

Exams & Revision - Information

- The following slides have information from Heads of Department to help guide you and your child with revision tips/resources and what to expect in this summers GCSE exams.
- A copy of this information will go onto the school website for you to access as and when needed.

ENGLISH LITERATURE – GCSE

This GCSE encourages students to develop skills in reading and responding to moderns texts, poems, plays and 19th century texts.

Paper 1: Shakespeare and the 19th Century Novel – 40%

*Section A: Shakespeare: **MACBETH***

*Section B The 19th-century novel: **A CHRISTMAS CAROL***

Paper 2: Modern Texts and Poetry – 60%

*Section A Modern texts: **AN INSPECTOR CALLS***

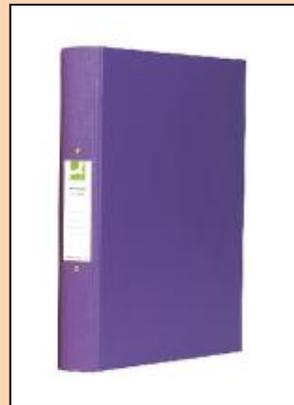
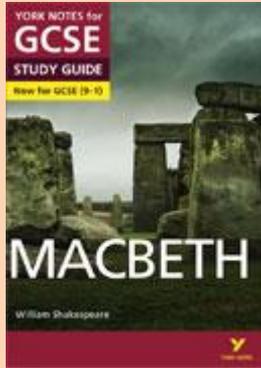
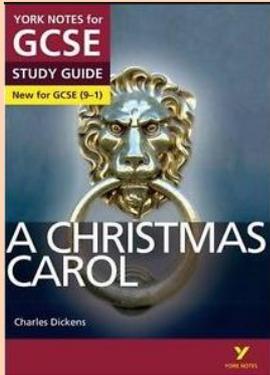
*Section B Poetry: **POWER & CONFLICT CLUSTER***

Section C: Unseen poetry



What you can do to help...

- ✓ Keep an eye out for Literature Revision! Pupils will be bringing plenty of revision material home, including past exam questions as the year progresses
- ✓ Access the texts outside of class – your child has studied the texts in class but any exposure – even to adaptations – will help
- ✓ Talk to your child about what they have studied – explaining the bigger ideas behind a poem, play or novel is useful revision
- ✓ Allow your house to be covered in quotes! This is a closed book exam, so looking at key quotes little and often is vital for success
- ✓ Encourage your child to access recommended websites and podcasts. These are excellent for providing clear, visual summaries of key concepts
- ✓ Consider buying the recommended revision guides from Amazon for a little extra help



Exam Board: Edexcel
Course: Religious Studies B
Assessment: 100% Exam

Exam 1

1C 

Islam

1 Muslim Beliefs

2 Marriage & the Family

3 Living the Muslim Life

4 Matters of Life & Death

Exam 2

2B 

Christianity

1 Christian Beliefs

2 Crime & Punishment

3 Living the Christian Life

4 Peace & Conflict

1 hour & 45 minutes each

GCSE (9-1) Religious Studies

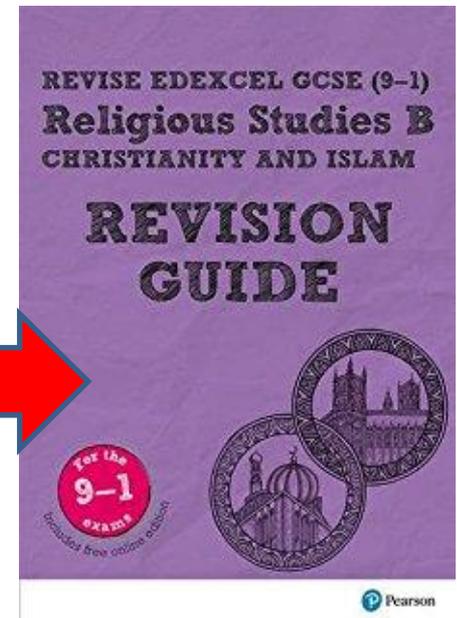
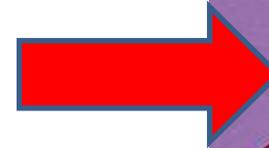


1. There are **two** exams.
2. Each exam is **1 hour and 45 minutes**.
3. Each exam paper has the following format:
FOUR Sections each contain a **4 part question (A,B,C,D)**
You must answer **ALL QUESTIONS** from all 4 sections.
You should spend **25 minutes per question**.
 - **A (3 Marks) Outline.**
 - **B (4 Marks) Explain.**
 - **C (5 Marks) Explain + Sources of wisdom and authority.**
 - **D (12 Marks + 3 SPAG) Evaluate extended writing response.**

GCSE (9-1) Religious Studies B

What you can do to help...

- ✓ Consider buying the recommended Edexcel revision guides from us for £ 2.50 (5.99 on Amazon)
- ✓ Talk to your child about what they have studied – discussing the ethical and philosophical questions religion raises can be helpful and enjoyable.
- ✓ Allow your house to be covered in quotes and Sources of Wisdom & Authority! This is a closed book exam, so memorising key quotes is essential to do well.
- ✓ Encourage your child to access recommended websites and podcasts. These are excellent for providing clear, visual summaries of key concepts e.g. BBC Bitesize.



GCSE (9-1) Religious Studies B for Edexcel

Christianity & Islam Revision Guide

(Published on the 29th of September 2017)

How much?

- £2.50 (£5.99 on Amazon)
- Free for any pupils on FSM.

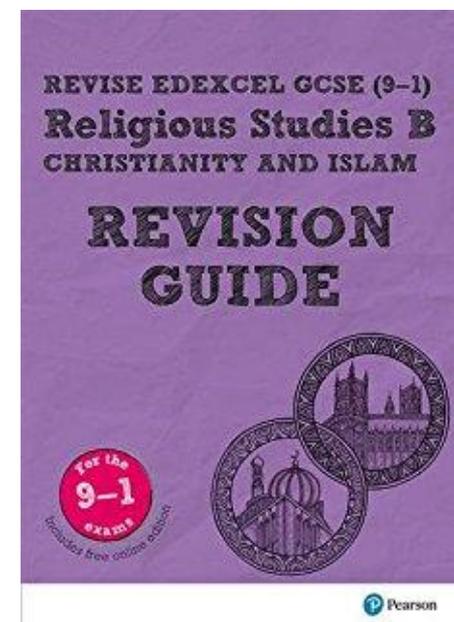
Where?

- Pay 2.50 to the finance office, they will give you a slip.
- Bring the slip to Mr. Marley in 216 and he will give you the Revision Guide.

When? ASAP

Do I need it to revise all of it?

NO! Look at the sheet on the back and only revise the topics studied.



Religious Studies Spec B: Christianity & Islam GCSE (9-1) Revision Guide

Page Number	Christian Beliefs	RAG	Page Number	Muslim Beliefs	RAG
1	The Trinity		68	The Six Beliefs	
2	Interpretations of Creation		69	The Five Books of Usul ad-Din	
3	The Incarnation		70	The nature of Allah	
4	The last days of Jesus' life		71	Koranah (Prophet-hood)	
5	Salvation		72	Muslim Holy Books	
6	Life after death (eschatology)		73	Malakah (Angels)	
7	Evil & suffering		74	Al-Qur'an (Introduction)	
8	Solutions to evil & suffering		75	Akhrah (life after death)	
Living the Christian Life			Marriage & the family		
19	Christian worship		76	Marriage	
20	The role of sacraments		77	Sexual Relationships	
21	The nature and purpose of prayer		78	Families	
22	Pilgrimage		79	The Family in the Ummah	
23	Celebrations (Christmas & Easter)		80	Contraception	
24	The future of the Church		81	Divorce	
25	The church in the local community		82	Men & women in the family	
26	The worldwide Church		83	Gender prejudice and family	
Crime & Punishment			Living the Muslim life		
35	Justice		84	The Ten Obligatory Acts	
36	Crime		85	The Shahadah	
37	Good, evil & suffering		86	Salah	
38	Punishment		87	Sawm	
39	Aims of punishment		88	Zakat & Shams	
40	Forgiveness		89	Hajj	
41	Treatment of criminals		90	Jihad	
42	The death penalty (capital punishment)		91	Celebrations & Commemorations	
Peace & Conflict			Matters of life & death		
43	Peace		92	Origins of life & death	
44	Peace making		93	Sanctity of life	
45	Conflict		94	Origins of human life	
46	Pacifism		95	Abortion	
47	The Just War theory		96	Death & the afterlife (1)	
48	Holy war		97	Death & the afterlife (2)	
49	Weapons of mass destruction		98	Euthanasia	
50	Issues surrounding conflict		99	Issues in the natural world	

Only revise topics listed for Syllabus B
✓ CHECK off and RAG the topics as you learn them!

