



YEAR 9

REVISION GUIDE



Lincoln Minster School
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In this booklet you will find

- Advice for exam week
- Effective revision techniques
- A list of the topics you will need to revise for each of your exams

When and where are the exams?

Year 9 exams will start on Monday 2nd June 2025 and finish on Friday 6th June 2025. A copy of your exam timetable is included with this revision guide.

During exam week, you will register as normal with your tutors. You will then go to your assigned classrooms to take your exams. In lessons where there are no exams you will attend and have your normal lesson.

What equipment will I need to bring into school?

You should put your writing equipment [pens, pencils, a ruler and rubber, a protractor, a calculator and compasses] into a **clear pencil case**. This will be the case when you sit public exams in Years 10 or 11. You may also bring your bottle of water into school, with the label removed.

Equipment needs to be ready and packed in your bag the night before.

Mobile Phones

During exam week, mobile phones will **not** be permitted in school. If you do bring your mobile for safety when travelling to and from school, you **must** hand it into reception for safekeeping **before** registration. Your phone can be collected at the end of the day. We take these actions to avoid disruption to the exams – if you do not follow these rules, sanctions will be given.

iPads

During exam week, all iPads must be locked away in lockers in Form Rooms and should not be brought into the Exam Room. **Please ensure you have a lock for your locker (combination locks are ideal).**

Watches

No watches are allowed to be taken into the Exam Room (this is the case with all external exams). Watches can be given in alongside mobile phones if they are brought into school.

The night before

It is much better to keep your brain clear before an exam - do not rely on revising at the last minute. **Please do check you have all the equipment packed and ready.**

Exam Conditions

You must not talk once you have entered the exam room. You will be told where to leave your bag and books.

The teacher will put the time your exam starts and finishes on the board and will give you a warning five minutes before the end.

When you have written all you can, **check through your work.**

Make sure you leave no gaps in answers.

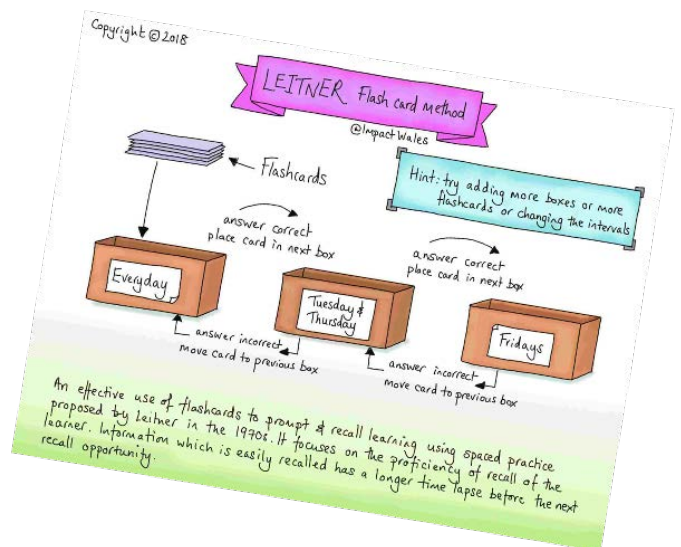
Revision Techniques

1. Retrieval Practice

Retrieval practice means bringing information to mind without looking at your notes. This strengthens your memory and helps you remember more in the future.

✓ Try This:

- Write down everything you can remember about a topic, then check your notes to see what you missed.
- Use flashcards to test yourself or get someone to quiz you - you can also use Carousel for this.
- Cover a knowledge organiser and try to recreate it from memory.

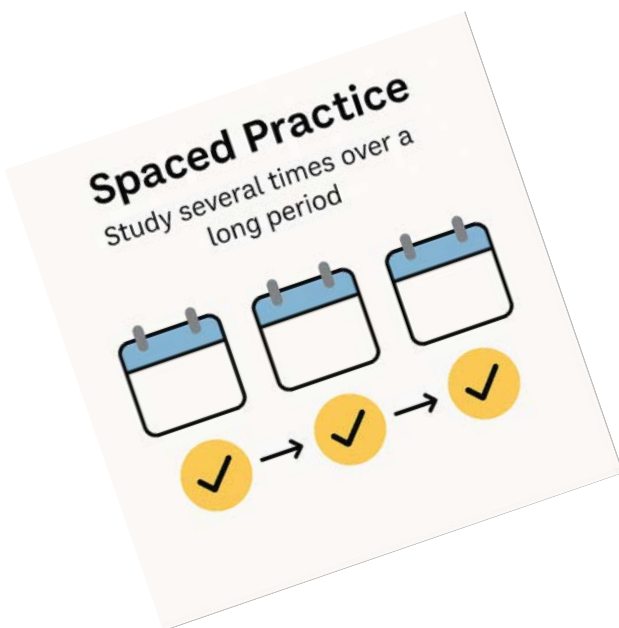


2. Spaced Practice

Spaced practice means spreading out your revision over time rather than cramming. It's much more effective to revise a topic several times with breaks in between.

