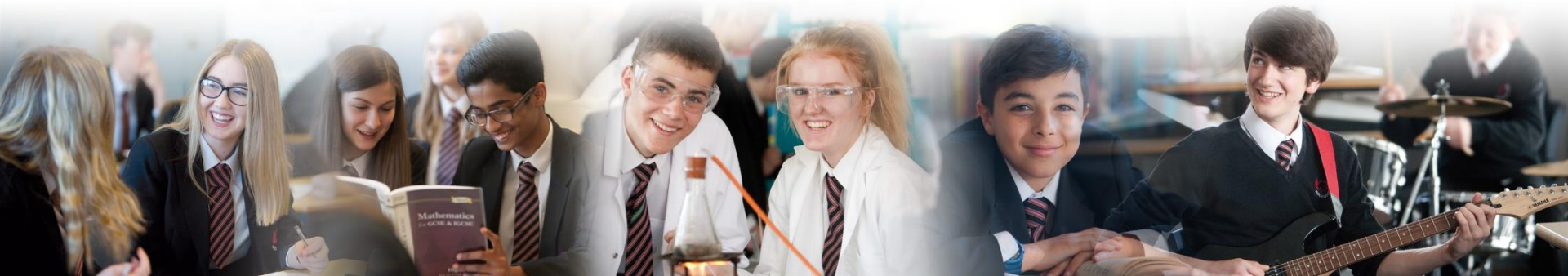


Year 11

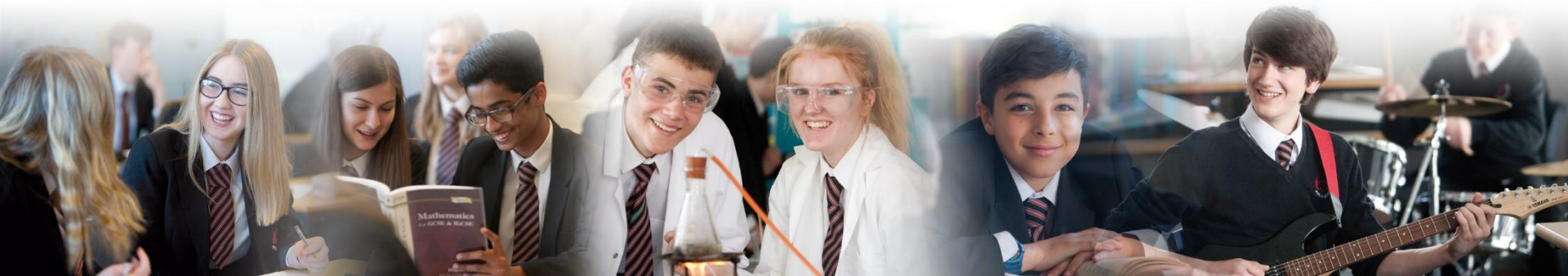
Revision and Support

Information Evening

9 October 2018

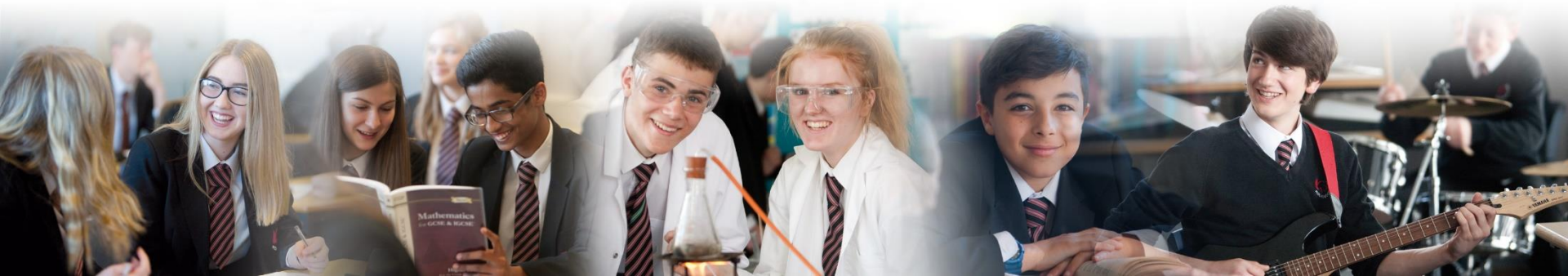


- **Introduction & Support** – Mr Pettengell (Deputy Headteacher)
- **Aims and Support for students** – Mr Whitmore (Head of Year 11)
- **Revising English** – Mrs Barley
- **Revising science** – Mr Hambridge
- **Revising maths** – Mr Keegan
- **General revision skills** – Mr Whitmore (Head of Year 11)
- **Final comments** – Mr Pettengell



Aims

- To learn about general and core subject specific revision skills and techniques
- How to create a revision timetable
- Point you to revision guides and other resources
- Provide information about the mock exams
- Parental support and coping with pressure



Keeping on Track - Year 11 HL Consequences to date:

Recorded in the 5 weeks since we started in September there have been:

- 93 H1's. This means that Y11 students have not done home learning on 93 occasions.
- 5 H2's. This means that on 5 occasions, Y11 students did not do the home learning but then did not attend the first detention.
- This means all students in these situations have put themselves at a disadvantage. They have not managed to repeat or find out more about the ideas they have covered in lessons.
- We will see later why repeating work they have learned is so important.



Support: for Autumn Term

- Interim Reports – Interim A opens this week, all subject teachers will be reviewing how students have worked so far in this term.
- Support from Form Tutors in setting up a revision timetable for Mocks – starting from next week, Monday 15th October.
- Home learning to be revision only in the two weeks prior to mocks [from 5th of November]
- Mock exams from the 19th to 29th of November. All students return to lessons Monday 3rd of December although Art, textiles and Food Tech will have further practical exams.



Support: for Spring Term

- Progress of every student assessed after mock exams
- Mock results day Wednesday 16th of January 2019
- On-going monitoring throughout the term
- Consultation evening - Thursday 24th of January 2019
- 'Elevate' revision workshops will be running.
- Full reports issued - end of March 2019. This will be the final report they will receive in school.
- Y11 Review meetings [invitation only] - Wednesday 3rd of April 2019
- After school revision sessions on published topics
- Rearrangement of some teaching groups to target specific weaknesses / student needs
- Personalised after school support
- Revision workshops during the Easter Holiday



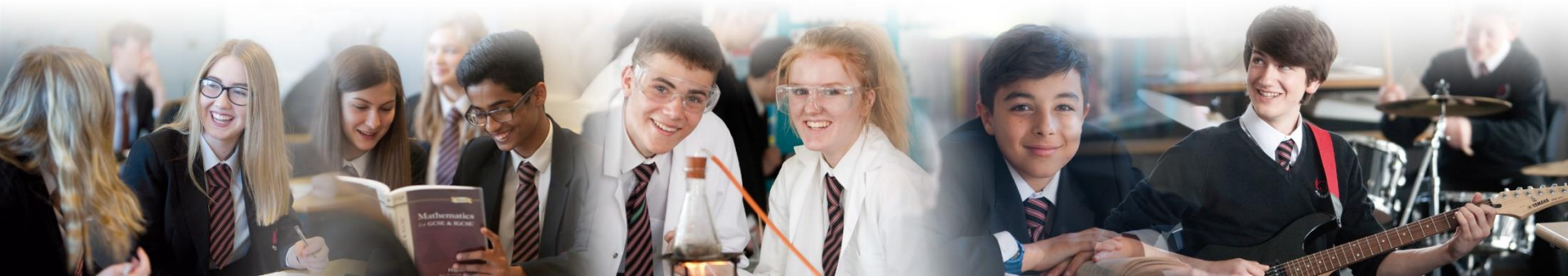
Support: for Summer Term

- All students complete a final revision timetable
- Revision programme published by subject departments. A timetable of all key revision topics they cover. It runs throughout study leave and up to the final exams.
- Attendance is carefully monitored and parents kept informed
- In August – happy, successful students and proud parents!

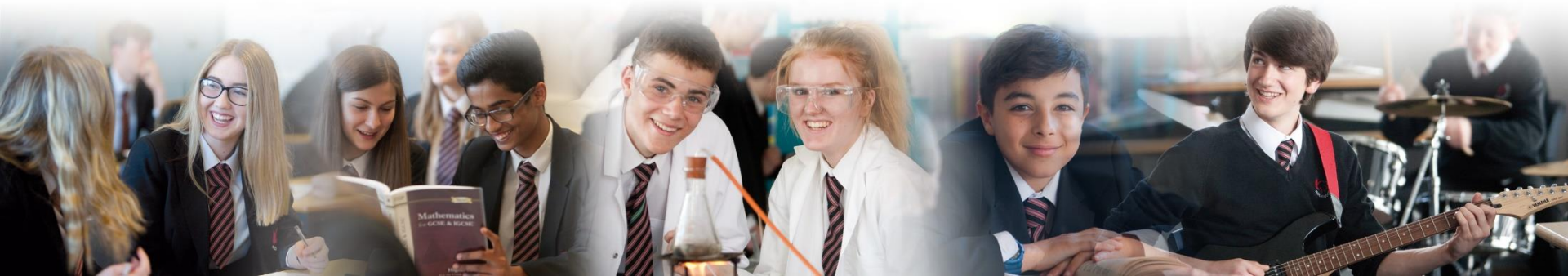
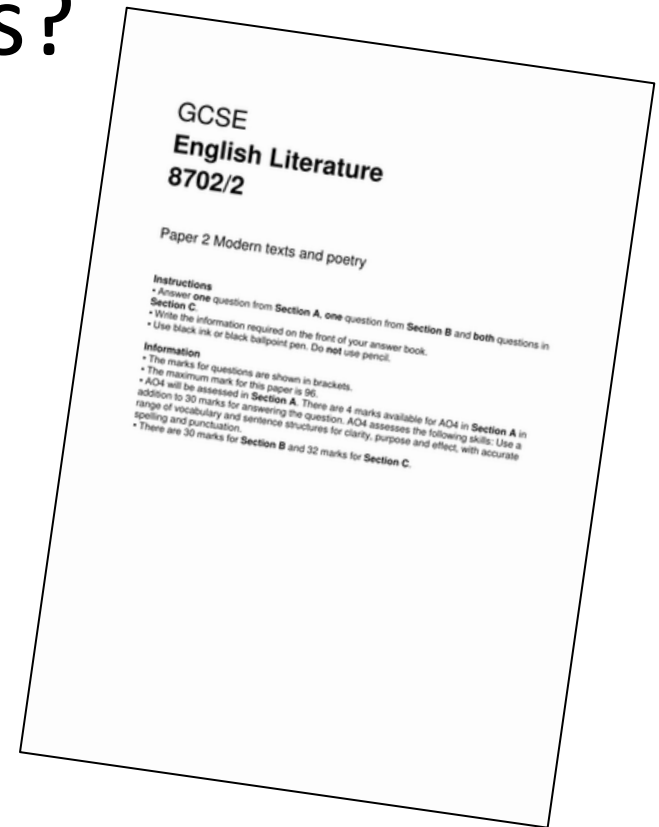
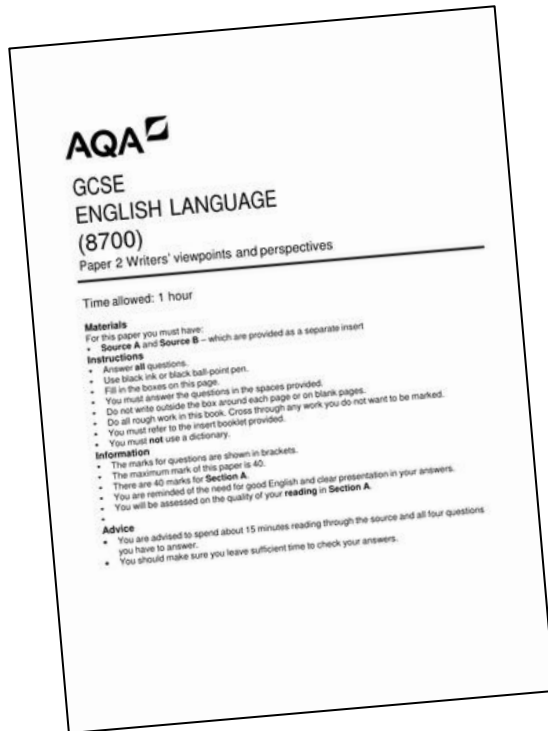


GCSE English Language and English Literature

Exam revision
Mrs Barley



How can your child revise for their English mocks?



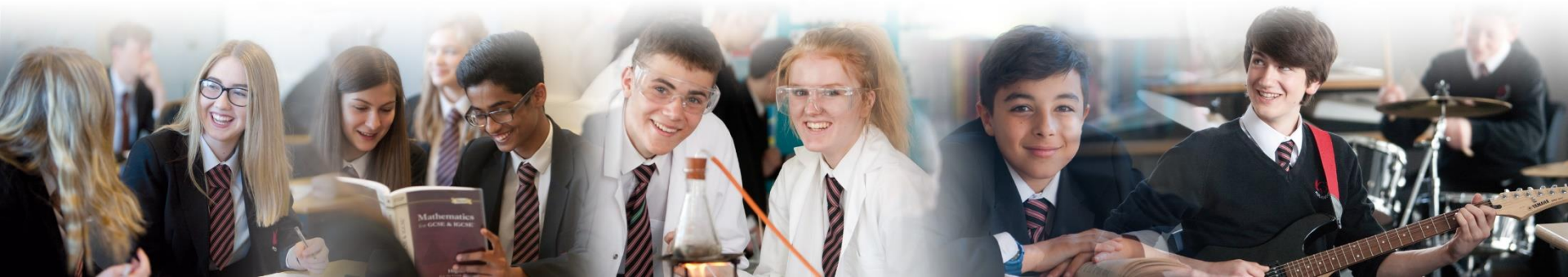


- The mocks in November only cover 2 of the 4 English papers.
- The rest will be taken in week commencing 25th February.
- Exams in November:
- Language paper 1
- Literature paper 2



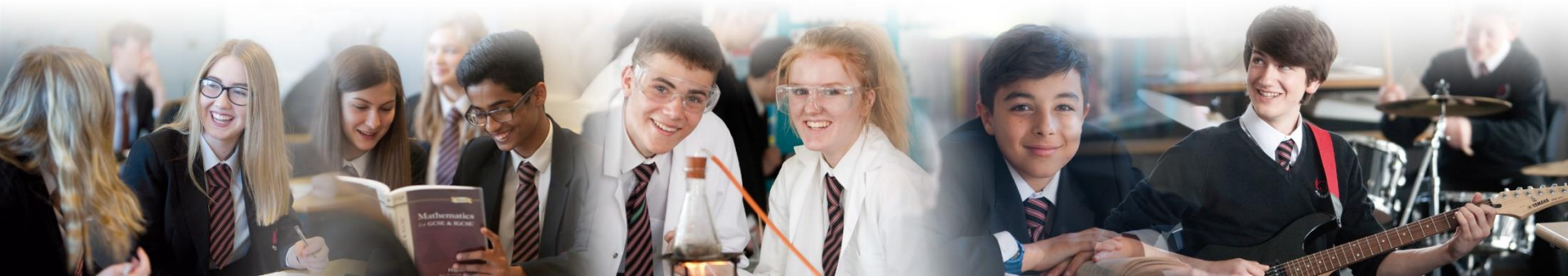
Language paper 1

- 1 hour 45 minutes long
- A4 size fiction extract – 19th, 20th, 21st century
- 4 reading questions: 40 marks
- 1 writing question - narrative and/or descriptive: 40 marks



‘You can’t revise for English’

FALSE



English language revision


- Practise, practise, practise
- Q1 – 5 mins (4 marks)
- Q2 – 10 mins (8 marks)
- Q3 – 10 mins (8 marks)
- Q4 – 25 mins (20 marks)
- Q5 – 45 mins (40 marks – 24 content and organisation, 16 technical accuracy)
- Easy to break up into bite-size or slightly meatier chunks for revision
- Read the extract, answer the question, mark it using the mark scheme, self-assess what went well and what you could improve.
- Ask your teacher once you have self-assessed if you need further feedback.



Writing practice – pobble365

Pobble 365 One picture. One teaching resource. Every day.

