

Year 9 Revision Booklet 2018



Introduction

After Easter, you will have several assemblies focusing on revision, time in PSHE lessons, and also some time during form periods to look at revision techniques and possibly try out a few ways of effective revision. The most important thing is to make sure that your notes are complete. If there are gaps of any sort you must ensure you copy these up, or perhaps copy someone's book and stick this in your own exercise book, (it goes without saying that this work must be acknowledged as your friend's work).

This booklet is designed to signpost the main areas for revision but your subject teachers may well give you more detailed information and guidance. Maths sets will be told which topics will be tested from the full list included here - please see your Maths teacher for these.

Finally, remember that the exams are not something to stress or worry about, but rather an opportunity to celebrate what you know.

Exams begin on Thursday 7th June. Please note that there are no Art, DT, Music or PE exams as these practical subjects are assessed throughout the year.

Good luck!

Mr Jackson-Turnbull
Head of Year 9

Revision Techniques

1. Mindmapping
2. Creating revision cards
3. Post-It notes (for key words and definitions)
4. Hot seating (with friends or family)
5. Note taking
6. Writing your own test/exam
7. Teaching the topic to parents/friends/siblings
8. Using your parents as examiners
9. Mnemonics
10. Reading aloud, recording on phone, listening back
11. Re-doing past worksheets and tasks
12. Making a revision game (pairs, snap, snakes and ladders with questions to answer)
13. Using revision apps e.g:
 - Quizlet
 - Simplemind
 - Flashcards
 - Speakeasy
 - Book Creator
 - Spark Video

English

You will need to revise the Shakespeare play that you have studied during the year (it will vary depending on your teacher). You will be permitted to take the text into the exam plus one side of A4 preparatory notes.

Maths

Topics covered during Year 9 (some variation will occur depending upon the level of the set)

Number: Standard form, significant figures, percentages (including reverse method), repeated percentage change.

Algebra: Indices (including negative integers), removing brackets and simplifying, equations, rearranging formulae, substitution (including use of negative numbers and fractions), inequalities and the number line, simultaneous equations, algebraic fractions (expressions and equations), expanding pairs of brackets, quadratic expressions, factorising quadratic expressions.

Graphs: Plotting straight lines, equations of straight lines, gradient and intercept, quadratic graphs.

Shape and Space: Pythagoras' Theorem, trigonometry, similar triangles, volumes of prisms, surface area, polygons, transformations.

Handling Data: Mean from a frequency table, median, mode and range, cumulative frequency, interquartile range, probability using tree diagrams.

Physics

Waves and their properties

1. Waves - key terms and definitions.
2. Properties of waves.
3. Longitudinal and Transverse waves.
4. Reflection.
5. Refraction, total internal reflection.
6. Electromagnetic spectrum - properties and uses.

Electricity

1. Charging objects electro-statically.
2. Formula $\text{charge} = \text{current} \times \text{time}$
3. Circuit diagrams
4. Voltage and current in series and parallel circuits.
5. Resistance, and how to calculate it.
6. Voltage/current graph for a resistor

Electromagnetic spectrum

1. Regions and their uses
2. Relative frequencies and wavelengths
3. Any dangers associated

Forces and Motion

1. Distance time graphs and interpreting them.
2. Speed, distance time formula.
3. Types of forces and their effects.
4. Balanced and unbalanced forces.
5. Force, mass, acceleration formula.

Magnetism

1. Understand magnetic terms
2. Know the magnetic field for a bar magnet and current carrying wire.
3. Construction and uses of electro-magnets.

Energy types and generating electricity

1. Energy types and conservation
2. Sankey diagrams
3. Basic steam turbine design
4. Different methods of generating electricity
5. National grid

Moments and turning forces.

1. Know what a moment is.
2. Know how to balance moments.

Chemistry

1. The reactivity series.
 2. Extraction of metals.
 3. Oxygen.
 4. Oxides.
 5. Hydrogen.
 6. Water.
 7. Crude oil.
 8. Organic chemistry.
 9. Alkanes.
 10. Alkenes.
 11. Identification of ions
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Biology

1. Cells and cell structure.
2. Animal organs.
3. Diet and exercise.
4. The nervous system.
5. The use and abuse of drugs.
6. Dissolved substances - Diffusion, osmosis and active transport.
7. Plant organs.
8. Photosynthesis.
9. Exchange systems and transport in plants.

