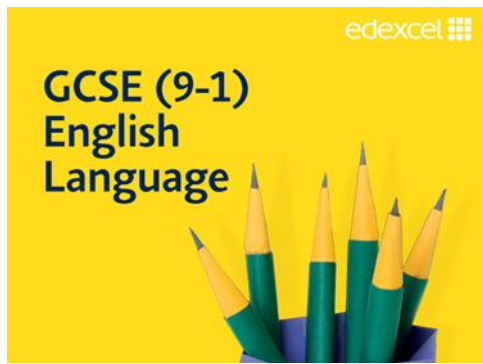




Edexcel GCSE English Language *and* AQA GCSE Literature.

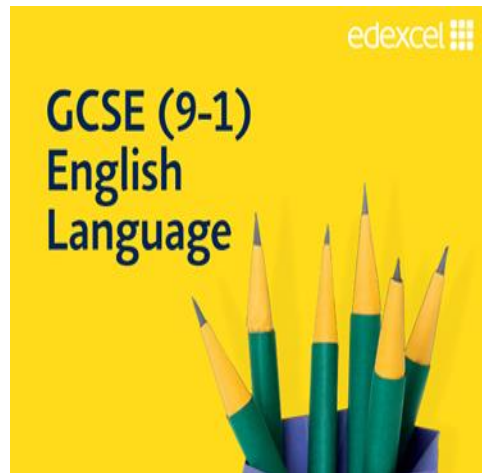
Year 11 Parents' Information Evening.



Two 'GCSEs'.

Four Papers (TOTAL)

Language



Literature



GCSE
ENGLISH
LITERATURE

(8702)

Assessment Numbers...

New GCSE Points	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Old GCSE Grades	G/F-	F/E	E+/D	C	C+/B-	B/B+	A	A+/A*	A*

NEW GCSE GRADING STRUCTURE												
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	U			
4 and above = C and above						■ Broadly the same proportion of students will achieve a grade 4 and above as currently achieve a grade C and above. ■ Broadly the same proportion of students will achieve a grade 7 and above as currently achieve an A and above. ■ The bottom of grade 1 will be aligned with the bottom of grade G.						
A*			A		B	C	D	E	F	G	U	
CURRENT GCSE GRADING STRUCTURE												

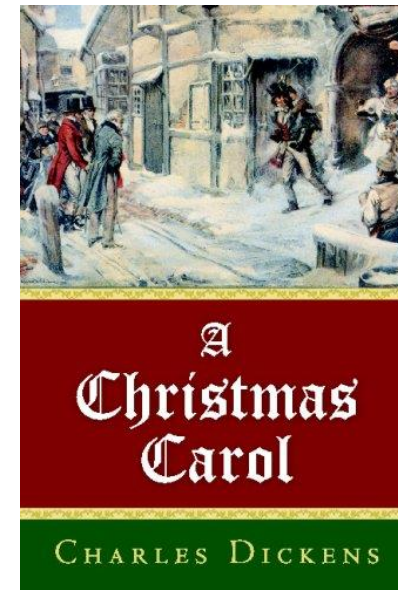
Literature GCSE 40%/60%

1

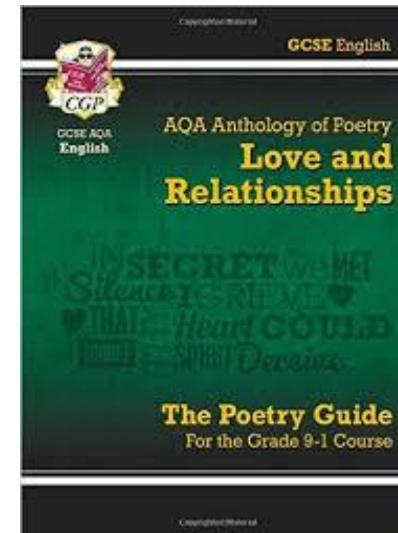
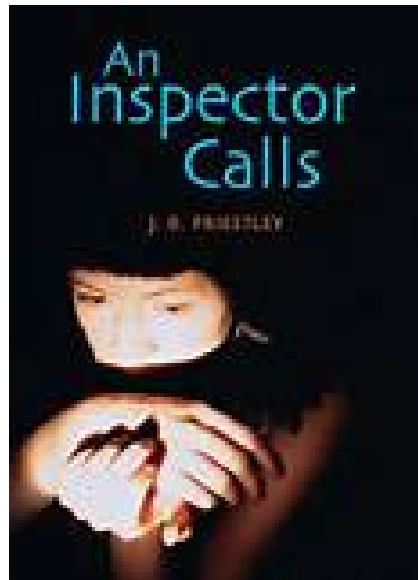
AQA GCSE English Literature: Shakespeare and the Nineteenth Century Novel.	What's it worth?	Minutes?	Thoughts?
Section A: Shakespeare.	22% 34 Marks	55 mins.	'Romeo and Juliet' – Shakespeare. Question focuses on an extract and then 'play as a whole' e.g. Lord Capulet [Act 1, Sc.2].
Section B: The Nineteenth Century Novel.	18% 30 Marks	50 mins.	'A Christmas Carol' – Dickens. Question focuses on an extract and then 'novel as a whole' e.g. Scrooge in 'Chapter' 1.

