

Year 11 Parent Information Evening

Year 11 Key Dates

Thursday 26th November

Progress Checks Go Home

Monday 11th – Tuesday 19th January

Mock Examinations

Wednesday 20th January

Post 16 Choices Evening

Tuesday 2nd February

Mock Examination Results Given To Students

Wednesday 10th February

Year 11 Parents' Evening

Monday 14th & Tuesday 15th March

GCSE Art Examination

Thursday 28th April

Year 11 reports Go Home

Monday 16th May

GCSE Examinations Start

Wednesday 28th June

GCSE Examinations End

GCSE REVISION

By Amelia Oke 12RLC

My GCSE's

Drama – A

Geography – A

RS Full – A

Maths – B

English Lit – B

English Lang – B

Core Science – B

Additional Science – B

German – C

Statistics - C

General revision tips

- Revision Timetables
- After school Revision Sessions
- Use your teachers, ask for help and guidance on any weak areas
- Tutoring
- Start early!

English Revision

Language: 2 hours 15 minutes

- Timed Questions
- Past Papers

Literature:

Poetry

- Flashcards

The Novels

- Posters on each of the characters and Themes

Maths revision

- Miss Dodson
- Past Papers
- Maths Watch, My Maths
- Tutor

Science

- Mr Coomer
- Mind Maps
- Practice Questions
- Past Papers

Other Subjects

- Languages – Vocab Flashcards
- Geography – Case Study Mind Maps
- RS – Past Papers, Quotes
- Drama – Timed questions

Year 11 English

Mr G Dale

2nd In English

English Literature examinations (70% of GCSE)

AQA English Literature

Unit 1 – Exploring modern texts 1 hour 30 minutes

- *Kindertransport* or *An Inspector Calls* or *Touching the Void*
- *Of Mice and Men*

Unit 2 – Poetry across time 1 hour 15 minutes

- Poetry anthology – 15 poems
- Unseen poem

English Language or English examination (60% of GCSE)

Foundation and higher tier papers are both 2 hours and 15 minutes.

- 15 minutes reading time
- 1 hour – responding to questions about how the texts have been crafted and presented
- 1 hour – writing for specific purposes and audiences

