

## Year 11 ASTRONOMY Revision Timetable

**Pupil Name:**

We will be asking you to revise different topics and sometimes observational tasks each week. You SHOULD be making revision notes. Remember good revision involves doing something active, not just passively reading your notes or a website.

All of you have been sent through ItsLearning messenger a PowerPoint to make 'revision clocks' for each topic. Spend about 5 minutes on each prompt, filling in as much as you can remember connected to it within that topic in the section. Once you've filled in the clock, compare what you've written to your notes/ another source of information – is there anything you could add or improve? Alternatively, if you do not like producing the revision clocks, you could use each keyword given for a topic as a prompt to write a question or a theme for a revision card. These could then be used for later testing! Finally, you could use the course specification on space.fm – go through the learning objectives for that week's topic, if you do not recall or understand the objective then follow the link to the right to learn more, making notes and answering questions.

**THE EXAMS** – You will sit two 1 hour 45 minute papers

**PAPER 1: Naked-eye Astronomy on Wednesday 12 June morning**

**PAPER 2: Telescopic Astronomy on Tuesday 18 June afternoon**

### USEFUL RESOURCES

*Useful revision websites & apps:*

<https://space.fm/astronomy/tools/specification.html>

<https://space.fm/astronomy/tools/tasks.html>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwfpmsg> (astronomy section of separate Physics)

<http://www.yusufahmed.com/gcse-astronomy-revision-page/> (questions, organised based on old specification)

<https://www.rmg.co.uk/discover/teacher-resources/gcse-astronomy-resources> (information and worksheets, again based off the old specification)

<https://www.brainscape.com/packs/edexcel-gcse-9-1-astronomy-12408295> (flashcard questions + answers)

*Videos/ Podcasts:*

<http://www.astronomycast.com/podcasts/> (use the search bar to the right to find podcasts on specific topics)

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8dPuuaLjXtPAJr1ysd5yGlyiSFuh0mIL> (Crash course Astronomy playlist)

<https://www.youtube.com/user/Astronomy2GCSE> (videos based around the old Astronomy GCSE specification)

Week wb	What to revise	Type of revision notes and testing?	Any problems? (questions to ask your teacher?)	Parent signature
<b>1</b> 19/02/24	Topic 1 – Planet Earth Topic 9 – Exploring the Moon			
<b>2</b> 26/02/24	Topic 2 – The Lunar Disc Topic 10 – Solar Astronomy			
<b>3</b> 04/03/24	Topic 3 – The Earth-Moon- Sun System			

	Topic 11 – Exploring the Solar System			
<b>4</b> 11/03/24	Topic 4 – Time & Earth-Moon-Sun cycles Topic 12 – Formation of Planetary Systems			
<b>5</b> 18/03/24	Topic 5 – Solar System Observations Topic 13 – Exploring Starlight			
<b>6</b> 25/03/24	Topic 6 – Solar System Observation Topic 14 – Stellar Evolution			
<b>7</b> 01/04/24	Topic 7 – Early Models of the Solar System Topic 15 – Our Place in the Galaxy			
<b>8</b> 08/04/24	Topic 8 – Planetary Motion and Gravity Topic 16 – Cosmology			
<b>9</b> 15/04/24	Review Naked Eye topics 1, 2, 3 and 4			
<b>10</b> 22/04/24	Review Telescopic topics 9, 10, 11 and 12			
<b>11</b> 29/04/24	Review Naked Eye topics 5, 6, 7 and 8			
<b>12</b> 06/05/24	Review Telescopic topics 13, 14, 15 and 16			
<b>13</b> 13/05/24	Review all Naked Eye topics			
<b>14</b> 20/05/24	Review all Telescopic topics			

## Observational Tasks

Below are the observational tasks you have covered in your GCSE. Note some of these have been covered explicitly as observational tasks, others have been covered implicitly, within relevant topics. Additionally some tasks (eg A2 and B2, or A4 and B5) you may have done in either Naked Eye or Telescopic Astronomy, but the key methodology and analysis are equivalent whether these observations are made by eye or with instrumentation. Such tasks are italicised in the table.

Questions on these tasks may ask you to write an observational plan (possibly making limited choices between locations or instrumentation), analyse provided data or images or evaluate provided data or images, in particular describing how an observation may be improved.

