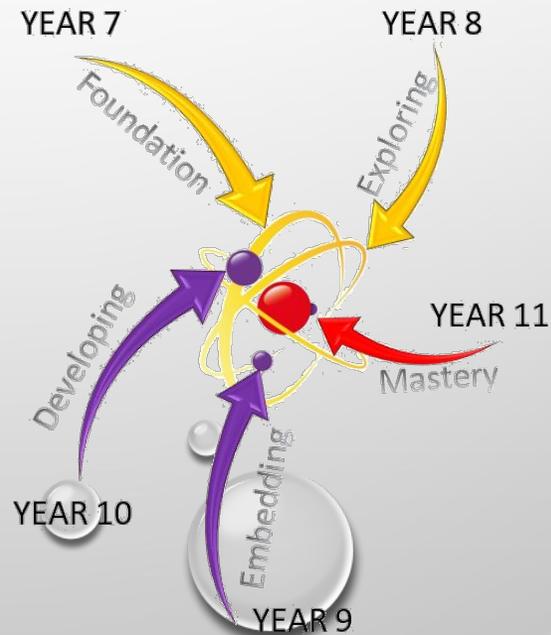


9TH OCTOBER 2025

WELCOME TO OUR YEAR 11 REVISION & NEXT STEPS EVENING

ORMISTON
CHADWICK
ACADEMY



ORGANISATION- DATES FOR YOUR DIARIES



- **YEAR 7-11 WELCOME EVENING – Thursday 16th October**
- **MOCK EXAMS – W/C 10th November - 21st November**
- **REPORTS & GRADE CARDS – Friday 19th December**
- **MOCK INTERVIEWS – 21st, 22nd & 23rd January**
- **EMPLOYERS' FAIR – Tuesday 20th January**
- **NEXT SET OF MOCKS – W/C 9th February - 6th March**
- **COLLEGE INTERVIEWS – Spring Term (Cronton College and Riverside College)**
- **PARENTS' EVENING - Thursday 26th March**
- **GCSE EXAMS START – Thursday 7th May**

OCTOBER HALF TERM SO FAR...



DATE	SUBJECT	STAFF	TIME	ROOM
Thursday 24th October	Child Development	HBT	10am – 12 noon	S16
Monday 27th October	Chemistry Separates	RLN	9am – 11am	S1
	Science Trilogy	JSR	9am – 11am	S8
Tuesday 28th October	Art & Textiles	HBE	10am – 2pm	H23
	Dance	SSN	10am – 12 noon	C3
	History (Medicine)	MWY	9am – 11am	H3
Wednesday 29th October	RE	EOL	9am – 11am	N1
Thursday 30th October	Art & Textiles	CBR	10am – 2pm	H23
	English	GFN	9am – 11am	N10
Friday 31st October	Biology Separates	VFS	9am – 11am	S14

- 1. Learning styles**
- 2. Your space**
- 3. Techniques**
- 4. Revision timetables**
- 5. Exam resilience**



Learning Styles

After **two weeks** we tend to remember

PASSIVE SKILLS



Reading

10% of what we **READ**



Hearing words

20% of what we **HEAR**



Looking at pictures.

30% of what we **SEE**



Watching a DVD/Video. Looking at an exhibit. Watching a demonstration
Seeing it done on location.

50% of what we **SEE** and **HEAR**

Taking part in a discussion.
Giving a talk.

70% of what we **SAY**



ACTIVE SKILLS

Doing a drama presentation. Simulating the real experience. Doing the real thing.

90% of what we **SAY** and **DO**



Explaining/teaching something to someone.
Testing and checking their learning.

95% of what we **HELP** someone else **learn** and **understand**

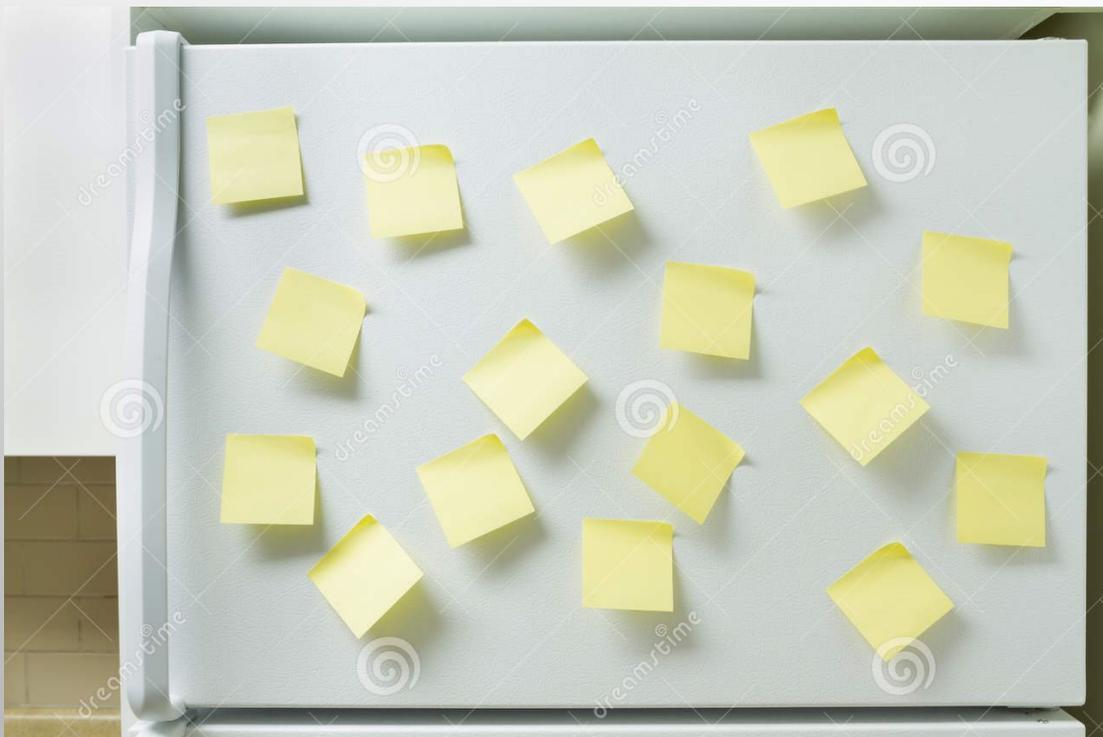
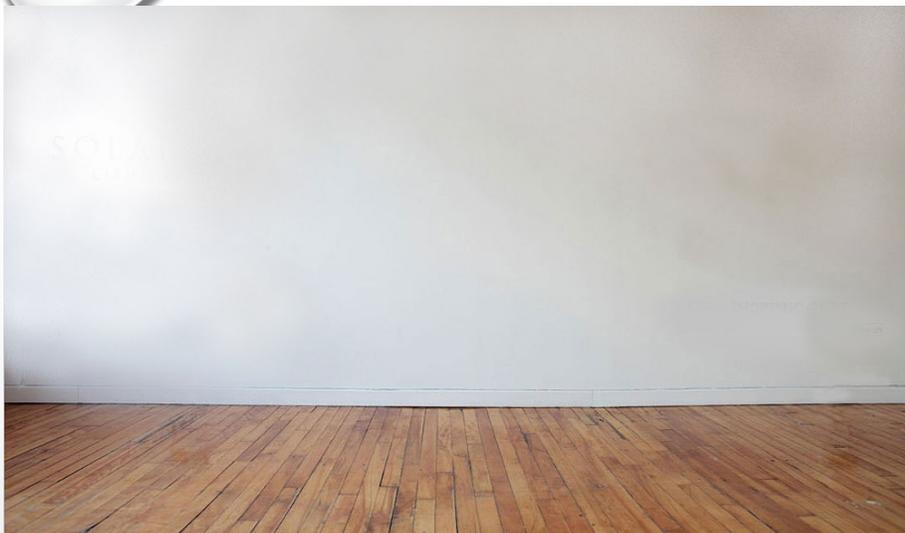


**Your space &
equipment**

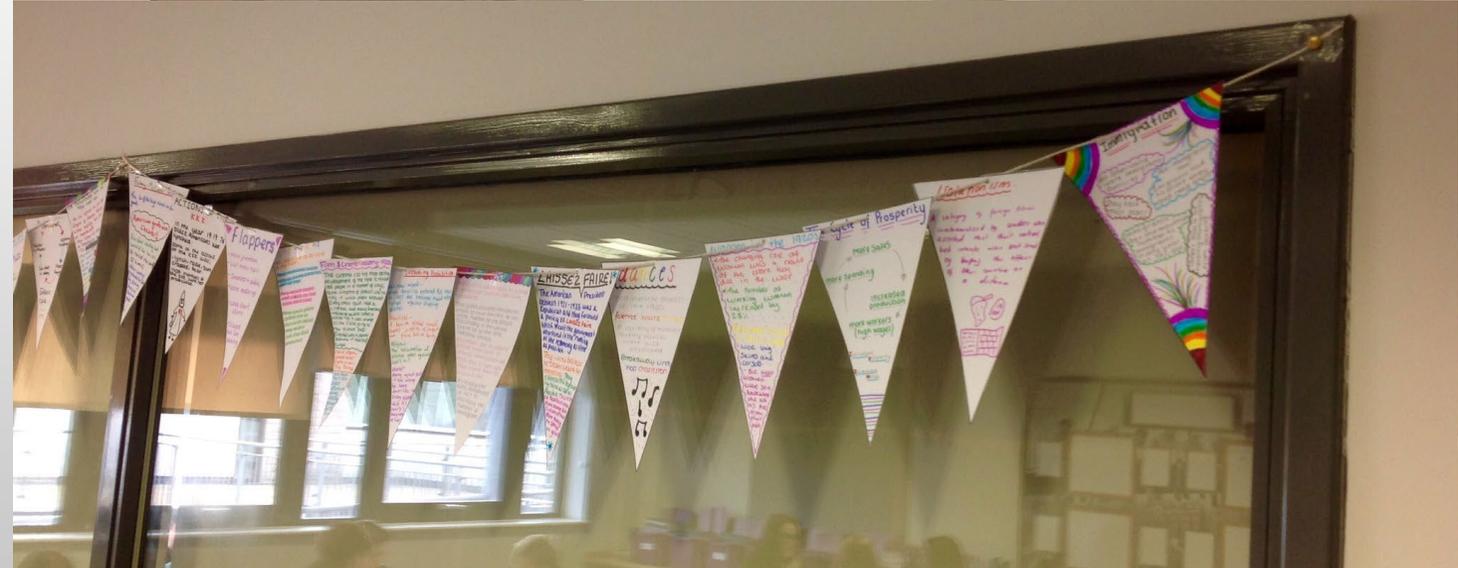
Where will you revise?



Wall space



Wall space



Toolbox: The best £10 someone can spend for you.





Revision Techniques

WHAT IS THE POINT OF REVISION?

IT IS TO *RECALL AND CONNECT INFORMATION.*

THE BEST WAY TO **DO THIS** IS THROUGH **CUES**.

A CUE IS SOMETHING THAT YOU ASSOCIATE WITH SOMETHING ELSE.



HIGHLIGHT NOTES

HIGHLIGHT THE **KEY PHRASES/CONCEPTS/QUOTES** /VOCABULARY IN YOUR BOOKS.

GO THROUGH YOUR EXISTING NOTES WITH A HIGHLIGHTER. THIS WAY YOUR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO IMPORTANT PARTS.



FLASHCARDS

WRITE KEY PHRASES OR SUMMARISED POINTS ON A CARD USING YOUR BOOK/TEXTBOOK FOR CUES.

READ THE RELEVANT PART OF THE BOOK.

COME BACK TO YOUR CARDS AND TRY TO WRITE NOTES ON THEM (THIS TESTS YOUR MEMORY).

YOU CAN THEN FLICK THROUGH THE CARDS TO HELP YOU REMEMBER.

GROUP TOPICS TOGETHER IN DIFFERENT COLOURS.

TIE GROUPS OF RELATED CARDS TOGETHER.



