How do I revise for my GCSE Maths?

Basically hard work pays off.

If you are willing to put in the hard work then you can definitely get a top grade in maths.

It depends how much you want it!

You need consider where and how you revise.

There will be times when you will be revising as part of a group, such as in revision sessions or with friends.

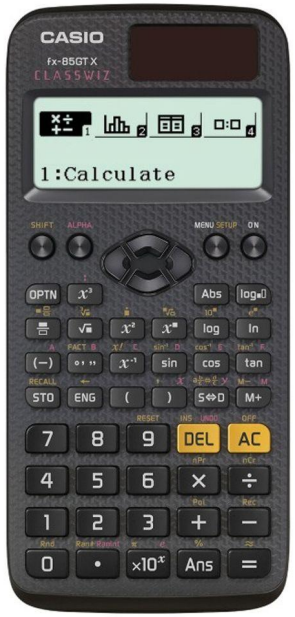
Work on past papers or even using revision cards. Talk to your friends, ask questions, listen to what they say or ask.

Then there should be times when you will be working individually on your mathematics revision.

Remove yourself from distractions, turn off your phone and work on the past papers or learn the key facts giving it your full attention.

Also it is so important you are fully equipped to revise.

It is very important to become familiar with your calculator and what each button does.



Top Revision Tips

1) Start early using a “little and often” approach.

It is so important that you regularly practise the material you have learnt in lessons.

The only way to remember what you learnt yesterday/last week/last month/last year is to regularly try questions on those topics.
Use P6!

2) Revise Strategically – Ensure you have a list of the topics that are in the exam

www.corbettmaths.com/contents

GCSE Higher Tier Checklist 9-1

Corbett maths

Adding Fractions - Video 133
Multiplying Fractions - Video 142
Dividing Fractions - Video 134
Estimation - Video 215
Best Buys - Video 210
Currency - Video 214a
Conversion Graphs - Video 151, 152
Product of Primes - Videos 223, 224
Indices - Videos 172, 174
Indices (fractional/negative) - Videos 173, 175
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3) Past papers, past papers, past papers!

The vast majority of a GCSE maths paper is fairly predictable. So by completing loads of past papers, you will be fully prepared for the majority of the questions… it will also help you identify what topics are your “weaknesses”

4) Timings

When you are working on past papers, consider timing yourself to make sure you are working at a good pace.

If the exam has 80 marks and is 1 hour 30 minutes long, “a minute a mark” is a good rough guideline.

5) Revision Sessions.

I highly recommend taking advantage of any opportunities you have in school.

I will run higher sessions after half term.

6) Variety.

Mix up your revision, adding in different activities.
Use revision cards or even make your own!
Make a posters on key facts.
It’s important that you don’t get bored of revision, however don’t spend too long making posters.

7) Use your lesson time wisely.

Although you may spend a few hours a week revising mathematics, remember you also have 3/4 maths lessons each week. Keep 100% focussed in your lessons and avoid distractions.

8) Create a cheat sheet.

Start making a note of any useful formulae you need.

9) Use these great resources

www.corbettmaths.com

http://www.mrbartonmaths.com/gcse.html

https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/

(c) Tracey says

$(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{8})$ is an irrational nu

$(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{8})^2 = 18$

I think that if you square an
number you always get a ratio

Tracey is wrong.
Use an example to show that Tracey is wrong.

