop opinions, empathise with other people and become rounded, interesting and socially responsible citizens.
- We want you to do as well as you possibly can in your KS3 exams (and later on in your GCSEs, A' levels and Vocational qualifications). Revising properly is a crucial part of this because it means you experience a real sense of achievement in your own learning, and it also means your exam score is more likely to reflect your true knowledge and understanding in a subject. This helps your teacher to help you, by telling them which subject content you understand well already and which needs a bit more consolidation.

## CREATING THE RIGHT REVISION ENVIRONMENT



- Find a quiet place to study – this should be away from younger siblings, pets and other distractions at home.
- Turn off the TV and your music, put your phone in another room so you are not tempted to pick it up every time you get a message or social media alert!
- Find a flat surface you can work on (this could be a desk or the kitchen table), find a chair to sit in that supports your back.
- Have the following items to hand: this KS3 revision guide, Knowledge Organisers, subject revision guides linked in the subject pages here (or other subject-specific materials), exercise books for the subject, pencil case, lined paper and a drink.
- Go to the toilet before you start.
- Create a timetable for your revision weeks, deciding at which time you are going to do your blocks of revision, and stick to it. Take a photo of your timetable and send to your parent/carer so they can help you stay on track.
- Plan 30 minutes of revision at a time and make sure you have at least a 10-minute break before doing another one. Aim for 90 minutes per day in the 2-3 weeks before the exams, with perhaps a little more at the weekends.
- Be disciplined with yourself – it can be hard not to get distracted sometimes but just remember how great it will feel when you prove what you are capable of.



"Success is the sum of  
small efforts, repeated  
day-in and day-out."  
Robert Collier

# REVISION CARDS

There are a variety of different ways that revision cards can be used to revise.

## KEY WORDS & DEFINITIONS



Put key words on one side of the card and then put the definitions on the other side.

Create a list of key words for a topic.

Write a list of key words with the definitions.

Put the key words for a topic on one side and then on the other side write a paragraph including the key words.

## IDENTIFYING KEY WORDS AND USING THEM IN A PARAGRAPH



## SUMMARISING TOPICS



Look at the information in an exercise book or textbook on a topic. Then write the key ideas, key words and main points on a revision card. This could be done as a list or a brainstorm.

Write an example question at the top of the revision card and then bullet point the main things to include in the answer.

Write a question on one side of the card and then put the answer on the other side.

## ANSWERING ESSAY QUESTIONS



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

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## What is a Knowledge Organiser?

Knowledge Organisers are documents that contain the key information, or 'threshold concepts' that you need to know for a particular subject.

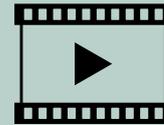
They are usually about one side of A4 for each topic, and you should aim to memorise as much of the detail on the Knowledge Organiser as possible.

### MAXIMISING MEMORY

There is currently a lot of academic interest in the role of memory, and how we can maximise its capacity and performance. One particularly effective method of helping facts to 'stick' is something called 'spaced practice', where a subject is returned to again and again.

### PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

With a little practice, you will quickly become adept at self-quizzing. If, however, you would like a 'coach through' – step-by-step – this video walks you through the process in real time:



### RECALL INFORMATION FROM MEMORY

If not used effectively, the Knowledge Organisers will not yield the best results. The method that we endorse is a simple one: Read, Cover, Write, Check, Correct. This method is called self-quizzing.

### WHICH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER?

The following sections include links to the relevant Knowledge Organisers for the Year 7, 8 and 9 June exams.

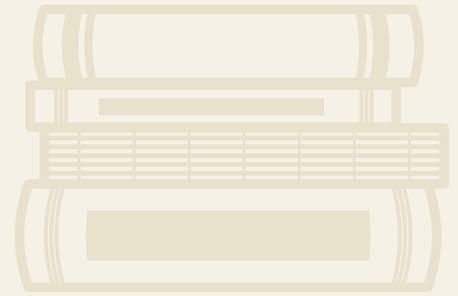
### SELF-QUIZZING

This 15-minute video explains the process of self-quizzing:



# KEY STAGE 3 ENGLISH REVISION

## TIPS FOR REVISING ENGLISH



**Your English exam will last for 60 minutes and comprise of one essay question. You will be given an extract from the text you have been studying in class to use as a starting point. You should spend 15 minutes reading and annotating the extract, and 45 minutes writing your essay on the following texts:**

- **Y7 – *Much Ado About Nothing* – William Shakespeare (this will be a scene from your extract booklet that you have covered in class)**
- **Y8 – *Twelfth Night* – William Shakespeare (this will be a scene from your extract booklet that you have covered in class, but you will not have the modern translation in your exam)**
- **Y9 – *Lord of the Flies* – William Golding**

- When writing your essay, you should aim for 3-4 main paragraphs, don't worry about an introduction or a conclusion. You should aim to write one paragraph about the extract you are given in the exam, and the rest of your essay should be about the rest of the text – this is why you need to revise key quotations from the play/novel as a whole.
- The question will be based on a **theme or a character**, just like the practice questions/FARs you have done in class since Easter.
- There are individual revision booklets for *Much Ado About Nothing*, *Twelfth Night* and *Lord of the Flies* on Show My Homework – these cover everything you could be using to help with your revision (vocabulary, quotations, essay questions, etc.).
- There is a link to each revision guide at the end of this page.