Christianity	Islam
1. Jesus Christ - Explain Jesus' role. 2. Apocalyptic - Followers of Jesus & all they believed about him. 3. General Creation - How Jesus' coming & suffering. 4. General Creation - How Jesus' coming & suffering. 5. Jesus' Father, Son & Holy Spirit 6. Jesus' Mission - Jesus' mission. 7. Jesus' Death - Jesus' death. 8. Jesus' Resurrection - Jesus' resurrection. 9. Jesus' Ascension - Jesus' ascension. 10. Jesus' Second Coming - Jesus' second coming.	1. Qur'an - The Word of God. 2. Five Pillars - The five pillars of Islam. 3. Shahadah - The declaration of faith. 4. Salah - The prayer. 5. Sawm - The fasting. 6. Hajj - The pilgrimage. 7. Angels - The messengers of Allah. 8. Heaven - The reward. 9. Hell - The punishment.
1. Christian Beliefs "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." John 1:1	1. Muslim Beliefs "There is no God but God and Muhammad is God's messenger." Shahadah
3. Crime & Punishment "Love your neighbour as yourself." Matthew 22:39	3. Marriage & the family "The best of you is the one who believes best towards the members of his family." Fudhrih-Tirmidhi
4. Using the Christian Life "Whoever does the will of my Father who is in heaven, he will receive eternal life." John 6:40	4. Matters of life & death "The soul that sins will die." Ezekiel 18:20
4. Peace & Conflict "Love your neighbour as yourself." Matthew 22:39	4. Matters of life & death "The soul that sins will die." Ezekiel 18:20

Reduce the Quotes to words that help remember them



Examination Overview

The GCSE Mathematics (1-9) examination consists of 3 x 1.5 hours written papers .

Paper 1 - Non-calculator

Paper 2 - Calculator

Paper 3 - Calculator

Each paper is marked out of 80 and then the totals are combined.

There are two tiers:

Foundation	Grades 1 - 5
Higher	Grades 4 - 9

Target your revision

Number	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of Change
Ordering numbers	Compare fractions, decimals, percentages
Place value	Express one quantity as a percentage of another
LCM and HCF	Ratio sharing
Estimation	Percentage changes
Converting metric units	Comparing quantities as a ratio
Adding and subtracting fractions	Problems with compound units
Product of prime factor	Use ratio notation
Index laws	Use scale factors diagrams and maps
Listing outcomes	Proportion and ratio
Interpret calculator displays	Simple interest and financial maths
Finance	Compound units
Prime numbers	
Standard form	

Algebra	Geometry and Measures
Coordinates in four quadrants	Vectors
Collecting like terms	Areas of composite shapes
Writing formulae and expressions	Circle terminology
Equation of a line	Geometrical terminology and diagrams
Sequences and rules	Measuring lines and angles
Number machines	Combined transformations
Linear equations one unknown	Area of composite shapes
Solve linear inequalities one variable	Pythagoras
Cubic & reciprocal graphs	Alternate & corresponding angles
Graphs of linear functions	Polygons
Nth term of quadratic sequences	Trigonometric ratios
Simplify indices	
Algebra and proof	

Probability	Statistics
Probability of independent events	Charts and diagrams
Venn diagrams	Comparing distributions
Frequency trees	Pie charts
	Scatter diagrams
	Populations

Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change
Interpret proportion

Use your Personal Learner Checklist

Use the mathswatch timetable

MathsWatch Ltd

Six Week Revision Schedule for the GCSE Higher Maths Exam

	Number	Algebra	Ratio & Proportion	Geometry & Measures	Probability & Stats	Total time of clips (CMM)	Grade Completed?
Monday	32			48, 41, 50, 54, 55, 56		7 mins	2
Tuesday	66, 67, 68, 69	81, 84, 95	105	132		6 mins	3
Wednesday	70, 71, 72, 73, 74	65, 70	108			6 mins	3
Thursday	75, 76, 77	86, 92	107	133		7 mins	3
Friday	78, 79, 80	100, 101		114, 115, 116		6 mins	3
Saturday							
Sunday							
Monday	81, 82, 83	102, 103, 104		125, 126		6 mins	3
Tuesday	84, 85			117, 118, 119		6 mins	3
Wednesday	86, 87, 88, 89	106, 109, 110, 111		128, 129		10 mins	3
Thursday	90, 91, 92			120, 121, 122, 123, 124	130, 131, 132, 133, 134	10 mins	3
Friday	131, 132	133		146, 147, 148, 149		7 mins	4
Saturday							
Sunday							
Monday	144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149	149, 143		148		6 mins	4
Tuesday	150, 151, 152, 153	154		149		4 mins	4
Wednesday	154, 155, 156			150, 151	151	6 mins	4
Thursday				152, 153		4 mins	4
Friday	154, 155, 156	154		155		5 mins	5
Saturday							
Sunday							
Monday	157, 158, 159, 160			166, 167		6 mins	5
Tuesday	160, 161, 162, 163			168		5 mins	5
Wednesday	164, 165, 166, 167			169, 170, 171		4 mins	5
Thursday	168, 169			172, 173, 174		4 mins	5
Friday	177	178, 179, 180		179		4 mins	6
Saturday							
Sunday							
Monday	181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187			181, 182, 183	185, 186, 187	6 mins	6
Tuesday	188, 189	190, 191		183, 184		2 mins	6
Wednesday	190, 191, 192, 193			200		6 mins	7
Thursday	192, 193, 194			201, 202, 203		6 mins	7
Friday	195, 196, 197, 198			205		6 mins	7
Saturday							
Sunday							
Monday	206	208, 209				3 mins	8, 9
Tuesday	207, 208	210, 211				4 mins	8, 9
Wednesday	212, 213			217		3 mins	8, 9
Thursday	214, 215			218		3 mins	8, 9
Friday	216			219		2 mins	8, 9

Practise as many questions as possible - you can access these on frog



<p>Calculate the value of each letter</p>	<p>Find the area of the triangle</p>	<p>Find the volume of the prism</p>	<p>Find the missing length, x</p>
<p>Find the volume of the prism</p>	<p>Find the angles a and b</p>	<p>Find the lengths m and n</p>	<p>Explain how you can work out the interior angle of an n-sided regular polygon. Can you come up with a formula?</p>
<p>Calculate the bearing of the harbour from the lighthouse to the nearest degree.</p>	<p>Find the area of Pacman</p>	<p>Work out the surface area of the cylinder</p>	<p>Describe fully the single transformation which maps A to B</p>

Use the Pixl app - this now contains personal tasks specific to the questions you got wrong in your mock

PiXLmaths

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Welcome to the PiXL Maths App

Please enter your school id

Please enter your userid

Please enter your password

Login

Forgot password

Drop in and ask for help 001 - any day after school 117 - Thursday (higher clinic)

QUEENSBRIDGE - MATHS CLINICS

Need help with your maths? Have some revision questions? Look at the sessions below to find out which session can help you.

