

2009/10 What revision must I do?

English Language

Pupils should revise all poems in the 'Identity' section of the anthology, paying close attention to poetic techniques and language use. They should also look at all the Non-Fiction extracts and articles in the same Anthology. Both these areas are marked for Reading and so they will be expected to know these texts well. The Unseen Media element entails pupils analysing and deconstructing a media text (leaflets, articles, adverts etc.) and so it would be useful to adapt these techniques to any media articles they read. The pupils are examined on their writing and how well they craft their writing. They should be aware of different sentence types and punctuation.

English Literature

Books studied:

Modern Prose - Either 'To Kill a Mockingbird' by Harper Lee or 'Of Mice and Men' by John Steinbeck.

Modern Drama - 'An Inspector Calls' by JB Priestley

Pupils must know the texts well and would do well to make notes on plot, character, themes and historical context. There are several sites online which may help.

In addition, pupils need to revise the same poems from the 'Identity' section of their Edexcel Anthology.

A book that will help: GCSE English for Edexcel Revision Book (Liddle, Andrew & co.. published by Hodder and Stoughton)

Maths

They should be working on module 5 in the work book which can be bought for £7.00 from Ms Morris. There is also a Maths Watch CD for £3. Also, teachers will be putting booster packs on www.mymaths.co.uk. This is a great place for revision.

Technology

If they have access to Ranger they can access on the student area > Technology>KS4> D&T revision. This is the up to date text book and covers all revision topics. Excellent website www.technologystudent.com

RS

Revise all information covered in lessons for the Crime and Punishment and Environment units.

Crime and Punishment

- different types and reasons for Laws
- difference between sin and crime
- the aims of punishment
- religious attitudes (Christian and Muslim) to justice and punishment
- Prisoners of Conscience
- Capital punishment – what it is, legal position in the UK/US, arguments for and against it and Christian and Muslim perspectives.

Environment

- threats to the environment – pollution, Acid Rain, Greenhouse Effect, scarcity of natural resources
- long term impact of the threats
- non-religious attitudes and arguments to environmental problems

- Religious attitudes to conservation and stewardship (Christian and Muslim)
- The work of A Rocha in supporting the environment
- Animal Rights – issues around it, non-religious views, arguments for and against, religious views (Christian and Muslim)

Useful revision sites:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/rs/>

See Miss Honey in H4 if you need any extra help

Art

Good websites

<http://www.tate.org.uk/learning/schools/>

<http://www.ica.org.uk/>

<http://www.saatchi-gallery.co.uk/>

<http://www.serpentinegallery.org/>

Media Studies

The topic for the exam is **THE POPULAR PRESS**.

The exam will be sat in two 1½ hour sessions in the first half of May. Students will receive the pre-release exam paper on May 1st. This is exactly the same as the real paper.

The exam requires active research on how the popular press such as tabloid and middle range newspapers attract their audiences and your plans for a new focussed newspaper.

Teaching on the topic will start in lessons soon and a full information pack will be issued.

Students can prepare by researching the popular press on the internet and reading a variety of newspapers for study purposes

www.nrs.co.uk (National Readership Survey)

www.newsinternational.com

www.associatednewspapers.co.uk

www.mediaedu.co.uk

www.thesun.co.uk

www.mirror.co.uk

www.dailymail.co.uk

MFL

For both Spanish and French GCSE, they need to revise the following:

- 1) All about me
- 2) Holidays and trips
- 3) Everyday life
- 4) Young people in society

PLUS:

Grammar - be familiar with the past, present and future tenses

These 4 broad topics comprise all of their year 10 & 11 modules, any of which may come up in their final exams.

REVISION BOOKS

CGP GCSE AQA French or Spanish - both 'The Revision Guide' and 'The Workbook' are recommended.

Websites:

BBC bitesize - for general revision and practise.

mflgames.co.uk - interactive games

<http://www.sunderlandschools.org/mfl-sunderland/resources.htm> - lots of interactive exercises to practise

TV: 'TV5' and 'Cinemoi' can be found on satellite TV.

History

Topics to cover:

Paper 1:

Medicine through time: Ancient Medicine/ Egyptian Medicine - theory of the channels

Greek Medicine - Hippocrates and Asclepius/ Roman Medicine - Galen and Public Health

Medieval Medicine - loss of knowledge, medieval beliefs about health and public health.

The Renaissance - Vesalius, Pare and Harvey. The new scientific ideas in medicine.

The Industrial Revolution: Public Health, John Snow, Edwin Chadwick. Jenner and vaccinations. Pasteur and Germ Theory, Koch and work on magic bullets. Surgery and the development of anaesthetics and antiseptics.