How to use... Pick a day



October 9th

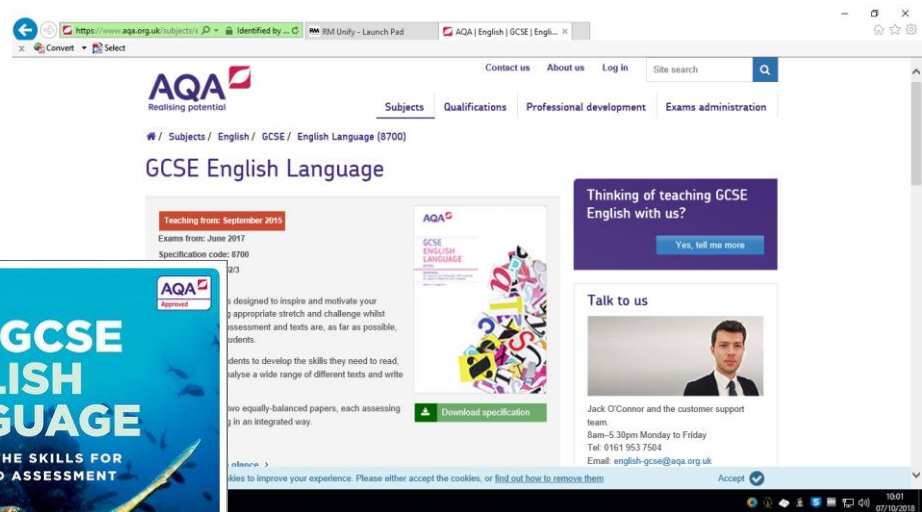
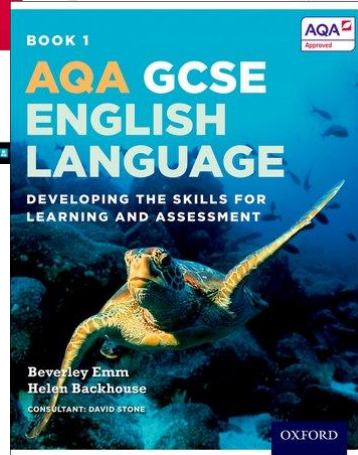
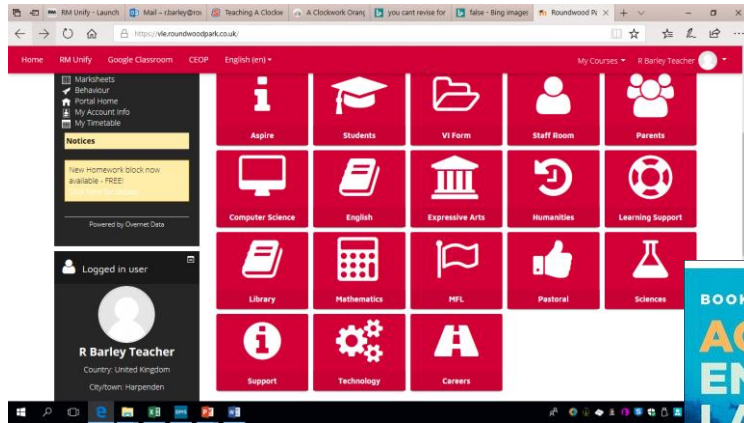
Winter is coming...

Photo courtesy of Erik Johansson

Type here to search

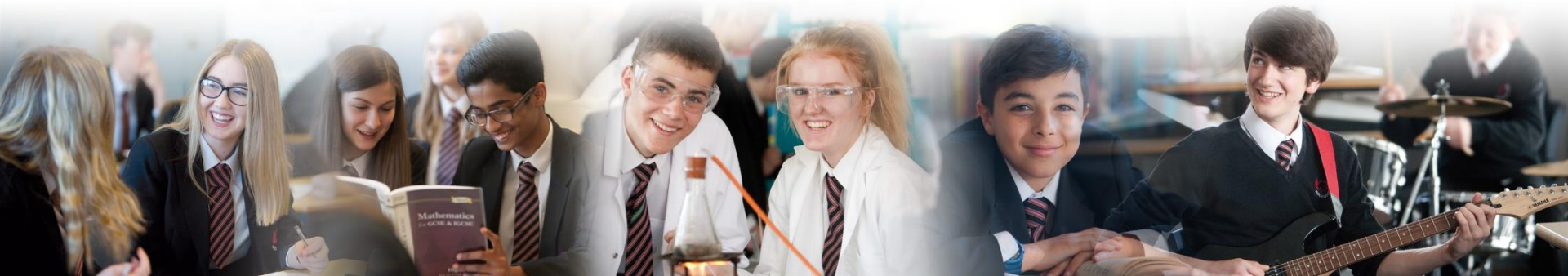
Windows taskbar icons: File Explorer, Microsoft Store, Photoshop, YouTube, Word, Mail, Edge, Settings, Task View, PowerPoint, Print, ENG, 17:26, 07/10/2018

Where can we get practice papers from?



What about English literature?

- Re-read the texts
- Check you have complete notes. If not, borrow someone else's or go online and complete them.
- Revise characters, themes and context.
- Write mini-essay plans to revise from for questions on characters and themes.
- Past papers available on VLE, AQA and in revision



Mini essay plan

Ralph:

INTRO: Golding's dystopian novel "Lord of the Flies" relies heavily upon the portrayal of Ralph as its protagonist to portray its message. Throughout the novel, Ralph is a symbol of civilization and order. Therefore, as his power diminishes and the novel progresses, Golding is able to show how "mankind's essential illness" can infect even the strongest and most moral of innocents.

PEEL P1: LEADERSHIP

> From the outset, Ralph is presented as a civilized, fair leader which Golding reveals later to be open to corruption.
=> *"the fair boy"* Adjectival choices to describe his appearance, connotations of democracy from the start.
=> *"most powerfully, there was the conch"* Linking Ralph to the symbol of the conch; analyse adverb "powerfully," link to Ralph's power at the start.
=> *"Jack and Ralph smiled at each other with shy liking."* Relationship with Jack creates juxtaposition of leadership from outset. Shows mutual intimidation (adjective shy) but their respect for one another (positive verb smiled).

PEEL P2: THEME: CIVILISATION V SAVAGERY

> As the novel progresses, Ralph's civilised nature is challenged but he largely remains true to his ideals, with the power of the conch and Piggy to guide him.
=> p80 *"his fair hair was plastered over his eyebrows and he pushed it back"* Golding uses the metaphor of hair to represent savagery. Of all the boys with long hair, Ralph is solitary in trying to rid himself of it.
=> p142 *"The desire to squeeze and hurt was over-mastering"* Even Ralph, the civilised boy has the capacity within to be evil and hurtful when caught up in the moment. Analyse strong verbs, shows Ralph's strength of character, even the strongest make mistakes.

PEEL P3: MESSAGE

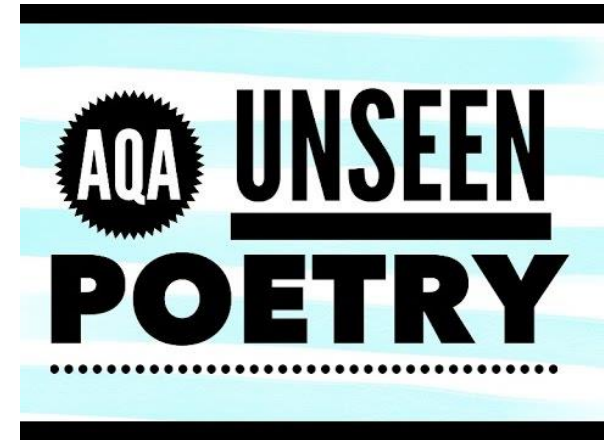
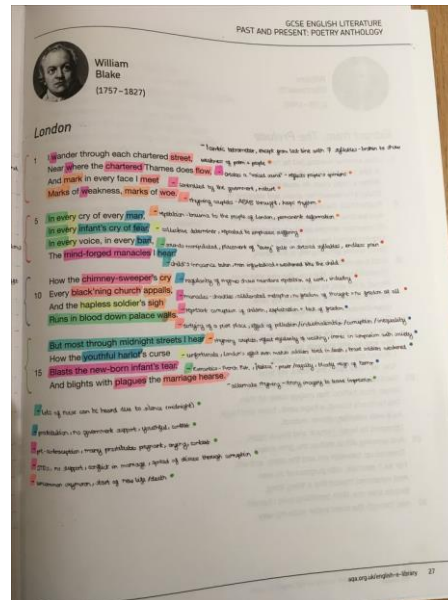
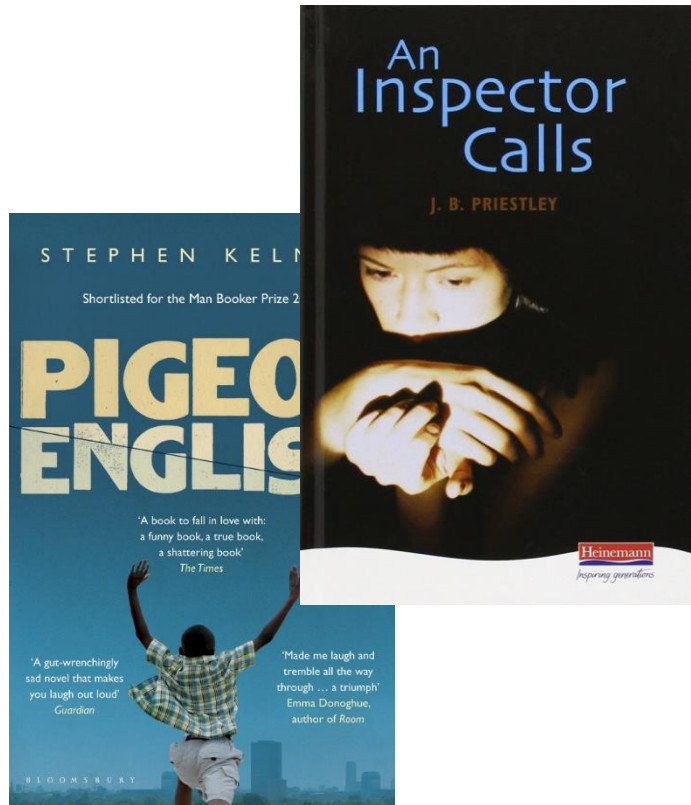
> At the close of the novel, Golding uses the character of Ralph to spell his message out clearly for the reader.
=> *"Ralph wept for the... darkness of man's heart"* Metaphor of the 'darkness' used to portray the evil that every person is capable of. Coming from a child => INNOCENCE
=> p227 *"It was an accident"* CR pg 193- Piggy says the same thing. Ralph is in denial of the essential evil, portrays theme of INNOCENCE.
=> p228 *"They were savages it was true, but they were human."* Ralph has hope that humanity is not lost. Golding portrays the importance of forgiveness and understanding.

CONCLUSION:

Through his characterisation of Ralph, and the cyclic development of his character from civilised to almost savage to civilised again, Golding is able to portray his message and warn his readers about the "darkness in man's heart" and the ability of almost everyone to succumb to the temptation of evil. The injustice that the protagonist experiences is the medium through which Golding encourages the reader, and to an extent himself, to learn from the injustice he witnessed during WWII.

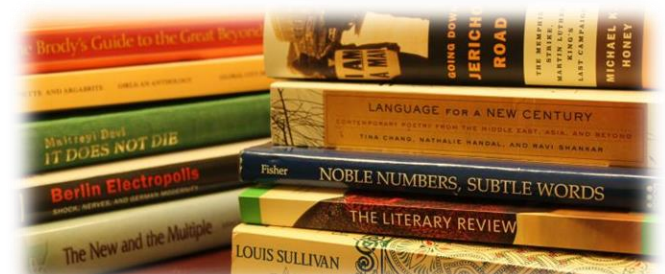


November mock

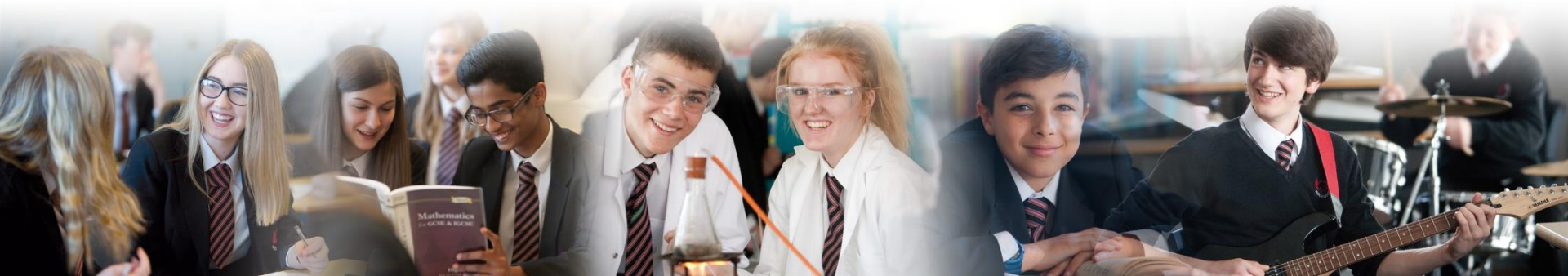
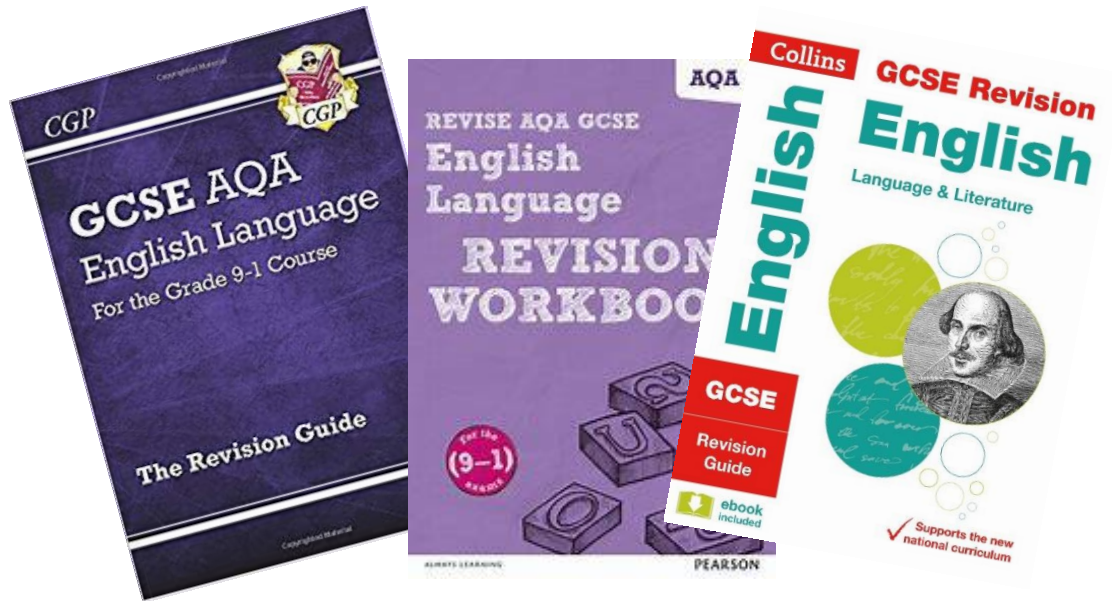


English literature paper 2 – 2 hours 15 minutes

- Modern text – 30 marks + 4 SPaG marks (45 mins)
- Anthology poetry – 30 marks (45 mins)
- Unseen poetry – 32 marks (24 + 8) (45 mins)



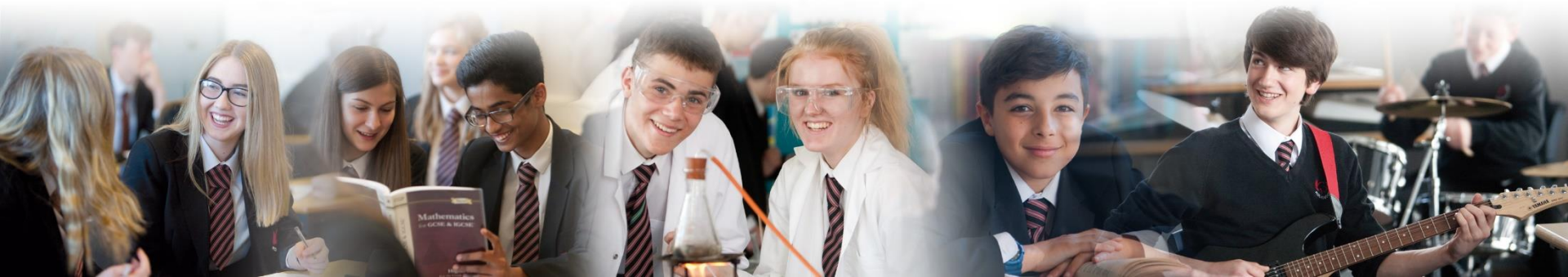
Revision guides



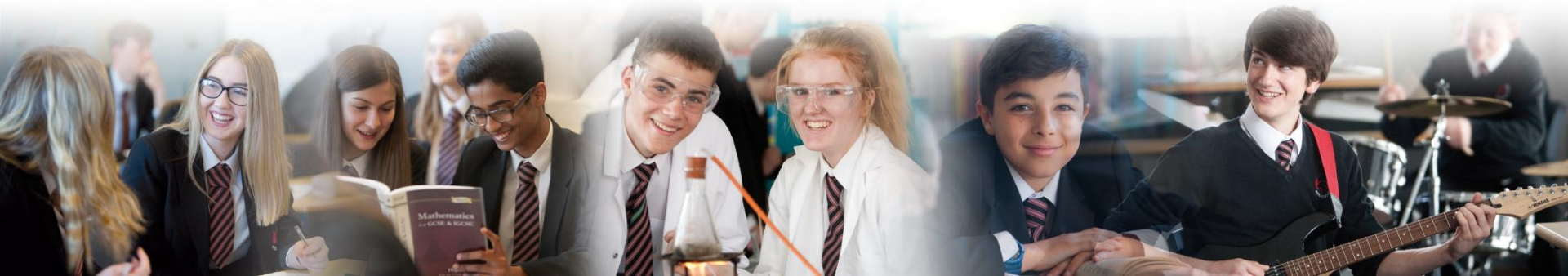
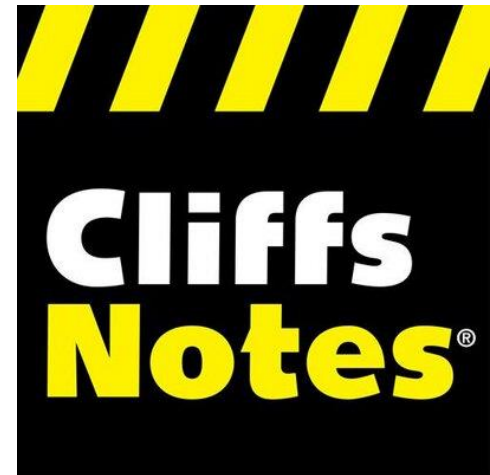
Youtube

