

Sacred Heart College Revision Book

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WELCOME

Welcome to the Revision Guide for Year 10 students.



Unfortunately, there is no easy way to pass tests, but we can give you lots of tips on how to use your study time more effectively. This guide has been written to remind students about how to revise and how to learn.

Although this booklet contains great tips and study skills, the guide isn't as important as the person reading it - YOU! It is you who have to put them into practice and apply them to your work.



You will find your exam timetable on page 7

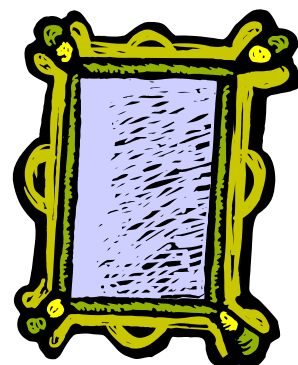
"Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out"



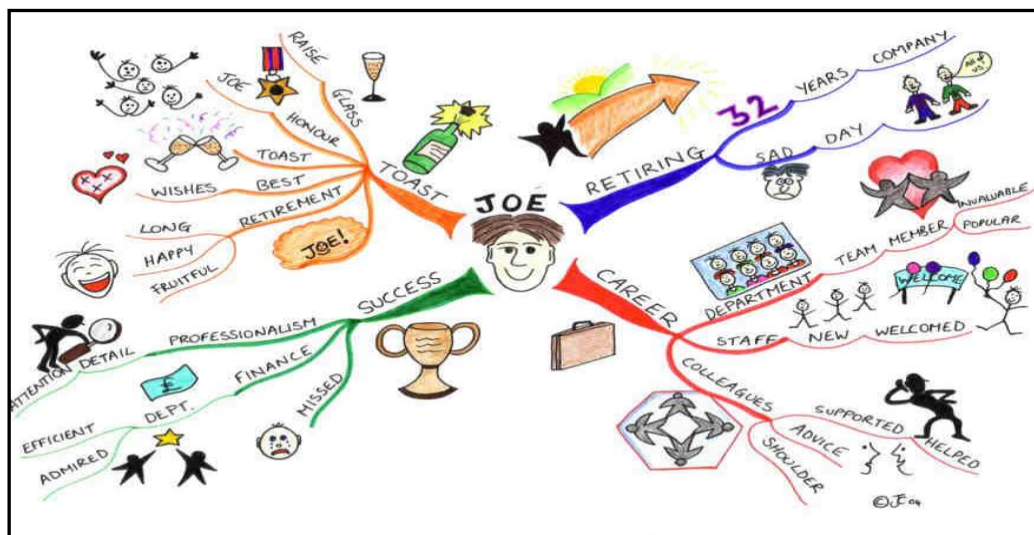
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Revision means "to look at again". You need to look at things again as part of learning as well as in preparation for exams. But we need **active** ways to do this "looking again".

Revision gives time for reflection and learning. You can start to see the big picture, you can add in more details and examples.



The idea is to "revise" each major section of your work shortly after you have finished it. For instance, you could draw a Mind Map of each major topic you cover. Keep the Mind Maps because they will be very useful for revising before tests.