FLASHCARDS

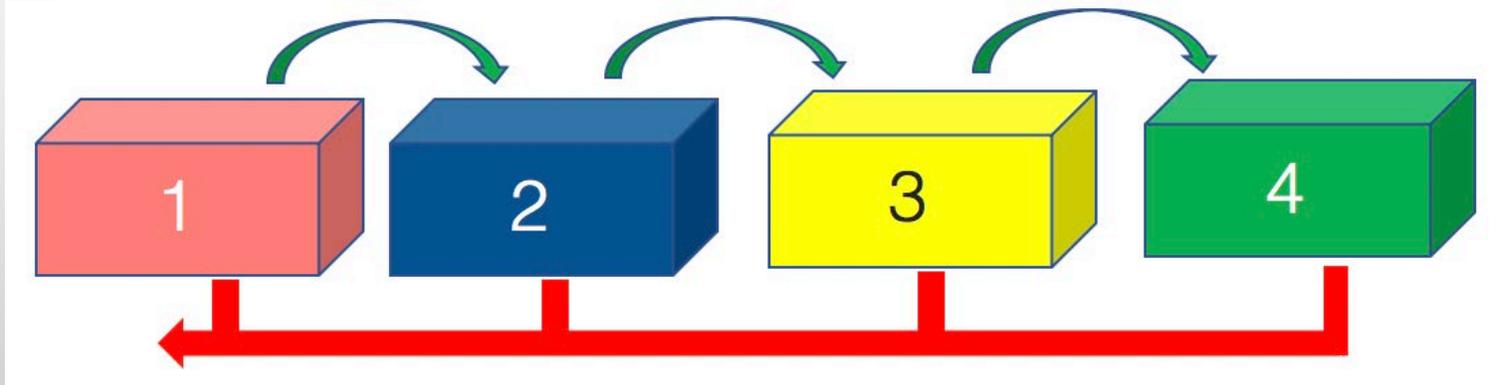
Leitner System – The Method

All flash cards start off in Box/Stack 1.
As you review the cards, each card you answer correctly goes into Box 2.

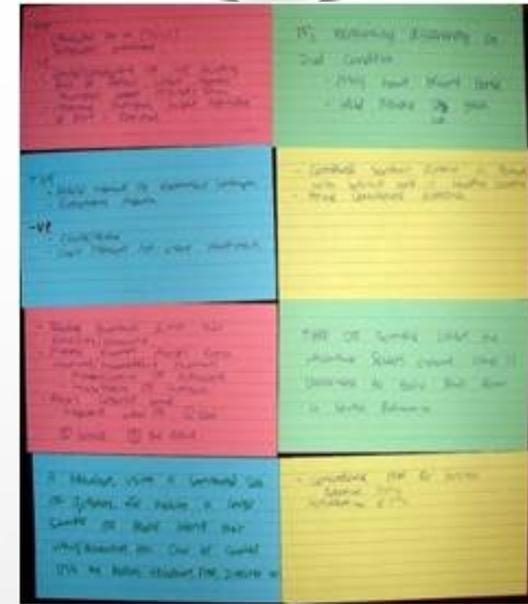
If you give the wrong answer the card stays in box 1.

When you review cards in Box 2, if you still get it right you move the card to box 3 and so on until all cards are in Box 4.

If you get a card wrong in any box, it goes back to Box 1.



- The key is that the cards you know less well are reviewed more frequently than the cards in the higher boxes.
- You now must choose the frequency at which you review each box.
- For example - Box 1: Every day, Box 2: Every 2 days, Box 3: Every 3 days, Box 4: Every 4 days



THE RECALL JOURNEY

Eric:

'Why ...higher wages?

– capitalism

- workers to push for better wages

- workers as being independent people

**ORIGINAL
CONTENT IN
EXERCISE
BOOK/TESTBO
OK/ PAST
EXAM PAPER**

HIGHLIGHTER

FLASHCARD

POST IT

Eric = 'capitalism' quote

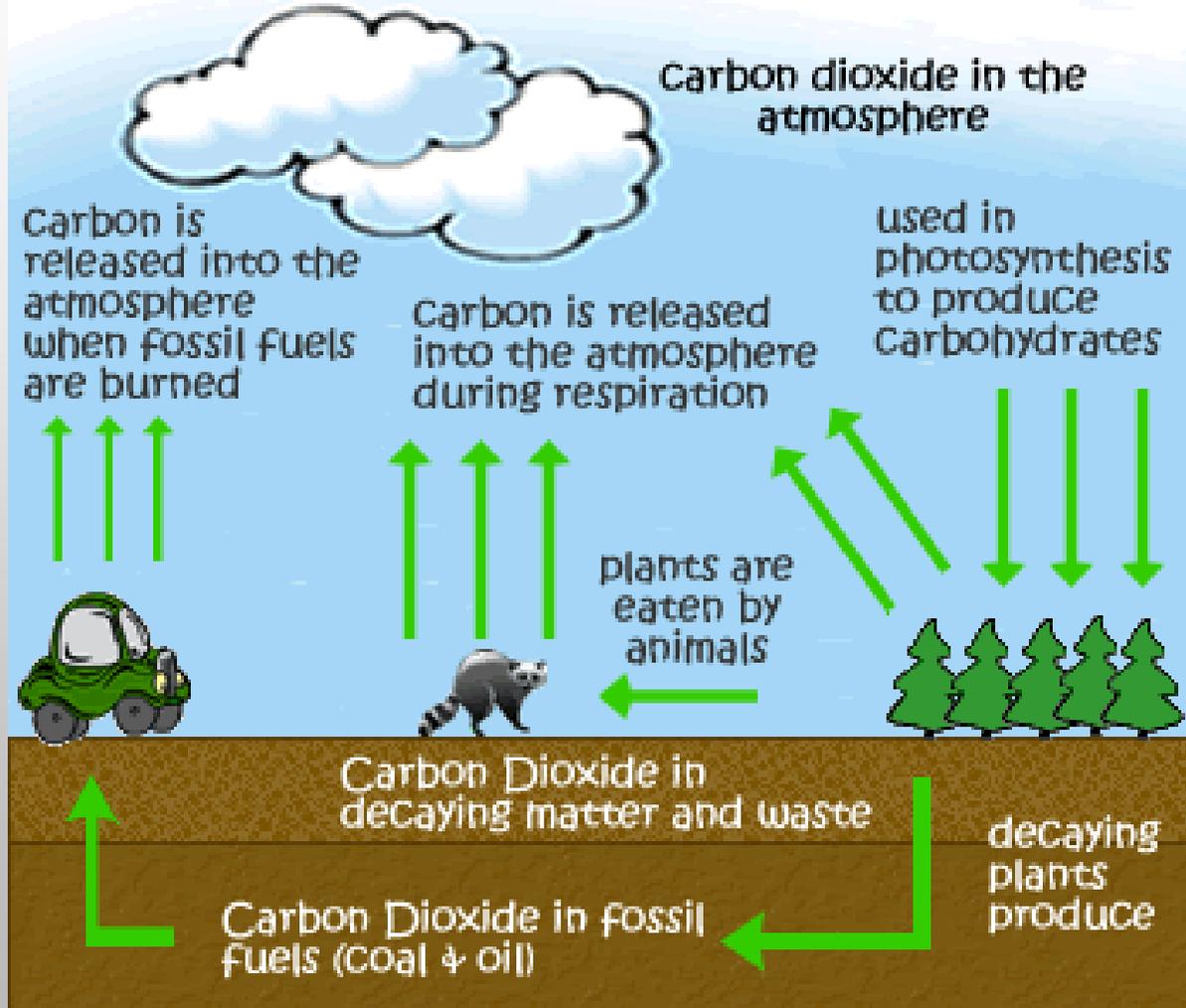
Eric in 'An Inspector calls':

'Why shouldn't they try for higher wages? We try for the highest possible prices.'

Eric recognises that capitalism should allow for workers to push for better wages as well as Mr Birling trying to lower them – Eric sees the workers as being independent people

FLOW CHARTS

THESE BREAK DOWN THE INFORMATION YOU NEED INTO SMALL CHUNKS AND IN A VERY VISUAL AND LOGICAL WAY: EG. SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY PROCESSES, PLOT LINES, HISTORICAL EVENTS.



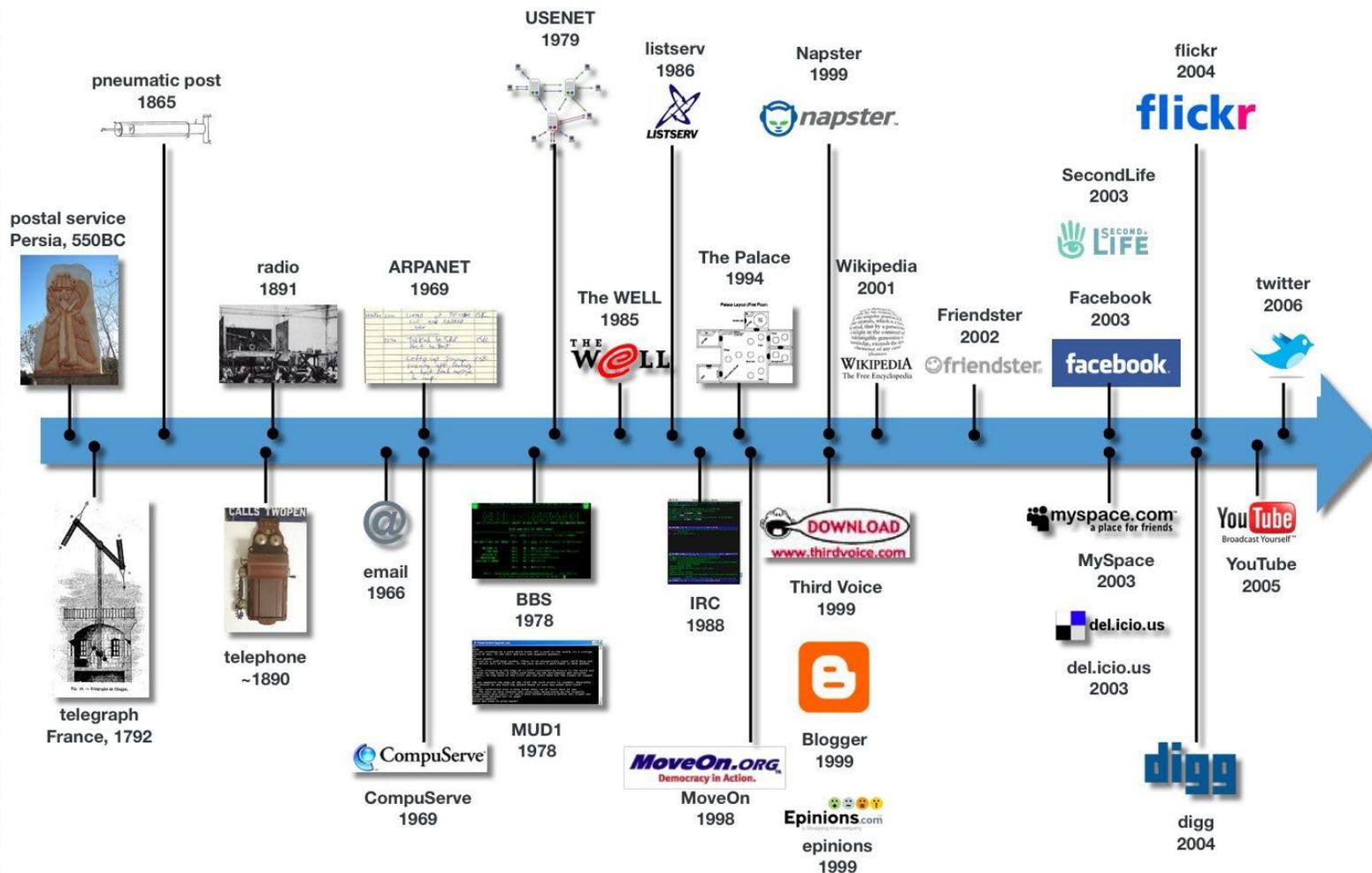
TIMELINES

USE THESE FOR HISTORY TOPICS AND THE PLOT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE TEXTS.

