

# Year 9

## Exam Topics 2018

This document has details of the topics covered in this year's Year 9 Exams.

The exams are held during the week  
21<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> May.

All the exams will be sat during normal lesson time in classrooms apart from **Maths**. The Maths exam will take place in the hall and gym on Monday 21<sup>st</sup> May at 11:20am.

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## **Art**

Students will be completing drawing based activity for art students and a photography based activity over two lessons.

## **Business Studies**

### **1.1 Enterprise and entrepreneurship**

- 1.1.1 The dynamic nature of business
- 1.1.2 Why new business ideas come about
- 1.1.3 How new business ideas come about
- 1.1.4 Risk and reward
- 1.1.5 The role of business enterprise
- 1.1.6 Adding value
- 1.1.7 The role of the entrepreneur

### **1.2 Spotting a business opportunity**

- 1.2.1 Customer needs
- 1.2.2 Market research
- 1.2.3 Market segmentation
- 1.2.4 Market mapping
- 1.2.5 The competitive environment

## **Child Development**

Contraception  
Conception  
Development of embryo till birth  
Antenatal care  
Pain relief  
Labour

## **Citizenship**

### **Theme A**

Living Together in the UK

Changes in population

Laws around equality and discrimination

Local government

Various rights in the UK including political and legal

### **Theme C**

Law and Justice

Different types of law

Different courts and punishments

Youth Justice System

## **Drama**

Students will take part in a written exam during lesson time. The exam will test their understanding and application of key drama techniques to a scripted scene.

Students should revise key drama vocabulary and consider how they could apply their own practical work to performance.

## **Food Technology**

Function of Ingredients

Analysis of ingredients and nutritional information.

HACCP

Sustainability in food production

Diet related illnesses

Students will be given a range of multiple-choice, short and long answer questions based on the style of the exam board questions.

The exam will include some maths related questions, therefore *students will need to bring a calculator.*

## **Product Design**

### **Materials and their Working Properties:**

- Papers and Boards
- Natural and manufactured timbers
- Metals and alloys
- Polymers
- Textiles

Students will be given a range of multiple-choice, short and long answer questions based on the style of GCSE exam questions.

The exam will include some maths related questions, therefore *students will need to bring a calculator.*

## **V-Craft**

### **Make a response to a design brief:**

- Students will be given a choice of starting points and will need to create a product from the materials given to them.
- Work must show design development.
- Students will need to be able to write a step-by-step plan of production.

# English

A 50 minute reading and 45 minute writing paper.

## Reading Paper

There will be two sources from non-fiction to read and **four** questions

- a) Finding explicit and implicit information (4 marks)
- b) Find differences between two texts and summarise. (8 marks)
- c) Commenting on how writer uses language. (12 marks)
- d) Compare writers' views and methods in two texts. (16 marks)

## Writing Paper

You will have to write a non-fiction piece arguing for or against a statement. Don't forget to plan, write it and check it.

## Revision Tips!

Have you heard anyone say this: "You can't revise for English"? Not true!

There are a number of tasks that we will do as a class and you can finish at home during the revision period.

You could also continue to read widely and well. News articles in newspapers and online are best.

Go through your exercise book, especially to pick up any persistent errors.

Revise capital letters, punctuation, varying sentences, common misspellings.

The best revision website is

<https://www.bbc.com/education/subjects/z3kw2hv>

Use the Simpsons mnemonic *for revision*:

- L**earn from your mistakes
- I**mplement a revision timetable
- S**et targets
- A**sk for help



*In the exam:*

- B**ring the right equipment
- A**nswer the question
- R**ead through your answer
- T**ime management



Don't wish for it, work for it!

## Geography

- Natural hazards
- Tectonic hazards
- Weather hazards
- Climate change
- Coasts

## History

Students need to revise the *Medicine Through Time* topics, including *The British Sector of the Western Front*.

## **CiDA**

Create a working Multimedia Website.

Website must include:

- Text
- Images
- House style
- Working links
- Headings
- Formatting
- Appropriate layout
- Create folders and files

## **IT Computer Science**

- Using the print function
- Writing simple arithmetic equations
- Using variable
- Asking user for an input (strings & integers)
- Using if statement (including elif/else)
- Using loops (for and while)
- Defining functions
- Using libraries (random, time, calendar etc.)
- Using Lists (add, delete, update)

### **Key Words:**

Variable	Indentation
Data types	Function
For loop	Syntax error
While loop	If statement
Comments	Append
Library	



# Maths

Revision list for:

9MX4(LO), 9MY4(THS) & 9MX5(MBR)

Topic	Hegarty Maths Clip Number
Understand place value	13
Round to nearest 100	17
Find fraction of quantity	77
Read table and add decimals	47
Calculate in pounds and pence	744
Solve money problem	748
Read pictogram	426
Complete pictogram	426
Count edges on cuboids	
Count rectangular faces on triangular prism	
Read bar chart	425
Reflect shape in mirror line	639
Find coordinates of point	199
Find length of line segment	
Find area of rectangle	554
Order decimal numbers	46
Find square number from list	99
Find multiple from list	33
Find factor from list	27
Find prime number from list	28
Use conversion graph	713
Solve money problem	752
Draw next pattern in series	196
Find rule for pattern	197
Explain why number is not in series	198
Find mode, median and mean	404,409,405
Estimate answer to sum	130,131
Use input-output diagram	151