Mr Bruff

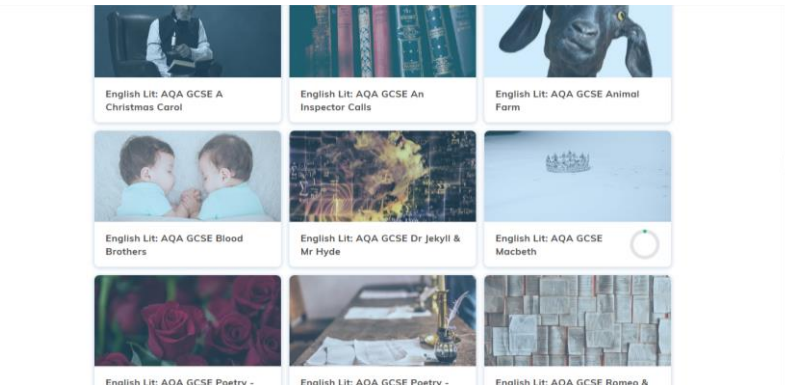
Mr Salles



Websites



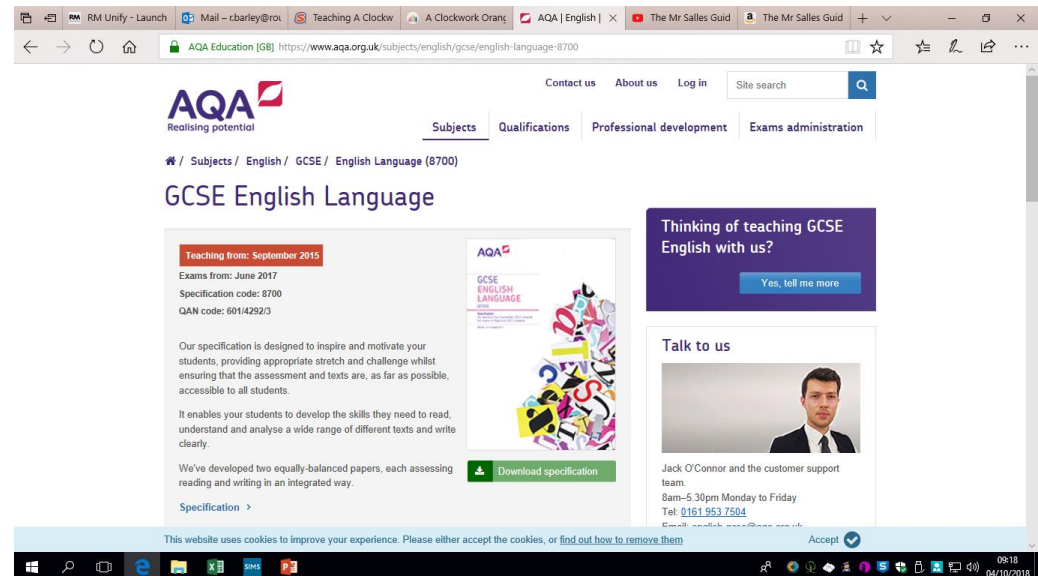
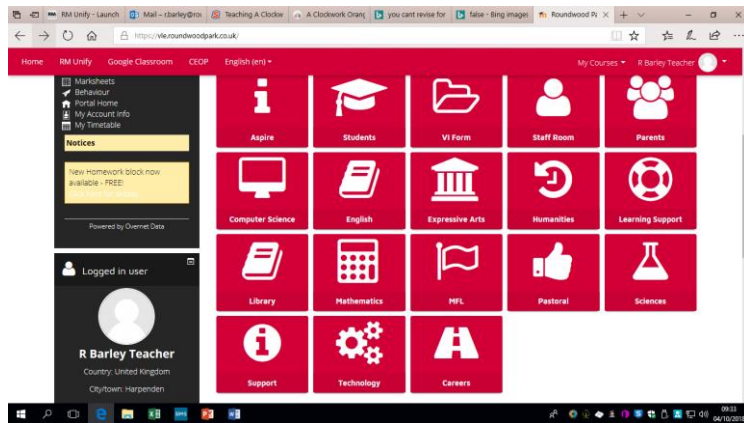
Websites to aid memorisation of quotations



- Seneca
- Memrise



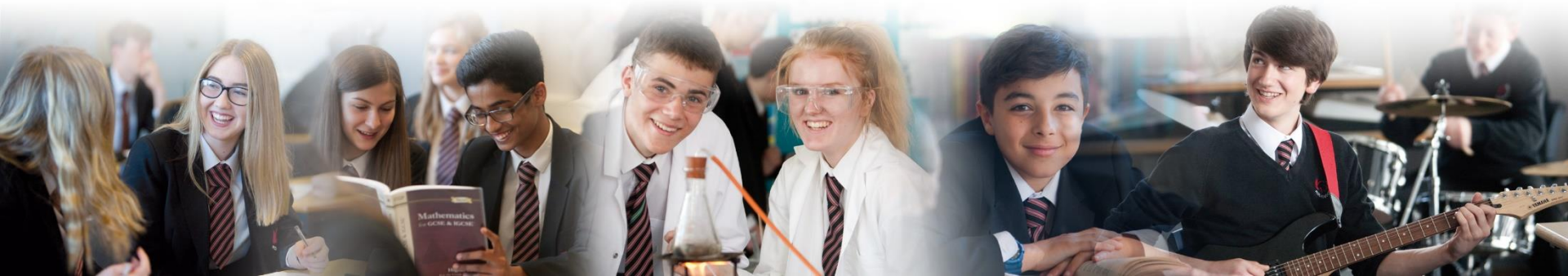
VLE and AQA website for past papers and mark schemes



Short term pain

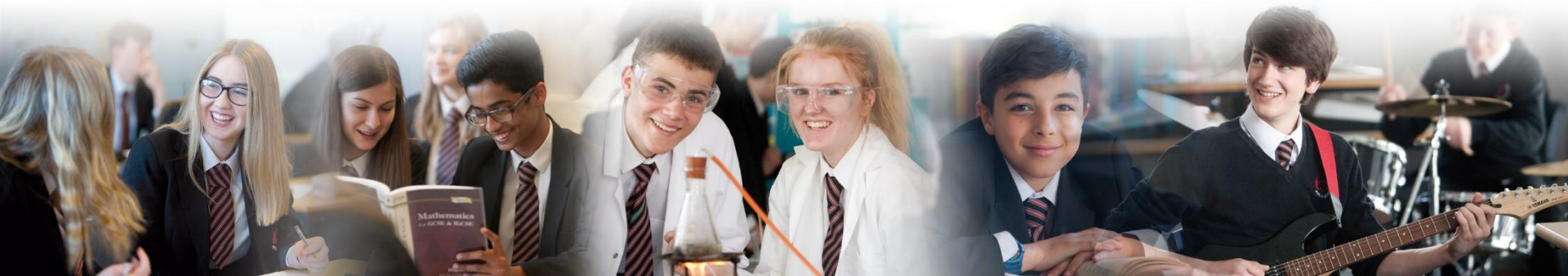


long term gain!



Revising Science

Mr Hambridge

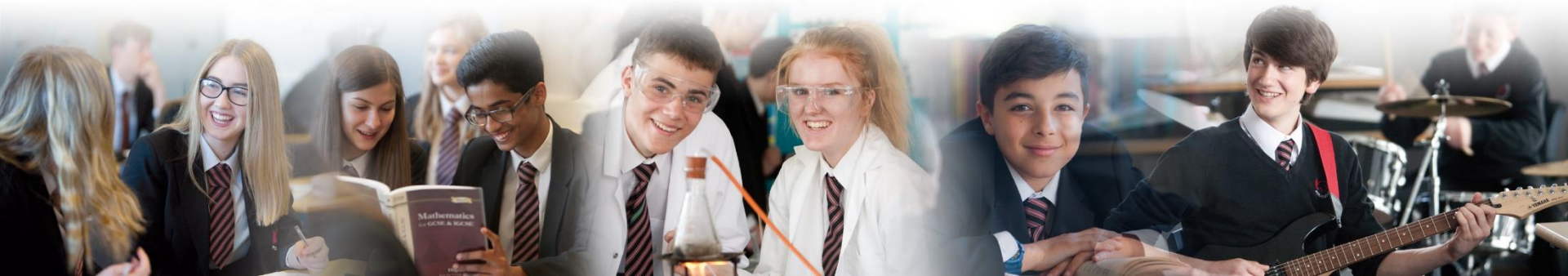


GCSE SCIENCE

AQA

2 Courses

- Combined Science Trilogy = 2 GCSEs
- Separate Sciences = 3 GCSEs



GCSE SCIENCE

What topics are studied?

Biology	Chemistry	Physics
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cell biology2. Organisation3. Infection and response4. Bioenergetics5. Homeostasis and response6. Inheritance, variation and evolution7. Ecology8. Key ideas	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Atomic structure and the periodic table2. Bonding, structure, and the properties of matter3. Quantitative chemistry4. Chemical changes5. Energy changes6. The rate and extent of chemical change7. Organic chemistry8. Chemical analysis9. Chemistry of the atmosphere10. Using resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Energy2. Electricity3. Particle model of matter4. Atomic structure5. Forces6. Waves7. Magnetism and electromagnetism8. Space physics (separates only)



GCSE SCIENCE

How are they assessed?

6 exams (2 per subject) – this is the same for both courses

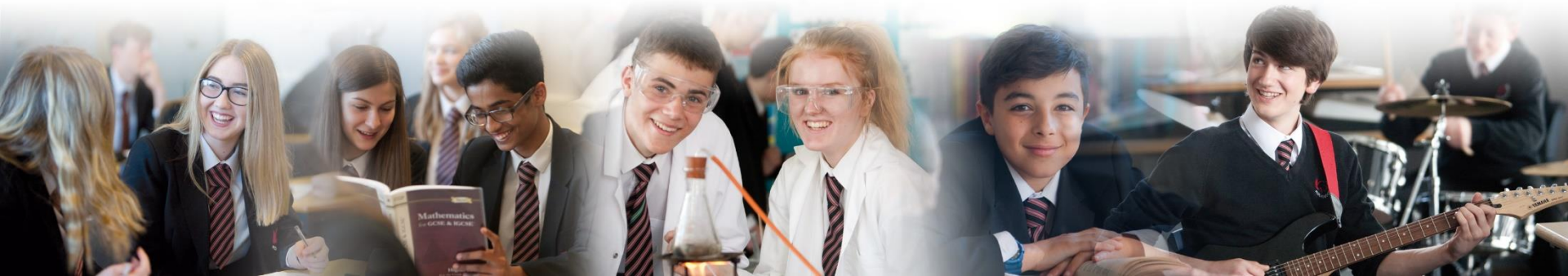
	Separate Science GCSEs (Biology, Chemistry and Physics)	Combined Science Trilogy GCSEs (Trilogy)
Written exam	1 hour 45 minutes	1 hour 15 minutes
Tiers	Foundation and higher	
Marks available	100 marks	70 marks
Percentage of GCSE	50%	16.7%
Types of question	Multiple choice, structured, closed short answer, and open response	



GCSE SCIENCE

Practical Assessment

- A number of practicals in each subject could feature in the examinations
- These will be signposted by teachers
- Students need to revise for these practicals as they would any other topic
- Questions revolve around methodology



GCSE SCIENCE

Course Specifications (essential for revision)

Science is information overload. The specification sets out all that information into a logical, organised, progression document

- AQA website
- Select science from the subject list and choose the GCSE option to go to all the AQA GCSE science courses. Select the course that you are studying – **remember it is Combined Science Trilogy for those taking 2 GCSEs!**



GCSE SCIENCE

[Home](#) / [Subjects](#) / [Science](#) / [GCSE](#) / [Combined Science: Trilogy \(8464\)](#)

GCSE Combined Science: Trilogy

Teaching from: September 2016

Exams from: June 2018

Specification code: 8464

QAN code: 601/8758/X

This is one of seven qualifications in our Science syllabus, developed with teachers and subject specialists to ensure it meets the needs of the syllabus (Synergy.)

It's similar to the other two qualifications, but with a double award: equivalent to two GCSEs.

The subject content and practicals also appear in our separate science GCSEs, giving you teaching flexibility.

We give you guidance on the required practicals, and our improved exams have fewer words, fewer contexts, and questions that increase in difficulty.



Download specification

Click here for the full specification document

Want to know about our new specification, launch meetings and resources?

Keep me up to date

Talk to us



Nick Hughes and the customer support team. Now available to support you until 7pm. (During half term weeks we will close at 5.30pm)

GCSE SCIENCE

How to use the specification

- Use the title for each of the topics in the specification and produce a glossary.
- Put the title of the topics onto flash cards and produce small bullet point notes.
- Link the topics to pages in the revision guide to add extra information
- Print out the specification and use it as a tick sheet for when you have revised each topic.



GCSE SCIENCE

Past Papers

- Past papers and mark schemes can be downloaded from the AQA website, they will be available on the VLE before the mocks
- Use the foundation papers as 'warm ups'
- Make a list of important words used in the mark-scheme
- Read the examiner reports
- Practice the long answer questions
- Learn from the answers – not: 'that's what I meant'!



GCSE SCIENCE

Active revision

- Write question and answer note cards using revision guide
- Record yourself explaining a topic
- Use the workbooks alongside the revision guide, read content and answer questions at the same time
- Read a chapter in revision guide, find a past paper question on that topic
- Pick the 'worst' topics to learn!



GCSE SCIENCE

My-GCSEScience.com

- 3-8 minute video on each topic for each exam
- Can sign in or available on youtube
- Worked examples of how to answer questions

Support Sessions (details tbc)

- Work with someone else
- Practise questions, get feedback
- Ask teachers about specific topics



GCSE SCIENCE

Other revision websites

■ BBC Bitesize

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/levels>

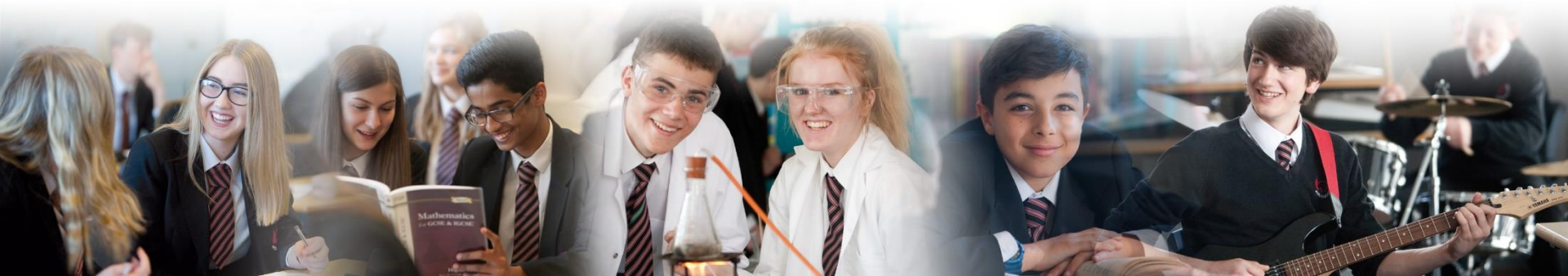
■ S-Cool

www.s-cool.co.uk/gcse

■ Exam practice available on the VLE

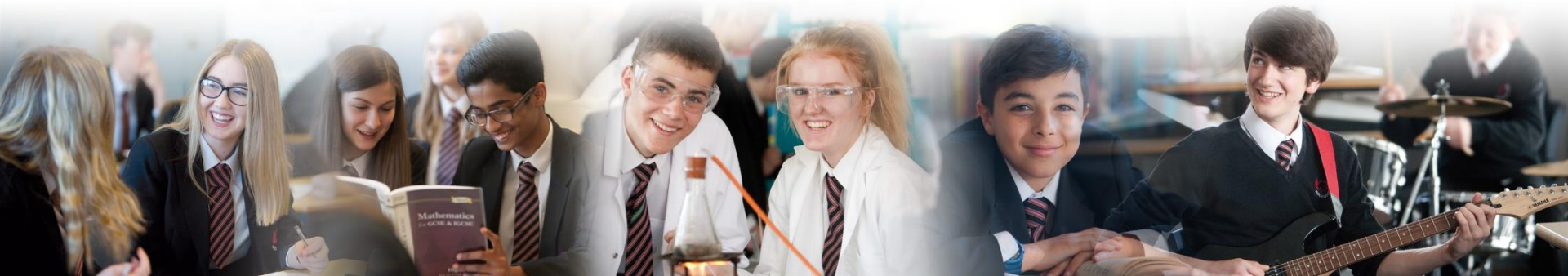


Maths Revision



Maths revision = doing maths

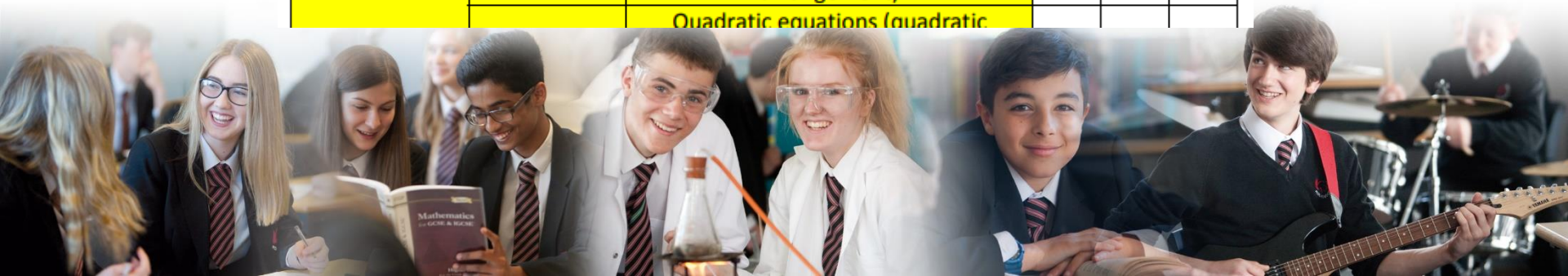
- Doing revision on a little and often basis is much, much more effective than cramming in the final weeks!
- The best way to revise for mathematics is to complete as many practice questions as possible
- Focus on weaker areas – don't avoid revising the topics you hate.