Use your text book in addition to work in exercise books

Geography

1. Geological history of the world
 2. What is hazard?
 3. What is a Mega Quake?
 4. What are the effects of a Mega Quake?
 5. What is the Cascadia subduction zone?
 6. What is a Mega Tsunami? How are they different to normal tsunamis?
 7. What would the effects be?
 8. What is a super volcano? Where do we find them and what are the likely effects of an eruption?
 9. What is a meteor strike and what is the likelihood of it ending the world?
 10. Will nanotechnology end the world?
 11. What is the difference between an epidemic and a pandemic?
 12. What is the chance of one of these ending the world?
 13. What is climate change?
 14. What are the likely impacts of climate change?
 15. Will this end the world?
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History

The History exam will be split equally between source work questions and an essay. Source work will feature a range of written extracts and pictures with associated questions. The essay will have three parts, worth 4, 6 and 10 marks. Students will be very familiar with the format of the exam from their Autumn and Spring term assessments earlier in the year. The source work will be on the era of the Second World War, with the essay question on the Industrial Revolution.

Religious Studies

The Year 9 Religious Studies examination paper will be divided into three sections.

Section One - Critical Thinking and Key Ideas

This will be a series of short questions to assess your basic knowledge of philosophical concepts and definitions in general. You may also be asked to identify examples of good and weak reasoning, and different types of belief.

Section Two - Philosophy of Religion.

This will be a series of longer questions which will test your knowledge and your level of understanding.

Section Three - Critical Thinking and Philosophy of Religion in Practice

This will be a source based question where you will need to bring to together all the general elements of the work we have done this year.

There will be a significant number of marks that come from questions that ask you to explain your opinions. You must ensure that you:

- make your point clearly,
- include examples and evidence to back up the points that you make,
- show that you understand there is more than one point of view.

Topics you need to cover (could pop up in either section one or two):

If the topic is not on the list then you won't be asked a detailed question about it.

1. Definitions of key words for use in philosophy (proof, probability, theory etc).
2. Types of beliefs and examples of them (factual statement, theory value judgement etc).
3. Key ideas from Buddhism:
 - three Universal Truths,
 - four Noble Truths.
4. Definitions of the nature of God ('Omni' words).
5. Use of metaphors to describe God (pros, cons and examples).
6. Plato's Cave - the analogy (story) and its meaning.
7. Religious Experience Argument for the existence of God - basic outline, strength and weakness.
8. First cause argument - basic outline, strengths and weaknesses.

French

There will be an exam in each of the four skills - oral, listening, reading and writing. Revise the following topics:

Topic 1

1. Descriptions
2. music festival.

Topic 2

1. Part of the body.
2. Sport & keeping fit.
3. Healthy eating.

Topic 3

1. Learning Languages.
2. Jobs.
3. Ambitions

Topic 4

1. Holidays.
2. Tourist attractions

Topic 5

1. Shopping.
2. Things you're allowed to do.

Grammar:

1. Present tense, perfect tense, future tense and use of depuis.
2. Adjectival agreement and position.
3. Comparatives and superlatives.
4. Use of du, de la, des, de l' + au, à la, aux, à l'.
5. You should also be able to include opinions and detailed descriptions.

Oral exam details will be given out nearer the time. There will be a number of questions based on the topics covered. You will be given the opportunity to prepare the answers to these in advance.

Since you will need to be able to show that you can communicate clearly in French, revise your grammar and vocabulary carefully. You could also use an app such as Quizlet to create your own vocabulary revision lists and Active Learn.

Latin

Nouns

Learn the singular and plural endings for nouns and adjectives in each of the three declensions.

Recognise and translate the different cases:

1. Nominative - the subject of the sentence (i.e. the thing doing the action of the verb).
2. Accusative - the object of the sentence (i.e. the thing suffering the action of the verb).
3. Dative - translate to or for (also known as the indirect object).

e.g. Grumio cenae panem emebat.

Grumio was buying the bread for dinner.

Nominative **Dative** **Accusative**

Adjectives

Adjectives **MUST** agree (describe) with a noun in **NUMBER** (singular or plural). **GENDER CASE**.

1. Puella bona - the good girl: feminine, nominative, singular.
2. Leones ingentes - the huge lions: masc, nom or acc, plural.
3. Mercatori proba - for the honest merchant: masc, dative, singular.

Notice example number 3 - the adjective and the noun come from different declensions.

Recognise and translate the three different strengths:

1. Ordinary: laeta, laetus - happy
2. Comparative: laetior - happier
3. Superlative: laetissima, laetissimus - very happy, happiest.

