

Be
yourself,
always

Do what
matters
most

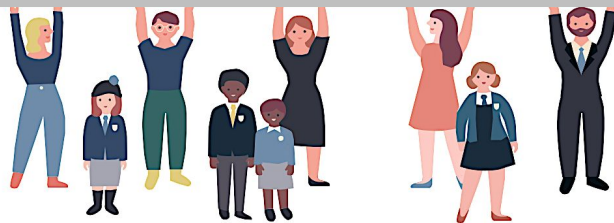
Show
you care

Succeed
together

Getting Ready for Year 11 and GCSEs

Year 11 Mock Exams, Homework, Independent Study
and Revision Skills

Achieving Excellence Together



Embracing Change:
New challenges- in Year
11 there will be lots. Are
you going to step up?

80% of students gaining
a grade 5 or better in
their GCSEs did at least
5+ hours of
independent
study/homework each
week

Future Focused: Do you
have the highest of
aspirations for yourself?

Show you care

Co-operation

I encourage co-operation between students to promote trust, mutual-respect and support.

Driving innovation

I embrace changes, technology and new ways of working responsibly.

Speaking up

I speak up and encourage others to do the same, in order to promote a culture of acceptance and inclusion.

I care about myself, my school, my community and I demonstrate this in everything that I do.



Be yourself, always

Personal growth

I will develop my own skills and knowledge to benefit me and my fellow students.

Communication

I talk openly and honestly about myself.

Inclusive

I show an active interest in other people's views, backgrounds, beliefs and cultures.

I contribute to academy life and respect others whilst upholding my own values.



Do what matters most

Vision and values

I am passionate about the vision and the values of the academy and I demonstrate them inside and outside of the academy.

Future focussed

I think about the future. I have high aspirations for myself and others.

School improvement

I am a driving force to make sure that my school moves forward. I am mindful that my behaviour and actions have an impact on others.

I do what I can to ensure that everyone can be their very best.



Succeed together

Forging relationships

I develop trusted friendships and relationships, in order to understand and support others.

Championing Co-op

I represent my academy through my behaviour and my actions.

Developing others

I support the learning of others to promote a positive learning environment.

Co-operation is what makes us different. We're better and stronger when we work together.



Personal Growth: Are
you going to embrace
the skills and
knowledge required for
success?

90% of students gaining
grade 8 and 9 in their
GCSEs did at least 10+
hours of independent
study/homework each
week

Forging Relationships:
Are you going to work
in partnership with your
teachers to fulfil your
potential?

WHY?

Year 11

- In Year 11, your child will be expected to know more and remember more.
- The pressure will increase. We want to prepare them for this.
- We want them to have all the tools they need to be successful and reduce stress and anxiety.
- Help them develop strong revision skills and study habits so that when they sit their GCSEs, they feel confident and can succeed.
- Year 11 is difficult; it requires them to work hard and study more. They will only achieve the grades they deserve if they put the hours in.

The next phase- Year 11

This point forward now becomes critical

- Year 11s need to start to think about GCSE exams- they are now a reality.
- They need to think about how they will prepare.
- We have asked them: 'What do I need to do/stop doing in order to secure the very best exam results this time next year?'

The Year Ahead...

By now they should have or will be....

- Met Miss Farnworth for a 1 to 1 Careers Interview- due to finish in November
- Visited at least 2 colleges for a taster day/open evenings - Use the careers briefings via email for dates
- Started to think about which pathway is most suitable for them to follow Post-16 - Our personal development programme will help
- Know what the entry requirements are for the pathway they wish to follow
- Apprenticeships - Grade 4 in English and Maths
- Understand there are resits potential in college
- Set up a personal email account which is checked regularly

Year 11 Mock Exams

- Mock exams will take start on Wednesday 30th September
They will sit mocks under exam conditions for each of the subjects that they study. We expect the highest of standards from them as a year group- Exam Conditions
- How well they prepare will determine how well they do
- We will work with your child to show them multiple methods of how to revise. This is the thing that most students tell us they do not feel confident with.
- Regular retrieval practice helps to commit knowledge, facts, quotes etc to long-term memory. This means that this becomes easier and quicker to retrieve and use.

