

Year 11 Parent Information Evening

Tuesday 3rd October

Getting the basics right

Attendance

Focus

Homework

Creating a revision timetable

1. Break up your subjects
2. Think about where you need to focus
3. Be realistic
4. Expect the unexpected
5. Make your plan

Revision Timetable

Name: _____

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
7.00am							
8.00am							
9.00am							
10.00am							
11.00am							
12.00pm							
1.00pm							
2.00pm							
3.00pm							
4.00pm							
5.00pm							
6.00pm							
7.00pm							
8.00pm							

1. Break up your subjects

Start off by listing the date and subject for each exam. Then look at what you need to cover for each exam, breaking each subject into small manageable pieces, and make a list topic by topic.

W/C 16th	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
AM - register 08:40 Exam briefing 08:50				INSET	
P1	SET UP	English Lit (1h 45)	Maths 1 (1h 30)		
P2	BREAK				
P3	SET UP	Normal lessons			
P4	LUNCH 12:55-13:30				
Exam briefing - Gym 13:30-13:45					
P5 start latest 2:00pm	Biology (1h 10/1h 45)	Geography (1h 30)	History (1h 15)		
Exam finish time (if starts at 1:40pm)	2:50pm/3:25pm	3:10pm	3:00pm		

W/C 30th	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
AM - register 08:40 Exam briefing 08:50					
P1	English Language (1h 45)	Maths 2 (1h 30)	Science 2 (1h 10/1h 45)	Maths 3 (1h 30)	Science 3 (1h 10/1h 45)
P2	BREAK				
P3	Normal lessons				
P4	LUNCH 12:55-13:30				
Exam briefing - Gym 13:30-13:45					
P5 start latest 2:00pm	French Listening & Reading (1h 20/1h 45)	Sport (1h 30)	French Writing (1h/1h 15)	History 2 (1h 30)	Religious Studies (2 x 30m)
Exam finish time (if starts at 1:45pm)	3:00pm/3:25pm	3:10pm	2:55pm	3:10pm	2:40pm

W/C 6th	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	
AM Register 08:40 Exam briefing 08:50					Normal lessons resume/catch up exams	
P1	H&SC (2h)					
P2	BREAK					
P3	Geography 2 (30m)					
P4	LUNCH 12:55-13:30					
Exam briefing - Gym 13:30-13:45						
P5 start latest 2:00pm						

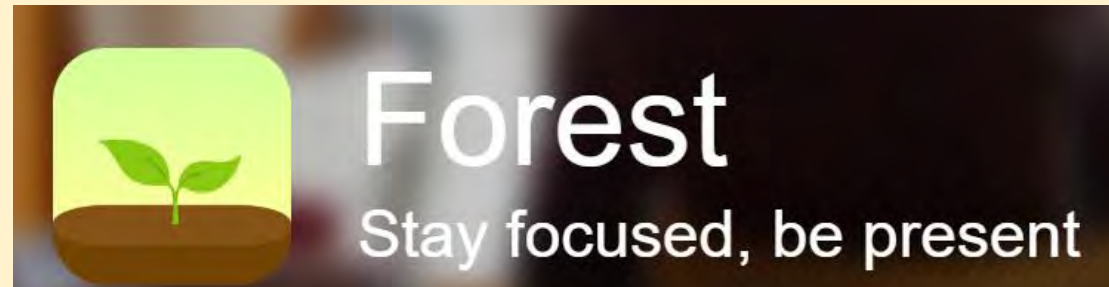
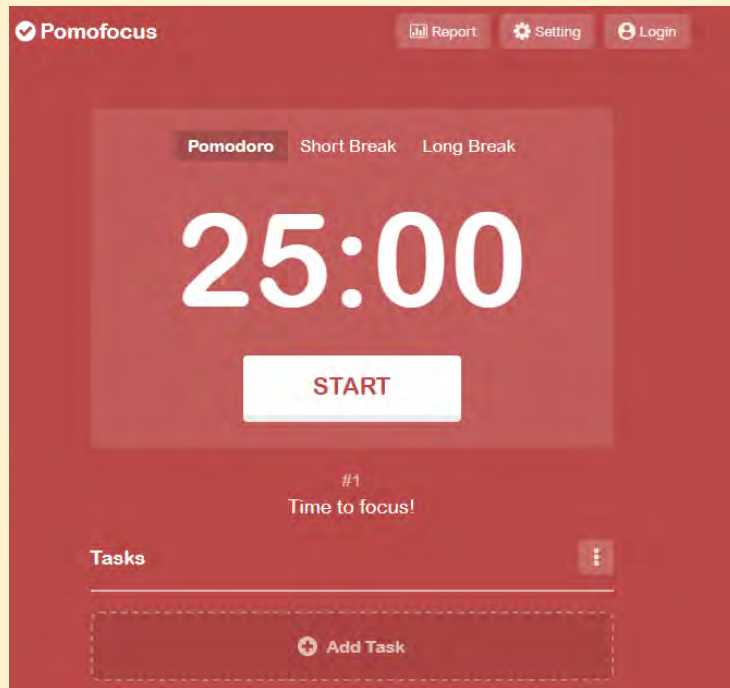
2. Think about where you need to focus

Some exam papers will carry more marks than others so it's worth preparing in more detail for exams which carry a high percentage of your total mark. You may also want to spend extra time on your weaker areas or need to fill gaps. Add these to your topic list. If you have missing notes, speak to your classmates or teachers. [BBCbitesize](#) and [s-cool](#) have some excellent subject revision guides. Subject revision books can also help.

Subject	Exam structure	Topics covered	Key revision materials
Maths GCSE – AQA	Paper 1 – 1 hour 30 mins NO CALCULATOR Paper 2 – 1 hour 30 mins Calculator allowed Paper 3 – 1 hour 30 mins Calculator allowed All topics can be covered across any of the 3 papers.	Corbett Maths, search either " Foundation checklist " Or " Higher check list " Key topics: Number, Algebra, Ratio, proportion and rates of change, Geometry and measure, Probability, Statistics	Sparx Maths (https://sparxmaths.com/) Practice papers online (https://www.onmaths.com/) https://www.dr frostmaths.com/ www.mathsgenie.co.uk www.nrich.co.uk www.justmaths.co.uk https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize www.corbettmaths.com

3. Be realistic

Create a revision plan that is going to work for you. If you're too ambitious with your plan it can be easy to lose heart. Studies show that people are more motivated by achievable goals. Think about what you can stick to and allow rest breaks. Include some relaxation time too – doing something completely different can help information sink in and stop you burning out.



4. Expect the unexpected

Timetable some free study blocks each week.

REVISION

* = revise if possible
 // = no revision/break

TIME	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	SUN
8:30-4:30	school	school	school	school	school	*	*
4:30-5:00	media	chemistry	media	maths	english	maths*	//
5:00-5:30	english	chemistry	media	maths	english	maths*	//
5:30-6:00	//	//	maths	english	media	//	//
6:00-6:30	english	english	//	//	//	//	//
6:30-7:00	maths	english	//	//	chemistry	//	//
7:00-7:30	//	//	english	chemistry	//	*	biology
7:30-8:00	//	//	physics	chemistry	//	*	media
8:00-8:30	maths	biology	//	//	chemistry	english	//
8:30-9:00	maths	maths	maths	biology	physics	english	//
9:00-9:30	//	//	//	//	//	//	//
9:30-10:00	biology	maths	biology	biology	phys*	//	//
10:00-10:30	media	physics	biology	media	phys*	//	//

5. Make your plan

The next step is to draw up your revision plan.

Mark in your exam dates and subjects

Divide your list of topics across each week of your revision period.

Make sure each topic comes before the date of the relevant exam.

Allocate fewer topics near to your exam dates to allow for general review sessions.

Create a more in-depth schedule at the start of each week, complete with free study and rest blocks.

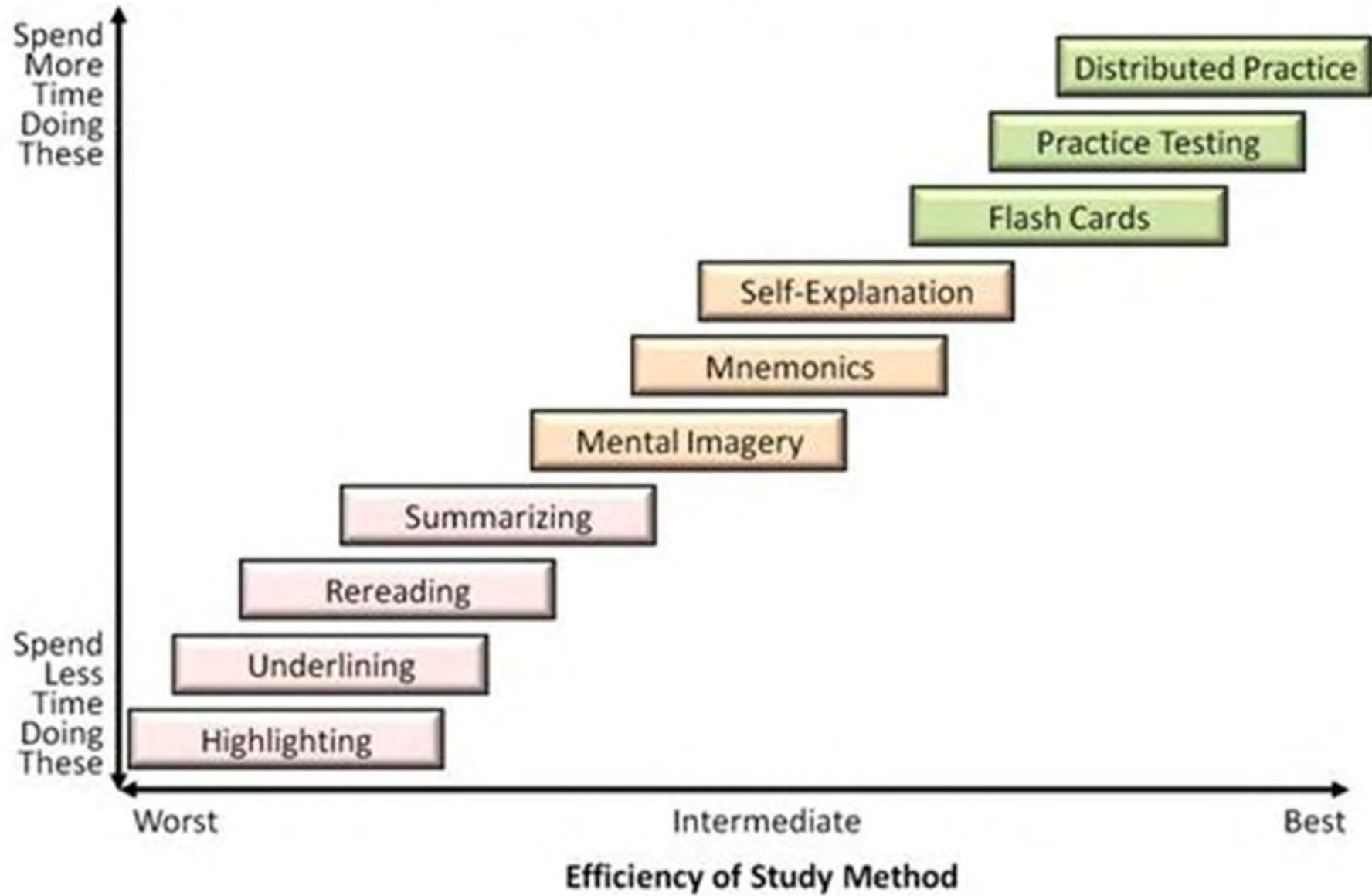
Look at your timetable for the next day in detail the night before.

