

Ready to Revise

Year 10



St. George's School
A Church of England Academy

Topics, tips and techniques
To help you get organised and
ready for exams.

Exam Timetable

Subject	Exam Date	Notes
English		
Maths		
Science		
RE		
Geography		
History		
French		
Spanish		
Computing		
Technology		
Art		
Music /Drama		

Preparing for exams

Throughout your time at school onto further study and university you will have to prepare for exams. Learning the skills needed to be organised and how to revise effectively will help you be successful and fulfil your potential. Below are some tips to get you started:

- Start early, revising over a longer time instead of cramming last minute gives your brain the best chance of remembering all you need it to.
- Plan your time using a revision planner. This will help you fit in your revision and allow for some free time to.
- Make you sure have lists of what you need to revise for each subject.
- Use the techniques in this booklet to revise. Revision needs to be active simply reading through will not work. Learn good study habits now.
- Find a quiet space to work, switch off distractions such as your phone or the TV. It's better to work uninterrupted for an hour than all evening not concentrating.

Revision Planners

Example Revision Planner

- Once you have a list of topics to revise divide your time up between them.
- Be realistic and give yourself free time and breaks.
- Once you've made your plan stick to it.
- Remember to add a bit of time to test yourself on the bits you've already revised to help you remember.
- The earlier you start revising the easier it will be as you can space it out more.

Week 1	4-5pm	5.-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-9.30pm 9.30pm
Monday	Revise Geog topic 1	Tea time	X Box	RE revise Hinduism	Science Topic 1	Relax
Tuesday	My Maths revision	Tea time	History Topic 1	Break	Practise Maths Paper	
Wednesday		Tea time	Science Topic 2	Football Training	Football Training	Re-Test Science notes
Thursday	History Topic 2	Tea time	My Maths Revision	Break	Science topic 3	Relax
Friday	English revision	Tea time	Night off cinema	Night off cinema	Night off cinema	Re test Geog.

Monday								
Tuesday								
Wednesday								
Thursday								
Friday								
Saturday								
Sunday								

Weekend 1	9-10am	10-11am	11-12pm	12-1pm	1-2pm	2-3pm	3-4pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm
Saturday											
Sunday											

Weekend 2	9-10am	10-11am	11-12pm	12-1pm	1-2pm	2-3pm	3-4pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm
Saturday											
Sunday											

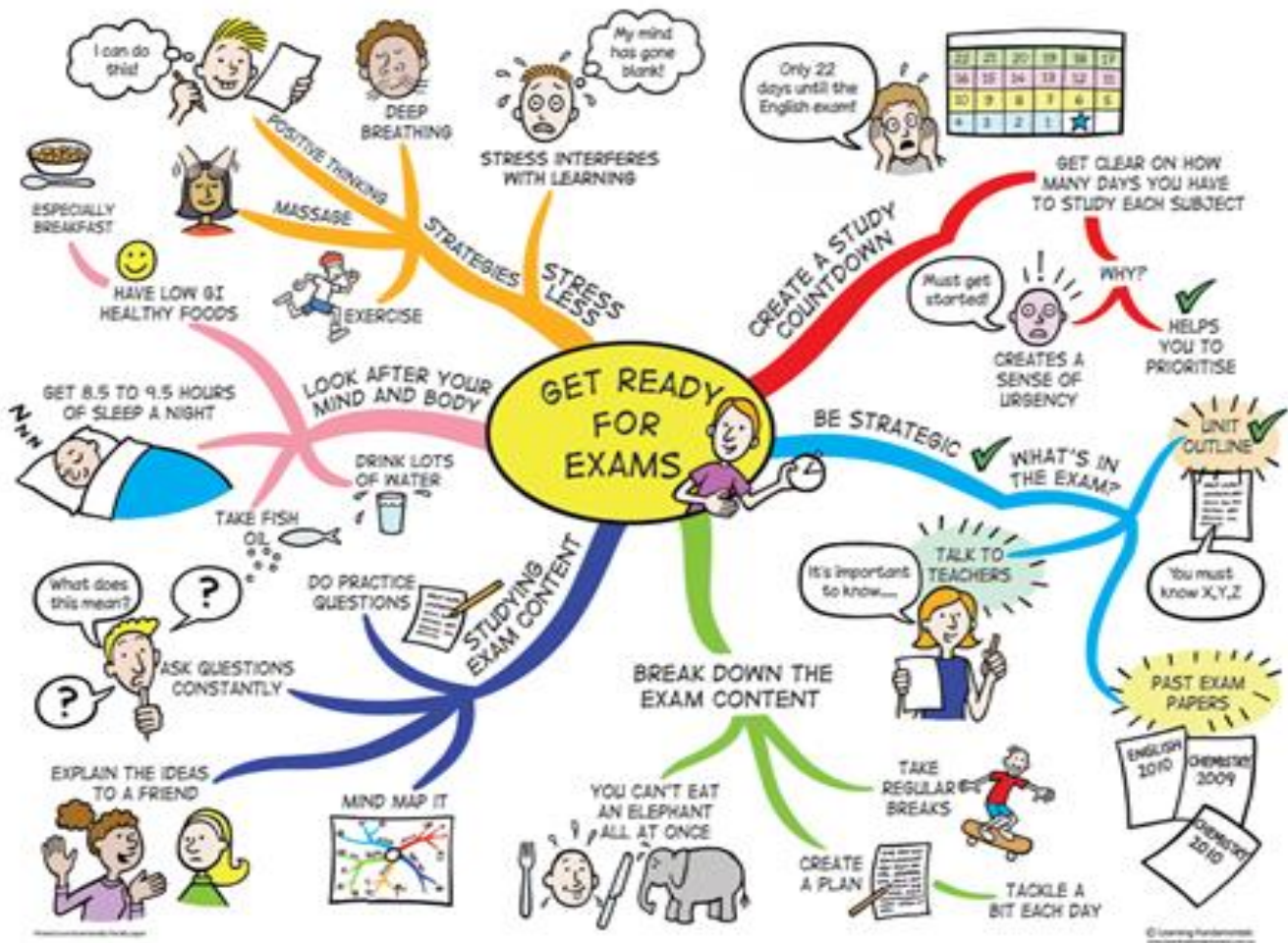
Weekend 3	9-10am	10-11am	11-12pm	12-1pm	1-2pm	2-3pm	3-4pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm
Saturday											
Sunday											

REVISION MAPS

Get yourself a piece of A3 or A4 paper. Using your class notes, re-write the most relevant information Use brainstorms, tables and information trees to organise your maps. When you have finished them stick them all around your bedroom etc.