Year 11 Mocks

Week 1 31st August	Week 2 7th September	Week 3 14th September	Week 4 21st September	Week 5 28th September	Week 6 5th October	Week 7 12th October
					Mocks Exams Begin	Mocks Exams

Week 18 27th January	Week 19 3rd February	Week 20 10th February
Mocks Exams Begin	Mocks Exams	Mocks Exams

1 week until Mock
1 starts on
Wednesday 30th
September

13 weeks until
Mock 2 starts

Year 11 Mock Exam Timetable

Wed 30 Sept – Fri 16 Oct

Date	Reg, Period 1 & 2	Break	Period 3 & 4	Lunch	Boost	Period 5	Period 6
Wed 30 Sept	English Language (Paper 1) 1Hr 45					Period 5 & 6 History (Paper 1A America) 1 Hr	
Thur 1 Oct	Maths (Paper 1) (Non-calculator) 1Hr 30		Geography (Paper 1 & 2 mixed) 1Hr 30				
Fri 2 Oct	Science Biology - 1Hr 45 Combined Biology - 1Hr 15 (Calculator)		Spanish - Listening & Reading (F) – 1Hr 20 (H) – 1Hr 45 (Sports Hall / Classrooms)				
Mon 5 Oct	English Language (Paper 2) 1Hr 45		Drama – 1Hr 45			Boost, Period 5 & 6 RE - 1Hr 45 Sport – 1Hr 15 Citizenship (Paper 1) – 1Hr 45	
Tue 6 Oct	Maths (Paper 2) – 1Hr 30 (Calculator) 1Hr 30		Creative iMedia 1Hr 30 (Sports Hall) French - Listening & Reading (F) – 1Hr 20 (H) – 1Hr 45 (Classrooms)			Period 5 & 6 History (Paper 2) 2Hrs	
Wed 7 Oct	Health & Social Care - 2Hrs (Extended break)		Construction – 1Hr 30 (ICT Rooms)			Period 5 & 6 Computer Science (Paper 1) 1Hr 30	
Thur 8 Oct	Science Chemistry - 1Hr 45 Combined Chemistry - 1Hr 15 (Calculator)		English Literature (Paper 1) 50 Mins				
Fri 9 Oct	Child Development – 1Hr 15		Photography (Practical-11B/Pf1 only)			Period 5 Photography (Practical- 11B/Pf1 only)	
Mon 12 Oct	English Literature (Paper 2) 2Hrs 15 (Extended break)		Period 4 Geography (Paper 3- fieldwork) 50 Mins			Period 5 & 6 Computer Science (Paper 2) 1Hr 30 Enterprise & Marketing – 1Hr 15 (Calculator)	
Tue 13 Oct	Maths (Paper 3) – 1Hr 30 (Calculator) 1Hr 30		Creative Design – 1Hr 30 Hospitality & Catering – 1Hr 20			Period 5 & 6 Citizenship (Paper 2) 1Hr	
Wed 14 Oct	Science Physics - 1Hr 45 Combined Physics - 1Hr 15 (Calculator)		French / Spanish Writing (F) – 1Hr (H) – 1Hr 15			Period 5 & 6 Music 1Hr 30	
Thur 15 Oct	Art (Practical)		Art (Practical)			Period 5 Art (Practical)	
Fri 16 Oct	Photography (Practical-11C/Pf1 only)		Photography (Practical-11C/Pf1 only)			Period 5 Photography (Practical-11C/Pf1 only)	

Why?

- From this point forward everything your child does is really important – it all matters.
- They need to make the most of their time!
- It all goes very quickly and they need to make every minute matter.

What should their days look like?

- Your child spends a lot of their time in school – about 6 hours a day.
- They will, on average, have between 1 and 2 hours homework per night, if not more.
- Therefore, each night they will need to ensure that some time is set aside to work on homework.
- They will also need to build in some time for revision

What should their days look like?