Verbs

1. Be able to recognise and correctly translate the four tenses:

- Present Tense - is _____ing/ _____s
- Imperfect Tense - was/were _____ing
- Perfect Tense - (have) _____ed

2. Know the personal endings for each verb:

	Present	Imperfect	Perfect
I:	o	bam	i
you:	s	bas	isti
s/he/it:	t	bat	it
we:	mus	bamus	imus
you:	tis	batis	istis
they:	nt	bant	erunt

- Bregans in fundo cantat - Bregans is singing in the garden (present)
- ego per viam ambulabam - I was walking along the street (imperfect)
- vos Salvium audivit - You (plural) heard Salvius (perfect)

Irregular Verbs

Present Tense

sum	I am
es	you are
est	s/he/ it is
sumus	we are
estis	you (pl) are
sunt	they are

Imperfect Tense

eram	I was
eras	you were
erat	s/he/it was
eramus	we were
eratis	you (pl) were
erant	they were

possum	I am able/can
potes	you are able
potest	s/he/it is able
possumus	we are able
potestis	you (pl) are able
possunt	they are able

poteram	I was able
poteras	you were able
poterat	s/he/it was able
poteramus	we were able
poteratis	you (pl) were able
poterant	they were able

volo	I want
vis	you want
vult	s/he/it wants
volumus	we want
vultis	you (pl) want
volunt	they want

volebam	I was wanting
volebas	you were wanting
volebat	s/he/it was want
volebamus	we were wanting
volebatis	you (pl) were wanting
volebant	they were wanting

nolo	I don't want
non vis	you don't want
non vult	s/he/it doesn't want
nolumus	we don't want
non vultis	you (pl) don't want
nolunt	they don't want

nolebam	I was not wanting
nolebas	you were not
nolebat	s/he/it was not
nolebamus	we were not
nolebatis	you (pl) were not
nolebant	they were not

Pronouns

Nom	ego	I	tu	you
Acc	me	me	te	you
Dat	mihi	to/for me	tibi	to/for you

Nom	nos	we	vos	you
Acc:	nos	us	vos	you
Dat	nobis	to/for us	vobis	to/for you

Relative Pronouns: who, which

Nom	qui	quae	quod	Singular
Acc	quem	quam	quod	

Nom	qui	quae	Plural
Acc	quos	quas	

A relative clause is a 'sentence within a sentence' used to describe a noun.

e.g. puella, **quae Latinam discebat**, diligenter laborabat.

The girl, **who was learning Latin**, was working carefully.

Relative Clause

In this example, the relative clause refers to the girl (puella). She is described as learning Latin.

Background Sections

stage 9: Baths

stage 12: Eruption

stage 13: Roman Britain

German

There will be an exam in each of the 4 skill areas - listening, speaking, reading and writing. Revise the following topics.

Topic 1

1. Parts of the body and injuries.
2. Role models, injuries

Topic 4

1. Childhood and childhood activities and friends.
2. Comparing secondary and primary school.

Topic 2

1. Types of music and playing or singing in a band.
2. Describing a music festival.

Topic 5

1. Age limits.
2. Life now and in the past.
3. Raising money for good causes,

Topic 3

1. Crazy ambitions.
2. Part-time jobs and future hopes.
3. Understanding phone messages.

Grammar:

1. The present tense.
2. The perfect tense with haben and sein.
3. Word order.
4. Modal verbs.
5. The comparative and superlative.
6. Seit
7. The future tense.
8. Hatte and war, konnte, durfte and musste.

Oral exam details will be given out nearer the time. There will be a number of questions based on the topics covered. You will be given the opportunity to prepare the answers to these in advance.

Use Active Learn to help you with your revision. You could also use Memrise or Quizlet to help with vocabulary.

Italian

The end of year examination will consist of: listening, reading and writing. The speaking component will take place well in advance of the exam week and you will have to prepare ten questions on two topics. You will find the questions on Firefly.

Topics/Content:

- Chiamarsi (nome cognome).
- Stare, essere, avere (including negative using non)
- I numeri 1-1000.
- Saluti e presentazioni formale/informale.
- I mesi e le stagioni dell'anno.
- Le feste principali (including birthday: il tuo/il suo compleanno).
- Com'è?/Come sei?
- Aggettivi di carattere.
- Lo zodiaco (including dal...al).
- Classroom language and objects.
- Colours.
- Countries, nationalities and languages.
- Family.
- Mio/mia/i miei.
- Tempo libero: talk about different sports and activities, hobbies and pastimes.
- More negatives: non...mai, né... né, non...niente, etc.
- Expressing opinions and preferences: mi piace, preferisco, non mi piace, detesto, odio.
- Use of modifiers: molto, abbastanza, un pò.
- Extending sentences: perchè? dove? con chi? quante volte?
- Revision of articoli determinativi and preposizioni semplici.
- Preposizioni articolate.
- Extending sentences: con chi? quando? quante volte la settimana? dove?
- Talk about pets. Describe your pets/ideal pet.
- A casa: Talk about your home town, your area. Give your opinion.
- Describe your house outside/inside.
- Say where things are.
- La Vita quotidiana

Grammar:

Nouns and adjectives singular, plural, masculine, feminine agreements.