**In order to revise for your essay, you should do the following:**

- **Revise from the Knowledge Organiser** – make notes on the techniques (language and structure). Test yourself on this information by making mini-quizzes.
- **Revise from your vocabulary list** – make notes/cue cards/mind maps on your vocabulary words and try to write them into sentences.
- **Re-read extracts** from the extract booklets that you have been given.
- **Revise key quotations** for each character and theme.
- **Practise planning questions** – plan essay responses to various character and theme questions.

[Year 7 English Revision Guide](#)

[Year 8 English Revision Guide](#)

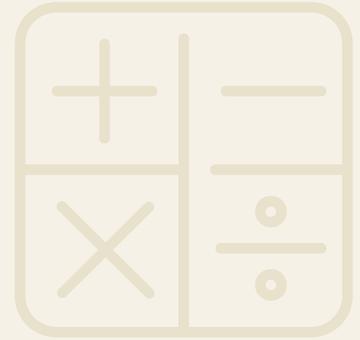
[Year 9 English Revision Guide](#)

# ENGLISH REVISION

## STRUCTURING A DETAILED PARAGRAPH

<b>POINT</b>	A sentence that answers the question. You need to include the writer's name.	----- suggests that....
<b>EVIDENCE</b>	A reasonable-length quotation that supports your point. TIF: a group of short quotations.	This is shown in the poem when.... The quotation '----' suggests that....
<b>EXPLAIN/ MEANING</b>	Describe, briefly, in your own words, what's happening in the quotation that you have selected.	In this quotation....
<b>ZOOM</b>	Pick out at least two individual words/phrases from your quotation to support your ideas. Try to comment on the poet's techniques.	The poet uses a ----- to suggest that... The verb '....' could imply that...
<b>CONTEXTUAL LINK</b>	Try to link your ideas to something structural in the poem, e.g. stanza length/rhyme	The poet's use of rhyme could support this because...
<b>LINK</b>	Explain how the ideas that you have explored in your paragraph help to answer the question.	Ultimately.....

# KEY STAGE 3 MATHS REVISION



## TIPS FOR REVISING MATHS

- Use Knowledge Organisers and the read, cover, write, check, correct method to learn key definitions and formula.
- Use websites such as Mathswatch, Corbett Maths, Mr Barton's Maths, GCSEPod and BBC Bitesize to target topics you have struggled with and practise questions on them.
- Practise your times tables to ensure you can answer them at speed!
- Copy down your examples from class again and justify each step in your teacher's solution.
- Ask your teacher about any work that you have not understood and ensure you practise it again.
- Use your Mathswatch Feedback Sheet from the January assessments to highlight your weaker topics and then use the websites below to practise questions on these areas.
- Find past papers online from AQA and Edexcel and attempt them in test conditions. Please bear in mind that these will be GCSE papers and will be most appropriate for Year 9.
- Practise, Practise, Practise!

## PAST PAPER QUESTIONS & MARK SCHEMES

### **AQA GCSE Maths Past Papers**

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/find-past-papers-and-mark-schemes>

### **Edexcel GCSE Maths Past Papers**

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/exams/past-papers.html>

## USEFUL WEBSITES

### **Mathswatch**

[www.vle.mathswatch.co.uk/vle/](http://www.vle.mathswatch.co.uk/vle/)

Please see your maths teachers for log-in details

### **Maths Made Easy**

[www.mathsmadeeasy.co.uk](http://www.mathsmadeeasy.co.uk)

### **BBC Bitesize**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/examspecs>

### **Revision Maths**

[www.revisionmaths.com](http://www.revisionmaths.com)

### **Mr Barton's Maths**

<http://www.mrbartonmaths.com/>

### **Corbett Maths**

[www.corbettmaths.com](http://www.corbettmaths.com)

# MATHS REVISION

## HOW TO LEARN MATHEMATICS

LEARN A NEW SKILL

PRACTISE THE SKILL

MAKE MISTAKES

DO YOU UNDERSTAND WHY?

MAKE MISTAKES

FIX THE MISTAKES

ASK FOR HELP

TEST THE SKILL

MASTERY

no

yes

# MATHS REVISION: TOPICS TO REVISE

The June maths exam will be 1 hour for all years.  
You will need the following equipment for your maths exam: pen, pencil, ruler, rubber, protractor and calculator.  
All maths exams are calculator papers.