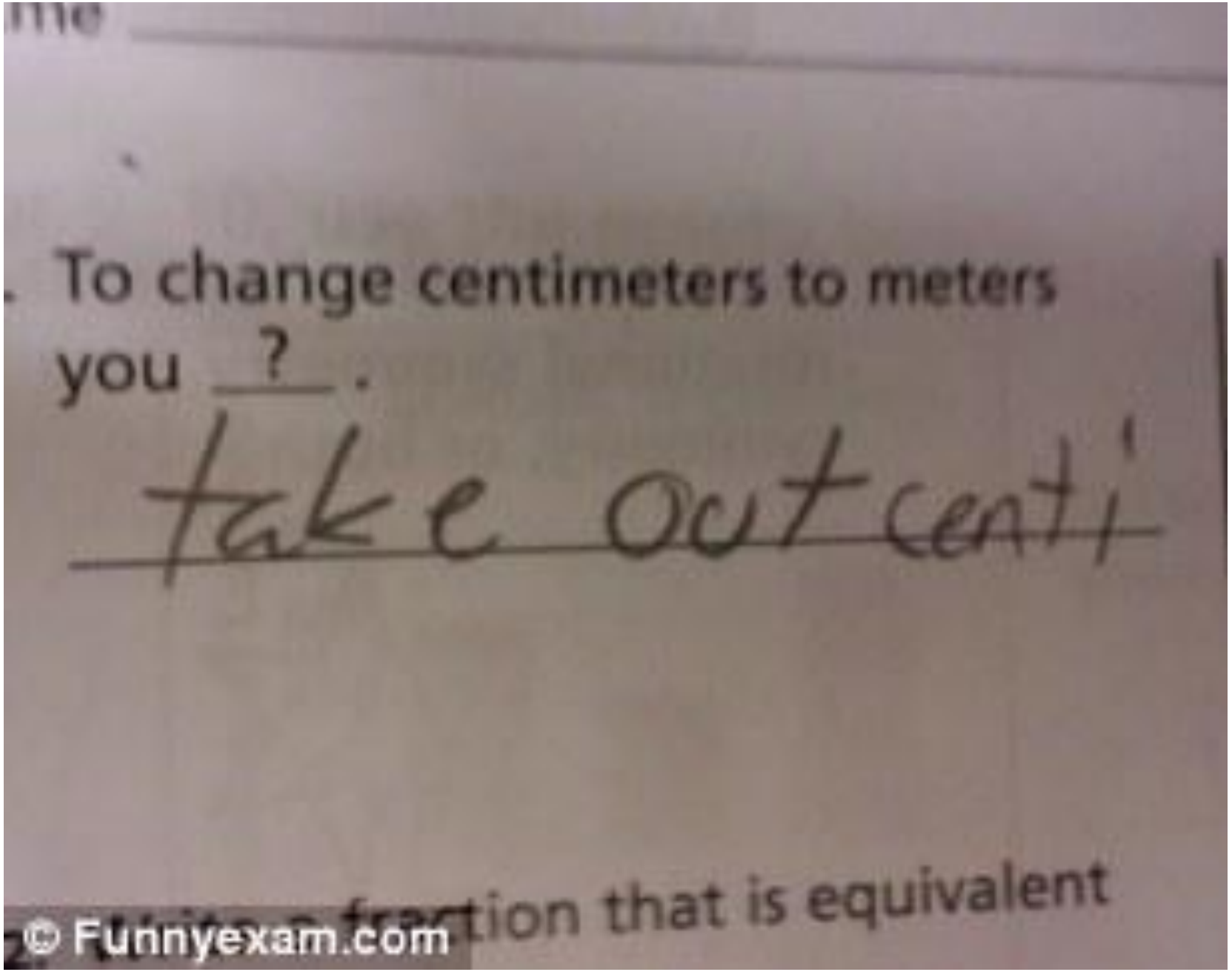
She's a woman

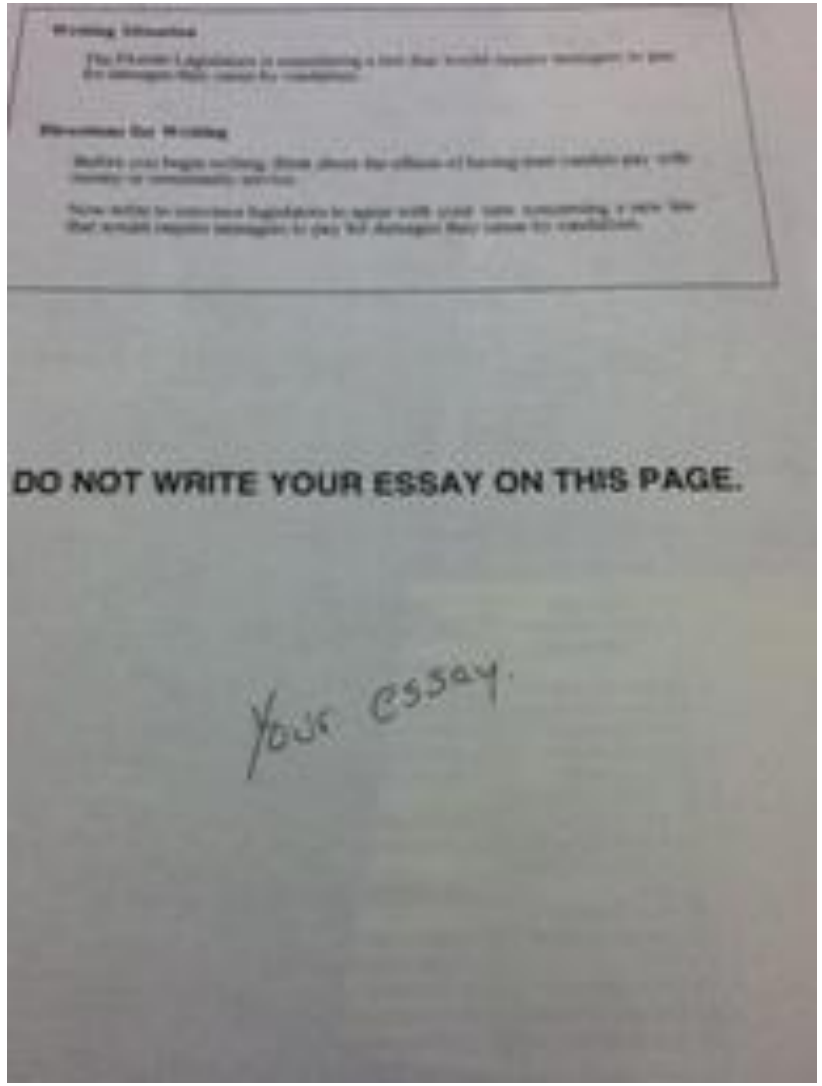
Alice places a prepared slide on her microscope, but when she looks into it, she can't see anything. Suggest one reason why not.