✓ Try This:

- Revise for 20–30 minutes, then revisit the same topic 2–3 days later.
- Make a simple revision timetable showing when you will return to each topic.

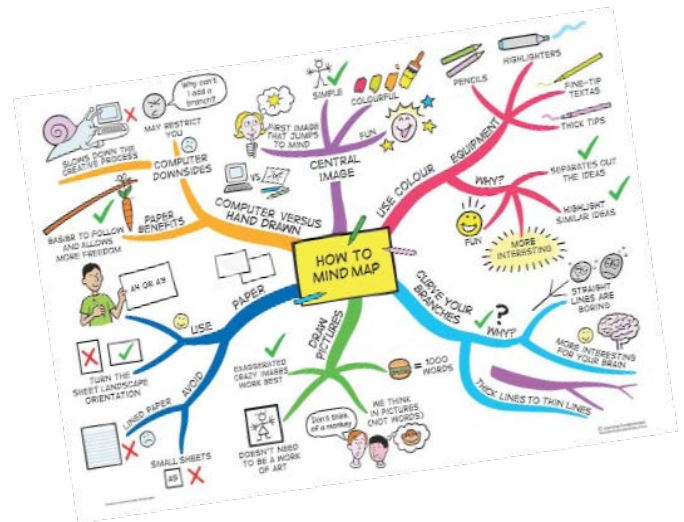


3. Dual Coding

Dual coding is when you use both words and visuals to help you learn. This could be diagrams, timelines, flowcharts, or mind maps.

✓ Try This:

- Draw a diagram to represent a topic (e.g. a cycle or timeline).
- Use colours, symbols, or icons to help link ideas.
- Look at visuals in your knowledge organiser and add notes around them.



4. Elaboration

Elaboration means explaining and describing ideas in as much detail as possible, using your own words. It also includes making connections to other knowledge.

✓ Try This:

- Ask yourself: 'Why is this important?' or 'How does this link to what I already know?'.
- Talk through topics with someone else.
- Write out explanations for key ideas and facts.



Revision Timetable

Review each subject on the night you would normally have homework for it.

If you'd like to create a timetable, keep in mind that this counts as preparation, not actual revision. You can use the template provided below to help you get started!

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Weekly Revision Timetable

Key areas of revision
to focus on this week:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Sunday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

The art exam will be an hour-long test of your drawing skills based on the theme of perspective.

In your art lessons leading up to the exam, your teacher will teach you the key skills necessary to complete the exam. You will also be given homework exam prep tasks; these must be included as part of your final exam submission. Make sure they are properly labelled as “your name_surname_exam prep” when submitted with your art exam on the day.

In the exam, you will produce an A3-sized pencil drawing based on a room-set or exterior space. You can use your prep work to help you in the exam.

The **key skills** you are being tested on are:

- **Perspective:** Your understanding of one/two point perspective.
- **Distance:** Your understanding of how to place components in the foreground, middleground and background to render spatial depth.
- **Composition:** Your understanding of how to arrange these components on the paper to a maximum visual effect.
- **Detail:** Your ability to refine and develop detail in your work.
- **Texture:** Your ability to consider the surface texture of the objects.
- **Shadows:** Your ability to consider light and shade in your drawing.
- **Creative Awareness:** Your ability to develop a successful creative outcome.
- **Use of preparatory material:** traditional & digital.