- Your child spends a lot of their time in school – about 6 hours a day.
- They will, on average, have between 1 and 2 hours homework per night, if not more.
- Therefore, each night they will need to ensure that some time is set aside to work on homework.
- They will also need to build in some time for revision

Commitment to good study habits

- Homework set in week 2, Checked week 3, Sanction week 4

Student will attend a homework detention at lunchtime if they miss any pieces of homework.

Trusted Techniques

Revision Timetable

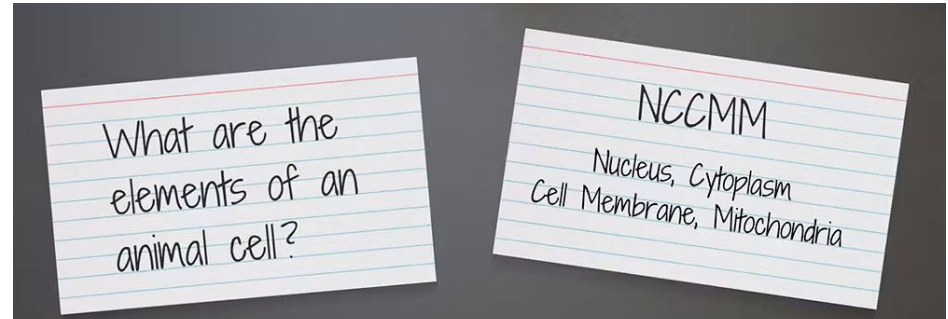
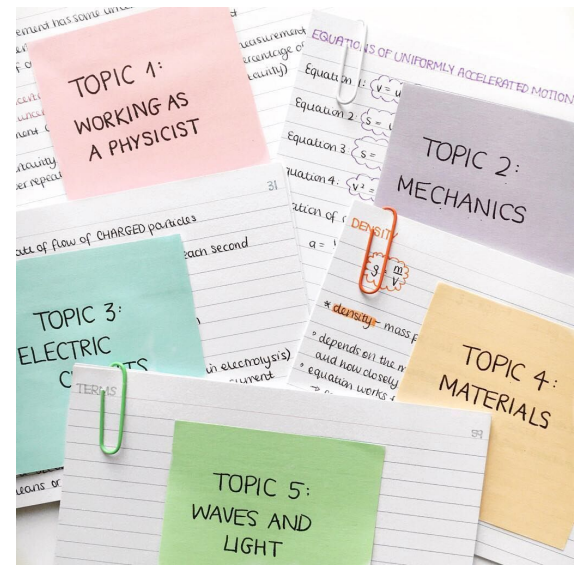
[illegible]

Revision Timetable

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
8AM		8AM	8AM	8AM	8AM	8AM	8AM
9AM		9AM	9AM	9AM	9AM	Football	9AM
10AM		10AM	10AM	10AM	10AM		10AM
11AM		11AM	11AM	11AM	11AM		11AM
12PM		12PM	12PM	12PM	12PM		12PM
1PM		1PM	1PM	1PM	1PM	1PM	1PM
2PM		2PM	2PM	2PM	2PM	Flashcards Homework(C) English Lit - Macbeth Act 2	2PM
3PM		3PM	3PM	3PM	3PM		3PM
4PM	Flashcard	4PM	4PM	4PM	4PM	4PM	Flashcards Homework Eng
5PM	Maths - means Gene Grade 7 Auditory Footnote	5PM	5PM	5PM	5PM	5PM	5PM
6PM	Scene - Biology Cells - checklist Cell Structure	6PM	6PM	6PM	6PM	6PM	6PM
7PM		7PM	7PM	7PM	7PM	7PM	7PM
8PM		8PM	8PM	8PM	8PM	8PM	8PM
9PM		9PM	9PM	9PM	9PM	9PM	9PM
10PM		10PM	10PM	10PM	10PM	10PM	10PM

Flash Cards

- One of the best revision tools
- Question or Keyword on one side
- Answer or definition on the other
- Important to use them correctly



Topic based

- You will use both sides of the flashcard for this one.
- Use a highlighter to pick out key information – facts, figures, dates and names.