15

A (somewhat incomplete) Timeline of Social Media
not to scale

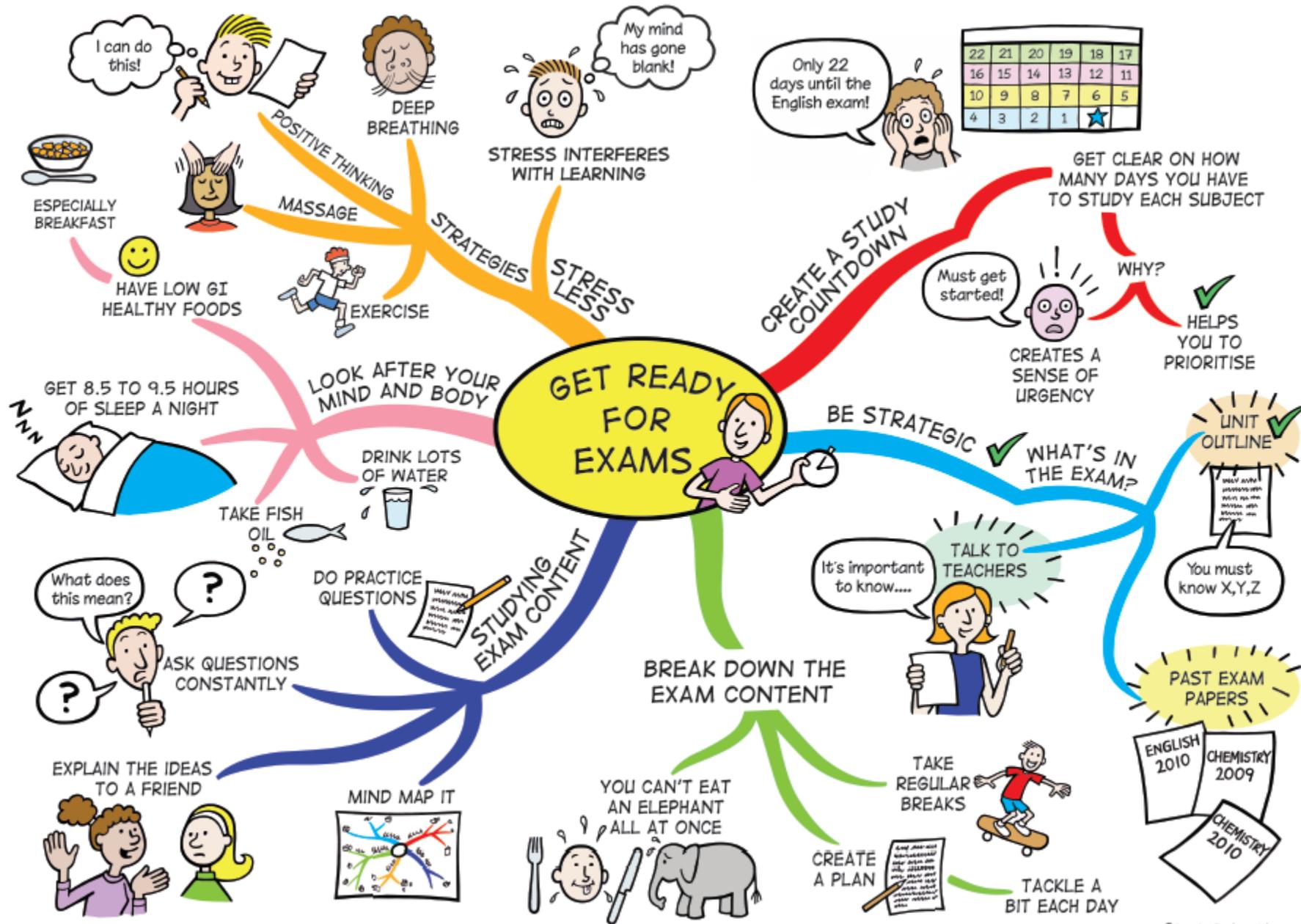
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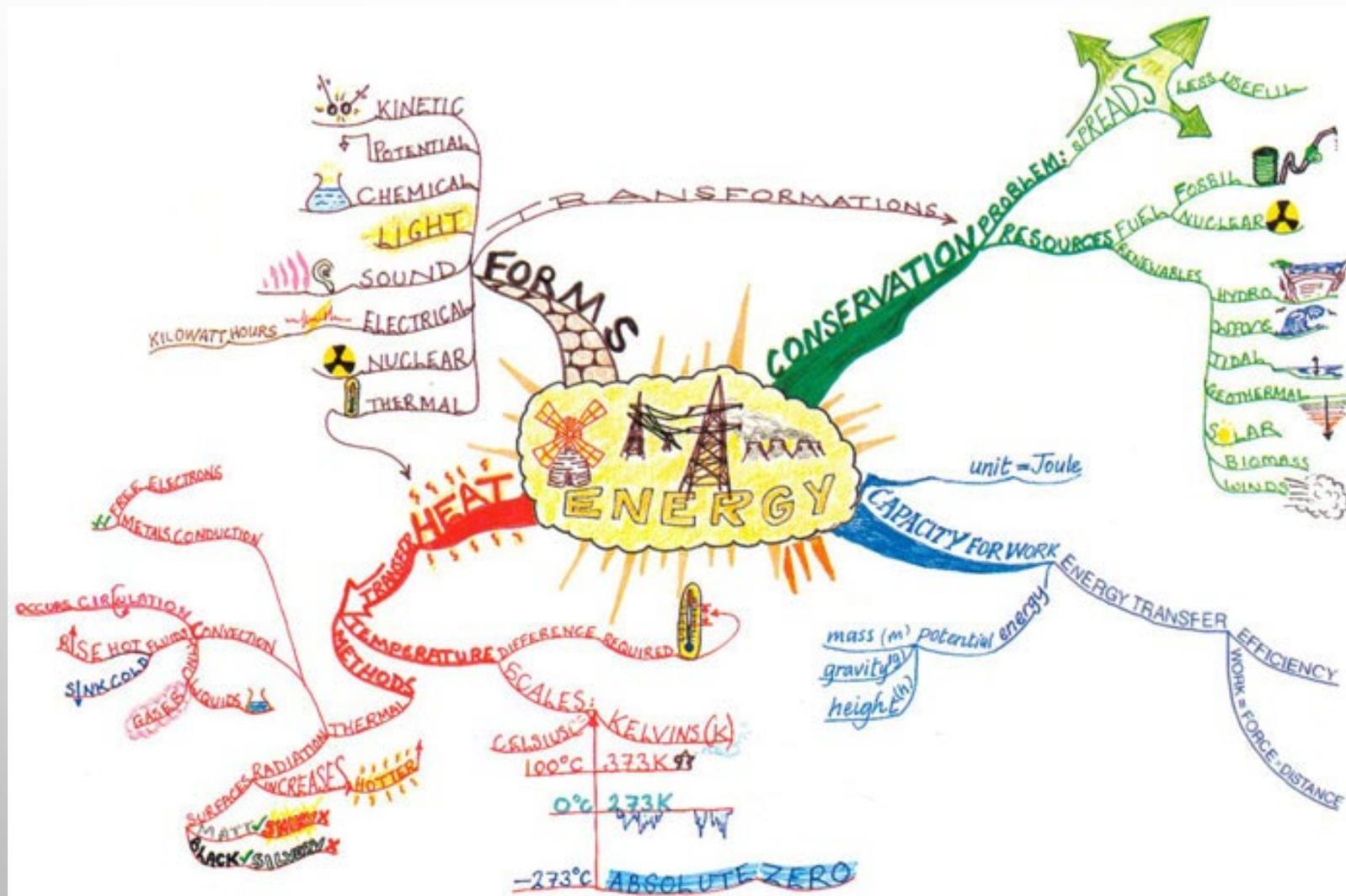
MINDMAPS/SPIDER DIAGRAMS



MINDMAPS/SPIDER DIAGRAMS



MINDMAPS/SPIDER DIAGRAMS



PAST PAPERS AND EXAM PRACTICE

words specific to the sport. Words like the 'South Gal', or the 'funnel of ice'. The language is different because the audience is different. The audience for a source is likely probably be people who are interested in survival, mountaineering or extreme sports and situations. So Sir Boardman is allowed to use more sports specific words. Another example of language used for effect would be where Boardman uses the words 'It was a miracle'. By using these words, he makes the situation seem extremely helpless, except by some unknown miracle worker. This creates a serious and intense almost

structural and presentational features to achieve effects and engage and influence the reader, supporting their comments with detailed textual references.

Basic meaning
Analyse and discuss elements

Assessment Objective Explained

Explain and evaluate how writers use - WRITE clearly about how and how WELL writers use

Linguistic features - (FOP) - focus on on words / sounds / ideas (repetition, tone, words, similes, onomatopoeia etc etc)

Drammatical features - use of tense, punctuation, use of 1st / 2nd / 3rd person etc etc

Structural features - recurring ideas, go from one thing to another (thread; argument) sentence length

Presentational features - colour, placement on page, images, font type etc etc

To achieve effects - and engage and influence the reader

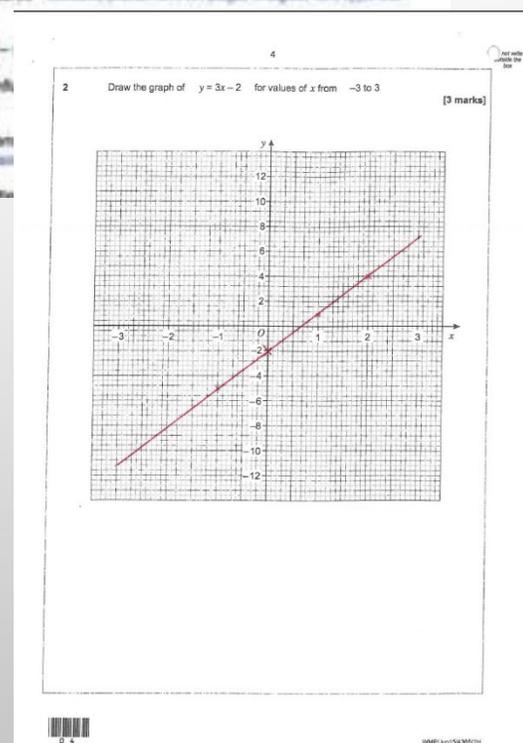
Supporting their comments with textual references

Detailed annotations

GO THROUGH THEM REPEATEDLY.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS AGAIN WITHOUT NOTES TO SEE IF YOU REMEMBER THE PERFECT ANSWERS.

Add notes in different colours so you can see how you have built up your analysis.



3 These instructions are on a bottle of lawn feed.
'Mix 200 millilitres of lawn feed with 10 litres of water.'
How many millilitres of lawn feed should be mixed with 3 gallons of water?
Use 1 gallon = 4.5 litres [3 marks]

Lawn feed : water 3 gallons = 13.5 litres

200 0.2 : 10

600 0.6 : 30

600 : 3

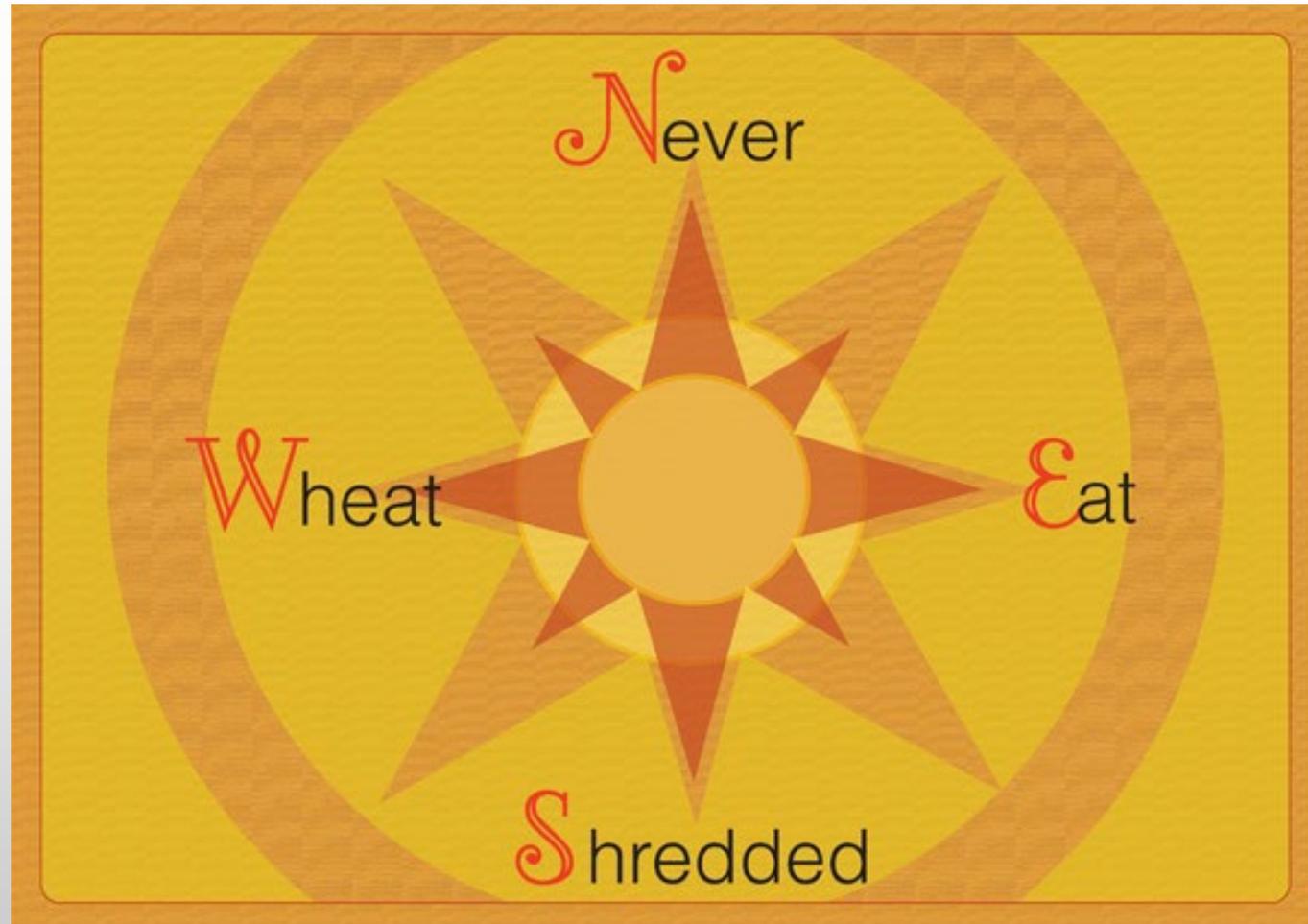
100 : 5

(100) : 0.5 litres

Answer 270 millilitres

Turn over for the next question

MNEMONICS/ACRONYMS



TAKE THE FIRST LETTER OF A SERIES OF WORDS TO MAKE RHYMES & SONGS – THE DAFTER THE BETTER!

