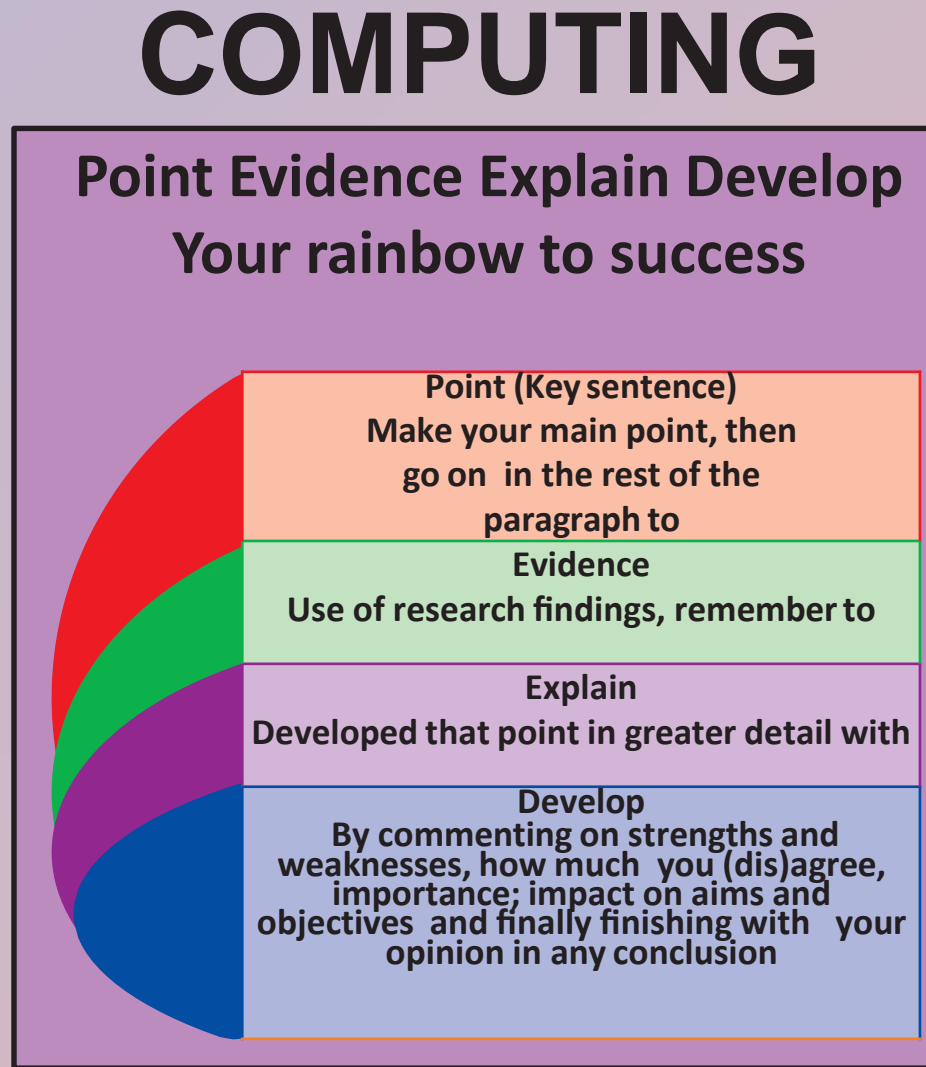


## EXAM COMMAND WORDS

<b>Analyse</b>	Explained main points why are they important and how they link?
<b>Discuss</b>	Explore the point with the advantages and disadvantages
<b>Evaluate</b>	Give an opinion with good and bad points
<b>Give a reason for</b>	Use because in your answers
<b>Justify</b>	Reasons for the opinion or conclusion
<b>Describe</b>	Give a detailed account
<b>Explain</b>	Describe, Giving reasons and causes
<b>Outline</b>	Given the main points
<b>Examine</b>	Look at more closely
<b>Interpret</b>	Explain the meaning with examples
<b>Define</b>	Gives the meaning of
<b>State</b>	Give a short meaning
<b>Identify</b>	Recognise, prove something



## HOW TO USE PEED

Example Paragraph

3c) To what extent is John's approach managing the business necessary if he is to achieve his aims?

