



BELVOIR
A PRIORY ACADEMY

Year 10 Exams Week

Revision Timetable and Topics Booklet

The Rules!

- You will fill in this revision timetable with which topics to study on which days. Do your best to stick to it.
- Each session should be at least **45 minutes** with NO distractions. Put your phone in another room, turn the TV off and tell your family you are revising.
- After each session, have a **20 minute break**. Do something different – go outside, talk to your family, eat a snack, get a drink.
- Revision sessions need to be active. This means NOT just reading and highlighting. Do something with the information – turn it into pictures, summarise it onto revision cards, test yourself or get someone to test you. Use the **Revision Skills Booklet** to find strategies and tips.
- Make sure you have one day off each week where you do no revision or school work at all. Remember this can be flexible each week depending on your plans, but you should be **revising for six out of seven days**.

How to create a revision timetable

1 - Work out when you need to start your revision and how many weeks you need to revise for and make a basic calendar (see pages 6-10).

2 - Decide on your day off each week and mark it off on the calendar for each week.

Most people choose Saturday as their day off, but you can change this depending on what suits you best. If it's your birthday or you have a party, have that day off and work on Saturday.

Remember this can be flexible each week depending on your plans, but you should be revising for six out of seven days.

3 - Plot which subject you are going to revise in each slot, two or three subjects per night.

Look at how much you have to revise for each subject as a guide for how many times a week you need to schedule it for.

4 - Now assign the revision topics to each slot.

Your teachers have broken the exam papers down into key topics/areas to revise. Count how many revision sessions you have per subject, then count how many topics there are per subject. Divide the number of topics by the number of revision sessions, this will tell you how many topics you need to study in each revision session.

5 – Look at each topic and decide the best revision strategy for that topic, then write it into the timetable.

The aim here is to make as many decisions as possible now so that when you come to revise, you can just sit down and get on with it.

Read the last page of the revision booklet, then write under each topic whether you will make mind maps, revision cards, do past papers etc. Choose the revision strategies that work the best for you.

SUBJECT	TOPICS TO REVISE		
English	<u>Anthology Poetry</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'My Mother's Kitchen'• 'Kumukanda'• 'To My Sister'• 'Jamaican British'• 'Peckham Rye Lane'• 'In Wales, Wanting to be Italian'• 'Island Man'• 'We Refugees'• 'The Emigree' <p>You may not have studied all of these poems! Make sure you revise all of the ones you have covered – ask your teacher if you are unsure.</p>		<u>Unseen Poetry</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subject terminology for poetry language analysis• Subject terminology for poetry structural analysis• How to write a comparative poetry essay – look in your exercise book for the paragraph structure your teacher has modelled with you.
Maths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number• Algebra• SS&M• Handling Data• Probability• Ratio & Proportion		
Triple Science	<u>Biology</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cell structure and microscopes• Photosynthesis/limiting factors, structure of a leaf, plant transport• Aerobic and anaerobic respiration, the effect of exercise on the body• Fermentation (anaerobic respiration in fungus and plant cells)• Metabolism	<u>Chemistry</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Atomic Structure• Bonding• Energy changes• Organic Chemistry• Quantitative Chemistry	<u>Physics</u> <u>Forces in motion</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speed, distance/time• Acceleration, velocity/time• Stopping distances
Combined Science	<u>Chemistry</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Structure and bonding (ionic, covalent, metallic, graphene and fullerenes).• Crude oil and fuels (hydrocarbons, fractional distillation, burning and cracking).		
Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tribal Identity• Technical skills• Imagination• Artist research• Experimentation		