A place to start

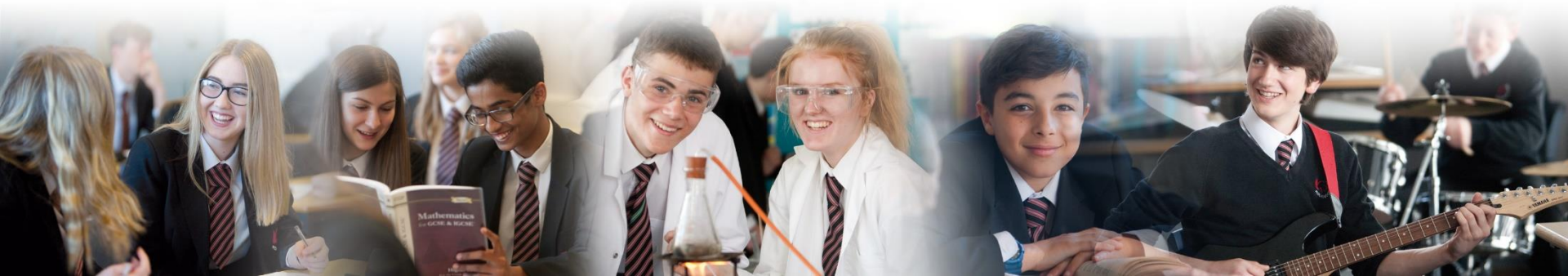
- Topic lists (available on the VLE)

Strand	Grade	Topic	😊	😐	😞
Algebra	9	Approximate solutions to equations using iteration.			
	9	Equation of a circle			
	9	Equation of a tangent			
	8	Algebra and Proof			
	8	Gradients and area under a graph			
	8	Graphs of trigonometric functions			
	8	Quadratic equations (completing the square)			
	7	Composite functions			
	7	Expand the product of two or more binomials			
	7	Factorising difficult quadratic expressions			
	7	Geometric Sequences			
	7	Graphs of exponential functions			
	7	Quadratic equations (needing re-arrangement)			
		Quadratic equations (quadratic			



Practice resources available include:

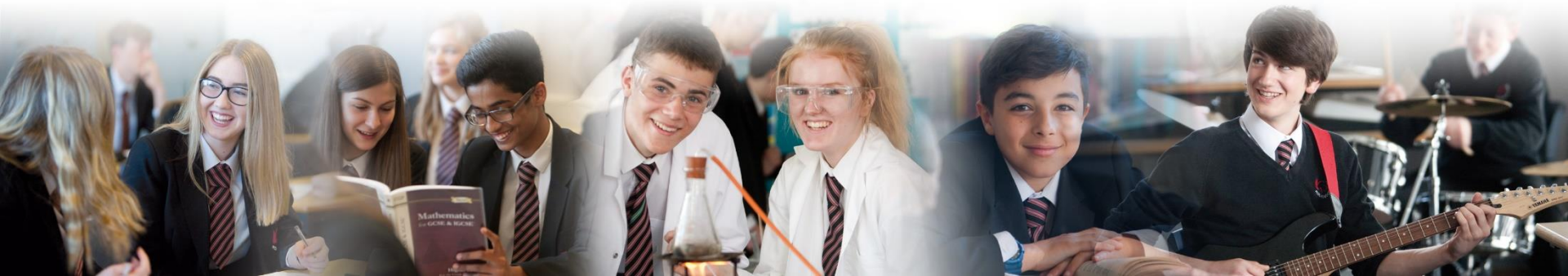
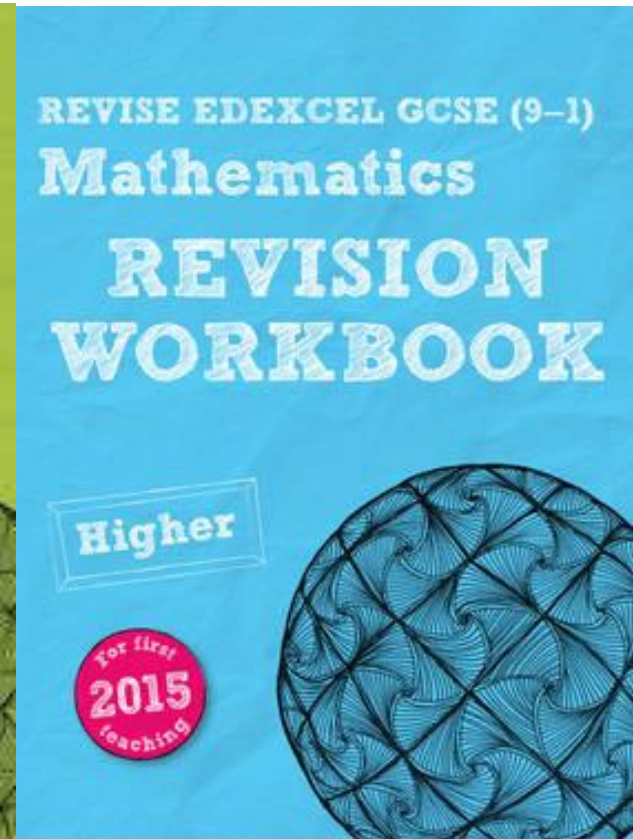
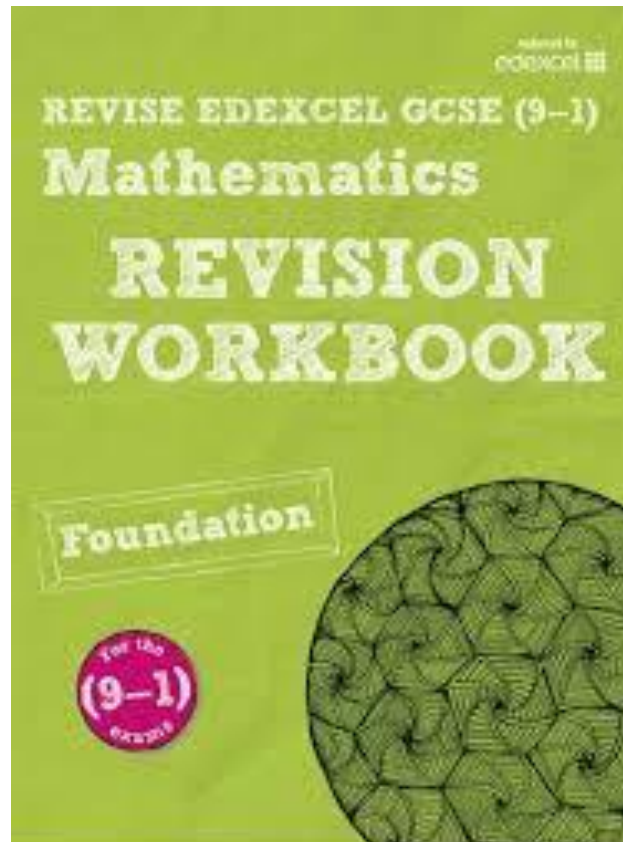
- Exemplar papers – as this is a relatively new GCSE examination only three past paper series exist but there are plenty of exemplar papers
- All past and exemplar papers are available on the VLE.
- Hard copies of exemplar papers may be available for sale prior to the actual exams.



Practice resources available include:

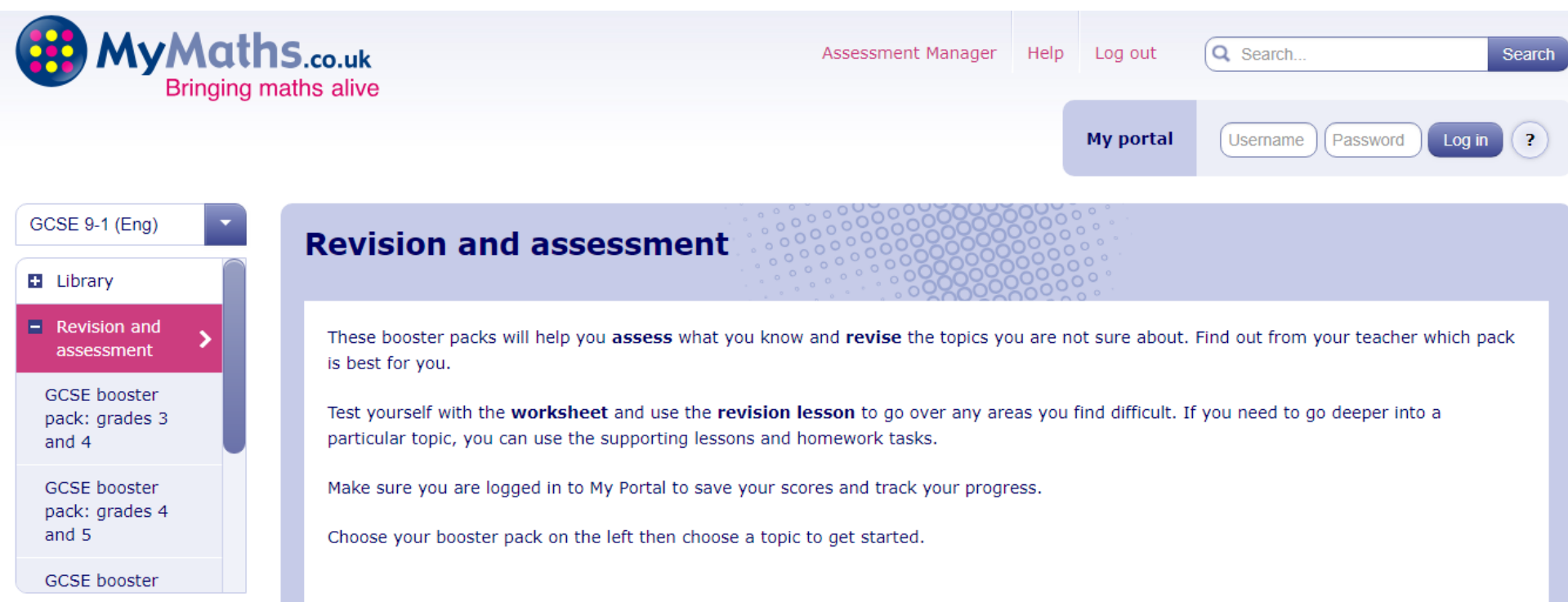
- Revision workbooks

Make sure it is
written for the
2015
specification



Practice resources available include:

- Mymaths



The screenshot shows the MyMaths.co.uk website. The header includes the logo, navigation links (Assessment Manager, Help, Log out), a search bar, and a login section with fields for Username and Password, and buttons for Log in and a help icon. A left sidebar contains a dropdown menu for 'GCSE 9-1 (Eng)' and a 'Library' section with a 'Revision and assessment' link. The main content area is titled 'Revision and assessment' and contains text about booster packs, worksheets, revision lessons, and login instructions.

MyMaths.co.uk
Bringing maths alive

Assessment Manager Help Log out

Search... Search

My portal Username Password Log in ?

GCSE 9-1 (Eng)

Library

Revision and assessment

GCSE booster pack: grades 3 and 4

GCSE booster pack: grades 4 and 5

GCSE booster

Revision and assessment

These booster packs will help you **assess** what you know and **revise** the topics you are not sure about. Find out from your teacher which pack is best for you.

Test yourself with the **worksheet** and use the **revision lesson** to go over any areas you find difficult. If you need to go deeper into a particular topic, you can use the supporting lessons and homework tasks.

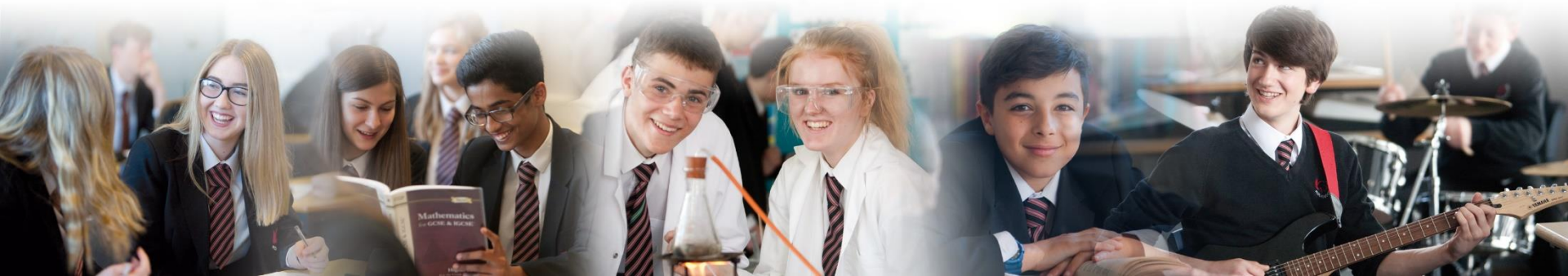
Make sure you are logged in to My Portal to save your scores and track your progress.

Choose your booster pack on the left then choose a topic to get started.