After-School Drop In Sessions (Mr Bennett / Mr Anderson) Room 001

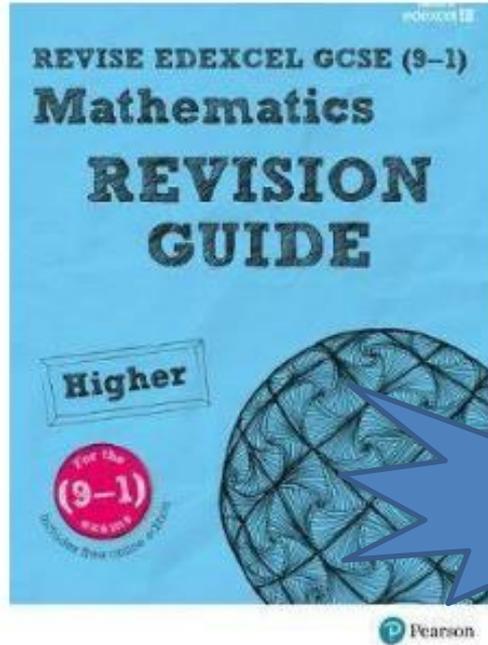
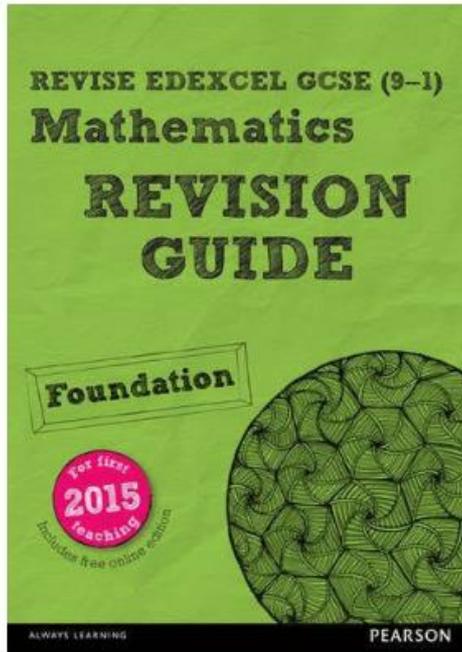
<p>Mon-Yr11 Revision/Support 3:05 - 4:10</p> <p>LAN</p>	<p>Tues - All years Homework club 5:05 - 6:30</p> <p>GLB LAN FRWK on FROG</p>	<p>Wed - yr11 Revision/Support 3:05 - 4:10</p> <p>GLB LAN Open session</p>	<p>Thurs - yr11 Revision/Support 3:05 - 4:30</p> <p>GLB LAN Open session</p>	<p>Fri - yr11 Revision/Support 3:05 - 4:30</p> <p>LAN Open session</p>
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Monday maths challenge: 3.05 - 4.00

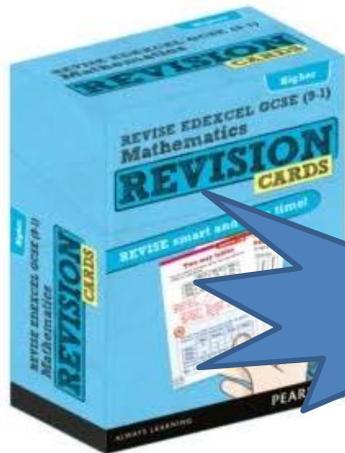
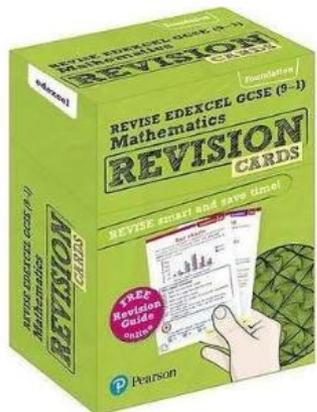
Room 119 - Speak to Mrs Wadhawan for more detail

Thursday maths clinic: 3.05 - 4.00 (all years welcome) - ROOM 117

Don't forget that you can use the computers in the library or 001 any time after school in order to access your homework on FROG or mathswatch



£2.50



£3.00





GEOGRAPHY GCSE



This GCSE encourages students to think like a ‘geographer’. Students develop their understanding of different geographical concepts and current issues as well as skills necessary to carry out geographical enquiries.

Paper 1 = Theme 1, 2 and 3 = three 32-mark tasks = 40% of qualification

Using a variety of different question types, and application of knowledge and skills (similar in style to end of topic assessments pupils completed in lessons)

Paper 2 = “Problem Solving Paper” = three sections = 30% of qualification

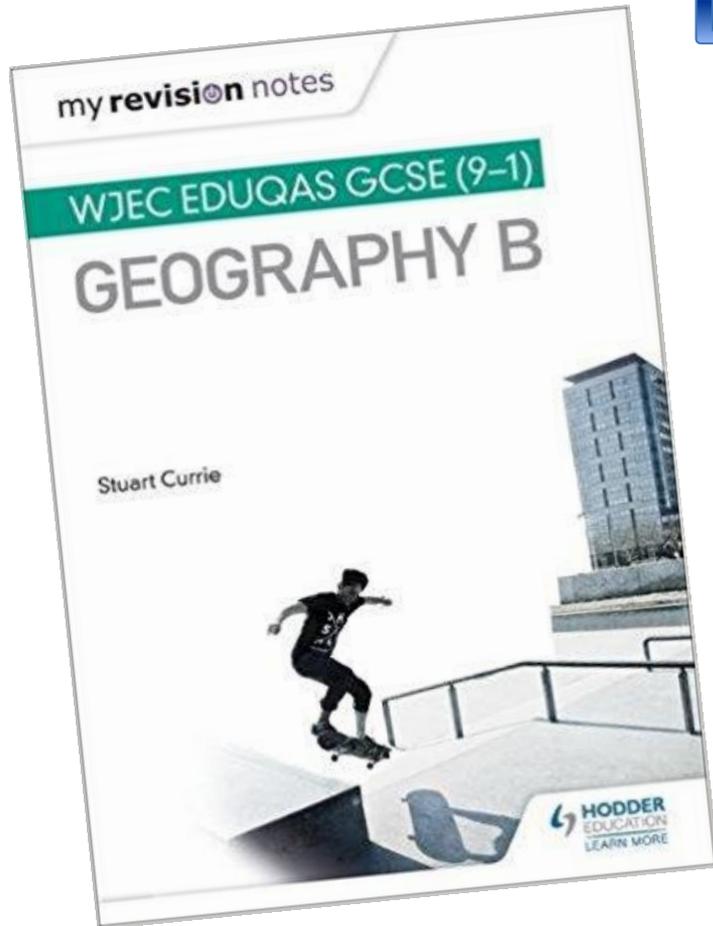
Structured questions about a geographical issue, choosing a solution and justifying reasons for your choice, using a variety of different skills and resources.

Paper 3 = Fieldwork Exam Paper = three sections = 30% of qualification

Variety of skills and resources assessing fieldwork methodology, geographical concept and thinking about the wider UK context (Pupils will need to refer to knowledge from field-work completed in Wales and Birmingham).