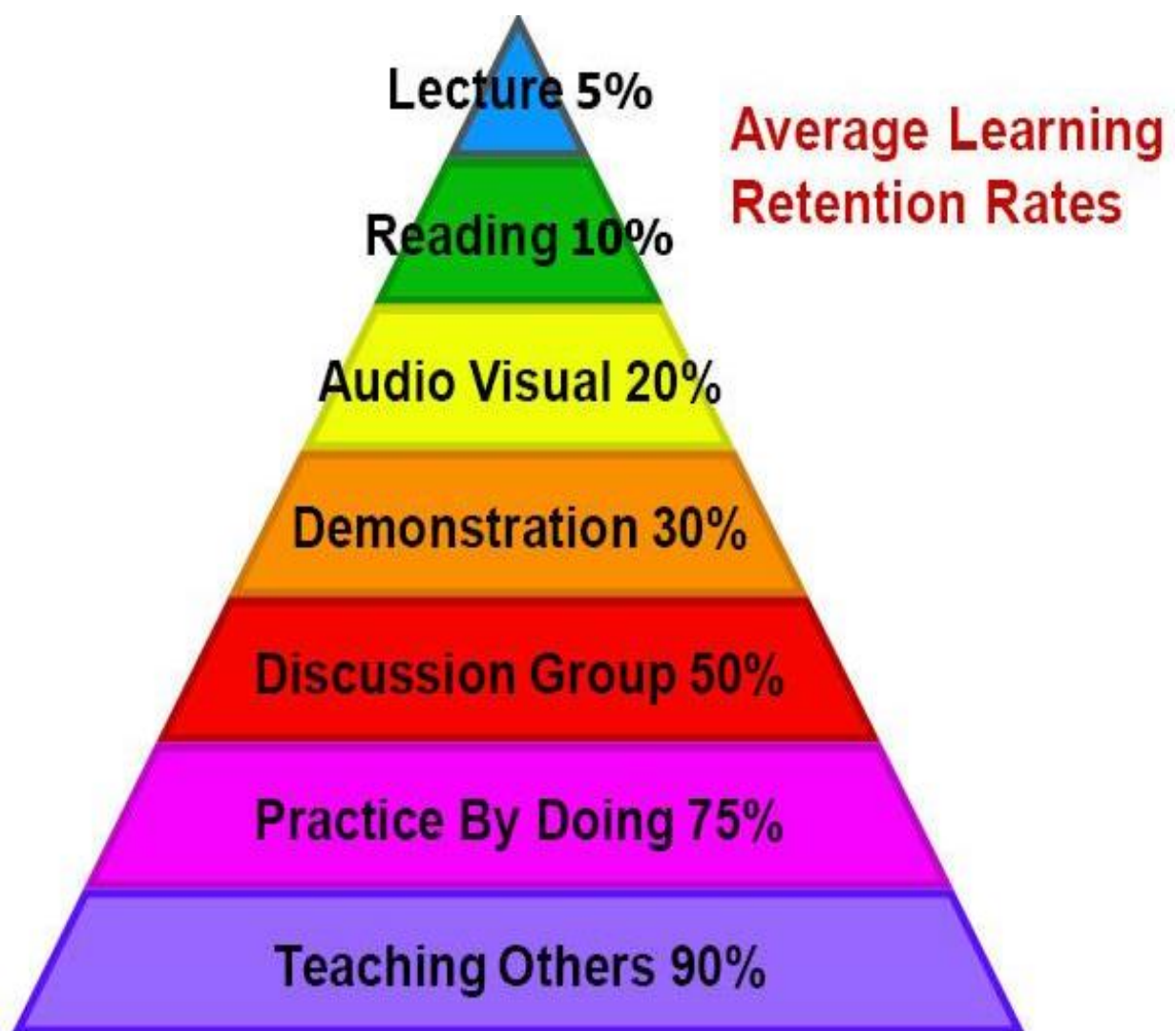
KEY TIPS.

Use lots of colour and add diagrams and sketches. These will help you remember better than just plain text.



How We Learn

The pyramid below shows us how researchers think we learn. From it we can see that over time we only remember about 5% of what is just told to us and only 10% of what we read. When learning becomes more active we get better results. If we discuss and talk about what we are learning it goes up to 50%. Once we have learnt something well enough to teach someone else about it we reach 90%. This shows us that revision needs to be active and discussing, testing and teaching someone else what you've learnt will help you remember more.



REVISION CARDS

Get yourself some pocket sized pieces of card. Using your mind maps, revision books or your class notes, summarise the main points. Use your cards for definitions, key words and lists or groups of information. When you have finished them get a parent or friend to test you – to see how much information you can remember?

KEY TIPS: Use a highlighter pen and keep the information brief – no more than 5 points per card

Once you have made a set of cards test yourself every few days to help you learn the information.

EFFECT OF CATALYSTS

Sometimes a reaction might only work if we use very high temperatures, this can cost a lot of money. However we can speed up reactions by using catalysts.

A catalyst is not used up in the reaction, so it can be used over and over. We use different catalysts for different reactions.

HOW DO WE USE CATALYSTS?

We normally use catalysts in the form of powder, which we add to a reaction. This gives them a **LARGE SURFACE AREA.**

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE

By raising the temperature:

- particles collide more often
- particles collide with more energy

WHY?

When we heat up a substance energy is transferred to its particles, this means they move around faster and there are more chances of successful collisions, that are much more energetic!

ACTIVATION ENERGY

The minimum amount of energy required for a reaction to take place!

HOT **COLD**

EXOTHERMIC & ENDOTHERMIC REACTIONS

Some reactions transfer energy **FROM** the reacting chemicals **TO** their surroundings. We call these **exothermic** reactions. The energy transferred from the reacting chemicals often heats up the surroundings. This means we can measure a **rise** in temperature.

Some reactions transfer energy **FROM** the surroundings **TO** the reacting chemicals. We call these **endothermic** reactions. They take in energy from their surroundings, these reactions cause a drop in temperature as they happen.

effect of concentration & pressure

Concentration - There are **more particles** of the reactants moving around in the **same volume** of a solution. The more 'crowded' together the particles are the more likely they will collide. So the more frequent collisions result in a faster reaction.

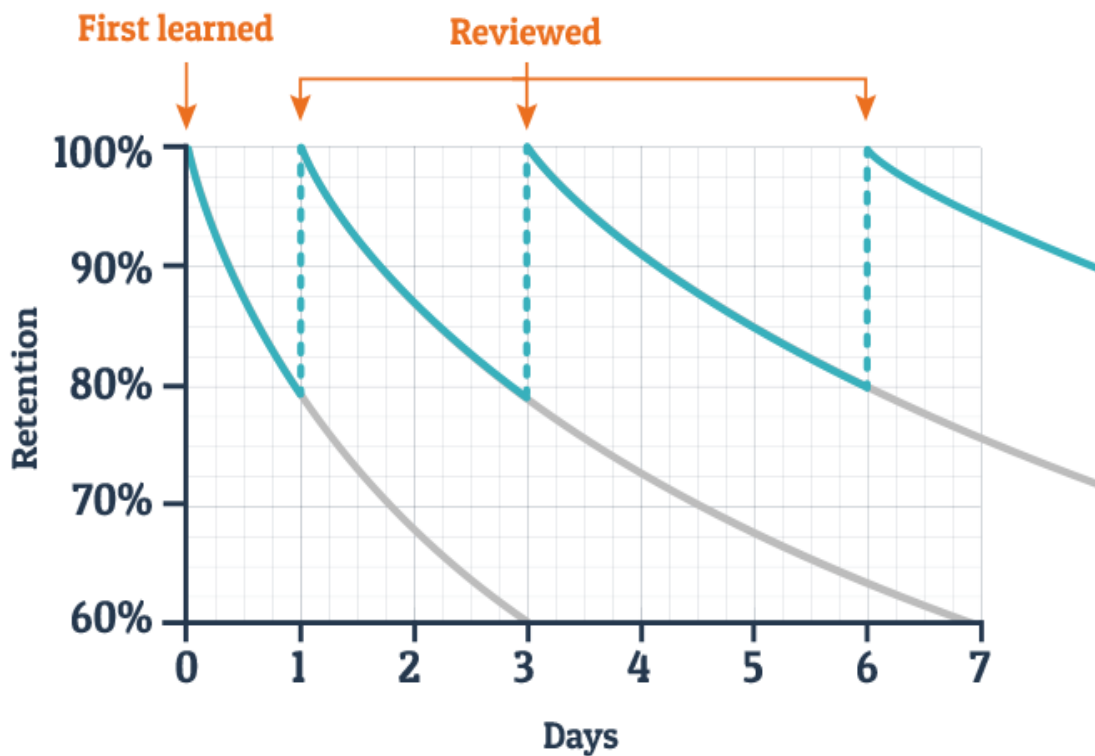
Pressure - Increasing the pressure of reacting gases has the same effect, it **squashes the gas particles** closely together in a given space. This increases the chance that they will collide and react.

