

Year 10

Revision Guide

Christmas Examinations

2020

About this guide

At Cullybackey College our motto is 'creating opportunities for success'. Young people today are measured on their performances and grades across a host of subjects, so it is important that we help to support our students to achieve their very best.

We want our students to get into the good habits of working hard and preparing thoroughly for exams from an early age. We want them to experiment with different revision techniques and we want them to realise the importance that revision plays in making sure that they achieve the result that they are capable of and the result that they can be proud of.

This short guide gives a little bit of help and support as you plan for the exams that will be taking place between Mon 30th November to Thurs 3rd December 2020.

Don't forget that the grades you achieve are a direct result of the amount of effort, time and work that you put in.

All the very best for your exams,

Mr T Manson

Vice Principal



Getting ready for the exams ...

Exams are not meant to be easy – they are designed to be something that will test your knowledge and understanding across the different subjects that you study.

Here are a few tips that might help

- 1. **Study environment:** try to find a quiet, peaceful place where you can work. Turn off the TV, the music and your computers and digital devices
- 2. Know what you are meant to learn: make sure that you know what you have been studying, that all missing notes have been copied up and that you know what might be coming up in the exam
- 3. **Take notes of your notes:** it is not enough to just sit with your book open to read you need to rework your notes and try to remember the key points why not ...
 - a. reduce your notes down to sentences or key words
 - b. colour code your revision with highlighters
 - c. create a mindmap
 - d. turn your notes into pictures
- 4. Memorise: you need to get your subject notes into your head!
 - Use your hand to cover and check what you can remember
 - Use Post its put a question on one side and the answer on the other side
 - Make posters for your bedroom with the key things you need to remember
 - Test yourself ask a friend or parent to ask you questions.
- 5. During the exam: Close your eyes, take a deep breath . . .
 - Read every question carefully. Underline the key words in the question.
 - Show what you know!
- 6. Stay fit and healthy: During exams make sure that you drink enough





Year 10 – Observational Drawing

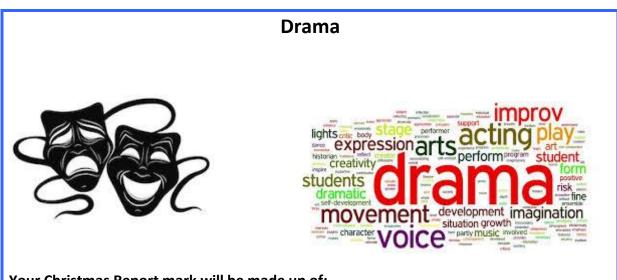
As you know you will be given the task of completing a split portrait for your exam. You will have practiced this in class with your teacher.

In order to prepare for your exam, you should:

- Practice the split portrait task both in class and at home. You will be working on A3 size paper in your exam, remember this is twice the size of your normal A4 paper.
- Follow the instructions below to ensure you are not missing any vital elements of the drawing.
- 1. Neatly fold the portrait image in half and cut it down the middle. Tip if you are right handed stick down the left side of the face. If you are left handed stick down the right side of the face. The other half of the portrait can be thrown away.
- 2. You will need a ruler, pencil, rubber and sharpener to complete the portrait.
- 3. Use your ruler to mark measurements on the blank side of the page. Mark out key points which will serve as a guide. For example, how far from the centre line are the ears, jaw, forehead etc. You will have practised this in class, take your time when measuring key points as this will ensure your portrait is in proportion.
- 4. When you have measured out the key points you will effectively be able to 'join the dots' to create the outline. If your measurements are correct you will have a perfect outline! Repeat the same process of measuring key points to add in the facial features.
- 5. Now that the outline is complete you are ready to add tone, I recommend adding the darkest areas first then working gradually through the lighter tones.
- 6. You will receive marks for including the full tonal range. You should also remember to leave highlights.
- 7. When you have finished the drawing check areas of tone are well blended!