THE LINK SYSTEM

Link key words together in a story:



Example

The sequence of planets in the solar system, in terms of their increasing distance from the Sun.

The correct sequence is: **MERCURY, VENUS, EARTH, MARS, JUPITER, SATURN, URANUS, NEPTUNE**

Freddie **MERCURY** sings to a goddess (**VENUS**).

She picks up some **EARTH** and throws it at the God of War (**MARS**),

who is then hit by a thunderbolt (Sky God - **JUPITER**),
which causes Satan (**SATURN**) to appear.

Satan has an Atomic Bomb (Uranium - **URANUS**),
which he detonates in the sea (God of the Sea - **NEPTUNE**).

MAKE ANY OF THE PREVIOUS TECHNIQUES KINAESTHETIC

CREATE A POST IT JOURNEY AROUND THE HOUSE
TO REMEMBER THE SEQUENCE OF HISTORICAL,
PLOT OR EVENTS OF SCIENTIFIC PROCESSES.

HANG UP REVISION BUNTING THAT YOU NEED TO
STAND UP FOR AND WALK ALONG TO READ.

GOT FOR A WALK AND LISTEN TO ANY
RECORDINGS YOU MAKE.

BE CREATIVE!



RECORD YOURSELF

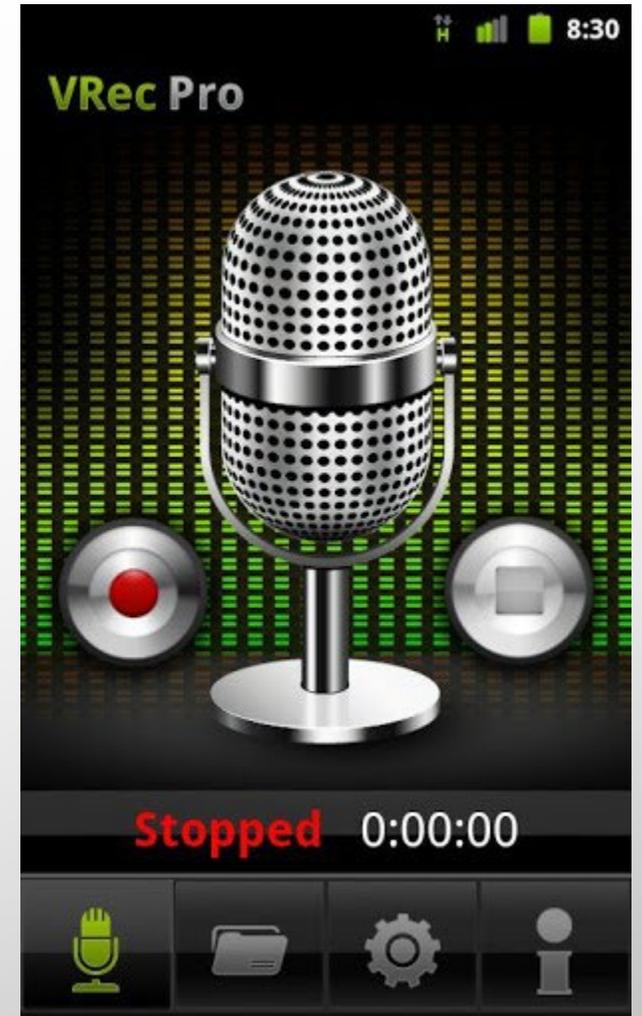
RECORD/VIDEO THE INFORMATION ONTO YOUR PHONE.

PLAY IT BACK WHEN YOU ARE WALKING TO AND FROM SCHOOL,
AT HOME, GOING TO SLEEP, ETC...

RECORD THEM IN A SILLY VOICE/ACCENT.

'OH BUT I DON'T LIKE THE SOUND OF MY OWN

VOICE!'... GET YOUR MATE TO RECORD THEM FOR YOU AND VICE VERSA.



ONLINE



SENECA
Free interactive content to
keep students engaged

Sparx Maths

Sparx

Science



KayScience

<https://www.revisely.com/gcse>

<https://www.eduqas.co.uk/home/student-support/revision/revision-resources/> **ENG LANG**

Revision Resources .

GEAR UP FOR EXAMS
GIVE IT YOUR ALL

Our Teams have been busy creating a wealth of digital resources, tools and materials to support your learning of our qualifications. These are perfect for helping with revision and continuous learning.



- ✓ Knowledge Organisers
- ✓ Exam Walk Throughs

Knowledge Organisers

Exam Walk Throughs

Blended Learning

Visit our Resources website for more

Revisely Home Revision AI Flashcard Generator AI Notes Generator AI Quiz Generator + Create Login Sign Up

- Maths
AQA • Edexcel • OCR
- English Language
AQA • Edexcel • OCR
- English Literature
AQA • Edexcel • OCR
- Biology
AQA • Edexcel
- Chemistry
AQA • Edexcel
- Physics
AQA • Edexcel
- Combined Science
AQA • Edexcel
- Religious Studies
AQA • Edexcel
- Geography
AQA
- History
AQA • Edexcel

Bring Your Notes to Life with the AI Quiz Generator

Simply reading textbooks often isn't enough to solidify knowledge. Instead of just taking notes, transform your textbooks into interactive quizzes. Engage with your material, test your understanding, and retain information in a smarter, more effective way.

WORK WITH YOUR FRIENDS

SHARING CAN HELP.

GET YOURSELF A **STUDY BUDDY**...

HAVE A PIZZA, TURN ON

SOME (QUIET AND INSTRUMENTAL) MUSIC AND HAVE A REVISION PARTY!

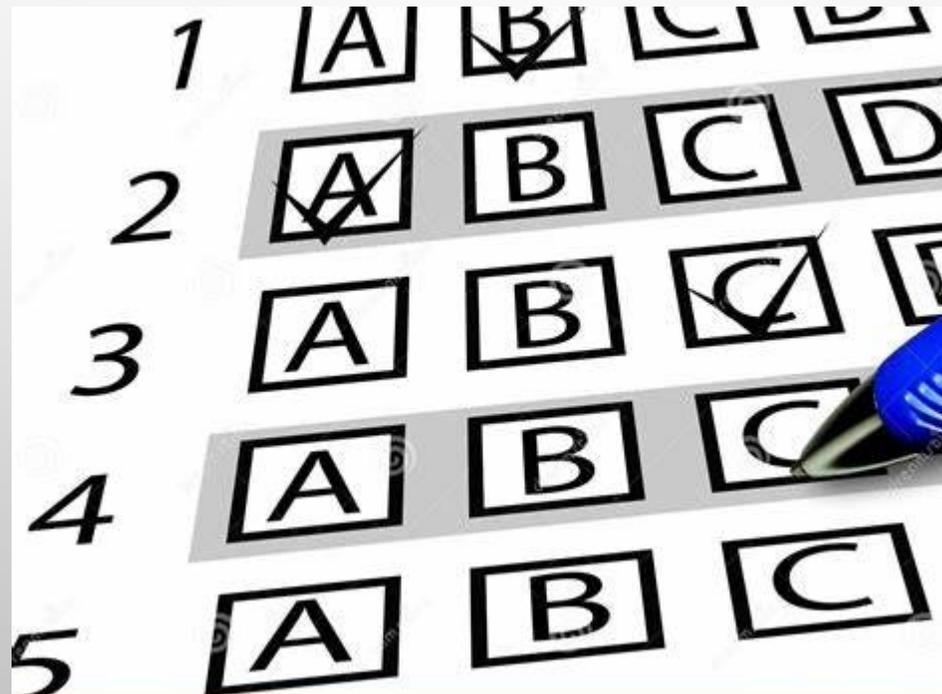
IT MIGHT NOT BE SEEN AS COOL BUT IT MIGHT MAKE THE DIFFERENCE.



THE MOST IMPORTANT PART

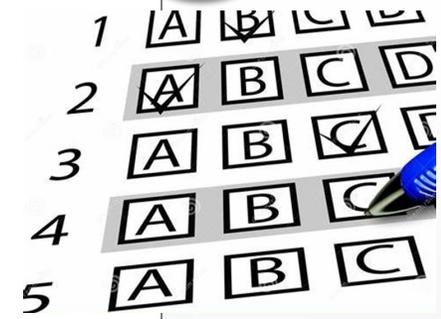
SO YOU'VE CREATED REVISION RESOURCES, MADE
A REVISION TIMETABLE, STUCK TO IT...SO WHAT?

HOW WILL YOU KNOW IF IT'S WORKING???



How to retest your knowledge

1. Remove/cover individual post its – can you remember them?
2. Rerecord your voice notes from memory and compare to originals
3. Timed exam questions without any reference materials; including questions you've done before
4. Get family, friends, pets to test you by asking you questions from your original revision materials
5. Walk the 'post it' journey and talk through your learned content without reading the post its
6. Explain/teach your knowledge to a study buddy, family member, friend or the dog
7. Online sites and apps feature multi-choice quizzes





Revision timetables

Revision timetables – RULES

1. Include all subjects
2. Devote more time to subjects you are less confident with
3. Chunk subjects into sub-topics and plan these over the next few weeks – make sure you revisit these
4. Plan your retest slots
5. Plan for a range of revision strategies
6. Add your times to the plan
7. 30 minute revision slots
8. No more than 4 per night
9. Have one night off and plan fun and relaxation time
10. Start **NOW** and don't cram too late

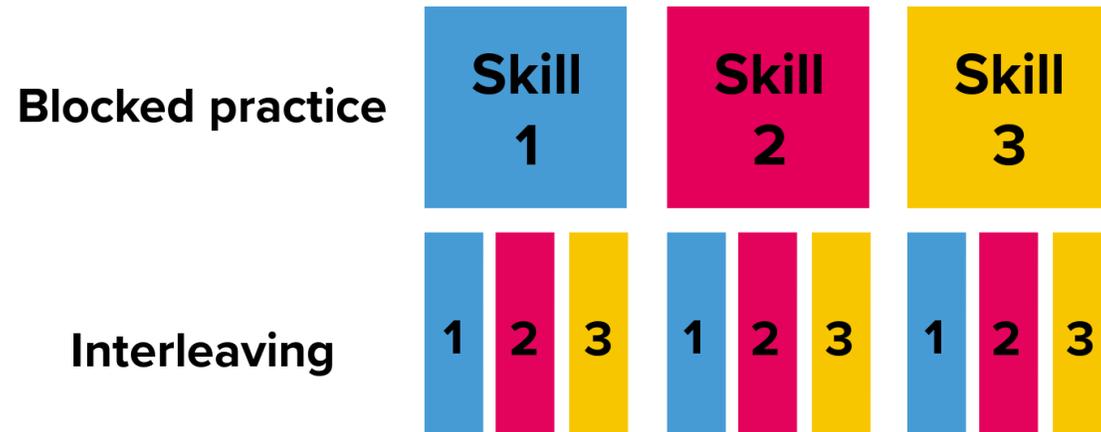
Year 11 Revision Timetable

	Study Times and Subject								
Sunday									
Monday									
Tuesday									
Wednesday									
Thursday									
<i>Study Times</i>									
Friday									
Saturday									