2

AQA GCSE English Literature: Modern Texts and Poetry.	What's it worth?	Minutes?	Thoughts?
Section A: Modern Prose <u>or</u> Drama	22 % 34 Marks	45 mins.	'An Inspector Calls' – Priestley. Choice of question – character or theme e.g. How and why does Sheila change?
Section B: AQA Love and Relationships Anthology.	18 % 30 Marks	45 mins.	One named (shown) poem e.g. <u>Follower</u> . e.g. Compare how poets present attitudes to love in...
Section C: 'Unseen' Poetry	20 % 32 Marks	45 mins.	Two questions! 24 Marks (15%) 35 mins. Focus on 'Unseen' poem A. e.g. Speaker's feelings. 8 marks (5%) 10 mins? Comparison of poems A+B



Set Texts



Literature - When?

May Term 5

- **15th (pm) and 23rd (am) May**

English Literature 8702

8702/1	Shakespeare and the 19th century novel	1h 45m
8702/2	Modern texts and poetry	2h 15m

Language GCSE 40%/60%

1

Edexcel GCSE English Language: Fiction and Imaginative Writing.	What's it worth?	Minutes?	Thoughts?
Section A: READING	15% 24 Marks	60 mins.	Based on 'unseen' text e.g. <i>The Tell-Tale Heart</i> by Poe.
Section B: WRITING	25% 40 Marks	45 mins.	You can link your answer to provided pictures. E.g. write about a frightening experience.

2

Edexcel GCSE English Language: Non-Fiction and Transactional Writing.	What's it worth?	Minutes?	Thoughts?
Section A: READING	35% 56 Marks	1hr and 20 mins.	Various comprehension type questions, including a comparison question. E.g. MI5
Section B: WRITING	25% 40 Marks	45 mins.	One task – choice of two questions. E.g. Letter or Article

Language - When?

June Term 6

- 4th (am) and 7th June (am)



Pearson Edexcel General Certificate of Secondary Education

May-June Examination Timetable – FINAL

Subject E



Home



Notes

Subject	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Subject	Unit Title															Unit No	Date	Time	Duration							
English Language	English Language Paper 1: Fiction and Imaginative Writing															1EN0 01		AM	1h 45m							
English Language	English Language Paper 2: Non-Fiction and Transactional Writing															1EN0 02		AM	2h 05							

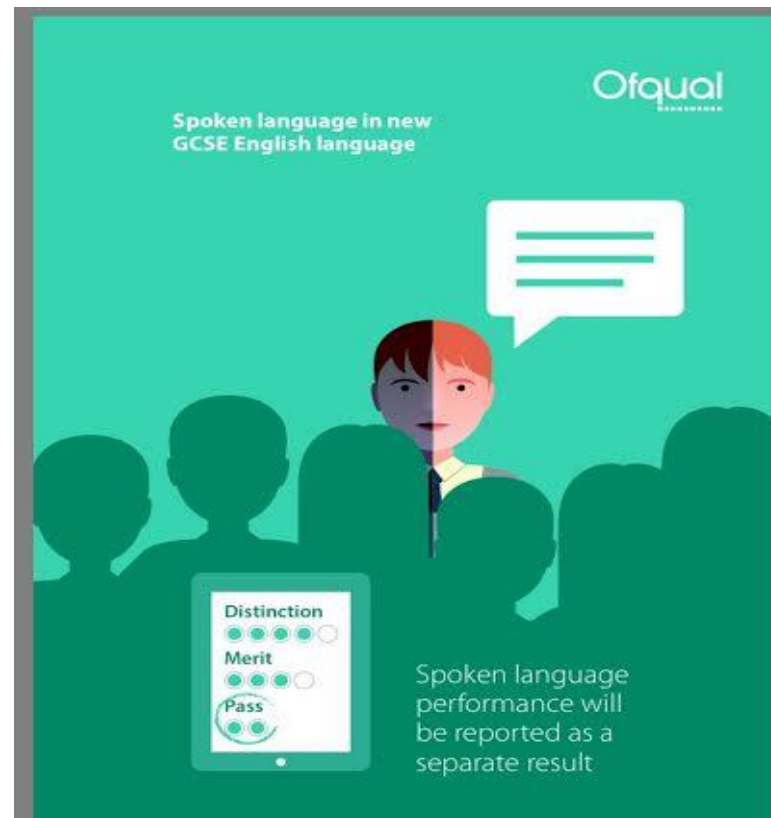
Speaking/Listening PASS/MERIT/DISTINCTION