**SIDE
A**

In the top left or top right corner, the overall topic name; link this to the specification

This will make it easier to sort and pick out the right one from a pile.

Some people find dual-coding useful: after you've written down a piece of information, draw a quick sketch or symbol which may trigger your memory during revision or in an exam.

A large, bold and underlined title – make it specific and link this to the specification

Relevant (brief) case study information divided into relevant categories, such as social, economic and environmental in Geography.

3.1.1.3 Weather hazards

**Tropical storm example:
the effects of Typhoon Haiyan (2013)**

SOCIAL:

- 6,343 people were killed.
- 1.9 million made homeless.
- In the city of Tacloban, widespread looting took place in the days following the typhoon.

ECONOMIC:

- \$4.55 billion in damages.
- 6 million workers lost their sources of income.
- Tacloban's city airport was severely damaged, affecting business and tourism.
- 30,000 fishing boats destroyed.

ENVIRONMENTAL:

- 71,000 hectares of farmland were affected.
- Flooding knocked over Power Barge 103 causing an oil spill affecting mangrove ecosystems.

Topic based

- You will use both sides of the flashcard for this one.
- Use a highlighter to pick out key information – facts, figures, dates and names.

**SIDE
B**

In the top left or top right corner, the overall topic name; link this to the specification

This will make it easier to sort and pick out the right one from a pile.

3.1.1.3
Weather
hazards

Tropical storm example:
responses to Typhoon Haiyan (2013)

A large, bold and underlined title – make it specific and link this to the specification

IMMEDIATE RESPONSES:

- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

LONG-TERM RESPONSES:

- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Relevant (brief) case study information divided into relevant categories, such as social, economic and environmental in Geography.

The Alphabet Agencies:

Causes - Roosevelt³ promised to provide relief, reform and recovery to try to end the GD.
Events - The New Deal established alphabet agencies to help provide jobs and relief for those affected by the GD.
Impact - CCC (Civil Conservation Corps) provided 2.5 million jobs for 18-25 year olds which helped young men to have wages to support their families. The AAA⁴ paid farmers to burn crops and leave crop fields unseeded to increase crop prices. FERA provided local Government \$500 million in funding to provide shelter, clothing and food to vulnerable people.

Feminist movement

Feminist movement

causes

During world war ~~1910~~ women had found their independence and tasted freedom from traditional female roles like housewives and mothers.

Events

Betty Friedan published the book 'feminist mystique' in 1963. controversial book as it challenged idea that women's home lives made them happy. Betty wanted women to have the rights to work and leave the house.

Impact

there was some opposition to the feminist movement. Phyllis Schlafly and her stop era campaign led to the women not getting equal rights. By 1965 married couples had the right to use contraception. Women had access to more equal pay relative to men.

Diagram centred

- You will use both sides of the flashcard for this one.
- Use a highlighter to pick out key information – facts, figures, dates and names.

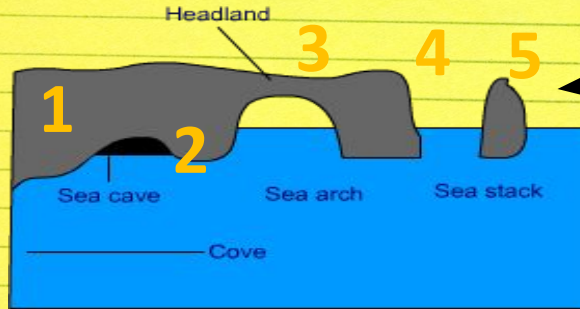
**SIDE
A**

In the top left or top right corner, the overall topic name; link this to the specification

This will make it easier to sort and pick out the right one from a pile.

3.1.3.2
Coastal
landscapes

Stack formation



A large, bold and underlined title – make it specific and link this to the specification

Your chosen diagram drawn clearly in the middle.

The numbers will be used on the other side to help describe the diagram.