Year 11 Revision Timetable

	Study Times and Sul				
Sunday	FOOTBALL MATCH		Eng Lang: <i>Writing skills</i> Past paper 2	Business: <i>Budgets</i> Post its	MY HOUSEHOLD JOBS
Monday	Maths: <i>Area</i> Mindmap/ Post its	Science: <i>Compounds</i> Mnemonic/ Voice record	WATCH 'THE TRAITORS'	PE: <i>Injury prevention</i> Revision cards	Spanish: <i>Holidays – past tense</i> Mindmap
Tuesday	Eng lit: <i>Inspector calls</i> <i>quotes</i> Voice record	Geog: <i>Human Geog</i> <i>stats</i> Mindmap	VIDEOCALL MY NAN	Maths: <i>Vectors</i> Past paper 1	Science: <i>Reproductive</i> <i>cycle</i> Retest with exam question

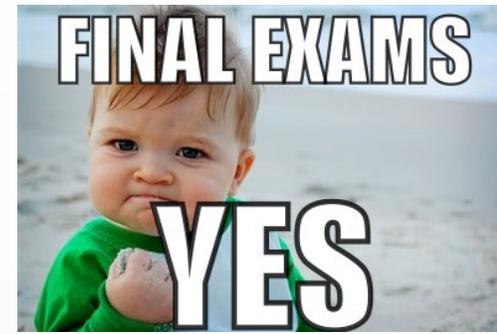
Interleaving and the Forgetting Curve





Exam resilience

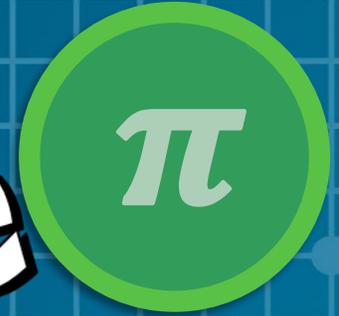
TOP EXAM TIPS



- READ THROUGH ALL THE PAPER BEFORE YOU START
- REMEMBER YOUR TIMINGS: YOUR TEACHER WILL HAVE TOLD YOU HOW LONG TO SPEND ON SECTIONS
- WRITE DOWN HOW LONG YOU NEED TO SPEND ON EACH SECTION
- ON THE BLANK BACK PAGE, SPEND A FEW MINUTES JOTTING DOWN ANY QUOTES, FACTS ETC. THAT YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT FORGETTING
- **DON'T WASTE TIME** WITH YOUR HEAD DOWN OR PAPER CLOSED; CHECK AND RE-READ YOUR ANSWERS
- LEAVING ANY ANSWERS BLANK IS A CRIME!

- 1. Learning styles**
- 2. Your space**
- 3. Techniques**
- 4. Revision timetables**
- 5. Exam resilience**

How to revise MATHS



The Specification

Edexcel

Three 90 minute papers

Paper 1 (Non-calc)

Paper 2 / 3 (Calc)

Anything can be assessed on all 3 papers

Foundation
(Grade 1 – 5)

Higher
(Grade 3 – 9)

Overview

Both Higher and Foundation cover the same broad areas:

Tier	Topic area	Weighting
Foundation	Number	22 - 28%
	Algebra	17 - 23%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	22 - 28%
	Geometry and Measures	12 - 18%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%
Higher	Number	12 - 18%
	Algebra	27 - 33%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	17 - 23%
	Geometry and Measures	17 - 23%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%

The best way
to learn
maths is to
DO MATHS!



Independent Study

All students have own unique passwords/username to SparxMaths.

83%

more progress with just 15 minutes of practice every week

Students using Sparx Maths Homework made 83% more progress with just 15 minutes of practice (in comparison to those who did no homework). For each further 15 minutes of practice they made 67% more progress.

[View the report ↗](#)



1 hour

of Sparx Maths a week significantly improves grades

External research conducted by RAND Europe and Cambridge University found that using Sparx Maths for 1 hour a week significantly improves grades.

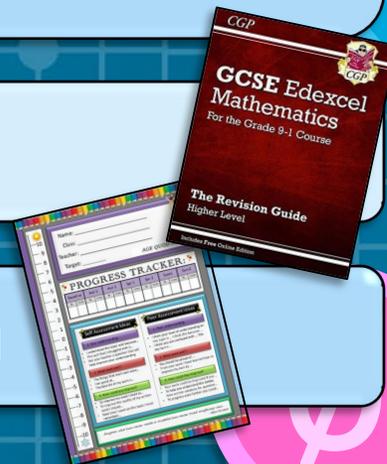
We will be sending a leaflet via email to parents on how to use Sparx in order to help your child. They will get homework every other Friday on this website, due in the Friday after.

How to DO MATHS at home

- Get practice questions up online
- Use YouTube to watch videos for topics you need help with
- Watch the videos and do the tasks on SparxMaths that you were given as your key areas to focus on from the mocks
- Use your revision guides and workbook
- Use your notes in your book to help you



Sparx Maths



Where do I get the questions?

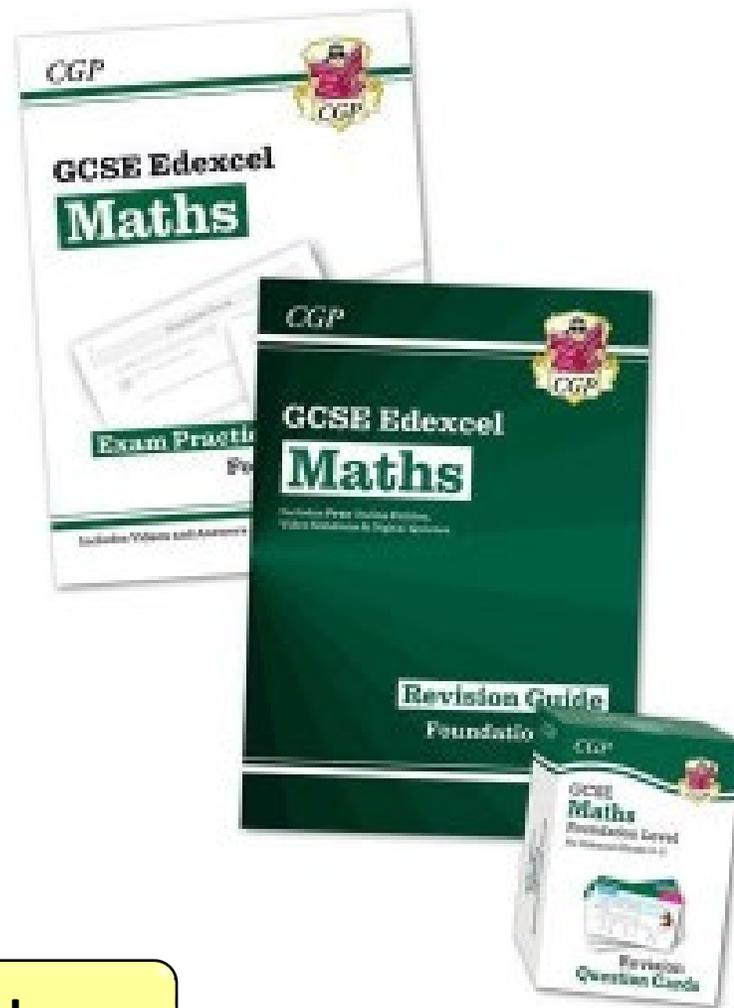
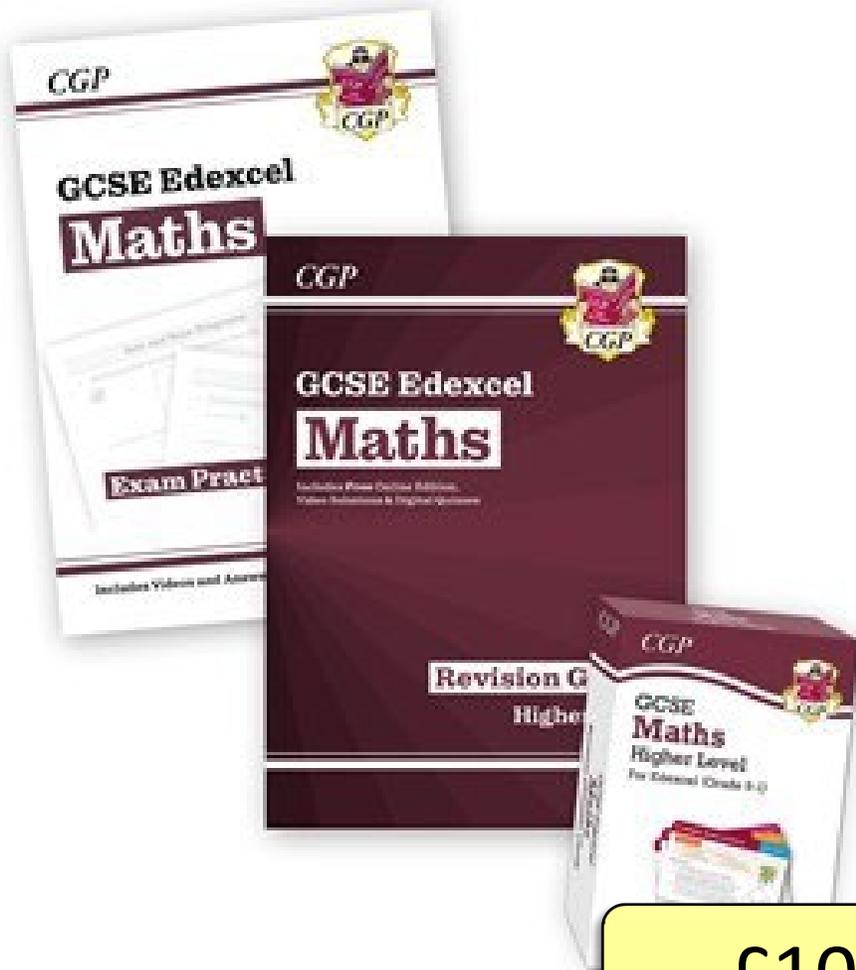
Useful Websites:

- <https://mathsbot.com/>
- <https://corbettmaths.com/>
- <https://www.onmaths.com/>
- <https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk>
- <https://revisionmaths.com/>
- <https://keshmaths.com/gcse-maths-takeaway-3/>
- <https://justmaths.co.uk/>
- <https://diagnosticquestions.com/>
- <https://www.draustinmaths.com/>

There is a full list
on the school
website



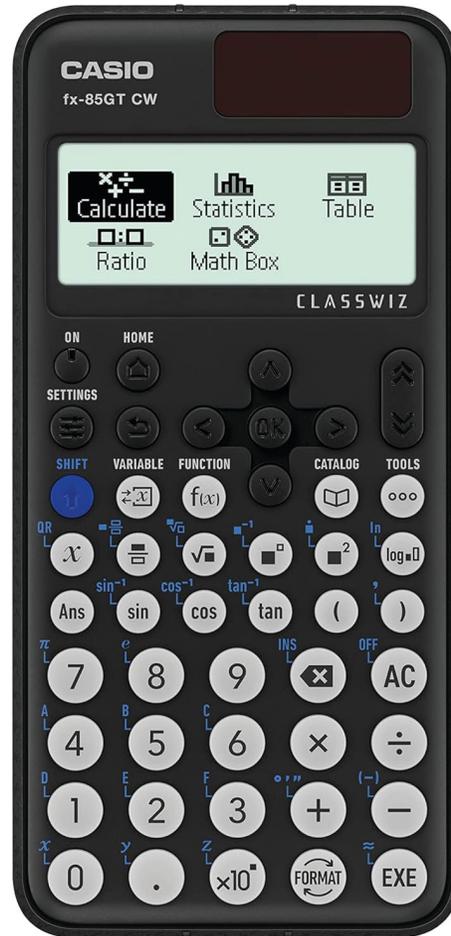
Revision Guides



£10 each

Calculator

New calculator – if you learn how to use it, there are lots of marks you can get by just typing into your calculator.