The definite article and the indefinite article.

Present tense of regular verbs ending in - ARE, -ERE, -IRE.

Present tense of irregular verbs: essere, avere, fare, potere, dovere, volere, andare, uscire, venire.

Mi piace /non mi piace, Mi piacciono / non mi piacciono.

Prepositions, compound prepositions.

Conjunctions.

Possessive adjectives.

To recognise the past tense "passato prossimo".

Revision Skills

Scheduling

1. Do the revision - allocate time and dates for your revision and stick to them.
2. Little and often - an hour a night allows your brain to process and archive all the information for long term retrieval - cramming it in the last minute does not.
3. The minimum you should be doing is 1 hour a week per subject (this includes revision during your lessons).
4. Ramp it up - as you approach the exam you should allocate more time to it.

Accountability

1. Work smart - don't do hours of reading when one hour of synthesis or practice would work better.
2. Target weakness - find out which areas you struggle with, those you don't like doing, those you avoid. Then spend most of your time on these because if you're struggling it means you need more time.
3. Be honest with yourself - mark all your own work harshly. Do not let yourself get away with anything.

Practice

1. Attempt past paper questions.
2. Check each answer and mark it harshly.
3. Make notes on what you got wrong and write out the correct answer.

Synthesis

1. Make, check and summarise notes on each topic.
2. Rewrite the notes to be more concise.
3. Turn your notes into cheat sheet index cards, sticky notes or mind maps, and test your knowledge using them later on.

Peers

1. Don't fool yourself - if the person you're working with knows more than you, then make sure they are not answering every question for you.
2. Peer marking - work on a question with a friend and mark each other's work being as harsh as possible.
3. Hot seat topics - quiz your friends on topics they struggle with and get them to quiz you on topics you struggle with.

Parents

1. Your parents can do a huge amount to help you prepare for examinations - even if they know nothing about your topics!
2. They can help you construct a realistic revision timetable that you can stick to.
3. They could become your 'examiner' quizzing you on topics you have revised.

Thinking About Revision

Getting prepared – Revision Plan



- Start with a plan – a blank timetable is best.
 - Add the dates of your exams
 - Include any clubs or activities that you do
 - Add any important dates (birthdays etc.)
- Now add your subjects – aim to revise 2 subjects per night and 3 subjects per day at the weekend. Don't forget homework – you may still have homework to complete so allocate a time to do that too!
- Don't forget to devote equal time to all of your subjects (don't ignore the ones you find hard or don't like – they need attention too!).
- And don't forget relaxation time, though make sure it is after you have done your homework and revised.

Get organised

- You will need pens, pencils, coloured crayons, highlighters, paper, a file to keep your notes in and a quiet place to work.
- Find out from your teachers what you need to revise. Be prepared – they might say **EVERYTHING!** Indicate this on your revision lists.
- Now go through your revision lists and identify any areas you are unsure of – This is where you will need to start your revision!



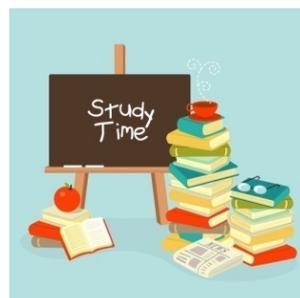
What next? – Revision Lists

- Now you have a **revision plan**, you need to know what to revise!
- Start with a blank sheet of paper and write the subject at the top, e.g. Geography.
- Open your exercise book or file and starting at the beginning, list all of the topics you have covered in class.
- Repeat for each subject.
- You now have **revision lists** for every subject.



Just get started!

- Spend no more than 30 minutes on any subject.
- Take a short break (5-10 minutes).
- Change subject and work for another 30 minutes.
- Tick off the topics as you revise them – This is **REALLY** important as it will give you a sense of achievement and allow you to see what you have covered and what is still to do!