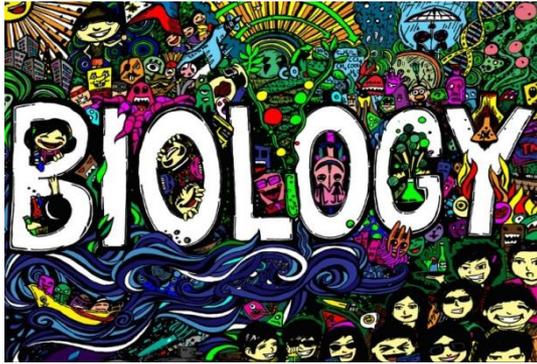
GEOGRAPHY GCSE



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shops)**

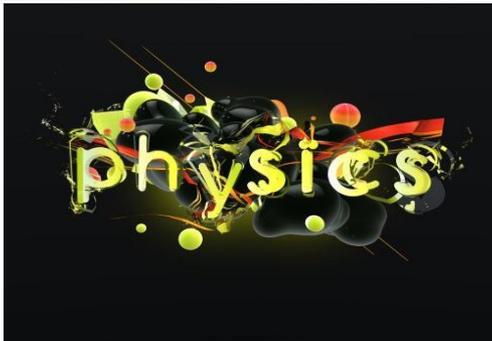
Maths content in Science



10%



20%



30%

- Decimal form
- Standard form
- Multiplying in standard form
- Ratios, fractions and percentages
- Estimation
- Significant figures
- Statistics
- Displaying data and manipulating graphs (tangents, area under)
- Order of magnitude calculation
- Algebra
- SI units and metric prefixes.
- Geometry and trigonometry

Science Revision guides

16 Topic 1 — Atomic Structure and the Periodic Table

Atoms

All substances are made of **atoms**. They're really **tiny** — too small to see, even with your microscope. Atoms are so tiny that a **50p piece** contains about 77 400 000 000 000 000 000 of them.

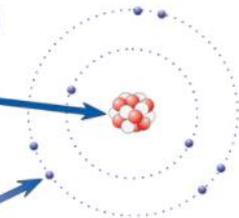
Atoms Contain Protons, Neutrons and Electrons

Atoms have a radius of about **0.1 nanometers** (that's 1×10^{-10} m). There are a few different (and equally useful) modern models of the atom — but chemists tend to like the model below best.

A nanometer (nm) is one billionth of a meter. Shown in standard form, that's 1×10^{-9} m. Standard form is used for showing really large or really small numbers.

The Nucleus

- 1) It's in the **middle** of the atom.
- 2) It contains **protons** and **neutrons**.
- 3) The nucleus has a **radius** of around 1×10^{-14} m (that's around 1/10 000 of the radius of an atom).
- 4) It has a **positive charge** because of the protons.
- 5) Almost the **whole** mass of the atom is **concentrated** in the nucleus.



The Electrons

- 1) Move **around** the nucleus in electron **shells**.
- 2) They're **negatively charged** and **tiny**, but they cover **a lot of space**.
- 3) The **volume** of their orbits determines the size of the atom.
- 4) Electrons have virtually **no** mass.

Particle	Relative Mass	Relative Charge
Proton	1	+1
Neutron	1	0
Electron	Very small	-1

Protons are heavy and positively charged.
Neutrons are heavy and neutral.
Electrons are tiny and negatively charged.

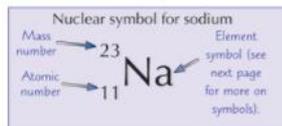
Number of Protons Equals Number of Electrons

- 1) Atoms are **neutral** — they have **no charge** overall (unlike ions).
- 2) This is because they have the **same number** of **protons** as **electrons**.
- 3) The **charge** on the electrons is the **same** size as the charge on the **protons**, but **opposite** — so the charges **cancel out**.
- 4) In an ion, the number of protons **doesn't equal** the number of **electrons**. This means it has an **overall charge**. For example, an ion with a **2- charge**, has **two more** electrons than protons.

An ion is an atom or group of atoms that has lost or gained electrons.

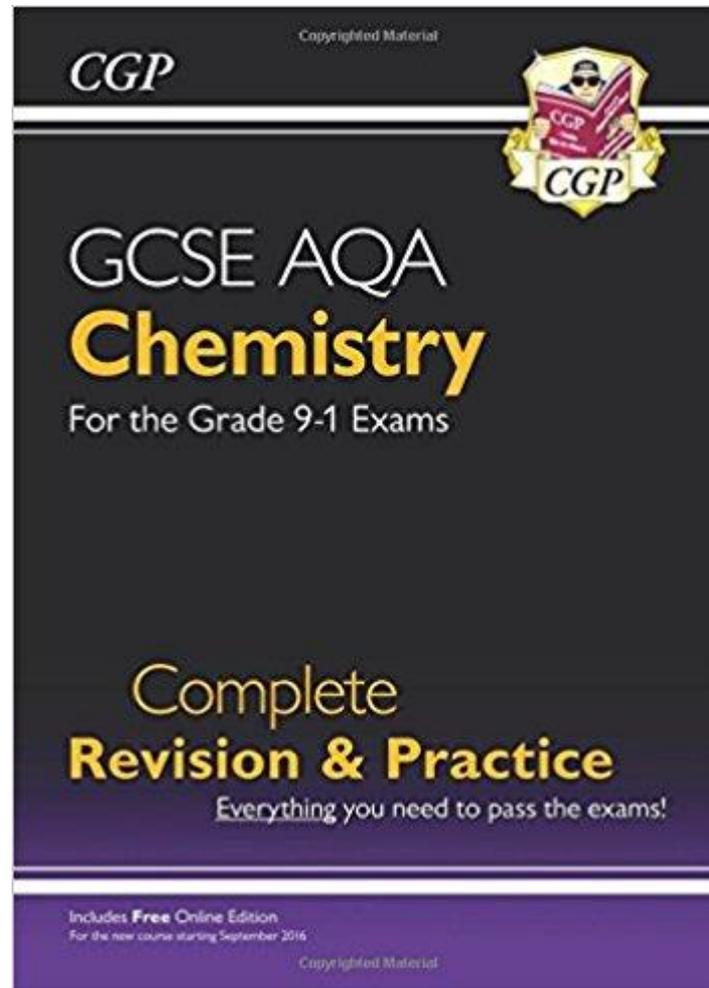
Atomic Number and Mass Number Describe an Atom

- 1) The **nuclear symbol** of an atom tells you its **atomic (proton) number** and **mass number**.
- 2) The **atomic number** tells you how many **protons** there are.
- 3) The **mass number** tells you the **total number** of **protons and neutrons** in the atom.
- 4) To get the number of **neutrons**, just subtract the **atomic number** from the **mass number**.



Atoms make up pretty much everything

So here we are — the nuts and bolts of what makes up an atom. This stuff is **super important** — if you get to grips with the basic facts then you'll have a better chance **understanding** the rest of chemistry.



Kerboodle for Science

C 1 Atomic structure

1.1 Atoms

Learning objectives

After this topic, you should know:

- the definition of an element
- that each type of atom has a chemical symbol
- the basic structure of the periodic table
- the basic structure of an atom.



Figure 1 An element contains only one type of atom – in this case gold.

Look at the things around you and the substances that they are made from. You will find wood, metal, plastic, glass – the list is almost endless. There are millions of different substances catalogued by scientists.

All substances are made of tiny particles called **atoms**. There are about 100 different types of atom found naturally on Earth. These can combine in a huge variety of ways, giving all those different substances.

A relatively small number of substances are made up of only one type of atom. These substances are called **elements**. An atom is the smallest part of an element that can exist. As there are only about 100 different types of atom, it follows that there are only about 100 different elements.

Elements can have very different properties. Elements such as silver, chromium, copper, and gold are shiny, solid metals (Figure 1). Other elements such as oxygen, nitrogen, argon, and chlorine are non-metals, and are gases at room temperature.

Chemical symbols

The name used for an element depends on the language being spoken. For example, the element sulfur is called *schwefel* in German and *azufre* in Spanish. However, the world of science forms a global community, and scientists from many nations communicate with each other and publish their findings. So it is important that there are symbols for elements that all nationalities can understand. These symbols are shown in the **periodic table** (Figure 2).

