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Be Assessment *Ready*

***** YEAR 10 *****

Achievement for All

Revision Planning

Why will this work?

Creating a revision planner will help you get more organised. You can give a time slot for each subject and every topic, ensuring you cover all necessary material. A planner allows you to set and track your study goals, making your revision more focused and effective. This will:

- **Reduce Stress:** Knowing you have a structured plan can alleviate anxiety and help you feel more in control.
- **Ensure Balanced Revision:** It prevents you from neglecting any subjects or topics by providing a balanced study schedule.
- **Improve Time Management:** A planner helps you manage your time efficiently, avoiding last-minute cramming.

How?

1. Assess Your Subjects and Topics
 - List all the subjects you need to revise.
 - Break down each subject into specific topics or units.
2. Determine Your Available Time
 - Identify the total time you have until your exams.
 - Consider your daily and weekly commitments to find available study slots.
3. Set Priorities
 - Prioritise subjects and topics based on difficulty and importance.
 - Allocate more time to challenging or high-priority areas.
4. Create a Weekly Schedule (you can use the weekly or monthly timetables we have provided)
 - Divide your available time into study sessions.
 - Ensure each session has a clear focus (e.g. Mathematics: Algebra).
5. Balance Study and Breaks
 - Include regular breaks to avoid burnout.
 - Use techniques like Flashcards, Pomodoro Technique (25 minutes of study, 5-minute break).
6. Incorporate Spaced Practice
 - Plan to revisit topics at intervals to reinforce learning.
 - Schedule review sessions for previously studied material.
7. Be Realistic and Flexible
 - Set achievable goals for each study session (most people try to do too much).
 - Allow flexibility to adjust your timetable as needed.
8. Stay Consistent and Motivated
 - Stick to your timetable as closely as possible.
 - Reward yourself for meeting study goals to stay motivated.

Getting organised.

Equipment:

- Keep all the equipment you need handy e.g. pens, calculator, paper, notebooks, postcards, post-its, flash cards etc.
- Wasting 20 mins looking for a pen is not good use of revision time!



Revision Timetable

It's time to create a revision timetable for yourself
Here are some simple steps

- Break up your subjects.
- Think about where you need to focus. ...
- Be realistic. ...
- Expect the unexpected. ...
- Make your plan.

Don't be over ambitious – break work down into small chunks.

Assess how familiar you are with each topic and focus on your weak areas.

Take breaks, do short (45 minute) sessions often and include fun stuff / rewards – that way you are more likely to stick to your timetable.

Use different colours for different topics.

Remember to keep reviewing what you have revised and testing yourself at the end of the day, the next day and the end of the week - this will help you to recall the information in the exam.

You do not need to study from 9am-10pm; decide which hours of the day you can concentrate best

Mix up your timetable to focus on weaknesses!

HOW TO GET GOOD RESULTS

You can't revise it if you haven't learned it!

Revision is re-looking at information you have learned previously.

'Knowing' depends on understanding and remembering information.



Your attitude is important!

Success is 80% attitude & 20% skill!



Every lesson counts and your attendance is vital!

Go to all lessons and make them work for you – it is not whether you like the teacher or not, whether you find it difficult, whether you find it boring – it is what you are getting out of it that matters.



This is YOUR result.

Regardless of what has happened in the past you can always change your future.



YOU ONLY FAIL IF YOU GIVE UP!

To Help Prepare for the KS3 Assessments

WHAT to learn



- Use the checklists for each subject to help you divide up your learning over the available time.
- Tick off each part of the list as you complete your work – this will help you to keep track of your progress.

WHEN to learn



- Use the schedule to allocate days that are available for learning.
- Discuss this at home so that everyone is aware of the plan.
- Write on the schedule which subjects can be covered on which days.
- Try to allocate the slots evenly for each subject.
- Remember little and often works better than cramming at the last minute.
- Try to use these next two weeks before the Christmas holidays to work through some of the checklists for each subject.