How to beat the 'forgetting Curve'

What the graph below shows us is that when we learn something new, after 3 days, we are lucky if we can remember 60% of what we learnt. To remember more if we review the information on the second day by the day after we will know 80% instead of 60% - handy for an exam! If we'd started working sooner and reviewed again after 6 days our memories then go up to around 90%. Repetition is easy enough – the more frequently we repeat something, the more likely it is to stick. For this reason, one suggestion given to improve memory retention when revising is to review and test yourself regularly. Research has shown that reviewing at regular intervals does increase how much we can remember and that over time, less frequent reviews are needed.

Example: Day 1 make revision cards. Day 2 spend 10 minutes reviewing or testing yourself on them. Day 3 do another quick review /test. Day 6 review & Test again. Then review weekly until your exam.

Typical Forgetting Curve for Newly Learned Information



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Year 10 – Maths

Each year 10 student has been assigned Mathswatch revision homework which covers all content learnt this year. It is important that your child completes the homework to a high standard and watches the linked videos when they need support.

If your child is having any problems gaining access to Mathswatch they must speak to their teacher.

The topics that will be assessed are listed below, along with the video clip number on Mathswatch to aid in revision at home.

Maths - Sets 1 and 2

Paper 1 Non Calculator		Paper 2 Calculator	
Topic	Mathswatch Clip	Topic	Mathswatch Clip
Fractions	71a, 71b	Multiples/Factors/Primes	28
$y=mx + c$	96	Transformation	48, 49, 50, 148
Area of 2D shape	53 - 56	Expanding brackets	93, 134a-b
Speed, distance and time	142	Ratio/Percentage	38, 106
Fraction and ratio	106 - 107	Frequency Polygon	65a-b
Distance/Time Graphs	143	Percentage	86-89, 108-110
Estimation	91	Exchange Rate	105
Simultaneous Equations	162	More Ratio	
Venn Diagrams	127a, 127b, 185	Standard Form	83
Scatter Diagrams	129	Polygons/Angles	123
Percentage/Reverse /Reduction	86-89, 108-110	Trigonometry	168
More complicated Area	53 - 56	Using and applying	117
Recurring Fraction/Decimals	177, 189	Tree Diagrams	151, 175
Quadratic Sequence/nth Term	213	Indices	29, 82, 154
Applied Probability	125	Simplifying Algebra	29
Combinations	58, 69	Density/Mass/Volume	142
Sequence	37, 102, 104	Area under a graph	216
Similar Triangles	144	Iteration	179 - 180
Quadratic Simultaneous Equation	211	Compound Interest - depreciation	164
Surds	207a - c	Similar Shapes	200
Probability	204	Subject of...	101, 136, 190
		Surds	207a - c
		Standard Form	83
		Probability	151, 175

Maths – Sets 3 and 4

Paper 1 Non Calculator		Paper 2 Calculator	
Topic	Mathswatch Clip	Topic	Mathswatch Clip
BIDMAS / Order of operations	75	Rounding	31
Comparing fractions	70, 85	Pictogram	16
Measure / metric conversions	112	Fractions, Decimals, Percentages	86
Adding Fractions	71a	Straight Line Graphs	96,159a,159b
Negatives indices	154	Transformation	48,49,50,148
Multiplying Decimals	66	Multiples	28
Sequences	37, 102	Factorising	94
Angles	45,120,121,	Area , 2D Shapes	53,54,55,56
Averages	62	Pie charts	128a
Stem and Leaf Diagrams	128b	Sequences	37,102
Algebraic expressions	137	Percentage Change	109
Estimate for the mean	130b	Ratio	38, 106
Product of prime factors	78	Transformation	48,49,50,148
Area / Perimeter	53, 52	Simplifying Algebraic Expressions	134a
Basic number	20,30,35	Calculator Problems	22b
Estimation	91	Equations	135a
Multiplication	19,66	Fractions	72
Forming Equations	137	Trigonometry	168
Recipes	39	Properties of Numbers	28
Equations	135a		
Estimating	91		
Ratio	38,39,106		
Forming Equations	137		
Probability	151		

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Year 10 – Biology

Exam Board	AQA 9-1 GCSE Biology
Textbook	AQA GCSE (9-1) Biology Student Book Nick Dixon, Ali Hodgson. Hodder Education. ISBN: 9781471851339
Revision Guide	New Grade 9-1 GCSE Biology AQA Complete Revision & Practice with Online Edition ISBN: 978 1 78294 583 3

	Topics	Keywords	Equations to learn	
Cell Biology	Animal and Plant Cells	Nucleus Vacuole Cytoplasm Cell membrane Cell wall	Mitochondria Ribosomes Cell sap DNA	
	Function of Organelles	Mitochondria Ribosomes Cytoplasm Nucleus	Chlorophyll Chloroplast Vacuole	
	Cell Specialisation and Differentiation	Subcellular Repair Replace Stem cell Flagellum	Muscle cell Gamete Root hair cell Phloem Xylem	
	Stem Cells	Differentiation Undifferentiated Embryo Bone marrow	Clones Ethics Meristem	
	Eukaryotes and Prokaryotes	Cells Bacteria Fungi Nucleus	Plasmids Single cell Organism	
	Microscopy	Light Electron Micrometre Resolution Specimen Observation	Eyepiece Objective lens Stage Mirror Coarse focus Fine focus	Magnification = image size/ real size
	Chromosomes, Mitosis and Cell cycle	Genetic information DNA 23 pairs 46 chromosomes Cell cycle Mitosis	Identical Haploid Diploid Gene alleles	
	Diffusion	High – low Substances Concentration gradient Cell membrane Capillaries	Alveoli Villi Microvilli Surface area Monocyte	
	Osmosis	Water Partially permeable High – low Concentration Solute Hypertonic	Hypotonic Isotonic Stomata Turgid Flaccid	Charge (Q) = Current (I) x Time (t)
	Transport in Cells	Active transport Diffusion Osmosis Concentration	Oxygen Carbon dioxide Surface area Mineral ions	

		gradient		
Organisation	Principles of organisation	Cells Tissues	Organs Organ systems	
	Digestive system	Peristalsis Stomach Mechanical	Intestines Oesophagus	
	Enzymes and factors	Active site pH Lock and key Catalyst Temperature Rate of reaction	Denature Optimum Carbohydrase Lipase Protease emulsify	Rate = 1000/time
	Bile and liver	Neutralise Liver	Gall bladder Bile	
	Food testing	Benedict's solution Iodine Biuret	Protein Fat carbohydrates	
	The heart, blood and blood vessels	Circulatory system Capillaries Artery Vein Lumen Ventricle	Atrium Plasma Platelets Phagocytes Red blood cell biconcave	Rate of blood flow = volume of blood/number of minutes
	Lungs and pacemakers	Thorax Diaphragm Bronchi Bronchiole	Alveoli Diffusion Pleural membranes	
	Coronary heart disease	Stents Cholesterol Circulation	Statins Clots Pacemaker	
	Non communicable diseases	Risk factors Lifestyle Environment Substances Diabetes type2	Correlation Causation Cancer Benign Malignant	
	Cancer	Benign Malignant Risk factors Smoking	Obesity UV Genetics	
	Plant organs, tissues and the leaf	Leaf Stem Roots	Mesophyll Stomata Guard cell	
	Plant transport	Transpiration Translocation	Xylem Phloem	
	Communicable	Pathogen Bacteria Virus Fungi Toxins Replicate Eukaryote	Parasite Vector Hyphae Spores Water Air Direct contact	