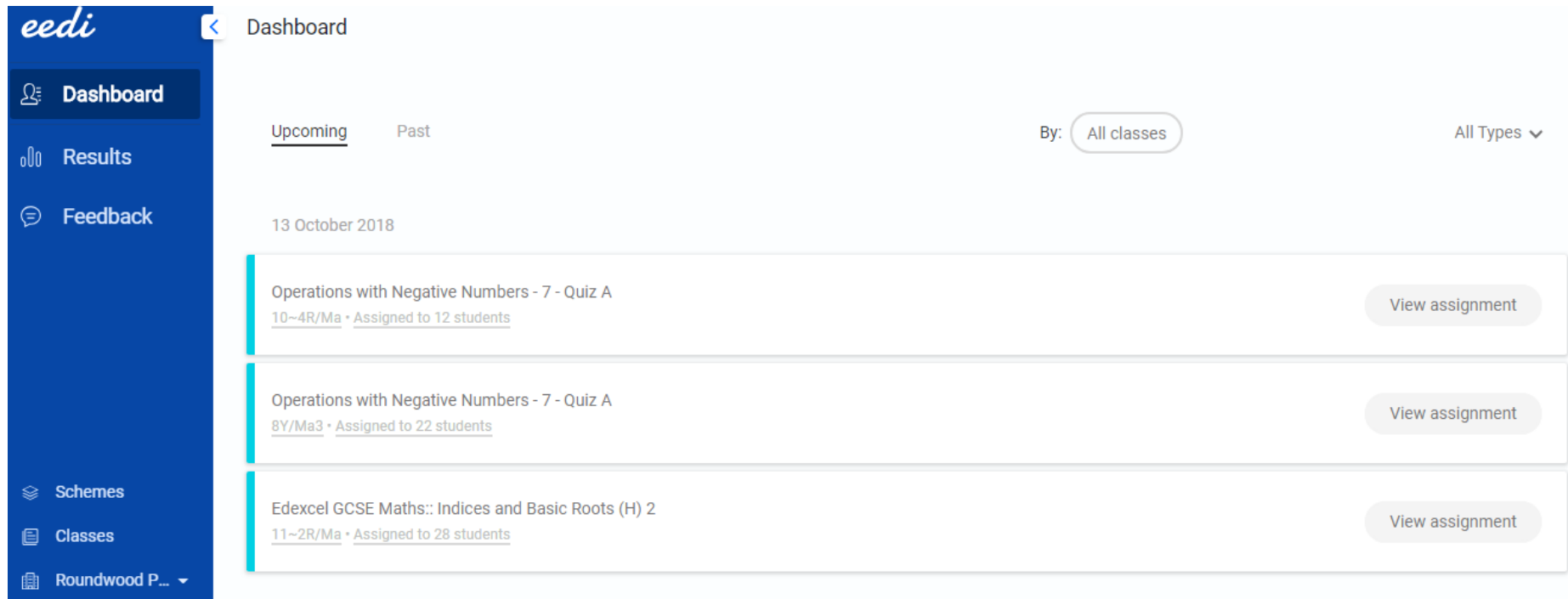
Practice resources available include:

- Maths Buster



Practice resources available include:

- Eedi.co.uk



The screenshot displays the Eedi.co.uk dashboard interface. On the left is a blue sidebar with navigation links: 'Dashboard' (selected), 'Results', 'Feedback', 'Schemes', 'Classes', and 'Roundwood P...'. The main content area is titled 'Dashboard' and features tabs for 'Upcoming' and 'Past'. A filter 'By: All classes' and a dropdown 'All Types' are visible. The date '13 October 2018' is shown. Three assignment cards are listed, each with a 'View assignment' button:

- Operations with Negative Numbers - 7 - Quiz A**
10~4R/Ma • Assigned to 12 students
- Operations with Negative Numbers - 7 - Quiz A**
8Y/Ma3 • Assigned to 22 students
- Edexcel GCSE Maths:: Indices and Basic Roots (H) 2**
11~2R/Ma • Assigned to 28 students



Practice resources available include:

JustMaths

[JustMaths Online](#)

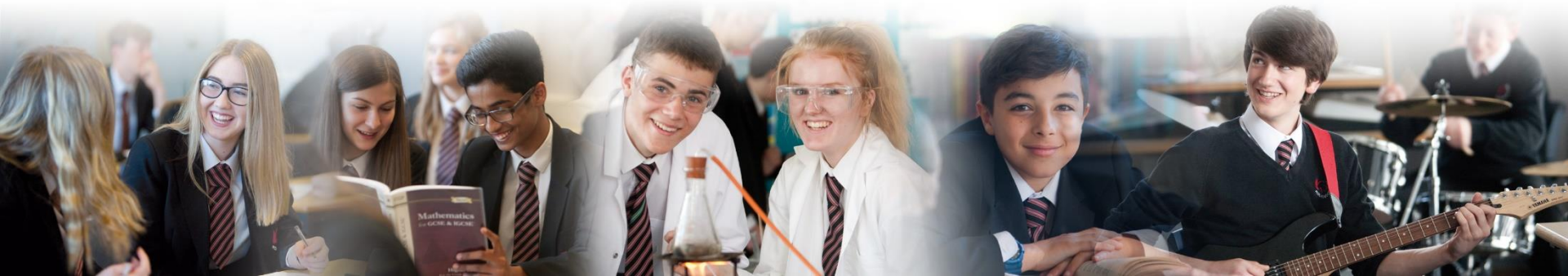
[Working Towards](#)

[Crossover](#)

[Working Above](#)

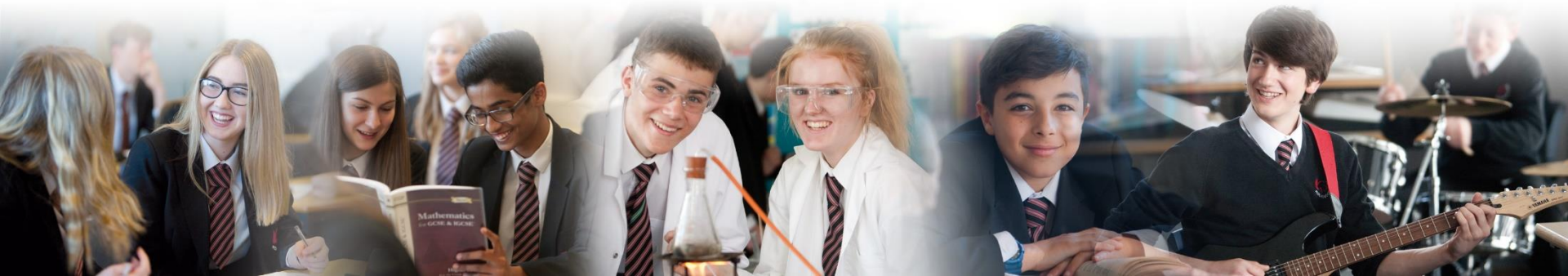
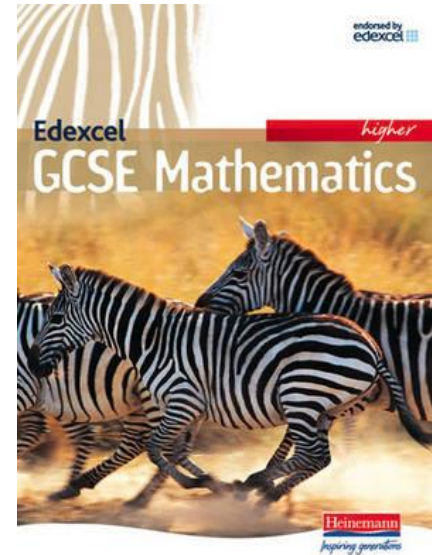
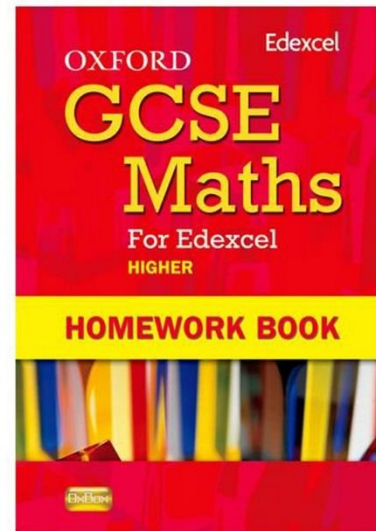
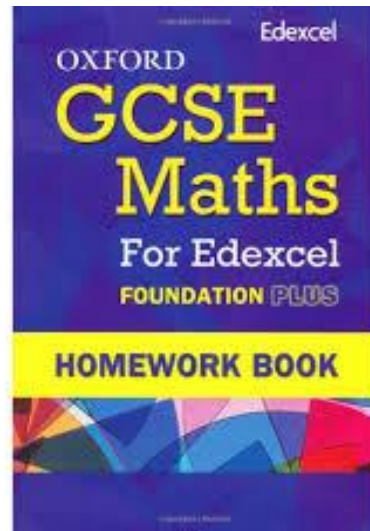
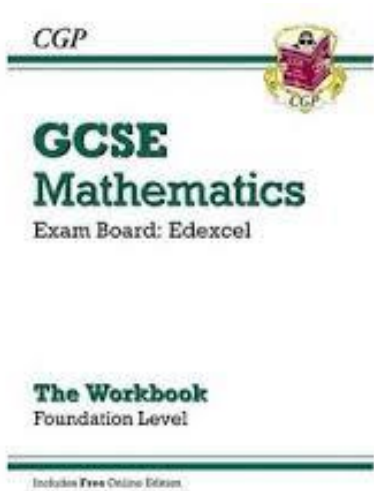
[Contact Us](#)

[Log Out](#)



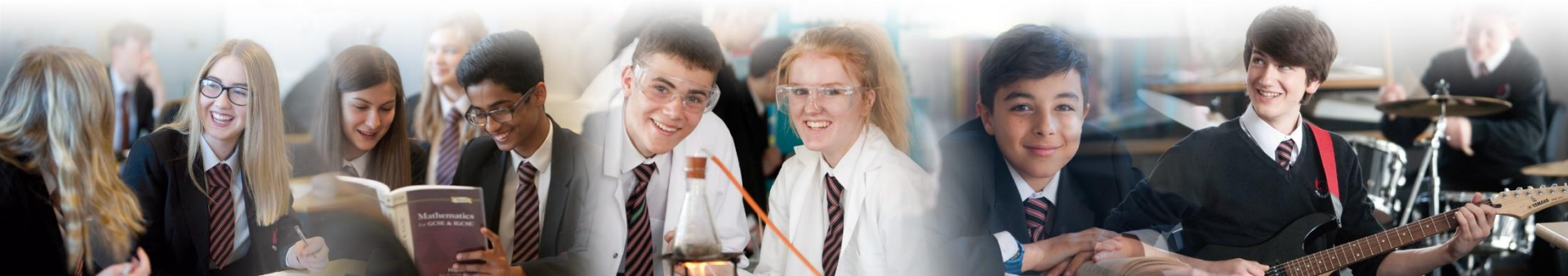
Practice resources available include:

- Home learning book



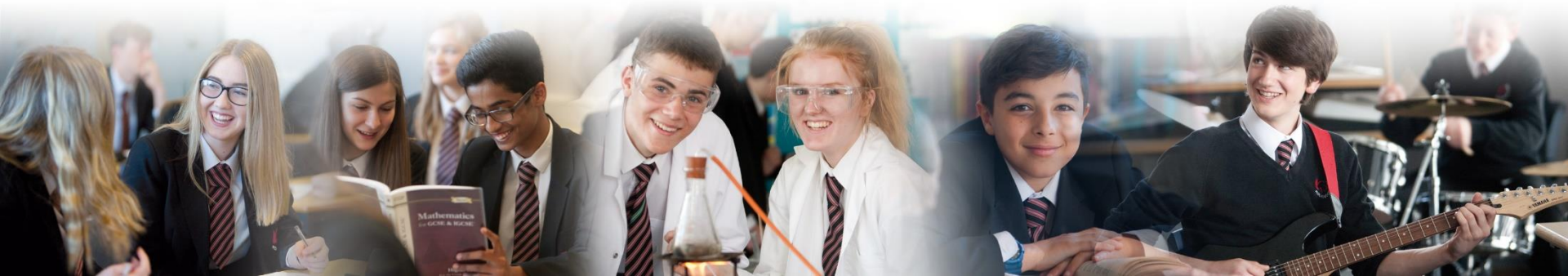
Further resources available:

- Your Maths teacher
- Revision sessions and conferences (look out for and attend these!)
- The VLE – packed with loads of useful revision resources and updated regularly
- Friday morning support sessions – targeted invites



Increased demand

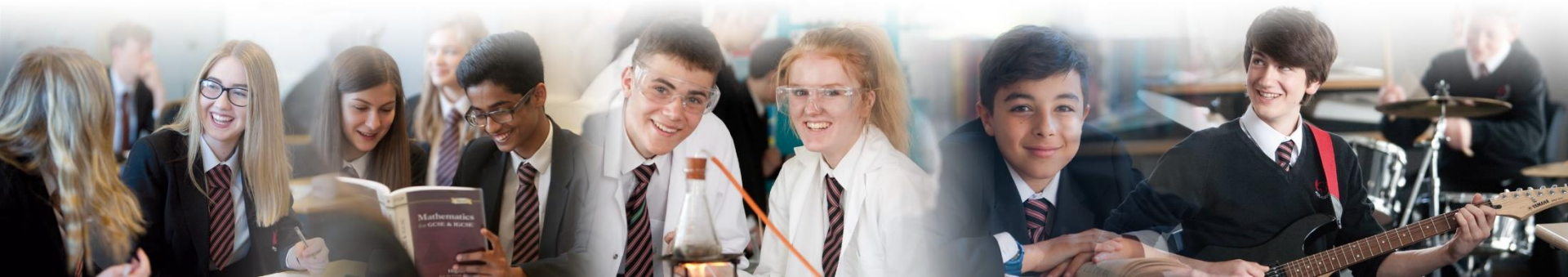
- The volume of subject content has increased
- Harder topics have been introduced to both tiers
- Students will sit 3 papers (each 1.5 hours long) rather than 2 papers as in the old GCSE maths examinations



New higher tier content

Topics new to Higher tier

- Expand the products of more than two binomials
- Interpret the reverse process as the 'inverse function'; interpret the succession of two functions as a 'composite function' (using formal function notation)
- Deduce turning points by completing the square
- Calculate or estimate gradients of graphs and areas under graphs, and interpret results in real-life cases (**not** including calculus)
- Simple geometric progressions including surds, and other sequences
- Deduce expressions to calculate the n th term of quadratic sequences
- Calculate and interpret conditional probabilities through Venn diagrams



New foundation tier content

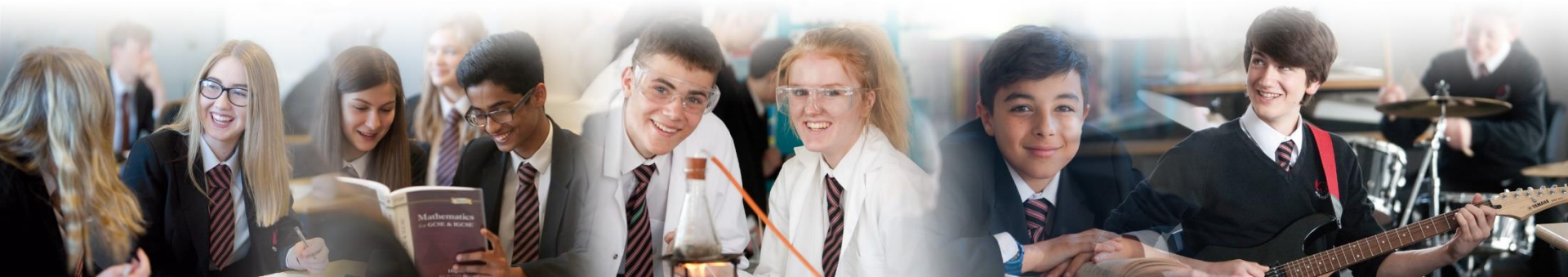
Topics new to Foundation tier (previously Higher tier only in 2010)

- Index laws: zero and negative powers (numeric and algebraic)
- Standard form
- Compound interest and reverse percentages
- Direct and indirect proportion (numeric and algebraic)
- Expand the product of two linear expressions
- Factorise quadratic expressions in the form $x^2 + bx + c$
- Solve linear/linear simultaneous equations
- Solve quadratic equations by factorisation
- Plot cubic and reciprocal graphs, recognise quadratic and cubic graphs
- Trigonometric ratios in 2D right-angled triangles
- Fractional scale enlargements in transformations
- Lengths of arcs and areas of sectors of circles
- Mensuration problems
- Vectors (**except** geometric problems/proofs)
- Density
- Tree diagrams

New content to both tiers

Topics new to both tiers

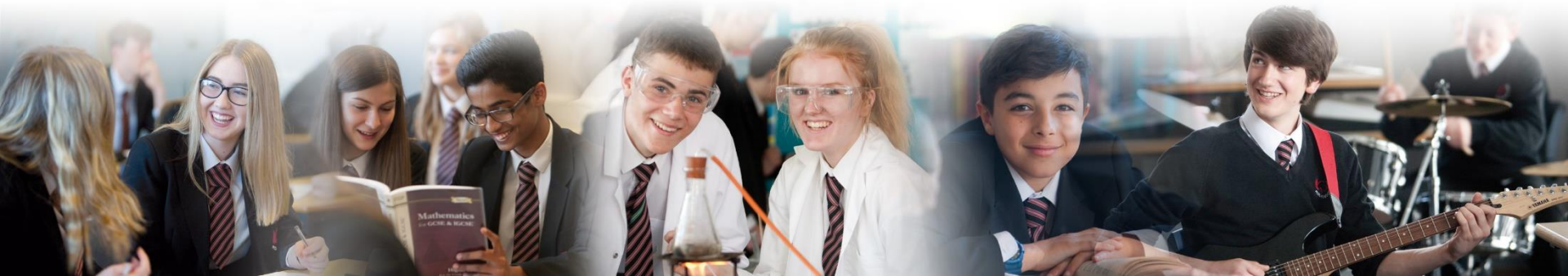
- Use inequality notation to specify simple error intervals
- Identify and interpret roots, intercepts, turning points of quadratic functions graphically; deduce roots algebraically
- Fibonacci type sequences, quadratic sequences, geometric progressions
- Relate ratios to linear functions
- Interpret the gradient of a straight line graph as a rate of change
- Know the exact values of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ for $\theta = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$ and 90° ; know the exact value of $\tan \theta$ for $\theta = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ$ and 60°



