

RIEBEECKRAND SE EIE KULTUURSTERRE

Hoërskool Riebeeckrand

Hoërskool Riebeeckrand bied aan hul leerders 12 kultuuraktiwiteite om aan deel te neem. Met topklasafrioting, wat deur die skool aangebied word, word die leerders se talente verder ontwikkel en presteer hulle uitstekend by verskeie kompetisies.

Gedurende Oktobermaand het Riebeeckrand se leerders erkenning ontvang vir leierskap en verskeie kultuuraktiwiteite tydens die jaarlikse kultuurprysuitdeling. Die saal was volgepak met trotse ouers tydens die glansaand.

Hoërskool Riebeeckrand is trots op elke leerder wat deur die jaar getrou hul oefeninge bygewoon het, toekennings ontvang het en deurentyd hul beste gegee het.

Devonique Breedt (gr.9) het tydens dié geleentheid as veelsydige kultuurleerder uitgestaan bo die kultuurpresteerders. Sy het altesaam 5 trofee ontvang: Beste Junior Redenaar – Huistaal, Beste Junior Redenaarspan, Best Junior Public Speaker, Best Junior Public Speaking Team en Veelsydigste kultuurleerder – graad 9. Die ander veelsydigste kultuurleerders was Marli Theunissen (gr.8), Tyllin Barnard (gr.10), Annamarie Bekker (gr.11) en Ju-hanie Wlken (gr.12).

Hoërskool Riebeeckrand het homself onderskei as 'n uitmuntende skool met 'n groot verskeidenheid kultuuraktiwiteite en prestasies.



Tips for Studying Mathematics 4

Ronnie Maartens

Mathematics is all about practice! The amount you practice = the mark you get!

Tip for Paper 1

When studying Financial Mathematics you will just need a piece of paper to summarize all of the formulas. The challenge here is to know when to use which formula. The following can be used as a guideline in this regard.

Step 1: Begin by drawing a timeline and indicating all of the relevant information at the correct dates.

Step 2: Decide whether you are working with

- A single amount (lump sum) – go to Step 3, or
- Multiple amounts of the same value (annuity) – go to Step 4.

Step 3: For a lump sum we choose the formula based on the type of interest earned or paid; either simple interest or compound interest.

Step 4: For annuities we choose the formula based on

- When the payments are made – beginning or end of each period?
- And whether it is some kind of debt (present value) or savings (future value)?

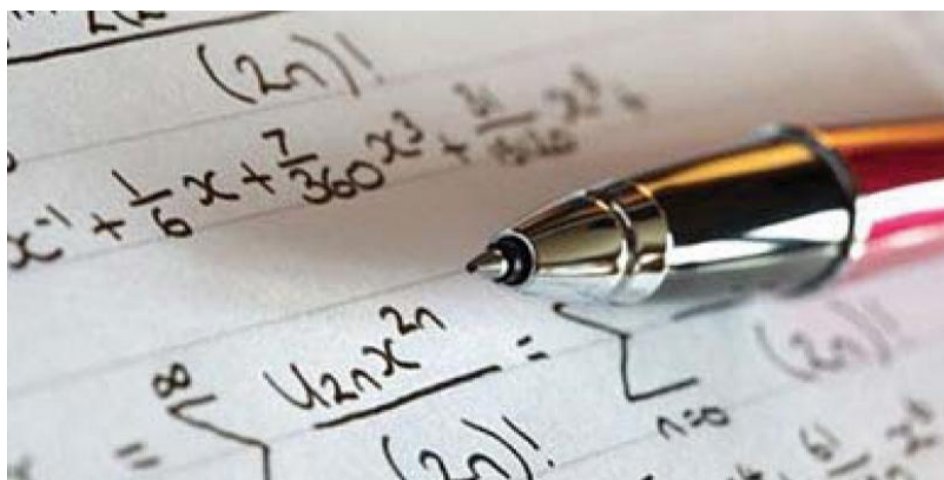
Step 5: Lastly we substitute the values we know in the chosen formula and then calculate the unknown.

Tip for Paper 2

This week we will only focus on the proofs of the theorems used in Euclidean Geometry and next week we will look at the applications thereof.

When studying the proofs here, you will need to write out the full proof for each theorem at least once. Once this is done, try to summarize the proof in two to five words, for example, “draw radii and use Pythagoras” to prove “perpendicular from centre bisects chord”. After this memorize only these words and practice a few times writing out the proof just using these words.

Next week: Tips on studying Sequences and Euclidean Geometry (Part 2).



Tips for Studying Mathematics 5

by Ronnie Maartens

Mathematics is all about practice! The amount you practice = the mark you get!

Tip for Paper 1

When studying Sequences we have a handful of formulas to memorize and then lots of practice needed to see when and how to use each formula. You can use the following guideline to determine which formula to use.

Is the pattern between consecutive terms ...

- Adding or subtracting the same number = Arithmetic sequence.

- Multiplying or dividing the same number = Geometric sequence.
- Only the same in the second difference = Quadratic sequence.
- Powers, roots or a combination of operations = Here you need to be creative and construct your own formula.

Read your question carefully to see whether you need to use the sum-formula or nth-term formula.

Tip for Paper 2

Last week we focused on the proofs of the geometry theorems. This week we will focus on

the application of the theorems in Euclidean Geometry. We first summarize all of the theorems and properties with their associated graphs and reasons under the headings (1) Angles and lines, (2) Triangles, (3) Quadrilaterals, and (4) Circles.

The trick now is pattern recognition. Given a question, try to recognize shapes that are similar to those in your summary. If they look the same, chances are you are going to use that theorem or property. This recognition becomes quicker and more accurate with lots of practice.

Next week: Tips on studying Calculus, Cubic Graphs and Measure of Dispersion.