

THE

# SUTHERS

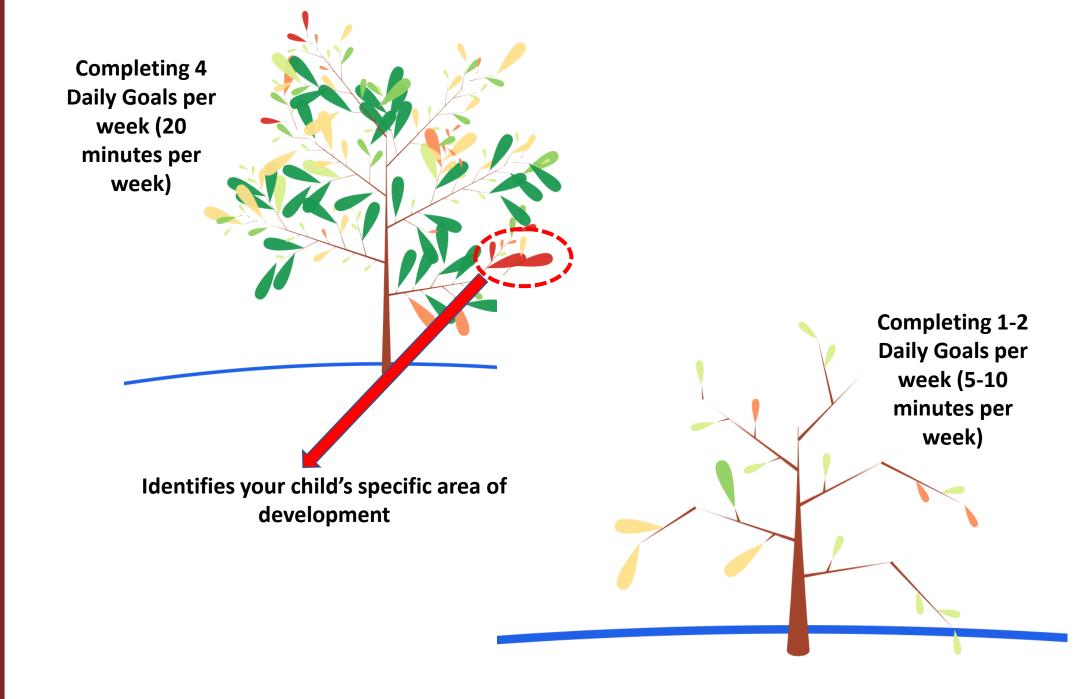
Tassomai

# Tassomai Completion v Mock Exam Grades

- 9 weeks before the exams start on Monday 6<sup>th</sup> May.
- Attend all lessons on time and fully engage.
- Minimum of 4 Daily Goals per week.
- Grades 9-7 need approximately 10-12 hours of revision per subject.
- 25 minutes followed by a short break.
- Remove distractions.

Course Completion	RAG
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82.23%	
77.71%	
76.22%	
67.99%	
65.69%	
64.43%	
50.67%	
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12.98%	
12.76%	
10.87%	
10.16%	
9.76%	
8.12%	
8.01%	
7.08%	
6.45%	

# The Tassomai Tree





## @ TASSOMAI Quiz Tree Usage Review Topics Resources

## Tassomai Student Dashboard







Log out



#### Quiz Resources

We've picked out some resources to help you with some of the areas you are finding hardest:

Sexual & Asexual Reproduction; Advantages & Disadvantage



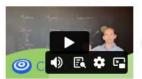
Sexual reproduction, meiosis and gamete formation