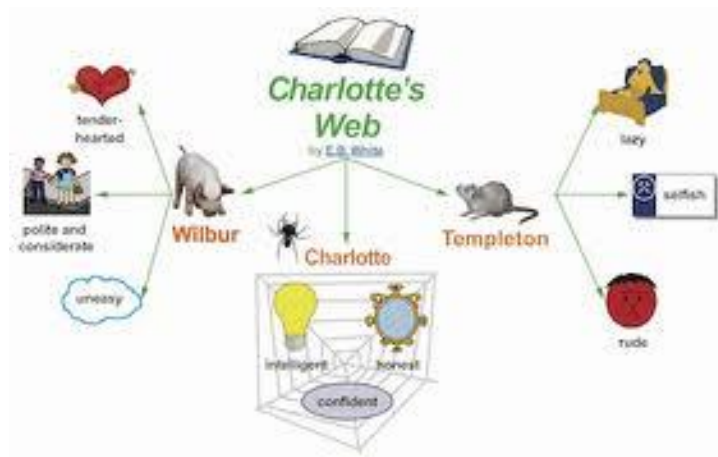
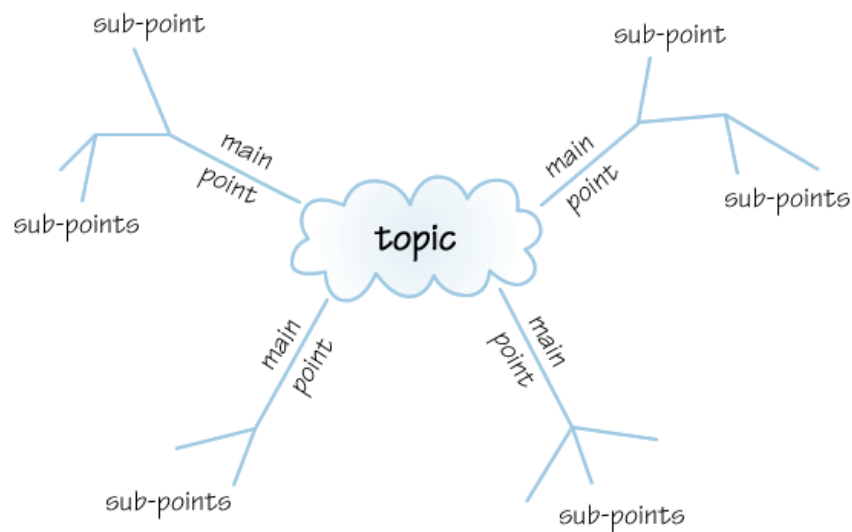


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How to make a Mind Map

- Start from the centre of the page and work out. Make it the theme of the map
- Use key words and images- put ideas down where they fit
- Put main subject words on the main lines and key words on the branches- do not use too many words on your mind map
- Use colour for themes and to make things stand out- this will make it stand out in your mind.
- Use arrows, cartoons or other images to help you remember



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WHY?



1. Revision helps learning
2. Revision increases your achievement in tests
3. Achievement in tests give you wider choices later on
4. Achievement will make everyone proud of you!
5. You will feel great!



It is important to be positive about yourself because people who think they can do well find it easier to learn.

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WHEN?



Make sure you know when your tests are. Teachers will revise with you and give you advice about how much revision to do, what you should revise and many will give you special notes to help with revising.

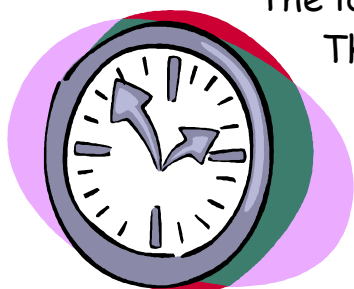
Make yourself a **revision timetable**.



- * Fill in leisure, relaxation and family commitments
- * Put in some sessions that you can devote to revision
- * Share out the available revision sessions between your subjects
- * Here's an example for one weekend:

	Morning	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Saturday	Football	Maths; geography	Science; RE	Video
Sunday	English; tech	Lunch at gran's	Still at gran's	French; history

The ideal length to revise one topic is **25 to 45 minutes**.
There is a blank revision timetable included for you.



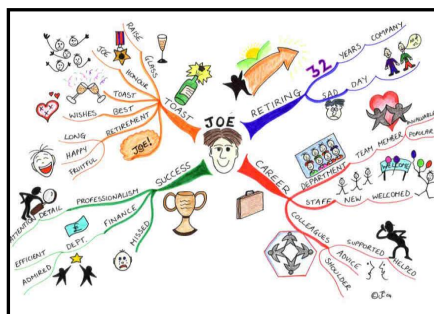
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HOW?

There are three easy steps to doing revision well:

- ★ Change
- ★ Challenge
- ★ Treats

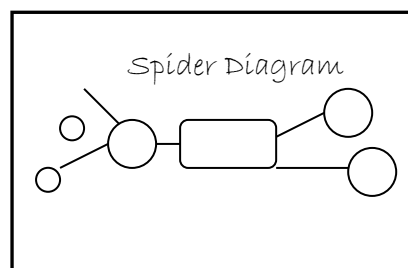
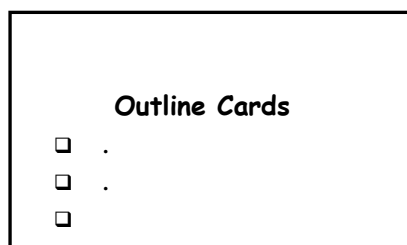


Mind Map

The first step is to try **change**. By changing what is in our exercise books or textbooks into a different form, we kick start our brains into action - we start thinking about new ways of presenting and digesting the information and start learning.

