IGCSE MATHS REVISION

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How to revise for IGCSE math? Practice is the key The IGCSE Maths exam is more about solving problems rather than answering questions. Therefore, the best way to revise Maths is to actually practice it. Solving equations within 30 minutes per day can be more beneficial than reading Maths books for 3 hours. What kind of benefits does it bring?

Is IGCSE maths hard? Remember, it can take time, constant effort, appropriate materials, and, most importantly, excellent teachers to do well in this subject. IGCSE Maths can be tough, so having an IGCSE Math tuition can really help. A tutor gives one-on-one support, making it easier to understand difficult topics and do better in exams.

What are the topics for paper 4 of math IGCSE? Paper 4 is made up of structured questions with a weightage of 65% and a total of 130 marks available. The main content is divided into 4 topics – 'Number', 'Algebra', 'Shape and Space' and 'Probability and Statistics'.

How do you get a 9 in IGCSE maths?

How do you get an A * in IGCSE maths? Practice questions with past papers Being a practical subject, the best way to prepare for Maths exams is to practice with exercise sheets, past papers and mock exams. Check your answers with a key paper, set a time limit and identify mistakes you need to avoid next time.

How to get all 9s in IGCSE?

Which subject is hardest for Igcse?

What is the hardest GCSE subject?

What is the easiest subject in IGCSE?

Is a 4 a pass IGCSE? A pass at GCSE is a 4, while a pass at IGCSE is a C. The grading system is important for university admissions, as it is used to assess students' academic performance. Many universities require a minimum grade in specific IGCSE or GCSE subjects, especially in Maths or English.

Is Maths paper 4 harder than paper 2? Focus: Paper 2 leans more towards short answer questions across all four topics. Paper 4 features structured questions that require more explanation and problem-solving, with a heavier focus on Algebra and Shape & Space. Weighting: Paper 2 is worth 35% of the total grade and has 70 marks.

Is IGCSE math core easy? Difficulty level The core syllabus is designed to be accessible to a wide range of students. It is less challenging compared to the extended syllabus and is ideal for students who may find the extended syllabus too demanding.

What is 90% in IGCSE? The grading system in IGCSE is based on a scale from A* to G, with A* representing the highest level of achievement. Scoring 90 percent corresponds to achieving an A* grade, which is an outstanding accomplishment.

How rare is a 9 in GCSE?

How many people get all 9s in IGCSE? This year, 2,193 students achieved all grade 9s. This is a 40 per cent drop from last year – when a staggering 3,606 students got the full flush. In 2020, 2,645 achieved straight 9s.

Is 80% an A in IGCSE? A (80-89%): Excellent performance. B (70-79%): Good performance. C (60-69%): Satisfactory performance. D (50-59%): Fair performance.

Is 7 an A in IGCSE? Universities equate A to a grade 7, as the grade thresholds are identical. For highly-competitive courses, some International university admissions offices state that they would expect successful applicants to have As and A*s at IGCSE. Under the 9-1 grading system, 7, 8 and 9 would be seen as equivalent.

Can you get into Cambridge with a * A * A? Entry requirements Certain grades may be required at Higher Level. Cambridge usually requires A*A*A for most sciences courses and A*AA for arts courses or 40–42 in the IB, including core points, with 776 at Higher Level. AAA is usually required at Advanced Higher grade, for students in Scotland.

How many 9s do you need for Oxford? Yes, your grades will need to really dazzle. GCSEs are seen as evidence of work ethic – and you need a really strong one of those to cope with studying at Oxford or Cambridge. Our guesstimate is that the average successful applicant has around eight 8/9 grade GCSEs under their belt.

What are the hardest GCSEs? Summary. Whilst GCSE subjects vary in difficulty based on individual strengths and interests, some subjects have a reputation for being particularly hard. GCSE Maths, GCSE Sciences, Modern Foreign Languages, GCSE English Literature, and History often rank among the hardest GCSE subjects.

Is it difficult to get all 9s? Achieving all 9s in your GCSEs is an exceptionally impressive achievement. It demonstrates your strong work ethic and unwavering commitment to academic excellence. But it's crucial to understand that this accomplishment doesn't come easily; it demands continuous focus and substantial effort on your part.

How do you revise maths GCSE effectively?

How do I start revision for Igcse? The best way to revise for IGCSEs is by understanding the exam format, starting early, setting revision objectives, practicing active learning, using visual aids, practicing past papers, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, taking regular breaks, forming revision groups, and seeking help when needed.

How can I get good score in Igcse?

How do you revise maths a level effectively?

The Portrait Photography Course: Principles, Practice, and Techniques

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Portrait photography is an art form that captures the essence of a person, revealing their character and emotions through a single image. This comprehensive guide will provide you with the essential principles, practice methods, and techniques for capturing stunning portraits that truly resonate with your subjects.

1. Understanding the Principles

- **Composition:** Utilize the rule of thirds, leading lines, and framing to create visually appealing compositions.
- **Lighting:** Master the use of natural and artificial light to enhance facial features, create depth, and evoke emotion.
- **Subject Engagement:** Connect with your subjects to establish rapport, capture genuine expressions, and tell their stories.