#### Reversible Reactions & Energy Changes



Reversible reactions

#### Sexual & Asexual Reproduction; Advantages & Disadvantage

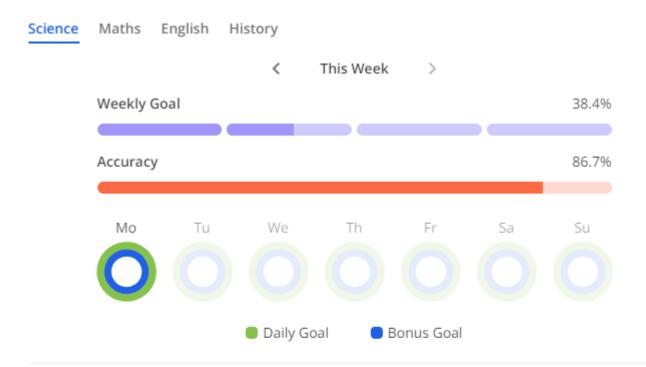


Cell Division



## Tassomai Parent Dashboard





#### Weakest Topic:

Properties of Electromagnetic Waves



View Tree

#### Recommended Resources:

Reversible Reactions & Energy Changes



Reversible Reactions

#### The Heart & Blood Vessels



The Double Circulatory System

#### Growth & Development



Sexual reproduction, meiosis and gamete formation





The
Tassomai
Tree
[Maths]