Ways to change things:

- Make diagrams
- Labelled drawings
- Time-lines (for history)
- Mind maps
- Charts and flowcharts (for processes)
- Audio tapes (great for languages)
- Outline cards
- Mnemonics
- Use colours and highlighters



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End of Year 10 Test Timetable			
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
Monday 3rd	Religion	Science	Maths
Tues 4th	Study Leave	Study Leave	Study Leave
Wed 5th	English	Tech.& Design	History
Thurs 6th	Geog	Home Ec.	
Fri 7th	No School	No School	No School



Equipment check

Please check that you have all the equipment you need for each day

Equipment	3rd June	5th June	6th June
Black pens			
Red pen			
pencils			
Coloured pencils			
ruler			
rubber			
calculator			
protractor			
compass			

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Steps to revision success

1. Find a quiet, uncluttered space to work
2. Draw up a revision timetable and revise all subjects -
allow time to relax
3. Make notes from your class work- keep them short
4. Write out some questions and answers to check
understanding.
5. Try recording your work and listen to it while you are
walking or in bed
6. Put key words on sticky notes and stick them up on the
wall
7. Get your family to help you revise
8. Relax and make your best effort in the exam

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French

You will be examined on:

- ✚ a range of the 4 communication skills: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing
- ✚ sentence structure
- ✚ vocabulary covered in class in Key Stage 3.
- ❖ *Please refer to your notes for revision.*
- ❖ *Please use all the revision techniques you have been taught in class to revise for your summer assessment.*
- ❖ *Please note, this list is not exhaustive.*

Units of work:

1. Bonjour: Meeting and greeting people. Spelling in French.
2. Quel âge as-tu?: Numbers 1-31. How old you and your friends are.
3. Joyeux anniversaire: Days, Months, Seasons. When your birthday is.
4. Dans mon sac: What is there in your school bag. Indefinite articles. Plurals.
5. Ma salle de classe: Describing your classroom. Orders. Definite articles.
6. La Météo: Talking about the weather.
7. La Rentrée:
As-tu des frères et sœurs? Talking about brothers, sisters, age 'avoir' 'être'
Voici ma salle de classe: Describe classroom in more detail. -Definite and indefinite articles. Tu aimes ça? Talk about likes and dislikes. 'Aimer' + definite article. Tu es comment? Describe yourself and others. Adjectival agreements. Qu'est-ce que tu fais? Hobbies. Infinitives and regular '-er' verbs
8. En classe:
Qu'est-ce que tu penses de tes matières ? Discuss school subjects. Likes and dislikes using '-er' verbs. Qu'est-ce que tu portes ? School uniform: position and agreement of adjectives. Ta journée scolaire est comment? School day. Time. C'est comment, un collège français? Listening and reading for gist. Un college super cool! Agreeing and disagreeing. Il y a, il n'y a pas de
9. Mon temps libre:
Weather and seasons. Sport. Activities. Questions. 'Faire'
10. Ma vie de famille:
Pets. Higher numbers. Family. Possessive Adjectives. On/nous. Breakfast. Partitive article –du, de la, de l', des. On fait la fête.

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Irish

You will be examined on:

- ✚ a range of the 4 communication skills: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing
- ✚ sentence structure
- ✚ vocabulary covered in class in year 8 and year 9

❖ *Please refer to your notes for revision.*

❖ *Please use all the revision techniques you have been taught in class to revise for your summer assessment.*

Units of work:

1. Beannachtaí - Greetings

2. An Seomra Ranga – The Classroom

- Classroom objects
- Saying where things are in the classroom – prepositions, aspiration, sentence structure
- Classroom orders

3. Na hUimhreacha - Numbers

- Counting up to 199

4. An t-Am – the Time

- Digital to Analogue
- Telling the time using Analogue time

5. Laethanta, Míonna, An Aimsir – Days, Months, Weather

- Days, Months
- Weather – Past, Present, Future, Positive, Negative, Question, Quantifiers

