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**Subject Revision Checklists**

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<tr>
<td>Revision Timetables</td>
<td>29-32</td>
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Welcome to the Revision Guide for Year 9 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.

Your exam timetable is on page 8

“Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out”
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.

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

“Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out”
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.

“Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out”
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>Afternoon</th>
<th>Evening</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Maths;</td>
<td>Science; RE</td>
<td>Video</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>geography</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>English; tech</td>
<td>Lunch at</td>
<td>Still at</td>
<td>French;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gran’s</td>
<td>gran’s</td>
<td>history</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The ideal length to revise one topic is 25 to 45 minutes.

There is a blank revision timetable included for you.

“Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out”
There are three easy steps to doing revision well:

* Change
* Challenge
* Treats

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)
- Recordings (great for languages)
- Outline cards
- Mnemonics
- Use colours and highlighters
End of Year 9 Test Timetable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Test 1</th>
<th>Test 2</th>
<th>Test 3</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon 3rd</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Home Economics</td>
<td>Tech.&amp; Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tues 4th</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed 5th</td>
<td>Study Leave</td>
<td>Study Leave</td>
<td>Study Leave</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thurs 6th</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>History</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fri 6th</td>
<td>No School</td>
<td>No School</td>
<td>No School</td>
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Equipment check
Please check that you have all the equipment you need for each day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>3rd June</th>
<th>4th June</th>
<th>6th June</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black pens</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red pen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured pencils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Protractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Compass</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

- Accidents and preventing accidents
- Safety equipment
- Food storage
- Role of Environmental Health Officer
- Food Safety Act
- Conditions for bacteria to grow
- Danger zone and temperatures within the zone
- Foods likely to cause food poisoning, food poisoning bacteria
- Temperature of fridges and freezers
- Eat Well Plate
- Dietary goals
- Anaemia
- Types of families
- Life stages
- Basic family needs at each life stage
- Food allergies
- Methods of cooking
- Key words from each unit

“Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out”
French

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.
❖ Please note, this list is not exhaustive.

Units of work:


2. Quel âge as-tu?: Numbers 1-31. How old you and your friends are.


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 ....
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, Mionna, 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
   - 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

“Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out”
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<tr>
<th>Map Skills</th>
<th>Physical Environment</th>
<th>Economic Activities and population</th>
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<td>Map Skills</td>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>• What are economic activities?</td>
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<td>Revision</td>
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<td>• Primary-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>• Secondary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Six Figure GR</td>
<td>Water Cycle</td>
<td>• Tertiary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Features of a Drainage</td>
<td>• Case Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>• Population</td>
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<td>Long Profile-RIVER</td>
<td>Population Distribution World</td>
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<td>Capitals and Countries</td>
<td>Features of a river at Upper</td>
<td>Population Distribution UK</td>
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<td>Europe Physical</td>
<td>Waterfalls and Gorges</td>
<td>• Factors affection</td>
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<td>Case Study-NIAGARA FALLS</td>
<td>Distribution &amp; density</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Features of Lower Course</td>
<td>• Population Change</td>
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<td>Meanders</td>
<td>• Migration</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Floodplains</td>
<td>• Push and Pull Factors</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CASE STUDY-Omagh Flood</td>
<td>• Multicultural</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>societies-Challenges</td>
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<td>and Opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY

Unit of Work: Rivalry and Conflict

Reformation:
- Causes and Consequences
- Role of Martin Luther

Relationship between England & Spain:
- Reasons for their rivalry
- Spanish Armada

Ulster Plantation:
- Why England decided to create a plantation of Ulster
- Groups of people involved in the Ulster Plantation

1641 Rebellion:
- Source work on the rebellion by the Irish Catholics

Oliver Cromwell:
- Source work on what happened at Drogheda

The Williamite Wars:
- The 3 Kings involved
- Jacobite’s and Williamite’s
- Siege of Derry
- Battle of the Boyne
- Treaty of Limerick
### Technology & Design Materials

**Solid Wood:**
- Softwood – Evergreen trees eg pine, fir
- Hardwood – deciduous trees eg oak, beech

Recognize manufactured boards – Plywood, Chipboard & Blockboard

Thermoplastics eg acrylic, polystyrene can be shaped and reshaped by heat.