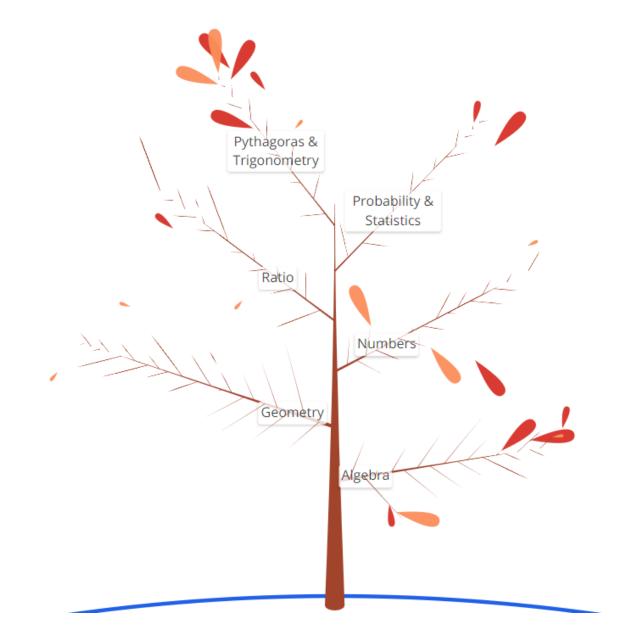








# The Tassomai Tree [Maths]



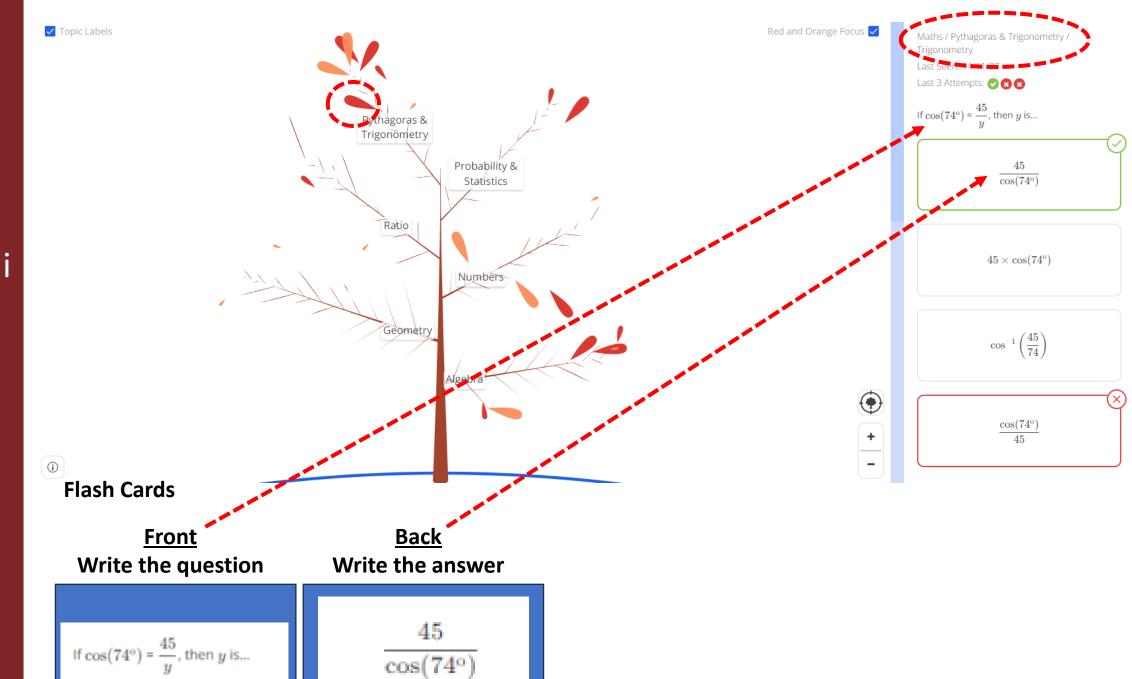








The
Tassomai
Tree
&
Flash
Cards





# **Revision**

# Guide



SUTHERS SCHOOL

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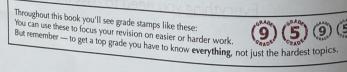
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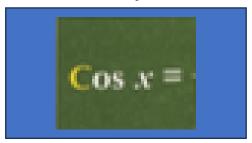


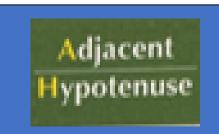


#### **Flash Cards**

Front Write the question

Back Write the answer





Revision Guide Flash Cards



## Trigonometry — Sin, Cos, Tan

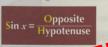
Trigonometry — it's a big scary word. It's important and always cropping up in exams, but if you just follow the method below it won't be a big scary topic.

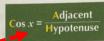
#### The 3 Trigonometry Formulas

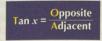
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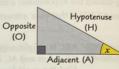
There are three basic trig formulas — each one links two sides and an angle of a right-angled triangle.







- The <u>Hypotenuse</u> is the <u>LONGEST SIDE</u>.
- The <u>Opposite</u> is the side <u>OPPOSITE</u> the angle <u>being used</u> (x).
- The Adjacent is the (other) side NEXT TO the angle being used.



- 1) Whenever you come across a trig question, work out which two sides of the triangle are involved in that question — then pick the formula that involves those sides.
- 2) To find the angle use the inverse, i.e. press or man, followed by sin, cos or tan (and make sure your calculator is in DEG mode) — your calculator will display sin-1, cos-1 or tan-1
- 3) Remember, you can only use the sin, cos and tan formulas above on right-angled triangles — you may have to add lines to the diagram to create one.

#### Formula Triangles Make Things Simple

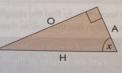


There's more about formula triangles on p.105 if you need to jog your memory.

A handy way to tackle trig questions is to convert the formulas into formula triangles.

Then you can use the same method every time, no matter which side or angle is being asked for.

- 1) Label the three sides O, A and H (Opposite, Adjacent and Hypotenuse)
- 2) Write down from memory 'SOH CAH TOA'
- 3) Decide which two sides are involved: O,H A,H or O,A and select SOH, CAH or TOA accordingly.
- 4) Turn the one you choose into a FORMULA TRIANGLE:

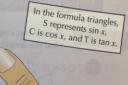












- 5) Cover up the thing you want to find (with your finger), and write down whatever is left showing.
- 6) Translate into numbers and work it out.
- 7) Finally, check that your answer is sensible.

If you can't make SOH CAH TOA stick, try using a mnemonic like 'Strange Orange Hamsters Creep Around Houses Tripping Over Ants'.

### H = longest, O = opposite, A = next to, and remember SOH CAH TOA

You need to know this stuff off by heart — so go over this page a few times until you've got those formulas firmly lodged and all ready to reel off in the exam. All set? Good.