Support in school

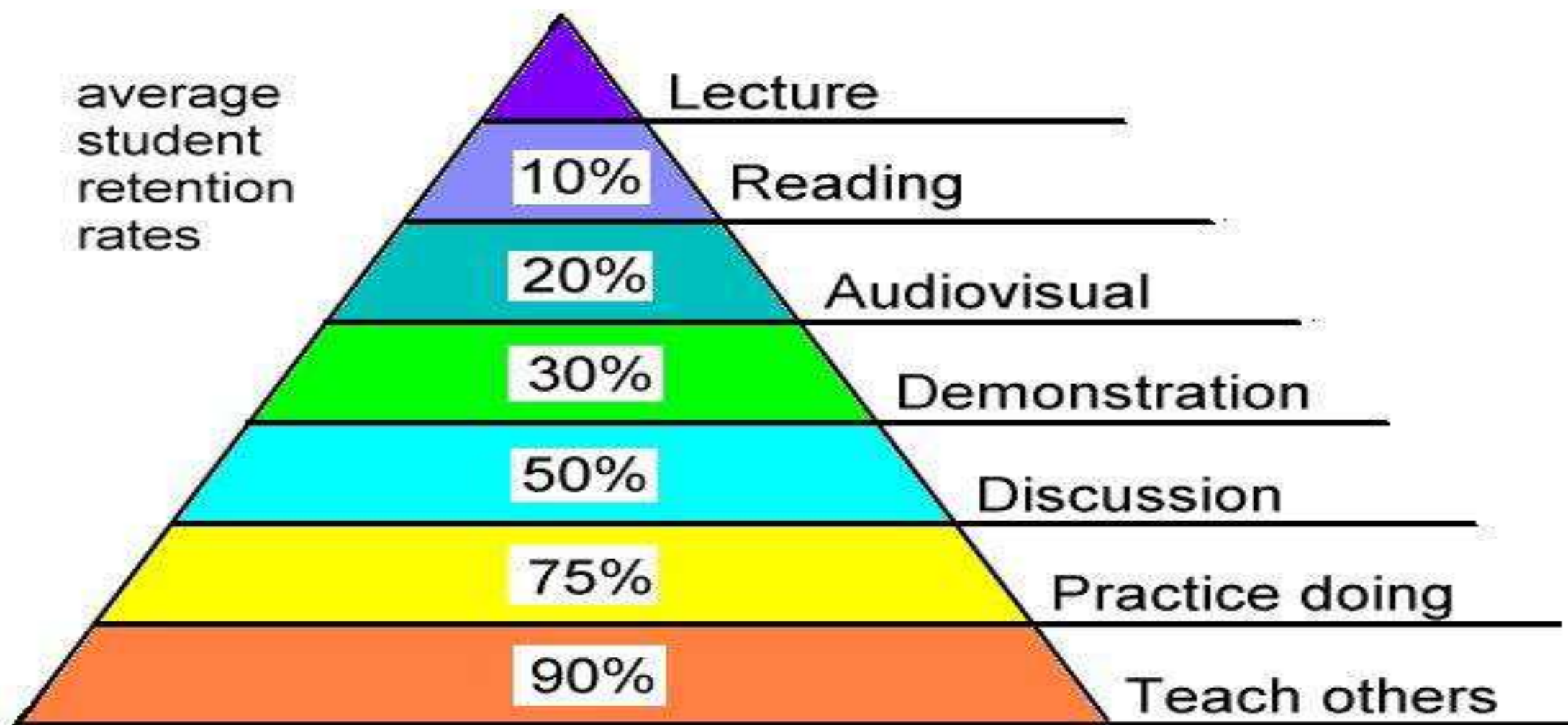
- Mock examinations
- Redrafting of examination performances
- After school support from class teacher
- After school support for specific questions
- Easter school
- May half-term sessions
- Student support guide

Independent work – English Literature

- Past papers from the AQA website
- Read the play and novel again and again
- Additional notes
- Audio versions
- Support groups
- Teach a relative



Learning Pyramid



Source: National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine

Independent work – English Language or English

You **can** revise for English

- Past papers from the AQA website
- Redraft responses
- Focus on individual questions
- Read and discuss different texts – *newspaper articles, blogs, extracts from autobiographies etc*
- Develop your vocabulary
- Teach others about how a writer is using language
- Write your own articles, blogs, descriptive responses

gdale@plymstockschool.org.uk

Year 11 Mathematics

Miss E Monelle

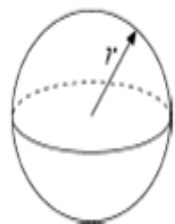
Head of Mathematics Department

GCSE

- Edexcel syllabus.
- Students will take 2 exams for their GCSE in Mathematics:
 - 1 non-calculator and 1 calculator each 1 hour and 45 minutes long
 - Equal weighting (50% each)
- Students will take either foundation (grades G-C) or higher (grades D-A*)
- The dates of the GCSE Mathematics exams are:
 - Paper 1: Thursday 26 May 2016
 - Paper 2: Thursday 9 June 2016

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

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

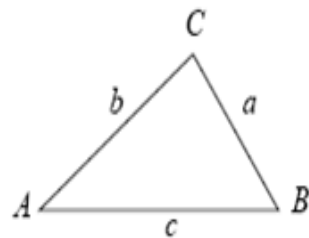


Volume of cone $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$

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



In any triangle ABC



The Quadratic Equation

The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

where $a \neq 0$, are given by

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Sine Rule $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

Cosine Rule $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

Area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$

How are we preparing the students for their GCSE?