How to Create

Go Deeper

Every node on a mindmap could be its own mindmap

Share it

When you finish, share it with your Study Buddies

This will help you get a fresh perspective

Let your ideas exp

Don't focus on perfection

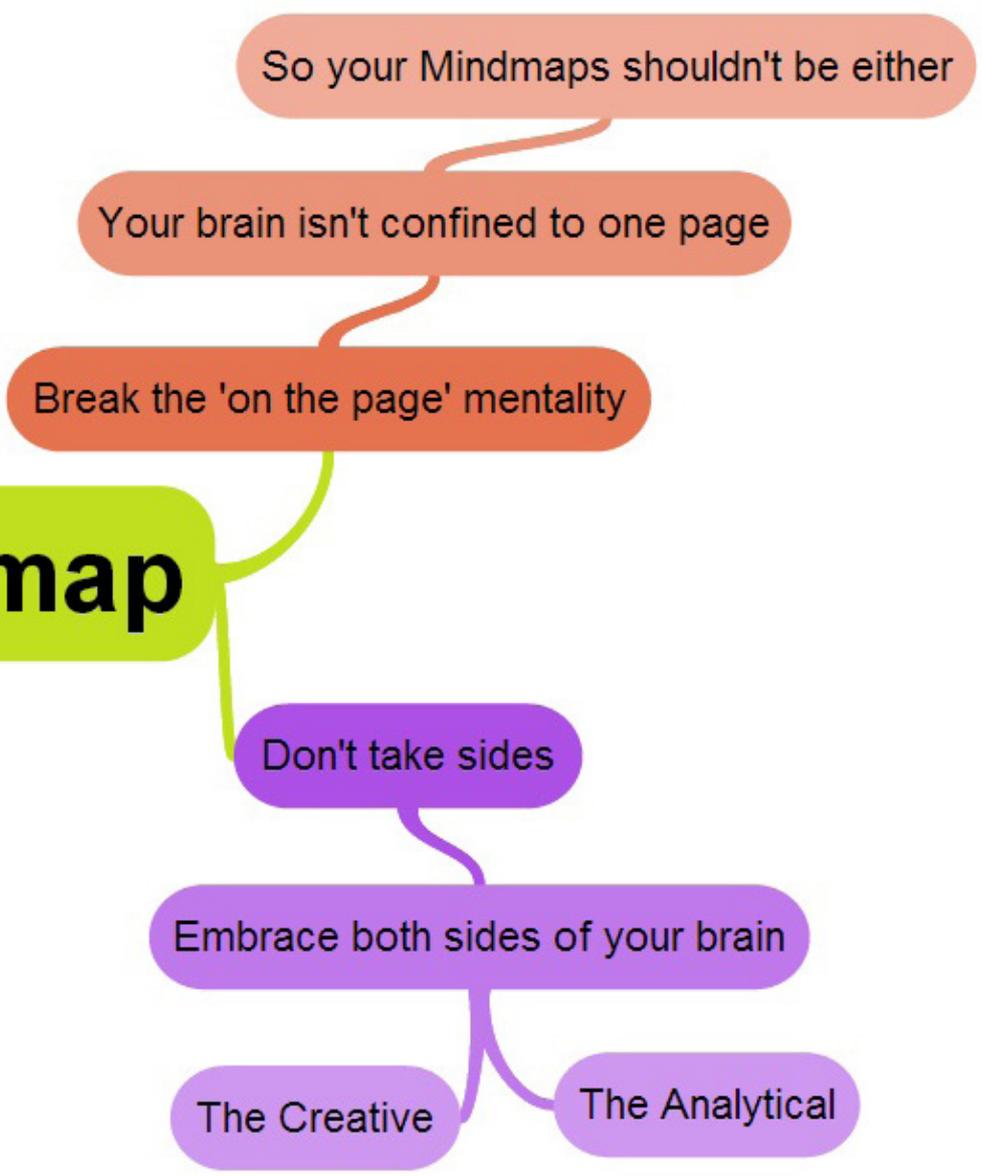
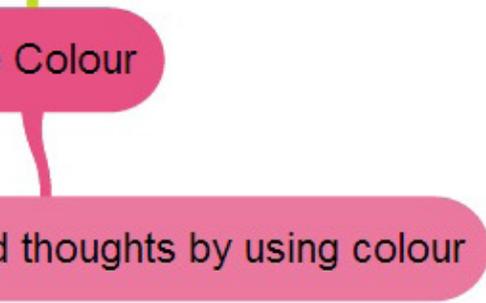
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Use

Group you ideas and



Create A Mindmap





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