She is blind.

Where was the American Declaration of Independence signed?

At the bottom.


To change centimeters to meters
you ?.
take out centi
tion that is equivalent
© Funnyexam.com


DO NOT WRITE YOUR ESSAY ON THIS PAGE.
Your essay.

(iii) Is there enough information in the **table** to estimate the length of a day on Jupiter?

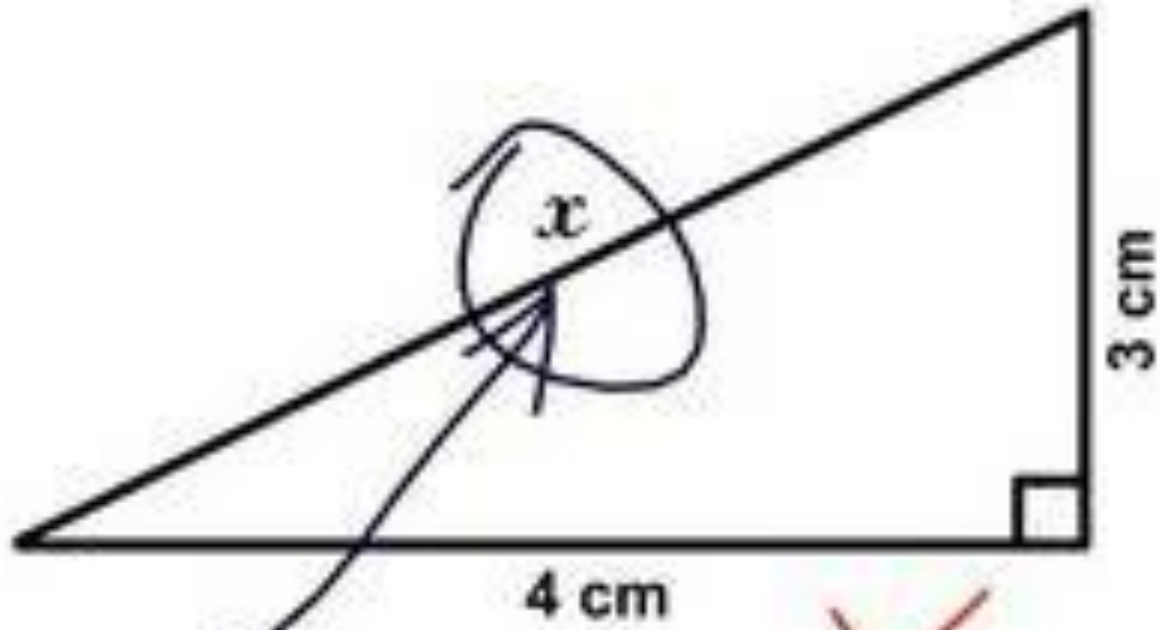
bacon

Give a reason for your answer.

bacon is always the answer...

[1]

3. Find x.



1 **Simplify** $\sqrt{80}$

2 £4000 is invested in an account with an interest rate of 3% per annum. Write a formula for the value of the investment v, after t years.

3 $s = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t$ If u = 5, v = 10 and t = 20, find the value of s

4 **Evaluate** $8^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

5 A block with a volume of 40 cm^3 has a mass of 800g. What is the density of the block

6 Find the **nth term of** 2, 5, 10, 17,....

7 **Sketch the graph** of y = 4x + 2

8 **Find the equation** of the line through point (2,4) with gradient 5

9 **Work out** $6 \times 10^4 + 2.1 \times 10^3$

10 **Express** $x^2 + 6x - 10$ in completed square form

HAA

1 **Simplify** $\sqrt{80}$ $4\sqrt{5}$

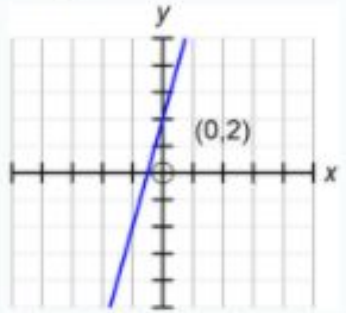
2 £4000 is invested in an account with an interest rate of 3% per annum. Write a formula for the value of the investment v, after t years. $V = 4000 \times 1.03^t$

3 $s = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t$ If u = 5, v = 10 and t = 20, find the value of s 150

4 **Evaluate** $8^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

5 A block with a volume of 40 cm^3 has a mass of 800g. What is the density of the block $20g/cm^3$

6 Find the **nth term of** 2, 5, 10, 17,.... $n^2 + 1$



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8 **Find the equation** of the line through point (2,4) with gradient 5
y = 5x - 6

9 **Work out** $6 \times 10^4 + 2.1 \times 10^3$ 62100

10 **Express** $x^2 + 6x - 10$ in completed square form $(x + 3)^2 - 19$

HAA