Your Christmas Report mark will be made up of:

- **30 %** speaking monologue (*in class*)
- 20 % listening to monologues spoken by peers (in class)
- **50%** written exam on Unit #1 and Unit #2

To prepare for this test you should make sure you have revised the following using your Drama Diary notes and the worksheet Mrs Drennan gave:

- Pantomime: A pantomime is *a form of theatrical entertainment often used for young audiences*. It *involves music, jokes and slapstick comedy*. Loosely *based on a fairy tale* such as was the case with Aladdin.
- Character Analysis: This is when you analyse a character in a play/story based on their actions, their feelings and their words (what they say about themselves and what other characters say about them). For example: Wishy Washy: Hard-working ("Every day it's rub-a-dub-dub, slaving over a hot washtub.") You must find the evidence in a script when you analyse a character.
- Annotation: This is the *notes you make in a script*. For instance, when you mark areas where you should emphasize a word, make notes on vocal tones (mood, rhythm, volume), body language, pauses, etc.
- Emphasis: This is when you put more energy/vocal tones into a word(s) to make the meaning clearer. Example: "Is she <u>REALLY</u> going to the dance?" (*the word 'really' is emphasized*)
- **Dramatic Pause:** When you create a pause in a script as if the character is thinking about what to say next. (*longer than a full stop pause*)
- Varied Vocal Tones: This is when you vary your voice to show emotion (mood/feelings), rhythm (speed) and volume (quiet-loud)
- You must be prepared to annotate a piece of script.

French

FRENCH

Personal details

Je m'appelle.. - Iam called...

J'habite à .. – I live in...

J'ai ...ans. - I am years old.

J'ai I have.....les cheveux blonds/bruns/noirs/roux- blond/brun/black/ginger hair

J'ai... I have ...les yeux bleus/gris/verts/marron -blue/grey/green/brown eyes

Je suis.. lam... actif/active - lively; amusant (e)- funny; intelligent(e)- intelligent; paresseux/paresseuse –lazy; sportif/sportive – sporty; sympa –nice; timide -shy

Je suis.... I am....grand(e)-tall/ petit(e) -small/

J'aime... I like... J'adore.. I love...

Je n'aime pas... I don't like.. Je déteste... I hate...

<u>Use –er verbs</u> – aimer – to like/ adorer – to love/ collectionner – to collect/ habiter – to live/ jouer – to play/ manger – to eat/ regarder – to watch/ travailler – to work - Present tense of –er verbs

Understand vocabulary for family members - see vocabulary book

<u>Understand vocabulary for jobs and places of work</u> – see vocabulary book

Say what jobs people do – Je suis... I am.. /II est.. He is.. / Elle est ... She is..

<u>Say where people work</u> – Je travaille dans – I work in.. Il travaille dans.. He works in... / Elle travaille dans – She works in..

Geography

Topic: Map Work

Students should be able to use the following skills on an Ordnance Survey map:

State direction (4 and 8-point compass)

Identify features using symbols and the map key

Identify the height of land using an Ordnance Survey map

Using four figure grid references

Using six figure grid references to locate features

Measuring the straight line distance between two places using 1:50,000 scale

Topic: Europe

Key Questions: Where is Europe?

Can I locate the main European countries on a blank map of the continent? Can I identify the flags of 12 European countries? What are the capital cities of the countries in Europe? Where are Europe's main mountains, rivers and seas? Do all European countries have the same climate?



History

Topics to be covered on the examination include: The 20th Century and WW1.



20th Century

- Historians state that the 20th century was the "bloodiest century" yet it was the century where the greatest changes took place.
- What events happened during the 20th century?
- Was the 20th Century a good or a bad century?



World War One

- What were the Long term causes of World War One? (MAIN)
- Explain why is meant by the term militarism, alliances, imperialism and nationalism.
- What countries made up the Triple Alliance?
- What countries made up the Triple Entente?
- The Trigger Event The assassination of Franz Ferdinand. What happened in Sarajevo?
- What did WW1 start in 1914?
- The Schlieffen Plan.
- Trench Warfare How and why did Trench Warfare start?
- What does a Trench look like?
- What was life like in a trench?
- What problems did soldiers in the trenches face?

In the examination you will see lots of sources – ensure to use the sources when answering questions.

Home Economics

1.Know all about Iron

Function in the body.

Sources.

How much iron is needed daily by teenagers?

Good food sources of iron.

Which vitamin helps absorb iron?

People who may be deficient in iron.



2. Know the 8 Healthy Eating Guidelines

Practical ways to eat more fruit and veg in the diet. Practical ways to eat more fibre in the diet. Practical ways to eat less salt. Practical ways to eat less sugar. Practical ways to eat less saturated fat.

3. Know diseases related to

Too much salt (e.g. high blood pressure and strokes). Too much fat (e.g. obesity and coronary heart disease). Too much sugar (e.g. obesity, diabetes and tooth decay). Not enough fibre (e.g. constipation, diverticular disease and bowel cancer).