Diagram centred

- You will use one side of the flashcard for this one.
- Use a highlighter to pick out key information – facts, figures, dates and names.

**SIDE
B**

In the top left or top right corner, the overall topic name; link this to the specification

This will make it easier to sort and pick out the right one from a pile.

3.1.3.2
Coastal
landscapes

Stack formation

A large, bold and underlined title – make it specific and link this to the specification

Descriptive or explanatory statement which help to make sense of the diagram.

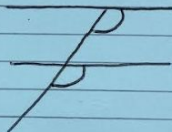
1. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
3. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
4. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
5. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Angle Facts

a.



b.



c.



Angle Facts

A.



B.



C.



a. Alternate angles
are equal

b. corresponding angles
are equal

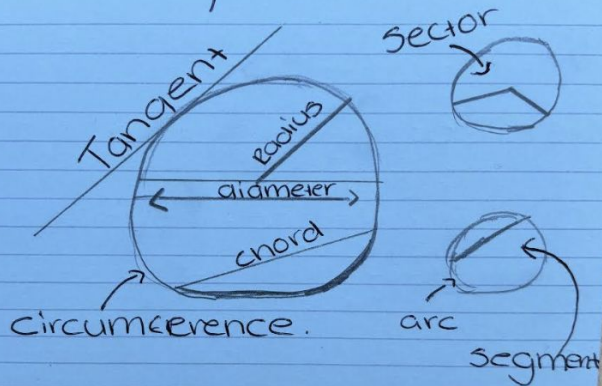
c. co-interior angles
sum to 180°

A. - Angles in a triangle sum
to 180°

B. - Angles on a straight line
sum to 180°

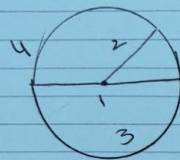
C. - Angles around a point
sum to 360°

Working with circles

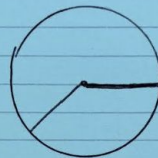


Parts of a circle

A.



B.



C.



Tangent - a straight line that touches the circumference of a circle.

Radius - the distance from the center to the circumference of the circle.

Circumference - perimeter of the circle.

Diameter - the distance from one side of a circle to another through the center.

Chord - a line segment connecting two points on a curve.

A.

1. diameter
2. radius
3. chord
4. Tangent

B.

sector
(Part of the circle made from two radii)

C.

segment

Part of the circle made from a chord

Exam question/answer

- Use a highlighter to pick out key information – facts, figures, dates and names.
- This should be done for questions which are very likely to come up in this format.

In the top left or top right corner, the overall topic name; link this to the specification

This will make it easier to sort and pick out the right one from a pile.

3.1.1.3
Weather hazards

Explain the formation of a gorge
(4 marks)

Gorges are steep-sided valleys formed by retreating waterfalls. Waterfalls are erosional landforms formed in the upper course of the river as water flows over hard, more resistant rock underlain by soft rock – this leads to differential erosion.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The question you want to cover: either use past papers to find these or make them up (and check them with your teacher!)

Here you write your 'perfect answers' using exam feedback from your teacher, the mark scheme and other resources.

Make sure it is not too perfect – you will only have a limited time in exams so include only that which is necessary and don't go over the top!

CITIZENSHIP

Theme C:

Law in the UK

(What courts deal with criminal cases?)

Magistrates courts.

- Deal with 95% of criminal cases.
- Trained volunteers - sit in 2s / 3s
- Prison (12 months max), community service, fines, discharge

Crown courts.

- Deal with serious offences (murder / rape)
- Judge + jury
- Very formal setting.

CITIZENSHIP

Theme C:

Law in the UK.

(How are civil cases dealt with outside of court?)
(not in court)

Ombudsman: Makes decisions when people have been treated badly. → links to business related matters.

Mediation: Helps parties to come to an agreement → Disputes.

Q&A focused

- You will use both sides of the flashcard for this one.
- These can be used by your parents or friends to help test you!

**SIDE
A**

In the top left or top right corner, the overall topic name; link this to the specification

This will make it easier to sort and pick out the right one from a pile.