Group numbers																		0									
1	2																	1									
H 1	He 2																	Li 3	Be 4	B 5	C 6	N 7	O 8	F 9	Ne 10		
Na 11	Mg 12																	Al 13	Si 14	P 15	S 16	Cl 17	Ar 18				
K 19	Ca 20	Sc 21	Ti 22	V 23	Cr 24	Mn 25	Fe 26	Co 27	Ni 28	Cu 29	Zn 30	Ga 31	Ge 32	As 33	Se 34	Br 35	Kr 36										
Rb 37	Sr 38	Y 39	Zr 40	Nb 41	Mo 42	Tc 43	Ru 44	Rh 45	Pd 46	Ag 47	Cd 48	In 49	Sn 50	Sb 51	Te 52	I 53	Xe 54										
Cs 55	Ba 56	Lanthanoid actinoid	Hf 72	Ta 73	W 74	Re 75	Os 76	Ir 77	Pt 78	Au 79	Hg 80	Tl 81	Pb 82	Bi 83	Po 84	At 85	Rn 86										
Fr 87	Ra 88	Actinoid actinoid																	The transition metals			The halogens	The noble gases				
		The alkali metals		The alkaline earth metals																							
						La 57	Ce 58	Pr 59	Nd 60	Pm 61	Sm 62	Eu 63	Gd 64	Tb 65	Dy 66	Ho 67	Er 68	Tm 69	Yb 70	Lu 71							
						Ac 89	Th 90	Pa 91	U 92	Np 93	Pu 94	Am 95	Cm 96	Bk 97	Cf 98	Es 99	Fm 100	Md 101	No 102	Lr 103							

Figure 2 The periodic table shows the symbols for each type of atom

- The symbols in the periodic table represent atoms. For example, O represents an atom of oxygen and Na represents an atom of sodium.
- The elements in the table are arranged in columns, called **groups**. Each group contains elements with similar chemical properties.
- The staircase drawn on the right of the periodic table in bold black is the dividing line between metals and non-metals. The elements to the left of the line are the metals. Those to the right of the line are the non-metals. However a few elements lying next to the dividing line are called metalloids or semi-metals, as they have some metal and some non-metallic properties. Examples include silicon, Si, or germanium, Ge, from Group 4.

Atoms, elements, and compounds

The vast majority of substances you come across are not elements. They are made up of different types of atom bonded together and are called **compounds**. Look at the diagram of a water molecule in Figure 3. A sample of pure water will always have twice as many hydrogen atoms as oxygen atoms. So its chemical formula is written as H₂O. If there is a subscript after an atom's symbol in a chemical formula, it is read as 'T', is, the ratio of H atoms : O atoms is 2 : 1.

Chemical bonds hold the atoms tightly together in compounds. Some compounds are made from just two types of atom (e.g. water or carbon dioxide, CO₂). However, most compounds consist of more than two different types of atom.

All atoms are made up of a tiny central **nucleus** with **electrons** orbiting around it (Figure 4).

- Arrange these elements into a table showing metals and non-metals: phosphorus, P, barium, Ba, vanadium, V, mercury, Hg, krypton, Kr, potassium, K, and uranium, U. (2 marks)
- Would you classify hydrogen as a metal or a non-metal? Explain why. (1 mark)

- Explain why when you mix two elements together you can often separate them. (1 mark)
- Draw diagrams to show how two elements are usually different. (1 mark)
- Describe the difference between a metal and a compound. (1 mark)
- Find out the Latin name of the following metals: a) sodium, Na b) gold, Au c) lead, Pb d) potassium, K. (1 mark)
- Explain what information is given in the formula of carbon dioxide, CO₂. (1 mark)

C1 MyMaths: Atomic structure



If your school has MyMaths, try looking at these activities that will support you in understanding the maths that is relevant to this chapter:

- [Using standard form with very small numbers](#)
- [Using standard form with very large numbers](#)
- [Dividing by 10 and 100](#)
- [Decimal place value](#)
- [Introduction to ratios](#)

C1.7 Interactive: Ions, atoms, and isotopes

Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

Isotopes are different forms of the same . Atoms of the same isotope always have the same number of but a different number of .

This means that isotopes have the same but a different .

Reset

Acknowledgements
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1 of 2

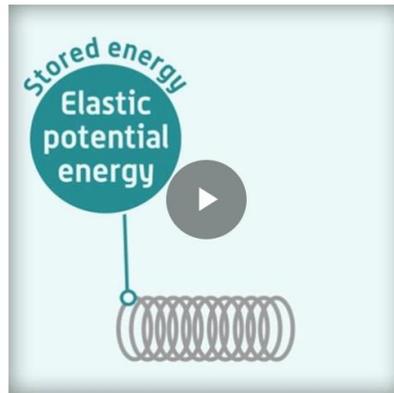
Next >

Check answers

GCSE pod for Science

COMBINED SCIENCE / P1/ENERGY

P1.1/ENERGY CHANGES IN A SYSTEM, AND IN THE WAYS ENERGY IS STORED BEFORE AND AFTER SUCH CHANGES



GCSEPod®
Author: Alastair Reid
Narrator: Dr Pauline Addis and Matt Jamie

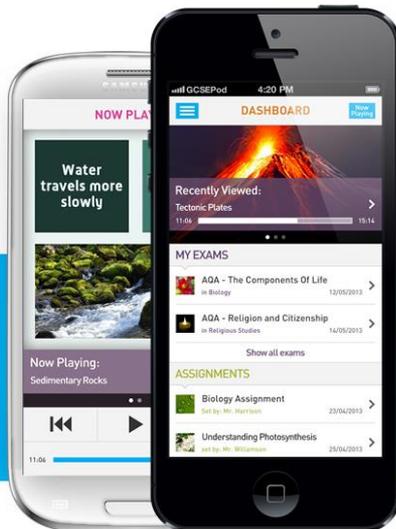
PODS

▶ EPE	00:02:21	↓	★
▶ Gravitational Potential Energy	00:05:02	↓	★
▶ Power	00:02:48	↓	★
▶ What is Energy?	00:04:26	↓	★
▶ Work done, part 2	00:02:11	↓	★
▶ Specific Heat Capacity	00:01:52	↓	★
▶ Specific Latent Heat	00:01:58	↓	★
▶ Gravitational Potential Energy	00:05:02	↓	★
▶ Kinetic Energy	00:03:46	↓	★
▶ Changes of state	00:03:32	↓	★