6. Mé Féin agus Daoine Eile – Myself and others

- Name
- Age
- Hair, Eyes
- Personality
- Height
- Where I live
- Family, brothers, sisters
- Understand the description of others – use personal prepositions

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- Pets
- Saibhreas – enriching your language

7. Saol na Scoile – School Life

- Subjects
- Describing your school day – timetable, start and finishing time, lunchtime, breaktime, your class
- Giving opinions about school subjects and justifying them
- Describing your teachers
- Describe your school – name, type of school
- Saibhreas – enriching your language

8. Caitheamh Aimsire – Hobbies

- Vocabulary associated with Hobbies
- Opinions and justifying opinions
- Present tense verbs – positive, negative, question
- Opinions with verbal nouns – BHEITH + '-ing' words
- Types of TV Programmes, Opinions & justify
- Types of music – Opinions & justify
- Saibhreas – enriching your language

9. Laethanta Saoire – Holidays

- Vocabulary & structures associated with – places, transport, accommodation, weather, length of time, things to do
- Past tense – positive, negative, question
- Opinions & Justifyinng
- Saibhreas – enriching your language

10. Dialann an Lae – Daily Routine

- Forming the Past Tense – Regular, Irregular, positive, negative, question
- Vocabulary associated with Daily Routine
- Saibhreas – enriching your language

11. Siopadóireacht – Shopping

- Vocabulary associated with – types of shops, food, clothes
- Using Present Tense to talk about shopping habits
- How to count money
- Shopping, Restaurant, 'At the table' - transactional phrases
- Saibhreas – enriching your language

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Geography

Map Skills	Natural Environments	Landscape Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction • Distance • Scale • Grid Reference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather and Climate - the difference • Factors which influence climate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latitude • Distance from the sea • Altitude • Prevailing winds • Relief • Climate of Ireland and the British Isles (review of Yr 8) • Climate graph of UK and Ireland • Plant/animal adaptations • Climate of Equatorial regions • Plant /animal adaptations • Basic Ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal structure of the earth • Plates • Reason for plate movement • Distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes • Distribution and plate boundaries • Plate movement/boundary examples • Earthquakes • Epicentre • Richter scale • Effects of an earthquake • Volcano definition • Structure of a volcano
World Developments		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition- Development • Measuring Development • Levels of Development throughout the world • Reasons for differences in Development • Fair Trade • Aid • Different types of aid • Advantages and disadvantages of aid 		



HISTORY

Unit of Work: Relationship between Ireland and Britain from 1801 to 1921

Act of Union 1801:

- What effect this had on the parliament in Dublin

1st 2nd 3rd Home Rule Bills:

- Why each bill proved to be unsuccessful

Role of Charles Stewart Parnell:

- His role in creating the Home Rule Party

Role of UVF:

- How UVF smuggled guns into Larne



Role of IVF:

- How IVF smuggled guns into Howth

Effect of World War I on the Home Rule campaign:

- Source work on how World War I placed Home Rule on hold

1916 Easter Rising:

- Timeline of key events / Leaders of the Rising / Why the Rising ended in failure



War of Independence:

- 1918 Election Results / Dáil Éireann / IRA V Black and Tans / Partition of Ireland / Civil War

Mathematics

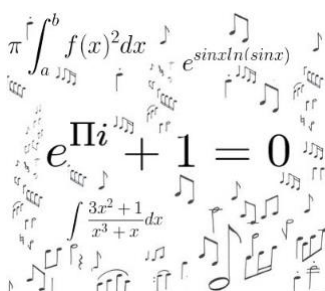
Revision Strategies for Maths

When revising a particular topic pupils should:

- Read through the notes in the text book and exercise book.
- Use the Key terms highlighted in purple throughout each chapter.
- Try out some practice questions from My Practice, My Review or Test yourself sections.
- Use the My Maths online resource, in particular the Booster Packs at the required Level.
- Try some easier questions and gradually increase the level of difficulty.
- Pupils need to revise using the calculator they will use in the exam.

Exam technique for Maths

- Read each question carefully.
- Show working out clearly.
- Leave any question you cannot complete and return to it later.
- Check your answer.
- Check if units are needed.
- Check accuracy required if necessary.
- Start a question even if you cannot complete it as this will gain some marks.
- **Bring in all equipment needed for the exam.**
Pen, pencil, ruler, rubber and calculator.