4. Recipe Adaptation

Know how to adapt a recipe - learn examples in files.

5. <u>Convenience Foods</u>

What are they?

What are the 5 groups of convenience foods?

Advantages and disadvantages of convenience foods.

When would they be useful?

What groups of people would find convenience foods useful?

ICT

Impact of ICT on Society

- ICT in the workplace
- Working from home
 - Videoconferencing
- Shopping online
- Loyalty cards and collecting information
- Entertainment
 - o Renting content
 - o Piracy
- Impact on employment
- The environment
- Health and safety

Maths

- 1. PYTHAGORAS THEOREM
- Understand, use and apply in 2D
- Find the midpoint of two co-ordinates, or the midpoint of a line
- Find the length of a line given in co-ordinates

2. RATIO

- Use the term ratio and ratio notation
- Simplify ratios
- Share a quantity in a given ration
- Use ratio in real-life examples: including maps, recipes, etc

3. ANGLES, TRIANGLES AND PARALLEL LINES

- Name the types of triangles using their sides and angles
- Use letters to give the name of angles
- Calculate interior and exterior angles
- Calculate the missing angles in triangles and quadrilaterals
- Recognise, label and draw parallel lines
- Name angles made by intersecting lines
- Construct triangles with compass/protractor and ruler

4. CO-ORDINATES AND STRAIGHT LINE GRAPHS

- Plotting and identifying points in all four quadrants
- Locate position (including maps, angles and turns)
- Generate co-ordinates for a line
- Explore linear functions and make tables of linear function
- Plot straight line graphs
- Find the gradient of a straight line graph





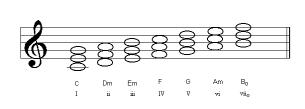


Your Christmas Report mark will be made up of:

- 25% Listening test in class on pop music
- 75% Christmas exam

To prepare for this test you should make sure you have revised the following using your music booklets:

- **Pop Music:** Know the top singers/band through the decades, know what makes a 'good' pop song, know the main instruments used in most rock, pop or worship bands, know what most pop songs are about.
- Ash: Burn Baby Burn: Learn the key facts about this song including, the name of the band, the date it was released, the styles that influence it, the instruments used and how successful it was in the UK charts.
- **Music Theory:** Know the note values: what they look like, their names and how many beats they get, including dotted notes and tied notes. Know note names: How to name the notes on the lines and spaces and one note higher and lower than the lines and spaces.
- **Chords:** know how to build a chord, how to find the notes of a chord on keyboard and how to draw a chord on the treble clef.





RE

Topic 1 – Events Leading to the death of Jesus

- Holy Week
- The road to Calvary
- The crucifixion, death and burial of Jesus
- Why is the crucifixion important for Christians today?

Topic 2 – Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus

- The women at the tomb
- Why is the resurrection important for Christians today?
- Ascension

Topic 3 – The coming of the Holy Spirit

• The Pentecost Story

Wow Words



Science

- 1. Periodic Table
 - Elements, compounds and mixtures
 - Periodic table structure
 - Alkali metals
 - Atomic structure
 - Electronic structure

2. Speed

- Speed equation
- Units of speed
- Line graphs
- Dangers of speed
- Distance time graphs



English

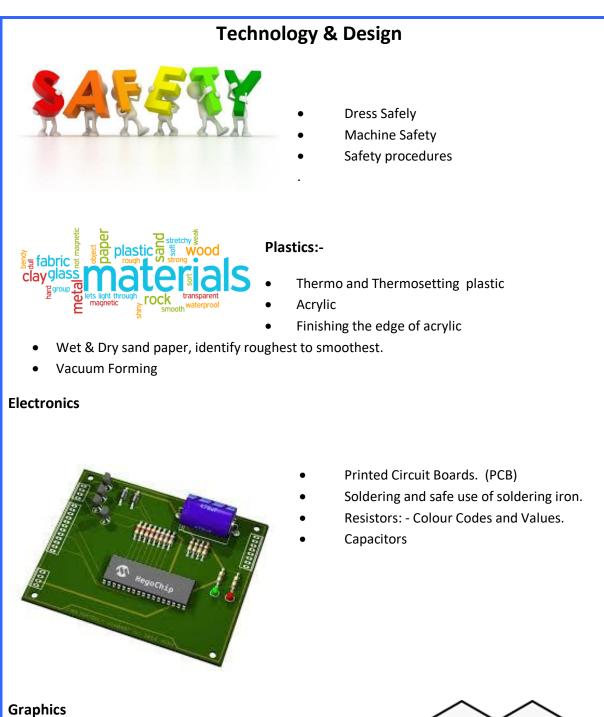
Writer's Craft in Fiction

The following table provides a comprehensive list of the techniques which authors use to make their writing come alive for the reader. You have discussed many of them in class, based on your novel.