HOW to learn

- Use your flashcards and other self quizzing methods to test your learning. This will help you find out what you already know and what you still have to learn.
- You could try and turn the subject checklists into questions; write out your answers on a file page or ask someone to quiz you at home. Use your notes to find out if you have answered correctly and in enough detail.
- Remember you are not starting from scratch; you have already covered all this information in class and you have learnt the material previously for class tests and homework's.

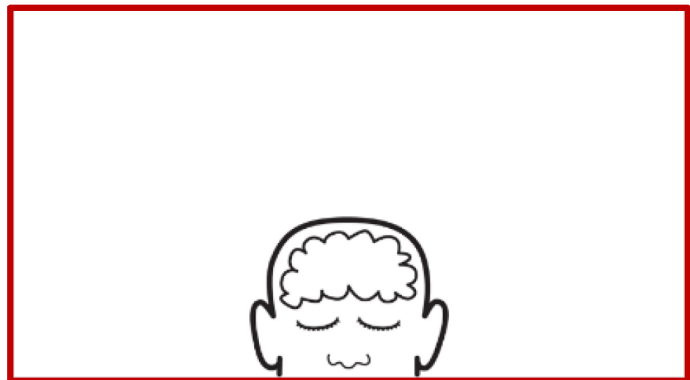
REVISION STRATEGIES

Brain Dump

All that is needed is a sheet of paper and 2 different colours of pens!

1. Take a page - write 'Brain Drop' at the top and beside it a topic you have been studying e.g., World War 2 in history
2. 'Recall' as much information as you can remember about this topic by writing it on the page.
3. AFTER this you should use your notes - fill in information you have forgotten in a different colour of pen. The information in the different colour of pen can be the information that you focus on learning for the next few days.
4. Repeat this activity a few days later and hopefully you will see an increase in the information that you can remember.

This can be used for almost every subject.



Flash Cards:

Flash cards encourage you to actively retrieve information from memory which strengthens your ability to remember it. Going through your flash cards regularly is spaced repetition which really helps with long term retention.

How?


- Decide on the subject or topic you want to create flash cards for.
- Get index cards or use a digital flash card app such as Quizlet.
- On one side of the card, write a question or prompt related to the topic.
- On the other side, write the answer or key information.
- Focus on keywords and concise information to make the cards easy to review.
- Add diagrams, images, or symbols if they help reinforce the concept.
- Group your flash cards by themes or chapters for better organisation.
- Go through your flash cards frequently to reinforce your memory.
- Get someone to test you on your flash cards.
- Now you have learnt your flash cards – use the brain dump strategy.

100 to 10


Chunking

Chunking involves dividing the information up into smaller units or chunks. These chunks are small pieces of information, closely linked to each other, that have been grouped together and stored in the memory. Here is a template to help you. You can get more of these from your Form Tutor.

10



Revisit: Chunk Information



Upload

Question/Topic:


* You could start with the most important or the most difficult to learn.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

3


Revision techniques to try in Year 10

1. **The Pomodoro method** follows a basic pattern of 25 minutes of studying followed by a five-minute break. If you do four of these in a row you can then have a longer break. It works because you learn better in short sessions, and you don't have to punish yourself with unbroken hours of revision.




The Pomodoro Technique


1. Identify your tasks




2. Set 25 minutes on a timer




3. Wait until the timer rings



4. Take a 5 minute break





Repeat & after the 4th cycle take a 25 minute break

2. Think and Link

Think - Students write down what they can remember about a topic.

Link - Students will then try to form a link.

This resource is very simple to use and can be used time and time again.

Task: Using the 15 boxes pick out key words, dates etc. Select the pairings and explain how they link.

Now try this with a History topic e.g World War 1

Box 1	Box 2	Link between the two


The night before:

Being a bit nervous before and during an exam is normal and is no bad thing. It is your bodies way of getting ready for your exams. Channel your nerves into focus and preparation for the exam.


You might feel nervous because of pressure to perform, a lack of certainty about the exam ahead, or a lack of confidence.

It is important to remember that you can only do your best.

Here are some ways to manage nerves as exams approach.