Revision Timetable

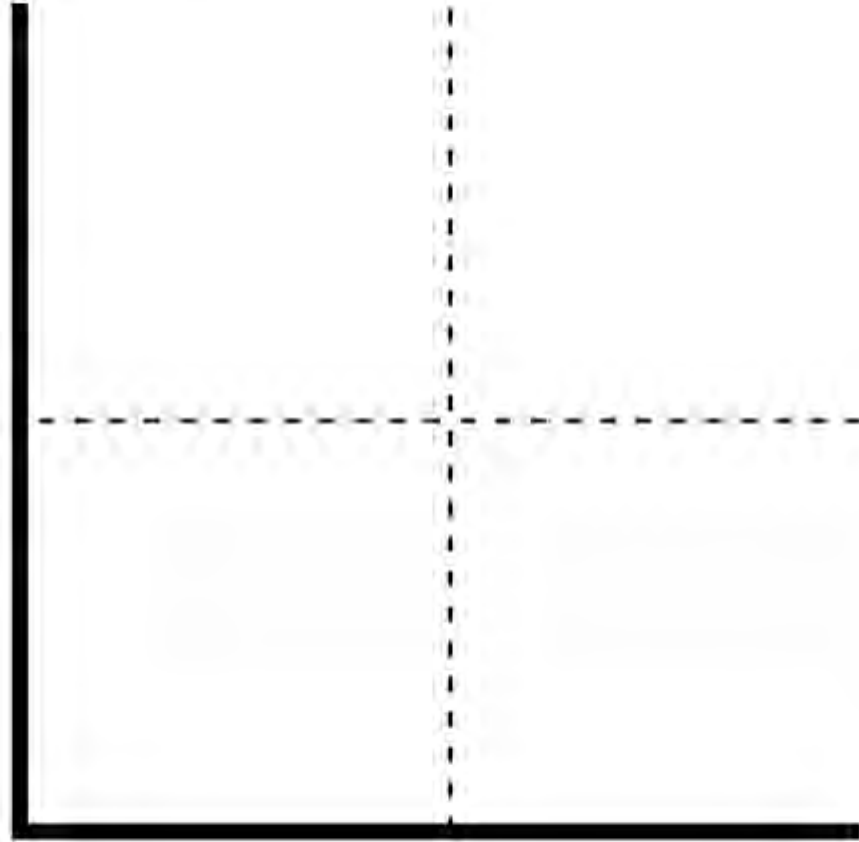
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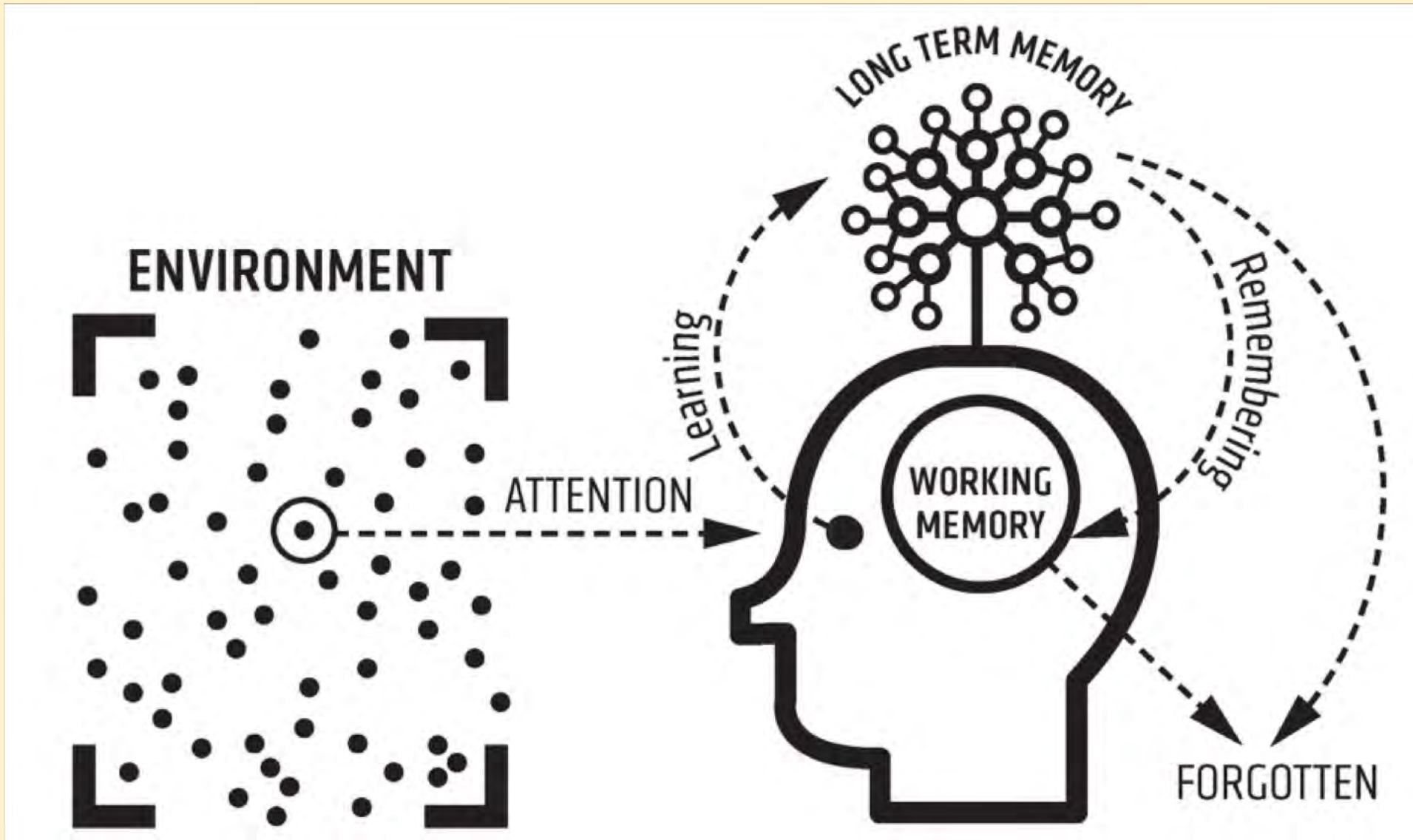
Comparison of Study Method Effectiveness