## YEAR 7

### TOPIC LISTS (SETS 1A, 1B, 2A & 2B)

- Algebraic manipulation (brackets, collecting like terms, factorising, etc.)
- Angle properties
- Averages
- Factors and multiples
- Fraction, decimal and percentages equivalences
- Fractions of amounts
- Money calculations
- Properties of 2D shapes
- Probability
- Percentage of amounts
- Powers
- Rounding
- Representing data
- Substitution
- Surface area

**Year 7 Maths**  
**(Sets 1A, 1B, 2A & 2B)**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

### TOPIC LISTS (SETS 3A & 3B)

- Addition and subtraction
- Angle properties
- Averages
- Factors and multiples
- Fractions of amounts
- Fraction, decimal and percentages equivalences
- Money calculations
- Multiplication and division
- Pictograms and bar charts
- Properties of 2D shapes
- Probability
- Rounding
- Sequences
- Symmetry
- Substitution
- Writing numbers and place value

**Year 7 Maths**  
**(Sets 3A & 3B)**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

# MATHS REVISION: TOPICS TO REVISE

The June maths exam will be 1 hour for all years.  
You will need the following equipment for your maths exam: pen, pencil, ruler, rubber, protractor and calculator.  
All maths exams are calculator papers.

## YEAR 8

### TOPIC LISTS (SETS 1A, 1B, 2A & 2B)

- Angle properties
- Area and perimeter of 2D shapes
- Fractions, decimals and percentages
- Fractions and percentages of amounts
- Representing data and reading graphs and diagrams
- Percentage increase and decrease
- Percentages (finding the original amount)
- Percentage of amounts
- Reading graphs, charts and diagrams
- Ratio
- Rounding
- Sequences
- Solving equations
- Volume
- Writing expressions and formulae

**Year 8 Maths**  
**(Sets 1A, 1B, 2A & 2B)**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

### TOPIC LISTS (SETS 3A & 3B)

- Area and perimeter of 2D shapes
- Angle properties
- Factors and multiples
- Fractions and percentage of amounts
- Fractions and percentages
- Powers and roots
- Percentage change
- Properties of 2D shapes
- Reading graphs, charts and diagrams
- Ratio
- Sequences
- Solving equations
- Writing expressions and formulae

**Year 8 Maths**  
**(Sets 3A & 3B)**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

# MATHS REVISION: TOPICS TO REVISE

The June maths exam will be 1 hour for all years.  
You will need the following equipment for your maths exam: pen, pencil, ruler, rubber, protractor and calculator.  
All maths exams are calculator papers.

## YEAR 9

### TOPIC LISTS (SETS 1A, 1B, 2A & 2B)

- Averages and range
- Algebraic manipulation (expanding brackets, factorising, changing the subject, etc.)
- Coordinates and graphs
- Primes, factors, multiples, etc.
- Percentage of amounts
- Ratio
- Pythagoras' theorem and trigonometry
- Sequences
- Substitution
- Volume and surface area of 3D shapes
- Writing expressions and formulae

**Year 9 Maths**  
**(Sets 1A, 1B, 2A & 2B)**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

### TOPIC LISTS (SETS 3A & 3B)

- Angles
- Averages and range
- Coordinates
- Expanding brackets and factorising
- Factors, multiples and primes
- Fractions of amounts
- Probability
- Percentage of amounts
- Ratio
- Speed
- Sequences
- Volume and surface area

**Year 9 Maths**  
**(Sets 3A & 3B)**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

# KEY STAGE 3 SCIENCE REVISION

Your Science exam will be **1-hour** long and will cover content from all 3 sciences: Biology, Chemistry and Physics. You will need to make sure that you have revised this content using the topic lists below and your Knowledge Organisers. All questions will be exam-style and there won't be any extended writing questions. For the exam you will need to bring a calculator, ruler, pen and pencil. You will be provided with a periodic table. Year 9 will get a physics equation sheet, which includes the equations for the energy stored in a stretched spring and specific heat capacity; the others you must learn.



## SCIENCE REVISION: TOPICS TO REVISE

### YEAR 7

- Cells, microscopes, tissues, and organs
- Reproduction and puberty
- Particle model
- Separating substances
- Atoms, elements, and compounds
- Forces and speed
- Space
- Electricity

### YEAR 8

- Bioenergetics (photosynthesis, respiration, and exercise)
- Variation, DNA, evolution, extinction, and natural selection
- Ecosystems
- Acids and alkalis
- Periodic table and metals
- Energy and energy resources
- Moments, pressure, and density

### YEAR 9

- Cells and microscopes
- Diffusion, osmosis, and active transport
- Rates of reaction
- Atomic structure and the periodic table
- Separating mixtures
- Energy
- Nuclear radiation (atomic structure)

# TIPS FOR REVISING SCIENCE



## TIP 1

Revise from the Knowledge Organisers or summary maps

Make notes on the context and the key terminology in particular. Try to learn/recite your notes. Knowledge Organisers are linked below.

**Y7 Biology T1-Living systems**

**1. Overview of the human system**

1. Draw a diagram of the human system.
2. Label the organs of the human system.
3. Name the organs of the human system.
4. Name the organs of the human system.

