



Year 10 Revision Guide Summer Examinations 2025

Name:	
Form Class :	
Parent Signature	

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 Monday 2nd June and Friday 6th June 2025.

Don't forget that the grades you achieve are a direct result of the amount of effort, time and work that you put in. We will also be using these results to finalise your class placement for Year 11.

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

Art



The summer exam will give you the opportunity to show your understanding and learning based on the artist you have studied in class with your Art teacher.

In your exam you will be asked to write down facts about the artist and their work using key terms. You will need to research the artist before the exam and your teacher will help you with this in class.

You will be asked to produce a small copy of the Artist's work which focuses on an area of detail, or a close up section. Again you can practice this ahead of the exam.

You will then be asked to create your own study from an image provided and based on the Artist's style.

To prepare for the exam you should:

- Make sure you are not absent from class in the weeks running up to the exam.
- Make sure you have the materials you will need for the exam, pencil, rubber, ruler, sharpener and black fineliner pen.
- If you have colouring pencils and you want to use them in the exam you can – students who do not use colouring pencils will not be penalised.
- Your teachers will upload information and demos on Google Classroom as well as working with you in class to ensure you have the skills required for the exam.
- Practice at home! The biggest challenge students face is completing the work in the allocated time. Your exam will be 1 hour. Set a timer on your phone and have a go ahead of the exam.

Drama



- **Creativity:** In drama, this generally involves **acting spontaneously** such as in an improvisation, to create a unique, memorable performance.
- Costume Design: The clothes and accessories a character wears. This communicates information about personality, their mood, their chosen visual style.
- Dramatic Pause: Silent pauses communicating tension and mood in a script.
 Pauses draw attention to what the character may be thinking and feeling.
- **Emphasis:** To put **more energy and into a word** to communicate a specific meaning and to communicate a word(s) with **dramatic expression.**
- Evidence: In order to understand a character, we need to find evidence (proof) of what they are like, based on what other characters say about that person and what they say about themselves through words and actions throughout the script.
- Lighting Effects: Lighting effects highlight particular moments and create a mood or a focus for the action in the performance. In a play, it is written as LFX.
- Monologue: When a character communicates to the audience their inner thoughts and feelings. Monologues give the audience greater insight into a character.
- Play script: A play script is a piece of writing that is written for the stage. 'Live
 theatre' is what you see actors on a stage performing. A play script contains the
 action in the story split into different scenes and dialogue from the characters.
- Scene: A section in a play.
- Scene Study: Rehearsing a particular scene within a play.
- Scene: A scene is a part of a play or film in which the action or event stays in one place for a period of time. A scene is one of the subdivisions of a play.
- Sound Effects: These are the sounds and music that bring a particular mood to a performance piece. In a play, it is often written as SFX, short for sound effects.
- Story Writing: The art of observation and listening. To write a good story, you need to observe and listen to people, the place and what happens there. Writing a good story always has imaginative aspects to it that make it enjoyable to read.
- Story: A story is a series of events told through words, imagery, body language, performance, music, or any other form of communication.
- Target Audience: The age group of an audience being aimed at. For instance, 'Voices, Choices & Everyday Heroes' aims at a target audience between ages 8-13.
- Vocal Tone: To clearly express a variety of feelings with your voice, by changing your tone of voice. This involves use of rhythm, volume & emotion. Tone of voice clearly communicates to an audience, the feelings of a character.
- Note: You will have to create a costume design for one of the characters in a play we have read.

English

The Year 10 summer exam will consist of a Reading and Writing Section.

Section A: Reading

Revise:

- Non-fiction comprehension activities
- Language techniques / devices such as: simile, metaphor, alliteration, hyperbole, superlative, rule of three/triple, imperative, engaging verbs, adverbs and adjectives
- Purpose, Audience and Form
- How to use evidence effectively to support your ideas
- How to use the PEE structure effectively when explaining or analysing a writer's work

Section B: Writing

Writing for Purpose and Audience: essay

Revise

- PAF (Purpose, Audience and Form)
- Language techniques / devices such as: simile, metaphor, alliteration, hyperbole, superlatives, rule of 3/triple, imperative, verbs...
- Parts of speech: adverb, adjective, verb
- How to paragraph
- Varied sentence structure
- A range of punctuation
- Accurate spelling and grammar



French

The following topics will be tested-

All relevant vocabulary, phrases and grammatical construction can be found in booklets:

Basic personal details- name, age, home, family.

School life- subjects, opinions.