Thermosetting plastics cannot be reshaped by heat

Finishing techniques for acrylic edge: crossfile → drawfile → wet & dry → polish

**Electronics**
- Recognize electronic symbols:
  - Switch, battery, motor, LED, buzzer, bulb, resistor, LDR, variable resistor
- Know that electronic circuits have:
  - INPUT - CONTROL - OUTPUT

Draw basic electronic circuits

Resistors (Function, resistance – measured in ohms, calculate the value of a resistor.)

L.E.D’s – function / identify legs

**Tools, Equipment & Processes**
- Recognize tools & equipment used over previous two years.
- Health & Safety - rules & regulations, safety signs / symbols
- Vacuum forming
- Soldering

**Design Process**
- Recognize terms: Situation, Design Brief & Specification.
- Be able to write up a specification & illustrate a solution to the situation.

**Numeracy**
- Calculation question on material costs.

**Mechanisms**
- 4 types of movement: Linear, rotary, reciprocating, oscillating.

Recognize mechanisms:
- cam and follower, rack and pinion, belt and pulley, chain and sprocket, lever & pivot.

Know that mechanisms can transmit and convert motions:
Sacred Heart College Revision Book

- Cam & follower - rotary to reciprocating
- Rack & pinion - rotary to reciprocating
- Belt & pulley - rotary to rotary
- Chain & sprocket - rotary to rotary

Types of cam: heart, snail, circular & pear

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.

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 protractor.
# Year 9 Revision List

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<th>Topic 1</th>
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<th>Topic 3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 11 Factor/Multiples.</td>
<td>Chapter 10 Equations</td>
<td>Chapter 12 Constructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest common factor</td>
<td>Solving equations to include one step and two step equations</td>
<td>Properties of 3D shapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest common multiple</td>
<td>Problem solving – equations</td>
<td>Construction triangles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime factor trees</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<th>Topic 5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 13 Sequences</td>
<td>Chapter 14 Decimal/number</td>
<td>Chapter 15 Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find the missing term</td>
<td>Long multiplication</td>
<td>Calculating Ratio of amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generating sequences</td>
<td>Written method of division</td>
<td>Writing ratios</td>
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<td>Drawing patterns</td>
<td>Decimal calculations +/-x÷</td>
<td>Simplifying ratios</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identifying patterns..</td>
<td>BIDMAS</td>
<td>Writing proportion</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Problem solving-money</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Topic 7</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 16 Probability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describing probability using words.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculating probabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out”

Religious Education revision list for 9VG, 9AL, 9DM.

**Topic 1: Creation**

- 7 Days of Creation as found in the book of Genesis (pg 13)
- Scientific theory of creation and the Religious theory of creation (pg 9-11)
- Being made in the image and likeness of God (pg 21-22)
- Stewardship/ Caring for the environment (pg 29-30)
- 5 R’s. Respect, Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Reflect (pg 32)
- Saint Francis of Assisi (pg 25-26)

**Topic 2: The Liturgical Year**

- Season’s of the Liturgical Year (pg 38-44)
- Key colours of the Liturgical Year (pg 44)
- Key events in the Liturgical Year (pg 38-44)
- Ash Wednesday (pg 44)
- Easter Triduum - Holy Thursday to Easter Sunday (pg 44)

**Topic 3: The Christian Church**

- Understand and explain events surrounding the Reformation (pg 74-75). Martin Luther, Indulgences, Excommunication, 95 Thesis, Pope Leo X, St Peter's Basilica (pg 74-75)
- Hierarchy of the Catholic Church (pg 75)
- Christianity - Similarities and differences (pg 81)
- Inside the Catholic Church (pg 86-87 and exercise book)
- Purpose of Church Furnishings - exercise book

**Topic 4 Holy Week and Easter**

- Holy Thursday (pg 101-104)
- Good Friday (pg 105-108)
 ➢ Trial before Pilate and Caiaphas (pg 109-110)
 ➢ Death of Jesus (pg 109-110)
 ➢ Easter - the Empty Tomb

**Topic 5 - Miracles**

➢ Miracle stories - Jairus' Daughter, The Calming of the Storm and Blind Bartimaeus (pg 129-130, 136, 142-145)
➢ Do miracles still happen today?