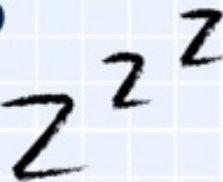


5 WAYS TO MANAGE EXAM NERVES




EAT WELL

A BALANCED DIET WILL HELP YOU FEEL BETTER DURING AN EXAM PERIOD. TRY TO CHOOSE HEALTHY SNACKS




GET PLENTY OF SLEEP

GOOD SLEEP IMPROVES CONCENTRATION AND THINKING. THE NHS RECOMMEND TEENAGERS GET 8 - 10 HOURS SLEEP A NIGHT.



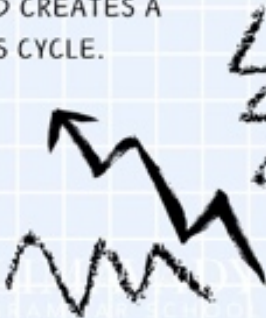
DRINK PLENTY OF WATER

A SIDE EFFECT OF NERVES CAN BE A DRY MOUTH. THIS DRAWS ATTENTION TO YOUR NERVES AND CREATES A VICIOUS CYCLE.



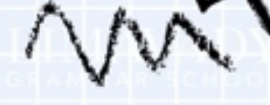

EXERCISE

THIS RELEASES ENDORPHINS WHICH CAN HELP CALM NERVES



CHANNEL YOUR NERVES

BEING A BIT NERVOUS BEFORE AND DURING YOUR EXAMS IS NORMAL AND IS NO BAD THING. IT IS YOUR BODIES WAY OF GETTING READY FOR YOUR EXAMS. CHANNEL YOUR NERVES INTO FOCUS AND PREPARATION FOR THE EXAM.



[illegible]



Belfast Model
School for Girls
ACHIEVEMENT FOR ALL

Subjects assessed:

Art – assessed on Art projects throughout the year.

English

French

Geography

History

Home Economics

ICT

Maths

Music

Religious Education

PE – assessed throughout the year

Science

Spanish

Technology



Belfast Model School for Girls

ACHIEVEMENT FOR ALL

English Revision

Topic: Writing			
Success Criteria: You should be able to understand these words:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Simile - Describing something by comparing it to something else <i>My love is like a red, red rose.</i>			
Metaphor - Something or someone is described as being something else <i>The soldier was a lion in battle. He's a cheeky monkey.</i>			
Personification - Describing something by comparing it to a person. <i>The candle flame danced.</i>			
Alliteration - When words begin with the same sound <i>The pages were mildewed and musty.</i>			
Sibilance - When words begin/contain the letter s <i>The snake slithered smoothly in the sand.</i>			
Assonance - When vowel sounds within words are the same or very similar <i>The moon loomed over the wood.</i>			
Repetition - When a word or idea appears more than once to firmly fix it in the mind <i>Life doesn't frighten me at all, not at all.</i>			
Onomatopoeia - When a word sounds like the noise it makes <i>Snap, crackle, pop</i>			
Rhythm - This describes the beat of a poem <i>I've got the children to tend The clothes to mend</i>			
Enjambement - When one sentence flows from one line or stanza into the next - <i>with a single pluck Of reins, the sweating team turned round</i>			
Stanza - Groups of lines in a poem (a verse)			
Imagery - Use of word pictures, figures of speech (similes, metaphors, personification) and description to create ideas feelings.			

<p>Irony - Use of words or phrases that are often sarcastic and or humorous. <i>It would be ironic for a police officer to be arrested.</i></p>			
<p>Symbol - When a word, phrase or image stands for or calls up a set of ideas <i>the sun can symbolize life and energy, a red rose can symbolize romantic love.</i></p>			
<p>S - STRUCTURE: How is this piece organised? (how many stanzas/verses) How is the idea developed? (what words or phrases give the images or theme emphasis or clarity) What is the structure? (line length/rhyme scheme? Is there any rhythm/repetition/ enjambment?)</p>			
<p>M – MEANING: What is the poem about? Does it have a message? What is the poet discussing? Is there an overall theme and idea in the poem?</p>			
<p>I – IMAGERY: What pictures do you get in your mind when you read the poem? Does the poem contain similes/metaphors or personification? Why do you think the poet has included these images in the poem?</p>			
<p>L – LANGUAGE: What words has the poet used to create an image? Are there any complicated words? Is the language simple to understand? Which words and phrases create the images? (Use brief quotations to prove your point).</p>			
<p>E – EFFECT: What is the effect of the poem? What does the poem make you feel/think about? What opinion does it show about the subject? What is the poet trying to say about their subject?</p>			