Formal: Individual Speech/Talk +Questions (10 mins. max)

Subject – Your Choice...

Completed Already (ESU/The Life of a Teenager)?

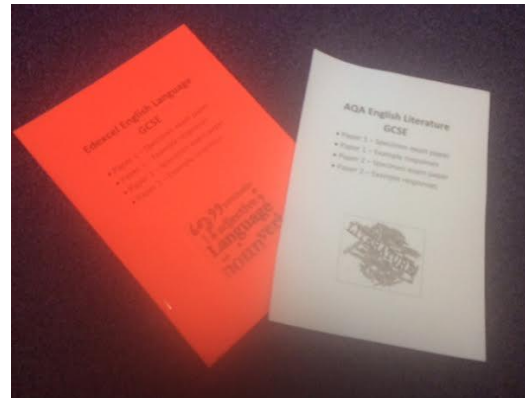
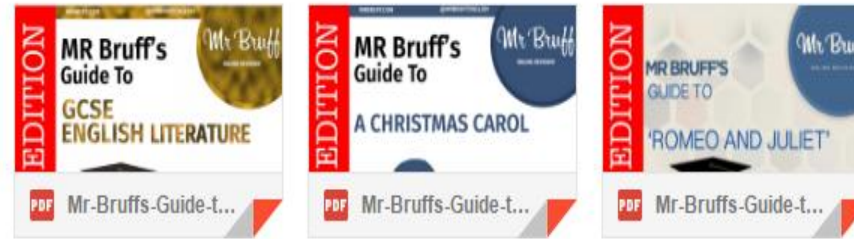
4/5 Filmed Per Class: Deadline May



Revision

Set Texts...

- 'Romeo'
- 'Christmas'
- 'Inspector'
- AQA Love Poems.



Revision

- Tuesdays (Tuesdays-Tutor) - Higher and Middle.
- Easter (Wk1) and Whitsun: Thursday – 10am-2pm.

ENGLISH 'HAGWON'

WHO?

Concerned 7/8-9 Year 11 students

WHEN?

Tuesday Lunchtimes
1.30pm

WHERE?

A19 – Miss Murray's classroom

**"LEARNING IS NOT ATTAINED BY CHANCE,
IT MUST BE SOUGHT FOR WITH ARDOR
AND DILIGENCE." – ABIGAIL ADAMS, 1780**



Assessment Objectives

L.S.F.

Language

Form

Structure

4.2 Assessment objectives

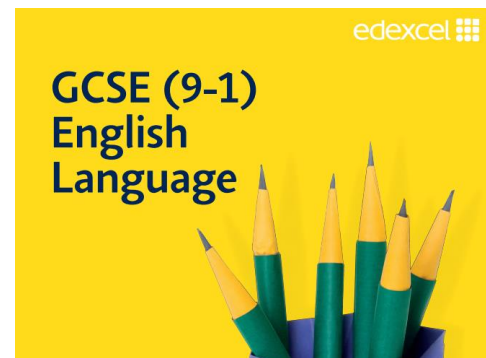
Assessment objectives (AOs) are set by Ofqual and are the same across all GCSE English Literature specifications and all exam boards.

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

- AO1: Read, understand and respond to texts. Students should be able to:
 - maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response
 - use textual references, including quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations.
- AO2: Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.
- AO3: Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written.
- AO4: Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation.