Infection and Response	Viral, Bacterial, Fungal and Protist diseases	Measles HIV TMV Viral Pneumonia Photosynthesis Malaria	Vector Mosquito Salmonella Gonorrhoea Isolate Vaccinate	
	Human defence system	Immune Consume Antibodies Antigens	Pathogen Vaccine MMR Herd immunity	
	White blood cells	Phagocyte Leukocyte	Phagocytosis	
	Vaccinations	Antigens Pathogen Vaccine	MMR Herd immunity	
	Antibiotics & Antibiotic resistance	Bacteria Evolve MRSA	Resistance Rapid reproduction	
	Pain Killers			
	Discovery and development	Testing Animals Clinical trial	Double blind Randomised placebo	
	Culturing microorganisms, Monoclonal antibodies and plant disease (Triple only)	Lymphocytes Protein	Antigen Clones	
Bioenergetics	Photosynthesis	Glucose Carbon dioxide Oxygen Endothermic		Carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen
	Testing leaves for starch	Starch Iodine Chlorophyll	Variegated Insoluble Soluble	
	Rate of photosynthesis (required prac.)	Oxygen production Light intensity Photosynthesis	Bubbles Variables Carbon dioxide	
	Limiting factor (HT only)	Light intensity Temperature	Carbon dioxide	
	Use of Glucose	Respiration Cellulose	Amino acids Starch	
	Respiration	Breakdown Glucose Energy	Contract Body temperature	
	Aerobic & anaerobic respiration	Oxygen Glucose Lactic acid Oxygen debt	Fatigue Ethanol Fermentation	(Aerobic) Oxygen + glucose → carbon dioxide + water (Anaerobic) Glucose → lactic acid
	Metabolism	Enzymes Catalysts Glycogen Glycerol	Fatty acids Urea Urine	

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Year 10 – Chemistry

Exam Board	AQA 9-1 GCSE Chemistry
Textbook	AQA GCSE (9-1) Chemistry Student Book Nick England, Steve Witney. Hodder Education. ISBN: 978 1 4718 5134 6
Revision Guide	New Grade 9-1 GCSE Chemistry AQA Complete Revision & Practice with Online Edition ISBN: 978 1 78294 584

	Topics	Keywords	Equations to learn
Atomic Structure and the Periodic Table	Atoms, Elements & Compounds	Atom Element Compound Symbol	H, He, Li, Be, B, C, N, O, F, Ne, Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, Cl, Ar, K, Ca.
	Mixtures & Separating Mixtures	Mixture Filtration Filtrate Residue Saturated Evaporation Crystallisation	Distillation Chromatography Separating funnel Fractional distillation Miscible Immiscible
	Models of the Atom	John Dalton JJ Thompson 'Plum-pudding' model Ernest Rutherford	Gold foil experiment Nuclear model Neils Bohr James Chadwick
	Atomic Structure & Electron Arrangement	Proton Neutron Electron Nucleus	Energy level (shell) Relative mass Relative charge
	Isotopes (HT only)	Isotopes	
	The Periodic Table	Atomic number Mass Number Relative atomic mass Group	Period John Newlands Law of octaves Dimitri Mendeleev
	Metals & Non-Metals	Properties Melting and boiling point Conductivity	Density Malleability Appearance Reactivity
	Group 0	Noble gases Inert Stable	He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn.
	Group 1	Alkali metals Trend Reactivity	Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr. Alkali metal + water → metal hydroxide + hydrogen

	Group 7	Halogens Diatomic molecule Halides Displacement reaction	Elements: F, Cl, Br, I, At. Molecules: F ₂ , Cl ₂ , Br ₂ , I ₂ , At ₂ .
	Transition Metals (Chemistry only)	Catalyst	Co, Ni, Fe, Cu, Zn, Ti, Ag, Au, Pt, Hg.
Bonding, Structure & the Properties of Matter	Chemical Bonding	Molecular formula Molecular structure Stick diagram Dot & cross diagram	
	Ionic Bonding	Ion Cation Anion Ionic bond Giant lattice	NaCl, MgCl ₂ , MgS, CuSO ₄ , Na ₂ CO ₃ , Al ₂ O ₃ , (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ , Ca(NO ₃) ₂ , Fe(OH) ₃ .
	Covalent Bonding	Molecule Covalent bond Intermolecular forces	NH ₃ , CO ₂ , CO, CH ₄ , NO, NO ₂ , SO ₂ , SO ₃ , H ₂ O, H ₂ , O ₂ , N ₂ .
	Giant Covalent Structures	Diamond Graphite Silicon Silicon dioxide Macromolecular	
	Metallic Bonding	Metallic bond Delocalised electrons	
	States of Matter	States of matter Solid Liquid Gas Aqueous	
	Polymers	Monomer Polymer Polymerisation Thermosoftening polymer	
	Alloys	Alloy	
	Allotropes of Carbon	Diamond Graphite Graphene Fullerene Carbon nanotubes	
	Nanoparticles (Chemistry only)	Nanoscience Nanoparticles	
Quantitat	Relative mass and Moles	Mole Avagardo Constant	Mass (g) = Mr x moles
	Conservation of Mass	Thermal decomposition	Moles= Mass/Mr

		Conservation of Mass	
	Reacting Masses	Excess Limiting Reactant	
	Yield and atom economy	Yield Percentage yield Atom economy	Atom economy = $100 \times (\text{sum of formula mass of desired product from equation} / \text{sum of relative masses of all reactants from equation})$ Percentage yield = $100 \times (\text{mass of product actually made} / \text{maximum theoretical mass of product})$
	Gas Volume	Gas Volume	Volume $\text{dm}^3 = 24 \times \text{moles}$
	The Concentration of solutions	Concentration Solution Moles Mass Volume	Concentration (g/dm^3) = mass dissolved (g)/ volume (dm^3) Concentration (mol/dm^3) = moles/ volume (dm^3) To convert mol/dm^3 into g/dm^3 use- Concentration (g/dm^3) = $M_r \times$ Concentration (mol/dm^3) REMEMBER $\text{dm}^3 = \text{cm}^3/1000$
Chemical Changes	Reaction of metals	Oxidation Reduction Reactivity series Displacement Reactions Redox Reaction	Metal + acid = metal salt and hydrogen Metal hydroxide + acid = metal salt + water Metal oxide + acid = metal salt + water Metal Carbonate + acid = metal salt + water + carbon dioxide
	Extraction of metals	Reactivity series Displacement Reactions Redox Reaction Electrolysis Carbon Unreactive	
	Reaction of acids	Acid Aqueous Alkali pH Scale Strong acid Weak acid Neutralisation Titration	Acid + alkali = salt + water
	Making Salts	Soluble salt	
	Electrolysis	Inert electrodes Anode Cathode Ions Oxidation Reduction Electrolyte	
Energy Changes	Exothermic and Endothermic Reactions	Exothermic reactions Endothermic reactions Activation energy Bond energy	Energy = energy needed to break bonds in reactants – energy released making bonds in products
	Chemical cells and fuel cells	Cells Batteries Electrolyte Fuel cell	Hydrogen + oxygen = water

The Rate and extent of chemical change	Rate of Reaction	Activation energy Collision theory Temperature Concentration Surface area Pressure Catalyst	Mean rate of reaction = quantity of reactant used / time OR quantity of product formed / time
	Reversible reactions and dynamic equilibrium	Closed system Dynamic equilibrium Le Châtelier's Principe Forward reaction Backward reaction Endothermic Exothermic	

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Year 10 – Physics

Exam Board	AQA 9-1 GCSE Physics
Textbook	AQA GCSE (9-1) Physics Student Book Nick England, Steve Witney. Hodder Education. ISBN: 978 1 4718 5137 7
Revision Guide	New Grade 9-1 GCSE Combined Science: Physics AQA Complete Revision & Practice with Online Edition ISBN: 978 1 78294 588 8 or New Grade 9-1 GCSE Physics AQA Complete Revision & Practice with Online Edition ISBN: 978 1 78294 585