Biology

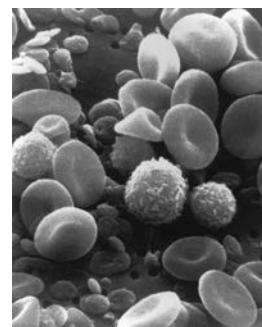
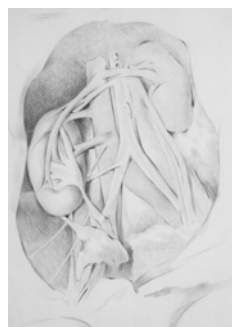
In Year 9, we have been studying the Edexcel IGCSE science course, and this is laying the foundation for us to move on to the Double Award course in Year 10. Your end of year exam will be on the topics covered so far:

Topic 1: Characteristics of Living Organisms

Topic 2: The Structure and Function of Living Organisms

Topic 3: Circulatory System

Topic 4: Cell Biology



Revision resources

Please use Showbie for lesson notes and Knowledge Organisers.

- Knowledge Organisers – Use self-quizzing to ensure that you have all the key knowledge in your long-term memory.
- Best practice is to do one section at a time following these simple steps:
 - Read through the information on a page.
 - Turn over the Knowledge Organiser and attempt to write down everything you can remember.
 - Check and correct your attempt by looking back at the Knowledge Organiser.
 - Repeat this several times in the run up to the exam.
- These booklets will be loaded onto Showbie by your teacher.
- Carousel Learning – use the flashcards and self-quizzing to test yourself regularly on the key information and knowledge. Your teacher will provide you with a link to the relevant study packs.

Other useful revision resources

- Physics and Maths tutor website
- Lots of revision notes, exam questions by topic, and mark schemes.

Chemistry

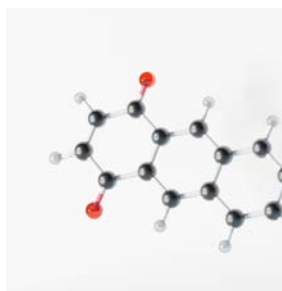
In Year 9, we have been studying the Edexcel IGCSE science course, and this is laying the foundation for us to move on to the Double Award course in Year 10. Your end of year exam will be on the topics covered so far:

Topic 1: Atomic Structure

Topic 2: Bonding

Topic 3: Atmosphere

Topic 4: Reactivity



Revision resources

Please use Showbie for lesson notes and Knowledge Organisers.

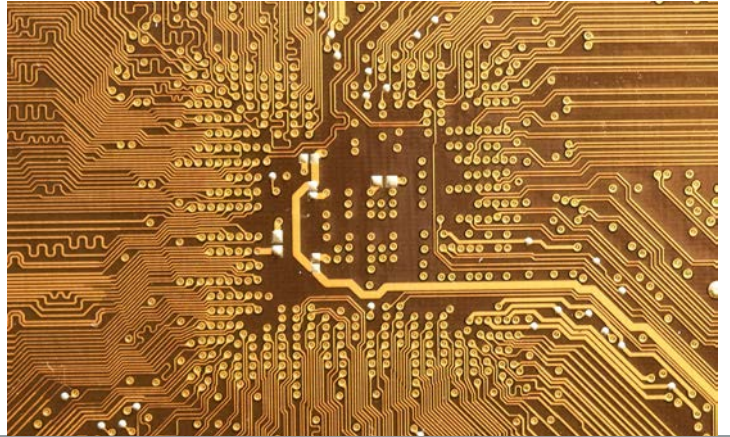
- Knowledge Organisers – Use self-quizzing to ensure that you have all the key knowledge in your long-term memory.
- Best practice is to do one section at a time following these simple steps:
 - Read through the information on a page
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 - Repeat this several times in the run up to the exam.
- These booklets will be loaded onto Showbie by your teacher.
- Carousel Learning – use the flashcards and self-quizzing to test yourself regularly on the key information and knowledge. Your teacher will provide you with a link to the relevant study packs.

Other useful revision resources

- Physics and Maths tutor website
- Lots of revision notes, exam questions by topic, and mark schemes.

In computing we carry out a formal assessment at the end of each topic. For this reason, there is no exam at the end of the year in this subject.

The exam percentage that we include in the end of year report is calculated from the sum of the scores achieved in these topic tests.



The exam will be a practical assessment. Students will be assessed on their final performance and contribution to the group. They will keep a logbook of their work and use notes to write an evaluation of the process under exam conditions.

No specific revision is necessary, but students might find it useful to ensure they understand the following terms: monologue; split scene; thought- tracking; hot-seating; writing in role; still-image.



Lord of the Flies

Key Information:

- Author: William Golding
- Published: 1954
- Genre: Allegorical novel / Dystopian fiction
- Context: Post-WWII fears about human nature and civilisation.