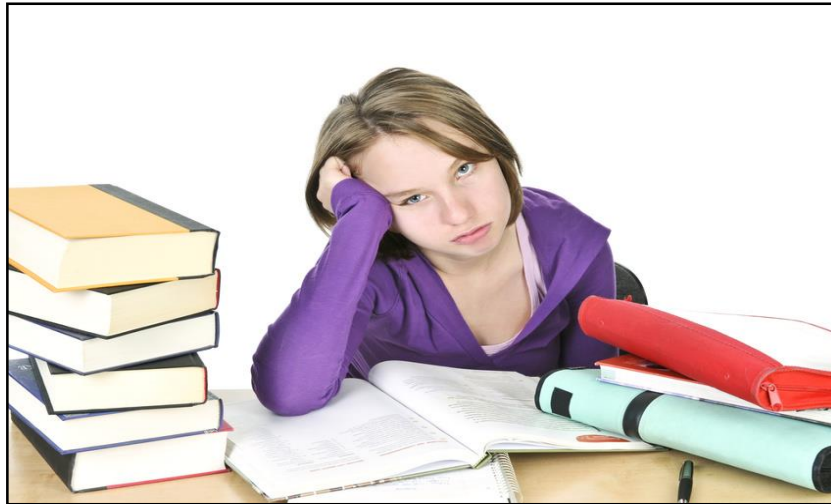
A.O.s.

READING	AO1	- Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas - Select and synthesise evidence from different texts	7.5
	AO2	Explain, comment on and analyse how writers use language and structure to achieve effects and influence readers, using relevant subject terminology to support their views	15
	AO3	Compare writers' ideas and perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or more texts	8.75
	AO4	Evaluate texts critically and support this with appropriate textual references	18.75
WRITING	AO5	- Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences - Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts	30
	AO6	Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation	20
SPOKEN LANGUAGE	*AO7	Demonstrate presentation skills in a formal setting	n/a
	*AO8	Listen and respond appropriately to spoken language, including to questions and feedback to presentations	n/a
	*AO9	Use spoken Standard English effectively in speeches and presentations	n/a



Final Thoughts.

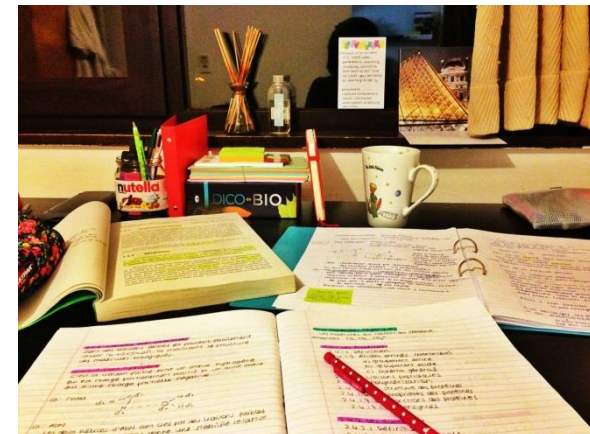
- Revision – Reading/CGP/YouTube/E-MrBruff...
- Revision – Practice Questions.
- Timing.



Year 11 GCSE Science Exams

Your child will be studying either

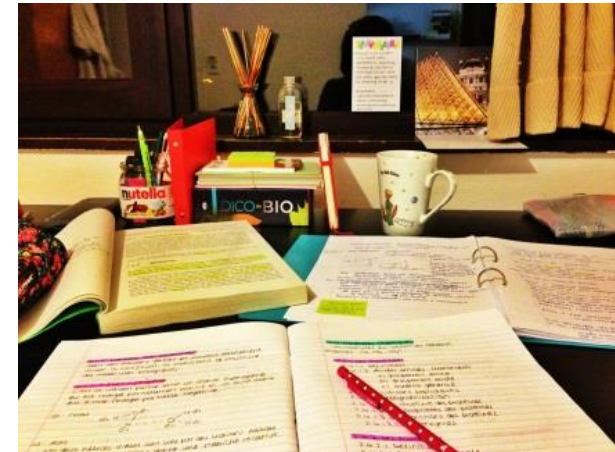
1. Triple science
2. Double science



Triple science

- Two papers for each of the three science subjects (biol, chem & physics)
- Each paper is **1hr 45mins** long
- Range of questions: multiple-choice, sentence completion, labelling diagrams, drawing diagrams, short answer, calculations, extended response
- Either at Foundation (1-5) or Higher (4-9) Tiers
- Students will be awarded a grade based for each GCSE subject

6 exams
over a
five week
period;



Double science

- Two papers for each of the three science subjects
- Each paper is **1hr 15mins** long
- Range of questions: multiple-choice, sentence completion, labelling diagrams, drawing diagrams, short answer, calculations, extended response
- Either at Foundation (1-5) or Higher (4-9) Tiers
- Students will be awarded two grades based on their performance on all 6 papers e.g. 6-6, 6-5, 5-5, 5-4 etc.