Johnny's approach is focused on keeping costs down. The hotel was near to "bankruptcy during a recession" So to increase profits he has to ensure he is generating maximum income without spending huge sums of capital. He also cannot afford to spend, so will not buy new equipment, such as running machines. This will help him to achieve his aim of making the "business profitable enough to sell within four years." In the short-term, This will increase profitability of the business, But only if income is sustained. In the long term, Benningon Hall Hotel will find further "drop in clients" and will continue to see that "appointment book is not full" as a consequence of keeping costs down and not investing in new equipment.

### python Handy reference sheet 1 (Python 3)

print("Hello world!") → Hello world!

print(2+4) → 6

name = "Mr Plaine"  
print(name) → Mr Plaine

name = input("What is your name? ")  
print(name) → Hello, name

**Command - Result**

- .lower - lowercase
- .title - first letter of each word caps
- .upper - all capitals
- .swapcase - changes the case of letters
- /n - adds a line break
- # - used to add comments
- """ - used to add long comments

**String operations**

num1 = input("Enter a number")  
num2 = input("Enter another number")  
print(num1 + num2)

This will print the sum of two numbers. (If you convert num1 & num2 to integers)

If you enter 2 then 3 the result would be 23

num1 = int(input("Enter a number"))  
num2 = int(input("Enter another one"))  
print(num1 + num2)

This time the result would be 5

**REMEMBER the difference between STRINGS and VARIABLES**

Function	Description	Example	Result
float(x)	converts floating point value	float("10.0")	10.0
int(x)	converts to an integer or number	int("10")	10
str(x)	converts to a string value	str(10)	"10"

## Binary Logic

Memory stored in binary values 1 and 0, on and off, TRUE and FALSE can be used in simple logical calculations using logic gates

We can show how the binary values of the input change the output by using a truth table. We use values A, B, C, etc. for inputs and the values P, Q, R, etc. as outputs

**AND Gates**  
only gives an output of 1 if inputs A AND B are also 1

**OR Gates**  
gives an output of 1 if either of the input A OR B are 1

**NOT Gates**  
gives an output that is opposite the input NOT A

### Combining Gates

We can use these gates together to make more complex logic circuits which produce different results

**P = NOT (A AND B)**  
Only outputs 1 if the output of A AND B is NOT 1 also called a NAND gate

**P = NOT (A OR B)**  
Only outputs 1 if the output of A OR B is NOT 1 also called a NOR gate

**P = (A AND B) OR C**  
Outputs 1 if the output of (A AND B) is 1, OR C is 1

**P = (A OR B) AND C**  
Only outputs 1 if the output of (A OR B) is 1, AND C is 1

## Programming Data Types

**Integer**  
Whole Numbers  
Any whole number can be represented by an integer, usually stored as a single 32-bit byte.  
We can store -4,294,967,296 values in an integer.  
int age = 29;

**Real**  
Decimal Numbers  
Any number with a decimal point, they are usually either 2 or 4 bytes long because they need to store a value for the whole number component and the decimal component.  
double average = 17.61;

**Character**  
Single letter/number/symbol  
Any single letter, number or symbol can be stored as a character. It is one byte long and stores a single ASCII code to represent it.  
char gender = 'M';

**String**  
Many Characters  
A one dimensional array used to store many characters together, for example a sentence.  
Each character is a byte.  
String greeting = "Hello, World!";

**Boolean**  
TRUE or FALSE  
A boolean only stores two possible values, usually TRUE or FALSE.  
Normally one byte long. Really useful for conditions.  
Boolean learning = TRUE;

**Date/Time**  
Special integers  
A date would be represented in the form XX/XX/XXXX e.g. 12/04/2023 and normally uses 8 bytes of memory.  
Time would be represented in the form XX:XX:XX each as 16:21:59.