Key Characters and Symbolism:

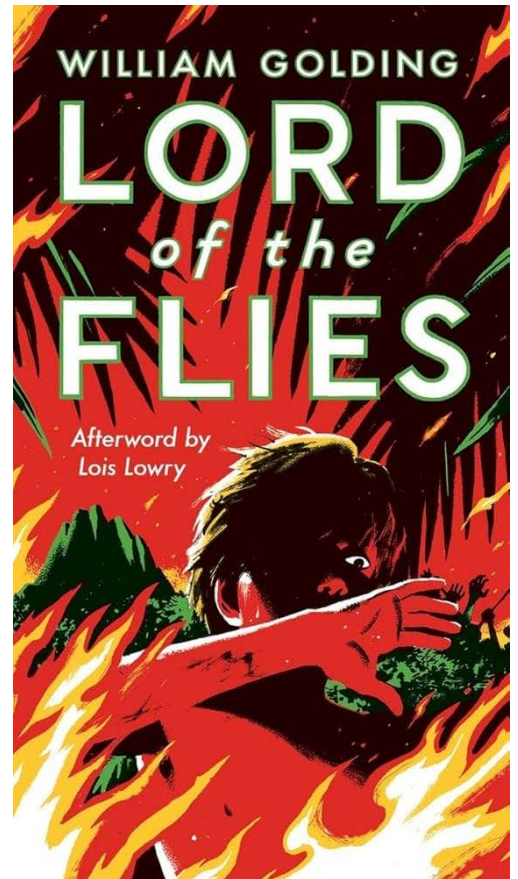
- Ralph – Represents democracy, order, civilisation
- Jack – Symbol of savagery, dictatorship
- Piggy – Logic and intellect; his glasses = insight and technology
- Simon – Morality, spirituality, Christ-like figure
- Roger – Sadism and violent, the potential of unchecked power
- The Lord of the Flies – Pig's head; symbol of innate human evil

Key Themes:

- Civilisation vs. savagery
- Loss of innocence
- Human nature and moral breakdown
- Power, control, and leadership
- The fragility of societal order

Language and Structure:

- Symbolism (conch, fire, the beast, Piggy's glasses)
 - Descriptive setting as a metaphor for the human psyche
 - Foreshadowing and irony are used to build tension
 - Shifts in perspective reflect characters' psychological decline
-



Macbeth

Key Information:

- Author: William Shakespeare
- Written: c.1606
- Genre: Tragedy
- Context: Written for King James I; themes of kingship, treason, and witchcraft.

Key Characters:

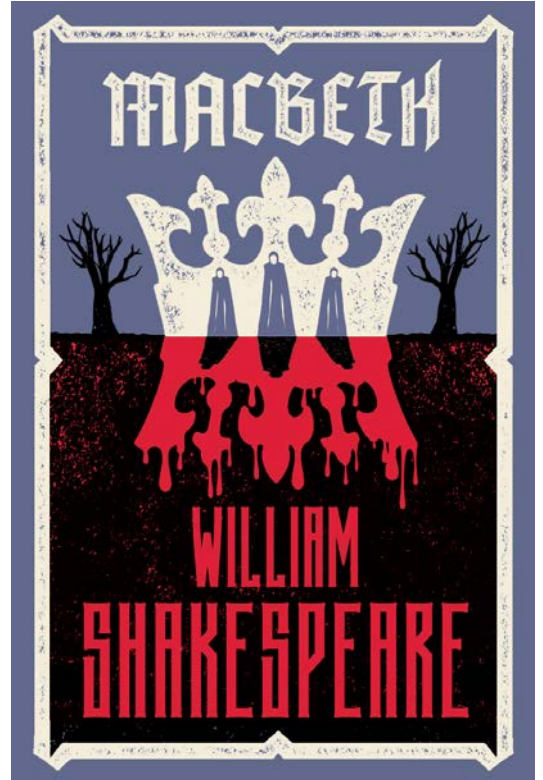
- Macbeth – Tragic hero, ambitious but morally conflicted
- Lady Macbeth – Power-hungry, later guilt-ridden, and unstable
- Banquo – Macbeth's noble friend; ghost symbolises guilt
- Macduff – Honourable; represents justice and revenge
- The Witches – Supernatural beings representing fate and chaos

Key Themes:

- Ambition and the corrupting power of unchecked desire
- Fate vs. free will
- Guilt and its psychological consequences
- The supernatural disrupting the natural order
- Kingship vs. tyranny

Language and Dramatic Devices:

- Soliloquies reveal internal conflict (e.g. "Is this a dagger...")
- Dramatic irony builds audience tension
- Motifs: blood, darkness, unnatural weather
- Symbolism: the dagger, sleep, hallucinations
- Witches use trochaic tetrameter (e.g. "Double, double...")