6 exams over a five week period



What will be assessed?

40% - Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: scientific ideas & scientific techniques and procedures.

40% - Apply knowledge and understanding of: scientific ideas, scientific enquiry, scientific techniques & procedures.

20% - Analyse information and ideas to: interpret, evaluate, make judgements, draw conclusions, develop experimental procedures & improve experimental procedures.

Working Scientifically

- Working scientifically is a fundamental part of learning science. It is the sum of all the activities that scientists do and is a fundamental part of learning about and learning through science.
- These skills fall broadly into four main strands:
 - 1. the development of scientific thinking**
 - 2. experimental skills and strategies**
 - 3. analysis and evaluation**
 - 4. vocabulary, units, symbols and nomenclature.**
- All pupils have completed a series of 'required practicals' and they will need to know these for the exams – YouTube videos of them all are available to help

Maths Skills

Maths skills are now a key part of the assessment of all GCSE science qualifications.

- **Triple Science:** A minimum of 10% of marks will test maths skills in biology; 20% in chemistry; and 30% in physics.
- For the **Double Sciences** a minimum of 20% of marks will test mathematical skills (made up of a minimum of 10% in biology; 20% in chemistry; and 30% in physics).



Some revision tips:

- draw up a revision plan using one of the checklists
- 20-30 minute-long revision sessions with short breaks between seem to be the most effective
- Help your child find the best way of remembering key points, and facts and figures. E.g. flash cards, mind mapping, study notes, colour, diagrams etc.
- Test your child by using the notes they've made, or with **past exam papers** – you could even go as far as timing them, so they become used to exam conditions

BBC Bitesize

Home > GCSE > Science

GCSE Chemistry

Chemistry is the study of the composition, behaviour and properties of matter, and of the elements of the Earth and its atmosphere.

Topics

Solids, liquids, gases

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Home / GCSE / Science / Physics / Waves

The critical angle and optical fibres

Ray diagrams explain reflection in a plane mirror. Beyond a critical angle all waves are totally internally reflected. Optical fibres use total internal reflection to carry light and information.

Revise Test

Genetic diagrams and pedigree analysis

- 1 What is a gamete?
 - ☐ A sex cell
 - ☐ A type of chromosome
 - ☐ A zygote
- 2 How many chromosomes are found in human body cells?
 - ☐ 23 chromosomes
 - ☐ 23 pairs of chromosomes
 - ☐ 46 pairs of chromosomes
- 3 Which statement about chromosomes and biological sex is correct?
 - ☐ Males are XX
 - ☐ Females are XY
 - ☐ Males are XY
- 4 What are the different forms of a gene called?
 - ☐ Genotypes
 - ☐ Alleles
 - ☐ Chromosomes


Revise


Activity


Video


Test

Seneca Learning

Proven to make you learn 2x faster

Seneca's smart learning algorithms make you **remember topics better**. When you get a question wrong, the content will be repeated in many different formats at the optimal time. It's the only revision resource with GIFs and memes that will **make you laugh instead of stressed**. Time flies when using Seneca instead of traditional revision guides.

Get Started Free

Exam Scores



4.1.1 Photosynthesis

4.1.2 Photosynthesis 2

4.1.3 Experiments

> 4.2 Respiration

Fact

Plant cells contain _____ which contain _____. Chlorophyll is a pigment that can absorb light energy.

Feedback?

Check

YouTube

www.PrimroseKitten.com
@primrose_kitten

Primrose Kitten
YouTube tutorials for
Science and Maths



1. Define homeostasis. *Maintenance of a constant internal environment*
2. What does the brain do in homeostasis? *Control*
3. What does central nervous system do in homeostasis? *heart rate, breathing, urinary, digestive.*
4. What is the endocrine system? *collection of glands*
5. Where is the pituitary gland?
6. Where is the pancreas?
7. Where is the thyroid?
8. Where is the adrenal gland?
9. Where are the ovaries?
10. Where are the testis?
11. How is blood glucose monitored?
12. What happens when blood glucose is too high?
13. What is the menstrual cycle?
14. What is ovulation?
15. What is testosterone?
16. What is contraception?