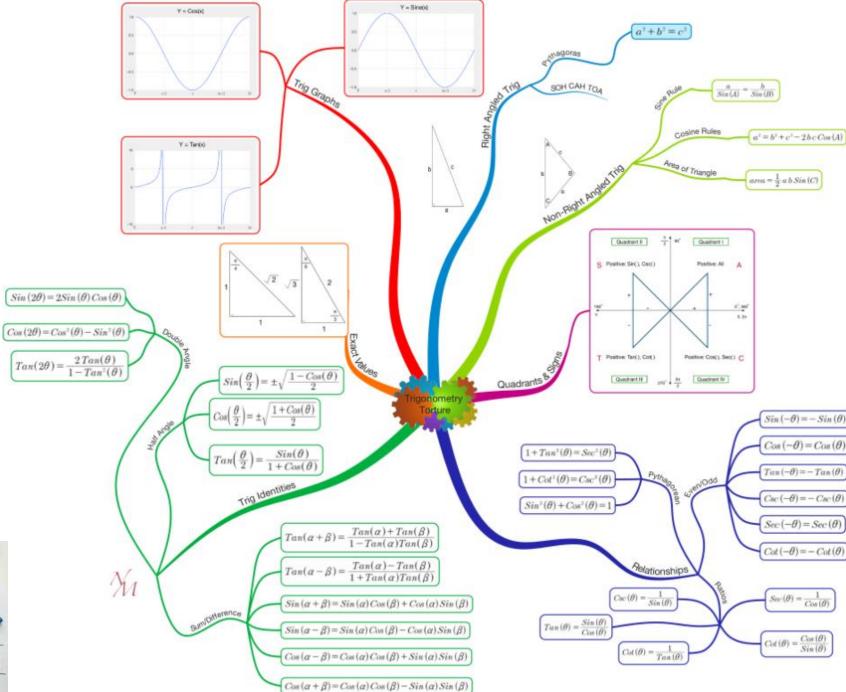
Section Six — Pythagoras and Trigonometry

# Mind Maps

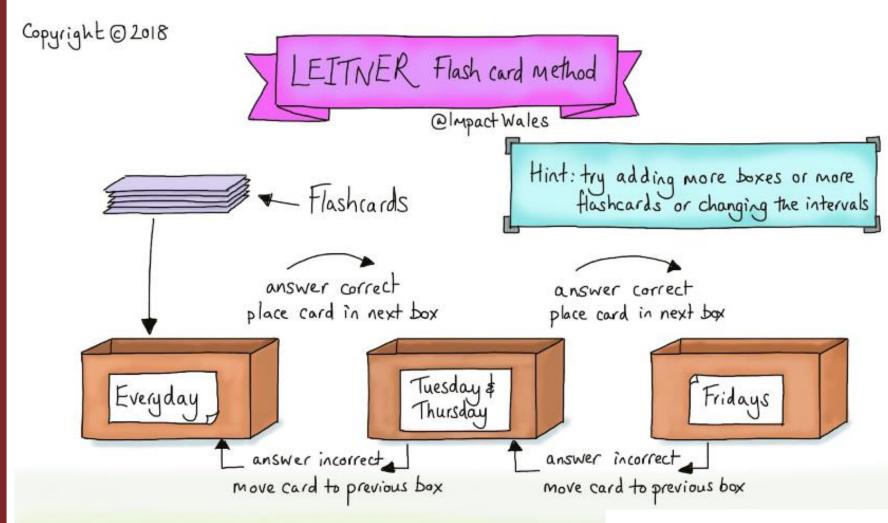
#### Rules

- Start with a central theme, e.g. Trigonometry. Ideally use an image.
- Each theme, e.g. Trig Graphs, has a branch of a particular colour.
- Print the words on the branch clearly.
   Ideally use the same colour as the branch.
- 4. Sub-branches should be the same colour, link to the main theme and add more information.
- Images should be used where possible.
- Words or phrases should be used as opposed to longer sentences.



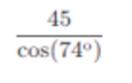








If 
$$\cos(74^{\rm o})$$
 =  $\frac{45}{y}$ , then  $y$  is...





# Past Paper Questions



#### General Certificate of Secondary Education

#### GCSE AQA Mathematics (Grade 9-1) Higher Tier

Centre name	DOM:	
Centre number		
Candidate number		

Practice Set 1 Paper 1: Non-calculator

Time allowed: I hour 30 minutes

Surname	
Other names	
Candidate signature	

In addition to this paper you should have:

- · A pen, pencil and eraser.
- + A ruler.
- · A protractor.
- · A pair of compasses.

Calculators may not be used.



#### Instructions to candidates

- · Write your name and other details in the spaces provided above.
- · Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- · In calculations show clearly how you worked out your answers.

#### Information for candidates

- · There are 80 marks available for this paper.
- . The marks available are given in brackets at the end of each question.
- You may get marks for method, even if your answer is incorrect.

#### Advice to candidates

- · Work steadily through the paper.
- · Don't spend too long on one question.
- · If you have time at the end, go back and check your answers.

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