- Students are undertaking termly assessments on content covered in class. If students are under target they need to retake the assessment.
- Classes setted according to target grades / potential to ensure they are covering work aimed for their ability.
- Schol subscription to Mathswatch and MyMaths websites which have a wide variety of resources to support students working towards their GCSE (individual logins).
- Feedback on work completed as an area for development.

What can students do to ensure success in this important year?

- Students need to make sure they are fully engaged in their studies.
- Students need to make sure they are frequently looking over their work to make sure key methods and formulae remain fresh in their minds.
- Complete all homework, to the very best of their ability. Any 'spare' homework time can be used for reviewing/revising work.
- Bring full equipment to every lesson.
- Make sure they ask for help if they are stuck with any of the work.
- Use the drop-in session on a Thursday after school for extra help, or the maths ambassadors available lunchtimes (Ma08).

What can you do?...

- Take an interest. Ask your child about their maths work.
 - Be positive about maths, and highlight when you use it in your everyday life or at work.
 - Make sure they complete homework to the best of their ability. If you feel able, then help them when they are 'stuck'.
 - Ensure they are completing frequent revision in their own time (answering questions).
 - Contact school if you have any concerns.
 - Use resources available online to support your child
- Including www.mymaths.co.uk and www.mathswatchvle.com .

Year 11 Science

Miss B Evans

Key Stage 4 Science Manager

How Science is examined

Yr 9 – 10 majority of students studied Core Science GCSE

They took their exams in year 10

25% Biology

25% Chemistry

25% Physics

25% ISA

(Triple set students (50 students) did Additional in year 10 as well)

Retakes

- Letters have gone out inviting all students who did not achieve their target grade to retake.
- Students will need to come to after school sessions (details of evenings later) in order to ensure they are entered for this
- Students will retake all 3 subject exams again next summer and have the option of retaking their controlled assessment if necessary

How Science is examined this year

Yr 11 students study Additional Science GCSE

They take their exams in year 11

25% Biology

25% Chemistry

25% Physics

25% ISA

Triple set students will be examined on the Further Additional course this year

How to achieve in Science

1. Excel in the ISA

The ISA is our practical exam. It is worth 25% of the course.

Whereas in the subject areas students study for 2 years for each exam, the ISA is an intense and highly controlled examination day.

We are able to give a lot of guidance and so students typically achieve up to 3 grades higher than in their subject exams.

Students have just completed their first attempt. There will be another opportunity on February 23rd.

HOWEVER

It is all down to effort. The ISA is not based on ability, it is not tiered. If a student tries hard they WILL get a high grade.

How to achieve in Science

2. Learn the content

All students have a revision guide that has been bought for them by the school and have recently been given out.

Science is a very content rich subject. We learn NEW content EVERY lesson.

Lessons are about understanding the content. Homework is set to begin the process of consolidating the learning

HOWEVER

- It is the work done at home, that is not set as homework, that really makes a difference.
- The revision guide needs to be read. A LOT!

It needs to be read **before** each lesson, **after** each lesson and then **frequently** between the lessons and the exams.

This is where you can help the most – encouraging your child to go the extra mile and quizzing them when you can.

In addition to the revision guide...

- All students have a Doodle account. This contains a 'resources' section that has animations that teach the content.
- GCSE Bitesize contains AQA specific content, activities and tests.



Key point

- Revision should not be learning.
- Most students who do not achieve their targets only learn the content in the revision period leading up to exams.
- Learning is a continuous process that is best achieved at home under the watchful eye of the parent/guardian
- Revision is the final stage, going over work and relating it specifically to exam style questions.
- Teachers will be doing this in lessons now, in the lead up to the exams and teaching students how to use mark schemes to check that they are best able to convey their understanding

Help within school

After school support has already begun.

- Chemistry teachers are available on Tuesdays 3 – 4pm
- Physics teachers are available on Wednesdays 3 – 4pm
- Biology teachers are available on Thursdays 3 – 4pm

(these are the same evenings for revision for retakes)

- Students should initially see their own teacher as they know them and their needs best, however any teacher will be happy to help.
- If the interest is there we will run a 'how to help your child revise in science' evening in the spring term.