1:21 / 13:04

HOMEOSTASIS AND RESPONSE. AQA B2 Topic 5 Quick Fire Questions. 9-1 GCSE Biology or Combined Science

Kerboodle

B8 Photosynthesis

■ B8 Photosynthesis

Summary questions

- Complete the word equation for photosynthesis.

$$\text{---} + \text{water} \xrightarrow{\text{light}} \text{glucose} + \text{---}$$
 (2 marks)
 - Geraniums are green plants that grow in gardens.
 - Where does the light for photosynthesis in the geranium come from? (1 mark)
 - How does the geranium absorb this light? (2 marks)
 - On a cold morning, the rate of photosynthesis in the geranium plant is very slow. Suggest which factors may be limiting and why. (2 marks)
 - Some of the glucose produced by the geranium plant is used for respiration. Give three other ways in which the plant uses the glucose produced in photosynthesis. (3 marks)
 - Plants grown in pure water will die, even if they are supplied with light, carbon dioxide, and a growing temperature of around 22°C. Explain why this happens. (4 marks)
- The figures in Table 1 show the mean growth of two sets of oak seedlings. One set was grown in 85% full sunlight and the other set in only 35% full sunlight.

Table 1

Year	Mean height of seedlings grown in 85% full sunlight in cm	Mean height of seedlings grown in 35% full sunlight in cm
2000	12	10
2001	16	12.1
2002	18	14
2003	21	17
2004	28	20
2005	35	27
2006	36	23

- Plot a graph to show the growth of both sets of oak seedlings. (4 marks)
 - Using what you know about photosynthesis and limiting factors, explain the difference in the growth of the two sets of seedlings. (4 marks)
- Plants make food in one organ and take up water from the soil in another organ. But both the food and the water are needed all over the plant.
 - Where do plants make their food? (2 marks)
 - Where do plants take in water? (1 mark)
 - Describe how you would demonstrate that photosynthesis had taken place in the leaves of a plant. (3 marks)

- Palm oil is made from the fruit of oil palms. Large areas of tropical rainforests have been destroyed to make space to plant these oil palms, which grow rapidly.
 - Explain why you think that oil palms can grow rapidly in the conditions that support a tropical rainforest. (3 marks)
 - Where does the oil in the oil palm fruit come from? (1 mark)
 - What is it used for in the plant? (2 marks)
 - How else is glucose used in the plant? (3 marks)
- Table 2 shows the yields of some different plants grown in Bengal. The yields per acre when grown normally in the field and when grown hydroponically are compared.

Table 2

Name of crop	Hydroponic crop per acre in kg	Ordinary soil crop per acre in kg
wheat	3629	2540
rice	5403	408
potatoes	70760	8194
cabbages	8184	3689
peas	62503	11140
tomatoes	181437	9672
alfalfa	3525	4680
Lucerne	12700	3175

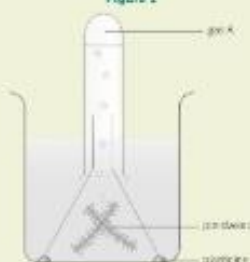
- Explain why yields are always higher when the crops are grown hydroponically. (2 marks)
- Which crops would be most economically sensible to grow hydroponically? Explain your choice. (4 marks)
- Which crops would it be least sensible to grow hydroponically? Explain your choice. (3 marks)
- Explain the benefits and problems of growing crops in:
 - the natural environment (3 marks)
 - an artificially manipulated environment. (3 marks)

Practice questions

- What is the correct word equation for photosynthesis?
 - carbon dioxide + glucose → oxygen + water
 - light + carbon dioxide → glucose + oxygen
 - water + carbon dioxide → glucose + oxygen
 - water + oxygen → carbon dioxide + glucose (1 mark)
- Write down the chemical symbol for glucose. (1 mark)
- Photosynthesis is an endothermic reaction. What does this statement mean? (2 marks)
- Give two reasons why photosynthesis in plants is essential for the survival of animals. (2 marks)

- Figure 1 shows the apparatus used to measure the rate of photosynthesis.