£10 each

π

$\sqrt{\quad}$

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ENGLISH AT OCA

1. WHAT QUALIFICATIONS CAN STUDENTS ACHIEVE?
2. HOW CAN STUDENTS REVISE FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE?
3. HOW CAN STUDENTS REVISE FOR ENGLISH LITERATURE?
4. EXAM CALENDAR



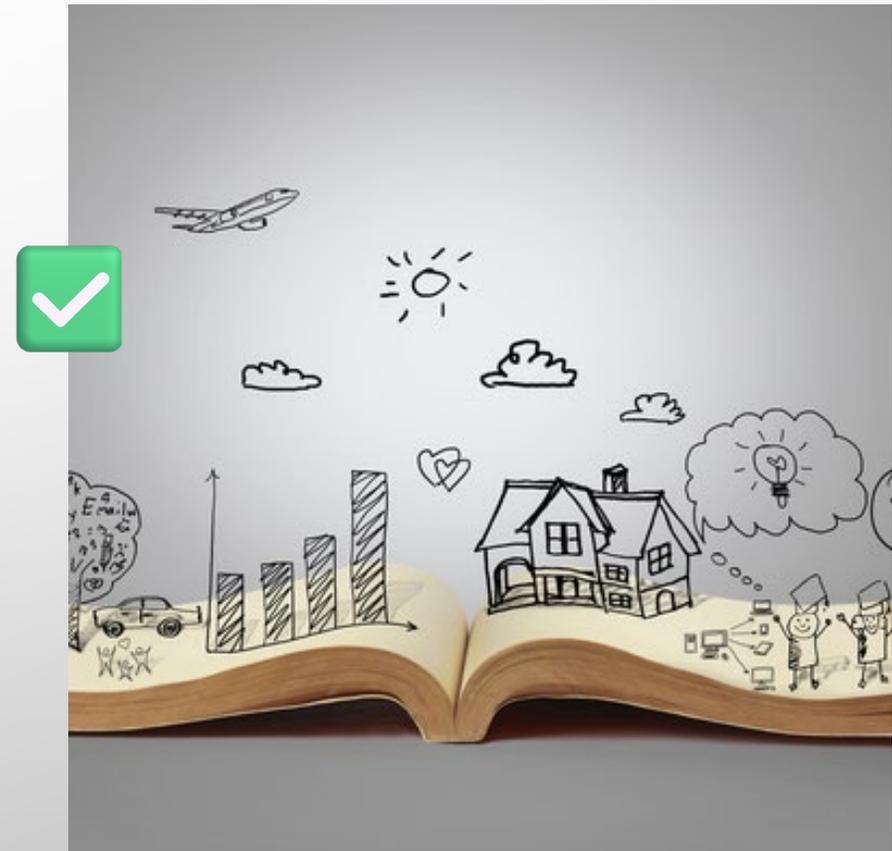
1. WHAT QUALIFICATIONS CAN STUDENTS ACHIEVE?

GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (EDUQAS)

- Component 1 – Summer Examination
- Component 2 – Summer Examination
- Component 3 – Speaking and Listening Presentation

GCSE ENGLISH LITERATURE (AQA)

- Paper 1 – Summer Examination
- Paper 2 – Summer Examination



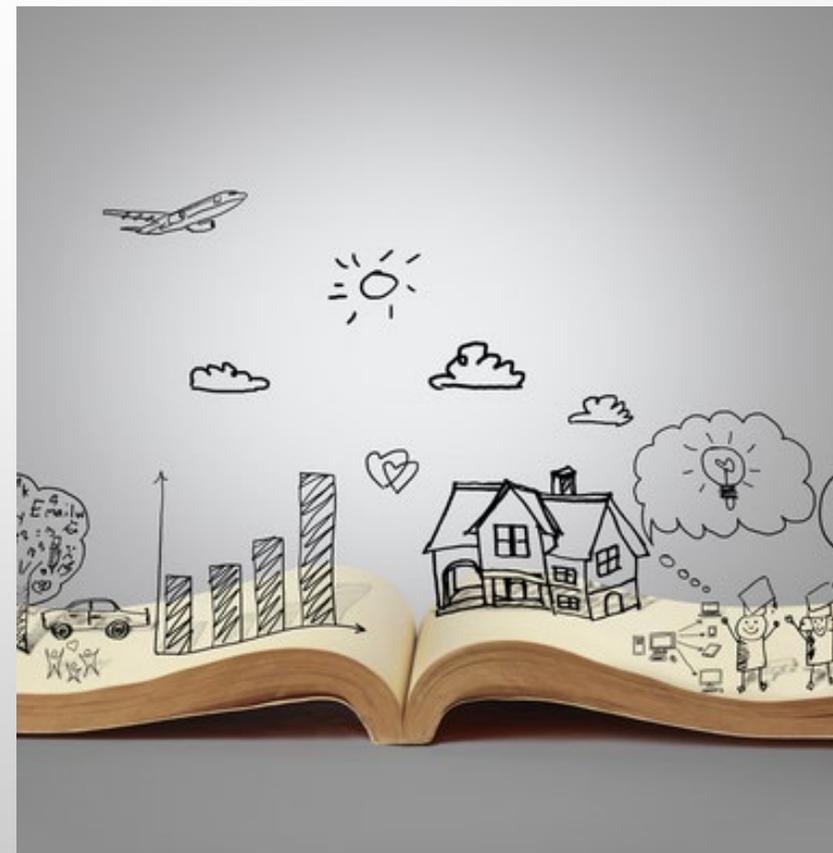
GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (EDUQAS)

Component 1 – 40% (1hr45)

- A. Answer 5 questions to analyse a fiction text
- B. Write an original narrative

Component 2 – 60% (2hrs)

- A. Answer 6 questions to analyse 2 non-fiction texts
- B. Write two transactional writing pieces (speech, letter, article, review)



2. What should students revise?

GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (EDUQAS)

Component 1 – 40% (1hr45)

- A. Answer 5 questions to analyse a fiction text
- B. Write an **original narrative**

- 
1. Write a realistic narrative with a clear structure
 2. Refine and redraft
 3. Memorise
 4. Adapt for different titles

Component 2 – 60% (2hrs)

- A. Answer 6 questions to analyse 2 non-fiction texts
- B. Write two transactional writing pieces (speech, letter, article, review)



2. What should students revise?

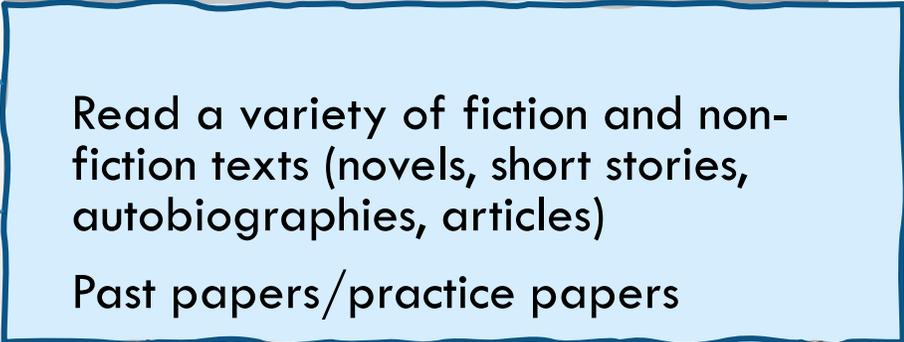
GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE (EDUQAS)

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- B. Write an original narrative

Component 2 – 60% (2hrs)

- A. Answer 6 questions to analyse 2 non-fiction texts
- B. Write two transactional writing pieces (speech, letter, article, review)



Read a variety of fiction and non-fiction texts (novels, short stories, autobiographies, articles)

Past papers/practice papers



What to revise?

LITERATURE (AQA)

- All students have their own photocopied version of the texts
- Students should create revision resources for each text on:
 - Plot summaries
 - Characters
 - Themes (big ideas)
 - Link vocabulary
 - Link writer's intentions
 - Link key quotations
 - Link methods
 - Link context
- Practice papers and planning for different questions will help prepare for any question on the exam.

Sensitive
'too rough... and it pricks like a thorn.'
- Romeo is love sick and love hurts him when it doesn't go as planned.

Depressed
'you have dancing shoes with nimble soles, I have a soul of lead so stales me to the ground I cannot move.'
- He plays on the word Sole/soul to show he doesn't want to go to a party because he is sad and thinking about Rosaline.

Won't be cheered up
- In spite of Mercutio's joking, Romeo will not be made happy. He told Mercutio about his dream he had the previous night and Mercutio begins to tease Romeo about Queen Mab, queen of the fairies.

Passionate
'Henceforth I will never be Romeo.'
- Romeo tells Juliet that he won't be a Montague so he can be with her.

Headstrong
'Either thou or I, or both, must go with him.'
- This shows Romeo is prepared to die to be with his best friend so he isn't on his own. This shows how much he feels about his friendships.

Changeable
'I have forgot that name and that name's woe.'
This shows that Romeo's emotions change fast as he has already forgotten Rosaline and moved on to his new love Juliet.

Sincere
'dear spirit, let lips do what hands do.'
- Romeo uses christian imagery to describe Juliet. He tells her to allow her lips to have the same privilege.

Exaggerative
'She doth teach the torches to burn bright!'
Romeo describes Juliet as a bright light and she is better looking than torch dances.

Eager
- Romeo is desperate to marry Juliet as soon as possible, despite the feud that the Montagues and the Capulets have.

Peace-maker
'But love thee better than thou canst devise.'
- Romeo is trying to avoid a fight from happening because he is now related to the Capulets.

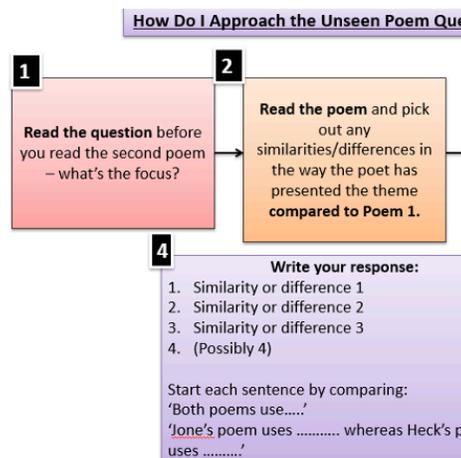
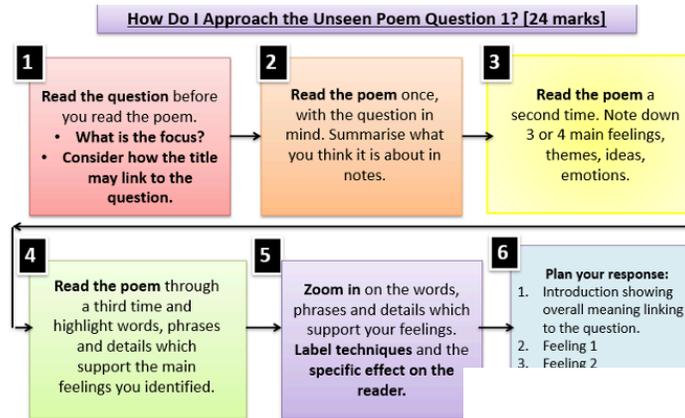
Romeo

RES

All students have access to the following:

- Exercise books
- Annotated copies of texts
- Lessons and resources on Teams
- English Language workbook
- Example answers
- Thesis, conclusion and writer's intentions frameworks for literature questions

Unseen Poetry



Romeo and Juliet

Thesis At first glance, 'Romeo and Juliet' is a tragic love story, but at a deeper level, Shakespeare explores ideas about _____.	Possible Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • love as a destructive force • conflict/feuding/violence/hatred/masculinity • death as inevitable • defying authority • destiny/fate • honour/family obligations • social constraints
Conclusion Ultimately, through the THEME/CHARACTER of _____, Shakespeare propels the action towards its tragic conclusion: the deaths of Romeo and Juliet.	
Shakespeare's Intentions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shakespeare demonstrates the destructive nature of intense, passionate love. 2. Shakespeare juxtaposes the themes of love, conflict, fate and death in order to entertain his Elizabethan audience. 3. The play is a warning not to defy authority. 4. Shakespeare allows the audience to question whether they can escape their fate. 5. Shakespeare reflects Elizabethan stereotypes of masculinity. 	