Substitute numbers into expression	155
Solve linear equation	179
Solve ratio problem	332
Find equivalent fractions	59
Complete two-way table	422
Compare compound measures	705
Find missing angles in triangle	485,486

*Revision list for:*

9MX2(DJ), 9MY2(ZR), 9MX3(ZR) & 9MY3(LO)

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Hegarty Maths Clip Number</b>
Use calculator	129
Round answer to 2 d.p.	56
Find missing angle	477,486
Find mean from frequency table	417
Write ratio in simplest form	329
Solve linear equation	179
Solve linear equation with brackets	179
Solve fraction/number problem in words	77
Read data to solve percentages problem	763
Find area of compound shape	555
Divide quantity in given ratio	332
Find quantity after percentage increase	90
Use line of best fit	454
Round number to 3 s.f.	130
Estimate value of calculation	131
Complete two-way table	422
Use probability to estimate frequency	356
Enlarge shape by positive scale factor	642
Interpret distance on map given scale factor	679
Use BIDMAS	150
Interpret distance-time graph	716
Find speed from distance-time graph	

Use circumference and perimeter	534,549
Substitute numbers into a formula	279
Factorise expression	168
Expand and simplify expression	161
Identify congruent shapes	682
Solve proportion problem	331

*Revision List for:*

9MX1(JRD) & 9MY1(MBR)

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Hegarty Maths Clip Number</b>
Substitute numbers into expression	278
Solve linear equation	185
Solve simple quadratic equation	230
Interpret distance on map given scale factor	679
Find volume of cylinder	572
Solve ratio problem	679
Solve linear inequality	269
Round decimal to 2 s.f.	130
Estimate value of calculation	131
Use Pythagoras	499
Solve simultaneous equations	194
Enlarge shape by fraction scale factor	645
Convert from standard to ordinary form	123
Convert from ordinary to standard form	122
Change subject of formula	281
Expand and simplify expression	161
Expand two brackets	162
Create frequency diagram and polygon	441
Find estimate of mean from frequency table	441
Compare two ranges and means	
Find median class interval	416
Use similar triangles to find area	611
Find percentage decrease	90

Use sine ratio	510
Find first term of sequence	198
Factorise expression	169
Find bounds for area of rectangle	138
Use negative fractional index	108

## Media Studies

The exam will be on the topic of music video.

## French

Topics which will be covered in the exam:

1. Family & friends
2. Technology in everyday life
3. Free-time activities

## German

Topics which will be covered in the exam:

1. Family & friends
2. Technology in everyday life
3. Free-time activities

## Spanish

Topics which will be covered in the exam:

1. Family & friends
2. Technology in everyday life
3. Free-time activities

## **Music**

1. Identifying major or minor tonalities
2. Identifying textures
3. Melodic dictation multiple choice
4. Key Signatures up to four sharps and flats
5. Unfamiliar listening - applying analysis and keywords
6. An essay question on the musical features from the Baroque, Classical and Romantic Era

## **Dance**

Choreographic principles

*Points to think about/include when you are creating a dance are stimuli, motif, structure etc*

Infra and Emancipation of Expressionism questions

## **GCSE PE**

1. Well being-physical/social/emotional well being and lifestyle choices
2. Sedentary lifestyle
3. Diet

## **Religion**

Christian beliefs and Christian marriage and the family

# Combined Science

## Biology

- Cell structures
- DNA & enzymes
- Respiration
- Photosynthesis
- Supplying the cell
- Challenges of size

## Chemistry

- Atomic structure
- Bonding
- Chemical analysis

## Physics

- Atomic structure in chemistry
- Molecules and matter
- Discovery of the nucleus

## Biology

- Cell structures
- DNA & enzymes
- Respiration
- Photosynthesis
- Supplying the cell

## Chemistry

- Atomic structure
- Bonding
- Chemical analysis

## **Physics**

- Atomic structure in chemistry
- Molecules and matter
- Discovery of the nucleus

For 9TSX you will also need forces in action.

For 9STY you will also need electric circuits.

## **Sociology**

The exam is composed of a series of short answer question that focus on key terms (1 mark questions) and 3 and 4 mark short answer questions.

The topics will be: Sociological theory, research methods and family.