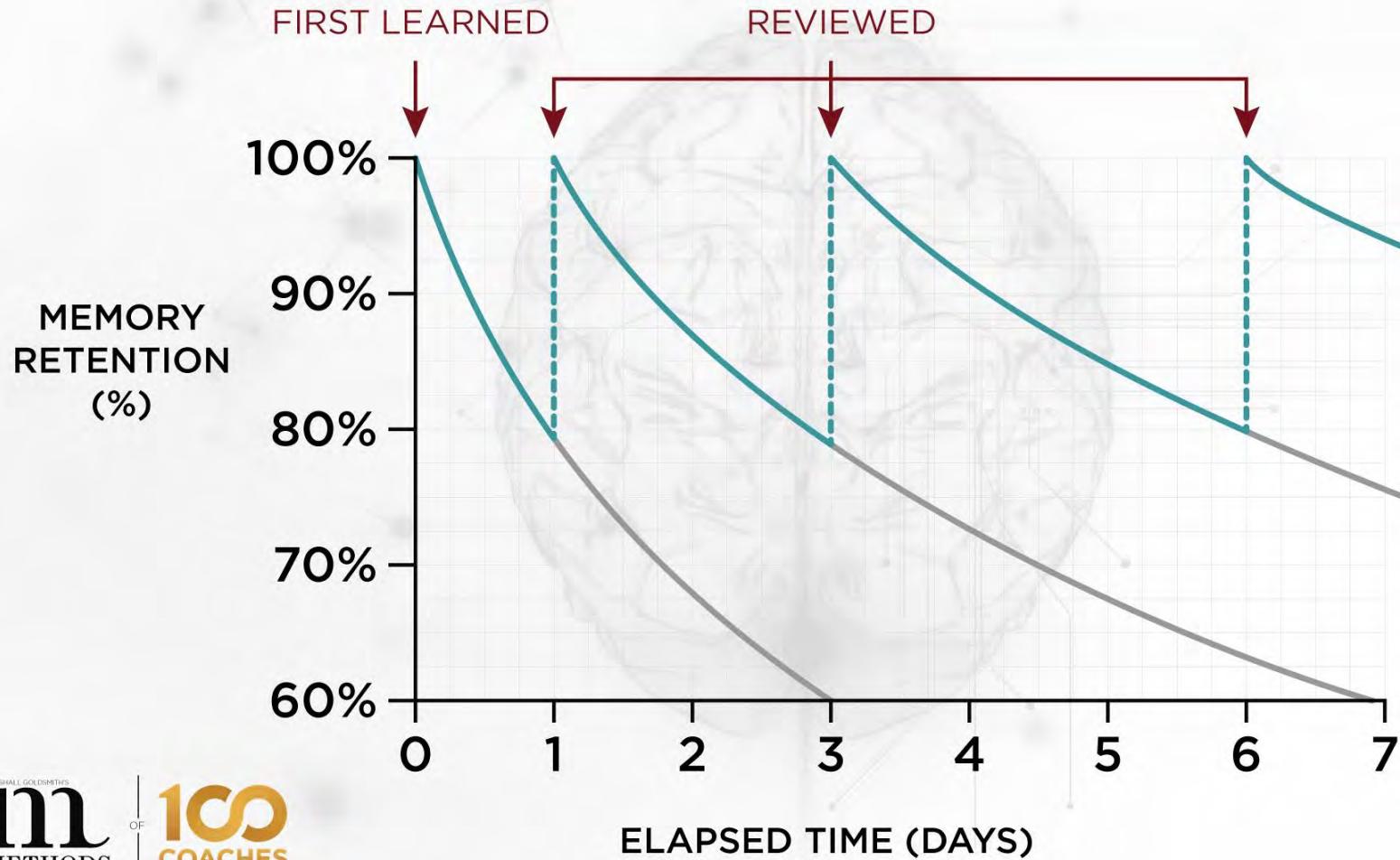
Impact



Effort



EBBINGHAUS FORGETTING CURVE



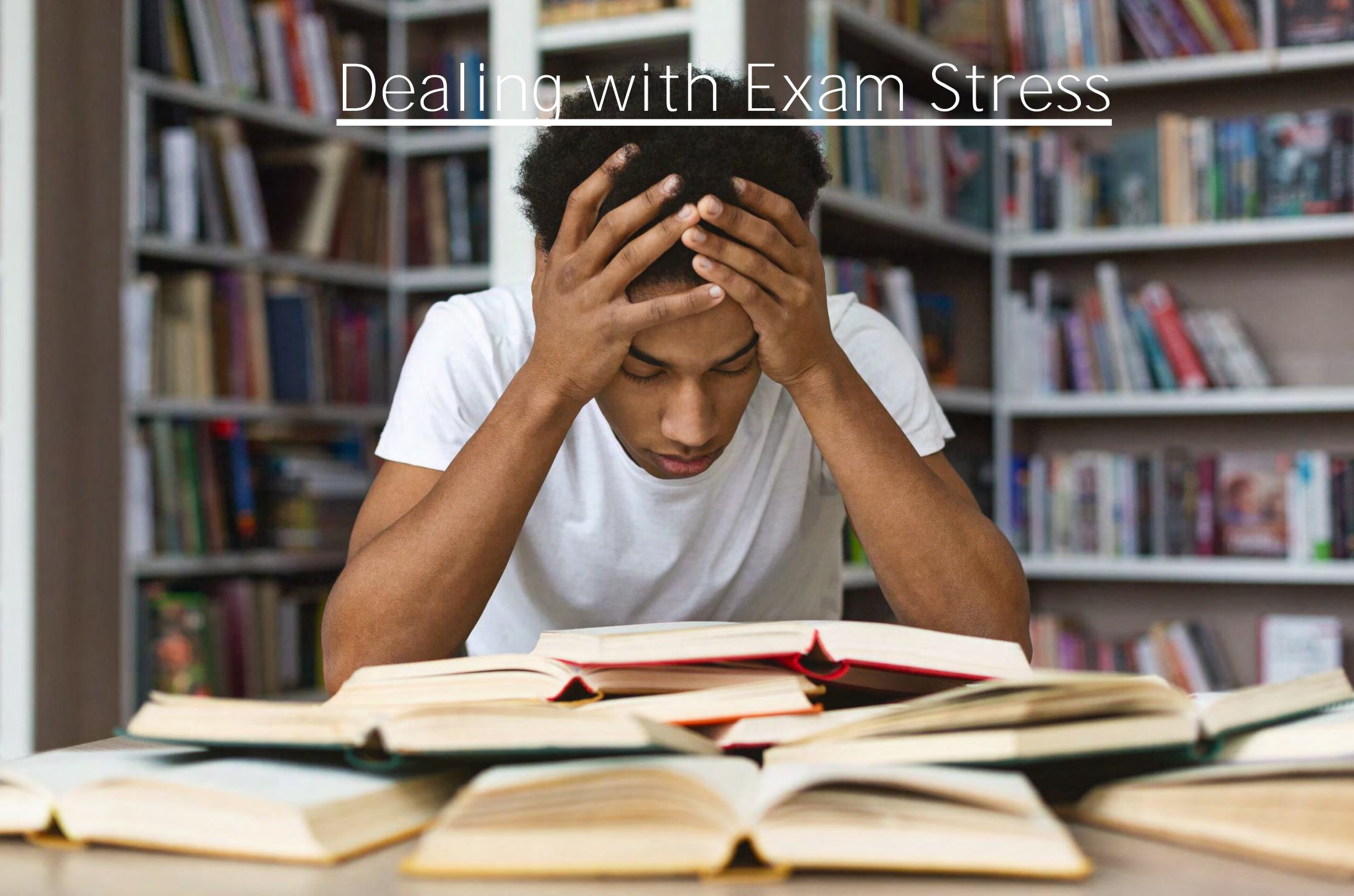
Getting the basics right

Attendance

Focus

Homework

Dealing with Exam Stress



MAN BOARD	STAND I	READING	MIND MATTER	ECNALG
--------------	------------	---------	----------------	--------

man over board i understand reading between the lines mind over matter backward glance

TOUCH	DEATH LIFE	GOING DIET	LE VEL	CYCLE CYCLE CYCLE
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touch down life after death going on a diet bi level tricycle

BAN ANA	NOON LAZY	ROAD AD	PAS	BJAOCKX
---------	-----------	------------	-----	---------

banana split lazy afternoon road crossing incomplete pass jack in the box

What is Stress?

Stress is when you are feeling under too much pressure.

Symptoms can include feeling overly tired, overwhelmed and unable to cope with everything.

We all feel stressed sometimes - but too much stress is unhealthy.

Lots of people will feel stresses about doing their GCSE exams as it is an important time! You are not alone!

BUT.... If you are feeling as though stress is getting in the way of preparing well for your exams then it is time to take action!



Stress Symptoms

Look out for prolonged or extreme cases of the following if you feel the work's piling up:

Difficulty getting to sleep or difficulty waking up in the morning

Constant tiredness

Forgetfulness

Unexplained aches and pains

Poor appetite

Loss of interest in activities

Increased anxiety and irritability

Increased heart rate

Migraines/headaches

Blurred vision

Dizziness

Dealing with Exam Stress



1) Make a Revision Timetable

Planning out when you are going to revise for each subject will make it seem less daunting.

Make sure timings needed to complete each revision activity are realistic!

Build in regular breaks - your brain needs rest too!

Stick to your timetable - not doing so will create more stress!



2) Give Yourself Time

Give yourself plenty of time to revise for each exam - not just the day before!

Prioritise important tasks and **don't** put things off.

Also make sure that you use any class revision time effectively.



3) Build in time to Relax

Rest is essential to allow your brain to recuperate.

Too much work can be as damaging as too little.

Building in time to enjoy yourself will relieve stress and give you something else to focus on as well as your revision.



4) Get Plenty of Sleep

Make sure you get plenty of sleep before each exam

You will not produce your best if you are too tired.

Six to eight hours is the recommended amount.

Try and have a break between finishing your revision and going to bed - time to **'switch off'**.



5) Eat and Drink Healthily

A good, balanced diet will always make you feel good.

Too much caffeine and sugar will make you feel more edgy and stressed.

A good breakfast will keep you energised throughout the morning.

Plenty of water will keep you hydrated and help your brain to function well.



6) Take Regular Exercise

Exercise will make you feel better and use up any nervous energy that you have built up.

It also increases blood flow to the brain and can help you to think more clearly.

Swimming, cycling, walking etc are all good ways of exercising.



And Finally....

If you work hard and do your best then this is all you can do.

It is normal to feel nervous but try to channel this positively to help you rather than hinder you.

Do not worry about things that you **can't** control - concentrate on what you can!

GOOD LUCK!

HOW TO DEAL WITH EXAM STRESS



Take up exercise



Shared worries with friends or sought out university counsellor for help and guidance



Rewarded self for studying



Took up meditation



Blocked the internet while studying or revising



Read about successful people who had underperformed at college/university to discount any negative thoughts



Visualised what they want to achieve each day



Listen to uplifting music



Listen to comedy



Keep a plan of each day's work



Do small amount of work each day before letting it build up.



Stopped drinking alcohol



PROM Points - 2023 - 2024

How will it work?

By the end of term 5 students need to have a score of 0 or higher prom points.

This takes into consideration your positive reward points and your negative behaviour points.

All students start year 11 on 0.
Therefore, everybody is invited and can purchase a ticket.

How do I GAIN points?

- ✓ Attendance at after school revision sessions.
- ✓ Commitment to after school activities (e.g. sport / drama /music etc.)
- ✓ 96% to 100% attendance per week.
- ✓ Punctuality - no lates in a week.
- ✓ Being close to, at or exceeding your target grade in mock exams.
- ✓ Attendance to mock exams.



How do I **LOSE** points?

Poor behaviour - second warnings, being sent to reflection.

If you are suspended from school then you will lose your invite and a decision will be made by Miss Odgen if you can earn this back.

Unexplained absence - you will not lose points if you are ill, and a parent / carer has made us aware.

Lateness to lesson.

Failing to attend after school revision sessions without informing the teacher.



Benefits if you perform well

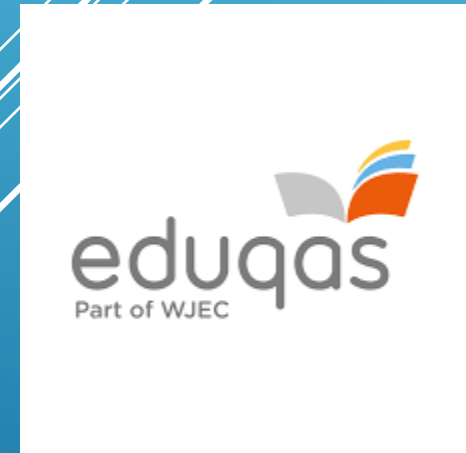
If you are in the top 10 for prom points, then you will have some money taken off your prom ticket price.

There will be termly prize draws for those students that are performing well and have a set number of points.

You can be part of a prom committee that helps make decisions for food, decorations, theme etc for the prom.



EXAMS @
KING'S OAK
ACADEMY



The JCQ tells us.....

Dates, times, durations of exams

Secure handling of the papers

Invigilator to student ratios

Exam malpractice

- Unauthorised items in exam room
- Behaviour – communicating with other candidates, disrupting the exam room

Rules for late or absent students



On the day of the exam...

Exams MUST start within 30 minutes of the published start time

Majority of students sit exams in the 'Hex'

Smaller rooms for some students

Same seat for every exam, where possible

Invigilators read out the rules and instructions before the start of every exam

Papers are collected and securely dispatched to the awarding bodies for marking



What are Exam Access Arrangements (EAA's)?

25% Extra time

Scribe

Reader

Prompt

Rest Breaks

Small Room

Word Processor

Coloured Paper



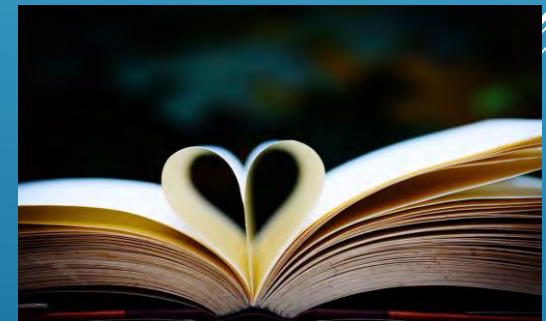
- Regulated by the JCQ
- Must be applied for by the school
- Evidence must be held on file
- Goes with the student to post 16

Access Arrangements and the November mocks...

Students will be told what EAA's are in place for their mocks

Feedback is key – we need to know that the students are utilising the support we have put in place to support their application

Tell us what works and what doesn't





RESULTS DAY!

22nd AUGUST 2024

Post results...

30 days to submit for a re-mark

- Cost is set by the exam board, £35+ per paper
- No charge if the grade changes
- Grades can go down as well as up

No opportunity to re-sit at KOA

Certificates are sent to the school – available to collect
January 2025



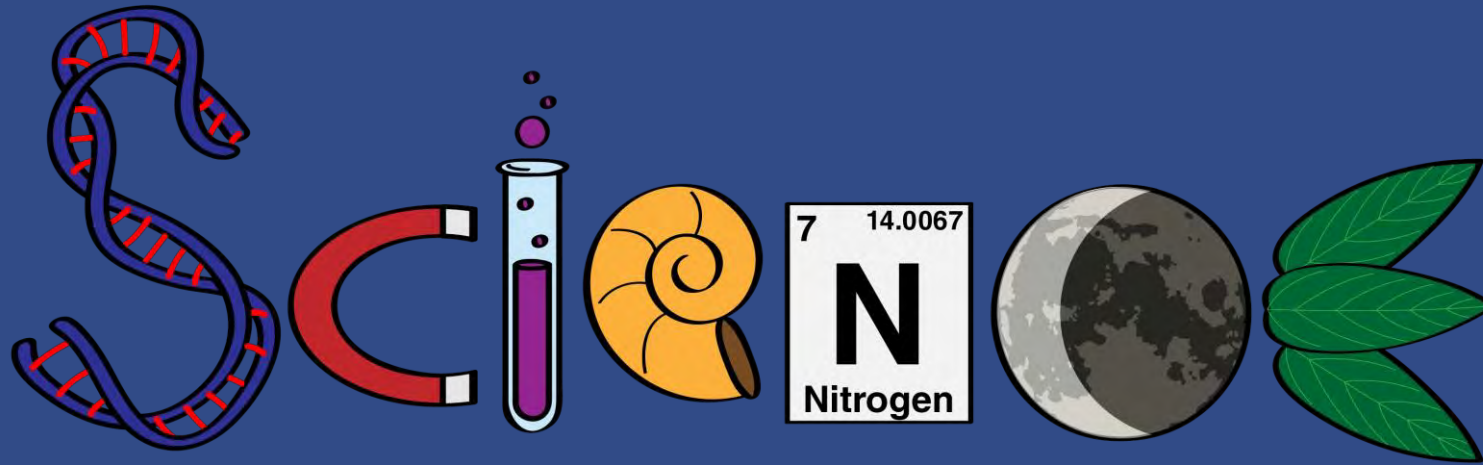
Contact me at....

gemma.larkin@clf.uk

Gemma Larkin –
Exams and Careers

Lead

A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted upwards from left to right, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.