No longer examined in GCSE Maths

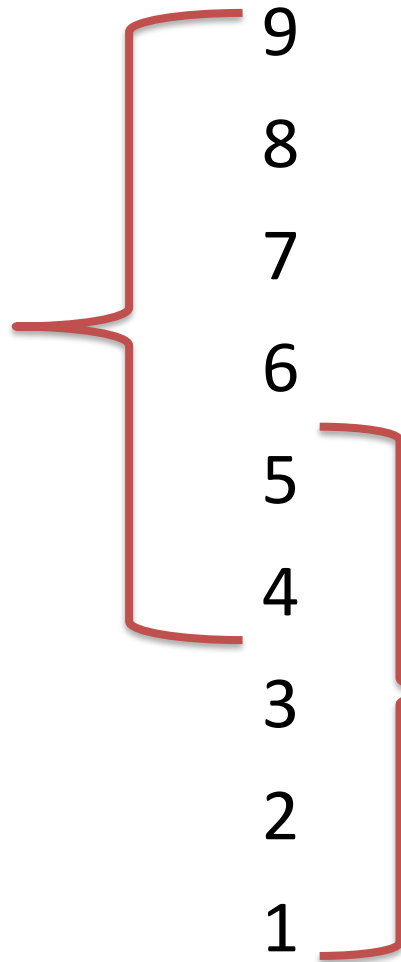
Omitted topics

- Trial and improvement
- Tessellations
- Isometric grids
- Imperial units of measure
- Questionnaires
- 3D coordinates
- Rotation and enlargement of functions

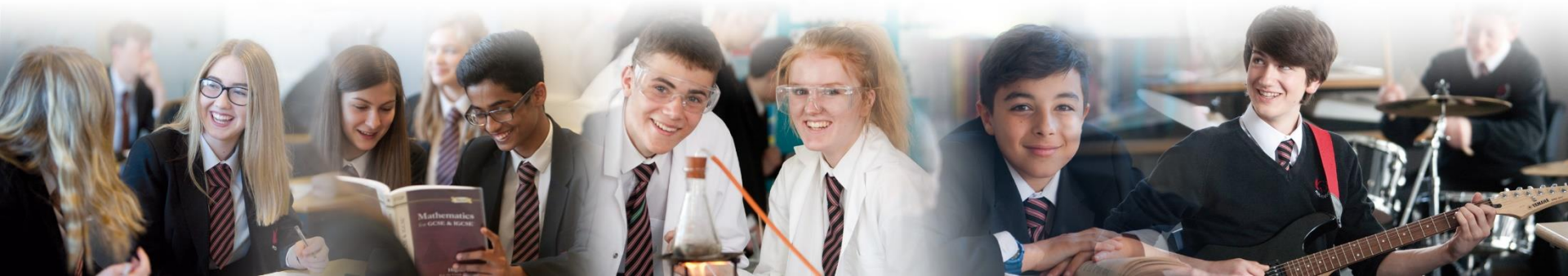


Tiers and Grades

Higher Tier



Foundation Tier



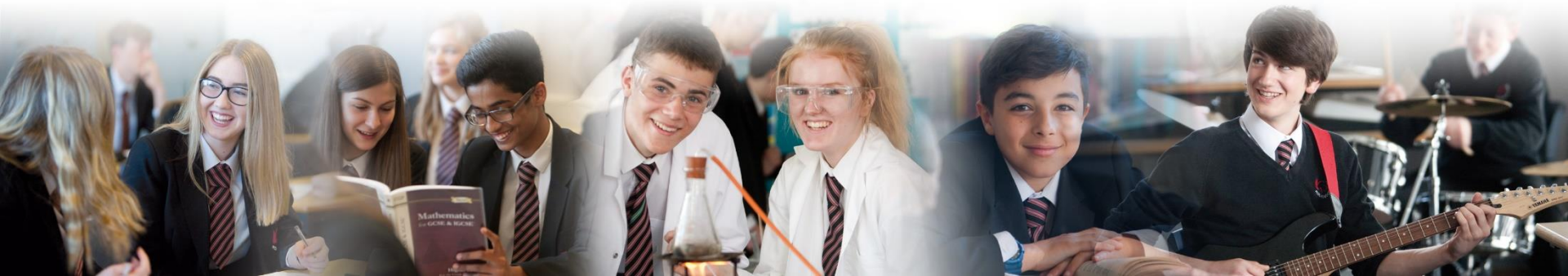
Increased demand

- Examinations have a greater emphasis on problem-solving and reasoning

Instead of:

Solve:

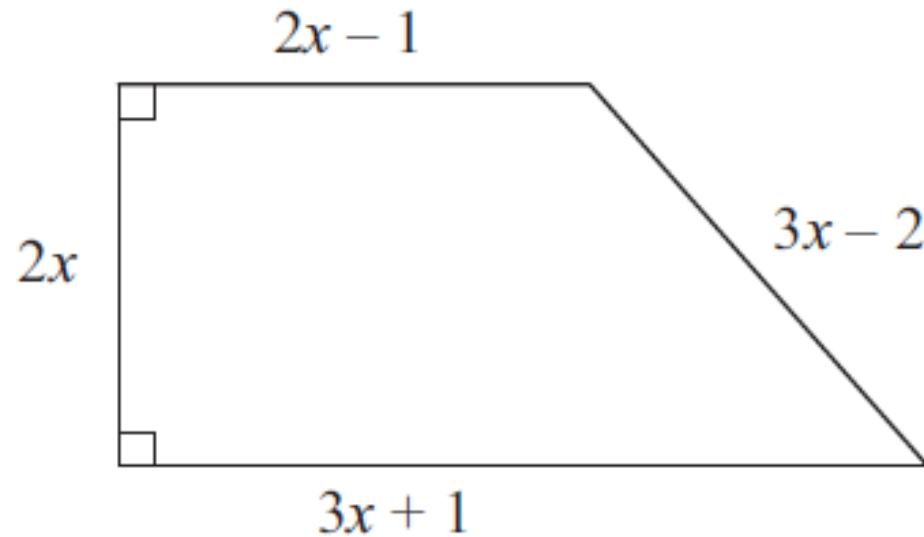
$$10x - 2 = 38$$



Styles of questions

You might get:

The diagram shows a trapezium.



In the diagram, all measurements are in centimetres.

The perimeter of the trapezium is 38 cm.

Work out the area of the trapezium.

Most formulae need to be memorised

The following formulae are given to you in your examination booklets. All other formulae need to be memorised.

Perimeter, area and volume

Curved surface area of a cone = $\pi r l$

Surface area of a sphere = $4\pi r^2$

Volume of a sphere = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

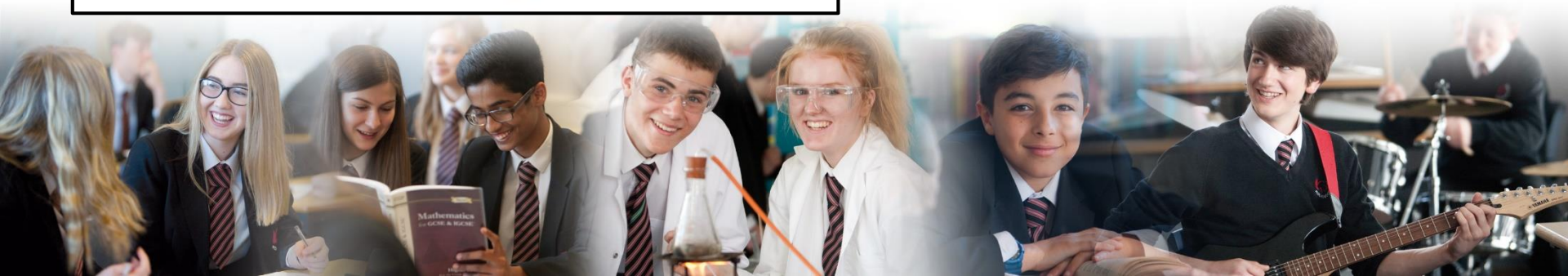
Volume of a cone = $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$

Kinematics

$$v = u + at$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

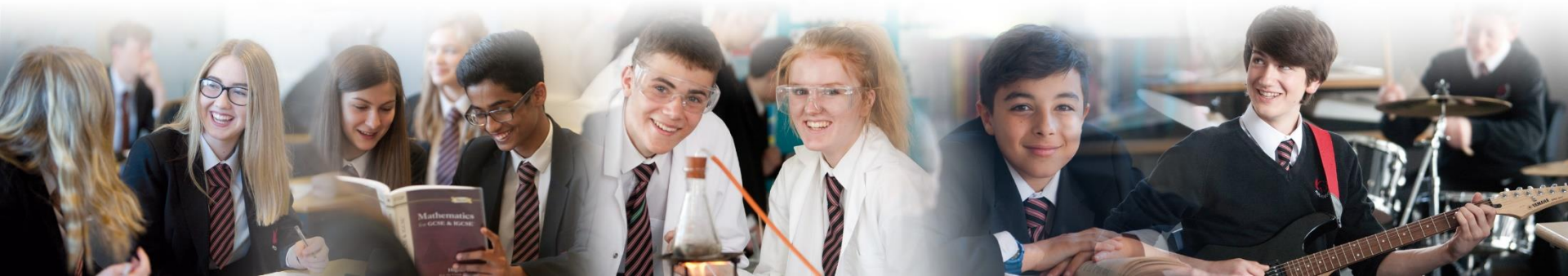
$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$



Success in Maths

=

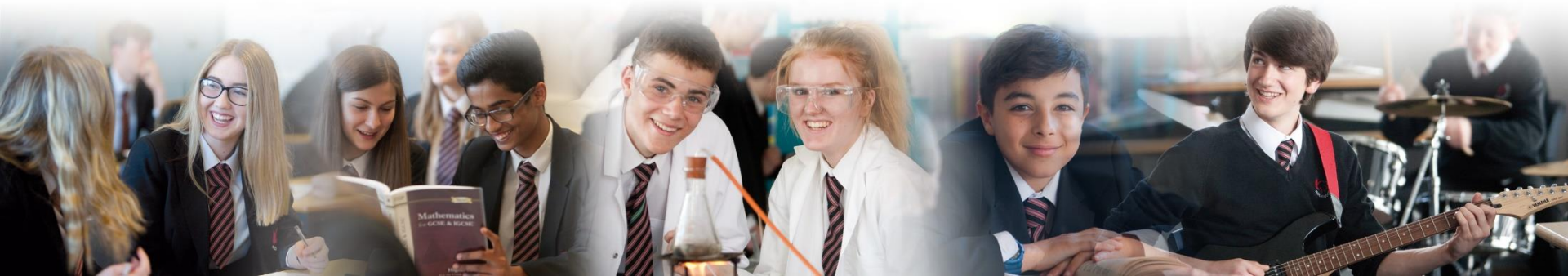
Practice, Assess, Practice, Assess



General revision skills

Why are these important now?

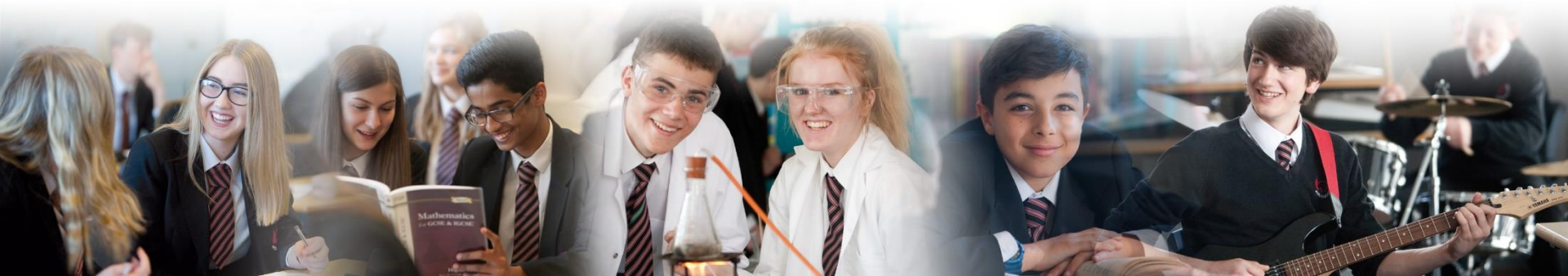
There are.....



41 days until
the mock exams!



There are only 215
days left until the
first GCSE exam!



There are only 106
teaching days left
until the first GCSE
exam!



That works out ~66
lessons per subject
left until the first
GCSE exam!



General Revision Skills – getting started

- Do an audit of where you are now in each subject
- Plan ahead
- Check the syllabus for the exams you are doing
- Know how many questions you have to answer
- Go over past papers- most can be accessed on the VLE
- Try out sample questions under exam conditions
- Ask teachers for examiners' reports – they show what examiners are looking for and common mistakes made by students



What does effective revision look like?



Effective Revision: The Myths

- 1.Revision is not something you plan - it just happens
by magic
- 2.You only need to revise each topic once
- 3.Revision is just learning content – just learn the facts

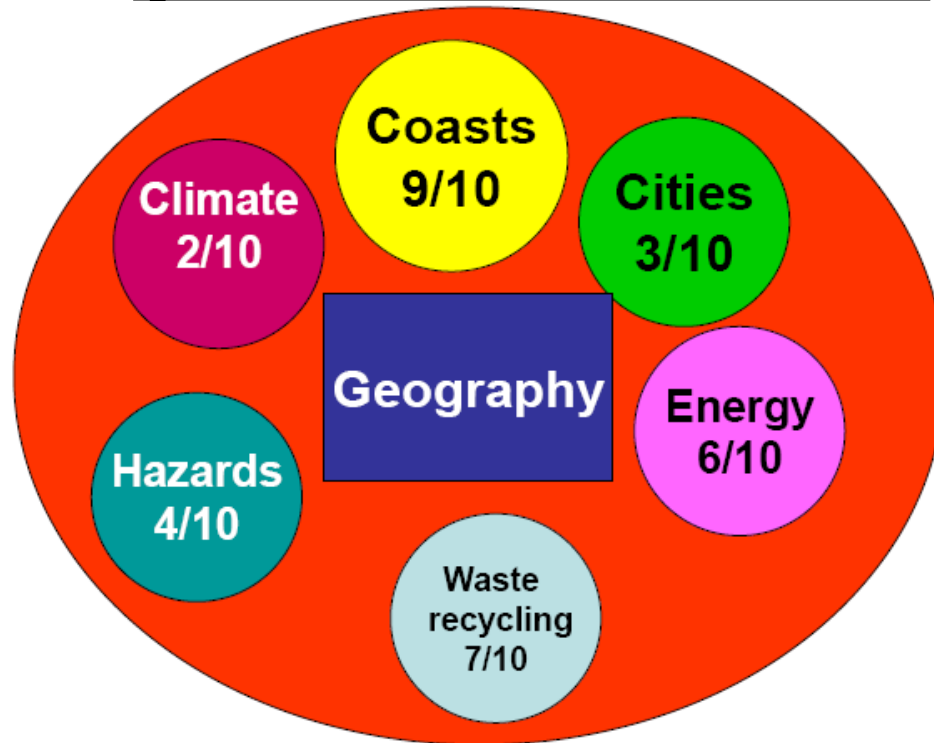
Let us look in more detail at each one to find out
more....