The twentieth century: Fleming and the importance of penicillin. The creation of the NHS and its implication for health.

Nazi Germany: What problems did Germany face after WWI? - Treaty of Versailles, putsches etc. How successful was the Weimar Republic? Contribution of Stresemann

What was the impact of the Wall Street Crash? economic, social and political affects

How did the Nazis rise to power? History of the party since 1919, growth in support for Hitler after 1929. How did Hitler become Chancellor and Fuhrer? Deal with Hindenburg, Reichstag fire, Night of the Long knives etc. What was life like in Nazi Germany? Economic changes, social changes, Anti-Semitism, loss of freedom, opposition etc.

Paper 2: Focus study on Medicine through time: Medieval beliefs about medicine.

Websites:

www.schoolhistory.co.uk

www.schoolshistory.co.uk

www.johndclare.net

www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/

Music

Research the following; Dance Music/ Pavan/ Galliard/ Renaissance instruments/ Waltz/ 70s and 80s Disco/ Traditions and Innovations/ Salsa/ Bhangra/ Minimalism

Drama

Useful website link to swat up on their knowledge of the subject:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/drama/>

Your final Assessment is 'scripted performance' – Once a choice of script has been made by your teacher you should begin to read through the whole play several times, making notes on your interpretation of character, physical actions you might add, additional staging directions for your performance etc.

LEARN YOUR LINES

PE

4 Revision topics:

"Factors affecting participation in physical activity"

"Training and Exercise"

"Anatomy and Physiology"

"Safety"

All these topics are covered in the 'Revise for PE GCSE' Edexcel

Geography

Use (www.ktcgeography.weebly.com) for revision guide

Revise:

Contrasting levels of development Resource depletion. Global warming, acid rain, Tourism and the economic, Unstable plate margins (earthquakes and volcanoes), Weather hazards – storms, flooding, Water and food supplies, Rural Urban Fringe

Remember: Case Studies are of major importance for all topics

Psychology

Cognitive Psychology:

Perception - Structures and functioning of the eye. A description of the visual pathways leading to the visual cortex. Perception as an active process, Perception as a modelling process and distance perception. Everyday examples of distortions of perceived distance, size and movement, Factors affecting perception, Description and evaluation of studies conducted to investigate factors affecting perception, Discussion of factors affecting perception as they relate to everyday life.

Learning - Principles of classical conditioning, Principles of operant conditioning, Behaviour shaping; the distinction between, Similarities and differences between classical and operant conditioning, Descriptions and evaluation of attempts to apply conditioning procedures to human behaviour, Principles of Social Learning, Description and evaluation of studies to investigate the principles of social learning.

Memory - Explanations of memory, Processes of encoding, storage and retrieval, Types of encoding to include the contribution of organisation, Description and evaluation of studies to investigate explanations of memory.

Practical applications derived from the explanations of memory, Psychological explanations and studies of forgetting, Eyewitness testimony, and Practical implications of studies of eyewitness testimony.

Social Psychology:

Forming impressions of other people - Impression formation and stereotyping, Sources of bias and distortion,

Stereotyping as oversimplification leading to positive and negative evaluations, Evidence from impression formation and stereotyping studies and its applications to everyday situations, Evaluation of impression formation and stereotyping studies.

Prejudice and discrimination - Definitions of prejudice and discrimination, Explanations of prejudice at individual, interpersonal and intergroup levels, Discussion of the contributions of individual, interpersonal and intergroup sources of prejudice and discrimination in everyday situations, Ways of reducing prejudice and discrimination using evidence from psychological studies, Assessment of likely success of prejudice reduction techniques in everyday situations.

Social influence - Definitions of conformity, obedience and deindividuation, Description and evaluation of studies of conformity, obedience and deindividuation. Factors which affect conformity, obedience and deindividuation.

Explanation of the factors affecting conformity, obedience and deindividuation. Studies which demonstrate the effects of the presence of others, Evaluation of social influence studies.

Developmental Psychology:

Attachment and separation - Secure and insecure attachments, Separation and maternal deprivation, Critical appraisal of the theories and evidence concerning the effects of deprivation, privation and separation. The effects of secure and insecure attachments. Critical appraisal of the theories and evidence concerning attachment. Practical applications for the care of young children and the development of parenting skills.

Cognitive development - Piaget's stage theory of cognitive development, Definitions of the processes of cognitive development, Piaget's four stages of cognitive development, Description of studies to demonstrate each stage of development, Critical appraisal of Piagetian theory and relevant experimental evidence.

Sex and gender - Definitions of sex identity and gender identity. The biological differences between females and males, including chromosomes and hormones, The distinction between the concepts of sex identity and gender identity.