**Religious Education revision list for 9AC.**

**Topic 1: Creation**

➢ 7 Days of Creation as found in the book of Genesis (pg 19-20)
➢ Scientific theory of creation and the Religious theory of creation (pg 16-18)
➢ Being made in the image and likeness of God (pg 23)
➢ Stewardship/ Caring for the environment (pg 28)
➢ 5 R's. Respect, Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Reflect (pg 42)
➢ Saint Francis of Assisi (pg 45)

**Topic 2: The Liturgical Year (P.77-81)**

➢ Season's of the Liturgical Year
➢ Key colours of the Liturgical Year
➢ Key events in the Liturgical Year
➢ Ash Wednesday
➢ Easter Triduum - Holy Thursday to Easter Sunday


➢ Understand and explain events surrounding the Reformation. Martin Luther, Indulgences, Excommunication, 95 Thesis, Pope Leo X, St Peter's Basilica
➢ Hierarchy of the Catholic Church
➢ Christianity - Similarities and differences
Inside the Catholic Church
Purpose of Church Furnishings

Topic 4 Holy Week and Easter (pg 144-156)
- Holy Thursday
- Good Friday
- Trial before Pilate and Caiaphas
- Death of Jesus
- Emmaus and Eucharist connections
- Easter - the Empty Tomb

Topic 5 - Miracles (pg 133-143)
- Miracle stories - Jairus' Daughter, The Calming of the Storm and Blind Bartimaeus
- Do miracles still happen today?

“Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out”
SCIENCE

Electricity and Magnetism: students learn -

- The importance of safety re: electricity
- The symbols for circuit components, - bulb, battery, cell, switch, ammeter, voltmeter, fixed and variable resistors
- That a complete circuit is needed for current to flow
- To set up simple series circuits
- To draw circuit diagrams to represent these circuits
- The meanings of conductor and insulator, to construct a circuit to test materials for conductivity, that metals conduct electricity but do non-metals do not (except carbon in the form of graphite)
- That electric current is a flow of electrons
- That in a series circuits there is only 1 path for current to follow, bulbs get dimmer when more added and bulbs cannot be switched bulbs on/off separately
- That in a parallel circuit there is more than 1 path for current to follow, the brightness of bulbs stays the same when more are added in parallel, when 1 bulb blows or unscrewed, the rest stay on, bulbs can be switched on/off separately
- That ammeters measure current in amperes
- That current isn't used up in a circuit, the same current flows at all points in series circuits, in parallel circuits current is divided equally among the separate paths
- That voltmeters are used to measure voltage in Volts
That increasing resistance decreases the current flowing
That insulators can be charged by friction
That the ends of a bar magnet are the poles. The N pole will always point north if a magnet is suspended on a string
That like poles repel, opposites attract
That magnets are surrounded by invisible magnetic field, the magnetic field of a bar magnet
That field lines run from the N to S and are closest at the poles
The needle of a compass is a tiny magnet
To construct an electromagnet
That an electromagnet is often more useful than a permanent magnet

Solids, Liquids and Gases: students learn -
To classify substances as solids, liquids and gases on basis of properties
The composition of air
To prepare and identify hydrogen, carbon dioxide and oxygen
The particle arrangements in solids, liquids and gases
That materials expand when heated and contract when cooled
How to explain changes of state in terms of particles
that all particles are constantly moving
that there are names for the changing states of matter
that 0°C is the melting/freezing point and 100°C is the boiling point of water
water is constantly recycled (water cycle)
some substances are soluble and some are insoluble
insoluble substances can be separated by filtering
soluble substances are recovered by evaporation
a mixture of different solutes in a solvent can be separated by chromatography
how to use paper chromatography to separate the dyes in coloured pens
how chromatography can be used to detect a crime
when a solution cannot hold any more solute it is said to be saturated