**2. The human system**

The human system is made up of many different parts. The main parts are:

- **Brain** - The brain is the control centre of the body. It sends messages to the rest of the body.
- **Heart** - The heart pumps blood around the body.
- **Lungs** - The lungs take in oxygen and get rid of carbon dioxide.
- **Stomach** - The stomach digests food.
- **Small intestine** - The small intestine absorbs nutrients from food.
- **Large intestine** - The large intestine absorbs water from food.
- **Rectum** - The rectum stores faeces until it is time to go to the toilet.
- **Bladder** - The bladder stores urine until it is time to go to the toilet.
- **Uterus** - The uterus is where a baby develops.
- **Vagina** - The vagina is the birth canal.
- **Penis** - The penis is the male sex organ.
- **Testes** - The testes produce sperm.
- **Prostate gland** - The prostate gland is a gland in the male reproductive system.
- **Scrotum** - The scrotum is a sac that holds the testes.
- **Epididymis** - The epididymis is a tube that carries sperm from the testes.
- **Vas deferens** - The vas deferens is a tube that carries sperm from the testes to the urethra.
- **Urethra** - The urethra is a tube that carries urine from the bladder and sperm from the testes.
- **Penis** - The penis is the male sex organ.
- **Clitoris** - The clitoris is the female sex organ.
- **Vagina** - The vagina is the female sex organ.
- **Uterus** - The uterus is the female sex organ.
- **Ovary** - The ovary is the female sex organ.
- **Fallopian tube** - The fallopian tube is the female sex organ.
- **Endometrium** - The endometrium is the lining of the uterus.
- **Myometrium** - The myometrium is the muscle of the uterus.
- **Perimetrium** - The perimetrium is the outer layer of the uterus.
- **Placenta** - The placenta is the organ that carries oxygen and nutrients from the mother to the fetus.
- **Cord** - The cord is the tube that carries oxygen and nutrients from the mother to the fetus.
- **Fetus** - The fetus is the developing baby.
- **Amnion** - The amnion is the membrane that surrounds the fetus.
- **Chorion** - The chorion is the outer layer of the fetus.
- **Decidua** - The decidua is the lining of the uterus.
- **Placenta** - The placenta is the organ that carries oxygen and nutrients from the mother to the fetus.
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- **Decidua** - The decidua is the lining of the uterus.

**Cell biology - Cells & magnification**

**1. Cells**

Cells are the basic units of life. They are made up of many different parts. The main parts are:

- **Cell wall** - The cell wall is the outer layer of the cell. It provides support and protection.
- **Cell membrane** - The cell membrane is the inner layer of the cell. It controls what enters and leaves the cell.
- **Nucleus** - The nucleus is the control centre of the cell. It contains the DNA.
- **Cytoplasm** - The cytoplasm is the fluid inside the cell. It contains many small organelles.
- **Mitochondria** - The mitochondria are the powerhouses of the cell. They produce energy for the cell.
- **Chloroplasts** - The chloroplasts are the organelles that carry out photosynthesis in plant cells.
- **Vacuole** - The vacuole is a large, clear, fluid-filled space in the cell. It stores water and other substances.
- **Centrioles** - The centrioles are two cylindrical structures that are involved in cell division.
- **Ribosomes** - The ribosomes are small organelles that are involved in protein synthesis.
- **Endoplasmic reticulum** - The endoplasmic reticulum is a network of membranes that is involved in the transport of materials within the cell.
- **Golgi apparatus** - The Golgi apparatus is a series of flattened sacs that are involved in the transport of materials within the cell.
- **Lysosomes** - The lysosomes are small organelles that are involved in the breakdown of waste materials.
- **Peroxisomes** - The peroxisomes are small organelles that are involved in the breakdown of fatty acids.
- **Plasma membrane** - The plasma membrane is the outer layer of the cell. It controls what enters and leaves the cell.
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**2. Magnification**

Magnification is the process of making something appear larger than it really is. It is measured in times. For example, a magnification of 10x means that the object appears 10 times larger than it really is.

**3. Microscopes**

Microscopes are used to view small objects. There are two main types of microscopes:

- **Light microscope** - A light microscope uses light to view objects. It is used to view objects that are up to 200 micrometres long.
- **Electron microscope** - An electron microscope uses electrons to view objects. It is used to view objects that are up to 100 micrometres long.

**4. Cells**

Cells are the basic units of life. They are made up of many different parts. The main parts are:

- **Cell wall** - The cell wall is the outer layer of the cell. It provides support and protection.
- **Cell membrane** - The cell membrane is the inner layer of the cell. It controls what enters and leaves the cell.
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# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

## YEAR 7

- [Living Systems](#)
- [Atoms, elements & compounds](#)
- [Reproduction](#)
- [Forces](#)
- [States of matter](#)
- [Space](#)

## YEAR 8

- [Bioenergetics](#)
- [Energy](#)
- [Variation & DNA](#)
- [Forces](#)
- [Acids and alkalis](#)
- [Periodic table](#)

## YEAR 9

- [Radioactivity](#)
- [Cell division](#)
- [Cell structure](#)
- [Periodic table](#)
- [Rate and extent of chemical change](#)
- [Physics](#)

## TIP 2

Use the BBC Bitesize and the Oak National Academy websites to support your revision.