	Topics	Keywords	Equations to learn	
Energy	Energy Stores and Systems	Kinetic Chemical Internal (thermal/heat) Gravitational potential	Magnetic Electrostatic Elastic potential Nuclear Transfer Joules	
	Calculating Energy – Kinetic and GPE	Mass Height Kinetic Gravitational	Potential Kilograms Metres/second	GPE = mass x gravitational strength x change in height Kinetic energy (J) = $\frac{1}{2}$ X mass (Kg) X velocity ²
	Calculating Energy – Spring constant and elastic potential	elastic potential energy spring constant extension		Elastic potential energy (J) = 0.5 x spring constant x (extension) ²
	Specific Heat Capacity	Energy Temperature Heat Specific Heat Capacity Immersion heater Insulation	Power Mass Thermometer Voltage Current Time Work done	Heat energy = mass x SHC x temp change
	Power	Power Watts	Kilowatts Electrical appliance	Power (w) = voltage (v) X current (A) Energy (J) = Power (w) x Time (s)
	Energy transfers	Input energy Output energy Efficiency Transfer Conduction	Convection Radiation Insulation Dense	
	Efficiency	Useful energy Wasted energy Sankey diagram		Efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful energy}}{\text{Input Energy}}$ X 100
	National and Global Energy Resources	Renewable energy Non-renewable energy Advantages Disadvantages	Evaluate Generate Wind turbine Solar cells Tidal barrage Hydroelectricity Biofuel	

Electricity	Circuit symbols	Electron Charge Current Switch Cell Battery Fuse Ammeter Voltmeter	Lamp Diode Thermistor Resistor Variable resistor LDR LED Circuit Component	
	Simple circuits and models	Current Resistance Charge Amps	Coulombs Negative terminal Positive terminal	Charge (Q) = Current (I) x Time (t)
	Series and parallel circuits	Series Parallel Conductor	Current Voltage Powerpack	
	Potential Difference	Potential difference Volts	Voltmeter parallel	
	Resistance	Reduce Current Moving Electrons Collisions	Ions Vibrate Atoms Heat Ohms Resistor	
	Calculating resistance	Ammeter Voltmeter Resistance	Directly proportional Ohm's Law	Voltage (V) = Current (A) X Resistance (Ω)
	LDRs and Thermistors	Light Dependent Resistor Thermistor Resistance	Increase Decrease Light intensity	
	Mains Electricity	Power Station Generator AC – alternating current DC – direct current Live Neutral	Earth 230V Frequency Hertz Copper wire fuse	$\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s}$
The National Grid and Transformers	Generator Boiler and Furnace Turbines Electromagnetic Induction Electrons Magnetic Field Potential difference Power	Current Resistance Efficiency Step up transformer Step down transformer Primary coil Secondary coil		
The Particle Model of matter	Density	Mass Kilograms Volume Metres cubed Top pan balance	Particles Regular objects Irregular objects Displacement Apparatus	$density = \frac{mass}{volume}$
	The particle model of matter	Solids Liquids Gases	State of matter Motion	

	Chemical and physical changes	Freezing Boiling Evaporating Melting Condensing Sublimation	Melting point Conservation of mass Reversible Irreversible	
	Heating and temperature	Internal energy Energy system Kinetic energy	Heating curve Cooling curve	
	Specific heat capacity	Energy Temperature Heat Specific Heat Capacity Immersion heater Insulation	Power Mass Thermometer	<i>change in thermal energy = mass x specific heat capacity x temperature change</i> [$\Delta E = m c \Delta \theta$]
	Specific latent heat	Coolant Fusion	Vaporisation	<i>energy for a change of state = mass x specific latent heat</i> [$E = m L$]
	Motion of gas particles	Random Kinetic Collisions	Brownian motion Pressure	
	Pressure in gases	Collisions Temperature	Pressure Volume	Initial Pressure x Initial Volume = Final Pressure x Final Volume $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$
Atomic Structure	Atomic Structure	Protons Neutrons Electrons Radius	Mass number Atomic number Element Nucleus	
	Electrons	Energy levels Shells Absorption Emission Spectra	Electromagnetic radiation Electromagnetic spectrum Ions Ionisation	
	Isotopes	Mass number Atomic number	Neutrons	
	Scientific models of the atom	Democritus John Dalton JJ Thompson Ernest Rutherford Niels Bohr James Chadwick Nucleus	Plum pudding model Gold Leaf Alpha scattering experiment Alpha particles Electrons	
	Radioactive decay	Alpha Beta Gamma Geiger Counter	Count Penetrating Ionising Nuclear	
	Alpha, beta and gamma and nuclear decay equations	Alpha particles Helium nucleus Beta particles	High speed electron Gamma ray Emit	

	The pattern of radioactive decay (Half life)	Random Unpredictable Bequerel Emission Count rate Half live	Radioisotope Half life Radioactive decay Carbon dating Stability	
	Radioactive contamination and irradiation	Dose Sieverts Ionisation	Contamination Irradiation Mutations	
	Uses and Safety	Medical tracers Technetium Radiotherapy	Radio sensitive badges	
	Nuclear Fission and Nuclear Power	Nucleus Nuclear Unstable Neutron Fission Splitting	Emitting Chain reaction Fuel rods Control rods Nuclear reactor Nuclear fusion	
Forces	Scalars and Vectors	Magnitude Direction Velocity Speed Distance Displacement	Force Newton Gravity Mass Momentum	
	Forces	Contact forces Non-contact forces Friction Air resistance Water resistance Up thrust	Magnetism Static Gravity Weight Mass Exert Reaction	Weight (N) = mass (Kg) X Gravity (N/Kg)
	Resultant Force	Resultant force Motion Free body diagrams Resolving forces	Vertical Horizontal Angle	
	Work done and energy transfer	Work Energy Transfer	Lifting Height Joules	Work done (J) = force (N) X distance moved (m)
	Forces and elasticity	Spring Stretch Compress Elastic Plastic Deformation Extension	Direct proportion Elastic limit Limit of proportionality Elastic potential energy	Force (N) = spring constant (N/m) X extension (m) Elastic potential energy (J) = 0.5 X spring constant (N/m) X (extension) ²

Waves	Waves in air, fluid and solids	Transverse Longitudinal Oscillation Compression Rarefaction Earthquake Light Sound Amplitude Wavelength Frequency Period	Ripple tank Medium Wave front Ray Reflection Angle of incidence Angle of refraction Angle of reflection Normal Virtual image Plane mirror Absorb Transmit Refract emit	Wave speed (m/s) = frequency (Hz) X wavelength (m) Period (s) = 1/frequency (Hz) Speed (m/s) = distance (m) / time (s)
	Sound waves	Ultrasound Seismic waves p-waves s-waves echo		
	Electromagnetic waves	Energy Vacuum Gamma X rays Ultraviolet Visible light Infra red Microwaves Radiowaves Radiation dose Sieverts Uses of EM waves Leslie cube		
	Lenses	Convex Concave Principle focus Focal length Real image Inverted diminished	Virtual focus diverge	Magnification = image height/object height
	Visible light	Prism Specular reflection Diffuse reflection Opaque Transparent Translucent Filter Black Body Radiation		

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Year 10 – RE

Exam Board	AQA
Text Book	Religious Studies A

	Half Term 1	Half Term 2
Autumn Term	<p>Christian Beliefs & Teachings</p> <p>The Trinity; Creation Incarnation; The last days of Jesus'; Salvation; Evil and Suffering;</p>	
Spring Term	<p>Marriage & The Family – Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage; • Sexual Relationships • Families; • Support for the family in the local parish; • Family planning; • Divorce and remarriage; • Equality of men and women in the family; gender prejudice and discrimination 	<p>Islam Beliefs & Teachings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oneness of God • Angels • Predestination • Prophet hood • Ibrahim • Muhammad • Holy books
Summer Term	<p>Islam Beliefs & Teachings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oneness of God • Angels • Predestination • Prophet hood • Ibrahim • Muhammad • Holy books 	<p>Islam: Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The five pillars • Jihad • Festivals