Figure 1



- Name gas A? (1 mark)
 - Suggest why the funnel is supported on pieces of plasticine. (2 marks)
 - Describe how the apparatus is used to measure the rate of photosynthesis. (2 marks)
 - Give three factors that could affect the rate of photosynthesis in the pondweed. (3 marks)
- Read the following method used to test a leaf for the presence of starch.
 - Put the leaf in boiling water for 1 minute.
 - Transfer the leaf into boiling ethanol for 5 minutes.
 - Wash the leaf in hot water.
 - Spread the leaf on a white tile and cover it with iodine solution.

- Explain the purpose of each step in the method. (4 marks)
- Describe two safety precautions you should take in Step 2. (2 marks)

Figure 2 shows a leaf that is part green and part white. It has been removed from a plant that has been in bright light.



- The leaf is tested for the presence of starch. The green part of the leaf is stained black. The white part of the leaf is stained orange. What conclusion could you make from this result? (2 marks)
- Plants need to make starch. Starch is used as a food storage product. Describe how plants make starch from simple raw materials. (6 marks)

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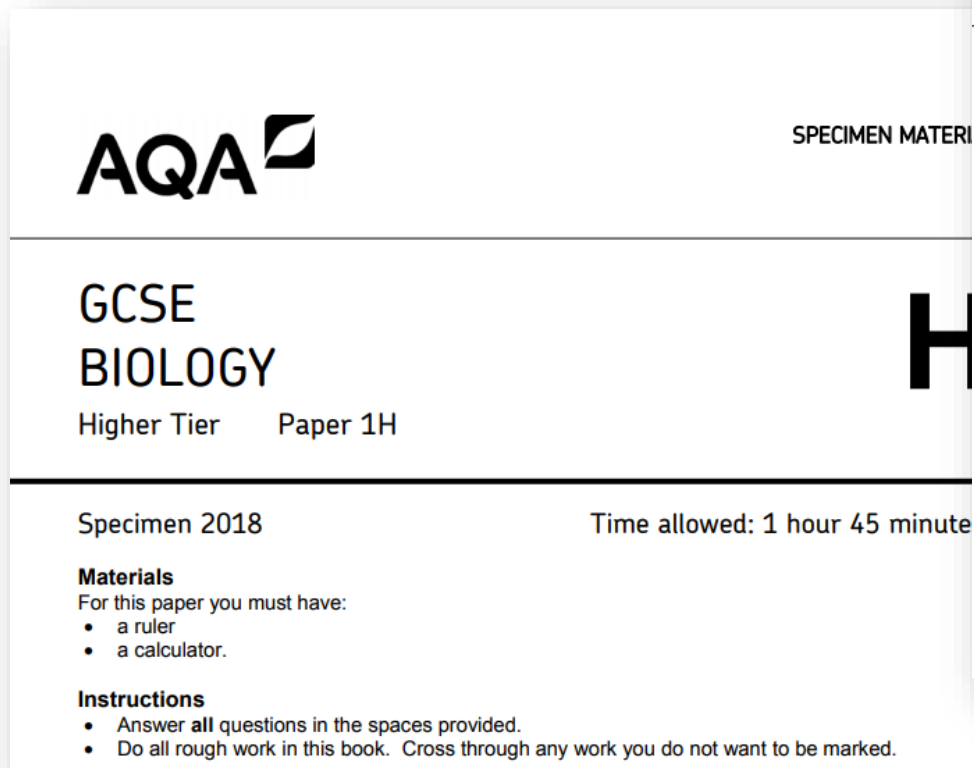
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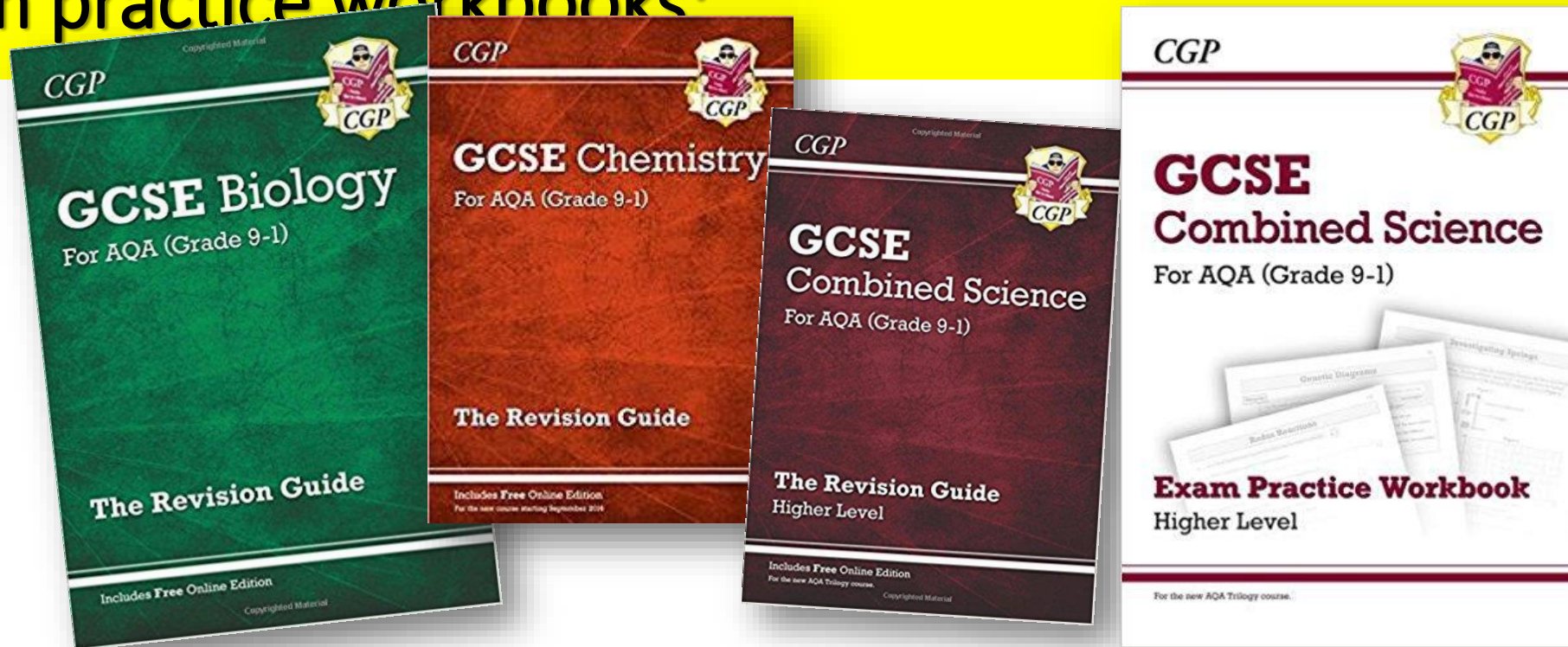
Past Papers and Mark Schemes