Two approaches to the explanation of the acquisition of gender Identity, Critical appraisal of the two approaches. Evaluation of the implications of the evidence provided by each approach.

Pro- and Anti-Social Behaviour:

The development of moral behaviour - Definition of moral behaviour.

Four approaches to moral development:

Learning Theory – the role of reinforcement in acquiring moral behaviour;

Social Learning – the role of observation and imitation in acquiring moral behaviour;

Cognitive – the role of cognition in the development of moral behaviour.

Psychoanalytic – the role of unconscious mental processes in the development of moral behaviour; Description and evaluation of studies relating to each of these Approaches, Discussion of the strengths and limitations of these approaches.

Pro-social behaviour - Definitions of pro-social behaviour, altruism and empathy. Stages in the development of empathy. Factors affecting pro-social behaviour including socialisation and social Norms, Critical analysis of factors affecting pro-social behaviour, Factors affecting bystander intervention, Description and evaluation of studies of bystander interventions, Practical implications of studies of bystander intervention.

Anti-social behaviour - Explanations of aggression, ethological, biological, psychodynamic and social learning approaches. Distinctions between different explanations of aggression, Ways of reducing aggression based on these explanations.

Discussion of the likely success of ways of reducing aggression. Description and evaluation of studies of the authoritarian, democratic and permissive child-rearing styles on the behaviour of children.

Research Methods:

Methods of investigation

Methods of control, Data analysis and data presentation

Ethical considerations

Science

See separate revision sheet in this area of the website

GCSE Core Science

Unit	Unit title	What you need to know
B1a	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals and plants depend on each other. All organisms are adapted to their environment. There is often competition between organisms for resources. Natural selection is a long process over many generations.
	Genes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of organisms are dependent on their genes. Sexual reproduction leads to variation. Genetic modifications are used for a range of purposes. There are many ethical considerations associated with advances in genetic modification.
B1b	Electrical and Chemical Signals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The body needs to be maintained in an optimum state. The central nervous system lets your body respond to changes in its surroundings. Hormones regulate the functions of cells and organs. Artificial hormones can be used to control reproduction and alter body functions.
	Use, Misuse and Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The human body has three lines of defence against invading microorganisms. Immunisation and antibiotics are used against diseases caused by microorganisms. The use and misuse of substances can affect the normal functioning of the body systems, affecting mental and physical health. There are socio-economic reasons that contribute to ill health and ethical considerations for the development of treatments.
C1a	Patterns in Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All chemical elements are made up of atoms which consist of nuclei and electrons. Different elements have different properties related to their position in the periodic table. Atoms join together to form molecules and compounds. The names of simple chemical compounds can be predicted from their formulae
	Making Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar elements or compounds react in similar ways. Predictions can be made about the products of reactions, based on knowledge of similar situations. Addition of oxygen to a substance is oxidation and loss of oxygen from a substance is reduction. Extraction of metals depends on their reactivity.
C1b	There's One Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All substances are obtained or made from substances in the Earth's crust, sea or atmosphere. Many natural resources are mixtures of substances. Products obtained from crude oil are essential to modern life. Production and disposal of substances have environmental impacts.
	Designer Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials differ in their properties and so are suitable for different purposes. New materials are developed to meet specific requirements. Useful substances are made by chemical reactions. Chemical processes use energy and have environmental consequences.
P1a	Producing and Measuring Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a variety of ways we can produce electricity. Electrical quantities can be measured. The voltage, current and resistance in a circuit are related. The change in resistance of electrical devices is used in a variety of applications.

	You're in Charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rate of transfer of electrical energy and its efficiency can be calculated. • A motor may be controlled using electricity. • It is important to consider the economical costs and environmental effects of energy use. • Safety issues must be fully considered when working with electricity
P1b	Now You See it, Now You Don't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different types of waves have similar properties. • Waves carry energy. • The reflection and absorption of waves can be used for a variety of scanning applications. • Wave energy can be a risk to health.
	Space and its Mysteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planets in our solar system have different characteristics. • The formation and evolution of the Universe and its stars. • Requirements for travelling in space and taking a holiday on different planets. • How we explore the Universe and the benefits this can bring.