<u>Jobs</u>- future career plans, future ambitions.

Holidays – holiday plans, means of transport, holiday activities and destinations, past and future holiday plans. See below.

->						
Où vas-tu en v						
	go on holiday?)	Σ Ι			- (;+ (;)	
Normalement	je vais (I go)		montagne (to the mountains)		lle (with my family)	
(Normally)	, ,		campagne (to the countryside)	avec mes parents (with my parents)		
	on va (we go)		bord de la mer (to the seaside)	avec mes amis	s (with my friends)	
•	= 11111 1 111 1		Canada			
			pays de Galles (to Wales)			
	moi allons		Angleterre (to England)			
Pendant les	(my family		France			
grandes vacance	es and I go)		Écosse (to Scotland)			
(During the			Espagne (to Spain)			
summer holiday:	s)	αux	(États-Unis (to the USA)			
		αux	(Pays-Bas (to the Netherlands)			
Comment voyag	es-tu?		Où loges-tu?			
(How do you tr			(Where do you stay?)			
•				Ι		
Je voyage	à moto (by		Je loge (I stay)		erge de jeunesse (in a youth	
(I travel)	motorbike)			hostel)		
	à vélo (by bike)		On loge (We stay)	dans un hôtel de luxe (in a luxury ho		
On voyage				dans un hôtel trois étoiles (in a thre		
(We travel)	en avion (by plane)		Ma famille et moi logeons (My	star hotel)		
	en bateau (by boat)		family and I stay)	dans une caravane (in a caravan)		
Ma famille et	en ferry (by ferry))		dans un camp	ing (on a campsite)	
moi voyageons	en train (by train)		dans un Airbnb (in an Ai		nb (in an Airbnb)	
(My family	en voiture (by car)					
and I travel)	en autocar (by coa	ch)				
	tu aimes faire? (W					
Qu'est-ce que	tu n'aimes pas faire	e? (V	What do you not like to do ?)			
J'adore	visiter les musées					
(I love)	visiter les monume	ents				
	jouer au foot					
J'aime (I like)	jouer au volley				génial (great)	
	manger au restaur	ant	(to eat in a restaurant)		amusant (fun)	
J'apprécie	faire du vélo (to g				intéressant (interesting)	
(I enjoy)	faire de la natatio				cool (cool)	
, ,			oile (to do windsurfing)		passionnant (fascinating)	
Je n'aime pas	faire des promeno				' ' '	
(I don't like)	faire de l'escalade			parce que	ennuyeux (boring)	
	prendre des photo			c'est	nul (rubbish)	
Je déteste	me faire bronzer			(because	fatigant (tiring)	
(I hate)	aller à la plage (to			it's)	affreux (awful)	
,	aller à la pêche (to				, ,	
	aller en boîte (to					
	ne rien faire (to d	-	•			
	The Frent Juli e (10 u	0 110	ming, me detendre (10 relux)			

Geography

Year 10

Topic: Map Work

Students should be able to carry out 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

Use four figure grid references

Use six figure grid references to locate features

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

Topic: Population

Key Questions: What is population?

Population density

Population change - key terms Reasons for population change

Migration

Push/Pull factors

Case study – Migration from Mexico to America

Topic: Rivers and Flooding

Key Questions: What is weathering?

What is erosion and how does it help shape the landscape?

How does the water cycle work?

What is a river basin and what are its main features?

How do waterfalls create a gorge? What happens on a river bend?

What causes flooding (natural and human causes)?

What are the consequences of flooding on people, the economy and the

environment?

How can we prevent flooding?

Topic: Climate Change

Key Questions: What is Climate Change?

Causes of climate change.

Greenhouse gases.

How does the greenhouse effect work?

Impacts and consequences of Climate change?



History



Pupils will be tested on the range of the Year 10 History course:

1. The Treaty of Versailles

Pupils must know:

- Terms of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919.
- The reaction in Germany to the Treaty of Versailles.

2. Weimar and the rise of the Nazis

Pupils must know:

- Problems faced by the Weimar Government, 1919-1923.
- Rebellions and Putsches in Germany, 1919-1923.
- Impact of the Munich Putsch, 1923.
- Hitler in jail impact.
- The impact of the Wall Street Crash and Great Depression.
- How the Nazis came to power in 1933.
- Consolidation of power How Hitler when from Chancellor to Fuhrer.