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Year 10 Revision List

Topic 1 Chapter 1 Whole number.	Topic 2 Chapter 5 Angles	Topic 3 Chapter 4 FDP
Function Machines Types of number Negative numbers Prime factors HCF BIDMAS.	Vertical opposite angles Angle facts Types of triangles	Fractions of amount Changing between fraction, decimal and percentage + - fractions Percentage of amount Problem solving-money Best buy value.
Topic 4 Chapter 8 Statistics	Topic 5 Chapter 7 Decimals	Topic 6 Chapter 2 Measures
Frequency table Pie chart angle Surveys Scatter graphs and correlation.	Multiplication of decimals Calculator methods.	Net of 3D Shapes Volume of cube Surface area of 3D shape Area of rectangle and triangle Angles in a polygon Reading scales
Topic 7 Chapter 3 Expressions	Topic 8 Chapter 6 Graphs	
Solving equations Multiplying in algebra Expanding brackets Writing expressions Simplifying expressions	Co-ordinates Drawing straight line graphs Conversion graphs Distance-Time graphs	

Pupils will complete two tests

- **one calculator and one non-calculator.**

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Home Economics

- What is meant by the term consumer
- Examples of goods/services
- Buying goods/services, planned/impulse buying
- Methods of payment, buying online
- Sale and Supply of Goods Act
- Consumer rights/no rights
- Food processing
- Food production
- The process of milk
- Agri - Food
- Types of vegetarians
- Menu planning for a vegan/vegetarian
- Food allergy

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Religion

Prejudice and discrimination

- The parable of the Talents and its meaning. P. 16-17
- What is prejudice? Discrimination and sectarianism? P.30-31
- Jesus' teaching in the parable of the Good Samaritan p.44-45
- Martin Luther King fact file p33-34

Sacraments

- What is a sacrament? Exercise book
- Know the seven sacraments and what each one means. P.49
- 4 main parts of the sacrament of reconciliation. P.59-60
- How does the sacrament of the sick help different people? p.65-68
- What is a hospice?

Poverty

- What is relative poverty? P.78
- Name some groups who may be relatively poor. P.79-80
- Reasons why people are relatively poor. P.78-79
- What is absolute poverty? P.85-88
- Where do people live in absolute poverty? P.85-88
- The poverty cycle. P.91
- Why should we help the poor? P.92-94

Islam

- Muhammad fact file. P.102-103
- The 5 pillars of Islam. P.106-107
- Facts about a Mosque p.104-105
- The Quran - what is it? Language written in? What word Quran mean? What happens when a baby is born. P.105

- 2 longer discussion questions. One on prejudice and one on the Muslim dress code for women.

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Art

In the Art Exam pupils will be doing a drawing.

To prepare for this the Art Dept. encourages the following;

**Practise drawing skills, proportion, measuring and perspective.
Map out drawing using basic shapes, check measurements and proportions before drawing form, add detail and finish with tone.**



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Technology & Design

<u>Materials</u>		
<p>Metal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Ferrous, Non Ferrous and Alloy metals • Ferrous contain Iron (Example Mild steel) • Non Ferrous contains no Iron (Example Aluminium) • Permanent / Semi-Permanent ways of joining metals (Nuts & Bolts, Welding) 	<p>Wood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify - Hardwoods and Softwoods • Hardwood - Deciduous trees; Example Beech & Oak • Softwood - Evergreen trees; Example Pine & Fir • Recognize Man-made boards, Example - Plywood, chipboard, blockboard • Advantages of manmade boards • Wood joints - Cross halving, Mortise & Tenon, Wood screws 	<p>Plastic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify - Thermoplastic and Thermosetting plastics • Thermoplastic can be reshaped when heated; Eg Acrylic • Thermosetting plastics cannot be reshaped; Eg Urea Formaldehyde • Ways of joining plastic - Nuts & Bolts, Glue, Screw • Finishing techniques for edge of Acrylic- Crossfile- Drawfile - Wet & Dry - Polish
<p><u>Tools & Machines</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize different tools and machines you have used. • Recognize safety signs and symbols, rules and regulations. 	<p><u>Electronics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistors - (It's function, calculate the value of a resistor, unit resistance is measured in - Ohms) • Recognize Circuit symbols and be able to draw circuit symbol • Recognize Input, Control & Output components 	
<p><u>Mechanisms</u></p> <p>Movement,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 types of movement & symbols associated with ways of moving • Rotary, Reciprocating, Oscillating, Linear <p>Mechanisms;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gears, Cams, Chain & Sprocket <p>Levers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 classes of levers 	<p><u>Design Question</u> - Recognize Terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design Brief, • Specification; • Be able to write up a specification and draw / illustrate a solution to the situation. <p><u>Numeracy</u></p> <p>Calculation question on material costings.</p>	