An Inspector Calls

Thesis At first glance, 'An Inspector Calls' is a play simply about an investigation into the suicide of a young woman, but at a deeper level, Priestley explores _____.	Possible Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social responsibility • inequality (class/gender) • difference between old/young generations • morality • guilt/remorse learning from experience • family obligations
Conclusion Ultimately, through the THEME/CHARACTER of _____, Priestley presents his moral message to the audience, promoting the necessity for a socialist society.	
Priestley's Intentions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priestley highlights the exploitation of the working classes in the Edwardian era. 2. Priestley challenges the subservience of women in the Edwardian era. 3. Priestley criticises the selfishness of capitalism and demonstrate the need for a fairer, socialist society 4. Priestley promotes the need for an equal society where morality is more important than reputation. 5. Priestley encourages the audience's sense of social responsibility. 	

RESOUR

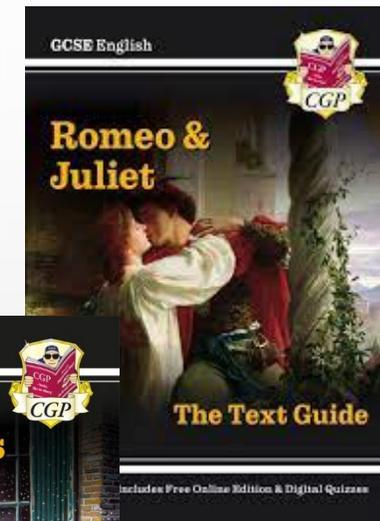
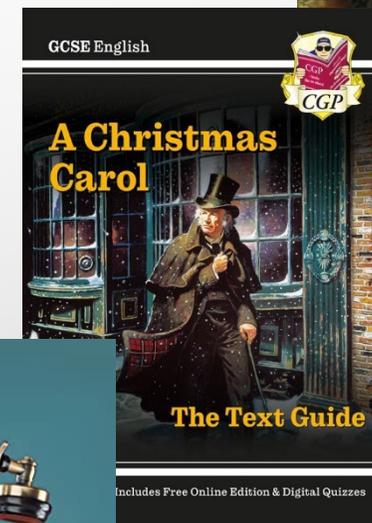
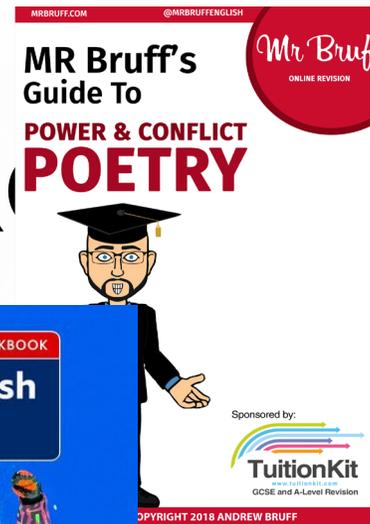
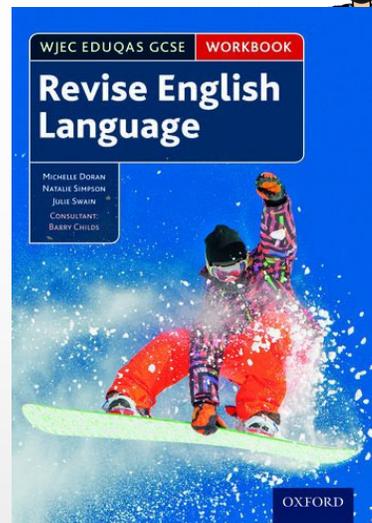
If you would like to purchase revision guides/workbooks, the following are useful:

Literature

- CGP
- York Notes
- Mr Bruff

Language

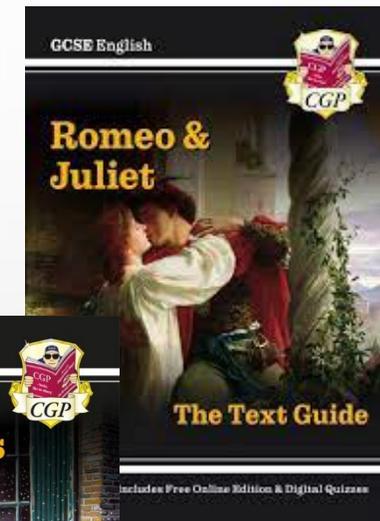
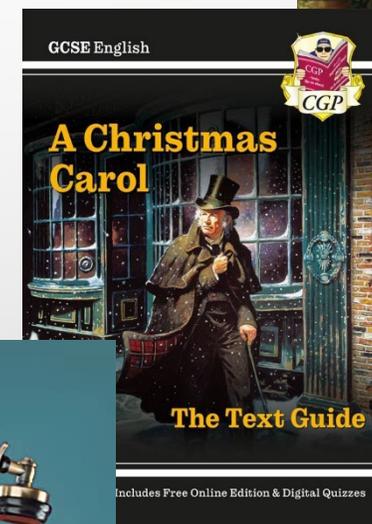
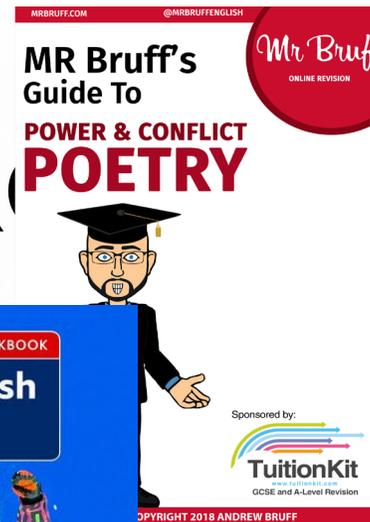
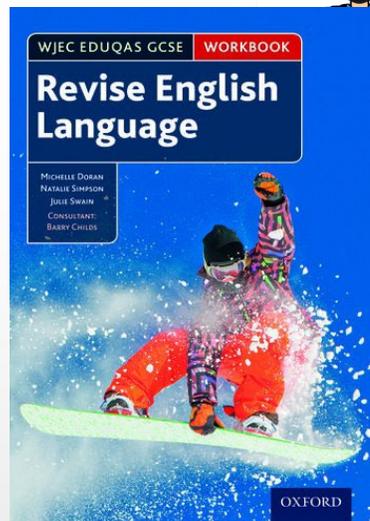
- WJEC/Eduqas Grade 9-1



RESOUR

There is also a wealth of material available to gather knowledge on the internet, including:

- Sparknotes
- BBC Bitesize
- Litcharts
- Victorian Web
- YouTube (Mr Bruff)



4. EXAM CALENDAR

NOVEMBER MOCK EXAMS

- Language 1
- Language 2
- Literature 1

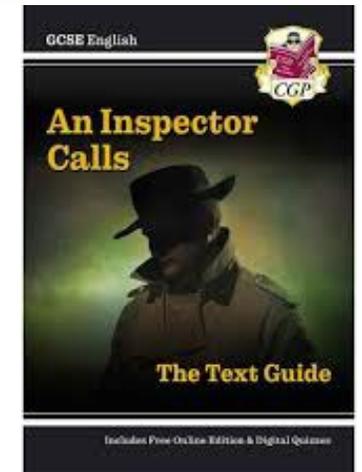
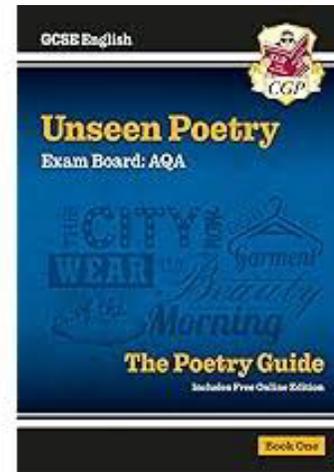
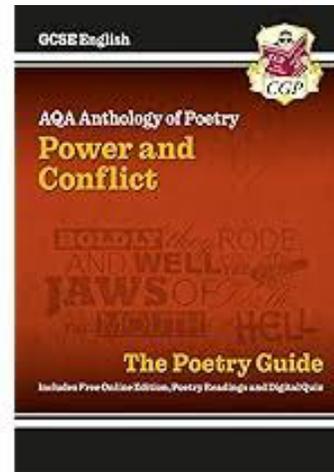
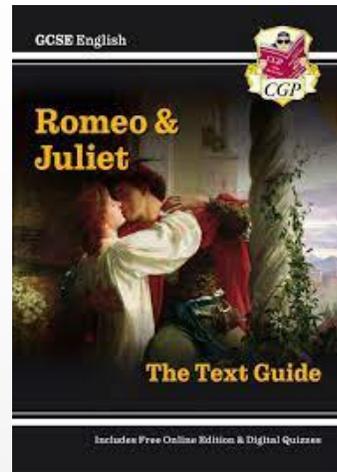
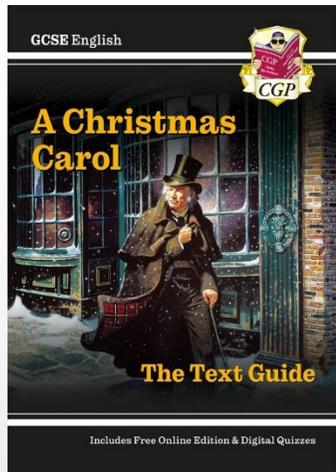
MARCH MOCK EXAMS

- Language 1
- Language 2
- Literature 1
- Literature 2

SUMMER EXTERNAL EXAMS

- Language 1
- Language 2
- Literature 1
- Literature 2





CGP REVISION GUIDES GCSE ENGLISH LITERATURE

Each revision guide is available to order at a discounted price of £3.25 via the School Gateway.

Please take a letter to see your options.

A LITTLE
PROGRESS
EACH DAY
ADDS UP
TO BIG RESULTS

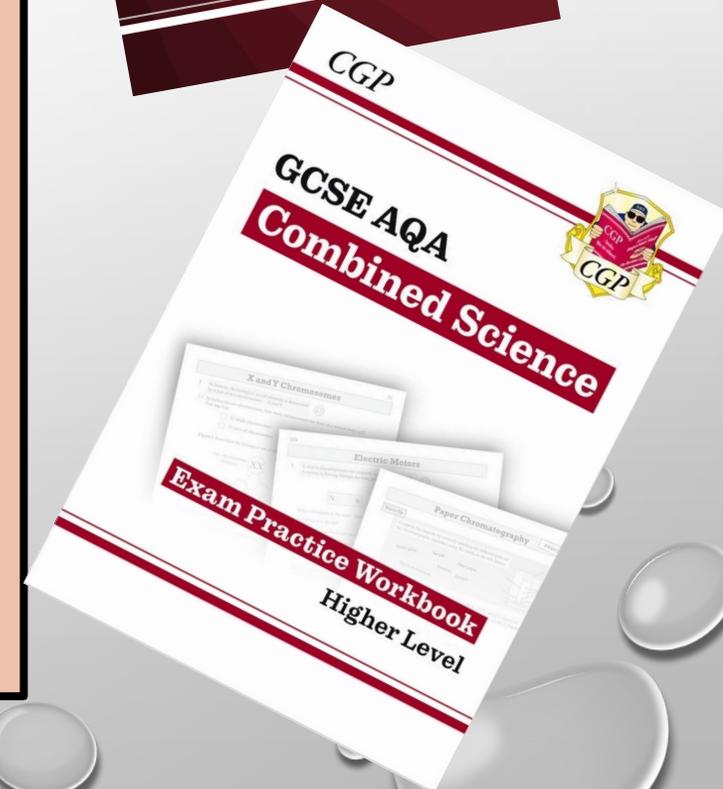
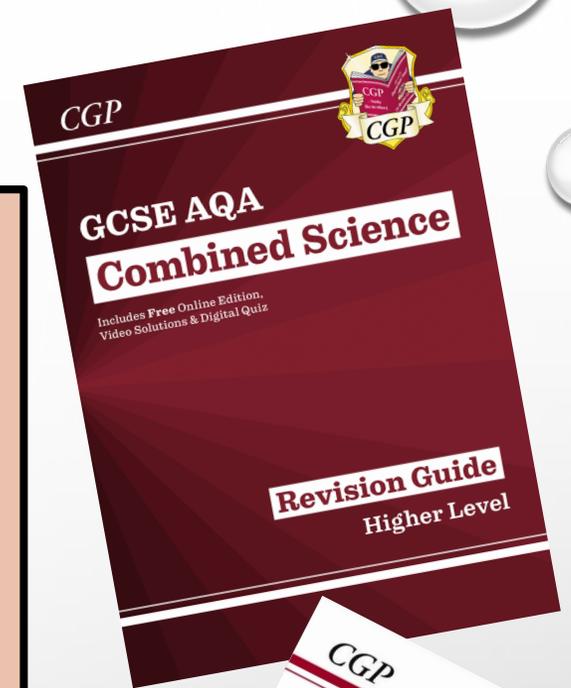