Five to six short-answer questions to help you recall useful information. You should be able to answer the question in one sentence at most.

3.1.2.2
Tropical rainforests

The causes of rainforest deforestation

A large, bold and underlined title – make it specific and link this to the specification

1. *What is logging?*
2. *Which industry has been mostly to blame for logging in Malaysia?*
3. *What percent of Malaysia's rainforest is being removed due to logging? In which two states does this happen most?*
4. *Explain why mining occurs in Malaysia's rainforests.*
5. *How much of the world's palm oil production is within Malaysia and Indonesia?*

Q&A focused

- You will use both sides of the flashcard for this one.
- These can be used by your parents or friends to help test you!

**SIDE
B**

In the top left or top right corner, the overall topic name; link this to the specification

This will make it easier to sort and pick out the right one from a pile.

3.1.2.2
Tropical
rainforest
s

The causes of rainforest deforestation (answers)

A large, bold and underlined title – make it specific and link this to the specification

The answers

1. Logging is the activity or business of felling trees and cutting and preparing the timber.
2. Malaysia's plywood industry.
3. 80% of Malaysia's rainforest are destroyed for logging purposes and this happens mainly in Sabah and Sarawak.
4. Sabah and Sarawak hold 99% of Malaysia's 1.7 billion tons of coal deposits. Borneo also holds rich metal and mineral resources, including tin, copper, gold, silver, coal, diamonds, and different types of sand and stone.
5. Malaysia and Indonesia account for over 90 per cent of the world's total oil palm production area.

Area of Shapes

1. What is the formula to calculate the area of triangle?
2. What is the formula to calculate area of a circle?
3. What is the formula to work out the area of a trapezium?
4. How do you calculate of a rectangle
5. What is the difference between area and volume?

1. Area of a triangle = $\frac{b \times h}{2}$

2. Area of Circle = πr^2

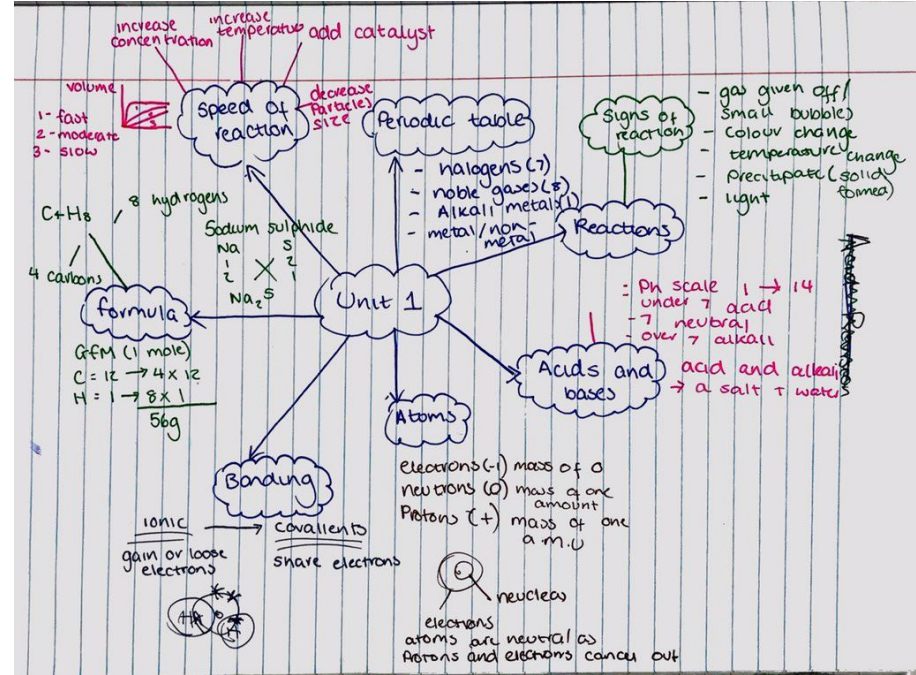
3. Area of a trapezium = $\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)h$