Biology- Paper 1

1. Key concepts in Biology
2. Cells and control
3. Genetics
4. Natural selection and Genetic modification
5. Health and disease
- 6. Triple content**

Chemistry- Paper 1

1. States of matter and mixtures
2. Atomic structure and the periodic table
3. Ionic bonding, covalent bonding and types of substances
4. Acids and Alkalis
- 5. Separate chemistry 1**

Physics- Paper 1

1. Motion
2. Forces
3. Energy
4. Waves
5. Light and the EM spectrum
6. Radioactivity
- 7. Astronomy**

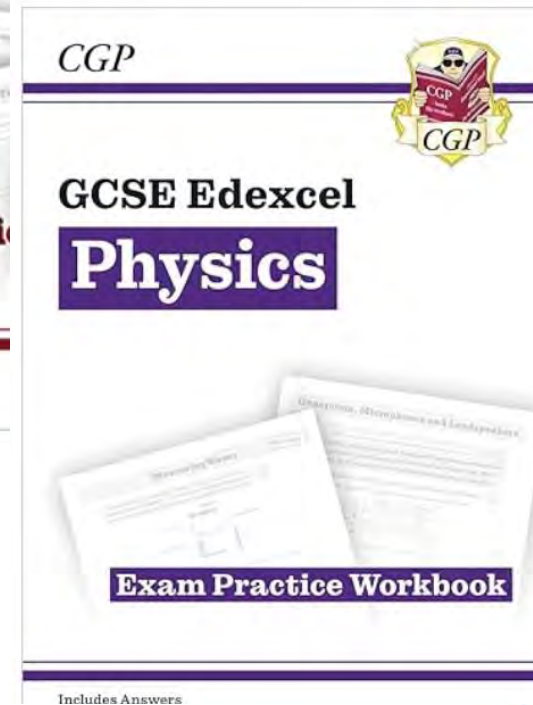
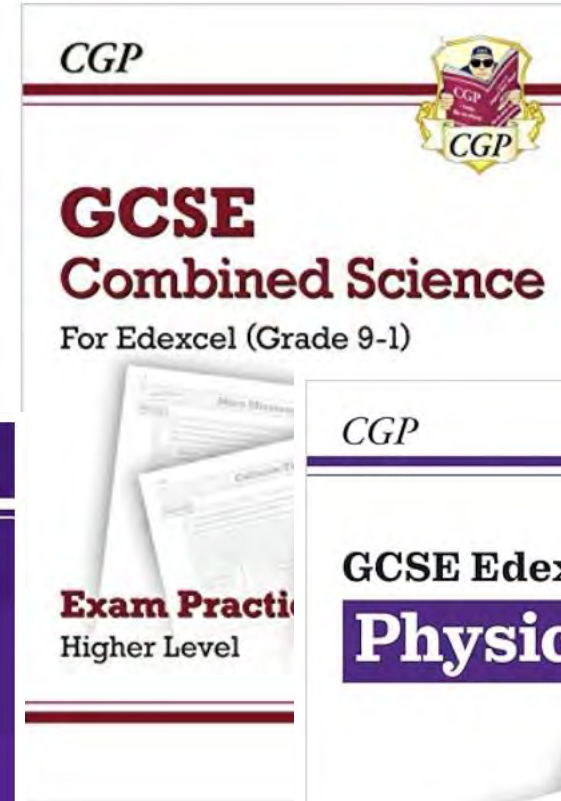
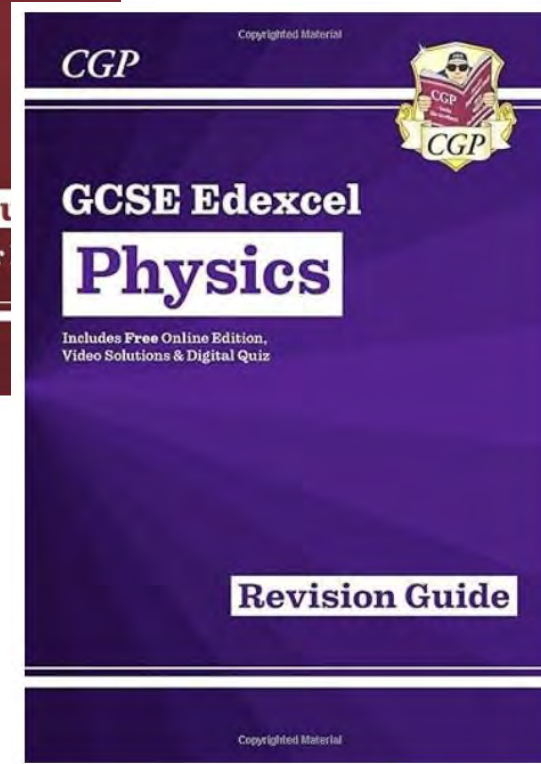
X3 mock papers- Biology, Chemistry and Physics

B- Mon 16th Oct, C- Wed 1st Nov, P- Fri 3rd Nov

- **Combined Science 60 marks, 1hr 10 minutes**
- **Triple Science 100 marks 1hr 45 minutes**



Revision Guides and Workbooks



Revision Guide

Se

47

Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis is one of the most important reactions on Earth. Here's a whole page on it...

Plants and Algae Make Their Own Food by Photosynthesis

- 1) During photosynthesis, **energy** from the Sun is used to make **glucose** (a type of sugar).
- 2) Some of the glucose is used to make **larger molecules** that the plants or algae need to **grow**. These molecules make up the organism's **biomass**. Biomass means 'the mass of living material'.
- 3) When an animal **eats** a plant, the **energy** in the plant's biomass is **passed on** to the animal. When this animal is eaten by **other** animals, energy gets passed up the **food chain**.
- 4) So, plants and algae are really important — they **produce** food for **nearly all life on Earth**.
- 5) This is the **equation** for photosynthesis:



Photosynthesis happens inside chloroplasts (see p11). These contain chlorophyll, which absorbs light.

- 6) Photosynthesis is an **endothermic** reaction — this means that **energy** is **taken in** during the reaction.
- 7) These three things can all **affect the rate** of photosynthesis:

- **Light intensity** — photosynthesis gets **faster** as **light intensity** (the **strength of light**) **increases**.
- **Carbon dioxide** — photosynthesis gets **faster** as **carbon dioxide concentration increases**.
- **Temperature** — photosynthesis gets **faster** as **temperature increases**, but only up to a certain temperature. If it gets **too hot**, photosynthesis **slows down** and can **stop** all together.

- 8) These factors are known as **limiting factors** — they can stop photosynthesis from happening any **faster**.

You Can Investigate the Effect of Light Intensity on the Rate of Photosynthesis

Pondweed can be used to investigate the **rate** of photosynthesis. Here's how:

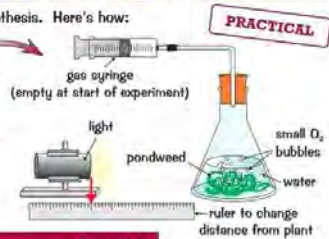
- 1) The **apparatus** is **set up** as shown in the **diagram**.
- 2) A **light** is placed at a **set distance** from the pondweed.
- 3) The **oxygen** (O_2) produced in **photosynthesis** collects in the **gas syringe**.
- 4) The **volume** of O_2 produced in a **set time** is **measured**.
- 5) The whole experiment is repeated with the **light** at **different distances** from the pondweed. The **further away** the light, the lower the **intensity** of light reaching the pondweed.
- 6) The **rate of oxygen production** at each distance is then **calculated**.
- 7) For this experiment, any **variables** that could affect the results should be **controlled**. E.g.:

- **Temperature** — You can use a **water bath** to control this.
- **Carbon dioxide concentration** — you can control this by adding a set amount of **sodium hydrogencarbonate** to a set volume of **water** (in the flask). Sodium hydrogencarbonate releases carbon dioxide.

$$\text{Rate of } O_2 \text{ production} = \frac{\text{volume of } O_2 \text{ produced}}{\text{time taken}}$$

The higher the rate of oxygen production, the faster the rate of photosynthesis.

You can also investigate the rate of photosynthesis with algal balls instead of pondweed. These are little balls of jelly which contain algae.



I'm working on sunshine — woah oh...

You could also measure how much oxygen is produced by counting the bubbles (but it's a less accurate method).

Q1 State three limiting factors of photosynthesis. [3 marks]

Sec

Workbook

Topic B4 — Bioenergetics

41

Photosynthesis

- 1 Plants produce glucose during photosynthesis. The glucose is then used to make other substances, which have their own uses.

1-3

- 1.1 The words on the left are all substances made using glucose. Draw **one** line from each substance to its use.

Substance made using glucose

Use

starch

storage

fats and oils

making proteins

amino acids

making cell walls

cellulose

storage

making DNA

[4]

- 1.2 What else is glucose used for in plant cells?

[1]

[Total 5 marks]

- 2 Photosynthesis takes place inside plant cells.

3-4

- 2.1 Name the subcellular structures where photosynthesis takes place.

[1]

- 2.2 Complete the following word equation for photosynthesis.

..... + water → glucose +

[2]

- 2.3 Which of the following statements is correct?

Tick **one** box.

Energy is transferred from the environment during photosynthesis.

Energy is transferred to the environment during photosynthesis.

Energy is made during photosynthesis.

Energy is broken down during photosynthesis.

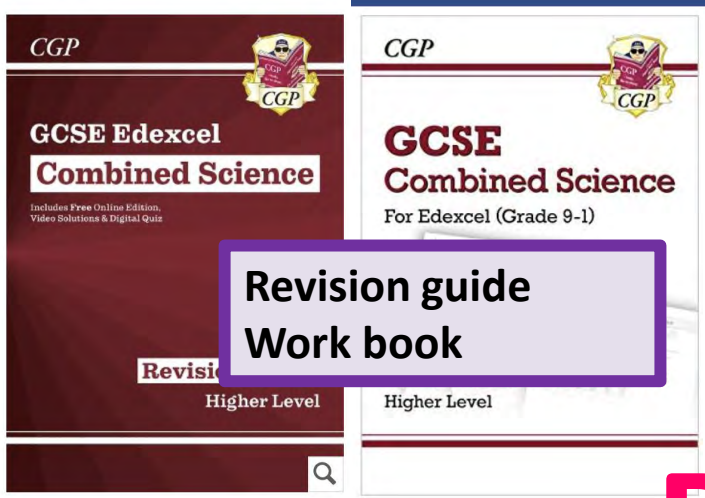
[1]

[Total 4 marks]

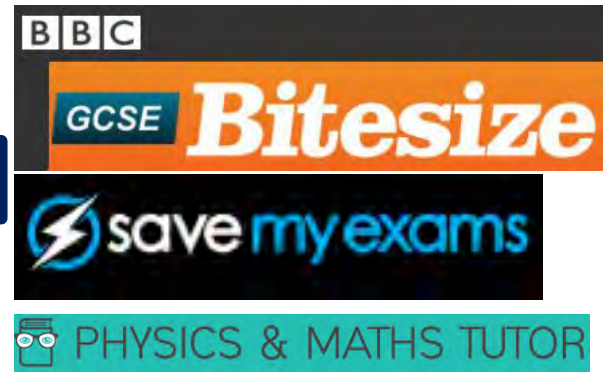


Topic B4 — Bioenergetics





Revision websites:

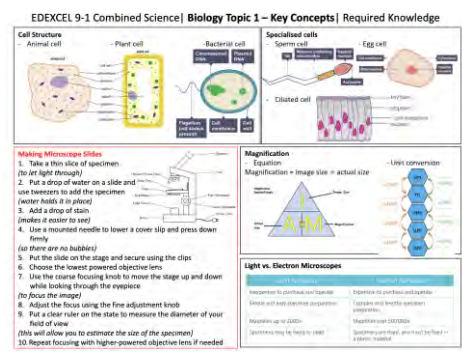


Revision Resources

Seneca



Knowledge organisers:



Specification and exam papers:

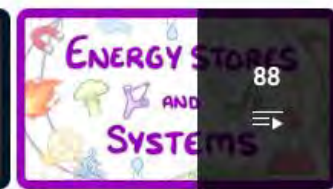


GCSE videos:



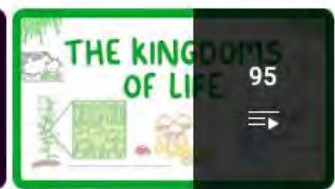
GCSE Chemistry (9-1)

View full playlist



GCSE Physics (9-1)

View full playlist



GCSE Biology (9-1)

View full playlist



We set **weekly** Science Homework

It is designed to tackle two issues:

1. Cognitive overload
2. Forgetting

Fluency Tasks-

1. Atomic Structure

Complete table one, cover it, and complete the next table. Keep going to the bottom of the page.