- Second year of exams so **specimen papers** and other AQA Biology, Chemistry and Physics papers will be best to use



MARK SCHEME – GCSE BIOLOGY – PAPER 1H – SPECIMEN MATERIAL				
Question 1				
Question	Answers	Extra information	Mark	AO / Spec. Ref.
01.1	active transport		1	AO1/1 4.1.3.3
01.2	by transpiration stream / pull		1	AO1/1 4.2.3.2
	in xylem		1	AO1/1 4.2.3.1
01.3	any three in the correct order from: • mount epidermis on a slide • count stomata in one area • repeat in four more areas • repeat method on other surface of leaf • calculate mean	allow nail varnish film	3	AO2/2 4.2.3.2

CGP Revision guides & Exam practice workbooks:



Available online through www.cgpbooks.co.uk, Amazon or through college –

last order deadline 15th March 2019 – order forms available from prep room door

What's your best advice
for parents in this EXAM
SEASON???

“Take their phones off them at the times where they’re actively revising.”





“Help them find balance. Take them for a walk for fresh air. Listen to them explaining all the revision they have done before bed to help them sleep well. The pressure is immense and everyone needs support.”



“Let them do their normal football training or whatever.
Build it into their schedule so they aren't just revising 24-7.”



“See evidence that revision is actually happening don't just ask. Highlighting is not revision, testing and practice papers are. Support them like make them drinks and food whilst they are revising. Ask if you can help or test them. Tell them you love them and believe in them.”



“Check your children are revising efficiently - spaced practice, quizzing and retrieval. Rereading, rewriting and highlighting doesn't help, even if it looks pretty.”





“Hugs, praise and the phrase “How can I help?” and listen, listen, listen.”

“Paper all walls in post it notes. Especially mirrors.”