GCSE Additional science

Unit	Unit title	What you need to know
B2	Inside Living Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chemical reactions essential for life take place inside cells. • Respiring cells require a supply of glucose and oxygen, producing carbon dioxide as a waste product. • Genes are the template for protein synthesis inside cells. • The digestive, circulatory and respiratory systems provide cells with the basic materials they need to carry out their functions.
	Divide and Develop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisms grow by cell division, elongation and differentiation of cells. • Plants and animals are different and this results in different patterns of growth and development. • There is a variety of environmental factors that will influence the growth and distribution of plants. • Human intervention can manipulate the outcome of reproduction.
	Energy Flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants provide energy for all other organisms. • Plants and animals are interdependent due to their use and production of oxygen and carbon dioxide. • Energy flows through the biosphere and elements are recycled within it. • Human activities are often unsustainable and there are many associated ethical considerations.
	Interdependence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisms compete with each other for resources. • Organisms are interdependent which affects their distribution and population size. • Organisms have evolved to survive in extreme environments. • Human impacts on the environment and conservation measures need management.
C2	Synthesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic compounds contain the elements carbon and hydrogen and many originate from living things. • Many new substances are made from oil. • Polymers are large molecules which can be formed by the repeated joining of monomer molecules. • Disposal of some polymers is an environmental problem. • Raw materials are converted into new and useful substances by chemical reactions. • The amount of reactant needed to form a desired quantity of product can be calculated, but the actual yield is lower than the

		theoretical yield and this has financial implications.
	In Your Element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of outer electrons in an element determines its position in the periodic table and its reactivity. • The process of electrolysis. • The existence of isotopes and their relationship to relative atomic mass. • The importance of electrons in ionic and metallic bonding.
	Chemical Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonds result from the forces between the electrons and the nuclei of atoms. • Atoms bond in different ways to form compounds. • The structure and properties of substances are dependent on the nature of the bonding.
	How Fast? How Furious?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different chemical reactions occur at different rates and these rates can be changed. • Some reactions give out energy while others take in energy. • Chemical reactions involve breaking bonds and forming bonds. • Reactions are reversible.
P2	As Fast as You Can!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The motion of moving objects can be measured. • Forces can affect the motion of an object. • The speed of falling objects usually change as they fall. • Vehicles and theme park rides have safety features to protect passengers from injury.
	Roller Coasters and Relativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How theme park rides work. • For an object to move in a circular path a force must act on it. • Energy can be converted from one form into another but it cannot be made or destroyed. • New scientific theories are not always derived through experimental methods.
	Putting Radiation to Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atoms are made from particles that can be combined in different ways to produce isotopes, some of which are unstable. • There are different types of ionising radiations that have different properties. • The activity of a radioactive source can be measured and used in practical situations. • Radioactivity has useful applications in everyday life and medicine.
	Power of the Atom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear power stations use chain reactions to produce electricity. • The Sun produces its energy using nuclear fusion. • The movement of charged particles forms an electric current. • Static charges have useful applications but they can also create hazards.

GCSE Extension units

Unit	Unit title	What you need to know
B3	Biotechnology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The food industry has traditionally made much use of biotechnology in the production of many food items, for example cheese, yoghurt, alcohol, chocolate, soy sauce and, more recently, mycoproteins and prebiotics. • Plants can be modified to be resistant to herbicides and/or pests and this has environmental implications. • The pharmaceutical industry generates a lot of money annually and consideration of the contributors to this profit and its distribution is needed. • Stem cell research must consider many ethical questions, including the definition of 'life'. • Organisms can be genetically modified to produce substances, including medicines that are of direct use to human health.

	Behaviour in Humans and Other Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals have evolved instinctive behaviours, through natural selection, which increase their chances of survival. • Animals learn throughout their lives to increase their chances of survival and reproduction. • Feeding behaviours maximise animals' chances of finding sufficient food. • Reproductive behaviours maximise animals' chances of successfully passing on their genes. • Social behaviours and communication skills enable animals to respond in particular ways to members of their own species and to members of other species. • Humans have made use of other animals in different ways, and there is an increasing awareness of animal welfare issues that need to take account of animal behaviour.
C3	Chemical Detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cations and anions are present in many samples and can be identified. • Amounts of substances present can be calculated in moles. • How to calculate the amount of raw materials to use in a chemical reaction in order to produce the mass of product required • The importance of knowing the purity of substances and that different users require different levels of purity.
	Chemistry Working for Us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry is used in our everyday lives, for example in washing powders, sweets, cosmetics, paints, dyes and plastics. • The chemical and physical properties of elements and compounds are exploited to make useful and/or aesthetic products. • Chemists are given a product specification and investigate which chemicals will be able to meet the requirements. • Chemical substances need to be managed safely and considerately to ensure that they do not impact negatively on the environment.
P3	Particles in Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gases are affected by temperature and pressure. • Unstable isotopes and their emissions may be identified by the position of the isotope on a neutron/proton curve. • Beams of electrons may be produced by an electron gun and carry energy that may be converted into X-rays. • Electron beams are used in a variety of equipment including televisions and oscilloscopes.
	Medical Physics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures and organs inside the body may be examined without cutting a patient open. • Radiation affects living matter and can be used to destroy malignant tumours. • New medical techniques can raise moral and ethical issues.