Exam Focus: Literary Analysis, Contextual Understanding & Writing Skills

Comparing the Texts: Complex Connections

- Both explore the collapse of order and the rise of chaos.
- In *Lord of the Flies*, evil is innate; in *Macbeth*, it is unleashed by ambition and supernatural influence.
- Nature mirrors chaos: the jungle vs. the stormy weather in *Macbeth*.
- Powerful use of symbolism: Piggy's glasses and the conch vs. the dagger and blood.



Reading and Literary Analysis Tips

- Use the PEELZ structure:
- Point
- Evidence (quote)
- Explanation
- Link to theme/context
- Zoom in on a word/language technique
- Look closely at:
- Word choice
- Imagery and metaphor
- Character development
- Writer's intentions
- Contextual influences



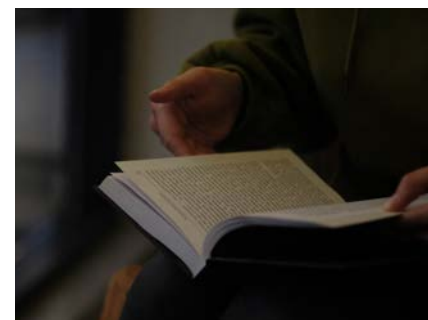
Writing Section: Skills for Success

- You may be asked to:
- Analyse an extract from one text
- Compare both texts
- Write creatively or persuasively, inspired by themes



Advanced Writing Techniques:

- Vary sentence structures and punctuation for effect
- Use sophisticated vocabulary accurately
- Incorporate metaphor, simile, alliteration, and personification
- Use clear paragraphing and plan your work
- Proofread and edit carefully



Final Revision Checklist

- Memorise 6–8 key quotes per text (with analysis)
- Practice writing analytical paragraphs
- Learn the key themes and how they link to characters and context
- Understand the structure and form of both texts
- Plan comparative answers with balance and insight
- Stay calm and manage time carefully in the exam



French

The exams for French will consist of a reading, writing and listening paper. The listening section will take place the week before or after the exam week in a normal lesson.

Although some pupils may not yet have covered all of the topics below, you will have done so by the time you get to the Year 9 exams.

“Qui suis-je”

Family and friends, and relationships
Places in a town centre
Arranging to go out
Describing a day out
Discussing role models
The Present and Perfect tenses



“le temps des loisirs”

Leisure activities
Films and going to the cinema
Talking about sport & technology
Discussing reading habits, music, and TV programmes
Going out with friends
Depuis, negatives, the comparative, and The Perfect Tense

Bonne Chance!

The geography exam will consist of one paper covering the following topics:

- Climate Change
- Glaciation
- Life in an Emerging Economy

Students have their books, Showbie, and Seneca to help revise. In addition, revision techniques will be covered in lessons.

At home, students can use some of the following methods to help them revise:

- Creating mind maps
- Testing themselves on keywords using flash cards
- There are useful videos covering each of the topics on BBC Bitesize and 'Time for Geography'.
- Creating flashcards on Quizlet
- Teaching a friend or family member about different parts of each topic.
- Practice drawing and labelling diagrams (e.g. river profiles, features of a volcano)
- Label key locations on a blank world map (e.g. plate boundaries, countries mentioned in case studies).
- Trying geography quizzes/games related to each topic online.

Climate Change

What to cover	Keywords
• What evidence do we have for climate change? • What are the natural causes of climate change? • What is the greenhouse effect? • What are the human causes of climate change? • What are the effects of climate change? • How can we mitigate against climate change? • How can we adapt to climate change?	• Climate • Glacial period • Inter-glacial period • Ice cores • Tree rings • Sunspots • Peat • Per capita • Mitigation • Adaptation



Glaciation

What to cover

1. How are glaciers formed?
2. How do glaciers erode the land?
3. How are corries formed?
4. How are aretes and pyramidal peaks formed?
5. How are U-shaped and hanging valleys formed?
6. How are moraines formed?
7. What is an erratic boulder?
8. How are drumlins formed?
9. How are glacial landscapes used?
10. What are the threats to glaciers?
11. What challenges are present in glacial landscapes?
12. How can we overcome challenges in glacial landscapes?