4. Area of a rectangle = $L \times W$ $\frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$

5. Area is the size of a 2D shape. Volume is the amount of space inside a 3D shape.

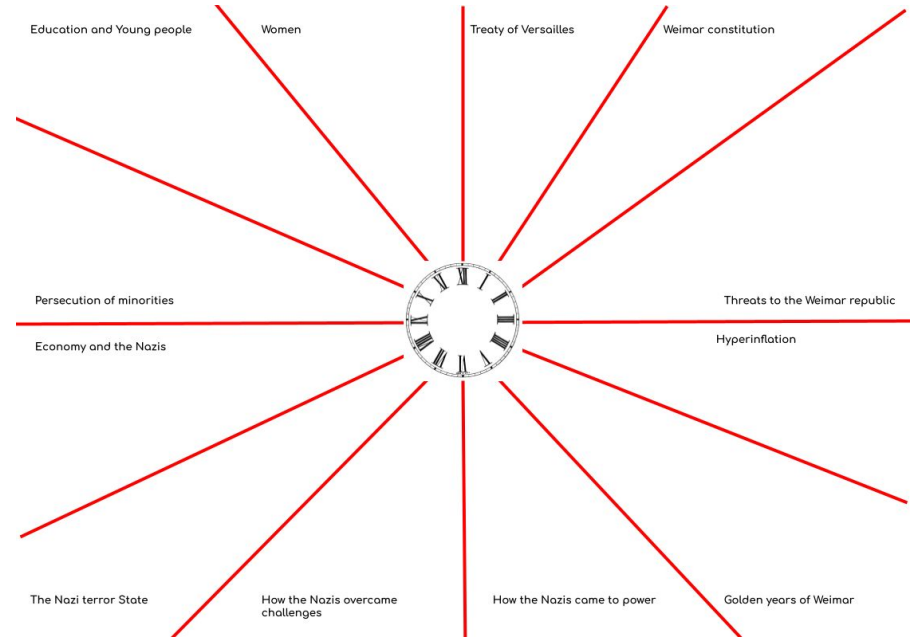
Mind Maps

- Lots of benefits to these
- Often called graphic organisers
- Helpful when beginning to look at a subject
- Can be a good retrieval practice task

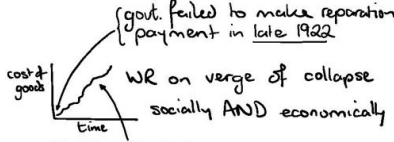


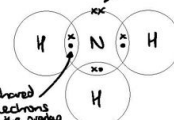
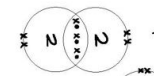
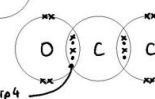
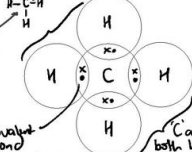
Revision Clocks

- Simple way to organise revision of a question or a topic
- Divide it up into several different areas
- Write what you can remember
- Top up the information in a different colour after looking at notes



Cornell Notes

Topic: Weimar Republic (WR) in 1923 - Stresemann	
Recall cues	Notes
What crisis did the WR suffer in 1923?	gvt. failed to make reparation payment in late 1922  cost of goods ↑ time HYPERINFLATION CRISIS money →  = for 
What did this mean to the average citizen?	
What prompted this crisis?	
Name 4 things Chancellor Stresemann did that helped overcome this crisis?	• Aug 1923 - STRESEMANN becomes Chancellor and over 3 months... <u>HYPERINFLATION CRISIS</u> ↓ How? - calls off passive resistance of workers in Ruhr ⇒ goods produced again; ends printing of ₤ for workers - Promises to restart reparations (Belgium & France leave Ruhr by 1925). See also: The Dawes Plan (1924) and The Young Plan (1929). - New currency, Rentenmark, introduced. Limited printing ⇒ ₤ value ⇒ economic confidence ↑ - Reduces government spending ⇒ budget deficit ↓
What effect did each of these have?	
Summary	Germany fails to pay France & Belgium → invade Ruhr and seize goods → Germany go on strike = passive resistance Govt. prints lots more money → CRISIS Stresemann elected Chancellor - solves crisis by - ends strikes - promises to restart reparations - New currency - Reduces govt. spending Jan '22: ₤1 = 764 marks Jan '23: ₤1 = 71,388 marks July '23: ₤1 = 1,413,648 marks Sept '23: ₤1 = 3,954,408,000