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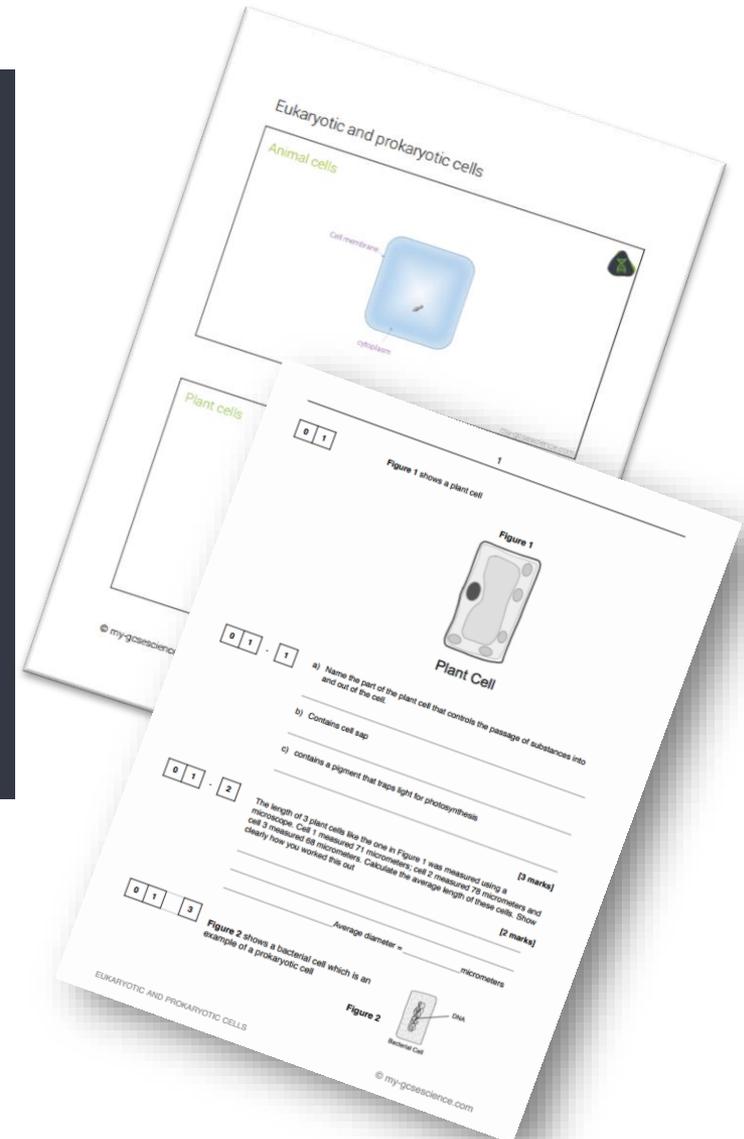
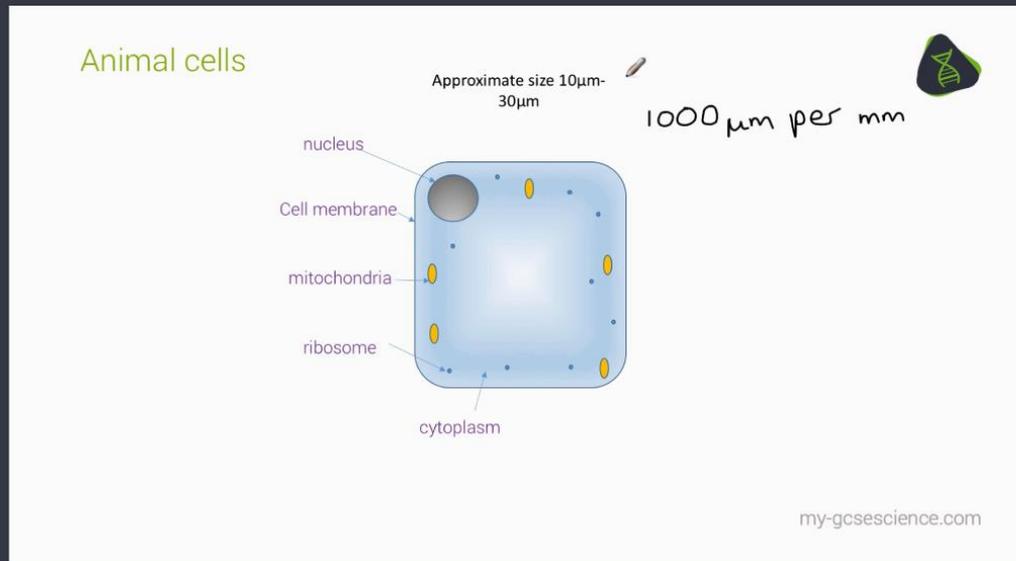
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Works on all mobile devices, tablets and computers/laptops

myGCSEscience.com

Eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells



Every year 11 student has been given a free login worth £49.50
It includes videos, notes sheets and practice exam papers.

USE IT!

BTEC

DANCE

UNIT 1

Task 1:

- Create, rehearse and perform TWO solo dances based on the theme of 'Contradiction'.

Independent revision:

- Use the studio to rehearse on a Monday or Thursday lunchtime.

Task 2:

- Type up a letter explaining their skills and experiences in dance in exam conditions.
- Include a write up about their two solo dances.

Independent revision:

- Write a list of their personal skills and qualities, and experiences that may help get a job.
- Make notes on their solo dances during rehearsals, including writing out key

Music GCSE

Coursework: 60%

Performance: 30%

Some pupils have completed all performances, others still have them to do. Where they still need to be completed, encourage at least 20m focused practise a day.

Composition: 30%

Two compositions. Again, nearly complete. Some pupils need to do an after school session to achieve the best possible marks.

Listening Paper 40%

Eight questions, from multiple choice and short answer to long answer. The questions are answered whilst listening to various (unheard) music extracts to which they relate.

Encourage broad listening along the following lines:

AoS2: The Concerto Through Time

AoS3: Rhythms of the World

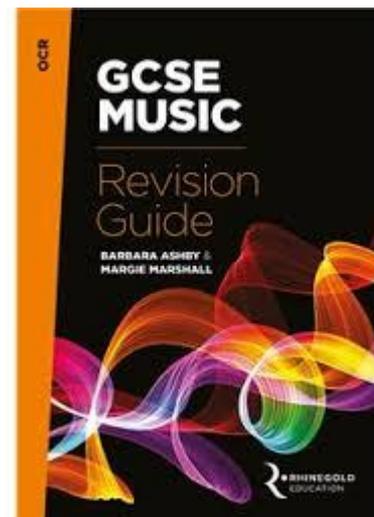
AoS4: Film Music

AoS5: Conventions of Pop.

Music GCSE

Suggested Revision Aids

- Notes from school.
- YouTube channel: OCR GCSE Music (9-1 Spec) Virtual Textbook.
- Revision guide published by Rhinegold *OCR GCSE Music Revision Guide*.
- Practise analysing music using the MAD TSHIRT acronym guide sheet.
- Listening to orchestral instruments online to familiarise yourself with recognising them. Try <http://www.philharmonia.co.uk/explore/instruments>



BTEC Performing Arts Drama

Unit 1- Individual Showcase

Monologues
and
Letter of application

Unit 1

Students will perform:

- 2 Monologues (1 classical, 1 contemporary)
- 2-3 minutes long
- In front of a live audience
- No scripts
- Theme:
CONTRADICTION

Students will write:

- A letter of application for a performing arts course.
- That explains your choice of monologues
- That explains the skills you have gained across your BTEC.

What they will need to be doing:

- Watching clips of professional performances of the piece.
- Understanding character intentions
- Developing movement and gestures for their character
- Deciding on costume and props required for performance
- Learning lines

How you can help:

- Practice lines with them
- Watch their performance whilst they are developing it
- Question what the monologue is about so they can teach you and show their own deeper understanding of what they're doing
- Access Youtube clips of the monologue they are doing

Unit 1 first live performances
ALL parents are invited to watch
their child perform.

Tuesday 27th February 2018

OR

Thursday 1st March 2018

PRODUCT DESIGN – GCSE

Product Design enables students to design and make products with creativity and originality, using a range of materials and techniques.

Unit 1: Written Paper (45551)

40% of total marks

2 hours

120 marks

Candidates answer all questions in two sections

Section A- Pre-Release material issued in march 2018

plus

Unit 2: Design and Making Practice (45552)

60% of total marks

Approximately 45 hours

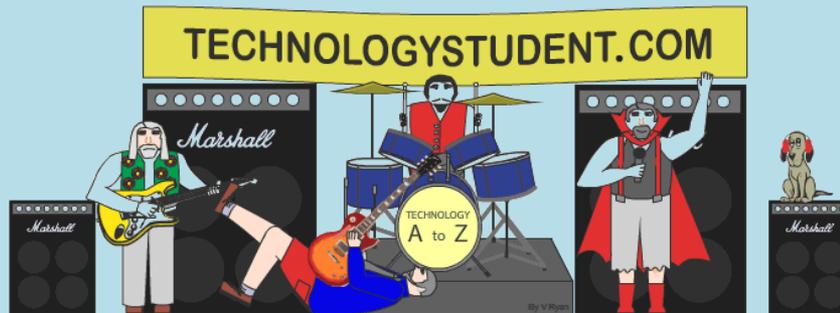
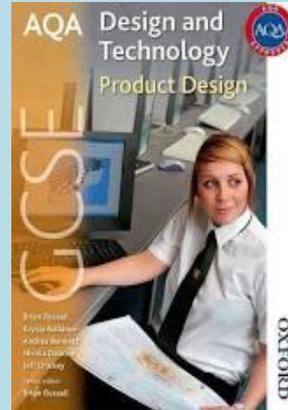
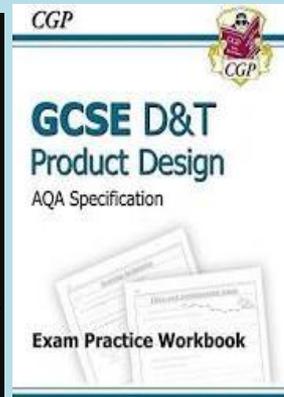
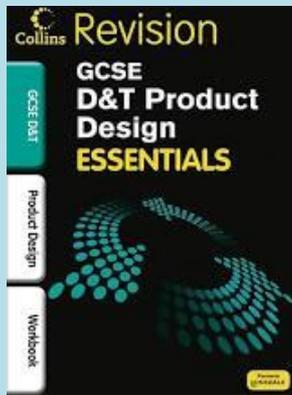
90 marks

Consists of a single design and make activity selected from a range of board set tasks



What you can do to help...