Keywords

- Glacier
- Accumulation
- Ablation
- Freeze-thaw
- Abrasion
- Plucking
- Corrie
- Corrie lip
- Rotational slip
- Sediment
- Tarn
- Arete
- Pyramidal peak
- Glacial trough/u-shaped valley
- V-shaped valley
- Hanging valley
- Ribbon lake
- Glacial deposition
- Medial moraine
- Lateral moraine
- Terminal moraine
- Glacial retreat
- Footpath erosion

Life in an Emerging Economy

What to cover

- What are BRIC and MINT countries?
- What is the Brandt Line?
- What are development indicators?
- What are the different employment sectors?
- How has China developed?
- What are the opportunities and challenges in Brazil?
- What are push and pull factors?
- What are TNCs?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of TNCs?
- How can TNCs help a country to develop?
- How do countries develop?

Keywords

- BRIC country
 - Brandt Line
 - Development
 - Literacy rate
 - GDP
 - Mechanisation
 - Secondary industry
 - Subsidy
 - Push factor
 - Pull factor
 - Favela
 - TNC
 - Export
 - Per capita
 - Infant mortality
 - Inequality
-



Case studies to know:

Climate Change:

- Bangladesh

Glaciation:

- The Lake District

Life in an Emerging Country:

- China
- Brazil
- South Korea
- Nigeria (Shell in Nigeria)
- Russia

Use these key questions and answers to revise the main content for your end-of-year history exam. You will also need to make and elaborate on the key topics as shown at the end.

Key Questions

Question	Answer
What is an empire?	A group of countries or territories ruled by one central power.
How did the British Empire benefit Britain?	Provided wealth, raw materials, and global influence.
What was the 'Scramble for Africa'?	European powers dividing Africa between themselves for empire.
What was the immediate trigger for WWI?	The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.
What was the Schlieffen Plan?	Germany's plan to defeat France quickly before turning to Russia.
What was trench warfare?	Fighting from deep trenches, leading to a stalemate on the Western Front.
What was the Treaty of Versailles?	Peace treaty that ended WWI and punished Germany heavily.
Who were the Suffragettes?	A group of women who used militant methods to campaign for the vote.
What was the Cat and Mouse Act?	Law allowing hunger-striking Suffragettes to be released and re-arrested.
When were women given the vote in Britain?	In 1918 (women over 30); in 1928 (equal terms with men).
What is fascism?	A far-right political ideology promoting nationalism and dictatorship.
How did Hitler come to power?	Exploiting economic crisis, propaganda, and fear of communism.
What was appeasement?	Britain's policy of giving in to Hitler to avoid war.
What were the main turning points of WWII?	Dunkirk, Battle of Britain, Stalingrad, D-Day, and atomic bombings.
What was life like on the Home Front in WWII?	People faced rationing, bombing (Blitz), and evacuation.
What is a primary source?	A source from the time being studied (e.g. diary, photo).
What is an interpretation?	A historian's view or judgment based on sources and evidence.

For more revision questions and quizzes, log into Carousel and access the study packs.

Key Dates

- 1914 – Start of World War I
- 1918 – End of WWI and women over 30 given the vote
- 1919 – Treaty of Versailles signed
- 1933 – Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
- 1938 – Munich Agreement (appeasement)
- 1939 – Britain declares war on Germany (WWII begins)
- 1944 – D-Day landings
- 1945 – End of WWII in Europe

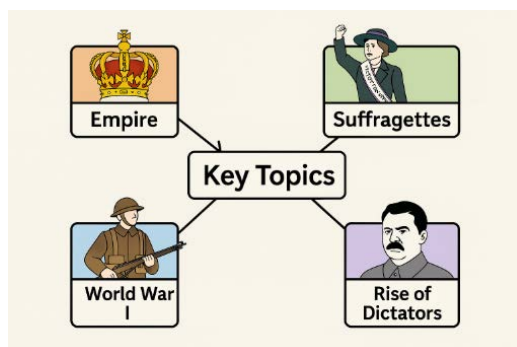
Key Terms

Term	Definition
Empire	A group of countries or territories ruled by one central power.
Fascism	A far-right political ideology promoting nationalism and dictatorship.
Appeasement	A policy of making concessions to avoid conflict, especially towards Hitler in the 1930s.
Primary Source	A piece of evidence created at the time being studied (e.g. diary, speech).
Interpretation	A historian's opinion or view based on evidence and sources.
Trench Warfare	A form of fighting where armies dug trenches to protect themselves from the enemy.
Suffragette	A member of the WSPU who campaigned for women's right to vote using militant methods.