Subatomic Particle	Relative Mass	Charge	Location in the atom
Proton	1	+1	Nucleus
	1		
Electron		-1	

Subatomic Particle	Relative Mass	Charge	Location in the atom
		+1	Nucleus
Electron	Almost 0	-1	

Subatomic Particle	Relative Mass	Charge	Location in the atom
Proton	1		Nucleus
	Almost 0		In shells/orbitals

Subatomic Particle	Relative Mass	Charge	Location in the atom
Proton	1		Nucleus
Neutron		0	
Electron			

Subatomic Particle	Relative Mass	Charge	Location in the atom
Proton		+1	
Neutron			Nucleus
Electron	Almost 0		In shells/orbitals

One per week
Core knowledge
and skills
Self-marked in
class and collected
in
21 tasks repeated
at various intervals
over the year.
Set and marked on:
Tuesday



Seneca doubles students' test scores



Seneca treats each student individually



Seneca works with senior examiners



4. Seneca is free



Seneca makes revision engaging and fun

Interleaved
topics
Exam practice
Set
every **Tuesday**

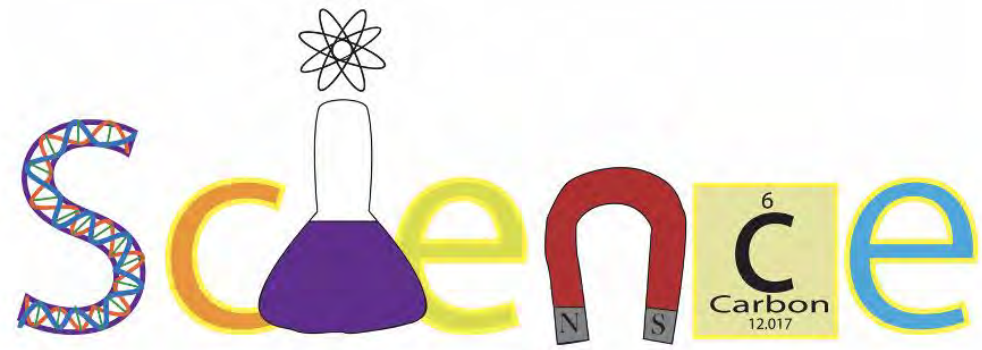
Moving Students a Little Closer to This

I'm so glad I revised

This looks familiar, I can answer most of it!

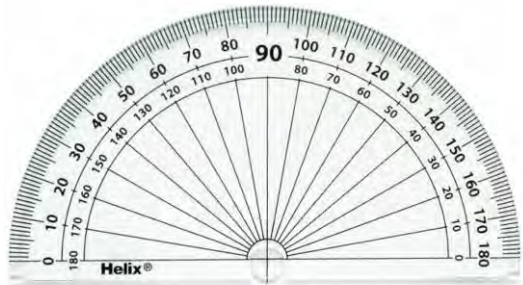


Exam equipment



EQUIPMENT

Protractor



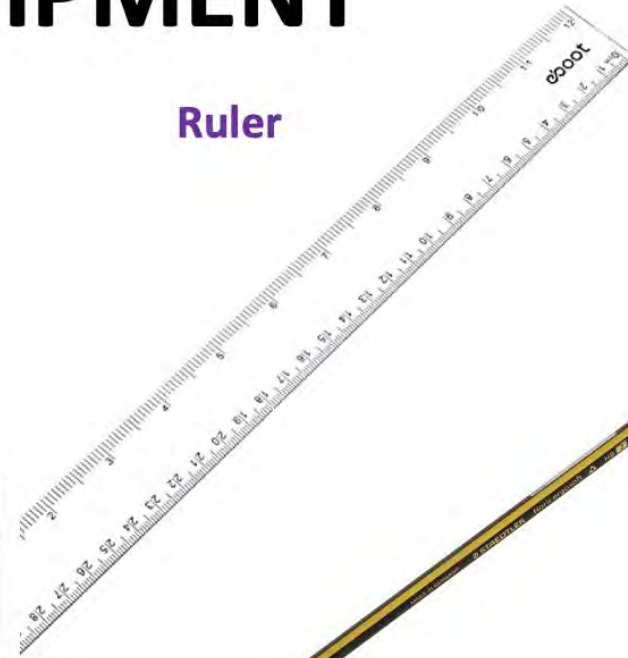
Compass



Working pens



Ruler



Rubber

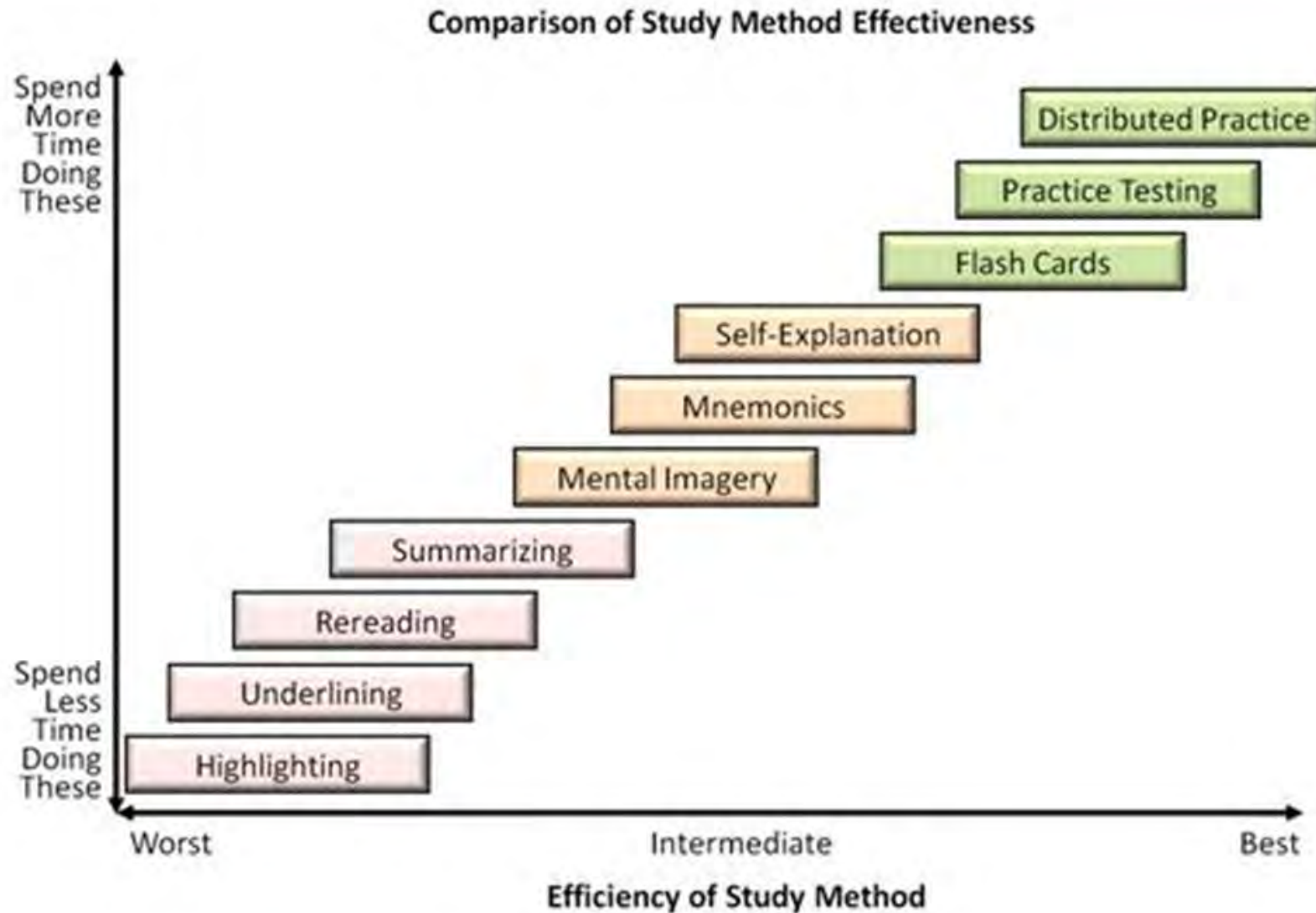
Sharpened pencils



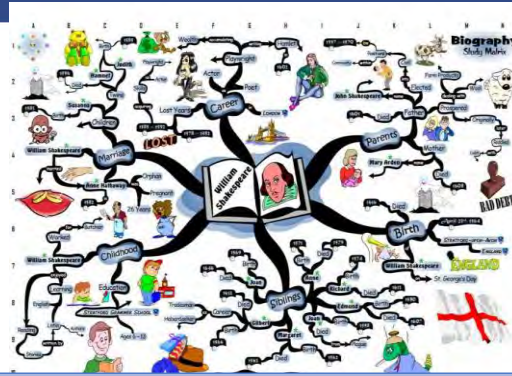
Scientific calculator



What is the best way to revise?



Podcast your own key points



Mind Mapping

Self-quizzing using knowledge organiser

EXCEL 9-1 Combined Science | Biology Topic 8 – Exchange and Transport in Animals | Required Knowledge

<p>Exchange of materials</p> <p>Organisms need to take in substances from the environment which they need. They also need to get rid of waste products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide Water Urea 	<p>Blood vessels</p> <p>3 types of blood vessel adapted for their function</p>	<p>Arteries and Arterioles</p> <p>Function is to allow blood from the heart to the tissues</p> <p>Arteries carry oxygenated blood away from the heart. They have a thick, elastic wall to withstand high pressure.</p>	<p>Capillaries</p> <p>Function is to allow exchange of materials between the blood and the tissues</p> <p>Very small, one-cell thick walls. They have a large surface area to allow exchange of materials.</p>	<p>Veins and Venules</p> <p>Function is to carry blood from the tissues back to the heart</p> <p>They have many valves to prevent backflow of blood. They have a thinner wall than arteries.</p>
<p>Surface area : volume ratio</p> <p>The larger an organism is, the smaller its surface area is compared to its volume, shown by calculating surface area:volume ratio.</p> <p>It is the reason why larger organisms cannot rely on diffusion with the environment (like single-celled organisms), but need transport systems</p>	<p>Diffusion and Alveoli</p> <p>Alveoli's surface area is large to allow for exchange of O_2 and CO_2 between the blood and the air in the lungs.</p> <p>Alveoli are small, one-cell thick sacs. They have a large surface area to allow for exchange of materials.</p>	<p>Blood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red blood cells: carry oxygen, biconcave disc shape (large surface area), no nucleus (carry more O_2), contain haemoglobin (to bind & release O_2) Plasma: yellow liquid to carry cells, waste products, antibodies, hormones, other proteins, nutrients (glucose and amino acids) White blood cells: phagocytes (engulf microbes) and lymphocytes (produce antibodies and antigens) Platelets: help blood clot, small fragments of cells 	<p>Heart</p> <p>The heart pumps blood around the body in 2 circuits (double circulation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right side: pumps oxygenated blood to the lungs by the right side of the heart and the pulmonary circuit Left side: pumps oxygenated blood to the rest of the body by the left side. The left side has a thicker wall, more muscle to pump the blood at higher pressure around the whole body <p>HR = number of beats per minute</p> <p>SV = volume of blood pumped by ventricle each time it contracts</p> <p>CO = total volume of blood pumped by ventricle every minute</p> <p>Stroke volume = heart rate x stroke volume</p>	