You'll find revision material, videos and quizzes on the above topics on [BBC Bitesize](#).

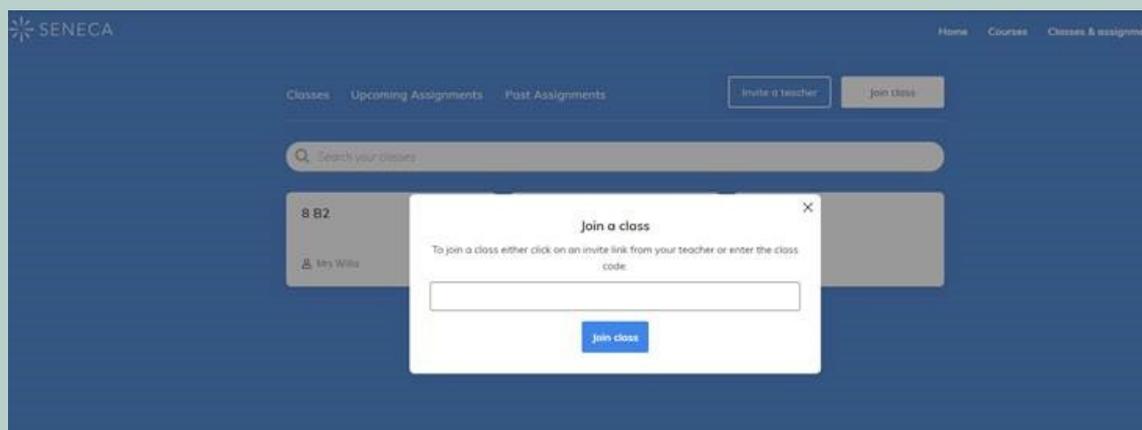
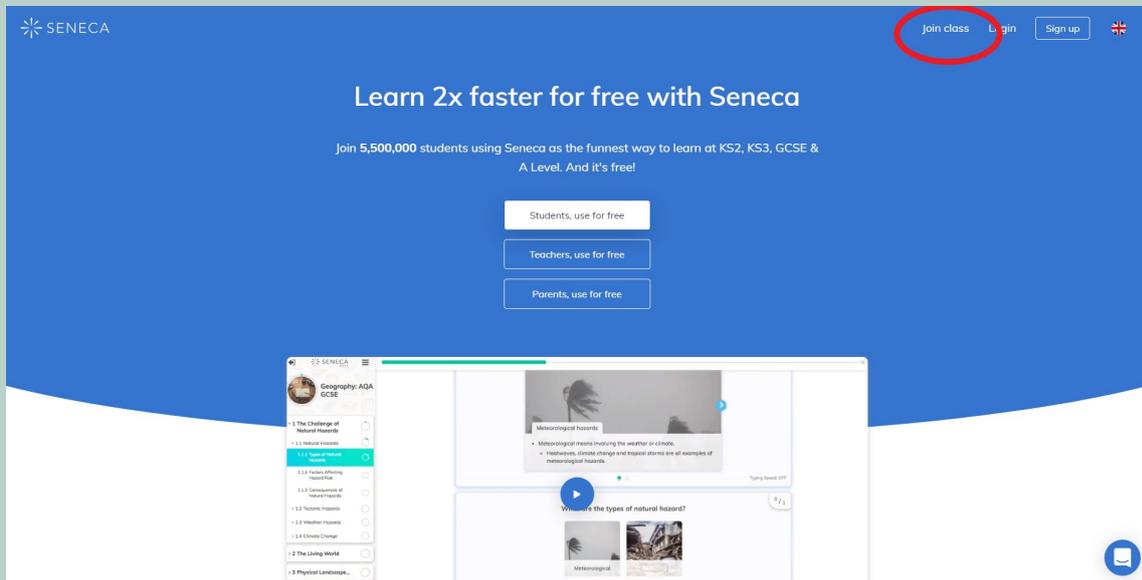
If there are any gaps in your knowledge, these online lessons will also help:

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/subjects-by-key-stage/key-stage-3/subjects/science>



## TIP 3

Use Seneca Learning to complete the specific quiz that has been created to cover all the topics coming up on the science exam



### Instructions:

- Go to [senecalearning.com](https://senecalearning.com)
- Click Join Class (top right)
- Type in the Year Group code:

Year 7 and 8: **qfuww9i77b**  
Year 9: **2mrnfokteq**

- Complete the quiz
- Ask your science teacher if you have any problems.