Key Topics

You will also need to be able to explain the key topics on the right.

Create spider diagrams of causes, events/individuals, consequences, and significance. You should also use elaboration (explaining aloud) to help prepare for this section of the exam.



Example Statements

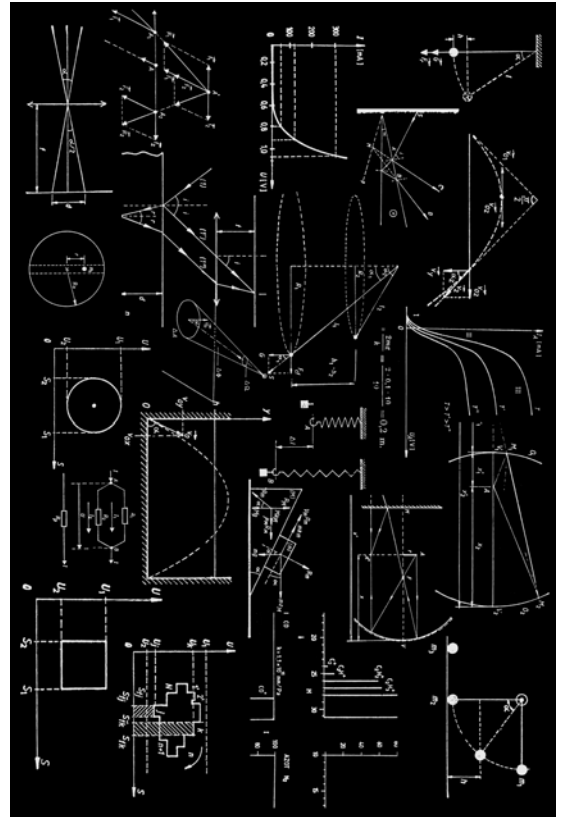
Example statements (use for written or verbal elaboration/practice).

- X was important because . . . (X can be an event, individual, time period, idea)
- The main causes/consequences of X were . . .
- Firstly, X happened, which led to Y. This led to . . .
- The most/least important cause/consequence was . . .

Class teachers will also provide a more detailed list of what to revise on Showbie.

Showbie

- Travel graphs
- Working with numbers
- Probability
- Percentages
- Ratio and proportion
- Indices
- Graphs
- Expanding brackets
- Factorising
- Simultaneous equations
- Quadratic equations
- Pythagoras Theorem
- Trigonometry
- Averages
- Area and volume



The exam will be a similar format to the Year 7 and 8 music exams. It will be a listening exam and will include notation exercises based around everything you have studied in music in Year 9 in addition to building upon your learning in Year 7 and 8.

Swing Music

You studied swing music played by Big Bands during World War 2.

Keywords:

- Swing Music
- Big Band
- Jazz Band
- Bass Line
- Primary Chords- I, IV, V
- Cadences-Perfect and Imperfect
- Glenn Miller
- Riff
- Syncopation
- Head and solos sections
- Improvisation
- Walking bass
- Swung rhythm ('ten to ten')



Film Music

How does music reflect the mood on screen? We focused on describing the key elements:

Instruments, Tempo, Pitch, Duration, Dynamics, Texture, Time Signature and Key.

You composed music to accompany a given scene.

Keywords:

- Leitmotif
- Texture
- Tempo
- Dynamics
- Duration
- Pitch
- Texture
- Time signature
- Major/Minor
- Discord
- Concord



-
- Chords
 - Chromatic notes
 - Ostinato
 - Storyboard
 - Graphic score
 - Accents
 - Glissando
 - John Williams
-

Samba Music

Samba music originates from Brazil and is linked to carnivals. Samba uses mainly percussion instruments and involves many different rhythms played together, using call and response and syncopation. The leaders of Samba bands use a whistle to distinguish between different sections of the music.