Flash Cards

Describe ionic bonding

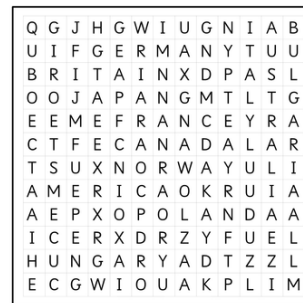
Key information to include:

- What an ionic bond forms
- What are transferred when an ionic bond forms
- How does charge affect ionic bonding

Sodium atom, Na Chlorine atom, Cl

Look Cover Write Check

Revision Ideas



Crossword or word search.
Write clues and then the answers can be found

Make your own Song/Rhyme/Rap



Write your own exam questions with a mark scheme

Post-its



1 Answer cards

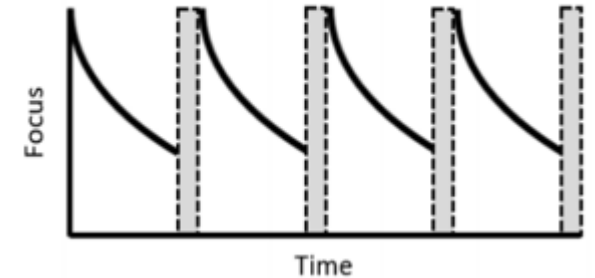


Revision TIPS:

1. Plug any gaps NOW using a revision method such as flashcards
2. Revise several topics in one day
3. Chunk it down
4. Plan your time & stick to it
5. Give yourself rewards
6. Think of the long-term benefits and not the short-term!
7. Take breaks
8. Sleep- 8-hour rule!
9. Believe in yourself



Revising with small regular breaks:



AQA GCSE English Language and Literature

Two separate subjects

=

Two separate grades

x2 exams per subject

Not contingent upon each other.

**Literature is as equally
important as Language!!!**



AQA GCSE English Language

x2 Exams

```
graph TD; A[x2 Exams] --> B[Paper 1]; A --> C[Paper 2];
```

Paper 1

1 hour 45 mins

x1 fiction extract to read, understand and analyse

x5 questions

Q1 (4 marks)
Q2 (8 marks) Language
Q3 (8 marks) Structure
Q4 (20 marks) Evaluation

Q5

Creative Writing

Write a description or narrative.

(40 marks)

24 marks – content & organisation

16 marks – accuracy

Paper 2

1 hours 45 mins

x2 non-fiction extracts to read, understand, analyse and compare the perspective of the writers.

x5 questions

Q1 (4 marks)
Q2 (8 marks) Summary
Q3 (12 marks) Language
Q4 (16 marks) Comparison

Q5

Creative Writing

Write a text responding to a prompt arguing an opinion.

(40 marks)

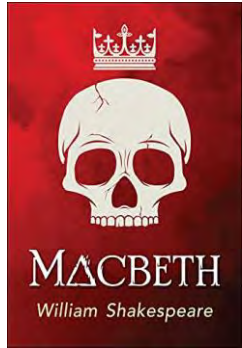
24 marks – content & organisation

16 marks – accuracy

AQA GCSE English Literature

x2 Exams

Paper 1



1 hour 45 mins

x2 questions

- 'Macbeth' by William Shakespeare
- 'A Christmas Carol' by Charles Dickens

Paper 2



2 hours 15 mins

x4 questions

- 'An Inspector Calls' by J.B. Priestley
- Power and Conflict Poetry Anthology
- Unseen Poetry Analysis and Comparison



Power & Conflict Poetry



Unseen

How you can help your child – Core texts



Use the Knowledge Organisers in the resources that will be sent home to test them with quick-fire questions.

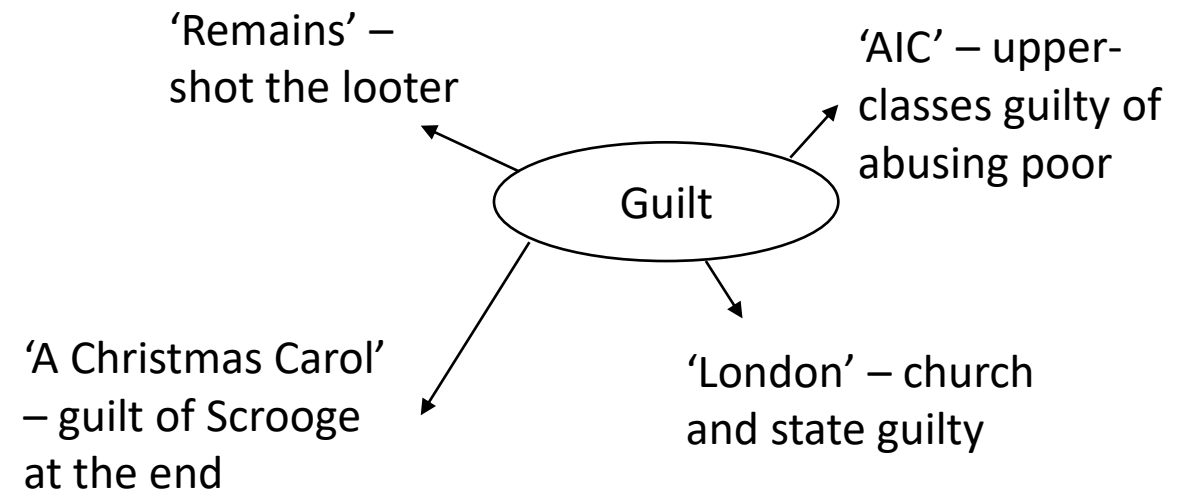
Eg:

- ✓ What is Priestley's message in 'An Inspector Calls'?
- ✓ How does the British education system affect Agard in 'Checking Out Me History'?
- ✓ Ultimately, why does Macbeth die?



Explore themes across all texts by mind-mapping how each is shown.

Eg:



How you can help your child – Unseen Poetry

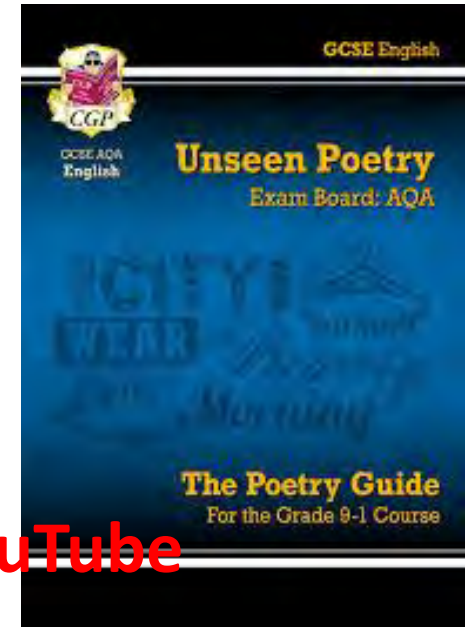
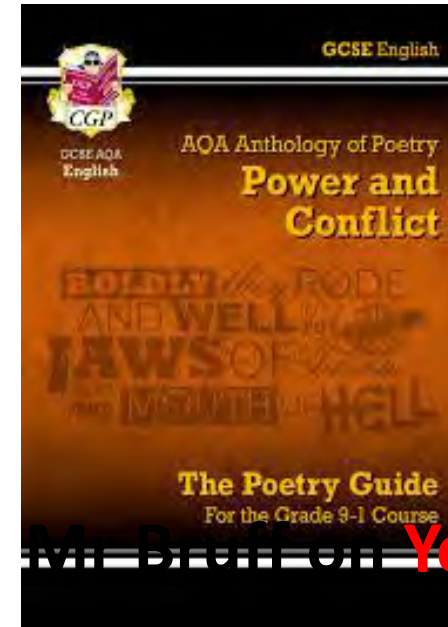
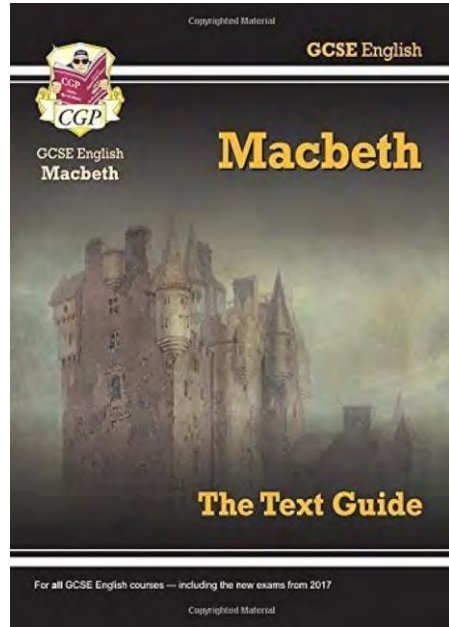


Find a random poem on the internet or in poetry collection.

- ✓ Read it together.
- ✓ Sit and discuss your gut reactions to it.
- ✓ Select key quotes that back up your thoughts.
- ✓ Challenge their ideas and have them justify them and explore them.

Useful resources

CGP Revision Guides

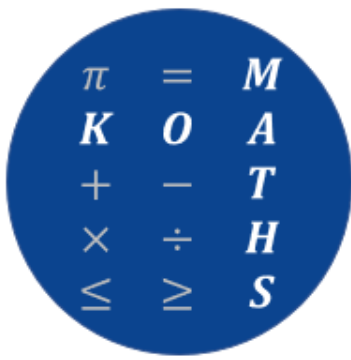


Mr Burton YouTube





Year 11 Mathematics - Parents' Information



Y11 Teachers:

Mr. Wood-Wright (Leader of Mathematics)

Mr. Wilkinson

Mr. Upham

Exam Board: AQA (8300)