# KEY STAGE 3 LANGUAGES REVISION

For all year groups and all 3 languages, you will sit an assessment comprising 3 skills: listening, reading and writing. The listening and reading assessment will involve comprehension-style questions based on spoken and written texts. For the writing assessment, you will be expected to write a 90-word paragraph in the language which addresses 4 bullet points, and a short translation from English into the target language.



## FRENCH: TOPICS TO REVISE



### YEAR 7

- Numbers, days of the week and months of the year
- Personal information (name, age, birthday)
- Family and pets including descriptions (physical description and personality)
- Colours
- Free time activities
- School subjects and your school day
- Things in the classroom
- Where you live and descriptions of your home



**Year 7 French  
Knowledge Organiser**

### YEAR 8

- Holidays
- Festivals and celebrations
- Buying food at a market
- Digital technology
- Buying tickets at the cinema
- The 24-hour clock
- Leisure activities
- Describing where you live
- Helping at home
- Daily routine
- Moving house
- Opinions on sports

You will also be expected to recognise and use the present, perfect (past) and near future tense as well as expressing and justifying opinions.

**Year 8 French  
Knowledge Organiser**

### YEAR 9

- Talking about Facebook
- Talking about going out (invitations, dates)
- Parts of the body
- Sport and fitness (benefits / motivations / resolutions)
- Healthy eating and resolutions
- Jobs
- Discussing holidays
- My rights (what I am allowed to do)
- Explaining what's important to you and what makes you happy
- Talking about why you choose certain things to buy (Fairtrade / environmentally friendly etc)

You should be able to use multiple tenses (Present; Perfect, *describing dates, holidays*; Imperfect, *what I used to do*; Future, *health resolutions & future plans*; Conditional, *ideal holidays*.)

**Year 9 French  
Knowledge Organiser**

# GERMAN: TOPICS TO REVISE



## YEAR 8

- Greetings
- Asking for and giving personal information (e.g. name, age, birthday)
- Numbers
- Days of the week
- Months of the year
- Classroom items and instructions
- Family members and pets
- Appearance and physical descriptions
- Hobbies and free time
- School subjects and school life (school day, opinion, teachers)
- Telling the time/time of day

You will also be tested on present tense verbs and be expected to give and justify opinions using 'weil'.

**Year 8 German Knowledge Organiser**

## YEAR 9

- Holiday/Travel
- TV and Films
- Shops and shopping
- Clothes and adjectives including rules for how adjectives change
- Food – breakfast and ordering food and complaining in restaurants
- Fitness/Healthy lifestyle
- Modal verbs müssen und dürfen – saying what you must / are allowed to do
- Daily routine/ Time revision

You will be tested on your knowledge of the past, present and future tenses and will be expected to give opinions and justify your answers.

**Year 9 German Knowledge Organiser**

# SPANISH: TOPICS TO REVISE

## YEAR 8

- Numbers, days of the week and months of the year
- Personal information (name, age, birthday)
- Family and pets including descriptions (physical description and personality)
- Colours
- Free time activities
- Things in the classroom
- Where you live

You will also be tested on present tense verbs and be expected to give and justify opinions.

**Year 8 Spanish Knowledge Organiser**

## YEAR 9

- Food, drink and healthy living
- Holidays
- Internet and social media
- Describing what you wear
- Daily routine
- Relationships with friends

You will be tested on your knowledge of the past, present and future tenses and will be expected to give opinions and justify your answers.

**Year 9 Spanish Knowledge Organiser**



# KEY STAGE 3

## HISTORY REVISION

Years 7, 8 and 9 will sit the following exam in their History lesson:

- 60-minute paper
- Comprehensive multiple-choice questions designed to test your knowledge of the content covered throughout the year.
- One section will also contain some more challenging questions designed to test your knowledge of the content covered in previous years.
- You will also be required to study historical sources and give inferences, as well as identify the difference between two historical interpretations.

You will need to revise the following topics:

## YEAR 7: TOPICS TO REVISE

### THE NORMAN CONQUEST

- Life in Anglo Saxon England (before 1066)
- The contenders to the throne in 1066
- The Battle of Stamford Bridge
- Strengths and weaknesses of the armies during the Battle of Hastings
- The events of the Battle of Hastings
- The Harrying of the North
- Castles
- The Feudal System

### MEDIEVAL RELIGION

- Religion and ideas
- Murder of Thomas Becket

### THE CRUSADES

- The rise of Islam
- Threats to the Byzantine Empire
- The First Crusade

### THE BLACK DEATH

- Where did the Black Death come from?
- How did people explain the Black Death?
- What were the symptoms and responses to the Black Death?
- Effects of the Black Death
- How and why did the peasants revolt?

[Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser](#)



# HISTORY REVISION

## YEAR 8: TOPICS TO REVISE

### THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

- The role of religion in causing the Civil War
- Conflict with Scotland
- Charles's relationship with Parliament: Ship money, the Short Parliament, the Long Parliament
- The Grand Remonstrance
- The New Model Army
- The Battle of Naseby

### CHANGING IDEAS: 1660-1789

- The Commonwealth Years
- The Plague
- The Great Fire of London
- The Enlightenment
- Architecture: Christopher Wren
- 17th century elections
- The first Prime Minister

### THE SLAVE TRADE

- What were 16th century West African Kingdoms like?
- The trade triangle and the horrors of the Middle Passage
- Slave lives in the Americas

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- Early English colonies in America
- Piracy
- The Seven Years War
- Loss of the 13 colonies
- British expansion in India
- Impact of British rule in India
- The Indian Rebellion, 1857

**Year 8 History Knowledge Organiser**





# HISTORY REVISION

## YEAR 9: TOPICS TO REVISE

### THE FIRST WORLD WAR

- Causes of the First World War: Nationalism, militarism, alliances, the assassination of Franz Ferdinand
- The steps to the outbreak of war (chronology)
- Why did people enlist?
- What was it like to be in the trenches? Including the Somme

### 1920 AMERICA

- Why did America boom in the 1920s?
- Why was prohibition introduced?
- Al Capone & gangs
- The KKK

### CONFLICT IN THE 20TH CENTURY

- The Russian Revolution
- What is fascism?
- The rise of Adolf Hitler – his ideas
- What were the main events of the Second World War?
- The nuclear age – the atomic bomb
- The Korean War
- The Cuban Missile Crisis

### CHANGE

- Moral change: Elizabeth Fry & Josephine Butler
- Conflict: The American Civil War & English Civil War
- Peaceful Protest
- The Salt March, 1930 & the Montgomery Bus Boycott

**[Year 9 History Knowledge Organiser](#)**

### TIPS FOR REVISING HISTORY

[Click here](#) for useful tips on how to revise for history.





# HISTORY REVISION: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

Here are some sample questions of what you might see on the paper:

**The British Empire**

1	Where was the first successful English colony in America?	
	a)	Elizabethtown
	b)	New England
	c)	Jamestown

**Section 2: Ordering events**

You will be tested on **The English Civil War** in this section. Write the letter for the correct event underneath its year in the timeline table in the correct order the events happened.

A. Charles expands <u>shiptax</u> without consulting Parliament.	B. Charles appoints William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury.	C. Charles attempts to introduce a new English-style prayer-book into Scotland sparking rebellion and eventually war.
D. The Civil War begins.	E. Charles dissolves parliament and does not recall them for 11 years.	

1629	1633	1634	1637-39	1642
The English Civil War (out of 5)				

**Section 4: Historical vocabulary gap fill**

You will be tested on **The British Empire** in this section. Write the correct word in each of the six spaces.

An empire is extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single \_\_\_\_\_, or a 'sovereign' state. More than \_\_\_\_\_ of all countries in today's world were once ruled by Britain as part of one of the largest empires that the world has ever seen. It was an empire that lasted for centuries and, whilst little of it still exists, its legacy lives on in the \_\_\_\_\_. Empires are often systems of \_\_\_\_\_ and control for the benefit of the ruling country, not the country being ruled. The Empire set out to make England, then Britain, more \_\_\_\_\_, seeking commercial advantages over its competitors. At its height, it was the biggest empire the world has ever seen, it brought \_\_\_\_\_ to many countries.

The British Empire (out of 6)		
One quarter	Powerful	Commonwealth
Democracy	Monarch	Dominion

**Section 5: Timeline of key events**

You will be tested on **Changing ideas (The Enlightenment)** in this section. Write down the year for the events in the timeline.

	The Declaration of Breda
	Charles II was crowned in Westminster Abbey
	Charles II grants a charter setting up the Royal Society
	The Great Plague spreads across London
	The Great Fire of London
Changing ideas (The Enlightenment) (out of 5)	





# HISTORY REVISION: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

## SOURCE QUESTIONS

For the source questions, you will be given a historical source and you will need to answer a question like the one given below:

Give two things you can infer from Source A about life in the trenches of the First World War.

*From Source A, I can infer...* [say something you can learn from the source]

A detail in the source that supports this is... [give a quote or something you can see]

*Repeat*

You may also be given a series of inferences and you will have to select which one you feel is the most correct answer.



**Source A:** British soldiers photographed in 1916.

## INTERPRETATIONS QUESTIONS

For the interpretations question, you will be given two historical interpretations on a topic you have studied. You will need to read the interpretation and say what the main difference is between the two historians' opinions.

*For example: Read interpretation 2.  
What is Ian Dawson saying about the consequences of WWI?  
Is it positive or negative?  
Can you find a quote to support this?*

*You will then need to compare this to a historian with a different view and say how they are different.*

**Interpretation 2:** From Ian Dawson and Ian Coulson, *Medicine and Health through Time*, published in 1997.  
In some ways the First World War hindered the development of surgical techniques. It stopped a great deal of medical research. In Britain, 14,000 doctors were taken away from their normal work to cope with the casualties of the war.