Myth 1: Revision is not something you plan – it just happens by magic

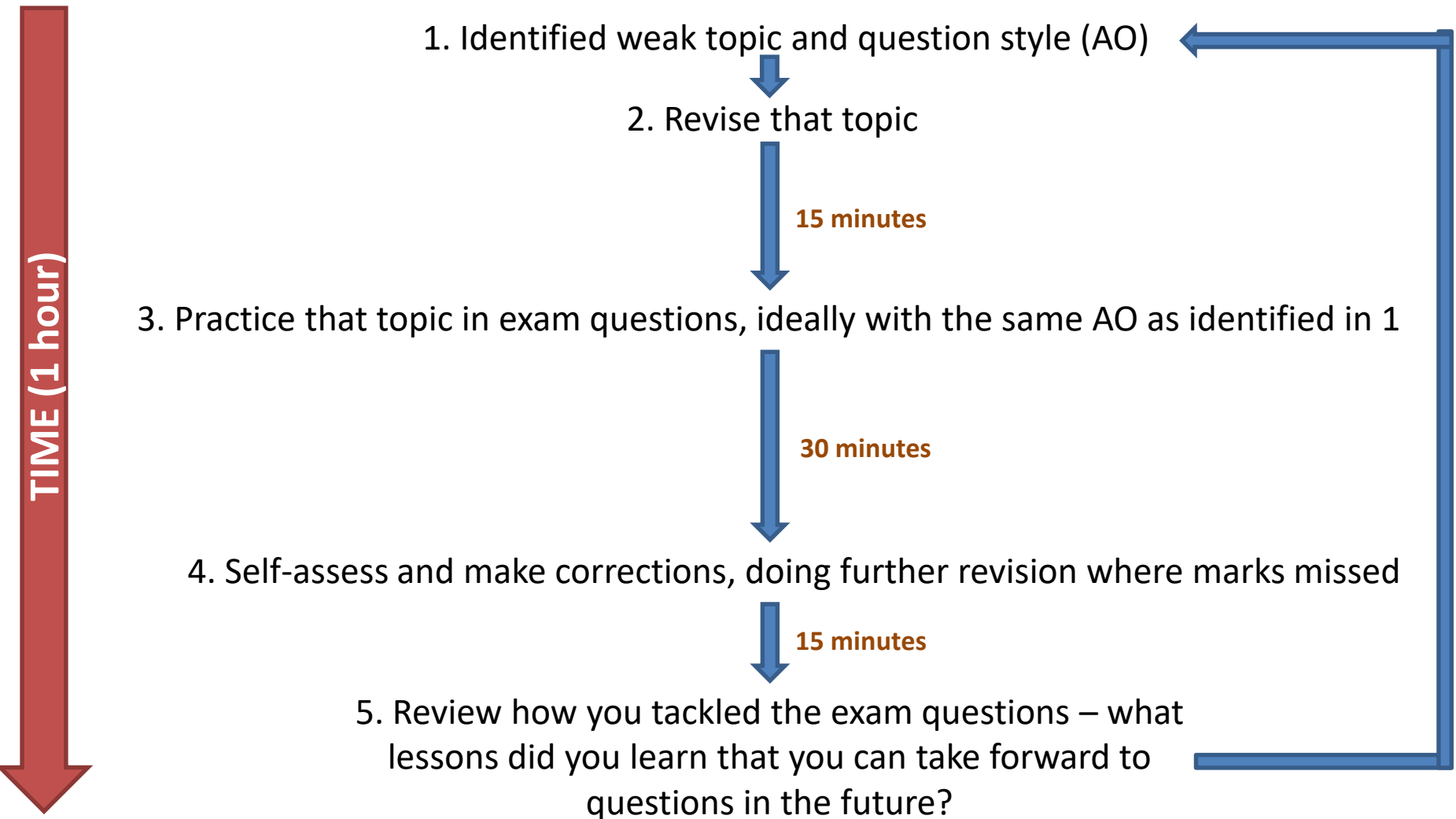
Revision DOES need to be planned, you need to:

- **Target your knowledge weaknesses**
- **Correct any misconceptions/misunderstandings you have**
- **Target question types that you struggle with**
- **Use topic lists to identify areas of weakness**

How to start- Identify Your Competence Level for each subject and topic – then figure out your weak areas

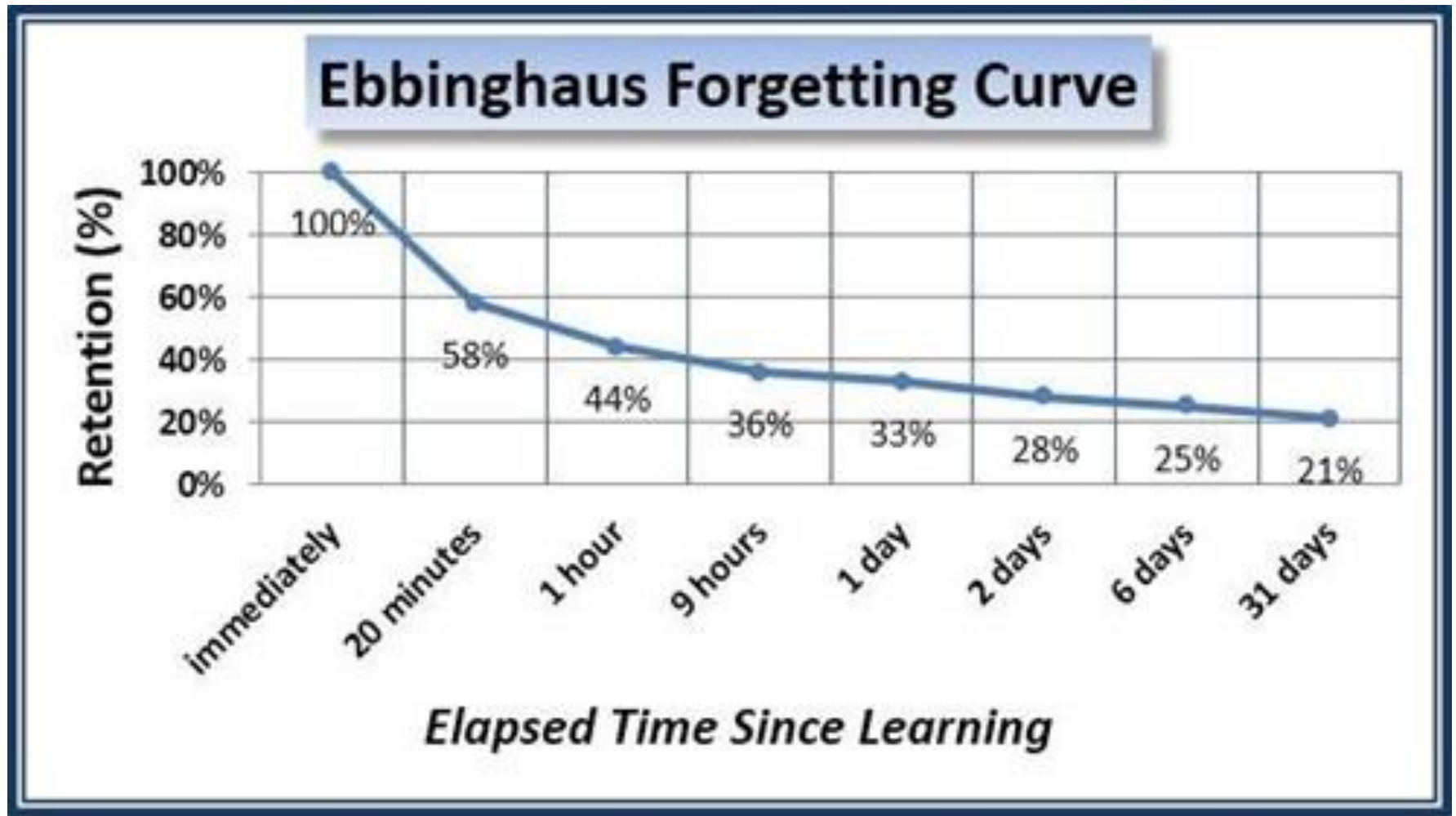


Step 2 – use a tried and tested method for tackling those areas you are weakest in

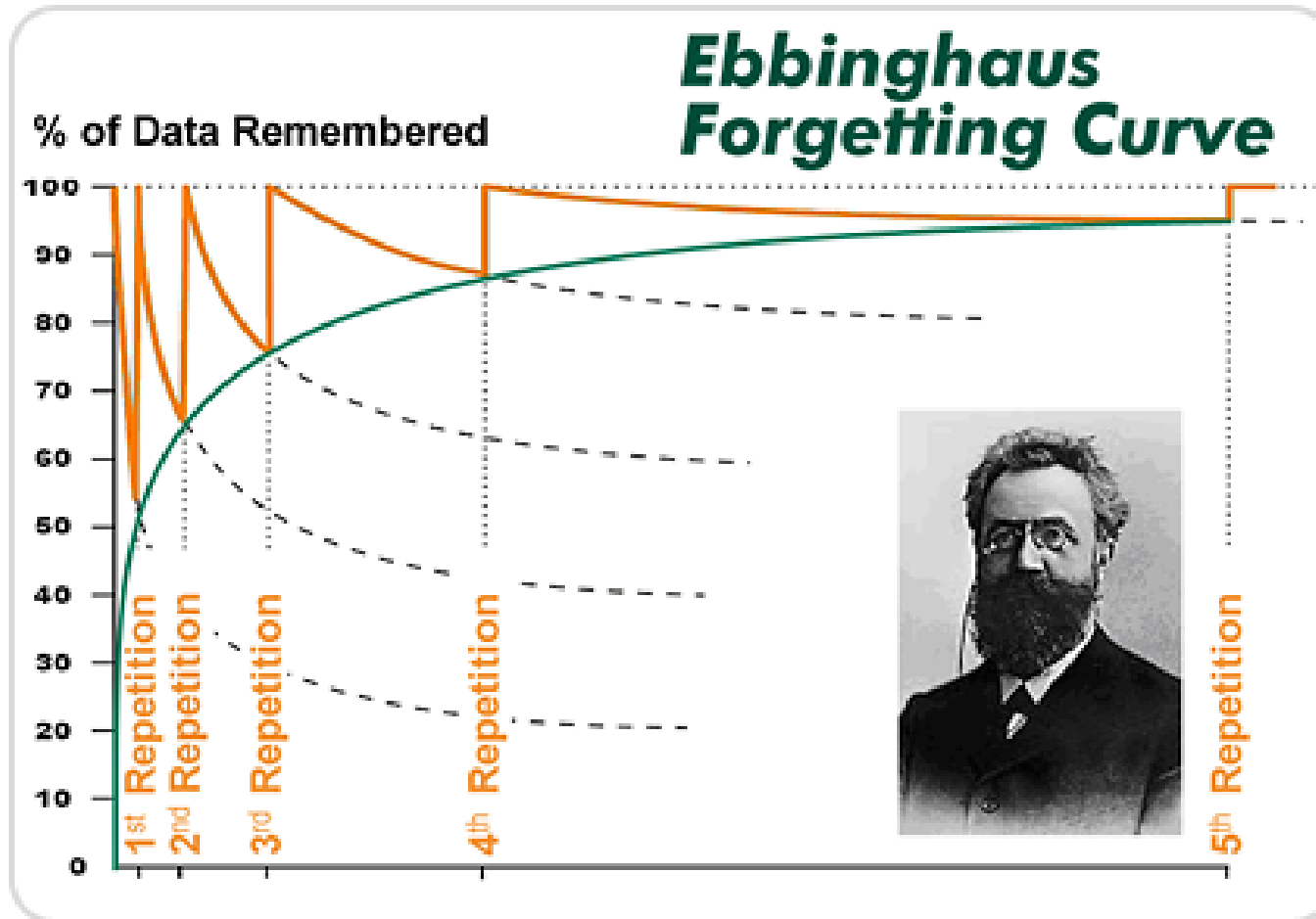


This is how you plan your revision – revise, test, assess

Myth 2: You only need to revise each topic once



Myth 2: You only need to revise each topic once



“It is the act of retrieving knowledge from long-term memory which strengthens the memory.”

D. Christadoulou,
Making Good Progress, (2016).

Myth 3: Revision is just learning content – you just need to learn the facts

Assessment objectives – these are what the questions will be about: eg for science it is divided into 3 parts

The exams will measure how students have achieved the following assessment objectives_†.

AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of:

40%

- 1) scientific ideas
- 2) scientific techniques and procedures.

AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding of:

40%

- 1) scientific ideas
- 2) scientific enquiry, techniques and procedures.

AO3: Analyse information and ideas to:

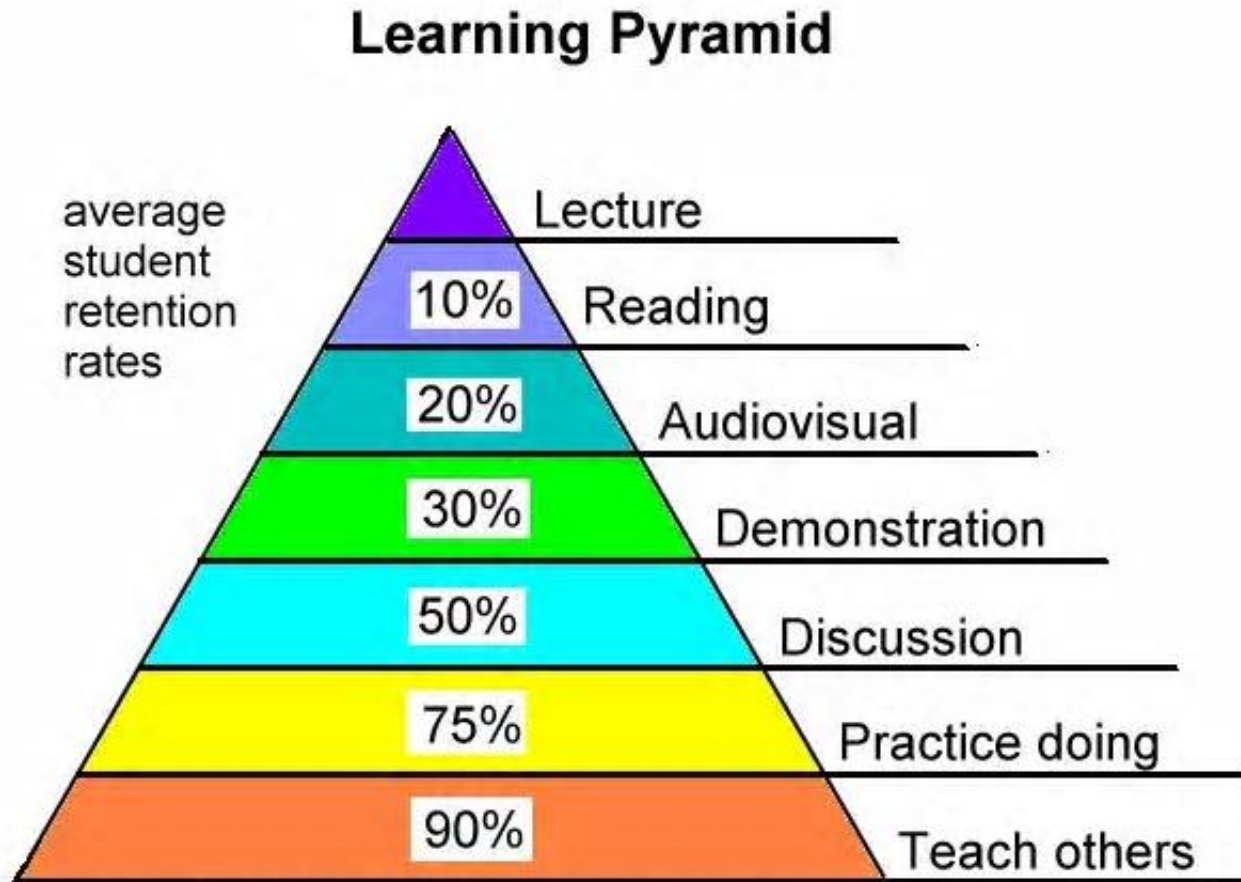
20%

- 1a) interpret
- 1b) evaluate
- 2a) make judgements
- 2b) draw conclusions
- 3a) develop experimental procedures
- 3b) improve experimental procedures.

If 40% - are in AO1, then most of the marks (60%) come from using information, not just recalling it!

HOW you learn or revise makes a BIG difference

Don't believe me? This is what the experts say!



You can try some of these other useful methods?

Make up acronyms

(1st letter of each word)

- **M**ovement
- **R**espire
- **S**ensitive
- **G**row
- **R**eproduction
- **E**xcrete
- **N**utrients

Mrs Gren

**Energy used
by animals.**

Make Up Mnemonics to remember the order...

- Colours of the Rainbow
- (**R**ed, **O**range, **Y**ellow, **G**reen, **B**lue, **I**ndigo, **V**iolet)
Richard Of York Gave Battle In Vain.
- **Order of taxonomy in biology:**
(**K**ingdom, **P**hylum, **C**lass, **O**rders, **F**amily, **G**enus, **S**pecies)
Kids **P**refer **C**heese **O**ver **F**ried **G**reen **S**pinach.

The order of planets in average distance from the Sun:

- (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto)
- **My Very Easy Method: Just Set Up Nine Planets.**



Clas 2.3 Properties of iron and steels.

- Pure iron is too soft for it to be useful.
- Controlled quantities of elements are added to make alloys of steel.

Alloy = A metal that contains other elements.

Steel = Iron that has been alloyed with other elements.

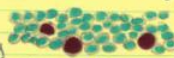
Carbon steels = Small amounts of Carbon (0.03% to 1.5%). Simplest type of steel.

Low-alloy steels = More expensive than Carbon steels. They contain between 1% and 5% of other metals, e.g. Vanadium and titanium.

High-alloy steels = Even more expensive. They contain a much higher percentage of other metals.

Stainless steels = Scientific name is Chromium-nickel steels. They do not rust, corrode and they are very strong.

• In alloys, the layers cannot slide so easily because atoms of other elements change the structure.



Clas 2.1 Extracting metals

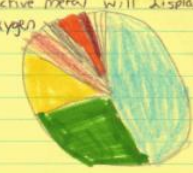
Metals are found in the Earth's crust. We find most metals combined with other chemical elements, mostly oxygen. The metal must be chemically separated before you can use it. If there is enough metal or metal compound in a rock, it's worth extracting, so this is a metal ore. Gold and Silver are very unreactive, they are found as the metals (elements) themselves, they are in their native state. Sometimes a nugget of gold is so big it can be picked up. We extract metals by the reactivity series →

This lists the metals in order of their reactivity. A more reactive metal will displace a less reactive metal from its compounds. Carbon will also do that. Copper, lead, iron and zinc are combined with oxygen, these are called metal oxides. Carbon is more reactive than these metals, you can use it to extract them from their ores by heating metal oxide with carbon, the carbon removes the oxygen from it to form CO₂.

Most reactive

potassium
sodium
calcium
magnesium
aluminium
zinc
tin
lead
copper
silver
gold
platinum

least reactive



Make your own Revision Cards

Breaking it down...