Mr M Taylor

Head of PE

Year 9 Achievement Leader

MUHAMMAD ALI 1942-...

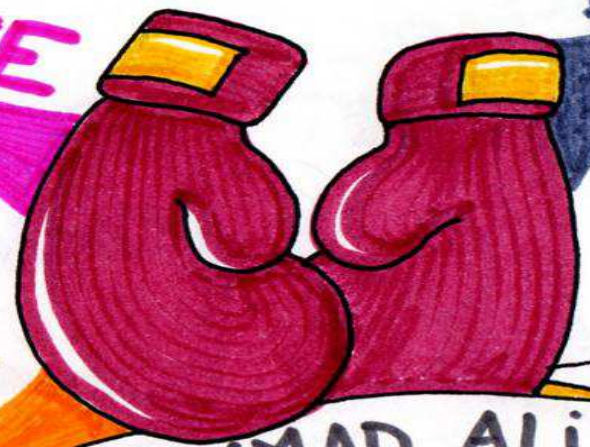
Muhammed Ali, arguably the greatest boxer in the history of the sport. He was born in 1942, in Louisville, Kentucky in the United States. He was named after his father, Cassius Clay, Sr., who was named for the 19th century abolitionist and politician Cassius Clay. He changed it to Muhammed Ali in 1964. He became a boxer at the age of 12. As an amateur boxer he won many titles, culminating in the Light Heavyweight gold medal in the 1960 Olympics in Rome, Italy. When Ali returned home to the states, he was so proud that he wore the medal around his neck wherever he went. After a week, he went to a café and ordered a drink. The waiter said “I’m sorry, we don’t serve coloured people”. Ali was so incensed by this! He had represented his country, won the gold medal, and come back to this kind of treatment. Muhammed Ali ripped from his neck and threw it into a river. Ali turned professional at the age of 18. Ali's record was 100 wins, 5 losses when he ended his amateur career.

Ali became the World Champ at the age of 22. Clay was famed for his unorthodox fighting style. Rather than match his opponents with brute force, Clay brought tactics and strategy into the ring. With his fast-moving style, he was equally adept at dodging a punch as at delivering one. His fancy footwork soon became known as the ‘Ali shuffle’. Ali also fought a great psychological game, often beating fighters before they stepped foot in the ring. It was in the pre-fight build up to his first world-title fight with sonny liston that Ali famously said “I will float like a butterfly and sting like a bee”.

In 1967, when Ali refused on religious grounds to be drafted into the US army to fight in Vietnam, he was stripped of his title and banned from boxing., two decisions he successfully overturned in court. This he achieved by defending himself brilliantly without a lawyer.

In 1971, Ali lost the title to Joe Frazier. Ali went on to win it back and then fought in two of the most famous fights in the history of boxing; The Rumble in the Jungle, versus George Forman and The Thrilla in Manilla, again versus Joe Frazier. Ali is the only boxer to have held the World title on 3 separate occasions. Ali retired from professional boxing in 1981, at the age of 39, with a career record of 56 wins and 5 losses, and as a three-time World Heavyweight Boxing Champion. Throughout his boxing career Ali was won over 50 million \$. Muhammed Ali became a Muslim around the age of 22, and a member of a group known as the Nation of Islam (or the Black Muslims) and was inspired by the teachings of Malcolm X. Muhammad Ali has been married 4 times, and has had nine children. There have been many films made of his life, most recently with Will Smith in the title role. Ali was awarded the coveted title of ‘Sportsman of the Century’ by the BBC in 1999. Although suffering from parkinsons disease, Ali still makes many public appearances. He refuses to allow his disability to beat him. He travels around the world doing great work for charity.