Topic: Covalent Bonding	
Recall cues	Notes
In covalent bonding, electrons are?	• Covalent bonding involves the sharing of electrons → each atom involved ends up with a <u>FULL OUTER SHELL</u>.
This results in each atom involved achieving a	• Occurs between non-metals only
Between what elements are covalent bonds formed?	• A covalent bond is a <u>shared pair of electrons</u> • 8 - group no. = the no. of covalent bonds E.g. nitrogen has 8-5 = 3 covalent bonds. 5 x's as nitrogen is in group 5
What is a covalent bond?	•  →  # Hydrogen always has 1 covalent bond shared electrons in the overlap displayed formula
How do we work out how many covalent bonds an atom has?	•  → N≡N triple bond
Draw dot-and-cross diagrams for:	• NH₃ • N₂ • CO₂ • H₂O • CH₄ •  → O=C=O double bond 4 x's as C is in grp 4 6 x's as O is in grp 6
Summary	single bond  C in grp 4 = 8-4 covalent bonds covalent bond 'shared electrons' both O's have a full outer shell  O=O double bond C and H both have full outer shells

Past Papers

- Available on the Padlet or on AQA/Pearson websites
- One of the best tools
- Good practice to complete one or two questions on a topic once revision has been done
- Each past paper comes with marking instructions
- We don't mind marking them



GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper 1 Explorations in creative reading and writing

Insert

The source that follows is:

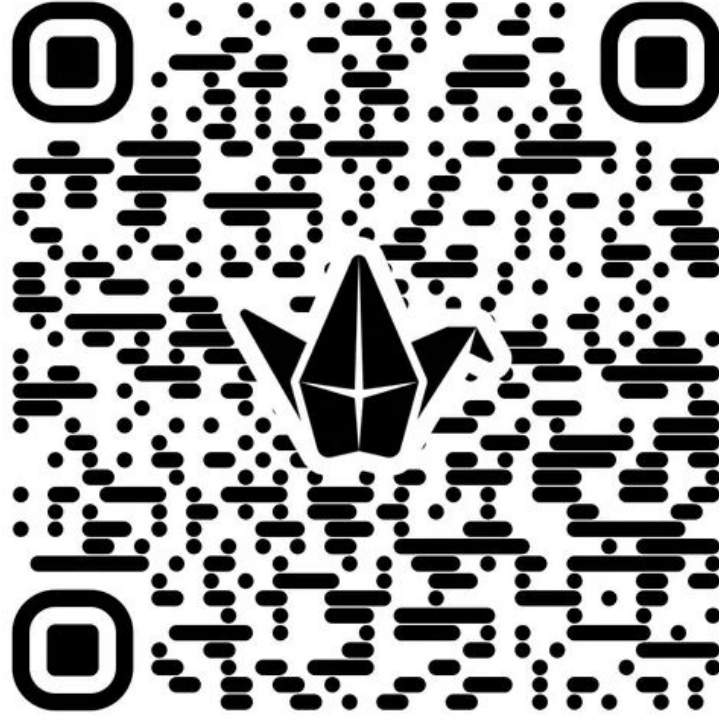
Source A: 21st Century prose-fiction

Jigs and Reels by Joanne Harris

An extract from a collection of short stories published in 2004.

Please turn the page over to see the source

Padlet- Revision for All Subjects, Created by our Teachers



FWTH 11-2026

 Customise



80% of students
gaining a grade
5 or better in
their GCSEs did
at least 5+ hours
of independent
study/homework
each week

90% of students
gaining grade 8
and 9 in their
GCSEs did at
least 10+ hours
of independent
study/homework
each week

Miss Brodrick:

rachael.brodrick@coopacademies.co.uk