**Arrays**  
Sets of Data  
An array is a set of data of the same type that is grouped together using the same identifier. This means we can store loads of data in a single place.  
Arrays work by having a size and an index to access about each element.  
int[] scores = { 4, 5, 21 }  
would create an array with three elements, 4, 5 and 21. To access these we start with index 0 which shows the first item in the array.  
scores[0] = 4;  
scores[1] = 5;  
scores[2] = 21;

**2D Arrays**  
"Tables" of Data  
Using two levels of index for an array turns it into a simple table that we can access through normal coordinate notation.  
scores[0][1] = 9;  
would access the fourth row of the first column.

**Records**  
A record is a way of storing lots of data, with multiple data types, together. Commonly used with databases, a record would store all of the information relating to a single subject in a data wrapper so that it could be kept logically together.



# LITERACY MAT

## Structuring your writing

### Key Sentence

Make you main point, link in with the question

### Point

Make a point in response to the question being asked

### Explain

And develop that point in greater detail

### Evidence

Add in quotations or examples which support your point

### Evidence

Add some evidence which supports your argument

### Explanation

Explain how your evidence is important. What effect does this evidence have?

### Examples

Add some examples which support your argument

### Develop

Develop your finding back to the question

### Evaluate

By commenting on strengths and weaknesses - how much do you agree/disagree?

### when to start a new paragraph

New Topic

New Theme

New Place

New Person

speaking for dramatic effect

### Common Errors

I is always a capital letter when writing in the first person - I am reading the book that I bought

A lot - is two words I did a lot of homework last night

#### Making words ending in 'Y' plural

If there is a vowel before the 'Y' just add 'S' boy = boys

If there is a consonant before the 'Y' it becomes 'ies' fly = flies

## CONNECTIVES

### ADDING

also/and  
moreover  
furthermore  
in addition  
as well as...

### QUALIFYING

however  
although  
unless  
yet  
despite  
if

### CAUSE & EFFECT

so  
as a result of  
because  
consequently  
therefore  
thus

### EMPHASISING

in particular  
significantly  
notably  
most of all  
especially  
indeed  
usually

### COMPARING

compared with  
equally similarly  
likewise  
in the same way  
as with  
..are similar in that..

### CONTRASTING

however  
on the other hand  
although  
on the contrary  
instead  
alternatively  
while  
whereas

### ILLUSTRATING

for example  
for instance  
such as  
as revealed  
take the case  
as can be seen by..

### SUMMING UP

in conclusion  
in summary  
overall  
on the whole  
to conclude  
to sum up

## COMMON HOMOPHONES

### There/their/they're

**There** - shows position - your seat is over **there**  
**Their** - shows that 'they' own something - **their** blazer are blue  
**They're** - is short for 'they are' - **they're** revising every day

### Your/you're

**Your** - shows that 'you' own something - this is **your** pen  
**You're** - is short for 'you are' - **you're** coming to my house

### Know/no

**Know** - to have knowledge about something - I **know** my spellings  
**No** - the opposite of yes or not any - **no** biscuits are left

### Comma

used to indicate a pause or separate items

### Full Stop

Used to indicate that a sentence has finished

### Semicolon

Used to join two strongly related sentences or to separate items in a series that had com

### Exclamation Mark

Used at th end of a sentence to show surprise or shock

### Quotation or Speech Marks

used before and after a quotation or direct speech

### Colon

used to introduce an explanation, further details or a list

### Apostrophe

used to show possession or to show that we left out a letter or group of letters

### Brackets

used for less important details such as an afterthought or personal comment

### Question Mark

used at the end of s question

### Slash

used to indicate line breaks when quoting poetry or plays