Earth and Space:  students learn -

That stars emit light & heat energy, the sun is a star
That planets orbit stars and are non-luminous, meaning of the term ‘orbit’, the earth is a planet
The solar system consists of the sun and 8 planets, order of planets from sun, that until recently Pluto was considered a planet
The relative sizes of the planets
That planets orbit the sun in elliptical orbits in an anti clockwise direction and the sun’s gravity holds the planets in orbit
1 year = time taken for our planet to orbit the sun, 1 earth year = 365 ¼ days
That astronomical bodies are spherical - evidence that the earth is spherical, photos from space, ships disappearing over the horizon
The earth is tilted on its axis and spins on its axis in an anticlockwise direction
1 day equals the time taken for a planet to make 1 rotation on its axis, 1 day on earth equals 24 hrs, rotation of earth causes night and day
That apparent changes in the position of the sun in the sky and changes in length of shadows are due to earth’s rotation
The changing seasons are due to earths orbit and the tilt of the earth
Moons are non luminous & orbit planets - earth has 1 moon held in orbit by the earth’s gravitation pull
The moon takes 28 days to orbit the earth
The shapes/ phases of the moon are due to relative positions of the sun, moon & earth
• A solar eclipse occurs when the moon blocks light rays coming from the sun, lunar eclipses can also occur
• The solar system is part of a galaxy called the Milky Way, the universe consists of billions of galaxies
• The Big Bang theory re the origin of the universe, the universe is still expanding with energy from the Big Bang

Plants at Work: students learn -
• The functions of plant organs
• That most photosynthesis occurs in leaves, that chlorophyll, \( CO_2 \), \( H_2O \) and light are required and glucose/starch and \( O_2 \) are produced, the word equation for photosynthesis.
• That the presence of starch in a leaf is proof of photosynthesis, the steps in testing a leaf for starch
• That the rate of photosynthesis increases with light intensity
• That \( CO_2 \) is a greenhouse gas, that the greenhouse effect is thought to lead to global warming, the contribution of deforestation to greenhouse effect
• That the purpose of a flower is reproduction
• To identify the parts of a flower - petal, sepal, stem, anther, filament, stigma, style, ovary, ovule
• That a stamen consists of an anther and a filament and is a male sex organ.
• That a carpel consists of a stigma, style and ovary and is a female sex organ
• The functions of the component parts of a flower
• That pollination = the transfer of pollen from an anther to a stigma, the meanings of self and cross-pollination and that pollen can be carried by the
wind/insects, the differences between flowers and pollen of wind and insect-pollinated plants

- That the male sex cell leaves the pollen grain, goes down the pollen tube and fuses with female sex cell in ovule - this is fertilisation
- That the fertilised ovule becomes a seed and the ovary becomes a fruit
- The need for seed dispersal and the methods for dispersal - wind, water, explosion, animal
- That water, warmth and $O_2$/air are needed for germination
- The parts of a seed, the steps in germination, that germination is complete once photosynthesis begins
- That nut allergies can cause anaphylactic shock
- That plants need minerals for healthy growth - nitrate for general growth, magnesium for making chlorophyll, that fertilisers are added to soil to increase mineral content and hence plant yield.

**Chemical Reactions** - students learn

- the difference between a chemical and a physical change
- that physical changes are temporary
- how to recognise that a chemical reaction is permanent
- that a new substance is made and the reaction is permanent
- that burning is a chemical reaction
- that heat and light can bring about chemical reaction
- that air and water are needed for rust
- how rusting is controlled
Sacred Heart College Revision Book

- that burning and rusting are oxidation reactions

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

**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.
“Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out”

**English**

In your English exam there will be two sections:

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

In Section A, the reading test, you will be presented with a text to read. You will then be required to answer some questions on the text - this will test your understanding and knowledge of what you have read and of language techniques.

In your answers you will be required to:

1. locate information in the extract;
2. support your points with quotations;
3. analyse the writer’s methods and the language used.

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

In Section B, the writing test, you will be asked to write a diary entry.

In your writing you should be able to:

1. show empathy;
2. use the correct diary entry layout;

3. use correct spelling, punctuation and grammar.

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