Computer Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamentals of algorithms Data representation Programming basics 	
French	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Module 1: Family and friends Module 2: Free time and entertainment Module 3: Customs and traditions Module 4: Town and local area 	
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topic 4: UK Physical Landscape Topic 5: UK Human Landscape including London Case Study Topic 6: Urban Fieldwork Investigation 	
Sociology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture – All unit Family – All unit Crime – Views on Causes of Crime 	
History	<p><u>Conquered and conquerors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vikings Anglo-Saxons Normans Angevin Empire Hundred Years War <p><u>Looking West:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North America Slave Trade War of Independence Huguenots Highlanders Ulster 	<p><u>Expansion and Empire:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India Africa Irish Jewish Australia Urbanisation <p><u>Britain in the 20th Century:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of British Empire Windrush Falklands War EU Modern migration
Music	<p><u>Music Theory</u></p> <p><u>The Concerto Through Time:</u> Baroque, Classical and Romantic. You need to know the features and composers to be able to recognise what's going on in the music, and identify which era it is from.</p>	<p><u>The Conventions of Pop:</u> You need to know the features, artists and different ways in which the instruments can be used to identify what's going on in the music and which genre it is from. Rock and Roll of the 1950s and 1960s Rock Anthems of the 1970s and 1980s Pop Ballads of the 1970, 1980s and 1990s Solo Artists of from 1990s to present</p>
RS	<p><u>Relationship & Families Unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human sexuality Contraception Family planning Marriage and divorce Family Gender equality. 	<p><u>Religion & Life Unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of the universe Origins of human life Environment Pollution Abortion Euthanasia Life after death

Food	<p><u>Science behind bread making:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition • Different breads and cultures <p><u>Nutrients:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macro – Fat, Carbs, Protein (plus insoluble & soluble fibre) • Micro – vitamins and minerals <p><u>Veganism:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • How it affects food choices • Why people are vegan <p><u>Changes that occur when cooking meat</u> (appearance, texture, taste etc)</p> <p><u>Changes that occur when fruit decays</u> (appearance, texture, taste etc)</p> <p><u>Lactose intolerance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and alternatives 	<p><u>Energy and energy balance</u></p> <p><u>Food safety and hygiene:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions needed for bacterial growth • High risk food handling • Positive uses of mould and bacteria in food <p><u>Food labelling and consumers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is on there • How it helps us <p><u>Environmental awareness when shopping:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food miles • Fair trade • Farmers market • Red tractor label/sustainable fish etc • Recycled packaging/less plastic • Bulk buying/cooking • Wonky veg/fruit • Etc...
PE	<p><u>Skeletal system:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of bones • Functions of the skeleton • Joints and movement <p><u>Muscular system:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations of major muscles • Roles of muscles in movement <p><u>Effects of exercise:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term (immediate) effects of exercise • Long term (training) effects of exercise 	<p><u>Physical training:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles of training • Methods of training • Optimising training • The exercise session • Components of fitness <p><u>Movement analysis:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lever systems • Planes of movement and axis of rotation
DT	<p><u>Designing Principles:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation, primary and secondary data • The work of others • Design strategies • Communication of design ideas. <p><u>Materials:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timbers • Metals and alloys • Polymers 	<p><u>Common Specialist Technical Principles:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forces & stresses • Improving functionality • Ecological and social footprint • 6 Rs • Scales of production <p><u>Making principles:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of materials and components • Tolerances • Tools, equipment and techniques

Week 1

Monday 8 th May	Tuesday 9 th May	Weds 10 th May	Thurs 11 th May	Friday 12 th May	Sat 13 th May	Sunday 14 th May

Week 2

Monday 15 th May	Tuesday 16 th May	Weds 17 th May	Thurs 18 th May	Friday 19 th May	Sat 20 th May	Sunday 21 st May

Week 3

Mon 22 nd May	Tuesday 23 rd May	Weds 24 th May	Thurs 25 th May	Friday 26 th May	Sat 27 th May	Sunday 28 th May

Week 4 (Half Term)

Monday 29th May	Tuesday 30th May	Weds 31st May	Thurs 1st June	Friday 2nd June	Sat 3rd June	Sunday 4th June

Week 5

Monday 5 th June	Tuesday 6 th June	Weds 7 th June	Thurs 8 th June	Friday 9 th June	Sat 10 th June	Sunday 11 th June

Assessment Week 1

Mon 12 th Jun	Tues 13 th June	Weds 14 th June	Thurs 15 th June	Friday 16 th June	Sat 17 th June	Sunday 18 th June
Assessments:	Assessments:	Assessments:	Assessments:	Assessments:		
Revision:	Revision:	Revision:	Revision:	Revision:		

Assessment Week 2

Mon 19 th June	Tues 20 th June	Weds 21 st June	Thurs 22 nd June	Friday 23 rd June		
Assessments:	Assessments:	Assessments:	Assessments:	Assessments:		
Revision:	Revision:	Revision:	Revision:			