Keywords:

- Percussion instruments
- Surdo
- Shakers
- Ago-go
- Apito
- Cross rhythm
- Call and response
- Syncopation
- Rhythm values
- Time signature



Please ask your class Music Teacher if you have any questions.

Physics

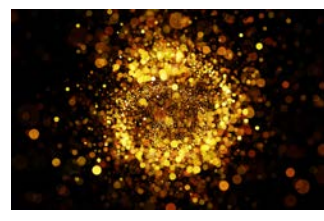
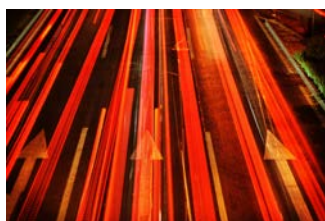
In Year 9, we have been studying the Edexcel IGCSE Science course, and this is laying the foundation for us to move on to the Double Award course in Year 10. Your end of year exam will be on the topics covered so far:

Topic 1: Forces and Motion

Topic 4: Energy

Topic 5: Solids, liquids, and gases

Topic 7: Radioactivity and particles



A link to the specification and resources is [Edexcel International Science \(Single Award\) \(2017\) | Pearson qualifications](#)

Revision resources:

- Knowledge Organisers – Use self-quizzing to ensure that you have all the key knowledge in your long-term memory. Follow these simple steps:
 - Read through the information on a page
 - Turn over the Knowledge Organiser and attempt to write down everything you can remember.
 - Check and correct your attempt by looking back at the Knowledge Organiser.
 - Repeat this several times in the run up to the exam.

These booklets will be loaded onto Showbie by your teacher.

- Carousel Learning – use the flashcards and self-quizzing to test yourself regularly on the key information and knowledge. Your teacher will provide you with a link to the relevant study packs.

Other useful revision resources

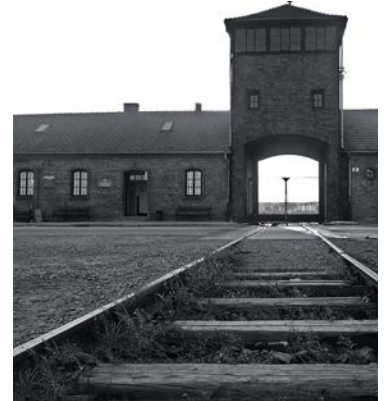
- Physics and maths tutor website - Lots of revision notes, exam questions by topic, and mark schemes.
- Isaac Physics - Quick quizzes and questions to practise calculations, which make up about 40% of the physics exam papers.

Work to revise from can also be found on Showbie in the RS class folders. Also, revise your notes from your exercise book.

What you will need to know:

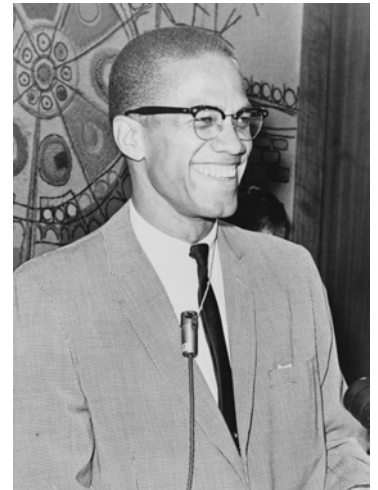
Topic 1: The Holocaust

- Prejudice
- Discrimination
- Antisemitism
- The Nuremberg Laws – purpose and examples
- The story of Anne Frank
- The Ghettos
- Concentration camps



Topic 2: Issues of Equality

- Why is equality important?
- What does equality mean?
- What does religion teach about equality?
- Racism and Scripture - the transatlantic slave trade
- The Fight for Racial Equality
- Martin Luther King Jr and Malcolm X
- Gender Equality and Scripture



The exams for Spanish will consist of a reading, writing and listening paper. The listening section will take place the week before or after the exam week in a double lesson.

Although some pupils may not yet have covered all of the topics below, you will have done so by the time you get to the Year 9 exams.

“Desconéctate”

Summer activities
Holiday preferences
Hotel bookings
Problems on holiday



“Mi vida en el insti”

School subjects and opinions
Describing your school and teachers
Talking about school rules and clubs

The grammar covered this year includes:

- The present tense
- The present tense of stem-changing verbs
- The near future tense
- The preterite
- The imperfect tense
- Tener que + infinitive
- Adjective agreements
- Reflexive verbs
- “Se debe”

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



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