French Revision

The Year 10 French summer exams:

- **Reading exam** – 30 mins – revise the English meanings of the key vocabulary in the topics listed below.
- **Writing exam** – 30 mins – revise the French spelling of the key vocabulary in the topics listed below.
- **Project** – Your project on a French Speaking Country will make up 1/3 of your overall mark for Year 10 French. You will complete this during class time, and it will be handed in before exam week.

Topic:			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Name places you visited in a town and what was it like			
Know how to form the Perfect Tense (regular and irregular)			
Sequence words (puis, ensuite etc.)			
Say what you did during your holidays			
Name theme Park Activities			
Say what you do at a festival (Present Tense)			
Buy food at a market, numbers, quantities			
Say what you are going to eat for a special day/celebration			
Talk about a future trip/Christmas market			
Discuss TV programmes & opinions (adjectives)			
Describe actors			
Discuss technology uses			
Discuss types of films			
Write 24 hour clock			
Describe leisure activities			
Describe where you live/what you can do using on peut			



Geography Revision

Topic: Comprehension Activity

Success Criteria	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
What is Geography?			

Topic: Resource interpretation

Success Criteria:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Reading graphics			

Topic: Photographic interpretation

Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Finding information in photographs and maps			

Topic: Map skills

Success Criteria:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Direction, Map symbols, map reading and using a key			

Topic: Restless Earth

Success Criteria:			
Structure of the earth			
Convections currents			
Key terms – plates, inner core, outer core, mantle, crust, oceanic crust, continental crust, epicentre, focus, liquefaction, tsunamis, supervolcano.			
Three types of rock – igneous, Sedimentary, and metamorphic.			
Types of plate boundaries and how the move.			
Instrument used to measure earthquakes.			
Case study - Earthquake, describe the short and long-term impacts on people and the environment.			
Impacts of Yellowstone supervolcano.			



History Revision

Topic: Slavery			
Success Criteria: You should be able to identify:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
What is slavery?			
Why did people support the slave trade?			
The capture of slaves			
The triangle of Slavery			
The Middle Passage			
Slave Auctions			
Life as a slave			



Home Economics Revision

You will be assessed on all theory units 1, 2, 3 and 5

Topic:			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Discuss food choices – reasons			
Write healthy eating messages			
Name cooking methods			
Name nutrients and their functions			
Discuss cross Contamination, food poisoning and high risk foods			
Identify hygiene, food and kitchen safety hazards			
Discuss practical skills – knife skills			
Name types of pastry			
Name types of bread			
Name types of vegetarians			
Adapt menus / recipes			
Meal plan			
Use Cash			
Discuss goods and Services			
Discuss complaints			



ICT Revision

Topic: Esafety

Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Describe advice you would give if someone wasn't feeling safe online			
Explain sexting			
Explain what the Law says about sexting			
Explain how to deal with sexting			
Explain the impact sexting can have on young people			
List how you can protect your personal info online			

Topic: Binary

Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Explain binary			
List the order of units of measurement			
Be able to convert 8 bit binary into decimal e.g. 00100001 = 33			
Be able to convert a given decimal number to binary e.g. 18 into binary			
Be able to convert 8 bit binary into hexadecimal e.g. 0000 1101 = D			
Be able to convert 8 bit binary into hexadecimal e.g. 11110001 = F 1			

Topic: System Architecture

Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
State what CPU stands for			
Explain the job of the CPU			
List the 3 steps the CPU follows to process data			
State what you can do to help improve the performance of the CPU			
State what determines the speed of the fetch decode execute cycle			
State what ISP, URL and DNS stand for			
Describe what IP address stands for and explain what it is with an example.			
Define software			
Identify the two main categories of software			
Explain what an operating system is			
Give 2 examples of operating systems			

Name 2 tasks the operating systems can carry out			
Topic: Python			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Identify what the print() function does			
Explain what a string is			
Identify what the input() function does			
Know how to tell the computer to store an answer (variable)			
Look over Lesson 1 homework questions			
Topic: ESafety (Viruses)			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Be able to match the following terms to the correct definitions: hacking, phishing, trolling, social media, internet, safety, legislation			
Explain what a virus is			
Explain what hacking is			



Maths Revision

Topics in *Italics* are for those students studying Higher topics.