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SCIENCE

PUBERTY AND REPRODUCTION: students learn -

- That puberty is when humans become sexually mature, the changes at puberty in males and females, the approx ages at which puberty begins.
- That changes at puberty are caused by sex hormones.
- To label diagrams of the male and female reproductive systems and describe the functions of the component parts
- To draw and label diagrams of sperm and ova.
- That one sperm cell fuses/joins with an ovum at fertilisation and that this takes place in an oviduct.
- The meaning of sexual intercourse and the passage of sperm from the testes to the oviducts.
- That a fertilised ovum divides to form a ball of cells called an embryo which implants in the uterus, the roles of the placenta, umbilical cord and amnion during pregnancy, the events of birth
- The need for a balanced diet and abstinence from non-prescribed drugs during pregnancy, the need for females to be immunised against rubella.
- That babies require a balanced diet and parental care for healthy growth.
- The events of The Menstrual Cycle

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LIGHT: students learn :

- That light travels from sources and much faster than sound
- That materials may be transparent, opaque or translucent.
- That light may be absorbed, reflected or transmitted when it hits an object.
- To use sensors to measure light intensity
- That a shadow is a dark area that no light is getting to, that only opaque objects cast shadows
- The formation of shadows proves that light travels in straight lines, how shadows may be made bigger /smaller, to draw ray diagrams to show how shadows are formed
- That luminous objects are seen when light they emit enters our eyes, non-luminous objects are seen when they reflect light into our eyes
- That the image formed on the retina is inverted
- That images formed in plane mirrors are laterally inverted, the same size of the object, the same distance from the mirror as the object, some applications of reflection in everyday life
- How light is reflected from plane surfaces - light is reflected from the surface at the same angle at which it hits it
- To draw ray diagrams to show how a periscope works and describe instances where it could be useful
- The meanings of incident ray, reflected ray, normal, angle of incidence, angle of reflection (more able)

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- To construct ray diagrams to accurately represent the path of incident and reflected rays (more able)
- That visible light is made up of 7 different colours of light, the use of a prism to disperse white light, that the band of colours produced = the visible spectrum and that a rainbow is formed when raindrops act as a prisms
- That differently coloured materials absorb / reflect different colours of visible light and that the colour of an object depends on the colour of light falling on it (more able)
- That light travels most quickly through air and most slowly through glass and changes speed when it passes from one medium to another
- That light is refracted when it crosses boundaries between mediums because it changes speed (more able)
- That when light speeds up it is refracted away from the normal and when it slows down it is refracted towards the normal and that rays crossing boundaries along the normal are not refracted, egs of the effects of refraction in everyday life
- That lenses refract light and apply this to the eye, glasses and cameras
- That dispersion of visible of white light by prisms is due to refraction and that violet light is refracted most and red light least (more able)

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HEALTHY BODIES: students learn -

- That the energy needed by all cells is obtained from food, mainly sugar/glucose.
- That respiration is constantly occurring in both plant and animal cells and uses oxygen to release energy stored in sugar/glucose, word equation for respiration
- That the CO_2 produced in respiration would become toxic if accumulated so must be excreted, the function of the respiratory system is to supply oxygen to blood and remove carbon dioxide from blood, differences in composition of inhaled and exhaled air
- The structure and function of the respiratory system, the role of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles in inhalation and exhalation
- That gaseous exchange occurs at alveoli/air sacs.
- The effects of smoking on health - tar as trigger for cancer, nicotine as addictive drug that accelerates heart rate and contributes to heart disease, carbon monoxide as an acidic gas that reduces amount of oxygen carried in blood, the meaning of the term passive smoking
- That humans develop 20 milk teeth which are gradually replaced by 32 permanent teeth, the types of teeth, their numbers and functions.
- The structure of a tooth, causes of decay, that fluoride strengthens tooth enamel, other methods for prevention of decay
- The functions of food - energy, growth, protection and eggs of good sources of carbohydrate, fat, protein, vitamins (C and D), minerals (calcium and iron), water and fibre, the roles of these substances in