3. The Holocaust

Pupils must know:

- How the Jews were viewed in Nazi Germany.
- Attitudes towards the Jews in Nazi Germany.
- How Jews were treated in Nazi Germany.
- Adolf Hitler's views on the Jews.
- What the Holocaust was.
- Different groups persecuted by the Nazis.
- Concentration and death camps in Nazis Germany.

Home Economics

1. 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.

2. **Dietary diseases**

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)

3. Recipe Adaptation

Know how to adapt a recipe (learn examples in files)

4. <u>Convenience Foods</u>

What are they? (Know all 5 groups)

5. <u>The Pregnant Mother</u>

Nutrients required by a pregnant mother, their function and food sources.

Foods to avoid in pregnancy and the reasons why.

6. <u>Feeding Children</u>

Breastfeeding and bottle-feeding- the pros and cons for each method of feeding.

Nutrients needed in a child's diet.

7. <u>Iron</u>

Types of iron, sources of iron and amounts of iron needed.

Symptoms of anaemia.

Groups who have high iron requirements.

Fortified foods.



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 ratio

Using ratio given the difference between

Using ratio given one quantity

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

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

Interior/exterior angles and number of sides of polygons i.e. $360^{\circ}/n$ and (n-2)

x 180°

Construct triangles with compass/protractor and ruler

4 Co-ordinates and Straight Line Graphs

Plot and identify 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

Finding the equation of a straight line graph (y = mx + c)

Draw and Interpret Distance-Time Graphs (includes speed, distance and time)

Plot quadratic graphs

5 Algebra

Nth term of a sequence

Forming and solving equations i.e. diagrams involving perimeter of shapes, angles, area etc..

Trial and Improvement

Reading and writing inequalities

Representing inequalities on a number line

Solving inequalities

Rearranging the subject of a formula

Index Laws i.e. $a^2 \times a^4 = a^6$

6 Collecting and recording data

Tally charts, pictograms, bar charts, line graphs, frequency polygons, stemand-leaf diagrams, scatter graphs, two-way tables, simple averages

Distance Tables

Decision trees

Averages for grouped data (include estimated mean, median, modal group) Two and Three circle Venn diagrams

7 Product of primes, HCF and LCM

Express a positive number as a product of primes

Find the Highest Common Factor or Lowest Common Multiple of two whole Numbers

8 Financial Capability

Understand key terms of finance

Calculate using money including rounding and change

Calculate percentages

Calculate percentage increase/decrease

Calculate profit and loss

Exchange rates and foreign currency

Wages including PAYE

Debit and credit cards, hire purchase, mortgage and savings

Calculate interest on savings/loans – APR/AER

Complete cheques

Read and calculate from bank statements

Budgeting





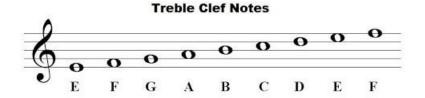
Music



For you summer exam you will need to look back on everything you have learned this year so far.

You will be tested on the following topics:

- Pop Music: You need to know at least 5 different styles, the top artists in each decade, the instruments typically used in pop song and four ways to help make a singer/band popular.
- Keyboard: You need to know the white keys and the black keys on a keyboard
- Chords: You need to know how to get the notes of a three-note chord, how to find those notes on a keyboard and how to write the notes on the music lines (the staff)
- Melodic Notation knowing the notes on the treble and bass clef lines (you will need to know a rhyme for the notes on the lines, what the spaces spell, how to name notes and how to draw them.)
- Rhythmic Notation be able to draw, name and say how many beats there are in a semibreve, a minim, a crotchet, a quaver and a semiquaver. Know how to figure out the length of dotted notes and tied notes.
- Film Music: you should know facts about the first movies, the first talkie, what "mickey mousing" is in music, the four main types of music in a movie and two ideas on how to create horror music, peaceful music and sci-fi music.



RE

<u>Topic 1 – Death, Resurrection and Ascension of</u> <u>Jesus</u>

- The crucifixion, death and burial of Jesus
 key details from the stories
- Why is the resurrection important for Christians today?
- Jesus' Ascension



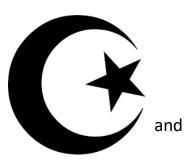
Topic 2 – Pentecost and The Holy Spirit

- The story of Pentecost
- Symbols of the Holy Spirit
- Fruits of the Holy Spirit
- C.S. Lewis



Topic 3 – Islam

- Symbol of Islam and its meaning
- History of the religion key dates
- Muhammed and Allah
- The Qu'ran
- The Five Pillars of Islam
- Similarities and differences between Islam Christianity



Topic 4 – The Early Christian Church

- Peter and John at the Beautiful Gate
- Saul's Conversion



✓ Please ensure that you learn WOW Words for all topics.