- ✓ Encourage your child to access recommended websites and podcasts. These are excellent for providing clear, visual summaries of key concepts
- ✓ Look at mock papers and mark schemes with your child.
- ✓ Talk though the answer to exam questions.
- ✓ Help your child to recall and understand the meaning of key subject terminology.
- ✓ Support your child with the research, design and development of ideas to support hem with section A of the written exam.



GCSE French

- ✓ Four exams
- ✓ 100% of the GCSE
- ✓ Reading, writing, listening, speaking

READING

- ✓ **Foundation: 45 mins; Higher: 60 mins**
- ✓ **Reading from various sources (including novels/plays)**
- ✓ **Section A: Q&A in English; Section B: Q&A in French; Section C: translation into English (F: min 35 words; H: min 50 words)**
- ✓ **NB There is a lot to read in the time allowed**
- ✓ **NB mark scheme is lenient with accuracy in Section B – emphasis on communication and understanding**

LISTENING

- ✓ **F: 35 mins, H: 45mins (with 5mins reading)**
- ✓ **Section A: Q&A in English, Section B: Q&A in French**
- ✓ **Mark scheme is generous with Section B language – emphasis on communication and understanding rather than grammatical accuracy.**
- ✓ **Specimen paper has sentence starters and candidates only enter adjectives**
- ✓ **More multiple choice as paper gets harder**
- ✓ **Literary extract in both tiers; very hard but only 2 marks.**
- ✓ **Sentences are longer / more wordy than legacy specification and so picking out information is key**

SPEAKING

- ✓ **Foundation: 7-9 mins, Higher: 10-12 mins + preparation time 12 mins**
- ✓ **Role-play: F: 2 mins, H: 2 mins; 15 marks; students must ask 1 questions**
- ✓ **Photo card: F: 2 mins, H: 3 mins; 15 marks; 3 of 5 questions are on the photo card; 1 = surprise; 1 = students forms question**
- ✓ **General conversation: F: 3-5 mins, H: 5-7 mins; 30 marks; 2 themes are discussed, candidate choses 1st theme.**
- ✓ **Candidates cannot use notes for the General Conversation**

	Communication	Knowledge and use of language	Range and accuracy of language	Pronunciation and intonation	Spontaneity and fluency	Total
Role-play	10	5				15
Photo card	15					15
Conversation	10		10	5	5	30
Total	35	5	10	5	5	60

WRITING

- ✓ **Foundation: 60 mins, Higher: 75 mins**
- ✓ **F: Q1: Describe photo card (4 sentences); Q2: 40 words of basic French; Q3: translation En>Fr (fairly simple sentences); Q4: 90 words more complex French; register can change**
- ✓ **H: Q1 choice of 2 questions; 90 words of complex French; register can vary; Q2: 150 words; open-ended writing task; choice of 2; 'to interest, to inform, to convince'; Q3: translation En>Fr 50 words minimum**

Queensbridge History Department

GCSE Examinations 2018



Monday
4th June

Paper 1 – British Thematic Study with Historic Environment
52 Marks  30% weighting  1hour 15 mins

Thematic Study (20%)

Historic Environment (10%)

 Warfare and British society c1250 to present

 London and the second World War 1939-45

Friday
8th
June

Paper 2 – Period Study and British Depth Study
64 Marks  40% weighting  1hour 45 mins

Period Study (20%)

British Depth Study (20%)

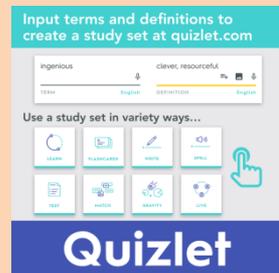
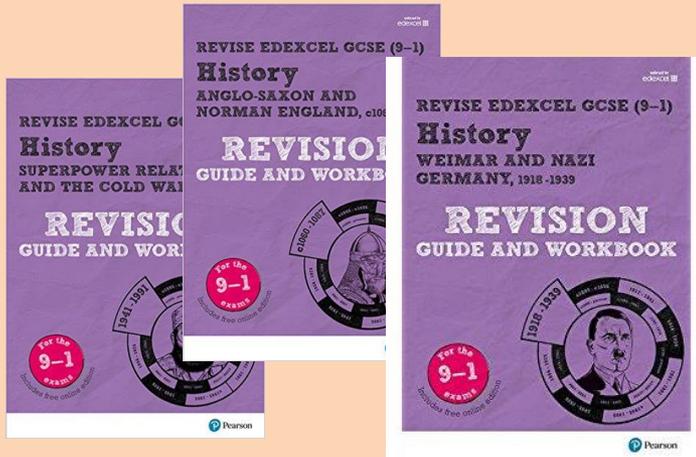
 Super Power Relations and the Cold War 1941-91

 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England c1060-88

Tuesday
12th
June

Paper 3 – Modern Depth Study
52 Marks  30% weighting  1hour 20 mins

 Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39



Key tips for History revision:

- Follow the topic plan that you have been given.
- Identify your strengths and weaknesses and work on your weaknesses.
- Keep a revision file.
- Mix it up - use different revision resources for a greater variety.
- Divide the topics into manageable chunks.
- A little and often is more useful than longer and seldom.
- Retest and revisit - review what you did in earlier sessions to keep it fresh.
- Share the load - work collaboratively. Divide up topics, teach and test each other.
- Have a History Wall at home- create timelines of key events people and developments to give yourself the big picture and see patterns and change.

Art GCSE

Portfolio work is worth 60% - This work is what the mock results are based on (I, Me, Mine sketchbook and final piece).

External Assessment – 40% - Externally set project which started last week. Pupils will produce preparatory work and a final piece for this project.

How can you help?

- Encourage your child to visit recommended websites for artist links and discuss the relevant work with them.
- Encourage your child to take photographs relevant to their exam theme.
- Talk to your child about ideas for final pieces related to their exam theme.

GCSE (9-1) OCR Computer Science

Computer Systems Exam

Worth 50%

- Systems Architecture
- Memory
- Storage
- Wired and wireless networks
- Network topologies, protocols and layers
- System security
- System software
- Ethical, legal, cultural and environmental concerns

Computational Thinking, Algorithms and Programming Exam

Worth 50%

- Algorithms
- Programming techniques
- Producing robust programs
- Computational logic
- Translators and facilities of languages
- Data representation

WJEC Business Studies

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT

Written Paper 75% (2 hours) 100 marks

One paper which will be targeted at the full range of GCSE grades.

Compulsory short-answer questions and compulsory questions based on stimulus material. Some of these questions will require extended writing and will assess the quality of written communication.

Controlled Assessment (25%) 60 marks

Task Setting

- Externally set by WJEC with centres choosing from a range of comparable tasks.

Task Taking

- Research - medium level of control over a 6 week period.
- Analysis and evaluation - direct control, up to 2000 words in a time period that should not exceed three hours.

Task Marking

- Internally marked and externally moderated.