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Year 10 – Geography

Content: Paper 1 - Section A Learning Checklist: Challenge of Natural Hazards	I know this..	I need to revise this...
I can define a natural hazard		
I can categorise natural hazards		
I understand factors affecting hazard risk		
I can describe the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes.		
I understand the relationship between tectonic plates and tectonic events.		
I can explain the processes & features found at different plate boundaries... Destructive; Constructive; Conservative		
CASE STUDY: I can describe the effects (primary & secondary) and responses (short & long term) to a tectonic hazard and how they vary. EARTHQUAKEs. Kobe, Japan (MDC) & Haiti (LDC)		
I can explain reasons for people living in tectonic area.		
I can explain different monitoring, prediction and prevention methods and how they can reduce hazard risk.		
I can explain how atmospheric circulation can affect weather & climate patterns.		
I can describe the global distribution of tropical storms		
I can describe the conditions leading to the formation of a tropical storm.		
I can identify the structure & features of a tropical storm.		
I can explain how climate change influences the frequency of tropical storms.		
NAMED EXAMPLE: I can describe the effects (primary & secondary) and impacts (immediate & long term) to a tropical storm. CYCLONE:		
I can explain different monitoring, prediction and prevention methods and how they can reduce hazard risk.		
I can identify different weather hazards experienced in the UK		
NAMED EXAMPLE: I can explain the causes, impacts (SEE) and management to reduce risk of a recent extreme weather event in the UK.		
I can identify evidence that the UK weather is becoming more extreme.		
I can describe evidence of climate change.		
I can explain the causes of climate change (Human & Natural)		
I can describe the effects of climate change on people and the environment.		
I can explain methods to manage climate change- mitigation		
I can explain methods to manage climate change- adaption		

Content: Paper 1 Section C Physical Landscapes & River Landscapes	<u>Learning Checklist:</u>	I know this..	I need to revise this
<i>I can identify the location of major river systems in the UK.</i>			
<i>I can describe the changes in the Rivers Long Profile.</i>			
<i>I can describe different fluvial processes.</i>			
<i>I can explain the formation of features resulting from river erosion: Waterfalls; Gorges: Interlocking Spurs</i>			
<i>I can explain the formation of features resulting from river erosion and deposition: Meanders & Oxbow Lakes</i>			
<i>I can explain the formation of features resulting from river deposition: Levees: Flood Plains; Estuaries</i>			
CASE STUDY: I can describe a UK river valley and its landforms and features.			
I can identify and explain causes of flooding.			
I can describe and explain the features of a flood hydrograph.			
I can consider/discuss the costs and benefits of hard and soft flood management strategies			
CASE STUDY: The features of a flood management scheme in the UK.			
Content: Paper 1 Section C Physical Landscapes & Glacial Landscapes	<u>Learning Checklist:</u>	I know this..	I need to revise this...
I can identify the location of upland and lowland area in the UK.			
I can explain how freeze thaw weathering aids glacial erosion.			
I can describe the processes of glacial erosion, plucking and abrasion.			
I can describe the processes of glacial transportation.			
I can explain the causes and characteristics of glacial deposition.			
I can identify the characteristics and formation processes of features created by glacial erosion: Corries; aretes; pyramidal peaks; truncated spurs; glacial troughs; ribbon lakes; hanging valleys			
I can identify the characteristics and formation processes of features created by glacial transportation and deposition:Erratics; drumlins & moraines			
CASE STUDY: I can identify glacial features in a glaciated area of the UK.			
I can identify and describe economic activities found in glaciated area.			
CASE SUDY: I can identify and explain the attractions; conflicts and management of a glaciated landscape. Lake District.			

Content: Paper 2 Section C	<u>Learning Checklist:</u> Resource Management	I know this..	I need to revise this
	I understand the significant of food, water and energy to social well being.		
	I can describe the global pattern of resource consumption and supply.		
	Resources in the UK: Food. I can explain how the demand for out of season produce is made.		
	Resources in the UK: Food. I can explain how the demand for food resources increase the carbon footprint of individuals.		
	<i>Resources in the UK: Water. I can explain the changing demand for water.</i>		
	<i>Resources in the UK: Water. I can how water pollution is managed.</i>		
	<i>Resources in the UK: Water. I can explain areas of surplus and deficit and the need for a water transfer system.</i>		
	<i>Resources in the UK: I can explain the changing energy mix including fossil fuel reliance ; the increase in renewable energy and the role of nuclear power.</i>		
	<i>Resources in the UK: I can describe the decline in domestic fossil fuel supplies.</i>		
	<i>I can explain the socio-economic and environmental implications of energy extraction, including shale gas.</i>		

Content: Paper 1 Section B	<u>Learning Checklist:</u> Ecosystems	I know this..	I need to revise this
	I can identify the location and features of the major ecosystems around the world.		
	I can explain how people and flora/fauna adapt to cope with the conditions in deifferent ecosystems.		
	I can explain how different environments around the world create opportunities. Eg. Cold Environments & Tropical Rainforests.		
	I can describe and explain strategies used in different locations around the world in order to protect ecosystems.		

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Year 10 – History

Exam Board	AQA Paper 1D: The USA 1920-1973 & Conflict and Tension 1918-1939 Paper 2A: Medicine and Health and Elizabeth 1568-1603
Text Book	Medicine: A.Wilkinson, <u>Health & People</u> , Hodder, ISBN: 978-1-4718-6421-6 Elizabeth: W Royle, <u>Elizabethan England</u> , Hodder, ISBN: 978-1-4718-6429-2
Recommended Revision Guide	New GCSE History AQA Revision Guide - for the Grade 9-1 Course by CGP (Product Code: HAR41/ISBN: 978 1 78294 604 5)

Topic	Knowledge	Key Words
Medieval Medicine	Natural treatments e.g. hemlock and opium, Theory of the Opposites Supernatural treatments e.g. prayers The ideas of Hippocratic and Galenic methods and treatments The medieval doctor, training, beliefs about cause of illness The contribution of Christianity to medical progress and treatment The role of religion in medieval hospitals The nature and importance of Islamic medicine and surgery Surgery in medieval times, ideas and techniques. Public health and hygiene in medieval towns and monasteries The Black Death in Britain, beliefs about its causes, treatment and prevention	Four Humours Phlegm Black bile Yellow bile Blood Urine Emetic
Renaissance Medicine	The challenges to medical authority in anatomy, physiology and surgery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the work of Vesalius, Paré, William Harvey. ▪ Opposition to change. Traditional and new methods of treatment: 'quackery' Methods of treating disease. The Great Plague of 1666: beliefs about causes and treatments.	Anatomy Physiology Dissection Quackery
Enlightenment Medicine	The growth of hospitals. Changes to the training and status of surgeons and physicians. The work and contribution of John Hunter. Inoculation and vaccination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Edward Jenner. ▪ Vaccination and opposition to change. 	Inoculation Vaccination Cowpox
19 th century medicine	Cause and Prevention of Disease Spontaneous Generation Germ Theory, its impact on the treatment of disease in Britain: the importance of Pasteur. Robert Koch and microbe hunting. Pasteur and vaccination. Surgery Anaesthetics, including Simpson and chloroform. Antiseptics including Lister and carbolic acid. Surgical procedures. Aseptic surgery. Public Health Public health problems in industrial Britain. Cholera epidemics. Public health improvement, including the 1848 & 1875 Public Health Acts. The role of public health reformers, including Farr, Chadwick, Bazalgette & Hill Local and national government involvement in public health.	Spontaneous Generation Germ Theory Microbe Anaesthetics Antiseptics Aseptic Epidemic Pandemic Sewage Sewerage Reform Laissez-faire
Modern century medicine	Treatment of Disease Paul Ehrlich and magic bullets The development of the pharmaceutical industry. Penicillin, its discovery by Fleming and its development.	Pharmaceutical Embryo Biological warfare Immune