Science

- All KS3 science will be included in the summer exam.
- Pupils should use the **revision guide** supplied by their class teacher.
- Topics covered will be:

Introduction to science

Acids and Alkalis

Cells

Forces

Ecology

Growing Up

Water

Food and Digestion

Lungs and Heart

Sound

Solar System

Periodic Table

Speed

Reactivity

Energy



Technology and Design

Safety

- Types of Legislation
- Accidents within the construction industry
- Safety Signs
- Risk Assessments

Plastics

Working with acrylic.

- Cutting
- •
- Drilling
- Finishing.
- Properties of acrylic.
- Equipment used in the shaping of acrylic.
- Safety precautions.
- Use of moulds and formers.

Identify and name different types of plastic.

Wood

- Identify names of Softwood, Hardwood and manufactured boards.
- •

Metals

- Identify different types of metals, Ferrous, Non-ferrous and alloys.
- Recognise uses of these metals

Tools

• Identification of hand tools used in Key Stage 3.

SPANISH

- All KS3 Spanish will be tested.
- You should use all the booklets (1-8) that you have received to support your revision in addition to the Spanish Passport Portfolio that we are completing in class.

1. Los	Basicos	I can
	Count to 30	000000
2. La c	omida	
✓ ✓	Say what I like to eat Describe food using a range of adjectives Order food at a market Order food in a restaurant	0 0 0 0
3. El ti	empo libre	
✓ ✓	Say what sports like to do in my free time Say what other activities I like to do Say how often you complete an activity Talk about the weather	0 0 0 0
4. Dor	nde vivo	
✓ ✓	Say where I live Describe my town Say what is in my town Describe my house Say where I want to live in the future Ask for and give directions	00000

5. Mi colegio	
 ✓ Say what subjects I like/dislike ✓ Describe my school ✓ Describe my teachers ✓ Talk about school rules ✓ Tell the time in Spanish ✓ Describe my daily routine in Spanish 	00000
6. Las vacaciones	
 ✓ Say where I am going on holidays and who with ✓ Talk about how I will travel ✓ Say where I am going to stay ✓ Talk about what activities I will do on holiday 	0 0 0
7. La vida sana	
 ✓ Talk about healthy food ✓ Talk about healthy lifestyle ✓ Talk about common illnesses ✓ Ask for medicine from a pharmacy 	
8. El medio ambiente	
 ✓ Talk about environmental issues ✓ Talk about what you should/should not do to protect the environment 	



Year 10 Exam Timetable

(from Monday 2nd June to Friday 6th June 2025)

Year 10		ion 1 - 3	Session 2 P4 – 6	Session 3 P7 – 9		
Mon 2 nd June		conomics	RE	Science 1		
	45 r	mins	45 mins	1 hour		
Tues 3 rd June	Music	French	English	PtEnglish test		
	30 mins	30 mins	1½ hours	Test 14		
Wed 4 th	А	rt	Drama	Geography		
June	1 hour		30 mins	1 hour		
Thurs 5 th	YELLI	S Test	History	Science 2		
June	1 hour		1 hour 1 hour		1 hour	
Fri 6 th June	Spanish Technology		Spanish Technology Maths		Maths	PtMaths test
	45 mins 45 mins		1 hour 20 mins	Test 14		

^{*}YELLIS, PtM and PtE tests will take place in a computer suite

Week beginning Mon 5th May 2025

Time	Monday 5 th May	Tuesday 6 th May	Wednesday 7 th May	Thursday 8 th May	Friday 9 th May	Saturday 10 th May	Sunday 11 th May
9 – 10am	OFF						
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							

Week beginning Mon 12th May 2025

Time	Monday 12 th May	Tuesday 13 th May	Wednesday 14 th May	Thursday 15 th May	Friday 16 th May	Saturday 17 th May	Sunday 18 th May
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							

Week beginning Mon 19th May 2025

Time	Monday 19 th May	Tuesday 20 th May	Wednesday 21 st May	Thursday 22 nd May	Friday 23 rd May	Saturday 24 th May	Sunday 25 th May
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							

Week beginning Mon 26th May 2025

Time	Monday 26 th May	Tuesday 27 th May	Wednesday 28 th May	Thursday 29 th May	Friday 30 th May	Saturday 31 st May	Sunday 1 st June
9 – 10am	OFF						
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							