## USEFUL WEBSITES

- [York University](#) – helpful revision tips and links, as well as videos with revision techniques explained.
- [BBC Bitesize](#) – Content and revision quiz questions covering the main GCSE and KS3 topics.
- [JohnDclare](#) – Revision website aimed at both GCSE & KS3.
- [Oak National Academy](#) – Website with online lessons and video tutorials made by teachers for learning from home.

# KEY STAGE 3 GEOGRAPHY REVISION

For all year groups, end-of-year exams will be a mixture of multiple choice, data response, skills, short answer questions and essay questions.



## TOPICS TO REVISE

### YEAR 7

- Types of geography
- Countries of the UK
- Structure of the earth
- Plate boundaries
- Impacts of tourism
- Coastal erosion
- Landforms made by coastal erosion
- 4 and 6 figure grid references
- Map symbols
- Direction

**Year 7 Geography  
Knowledge Organiser**

**Year 7 Geography  
Knowledge Organiser**

### YEAR 8

- Tropical Rainforest distribution
- Characteristics of Tropical Rainforests – climate and structure
- Adaptations in Tropical Rainforests
- Rainforest management
- Renewable and non-renewable energy sources
- Causes and effects of global warming
- River processes – erosion
- Formation of features in the upper stage of rivers

**Year 8 Geography  
Knowledge Organiser**

**Year 8 Geography  
Knowledge Organiser**

### YEAR 9

- Development
- Development indicators
- Employment classification
- Population Management in China
- India – Mumbai Slums and Dharavi
- Fair Trade
- Biomes of Russia

**Year 9 Geography  
Knowledge Organiser**

# KEY STAGE 3 RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY & ETHICS REVISION

Years 7,8 and 9 will sit the following exam in their Religion, Philosophy and Ethics lesson:

- 60-minute paper
- 3-mark, 4-mark and 5-mark questions designed to test your subject knowledge and command of the content we've covered.
- A 12-mark question designed to test both your knowledge of an issue, and your ability to apply your reasoning skills to evaluate an argument.

You will need to revise the following topics:



## YEAR 7: TOPICS TO REVISE

### INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

- What is epistemology?
- Descartes and truth
- Dawkins and science

### CHRISTIANITY

- Understanding God
- The Trinity
- The Bible
- Jesus

**Year 7 RPE**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

### BUDDHISM

- The origins of Buddhism
- The Teachings of the Buddha
- Meditation
- The Sangha and Lay Buddhists

## YEAR 8: TOPICS TO REVISE

### PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

- Alternative religions
- Religion and ethics
- Anti-Theism
- Religion and social Control

### LIFE AFTER DEATH

- Paranormal activity
- Humanist views and science
- Christian views
- Muslim views

**Year 8 RPE**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

### GOOD AND EVIL

- Moral and natural evil
- Philosophy and evil
- Free will
- The Fall
- Augustine

**Year 8 RPE**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

# YEAR 9: TOPICS TO REVISE



## MEDICAL ETHICS

- Life and consciousness
- The sanctity of life
- Genetic engineering
- Organ donation
- AI technology

## PROTEST AND CONFLICT

- Ethical theories
- Just war theory and Christianity
- Jihad and Islam
- Martin Luther King
- Ghandi
- Weapons of mass destruction

**Year 9 RPE**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

## EQUALITY AND SOCIETY

- Equality and social justice
- Freedom of speech
- Feminism
- Privilege
- Religion

**Year 9 RPE**  
**Knowledge Organiser**

RPE covers a wide range of topics that encourage you to think about how you, and others, engage and interact with the world. We have looked at a large range of topics since September and you will have been assessed numerous times in the same format we'll be using for the KS3 assessments.

RPE questions are of the following form:

1. A 3-mark question. Normally, this question will ask you to state, or outline, three things (e.g. 'state three Christian beliefs about life after death'). You can answer this question using 3 short sentences.
2. A 4-mark question. This question will require you to state and explain two beliefs or viewpoints (e.g. explain two viewpoints about the origins of the universe). To answer this question, you should outline a viewpoint, then give an explanation. Then outline a second point and give an explanation.
3. A 5-mark question. This question is the same as a four-mark question, but to gain the extra (fifth) mark, you will need to use a quotation that relates to, or supports, the point you're making.
4. A 12-mark question. This is the longest question in RPE and it asks you to evaluate a statement. To evaluate something is to make a judgment about whether that thing is good or bad. A good way to answer this question is to give an overview of a person's viewpoint or perspective, and then explain why this point is either persuasive or unpersuasive. You should then give a second, contrasting, viewpoint, and (again) explain why this is either persuasive or unpersuasive. After you've done this, you should write down which argument is stronger based on the information you have presented. You should then write a conclusion, summarising what you've written.



# NOTES



**MY EXAM DATES ARE:**

**ENGLISH:**

**MATHS:**

**SCIENCE:**

**FRENCH:**

**GERMAN:**

**SPANISH:**

**HISTORY:**

**GEOGRAPHY:**

**RPE:**



# NOTES



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