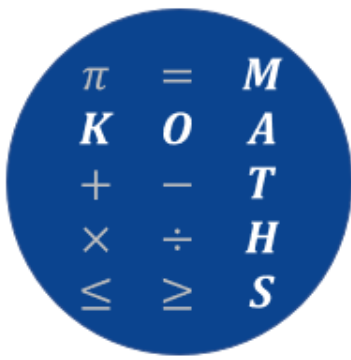
Tier Choice: Higher/Foundation

Paper 1 (Non-calculator) – 1 hour 30 mins

Paper 2 (Calculator) – 1 hour 30 mins

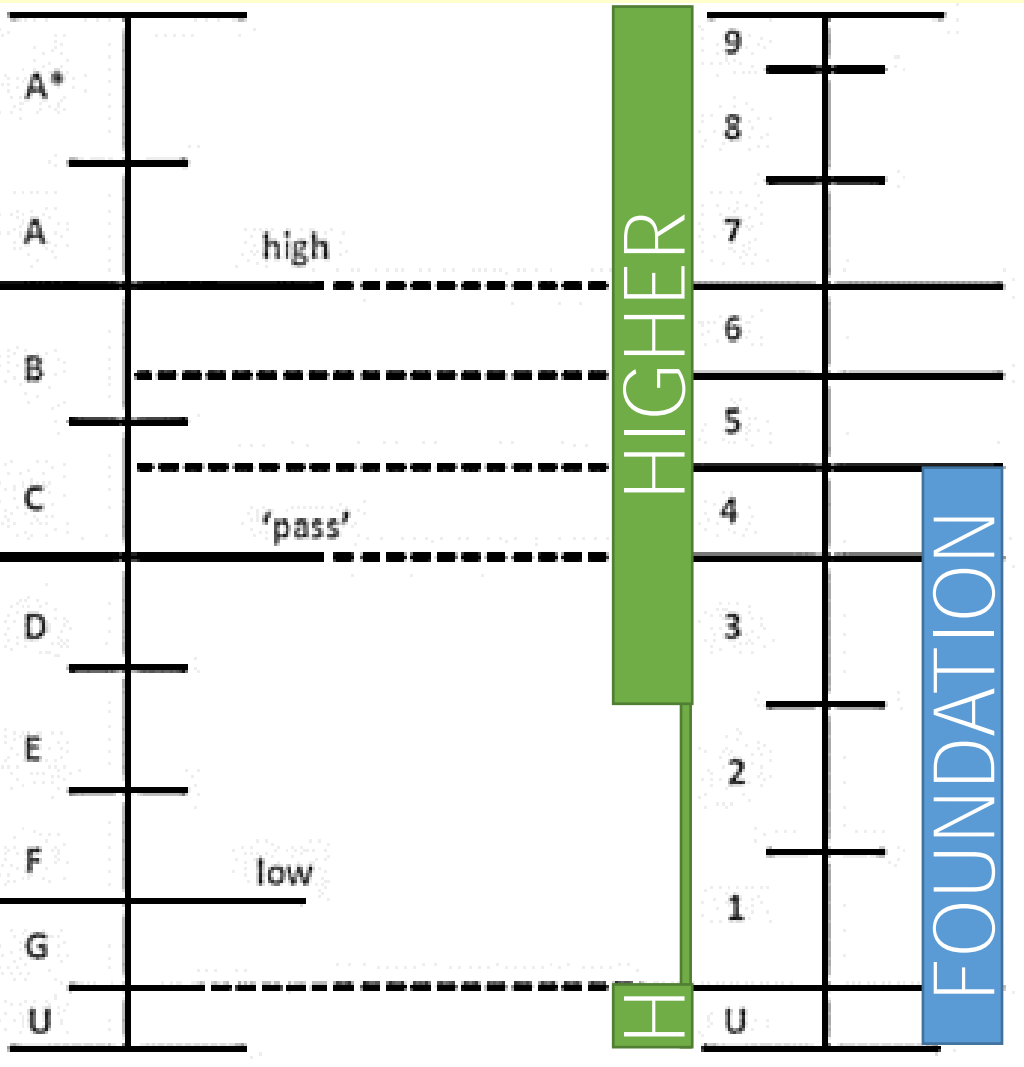
Paper 3 (Calculator) – 1 hour 30 mins

Year 11 - Grading System (1-9)



Old Grading

Current



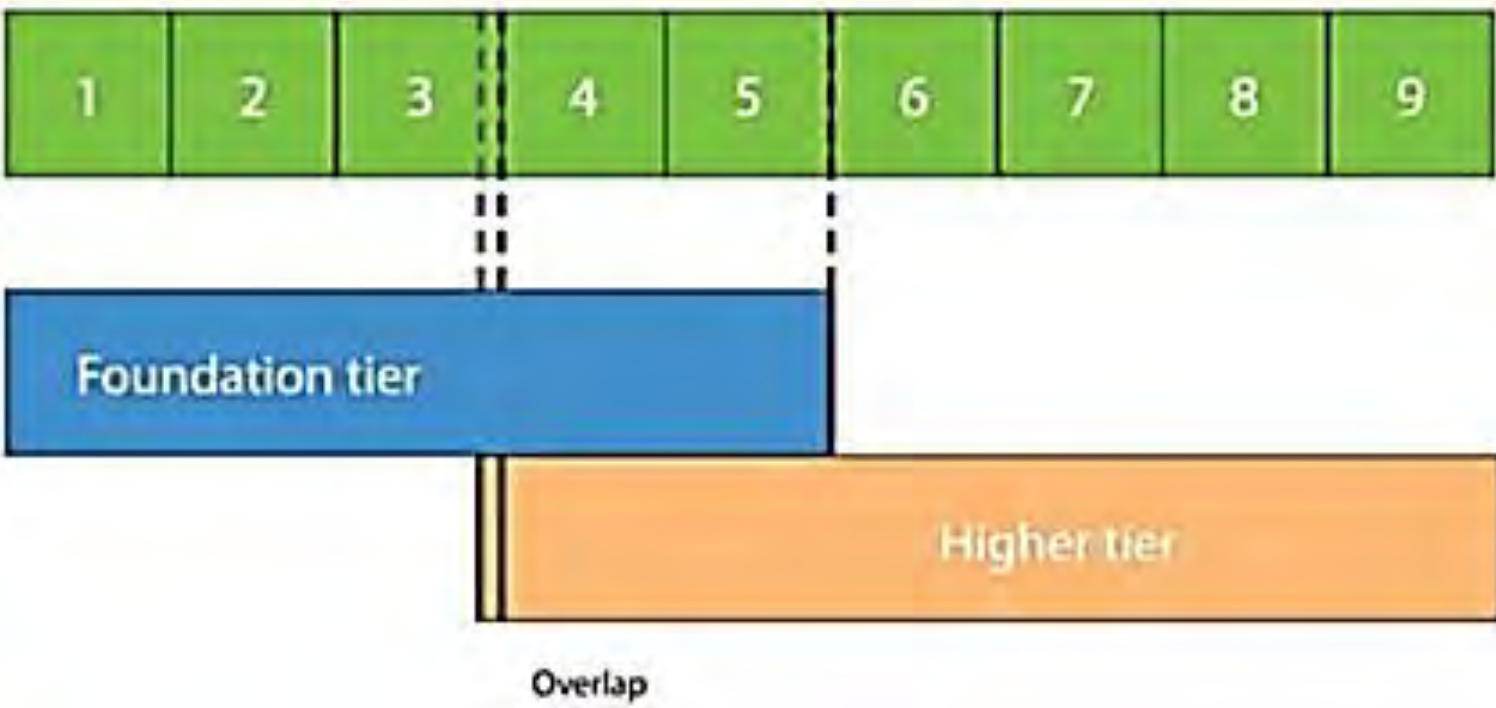
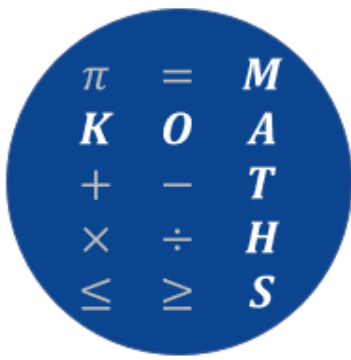
Foundation Tier allows students to achieve a level 1-5.

Higher Tier allows students to achieve a level 3-9 (lower = U).

UK Gov. currently requires students to continue with mathematics education post-16 until they achieve a level 4 or higher (the 'pass' mark).

Level 8 is considered on par with the old A*, with the new level 9 granted approximately to the top 2 – 3% of candidates across the country.

Year 11 - Higher or Foundation?

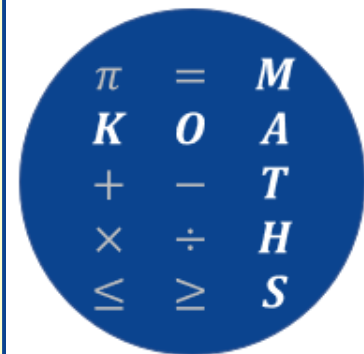


Overlap of content for levels 4 to 5.

The same question that appear later in the Foundation Papers will appear towards the start of the Higher Papers.

Higher tier (currently) also includes a level 3, for candidates a 'small number of marks' below level 4.

Year 11 - Higher or Foundation?



AQA June 2018 paper

LEVEL	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Higher	201	169	138	107	77	47	32	-	-
Foundation					161	125	92	59	27

AQA June 2019 paper

LEVEL	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Higher	206	171	136	105	74	43	27	-	-
Foundation					157	122	89	57	25

AQA June 2022 paper

Level	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Higher	214	185	156	121	86	51	33		
Foundation					172	135	101	67	33

AQA June 2023 paper

Level	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Higher	214	186	158	125	92	59	42	-	-
Foundation					189	158	117	76	35

When might I need to sit Higher?

A level options with a dependence on strong number skills:

Mathematics - 7

Economics - 6

Computer Science - 7

Science - 6

Business - 6

Psychology - 6

Law - 5

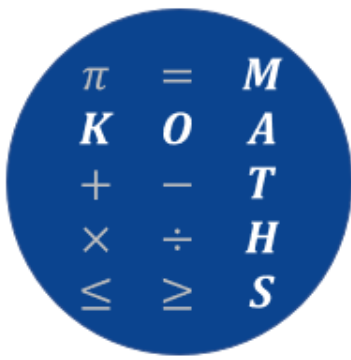
The grade boundaries for the last four external summer exams. 240 marks total (80 per paper).

Mocks results, and in class data, will allow teachers to best **support students in sitting the 'correct' tier.**

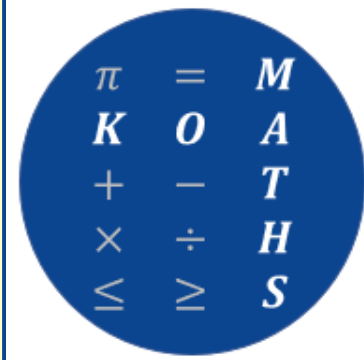
Year 11 - How you can help your child.

Including your child in the discussion and use of real-life maths as much as possible at home. Engage students with things such as:

- Utility costs/bills.
- New building work (e.g. new kitchen floor costing).
- Shopping bills.
 - Looking for best 'value for money' products/alternatives.
- Train/bus timetables.
- Recipes.
 - Changing the quantities for different serving sizes.
 - Converting units.
- Journey planning.
- Costing holidays.
 - Total costs, p.p. costs, costs of extras, currency exchange.
- Sports odds (adverts, pundits, pre-match).
 - Who's more likely to win, what indicates this?



Year 11 - How you can help your child.