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the diet, balanced diet and malnutrition, the role of the diet in causing heart disease

- To test food for starch, sugar, protein and fat
- The structure and function of the digestive system in relation to ingestion, digestion, absorption and egestion

PERIODIC TABLE: students learn -

- That elements are the simplest substances and are the building blocks for all other materials
- That in the Periodic Table elements are assigned symbols and are classified as either metals or non-metals
- The properties of metals and non-metals
- That compounds are formed when elements chemically bond/react together
- That the properties of a compound differ from those of its component elements and that a compound cannot easily be separated into its component elements
- That mixtures consist of different substances that are not chemically joined and may be more easily separated
- Techniques for separating substances in mixtures - filtering, evaporation, simple distillation, the use of a separating funnel
- That atoms consist of protons, electrons and neutrons, the relative masses and charges of these particles

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- The use of the atomic number and mass number to find the number of protons, electrons and neutrons in atoms and how to draw diagrams to represent electronic structures (more able)
- That atoms need a full outer shell in order to become stable and can lose or gain electrons during reactions in order to do so, metal atoms becoming positive ions and non-metal atoms becoming negative ions (more able)
- The link between the number of electrons in the outer shell and reactivity

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SOUND- Students learn

- That sound travels in the form of waves, that vibrating objects produce sounds/sound waves.
- The basic structure of the ear and how we hear.
- That sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases but not through a vacuum That sound travels most quickly in solids and most slowly in gases.
- The features of waveforms - peaks, troughs, wavelength, amplitude.
- That the frequency of a vibrating object = the number of complete vibrations/sound waves produced per second, that frequency is measured in hertz (Hz), the higher the frequency of a vibrating object the higher the pitch of the sound.
- The meaning of the term audible range, the average human audible range = 20Hz - 20,000Hz but this narrows with age, that different animals have different audible ranges.
- That objects vibrating with a bigger amplitude produce sound waves with a larger amplitude and make louder sounds (and converse).
- The effects of loud sounds on the ear - bursting of eardrums, damage to cochlea, the loudness of sounds is measured in decibels, the need to control noise levels in the environment.
- That harder materials are better at reflecting sound waves while softer materials are better at absorbing, some methods of sound-proofing.
- What an echo is and some applications of echoes, eg echo-location by bats/dolphins, sonar.

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CHEMICAL REACTIONS: students learn -

- That oxidation = the gain of O_2 by a substance, how to write word equations to illustrate some oxidations
- That combustion is an eg of oxidation, the products of the combustion of fossil fuels, that combustion is exothermic
- That reduction = the loss of O_2 by a substance (the opposite of oxidation), some egs of applications of reduction eg the reduction of iron oxide to obtain iron in the blast furnace, the use of word equations to represent reduction
- That thermal decomposition = the breaking down of a substance into simpler substances upon heating, word equations for the thermal decomposition of $CaCO_3$ and $CuCO_3$, thermal decomposition of $CaCO_3$ (limestone) is the means of producing lime
- That salts can be produced by the reactions of acids with bases, alkalis and metals, that these reactions are exothermic



Science



Science



Science

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English

In your English Exam you will have 2 sections;

- Section A - a READING Test
- Section B - a WRITING Test

In Section A, the reading test, you will be given a short story to read.

You will then be required to answer some questions on the story- this will test your understanding and knowledge of what you have read. In your answers you will be required to write about;

1. locate information in the extract
2. explain what has happened in the extract using inference
3. analyse the writer's methods and the language used (PEE and PEAE)

You will be required to use evidence from the story to support your answer.

In Section B, the writing test, you will be asked to write a letter or diary entry based on the extract.

In your writing you should be able to:

1. empathise with the character;
2. explain your thoughts and feelings;
3. use accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar.

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Day Date	SUBJECT / TOPIC CONTENT

Day	SUBJECT / TOPIC CONTENT
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Date	

Day	SUBJECT / TOPIC CONTENT
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Sacred Heart College Revision Book

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