Topic: Indices			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Apply laws of indices when calculating (multiplying, dividing & brackets)			
Learn common facts eg anything to power 0 = 1			
<i>Fractional and negative indices</i>			
Topic: Compound Measures			
Be able to calculate Speed, Distance, Time/ Density, Mass, Volume/ Force, Mass, Area			
Topic: Binary			
Convert between binary and decimal numbers			
Topic: Percentages and Finance			
Convert between fractions, decimals and percentages			
Find percentage of an amount			
Percentage increase and decrease			
Write one number as a percentage of another			
Percentage change			
Compound and simple interest			
<i>Reverse percentages</i>			
Topic: Algebra			
Substitution			
Collect like terms/simplify			
Solve one step and 2 step equations			
Topic: Brackets			
Expand single brackets with a term outside (numerical and/or algebraic)			
Expand and simplify expressions with brackets			
<i>Expand double brackets</i>			

Topic: Linear equations			
Solve equations with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letter on both sides Brackets Fractions 			
Form and solve equations for problem style questions			
Topic: Factorising			
Factorise an expression (find common factor & put brackets in)			
<i>Factorise and Solve quadratics including difference of 2 squares</i>			
Topic: Polygons			
Recognise polygons			
Calculate angle sum (by formula and triangle method)			
Find missing angles in any polygon			
Find interior and exterior angles in regular polygons			
Calculate the number of sides in a polygon			
Topic: Probability			
Use words to describe probability			
Use fraction/decimal/ percentage to describe probability of event happening/ not happening			
Complete sample space diagrams and draw information from these			
Topic: Straight line graphs			
Use the equation $y=mx+c$ to identify y-intercept and gradient			
Calculate gradient			
Determine values to plot and draw straight line graphs			
Identify point of intersection where 2 lines cross			
Topic: Statistics			
Mean, Mode, Median, Range from list, table and grouped frequency table			
Stem and Leaf diagrams			



Music Revision

Topic: Recap			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Identify a treble clef, stave, names of notes and length of notes			
Listen and answer questions about the elements of music			
Know what each element means			
Know Italian terms for tempo and dynamics			
Topic: Pop Music			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Identify the styles of rock and roll, disco and dance music			
Identify the key features of each style of pop music			
Identify key musicians from each style of pop music			
Know what a chord is			
Write out the 12 bar blues chords			
Know the order of the sections in verse chorus form			
Identify the main instruments of pop music			
Topic: World Music			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Identify the styles of African drumming, Irish Trad, Brazilian Samba and American Jazz by listening			
Identify the characteristics of African drumming, Irish Trad and Samba			
Know what polyrhythms are			
Identify some of the instruments that play in each style above by listening and what they look like			



RE Revision

Topic: Miracles

Success Criteria:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Background information on Jesus and miracles – why etc			
Feeding of the 5,000			
Calming the storm			
The Roman Officer's Servant			
The man with Leprosy			
Jairus Daughter and the woman who touched Jesus cloak			
Miracles today			

Topic: Parables

Success Criteria:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Background information on parables			
Parable of the Sower			
Lost sheep			
Lost son - Forgiveness			
Good Samaritan – Love your neighbour			
Are the messages of the parables still relevant today?			

Topic: Choices

Success Criteria:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
What choices do we make?			
Who/what influences our choices?			
Leisure			
Money / Poverty			
Crime and Punishment			

Topic: A person of Faith – Nicky Cruz / Martin Luther King/ Helen Prejean

Success Criteria:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
What do Christians believe? How does a Christian behave? What are key Christian beliefs and behaviour shown by the Christian person you studied			
The difficulties of being a Christian in modern society?			