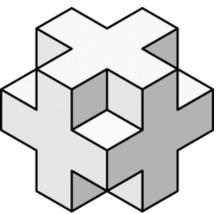
In the examination you will have to identify and explain how such techniques are used in a passage which you have not seen before.

DETAILS						
Characterisation Details	 physical appearance unusual behaviour one character's opinion of another character character's thoughts favourite things, goals, fears, memories, etc. character's family and/or friends character's home, work and/or school 					
Setting Details	description of buildings, natural surroundings, weather, etc. can help to add atmosphere					
Use of Dialogue	 moves the plot/conflict forward gives characterization details reveals background information 					
Memorable Moments	 climax of story emotional, dramatic or suspenseful part of story 					
Time Sequence	flashbacks, foreshadowing					
WORD CHOICE &	WRITING STYLE					
Structure	long sentences, short sentences, or a mixture of both purposeful use of fragments and/or run-ons openings / endings repetition use of punctuation 					
Choice of Vocabulary	 use of slang words use of jargon (technical or scientific words) use of sophisticated vocabulary use of vivid verbs / adjectives 					
Imagery	sensory details: sight, sound, smell, touch, taste					
Poetic Sound	rhyme, alliteration, onomatopoeia					
Figures of Speech	metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole, symbols					
Allusions	references to other books, poems, myths, symbols, historical events, quotations, or famous people, places or things					
Tone	 shows the author's attitude (sarcastic, angry, hopeful, sad, bitter, etc.) shows the mood of the story 					





- Isometric drawing
- Orthographic drawing
- Read and interpret 2D and 3D drawings



Year 10 Exam Timetable

From Mon 30th November to Thurs 3rd December 2020.

Y10	1 08:55 – 10.00	10.15- 10.30	2 10:30 – 11.30	11.30 - 12.00	12.00- 12.30	3 12.30 – 13:30	13:30 - 14:00	4 14:00 - 15:00	
Mon	Music ½ hour	Break	Maths 1 hour	Revision	Lunch	Art 1 hour	Revision	RE 45 mins	
Tues	Technology 1 hour	Break	Engli 1 hour 2		Lunch	History 50 mins	Revision	HE 45 mins	
Wed	French ½ hour	Break	Geography 1 hour	Revision	Lunch	Science 1 hour	Revision	ICT 30 mins	
Thurs	Thurs Exceptional Closure								

My Revision Timetable

Week beginning Mon 9th November 2020

Time	Monday 9 Nov	Tuesday 10 Nov	Wednesday 11 Nov	Thursday 12 Nov	Friday 13 Nov	Saturday 14 Nov	Sunday 15 Nov
9 – 10am					101101		
10 – 11am							
11 – 12am							
12 – 1pm							
1 – 2pm	-						
2 – 3pm	-						
3 – 4pm	-						
4 – 5 pm							
5 – 6pm							
6 – 7 pm							
7 – 8pm							
8 – 9pm							
9 – 10pm							
9 – 10pm							

My Revision Timetable

Week beginning Mon 16th November 2020

Time	Monday 16 Nov	Tuesday 17 Nov	Wednesday 18 Nov	Thursday 19 Nov	Friday 20 Nov	Saturday 21 Nov	Sunday 22 Nov
9 – 10am							
10 – 11am							
11 – 12am	_						
12 – 1pm	_						
1 – 2pm							
2 – 3pm							
3 – 4pm							
4 – 5 pm							
5 – 6pm							
6 – 7 pm							
7 – 8pm							
8 – 9pm							
9 – 10pm							

My Revision Timetable

Week beginning Mon 23rd November 2020

Time	Monday 23 Nov	Tuesday 24 Nov	Wednesday 25 Nov	Thursday 26 Nov	Friday 27 Nov	Saturday 28 Nov	Sunday 29 Nov
9 – 10am							
10 – 11am							
11 – 12am							
12 – 1pm							
1 – 2pm							
2 – 3pm							
3 – 4pm							
4 – 5 pm							
5 – 6pm							
6 – 7 pm							
7 – 8pm							
8 – 9pm							
9 – 10pm							