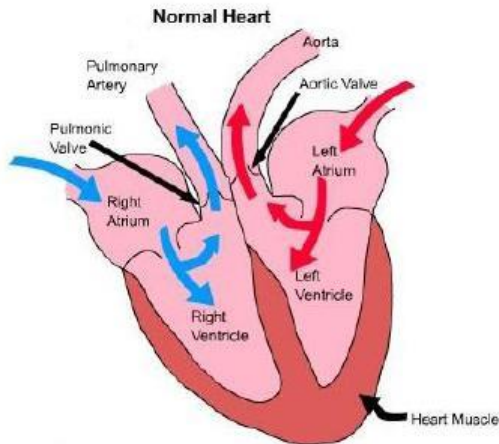
In this 25 minute session I will...

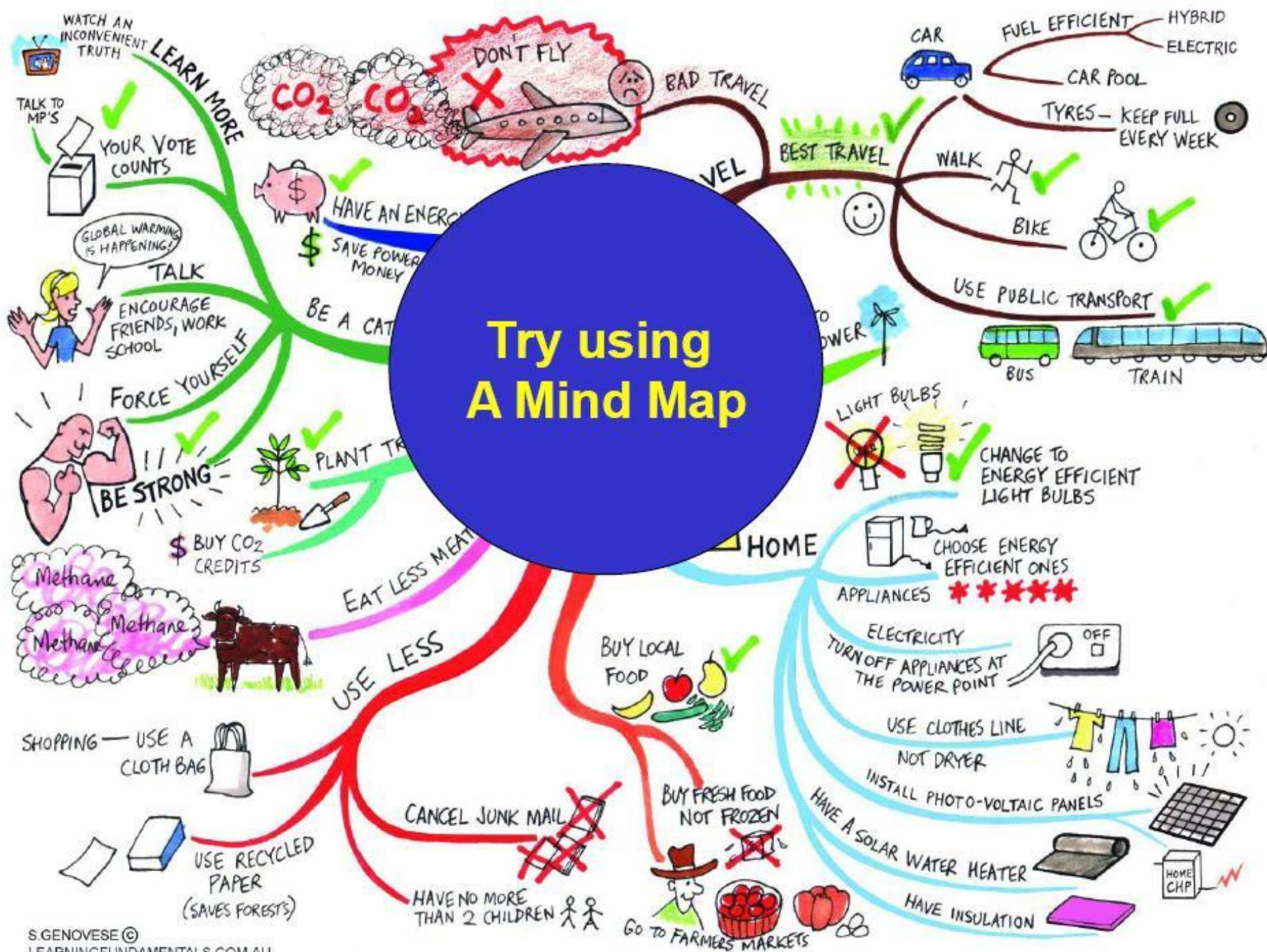
learn the
Montserrat Volcano case study



- Where?
- When?
- Cause?
- Effects short term and long term?
- Management?
- Draw a sketch map

Learn the parts
of the heart
and how it works.





Tips from students last year

“Start working as early as possible to reduce stress later on. Do exam paper practice regularly and short bursts of revision nearer to the time. I found talking through the exam content with a family member or teacher really helped my understanding.”

“To get textbooks, read the textbook by highlighting it. Answer LOTS of past papers and ensure you FULLY understand the mark-schemes. Mark your own work.”

“To start revising small amounts of the course content now (e.g. topics you covered in Year 9/10) instead of cramming it all in later. It benefitted me in the long run because the topics became more familiar and easier to recall.”

"To practise the things you find the hardest first. To do a lot of exam questions/past papers. Go to the revision sessions, as I found many of them helpful"

Tips from students last year

“Start your revision early if you are aiming to achieve top grades, ensure you cover everything in your subject - I found subject content checklists very helpful as it told me everything I had to cover. Be organised with your revision and don't procrastinate, I turned my phone off when I was working to limit my distractions. As soon as you get into a routine it's easier and remember that it will all pay off if you put in the hours.”

“Do practice exam papers and look at mark schemes and focus on subjects that you are weaker at first”

“Make sure you leave enough time to revise all topics effectively and don't get too stressed, ask for help when they need it and after revising a topic, do some practice questions on it”

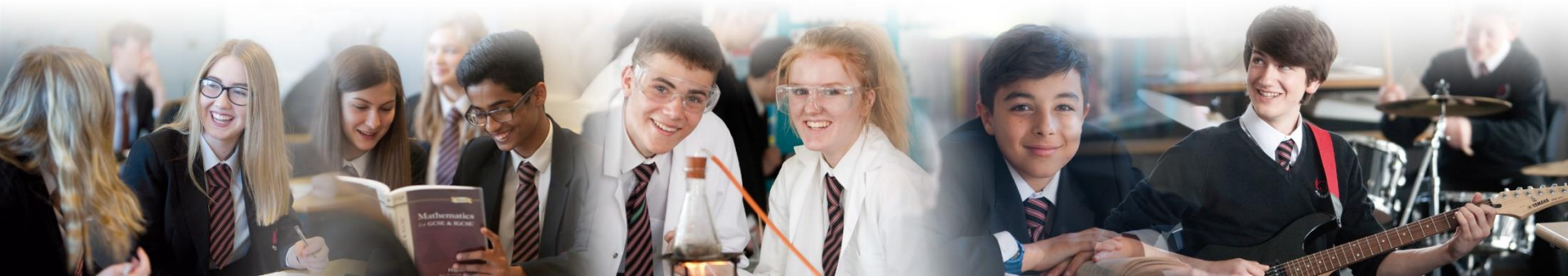
“To make or go over class notes over the week and go over any areas you're unsure of and to complete past papers and exam questions so you know what the mark scheme wants and how to improve your answers to gain more marks.”

Active revision, not just reading

- Alongside all the methods suggested so far, such as:
- Revise, test, assess / Post it notes/Mind maps / Spider diagrams/ index cards / flashcards of key points, you could try:
- Story method for key words
- Make posters
- Reading notes aloud
- Rhythm and rhyme / Invent a rap, chant or song
- Drawing pictures or storyboards
- Recording key notes onto IPOD / MP3
- Re-writing from memory / Brainstorming
- Studying with friends
- Use of text books or better still
- **Past papers**
- Revision websites – have a wealth of resources on-line -
MEMRISE

Things to consider when planning revision:

- What commitments do I have such as clubs, tuition, music lessons, sporting commitments etc?
- How will I balance these with thorough revision for each subject in preparation for Mock Exams and final exams?
- How can I pace out revision over the week during school time and whilst on study leave?
- How will a revision plan / timetable work best for me?
- Where, when and how will I do my revision?



Preparing a revision timetable

- Before you start...
- Draw up a chart showing times and dates of your exams and work out how many weeks until your first exam
- Avoid wasting time by deciding in advance what you need to do in each session
- Set up a routine and discipline yourself
- Work out what your “time stealers” are and take steps to manage them.
- ALL the information needed and blank timetables to use are available on the school website under; Students (menu)/ Student Support Documents (from drop-down menu).

Revision Timetable:

[illegible]

Example Revision plan – showing the detail of which topics are going to be studied and colour coding for review of how effective it was. NB further examples are available on the school website

	Saturday 15 Oct	E	Sunday 16 Oct	E
7 - 8				
8-9	Up - wash - Breakfast			
9/10	Maths - Pythagorus - read notes & practice Qs			
10-11	English - Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde - Learn quotes - Self test			
11-12	30 minute break - Chemistry - Ionic and covalent bonding - make revision sheet (30mins)			
12-1	History - Wiemar Germany - past exam question practice			
1-2	30 mins more History - have lunch			
2-3	Ten pin bowling with friends			
3-4	Ten pin bowling with friends			
4-5	Ten pin bowling with friends			
5-6	PE - Past paper Qs on short & long term effects of exercise			
6-7	Dinner			
7-8	Geography - review coastal regeneration - revision			
8-9	Check social media or play Whist with my brother			
9-10	Watch 'Pointless' on I-Player Bed			

E Evaluation Key	
	Not got this - needs research or ask teacher - make better revision notes - do past paper Questions
	Past paper practice
	Quick Skim near exam and review completed past paper Questions

Mock Exams – why they must be taken seriously!

- If you do your best they will give you a good indication of what you are likely to achieve
- Good results raise your confidence and aspirations
- Sixth form applications are judged on mock results and teacher recommendations
- College places are allocated on the basis of your mock results – and your Year 11 report
- Mock Exam Results Day Wednesday 16th of January 2019



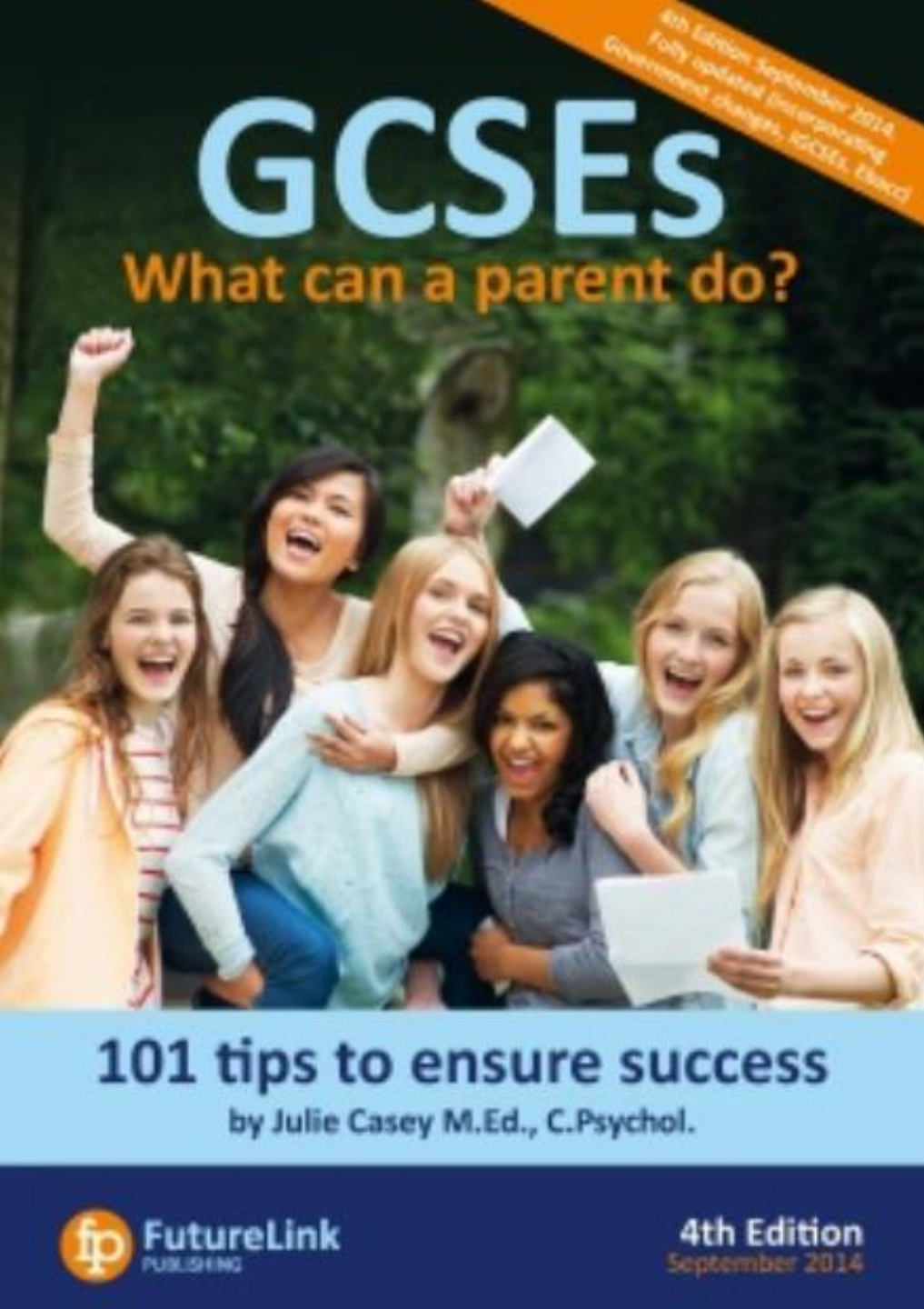
The Mock Exams

- Monday 12th of November – French, German, Spanish Speaking tests
- Exams begin Monday 19th of November 2018
- If you are granted study leave, you attend school only when you have an exam but study rooms will be available for you to stay in school.
- Full uniform must be worn at all times.
- Study leave begins on Monday 19th of November [for most students] and everyone returns on Monday 3rd of December.
- Art & textiles still have exams on Monday 3rd and 4th December (all day). Food technology students will have a morning exam on either 3rd or 4th of December.
- Exam conditions must be upheld

Year 11 Revision - Tips & Techniques

Golden Rules

- Stick to fulfilling your potential, not other people's expectations [target grades]
- Plan and prepare well – preparation, preparation, preparation [revision & leisure in the right balance]
- Focus on yourself, not on what your friends think or are doing – or not
- Ask for help if you need it
- Remember, this is not your only chance to prove yourself – but it is your best opportunity to achieve good results now
- Believe in yourself, you've got no reason not to
- Manage your stress, eat well and sleep well
- Set targets and a timetable - then reward yourself



Practical information and ideas

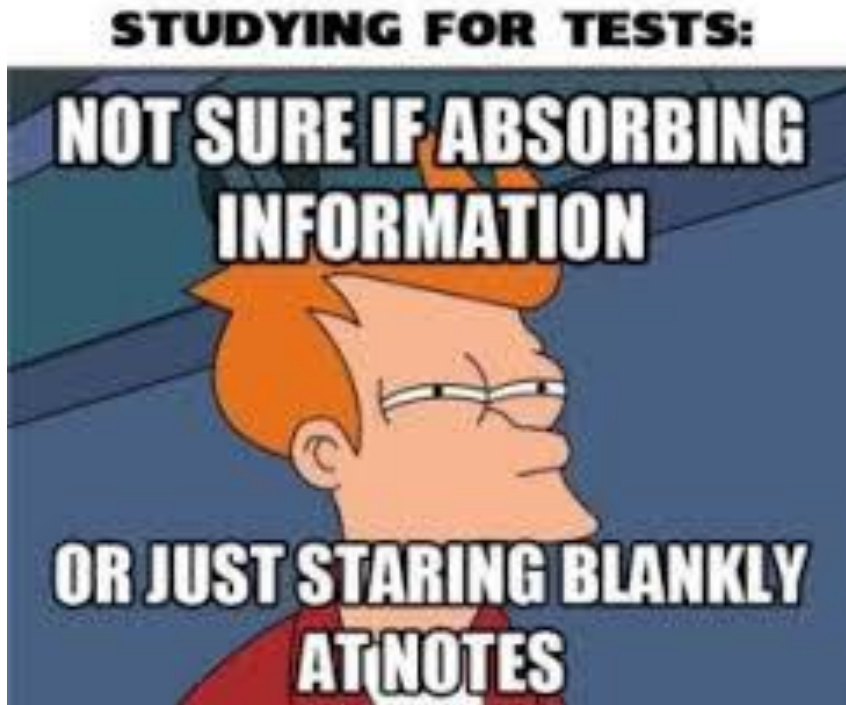
Clear language

Tried and tested tips for
students and busy
parents

Tackling excuses and
lack of motivation

Key websites and other
resources

Look after yourselves – don't let these happen



That Awkward moment when
the only thing you know on
your test is your name



and not even the date.

.....and definitely don't do this



**"I'm thinking that now is a good time
to start those tutoring sessions."**