	<p>New diseases and treatments e.g. HIV and MRSA Antibiotic resistance. Alternative medicine and treatments.</p> <p>Surgery Plastic surgery. Blood transfusions. X-rays. Transplant surgery. Modern surgical methods, including lasers, radiation therapy and keyhole surgery.</p> <p>Public Health The importance of Booth, Rowntree, and the Boer War. The Liberal social reforms. The impact of two world wars on public health, poverty and housing. The Beveridge Report and the Welfare State. Creation and development of the National Health Service. Costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.</p>	<p>Cloning Skin grafts Welfare state Respite care</p>
Background to Elizabeth	<p>Background and character of Elizabeth I: early life Court life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patronage ▪ Key ministers including Cecil, Dudley and Devereux ▪ Privy Council ▪ Progresses 	<p>Accession Illegitimate Treason Patronage Courtier Progresses</p>
Succession	<p>The problems of marriage and the Succession.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Succession: need for an heir ▪ Legitimacy of Elizabeth's claim ▪ Suitors ▪ Reasons for not marrying ▪ Attitude of Parliament 	<p>Succession Legitimate Illegitimate Heir Suitor Queen Regnant</p>
Parliament	<p>Relations with Parliament. The strength of Elizabeth's authority at the end of her reign, including Essex's rebellion in 1601.</p>	<p>Court Privy Council Member of Parliament Rebellion</p>
Religious Settlement	<p>The question of religion: English Catholicism and Protestantism.</p> <p>Catholic Threat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Northern Rebellion ▪ Elizabeth's excommunication ▪ The missionaries ▪ Catholic plots and the threat to the Elizabethan settlement. ▪ Elizabeth and her government's responses and policies towards religious matters ▪ Elizabethan settlement <p>Puritan threat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature and ideas of the Puritans and Puritanism ▪ Elizabeth and her Government's responses and policies towards religious matters 	<p>Excommunication Papal Bull Legitimacy Jesuits Catholic Protestant Settlement 'Middle way' Governor Episcopal Recusants Pursuivants Seminary</p>
Mary, Queen of Scots	<p>Background to Mary, Queen of Scots arrival in England Elizabeth and Parliament's treatment of Mary. The challenge posed by Mary; plots; execution and its impact.</p>	<p>Abdicate; Ambassador; Death warrant; House arrest; Martyr; Regicide</p>
Foreign Policy	<p>Reasons for, and the events of, conflict with Spain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Huguenots and Dutch Revolt ▪ Privateers ▪ Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots <p>Spanish Armada: timeline of events Naval warfare, including tactics and technology. Reasons for the defeat of the Spanish Armada.</p>	<p>Armada; beacon; broadside; culverins; Huguenots</p>

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Year 10 – BTEC First Award in Business

Exam Board	Pearson – BTEC First Award in Business
Text Book	BTEC First Business Study & Exam Practice by CGP Edexcel Revise BTEC First Business Revision Workbook by Carol Carysforth and Mike Neild

	Topic	Key words
Costs involved in business	Identify costs of a business	Start-up costs Operating (running costs)
	Identify different types of costs and calculate Formula for Total costs	Fixed costs Variable costs Total costs Fixed costs + variable costs = total costs
How businesses make a profit	Identify how businesses make money (generate revenue)	Revenue
	Identify sources of revenue and calculate	
	Formula for Revenue	Number of sales x price per unit
	How businesses spend money	Expenditure Overheads
	Calculate profit or loss	Revenue – expenditure = profit
How businesses plan for success	Identify a breakeven point and analysis	Break even point Margin of safety
	Formula for break even	Fixed costs/selling price-variable costs per unit
Tools businesses use to plan for success	Budgeting	Budgeting Budgetary control
	Cash flow forecasting	Inflows, Outflows Net cash flow Opening and closing bank balance
	Benefits of using a cash flow forecast	
How businesses measure success and identify areas for improvement	Making a profit	Cost of sales Gross profit Net Profit
	Formula for gross profit	Revenue - cost of sales
	Formulae for net profit	Gross profit - expenditure
	Income statement (profit and loss account)	Income statement
	Statement of financial position (balance sheet)	Statement of financial position Assets Liabilities Working capital (current assets – current liabilities)

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Year 10 – Physical Education Theory

Exam Board	Pearson – Edexcel GCSE Physical Education (2016/2017)
Text Book	Edexcel GCSE (9-1) Physical Education By Tony Scott

		Topics	Key Words
Progress Period 1	Skeletal System	Functions of the skeleton	Protection of vital organs Muscle attachment Joints for Movement Blood Cell Production (red and white) Calcium and Phosphorus storage
		Classification of bones	Long bones Short bones Flat bones Irregular bones
		Structure of the skeleton (names of the bones)	Cranium Vertebral column Humerus Radius Ulna Sternum Pelvis Femur Fibula Tibia
		The Vertebral Column	Cervical Vertebrae Thoracic Vertebrae Lumbar Vertebrae Sacral Vertebrae Coccyx
		Classification of joints	Hinge Ball and Socket Pivot Condyloid
		Movements	Flexion Extension Rotation Abduction Adduction Circumduction
	Muscular System	Classification of muscles	Cardiac Involuntary Voluntary (skeletal)
		Role of voluntary muscles	Movement
		Antagonistic muscle action	Contract Relax Agonist Antagonist
		Structure of the muscular system (names of the muscles)	Biceps Triceps Deltoid Pectoralis Major Latissimus Dorsi External Obliques Hip Flexors Gluteus Maximus Quadriceps Hamstrings Gastrocnemius Tibialis Anterior
		Muscles fibres	Slow Twitch (Type I) Fast Twitch (Type IIa and Type IIx) Myoglobin
		Skeleton and muscles working together	Tendons Ligaments

		Topics	Key Words
Progress Period 2	Cardiovascular System	Functions of the cardiovascular system	Transport O ₂ , nutrients, CO ₂ Blood Clotting Control's body temperature
		Structures of the heart and blood vessels	Atrium Ventricle Valves Bicuspid Tricuspid Pulmonary Vein Pulmonary artery Vena Cava Aorta Oxygenated Deoxygenated
		How the heart pumps	Blood pressure Diastole Systole
		Structures of the arteries, veins and capillaries	Lumen Arteries – blood away from heart Veins – blood towards the heart Capillaries – gaseous exchange Blood shunting
		The structure and function of the blood	Red blood cells Erythrocyte Haemoglobin White Blood Cell Leukocyte Pathogen Antibody Platelets Thrombokinase Seratonin Plasma
	Respiratory System	Composition of air	Oxygen Carbon Dioxide
		Functions of the respiratory system	Oxygen in to the body Carbon dioxide out of the body Inhalation Exhalation Vital Capacity Tidal Volume Respiration
		Structure of the respiratory system	Trachea Bronchi/bronchus Bronchioles Alveoli Intercostal muscles Ribs Lungs Diaphragm
		Structure of alveoli	Surface Area Thin Moist Clean
		Gaseous Exchange	Diffusion Oxygen Carbon Dioxide Oxygenated Blood Deoxygenated Blood
		Oxygen Debt	Respiration Lactic Acid Oxygen Carbon Dioxide