# Top Ten Revision Tips

1. Short bursts of revision (30-40 minutes) are most effective. Your concentration lapses after about an hour and you need to take a short break (5-10 minutes).
2. Find a quiet place to revise - your bedroom, school, the library - and refuse to be interrupted or distracted.
3. Make sure you don't just revise the subjects and topics you like. Work on your weaker ones as well.
4. Make your own revision notes because you will remember what you have written down more easily. Stick key notes to cupboards or doors so you see them everyday.
5. Rewrite the key points of your revision notes; read them out loud to yourself. We remember more than twice as much of what we say aloud than of what we merely read.
6. Use different techniques. Make your own learning maps, use post-it notes to write key words on, create flash cards. Record your notes on tape and listen to them back on your Walkman. Ask friends and family to test you. Use highlighter pens to mark important points. Chant or make up a rap song.
7. Practise on past exam papers or revision tests available on the web initially do one section at a time and progress to doing an entire paper against the clock.
8. You will need help at some stage, ask parents, older brothers and sisters, teachers or friends. If there is a teacher with whom you get on well at school ask for their email address so you can clarify points you are unsure of whilst on study leave. Use websites specifically designed for revision.
9. **Don't get stressed out!** Eat properly and get lots of sleep!
10. **Believe in yourself and be positive.** If you think you can succeed you will; if you convince yourself that you will fail, that's what will probably happen.





# Effective Revision

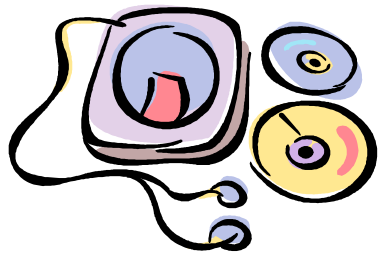
To be effective, revision must be:

- **Active** - always work with a pen and paper, look for key points, test yourself. Never just sit down and read for a set period. Focus on tasks, not time. If you just read notes you'll only retain about 10% of the information.
- **Organised** - always ask yourself at the start of a study session "what do I want to have completed in this session?" Have a plan for what you want to cover this week and this month. Have an overview of the priority areas in each subject.

## Getting Started On Revision

### Where?

Find a fixed place to study (a particular desk/room at home, a spot in the library, etc.) that becomes firmly associated in your mind with productive work. All the equipment and materials you need should be within reach, and the room should be well lit and ventilated, but not too comfortable! Turn your room into a positive learning environment. Keep books and notes on the desk to a minimum and decorate your walls with colourful notes and key facts. Music is fine as long as it helps you to study and blocks out distracting noises. The very best sound to study to is thought to be that of Baroque composers or Mozart. Experiments show that brains are positively stimulated and IQs boosted by such music.



### What?

Remember that it's all about being *active* and *focused on tasks, not time!* Know at the start of a session what you want to have completed by the end of the period. Make the tasks specific and realistic, not vague and large.

### How?

Always work with a pen and paper at the ready. Getting started is often the most difficult bit, so start by 'doing'. It usually helps to begin with a subject you like, move on to other less favoured areas, and then finish up with a favoured topic to maintain the interest.

## **When?**

Try to schedule your study for times when you are more mentally alert. Most people find their ability to focus deteriorates towards the end of the day. Getting revision done earlier in the day aids efficiency and also offers the reward of having time to relax after the work is done.



## **Why?**

Test your progress at the end of a study session. Ask yourself "what have I just learned?" Review the material covered in your revision session. Merely recognising material isn't enough - you must be able to reproduce it without the aid of the book or notes.

# **Revision**

## *Do's and Don'ts*

## **Do**

### **Make a list of all the topics you need to revise**

Each subject that you are studying can be broken down into its constituent parts, with main sections, sub-topics and supporting details. A very useful start is to list out all the topics on the course according to this hierarchy and use this as a 'revision checklist' for the subject. Tick topics off as you've learnt them.

### **Create a realistic schedule**

Block the waking part of each day into three portions. Allow yourself one portion a day off and allocate subjects and topics to the remaining two. Put the schedule on display so that your family can see when you are available. It will also reassure your parents that you are in control.



### **Plan ahead by working backwards**

By using revision checklists in your various subjects, you should know what quantity of material has to be covered over the coming months. Start from the final date (end of May) and divide your revision up week by week, allowing some flexibility for unforeseen

delays. Surprise yourself by being ready in time! Use the timetables and other sheets you have been given.

### Revise using your preferred learning style

Have you tried..... mindmaps, diagrams, colour, mnemonics, recording yourself and listening back to it, rewriting your favourite song using your revision notes for a topic as the words, walking round (Great for kinaesthetic learners – try read out the positive effects of X standing on the left hand side of the room and negative effects on the right hand side).



## DON'T

### Just keep going!

The body and the mind need regular 'time-outs'. When you're tired, concentration is more difficult, you get distracted much easier and learning and memorisation is less effective. There comes a point in an evening study session when it is counter-productive to stay at the desk - nothing is going in and you are only tiring yourself further. Use breaks effectively, particularly after completing a task.

## Answering Exam Questions

1. Scan **all** the questions.
2. Mark all the questions you could answer.
3. Read these questions carefully.
4. Choose the correct number of questions in each section.
5. Decide on an order: **best answers first**.
6. Divide up your time, allowing more time for the questions with the most marks.
7. Underline the key words in the question.
8. Plan your answer.
9. Stick to the point of the question.
10. Write your answer.
11. If you have time, re-read the questions and your answers and make any necessary corrections





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