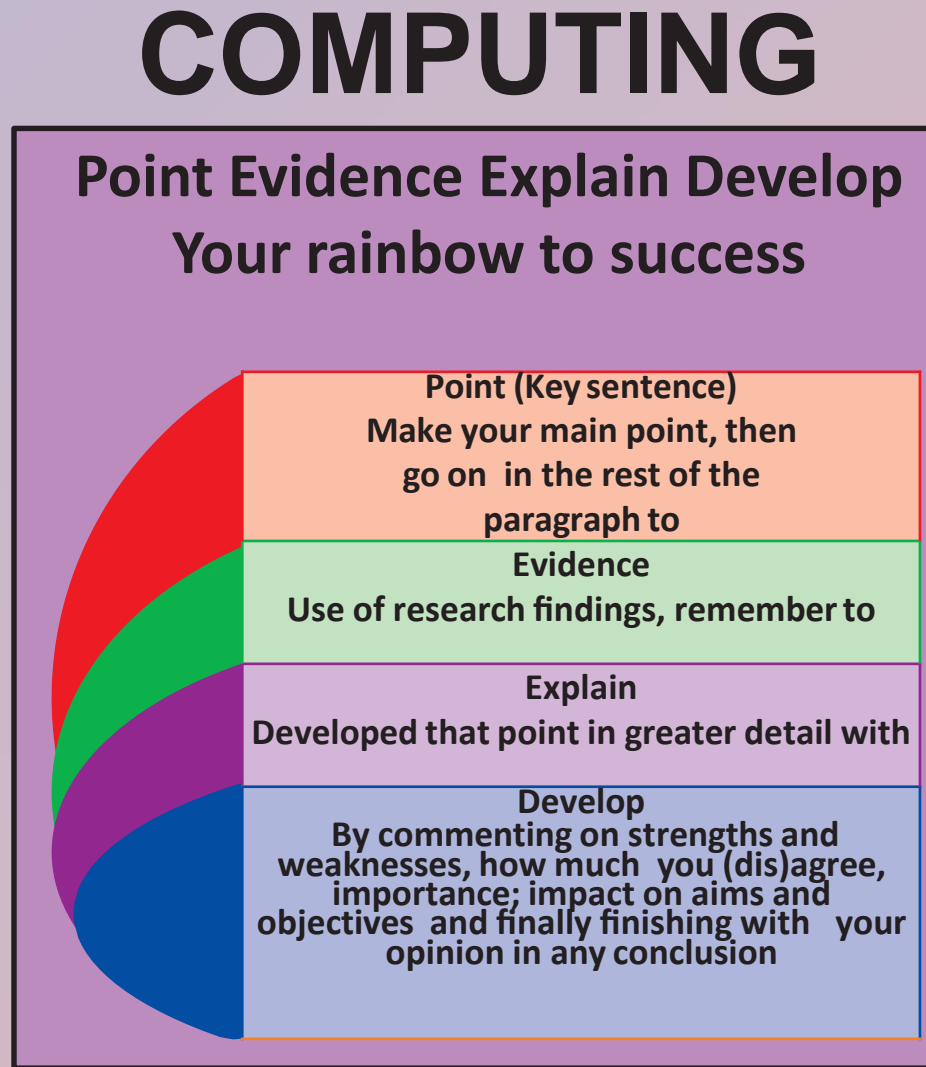


EXAM COMMAND WORDS

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

→ Mr Plince

```
name = input("What is your name? ")
print(name)
```

→ What is your 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

```
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.

score[0] = 4;
score[1] = 5;
score[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.

score[0][2] = 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