MUHAMMAD ALI

WORLD CHAMP

LIFE

BORN

BOXING

1942

KENTUCKY USA

Cassius Clay



1960



Rome



PRO

18

√100

5x

charities

BBC 1999

9x

4x

x muslim

\$50 million

3x

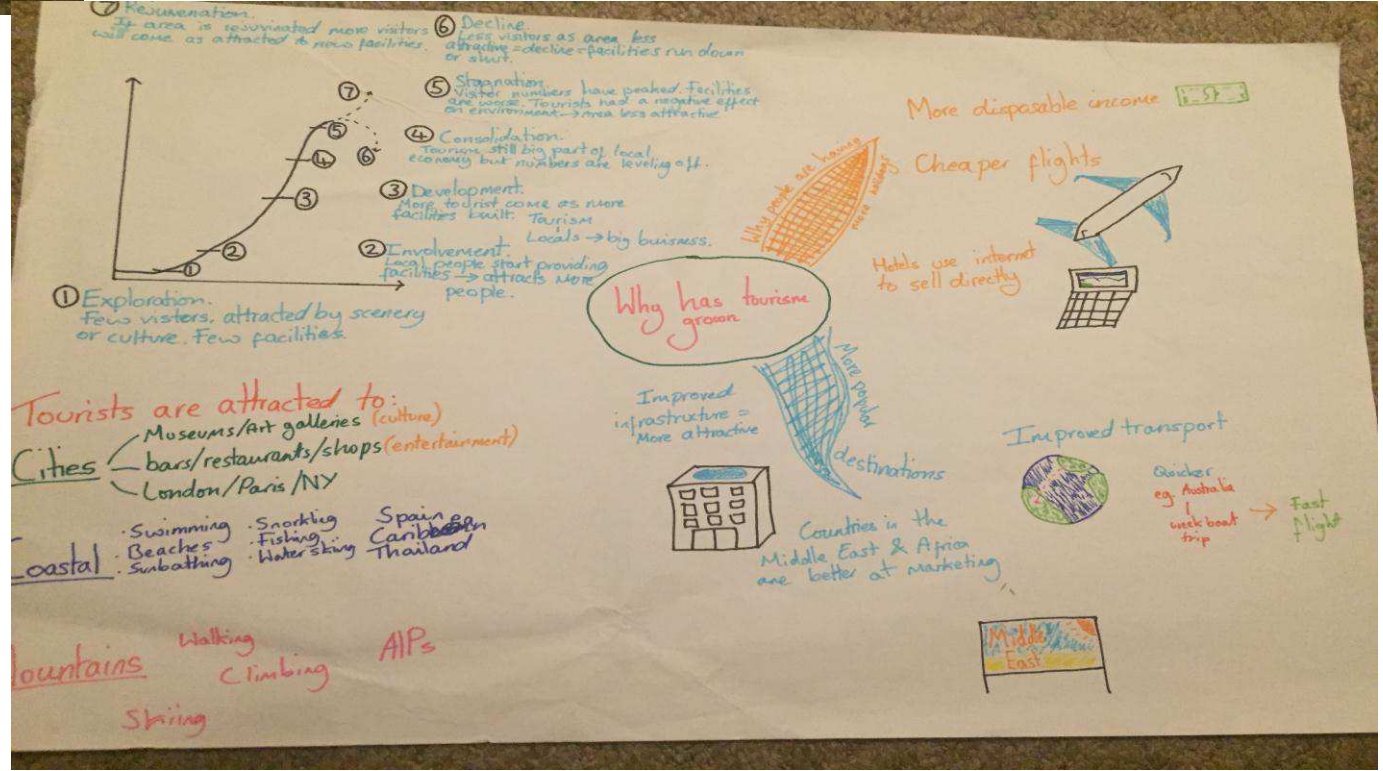
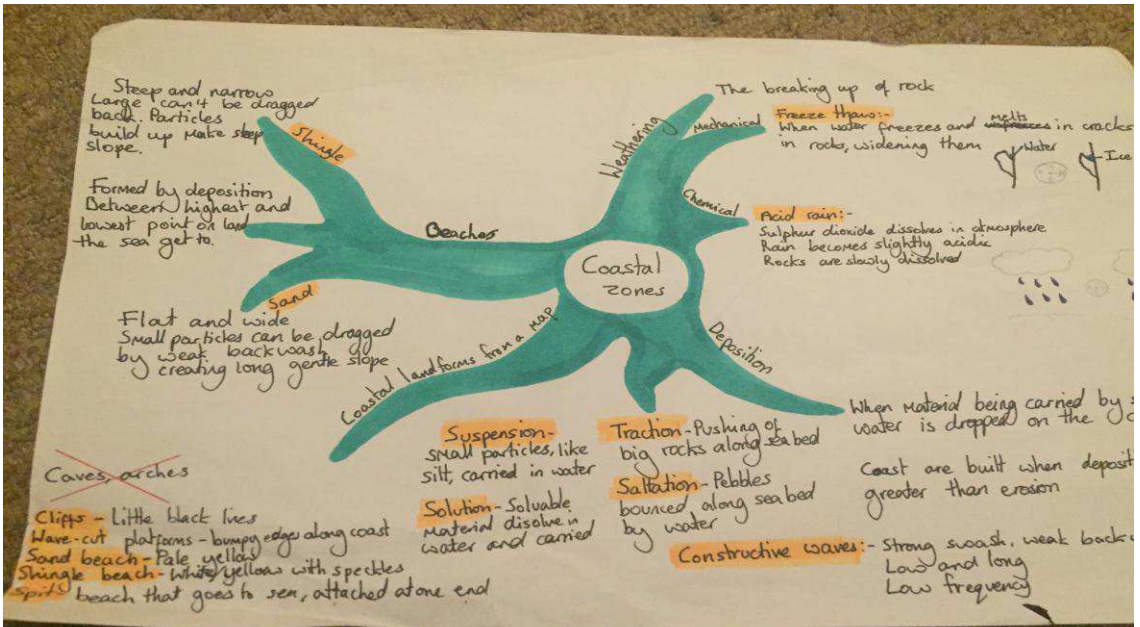
x VIETNAM