About SPARX Maths

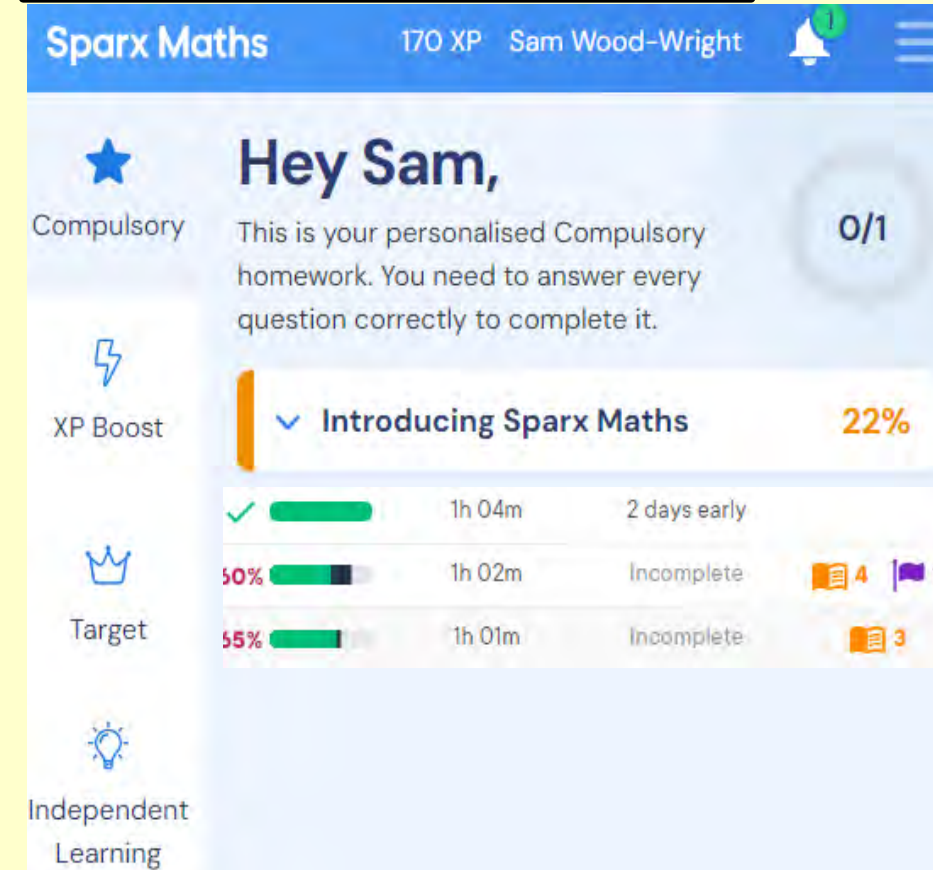
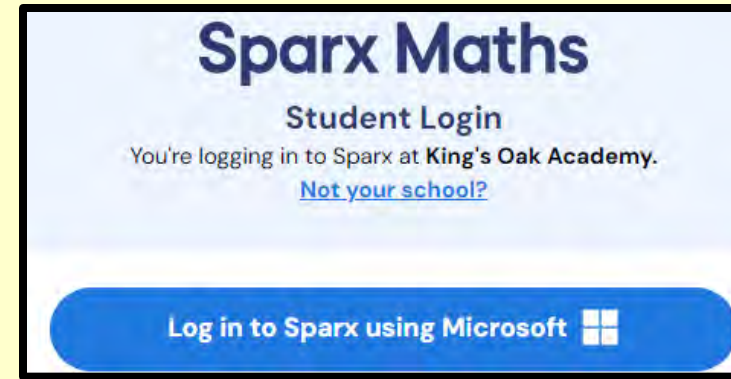
This website will support learners in understanding mathematics topics through video tutorials and practice questions.

Compulsory homework is set each Thursday, hand-in by the following Thursday.

Students should start their homework as soon as possible, so they can seek help before the deadline.

Students can also access all topics and work independently with no instruction.

Students can log in with their school Microsoft email.



Year 11 - How you can help your child.

Post-Mock Question Level Analysis (QLA)

Mathematics Assessment Feedback

Questions	Topic	Score	Sparx Code
1	Percentage change	3 / 3	U671
2	Congruent triangles	1 / 1	U866
3	Standard form with positive indices, Multiply & divide numbers in standard form	2 / 2	U330, U264
4a	Index rules with positive indices	1 / 2	U235
4b	Index rules with positive indices	1 / 2	U235
5	Venn diagrams	2 / 2	U476
6	Finding equations of linear real-life graphs, Writing and simplifying ratios	0 / 3	U862, U687
7a	Multiplying fractions	1 / 1	U475
7b	Using a written method to multiply decimals	0 / 1	U293
8	Constructing loci	0 / 3	U820
9	Finding the area of circles, Finding fractions of amounts	4 / 4	U950, U881
10a	Tree diagrams for independent events	2 / 2	U558
10b	Tree diagrams for independent events, Expected results for repeated experiments	3 / 3	U558, U166
11	Solving equations with two or more steps	2 / 2	U325
12	Solving inverse proportion word problems	0 / 3	U357
13	Properties of 3D shapes	0 / 1	U719
14	Graphs of cubic functions	0 / 1	U980
15	Interpreting cumulative frequency graphs	1 / 2	U549
16	Expanding single brackets	1 / 3	U179
17a	Writing algebraic proofs	1 / 2	U680
17b	Writing algebraic proofs	1 / 2	U582
18	Changing the subjects of formulae	0 / 4	U556
19	Solving geometric problems using vectors	2 / 4	U781
20	Converting recurring decimals to fractions, Adding and subtracting fractions	0 / 5	U689, U736
21	Graphs of inequalities	0 / 3	U747
22a	Adding and subtracting algebraic fractions	2 / 2	U685
22b	Simplifying algebraic fractions, Multiplying algebraic fractions	0 / 4	U294, U457
23a	Calculating acceleration from velocity-time graphs	0 / 1	U562
23b	Calculating distances from velocity-time graphs	0 / 2	U611
24	Tree diagrams for dependent events	0 / 4	U729
25	Transforming graphs	1 / 2	U455
26	Using the exact values of trigonometric ratios, Multiplying and dividing surds	0 / 4	U627, U633
Total		31 / 80	

sparx

Sparx Mo

Compulsory

XP Boost

Target

Independent Learning

Independent Learning

Find topics

My activity

Search for topics:

U179

Your curriculum:

GCSE

1 topic found

Algebra > Brackets

Expanding single brackets - U179

Expanding brackets

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5
Introduce	Answer	Answer	Answer	Answer	Answer
Strengthen	Answer	Answer	Answer	Answer	Answer
Deepen	Answer	Answer	Answer	Answer	Answer

Year 11 - How you can help your child.

Post-Mock Question Level Analysis (QLA)

Independent Learning

Expanding brackets

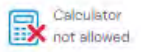
Introduce

Strengthen

Deepen

1A 1B 1C 1D 1E Summary

Bookwork code: 1A



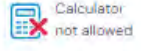
Expand $2(3a + 4)$

Watch video

Answer

2A 2B 2C 2D 2E Summary

Bookwork code: 2A



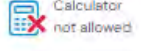
Expand $4n(n - 3)$

Watch video

Answer

3A 3B 3C 3D 3E Summary

Bookwork code: 3A



Expand $-6(5u + 3)$

Watch video

Answer

Support video

Expand $6(3g + 5)$

Multiply the term outside the brackets by each term inside

Use systems to help

$$6(3g + 5)$$
$$= 6 \times 3g + 6 \times 5$$
$$= 18g + 30$$

0:00 / 0:41

Support video

Expand $6p(p - 8)$

Multiply the term outside the brackets by each term inside

$$6p(p - 8) = 6p \times p + 6p \times -8$$
$$= 6p^2 + -48p$$
$$= 6p^2 - 48p$$

0:00 / 1:00

Support video

Expand $-7(2w + 11)$

Multiply the term outside the brackets by each term inside

$$-7(2w + 11) = -7 \times 2w + -7 \times 11$$
$$= -14w + -77$$
$$= -14w - 77$$

0:00 / 0:42

Year 11 - How you can help your child.

Other useful websites and resources

www.Corbettmaths.com

<https://www.dr frostmaths.com/>

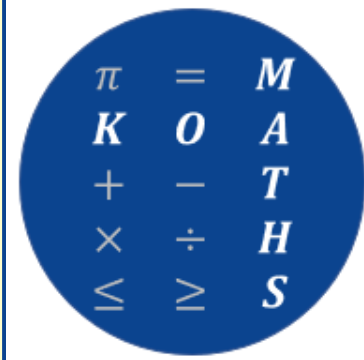
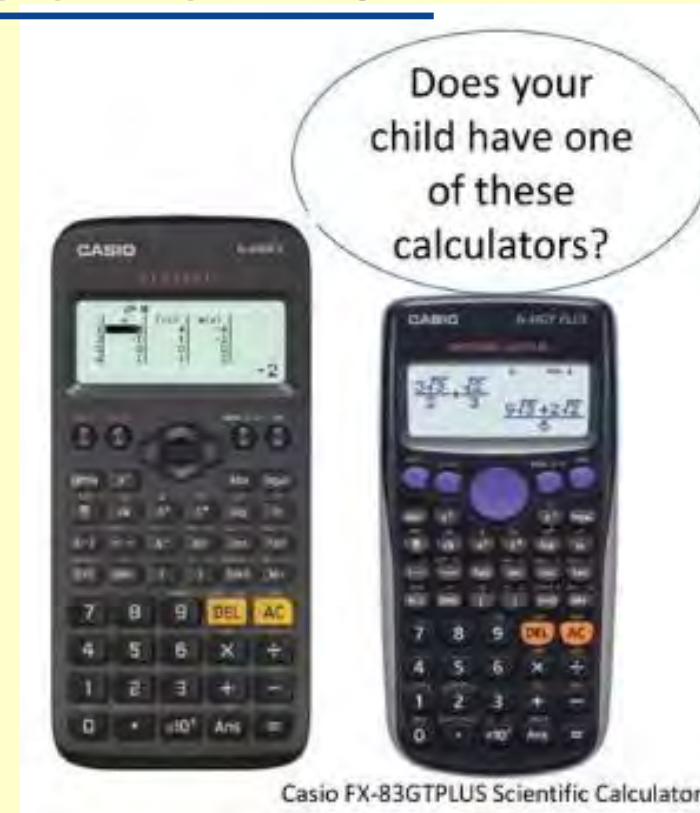
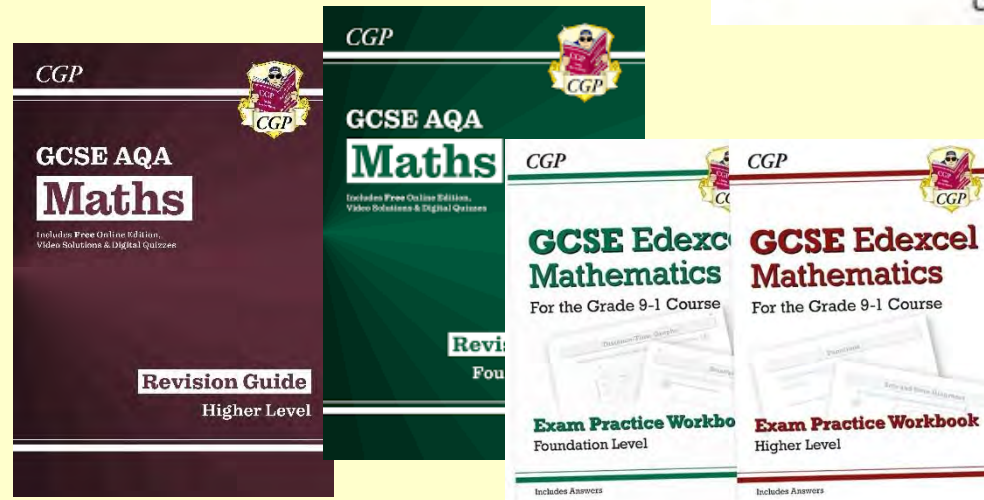
www.mathsgenie.co.uk

www.nrich.co.uk

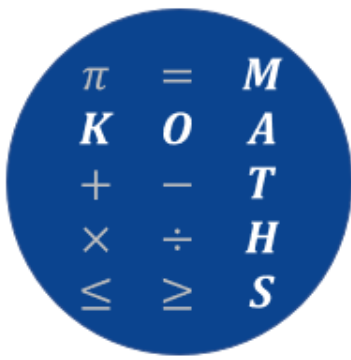
www.justmaths.co.uk

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize>

Revision Guides:



Year 11 - Most common myths...



“I’ve got no homework...”

“It doesn’t matter how I do in the mocks...”

“I can re-do my exam...”

“The best way to revise is...”

“My target grades are 4’s, and I am being predicted 4’s so I will be OK...”

Year 11 - Top tips for success.

Be positive about maths – it is a key qualification for all students.

Encourage your child to work independently – 30 mins twice a week at this stage would be ideal (in addition to compulsory Sparx!)

Don't revise things that they already know how to do – challenge themselves to improve/perfect 1 new skill each time they revise.

Don't give up! – we all make mistakes but over time these will reduce and the marks will improve.

Asking for help when it is needed – every member of the department are more than happy to help, so if your child is struggling they can speak to any of us.

Using school resources effectively – 4 hours of mathematics lessons a week, make every minute of every lesson count! Plus 1 hour of optional after school (Monday or Thursday), and more sessions to be added in the future!

Practice, Practice, Practice!!!