OCR Cambridge Nationals in Creative iMedia

Examination Overview

R081 – Exam (25%)

Pre-production Skills

1 hour 15mins – 60 marks

R087 – Coursework (25%)

Interactive multimedia product

R085 – Coursework (25%)

Multi-page website

R082 – Coursework (25%)

Digital graphic product

Afterschool Sessions every
week:

Tuesday – Thursday 3.05-
4.05pm

Booster sessions (for those
looking to get grades L2D-L2M)

Catch-up sessions (for those
who are struggling with course
content or those who miss a
lesson)

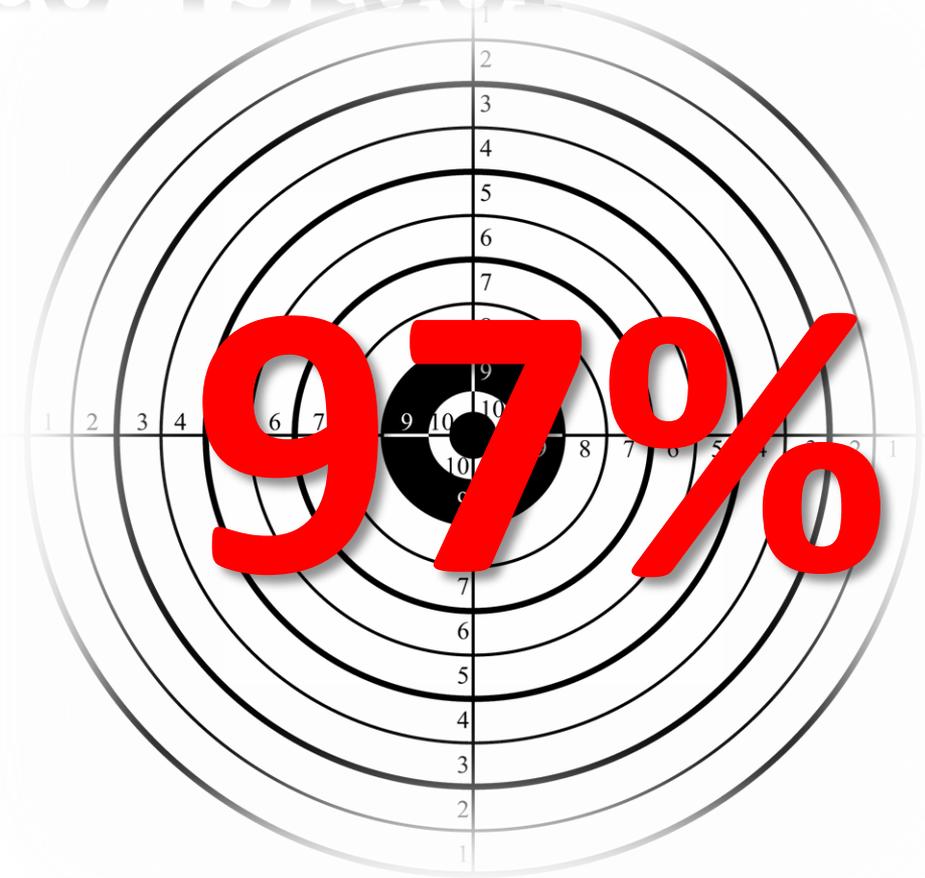


Attendance Target

ATTENTION:

THERE IS VERY LITTLE TIME LEFT BEFORE EXAMS START. WE NEED ALL YEAR 11 PUPILS TO MAINTAIN 100% ATTENDANCE FOR THE REST OF THIS SCHOOL YEAR!

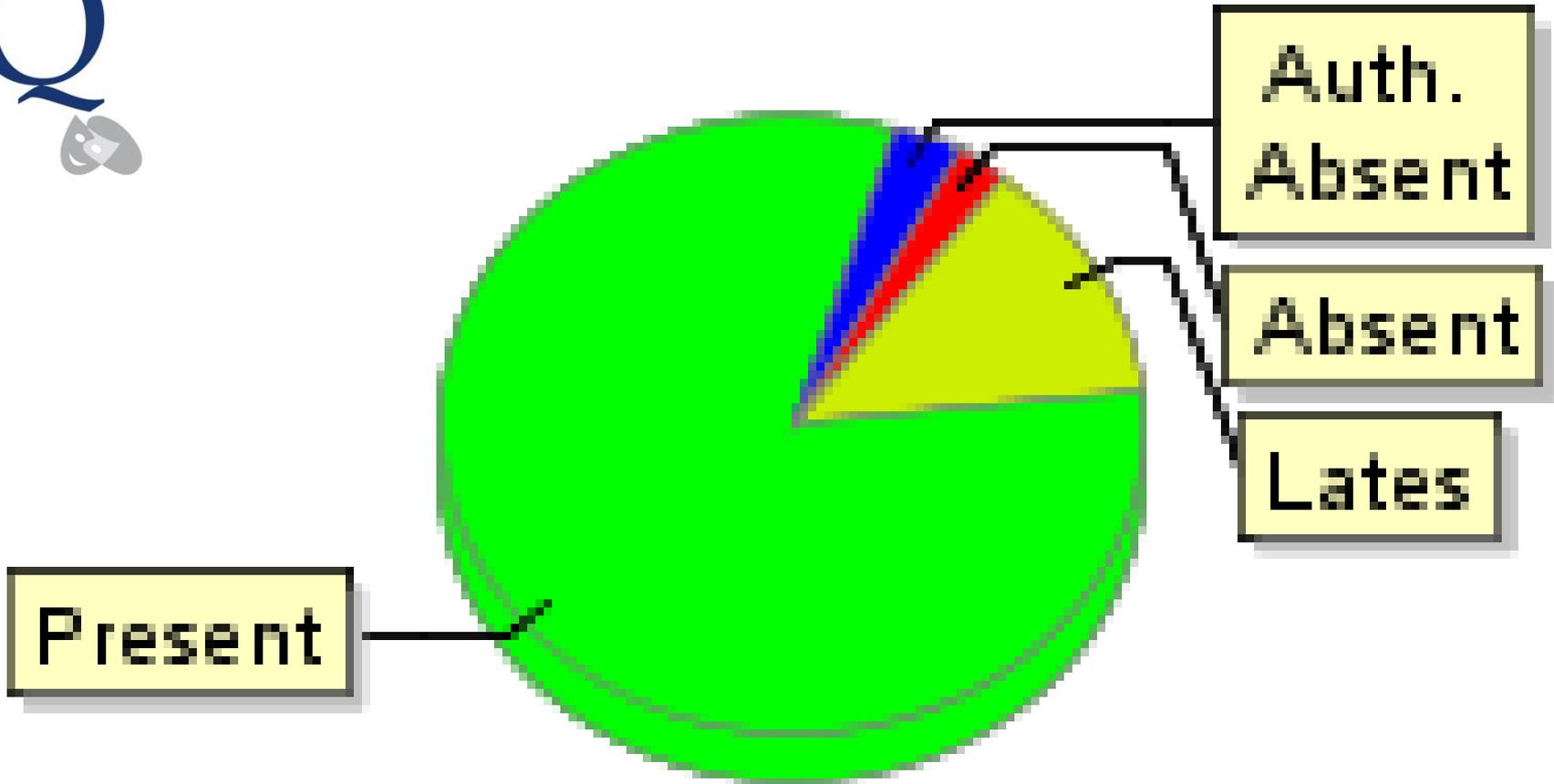
PLEASE MAKE ANY MEDICAL/OTHER APPOINTMENTS ON WEEKENDS OR EVENINGS WHENEVER POSSIBLE TO AVOID MISSING LESSONS AT THIS CRUCIAL TIME!





Attendance Matters

Attendance % for Year	Days Absent	Approximate Weeks	Approx Number of Lessons Missed
95%	9 Days	2 Weeks	52 Lessons
90%	19 Days	4 Weeks	104 Lessons
85%	29 Days	6 Weeks	156 Lessons
80%	38 Days	8 Weeks	205 Lessons
75%	48 Days	10 Weeks	260 Lessons
70 %	57 Days	11.5 Weeks	299 Lessons
65%	67 Days	13.5 Weeks	351 Lessons



underachieving ex-student