"shuffle"



22

James Randon



English Language Paper – Section A

Question One

Source One

What do you understand...

You need to –

- Interpret what you read - what are you finding out about the subject matter – is some information implied? Inference.
- Use brief quotations to support your points and discuss what you understand as a result.
- You do not need to analyse language.
- Four paragraphs – point, quotation, explain.

8 Marks – 12 Minutes

Question Two

Source Two

Discussing the effects of the headline and image and how they link to the main article.

You need to –

- Discuss key words in the headline and say what their effects are – how does the reader respond to these specific words?
- Refer to specific details in the image and discuss how the reader might respond (how does it make us feel?).
- Link all points to the article – *This links to the article where it mentions...*
- Four paragraphs – two on headline, two on image.

8 Marks – 12 Minutes

Question Three

Source Three

Thoughts and feelings (has been mainly about the writer's or character's thoughts and feelings but make sure you read the question).

You need to –

- Go through the source stating what thought or feeling is occurring at specific points.
- Use quotations to support your points.
- You do not need to analyse language but you can if it helps explain what the thought or feeling is.
- Don't just state the obvious, think about how thoughts and feelings are implied.
- Deal with at least 4 thoughts/feelings

8 Marks – 12 Minutes

Question Four

Source Three compared with Source One or Two

The focus is on language and how it is used differently in the two Sources

You need to –

- Discuss specific words and their effects. How do they develop the meaning? What impact do they have on the tone? How does the reader respond to their use? How do certain words make us feel?
- Look for use of descriptive words and words which describe actions.
- Make sure that each paragraph leads in with discussion of a specific type of language and compares its use across both Sources.
- Three developed paragraphs – 'Both Source 3 and Source 1 use _____ for effect'.

16 Marks – 24 Minutes