<b>Naked Eye Astronomy</b>	<b>Telescopic Astronomy</b>
<p><b>A1 - Demonstrate the changing appearance of lunar features</b> Use a series of naked-eye drawings of individual lunar features to demonstrate their changing appearance during the lunar phase cycle</p>	<p><b><i>B1 - Demonstrate the changing appearance of lunar features</i></b> <i>Use a series of telescopic drawings or photographs of individual lunar features to demonstrate their changing appearance during the lunar phase cycle</i></p>
<p><b>A2 - Finding the radiant point of a meteor shower</b> <i>Use naked-eye drawings of the paths of meteors to determine the radiant point of a meteor shower</i></p>	<p><b>B2 - Finding the radiant point of a meteor shower</b> Use photographs of the paths of meteors to determine the radiant point of a meteor shower - Covered in Topic 11</p>
<p><b>A3 Assess the accuracy of stellar magnitude estimates</b> Using reference stars, estimate the magnitude of a range of stars from naked-eye observations and thus assess the accuracy of this technique</p>	<p><b><i>B3 - Assess the accuracy of stellar magnitude measurements</i></b> <i>Using reference stars, estimate the magnitude of a range of stars from photographs and thus assess the accuracy of this technique</i></p>
<p><b>A4 - Estimate a celestial property using drawings of a suitable event</b> <i>Use naked-eye drawings or measurements of a celestial event such as a comet or eclipse to determine a celestial property such as the relative size of the Earth and Moon</i></p>	<p><b>B4 - Measure a celestial property using telescopic drawings or photographs of a suitable event</b> Use telescopic drawings, measurements or photographs of a celestial event such as a comet, transit, eclipse or occultation to determine a celestial property such as the Earth-Sun distance or the orbital period of a Jovian satellite - Covered in Topic 11 (Transit of Venus by Halley)</p>
<p><b>A5 - Estimating levels of light pollution</b> Use estimates of the magnitude of the faintest stars visible with the naked eye to conduct a survey of the astronomical effects of light pollution in an area Covered in Topic 1</p>	<p><b><i>B5 - Measuring levels of light pollution</i></b> <i>Use estimates of the magnitude of the faintest stars visible on photographs to conduct a survey of the astronomical effects of light pollution in an area</i></p>
<p><b>A6 - Estimate the solar rotation period using drawings of sunspots</b> <i>Use a series of drawings from pinhole projections of sunspots to estimate the length of the Sun's average rotation period</i></p>	<p><b>B6 - Determine the solar rotation period using photographs of sunspots</b> Use a series of photographs or drawings from telescopic projections of sunspots to estimate the length of the Sun's average rotation period - Covered in Topic 10</p>
<p><b>A7 Estimating the period of a variable star</b> Use estimates of stellar magnitude from naked-eye observations to produce a light curve for a variable star and thus estimate its period</p>	<p><b><i>B7 - Measuring the period of a variable star</i></b> <i>Use estimates of stellar magnitude from telescopic observations or photographs to produce a light curve for a variable star and thus estimate its period</i> - Covered in Topic 13</p>
<p><b>A8 Comparing stellar density estimates</b> Use naked-eye estimates of stellar density taken in and outside the plane of the Milky Way to estimate their relative sizes</p>	<p><b>B8 Comparing stellar density measurements</b> Use telescopic measurements of stellar density taken in and outside the plane of the Milky Way to estimate their relative sizes</p>

<p><b>A9 - Finding longitude using a shadow stick</b>  Use measurements of shadow length around local noon to estimate the observer's longitude  Covered in Topic 5</p>	
<p><b>A10 - Assess the accuracy of a sundial Use a log of sundial and clock times to assess the accuracy of a sundial</b>  Use a log of sundial and clock times to assess the accuracy of a sundial</p>	
	<p><b>B11 Demonstrate the range of objects in the Messier Catalogue</b>  Use detailed drawings or photographs of objects from the Messier Catalogue to demonstrate the range of different objects it contains</p>
	<p><b><i>B12 - Calculation of the length of the sidereal day</i></b>  <i>Use long-exposure photographs of the area around the celestial pole to produce an accurate measurement of the length of the Earth's sidereal period</i>  Covered as part of Topic 13</p>