Spanish Revision

The Year 10 Spanish summer exams:

- **Reading exam** – 30 mins – revise the English meanings of the key vocabulary in the topics listed below.
- **Writing exam** – 30 mins – revise the Spanish spelling of the key vocabulary in the topics listed below.
- **Project** – Your project on a Spanish Speaking Country will make up 1/3 of your overall mark for Year 10 Spanish. You will complete this during class time, and it will be handed in before exam week.

Topic:			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Describe holidays, where you went, with who, how you travelled, how was it, when?			
Describe holiday activities in past tense and sequencers			
Describe your last day on holiday/what it was like			
Discuss how you use your mobile phone (present tense)			
Present tense conjugation			
Discuss music you listen to / like and give opinions			
Discuss TV – talking about tv programmes / opinions			
Describe food and drink items – likes and dislikes			
Discuss what you eat at different mealtimes			
Order a meal in a restaurant			
Arrange to go out somewhere – places in a town/ accepting or declining invites			
Get ready to go out (doing make up, straightening hair)			



Science Revision

Topic: Solar System

Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
State that the Sun is a star			
List the luminous and non-luminous bodies in our Solar System (Sun, Moon, Planets, Asteroids, Comets)			
List the planets in order			
Describe how the planets orbit the Sun			
Explain how the position of the Earth leads to different seasons			
Name the phases of the Moon			

Topic: Complex Chemical Reactions

Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Describe how hydrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide can be produced			
Describe the test for hydrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide			
Complete word equations for the reaction between a metal and acid			
Complete word equations for the reaction between a metal carbonate and acid			
List the observations for the reaction between potassium and water			
Describe a trend using a bar chart			

Topic: Microbes

Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
State common diseases and the microbes that cause them			
Describe the difference between a communicable and non-communicable disease			
Give examples of communicable and non-communicable disease			
Describe how lymphocytes fight microbes			
Describe how to keep you safe and prevent microbes from being contaminated when growing microbes in the lab			

Topic: Respiration & Exercise

Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Complete the word equation for respiration			
Label the respiratory system and the circulatory system			
Know the % of oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and water vapour in the air we breathe in and out			
Describe the journey of the blood as it travels the whole way around the body			
Calculate a difference			

Calculate an average			
Topic: Periodic tables & atoms			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Name groups 1, 2, 7 & 0 from the periodic table			
Name the gases and liquids in the periodic table			
Show where the dividing line is between metals and non-metals on the periodic table			
State what group an element is found in from the number of electrons in the outer shell			
State what period an element is found in from the number of electron shells			
Calculate the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in an atom from the mass number and atomic number			
Draw the electronic structure of atoms			
Topic: Forces and their effects			
Success Criteria: You should be able to:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Describe how to use a newton-meter to measure a force			
Balanced and unbalanced forces			
State units for distance, speed, time, pressure, force and area			
Use the equation speed = distance / time and distance = speed x time			
Use the equation pressure = force / area			
Draw a line graph			

The KS3 Science Revision Google Classroom along with the 6 booklets you have studied through the year contain all the information that you will need to know for the Science Summer examination.

The Google Classroom contains a shortened revision list that has 5-10 learning objectives for each of the six topics. You should look at these closely and pay particular attention to the objectives that you don’t understand. You should still have revision cards or notes that you made throughout the year which will help.

The PowerPoints that were used and some video resources are also available on the KS3 Science Revision Google Classroom to help in your revision.

The KS3 Science Revision Google Classroom code is **nj5k2z2**

You will have to draw graphs, and complete calculations so make sure you bring a **calculator, pencil** and **ruler** to your Science examination otherwise you may miss out on marks.



Technology Revision

Topic:			
Success Criteria:	Notes	Checked	Rechecked
Softwood & Hardwood			
Manufactured Boards			
Wood Joints			
Hand Tools			
Measurements			
Plastics			
Metals			
Material Properties			
Isometric Drawing			