		Topics	Key Words	
Progress Period 3	Aerobic & Anaerobic Exercise	Aerobic and Anaerobic Respiration	Aerobic respiration Anaerobic respiration Aerobic activities Glucose Glycogen	Energy Oxygen Carbon Dioxide Lactic Acid Cramp
		Energy Sources	Fats Carbohydrates Simple carbohydrates	Complex Carbohydrates Free sugars Slow release energy
	Effects of Exercise	Short and long term effect on the muscles	Muscle Fatigue Lactate Accumulation Cramp	
		Short and long term effects on the heart	Heart rate Beats per minute Maximum Heart Rate	Stroke Volume Cardiac Output
		Short and long term effects on breathing	Depth of breathing Rate of breathing Vital capacity	Tidal volume Oxygen Debt
	Progress Period 4	Movement Analysis	Lever Systems	Axis Fulcrum Load Effort 1 st class lever
Planes and Axis of Movements			Plane Axis Sagittal Plane Frontal Plane	Transverse Plane Sagittal axis Frontal axis Transverse axis
Physical Training		Relationship between Health and Fitness	Health Fitness	Exercise Performance
		Components of Fitness (Health Related)	Cardiovascular fitness Muscular strength Muscular endurance Flexibility	Body composition Body Mass Index Lean Body Mass
		Components of Fitness (Skill Related)	Agility Balance Co-ordination	Power Speed Reaction Time
		Fitness Tests	Cooper 12 minute run Harvard Step Test Hand Grip Test 1 min press up test 1 min sit up test	30 metre sprint Vertical Jump Sit and Reach Purpose Protocol
		Principles of Training	Specificity Individual Needs Progressive Overload Frequency Intensity Time	Type Rest and Recovery Adaptation Over training Reversibility Training Thresholds
		Methods of Training	Continuous Fartlek Interval	Circuit Plyometric Weight/resistance

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Year 10 – GCSE Design & Technology

Exam Board : AQA

Topics	Key points to revise
Core Technical Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• new and emerging technologies• energy generation and storage• developments in new materials• systems approach to designing• mechanical devices• materials and their working properties
Specialist Technical Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• selection of materials or components• forces and stresses• ecological and social footprint• sources and origins• using and working with materials• stock forms, types and sizes• scales of production• specialist techniques and processes• surface treatments and finishes.
Designing and Making Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• investigation, primary and secondary data• environmental, social and economic challenge• the work of others• design strategies• communication of design ideas• prototype development• selection of materials and components• tolerances• material management• specialist tools and equipment• specialist techniques and processes

AQA exam board. All assessments are externally marked. There is NO coursework. Each skill is equally weighted (25%) and will be completed at the end of Y11.

Paper 1 – Listening – 25%

- Foundation 35 mins + 5 mins.
- Higher 45 mins + 5 mins.
- 2 sections in the exams: Part A – instructions in English. Part B – instructions in Spanish.
- Context of exams based on culture of Spanish speaking countries.

Paper 2 – Speaking – 25%

- Foundation – 7-9 mins + 12 mins prep time
- Higher – 10-12 mins + 12 mins prep time
- Assessment overview – 3 tasks
 - Role play on topic allocated by exam board
 - Questions on a picture allocated by exam board
 - Conversation on 2 themes.
- Assessments must take place during an assessment window then submitted for external marking.

Paper 3 – Reading – 25%

- Foundation 45 mins
- Higher 1 hour
- 3 sections, pupils answer all questions.
 - Section A : instructions in English
 - Section B : instructions in Spanish
 - Section C: translation from Spanish into English with instructions in English.
- Context of exams based on culture of Spanish speaking countries.

Paper 4 – Writing Exam – 25%

- Foundation – 1 hour 10 mins. 3 open response questions and 1 translation into Spanish.
- Higher – 1 hour 20 mins. 2 open response questions and 1 translation into Spanish.
- You must express ideas and opinions in Spanish in tasks of varying length for different purposes/audiences.

What you can do at home!

- Continually learn your vocabulary – you need to know all those words!
- Do not leave it until Y11 – your preparation has already started!
- Get on the Memrise app – get your name on the leader board!
- Practise your grammar – learn those verbs by heart!
- Listen to Spanish Podcasts – anything authentic will help!



Year 10 Spanish

Term	Topics	Keywords
<u>PP1</u>	Grammar Revision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present tense • Conjugating verbs • Key irregular verbs • Adjectival agreement • Infinitives • Numbers, ages and time • Days, months and dates • Reading and Listening skills 	
<u>PP2</u>	Me, my family and friends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about friends • Family relationships • Future plans • Relationships nowadays Technology in everyday life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving opinions about online messaging • The good and the bad of social media • Mobile technology • Overuse of technology 	Equipo Fastidiar La barrera generacional El hogar La libertad Molestar Casarse La boda La felicidad El jubilado La pareja Comunicarse Medios sociales La pantalla La revista digital El comportamiento El desarrollo Divertirse El correo basura El ordenador portátil La tableta La conexión inalámbrica La señal
<u>PP3</u>	Free-time activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about free time • future weekend plans • special occasion meals • sports Customs and festivals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning about local customs • Learning about Spanish festivals • Learning about Latin America • Spanish vs English traditions 	el coro la vez desafiante la batería entretenido el esposo el gusto la derrota desarrollar fomentar vale la pena conmemorar el caballo el desfile el diablo el encierro entrenarse el moro la torre

		los familiares los festejos los fuegos artificiales la hoguera el petardo quemar
<u>PP4</u>	Home, town, neighbourhood and region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing your house • Talking about location • Talking about local amenities • Advantages and disadvantages of living in the town/city • Speaking and extending writing 	Los muebles La cocina amueblada Imprescindible Lujoso La mascot El club de jóvenes Los espacios verdes Ir de compras La finca La miseria La contaminación

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Year 10 – French

Year 10 French

The December exam in French will consist of a general listening and reading paper which cover all topics studied since September, and a writing exam based on family relationships and hobbies

Students will be given detailed vocabulary sheets and guidance for the writing exams

<u>Term</u>	<u>Topics</u>	<u>Keywords</u>
	Grammar Revision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present tense • Conjugating verbs • Key irregular verbs • Adjectival agreement • Infinitives • Numbers, ages and time • Days, months and dates • Reading and Listening skills 	
	Me, my family and friends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about friends • Family relationships • Future plans • Relationships nowadays Technology in everyday life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating online • Uses of social media • Mobile technology • Uses of technology 	Habiter, cousin, parents Se disputer, en commun, s’amuser Avoir des enfants, se marier, adulte On s’entend bien, mon petit-copain Partager, montage de photos, tchatter Blogger, permettre, vivre Portable, marcher, tablette Accro, gratuit, télécharger
	Free-time activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV, music and films • Past free time activities • Food and meals • Eating out • sport 	Je regarde, les films comiques, baladeur Le journal, une émission, la musique Un repas, manger, le petit-déjeuner Un restaurant chinois, un plat typique La natation, la musculation, le terrain de sport

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Year 10 – Hospitality & Catering

WJEC CBAC Level 1 / 2 Award in HOSPITALITY & CATERING A

UNIT 2 HOSPITALITY & CATERING IN ACTION

Internal Assessment (60%)

- You will safely plan, prepare, cook and present nutritional dishes.
- Assessment will be through summative controlled assessment.
- ONE assignment will cover all assessment criteria.
- You will be provided with an assignment brief.
- You will be given 9 hours to complete the assessment (5 hours theory and 4 hours practical)
- You will be allocated a time slot during the exam week and the assessment will be completed under exam conditions. The computer suite will be available.
- You will be able to use your class notes and ICT software (nutritional analysis programme)
- The internet can be used only to find suitable dishes.
- You may hand write or use the computer, or a mixture of both.
- Be prepared with your class book and pens.

TASK 1 (3 hours) Propose four nutritional dishes

Ensure all your class notes are up to date

TASK 2 (2 hours) Plan for the production of two dishes

Time plan to show how you will make your chosen dishes

TASK 3 (4 hours) Prepare, cook and present two dishes

You will safely prepare, cook and present your choice of dishes, following your time plan.

You will demonstrate:

Techniques in the preparation, cooking and presentation of commodities

Quality of commodities

Food safety practices

Overview of content:

The functions of nutrients in the human body

The nutritional needs of specific groups

Characteristics of unsatisfactory nutritional intake

Cooking methods

Factors to consider when proposing dishes for a menu

Environmental issues

Customer needs