Science

Advice & Support
TFN

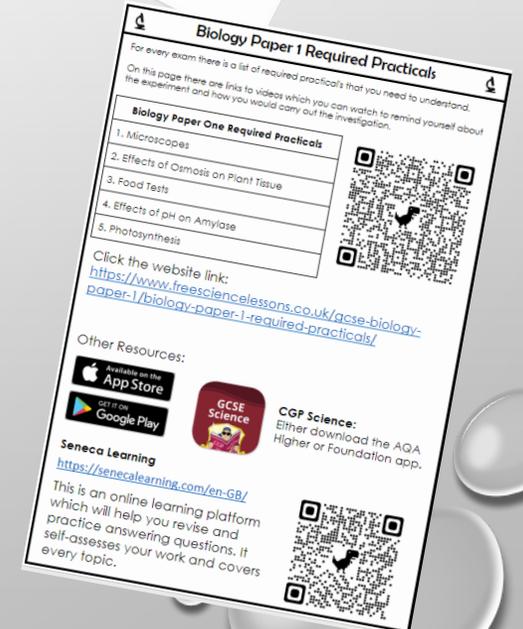
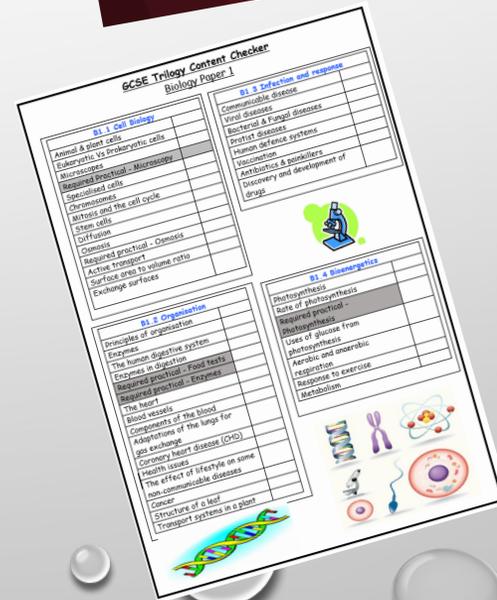
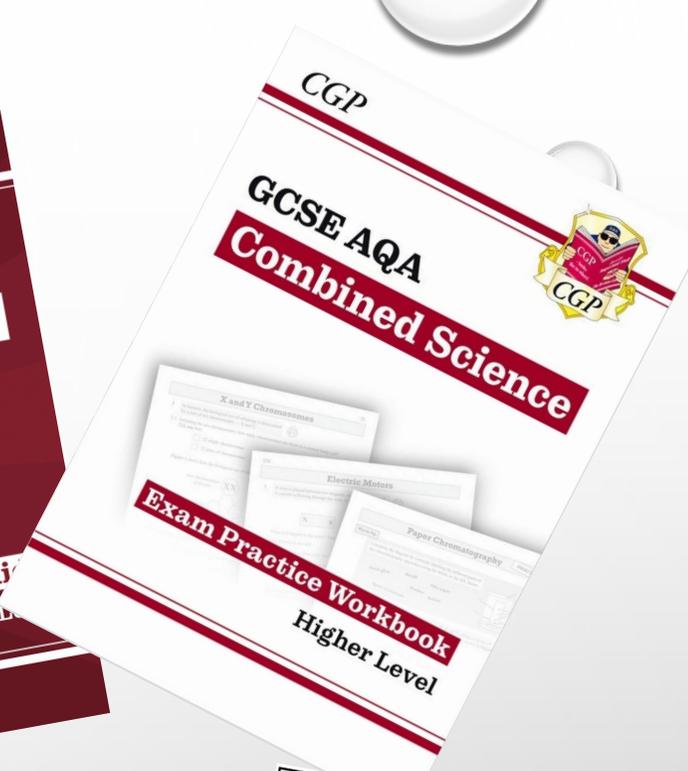
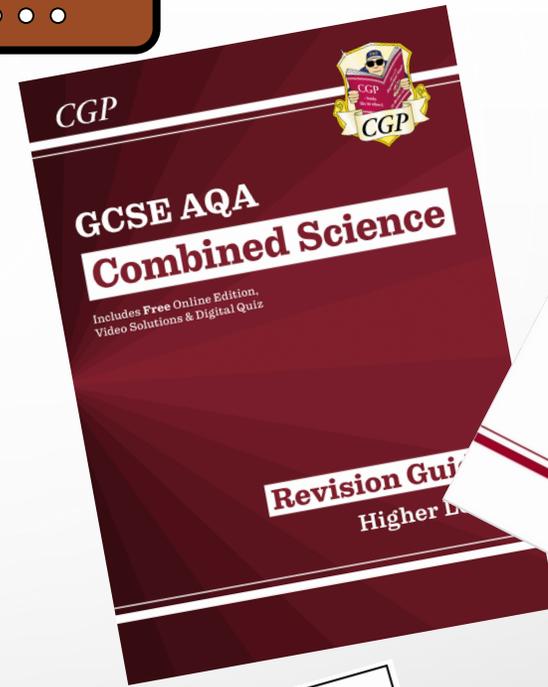
A breakdown of the subject...

- The exam board our curriculum is based upon is AQA Combined Science Trilogy
- In Summer 2023 all pupils will sit 6 exams.
- Biology paper 1 and 2, Chemistry paper 1 and 2, Physics paper 1 and 2
- Paper 1 content was taught in year 10 and will be revisited throughout this year
- Paper 2 content is being taught this year
- Class teachers will run interventions, attend Saturday academies, half terms and provide all pupils with resources to make revision easier
- Pupils need to make sure they use the provided resources to organise their revision
- Mock exams in November will be paper 1 assessments from previous year
- Students will get the physics equation sheet



Resources we can provide...

- Discounted revision guides & workbooks
- Organised content checkers to aid revision timetables
- Revision resource booklet with links to BBC bitesize and YouTube channels that reteach the content
- On Teams: knowledge organisers, exam questions, retrieval quizzes
- After school intervention for separate science, higher tier trilogy and foundation trilogy
- Sparx science will help you remember the content.



Sparx Science

- The home page has a to do list, this shows you weekly homework
- Homework automatically sets Friday to Friday
- There is a section for independent study as well
- If you don't know an answer, click 'I don't know'. It will then teach you the content before asking a different question.

The screenshot displays the Sparx Science app interface. At the top, there is a green header bar with a back arrow on the left, the text "Sparx Science" in the center, and a "Help & Support" link with a question mark icon on the right. Below the header is a sidebar with two options: "Homework" (indicated by a star icon) and "Independent Learning" (indicated by a lightbulb icon). The main content area is titled "Demo Tasks" and features a task card. The task card has a vertical orange bar on the left side. It contains the text "Due in 1 day" in a smaller font, followed by "Demo homework for Thursday 9th October 10:00am" in a larger font. To the right of the task title, it says "Not started" and has a "New" button with an orange border. Further right is a circular arrow icon. Below the task card, there is a section labeled "Older homework (0)" with a downward-pointing chevron icon.

Gather information to create the flashcard. Use your books, textbooks and revision guides.



Select the most important information to put on your flash cards.



Write/draw the information on one side and write the answer on the other side.

From BBC Bitesize

When a chemical reaction happens, energy is transferred to or from the surroundings. When energy is transferred to the surroundings, this is called an **exothermic** reaction, and the temperature of the surroundings increases.

When a chemical reaction happens, energy is transferred to or from the surroundings. When energy is transferred to the surroundings, this is called an **exothermic** reaction, and the temperature of the surroundings increases.

Front

What type of reactions lead to energy being transferred to the surroundings?

Back

Exothermic Reactions

Flashcards

Writing your own questions is the most effective way to revise. It helps strengthen your memory.

However, we understand this is hard something so we have provided you with knowledge quizzes to help. As well as your weekly homework's which could be used as well.

#	Question	Answer
1	What are the reactants for the photosynthesis reaction?	Carbon Dioxide and Water
2	What are the products for the photosynthesis reaction?	Oxygen and Glucose
3	What type of energy is required for photosynthesis to take place?	Light
4	What green pigment traps sunlight in leaves? Where are they found?	Chlorophyll is found in chloroplasts
5	State 3 conditions controlled by homeostasis.	Blood glucose levels, water levels and temperature
6	How can you measure the rate of photosynthesis in pondweed?	Count the number of oxygen bubbles per minute
7	Why does decreasing the amount of chlorophyll decrease photosynthesis?	Less light is trapped, less photosynthesis happens, less growth
8	What factors could reduce the amount of chlorophyll in plants?	Diseases like TMV and rose black spot. Less nutrients and losing leaves
9	Leaves contain starch. What test could be done to find the presence of starch?	Add iodine which will turn from orange to blue/black
10	How can you write 4 micrometres in standard form?	4×10^{-4} m
11	How can you write 4 nanometres in standard form?	4×10^{-9} m
12	Suggest why a light microscope will not show ribosomes	They are too small to be seen
13	What type of microscope will see chloroplasts and ribosomes?	Electron microscopes
14	What enzyme will break down protein?	Protease
15	Name the process that maintains the internal conditions inside of your body.	Homeostasis
16	What are the three main conditions controlled inside the human body?	Body temperature, Blood Glucose Concentration, Water Levels
17	Identify four types of pathogen	Bacteria, Virus, Fungi, Protist
18	What type of cells detect a stimulus?	Receptor Cells
19	What is a synapse?	A gap between nerve cells
20	What are the two components of the CNS?	Brain and Spinal Cord

#	Question	Answer
1	What are the reactants for the photosynthesis reaction?	Carbon Dioxide and Water
2	What are the products for the photosynthesis reaction?	Oxygen and Glucose
3	What type of energy is required for photosynthesis to take place?	Light
4	What green pigment traps sunlight in leaves? Where are they found?	Chlorophyll is found in chloroplasts
5	How can you alter the light intensity when investigating pondweed?	You can move the light source closer or further away
6	How can you measure the rate of photosynthesis in pondweed?	Count the number of oxygen bubbles per minute
7	What variables should you control when changing light intensity with pondweed?	The species of pondweed used and the temperature of the water
8	What variables should you control when changing temperature with pondweed?	The species of pondweed used and the light intensity
9	Why is it better to use an LED light rather than a lamp?	LEDs release less heat so you can control the temperature
10	Why is Sodium Hydrogencarbonate often added to the water with pondweed?	It helps supply more carbon dioxide to the water
11	What apparatus could you use to collect the oxygen produced by the pondweed?	A gas syringe
12	What are the limiting factors for the photosynthesis reaction?	Light intensity, temperature and carbon dioxide levels
13	When investigating light intensity, name two limiting factors for photosynthesis.	Temperature and carbon dioxide levels
14	When investigating temperature, name two limiting factors for photosynthesis.	Light intensity and carbon dioxide levels
15	Why does the rate of photosynthesis decrease when the temp. is too high?	The enzymes denature, the active changes shape and substrates can't fit anymore
16	Why does decreasing the amount of chlorophyll decrease photosynthesis?	Less light is trapped, less photosynthesis happens, less growth
17	What factors could reduce the amount of chlorophyll in plants?	Diseases like TMV and rose black spot. Less nutrients and losing leaves
18	Leaves contain starch. What test could be done to find the presence of starch?	Add iodine which will turn from orange to blue/black
19	What effect will lowering the temperature have on the rate of photosynthesis?	It will decrease because the enzymes will collide less
20	How does carbon dioxide get into leaves?	Diffuses into leaves through the stomata

Exam Questions

When you feel more confident with the facts and definitions of key terms, you should move on to exam questions to test your application skills. The more exam questions you do on a topic, the more confident you become at understanding what the question is asking for and skills you require.

As the year progresses your teacher will do more and more exam questions with you as you should be more confident with the facts and recall. They will help you build your exam technique but it is important you practice it as well.



exampro

Parents Evening
Orionston Chadwick Academy

1 Question Mark Scheme

2

Cells are the building blocks of life.

(a) Draw one line from each type of organism to the diagram of one of its cells.

Type of organism	Diagram of one cell
<input type="text" value="Animal"/>	
<input type="text" value="Bacterium"/>	
<input type="text" value="Plant"/>	

(b) Cells contain structures. These structures have different functions.