2. Developing Your Practice

- **Experiment with different camera settings:** Explore aperture, shutter speed, and ISO to control depth of field, motion blur, and overall image brightness.
- **Study master portrait photographers:** Analyze their techniques and styles to gain inspiration and expand your own artistic vision.
- **Practice regularly:** Take every opportunity to photograph people, experiment with poses, and refine your skills.

3. Essential Techniques

- **Eye contact:** Establish a connection with your subject by capturing their gaze.
- **Facial expressions:** Guide your subject to convey emotions through subtle facial movements.
- **Body language:** Use posture and gestures to communicate the subject's mood and personality.
- **Background selection:** Choose backgrounds that complement your subject and enhance the overall composition.

4. Editing and Post-Processing

- **Basic adjustments:** Enhance colors, contrast, and sharpness to improve the overall image quality.
- **Retouching:** Remove blemishes, smooth skin, and correct imperfections without altering the subject's natural appearance.
- **Advanced techniques:** Experiment with creative filters, color grading, and compositing to enhance your artistic expression.

5. Frequently Asked Questions

- **What camera should I use?** Any DSLR or mirrorless camera with a variety of lenses can produce great portraits.
- **How do I get my subjects to relax?** Build rapport, use flattering angles, and provide clear direction.
- **How do I avoid over-editing?** Use subtle adjustments that enhance the subject's natural features while maintaining their authenticity.

Worksheet 2: Input Devices in ICT

1. What is an input device?

An input device is a hardware component that allows a user to enter data or instructions into a computer system. It converts real-world signals into digital form that the computer can process.

2. List three common input devices and describe their functions.

- **Keyboard:** Used for entering text, numbers, and commands by pressing keys.
- **Mouse:** Used for controlling the on-screen cursor and selecting items by moving it.
- **Scanner:** Captures images or documents and converts them into digital form.

3. Explain the difference between a direct and indirect input device.

- **Direct input device:** Converts physical input directly into digital signals, such as a keyboard or mouse.
- **Indirect input device:** Requires additional hardware or software to convert input into digital signals, such as a microphone or gaming controller.

4. What is a touchscreen and how does it work?

A touchscreen is an input device that detects the presence of a finger or stylus on its surface. It uses capacitive or resistive technology to sense the change in capacitance or resistance caused by the contact.

5. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of optical input devices.

Advantages:

- Highly accurate
- Can capture images and documents with high resolution

Disadvantages:

- Require specialized hardware and software
- Can be affected by environmental conditions

What is the difference between manual and automatic data processing? Manual data entry is used for all kinds of paper-based documents while automated data entry adds flexibility since the technology is capable of reading a variety of data formats.

What is manual vs automatic process control? A manual process is more time-consuming and expensive than an automated process. Manual processes involve one or more humans performing tasks, such as data entry and/or verification, while automated processes involve one or more machines performing tasks, such as scanning and/or sorting.

What is the difference between manual and automated control? Manual controls rely on human actions. For example, validating data center visitor's credentials prior to permitting physical access. Automated controls rely on electronic actions. For

example, securing a data center access through a biometric scan that is limited to authorized personnel.

What is the meaning of manual processing? Manual Processing means the process of Authorising the payments for a transaction manually and without any electronic confirmation through such mechanism as maybe stipulated by the Bank from time to time and requiring the use of such equipment as the Bank may specify.

What is the difference between manual and automatic processing? Manual processes involve human effort and rely on personal skills, while automated processes use technology and machines to complete tasks more efficiently. Manual methods may offer a personal touch and flexibility but can be slower and error-prone. On the other hand, automated processes are faster and more accurate.

What is the difference between manual and automation? Key Differences Between Manual and Automation Testing Manual testing is performed by QA analysts manually, while Automation testing uses scripts and tools executed by computers. Manual testing can be less precise due to human errors, whereas automation testing is more reliable due to its script-based nature.

What is the difference between manual and automatically? The main difference between an automatic car and a manual car is that a manual has three pedals – the brake, the accelerator, and the clutch. The driver presses the clutch while manually changing gears using the gearbox. Automatic cars change gears, too, but they do it (you guessed it!) automatically.

What is an automated process? Process automation is defined as the use of software and technologies to automate business processes and functions in order to accomplish defined organizational goals, such as producing a product, hiring and onboarding an employee, or providing customer service.

What is an example of a manual process? Examples of manual processes include entering data, taking notes, and filing physical documents. Though they're outdated, manual processes actually offer a number of advantages: Few implementation barriers: There's often no need to set up a system, so employees can just execute the task.

What is the difference between manual and automatic database? Manual data handling offers control and accuracy with documents, while automated systems provide speed and efficiency in the database with flexibility and adaptability. Understanding the differences can save you time and money.

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What is the difference between manual and electronic data processing? Answer: Electronic data processing is done on the computer it's quite simple. effective and consumes less amount of pages and filing as the data can be stored in computer MEMORY . Whereas on manual data processing it's done with pen and paper with traditional data processing method's.

What is a manual data processing? 1. What is Manual Data Processing? Manual Data Processing is when the entire process is done by humans without using any automation service or electronic devices. It's a low cost method of data processing but it is definitely time and labor intensive.

> *the portrait photography course principles practice and techniques the essential guide for photographers*, *worksheet 2 input devices teach ict*, *manual vs automated process*

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