

Introduction

Question loops are useful recap activities. Questions in this loop are based around a range of KS3 Biology topics. Key vocabulary for particular topics can be focused on each time the loop is played. There will be several sets of cards in the *Fun-Size* sections of the Science Year ASE CDRoms.

Running the activity

There are 27 cards, two to a page, all different. Print out the set of 27 cards on 14 sheets of paper (card 28 is a front cover card). It is helpful to print the cards on different coloured paper for each subject area. Cut the A4 sheets in half lengthwise to make a "card" and laminate it for maximum durability. You may also need a stop-clock.

Give out individual cards to each pupil, or split the pupils into small groups and give a certain number of cards to each group until none are left. It is important that all the cards are used every time, or there will be a gap in the loop.

Start the activity by getting one pupil to ask their question. Another pupil will recognise the correct answer on their card and read it out. They should then read their question and so on until the loop returns to the starting person. This should happen with the 27th question asked. Pupils should turn their card over when they have finished. Record the amount of time taken to complete the loop and see if the class can better their time at the end of the lesson

For information and a blank template file contact nigel.heslop@scienceyear.com

Safety

Not applicable.

More ideas

The questions can be used as the basis of a quiz. Key words could be displayed beside the teaching station. Sticky Velcro patches make a good support for the word display. There should only be a few key words to focus attention on the target vocabulary for that session.

Learning outcomes

- Year 7 targets from introductory Biology topics, particularly cells and reproduction.

Where the activity fits in

Revising KS3 Biology units.

Skills

Vocabulary

Acknowledgements

This idea was originally seen used in a science context by Mike Evans and Linda Ellis.

Q1 What simple units are all living things made from?

A27 Antibiotics.

Q2 What type of cell has a vacuole and a cell wall?

A1 Cells.

Q3 What does a chloroplast do?

A2 A plant cell

Q4 What special feature does a sperm cell have?

A3 It contains the pigment to absorb light energy for photosynthesis.

Q5 Why are root cells long and thin?

A4 A tail to allow it to move.

Q6 What structures in animals and plants are made from different tissues joined together?

A5 To give the maximum surface area to absorb water.

Q7 Why do plant cells have cell walls?

A6 Organs are made of tissue.

Q8 What do enzymes do in digestion?

A7 To keep their shape and support the plant.

Q9 What is the proper name for the 'food tube'?

A8 They break down large molecules into smaller molecules.

Q10 Which acid is found in the stomach?

A9 The oesophagus.

Q11 Why are nerve cells long and thin?

A10 Hydrochloric acid.

Q12 Where is food absorbed into the bloodstream?

A11 To carry nerve impulses around the body.

Q13 What is the name of the time when the human body changes into an adult body?

A12 In the small intestine.

Q14 What useful waste product is made in photosynthesis?

A13 Adolescence.

Q15 How are food products carried through the body?

A14 Oxygen.

Q16 What carries oxygen round your body?

A15 They are dissolved in blood plasma.

Q17 What cells fight disease in your body?

A16 Red blood cells.

Q18 What are the three main food groups?

A17 White blood cells.

Q19 What is needed in a diet to keep you healthy?

A18 Proteins, carbohydrates and fats.

Q20 What is needed in a diet to keep your digestive system working?

A19 Vitamin and minerals.

Q21 Does fat in your diet cause heart disease?

A20 Fibre.

Q22 What is the name of the process when cells use food and oxygen to release energy?

A21 Not always. It depends on how much fat you eat and your lifestyle. Eating too much fat increases your risk of heart disease.

Q23 How many chambers are there in a human heart?

A22 Respiration.

Q24 What microorganism is used in making bread and wine?

A23 Four.

Q25 What three types of microorganism are there?

A24 Yeast.

Q26 Which infectious organism lives inside body cells?

A25 Bacteria, viruses and fungi.

Q27 What medicines work against bacterial infections?

A26 A virus.

Question loop: Cells and living things