



# Meet the Team

The Year 11 team works to secure the most effective way of ensuring all our students meet, or ideally exceed their end of year target grades, whilst also offering the appropriate care, guidance and support.



**Mrs J Mahon**

**VP | CURRICULUM & STANDARDS**

[jude.mahon@hartschool.org.uk](mailto:jude.mahon@hartschool.org.uk)



**Miss S Davis**

**AP | ACHIEVEMENT & CURRICULUM**

[shara.davis@hartschool.org.uk](mailto:shara.davis@hartschool.org.uk)



**Mrs L Cockbill**

**HEAD OF YEAR**

[lisa.cockbill@hartschool.org.uk](mailto:lisa.cockbill@hartschool.org.uk)



**Mrs V Godridge**

**STUDENT SUPPORT OFFICER**

[vicki.godridge@hartschool.org.uk](mailto:vicki.godridge@hartschool.org.uk)

# February Half Term Intervention

## Session timings:

AM Session: 9.00am - 11.30am

PM Session: 12.30pm - 3.00pm

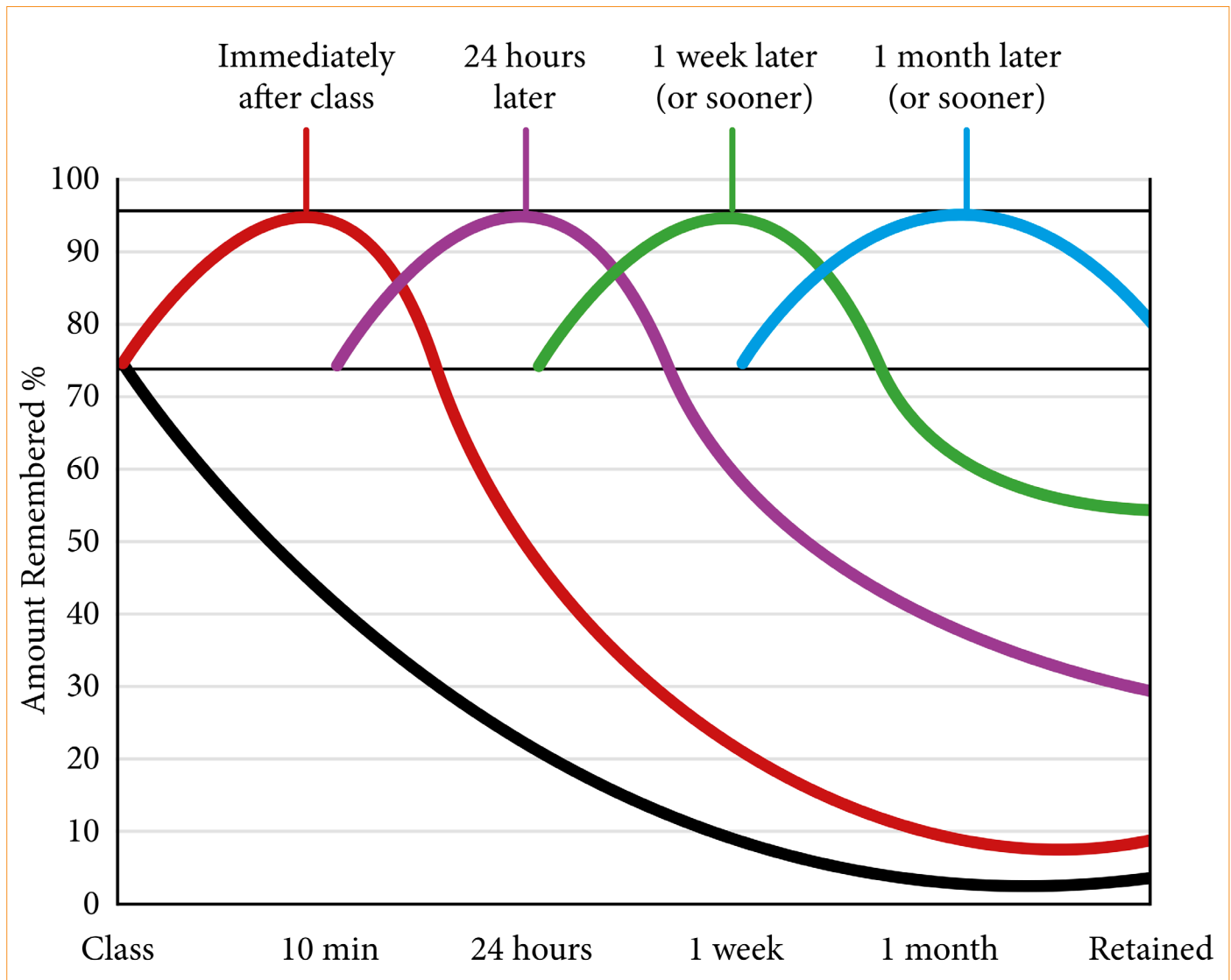
Day		Subject	Foci	Teacher	Room
Monday 12 February	AM	English	Walking Talking Mock	Impress the Examiner	Hall
	PM	English	Walking Talking Mock	Impress the Examiner	Hall
Tuesday 13 February	AM	Maths	Walking Talking Mock (Target 4+)	Impress the Examiner	Hall
	PM	Maths	Walking Talking Mock (Target 5+)	Impress the Examiner	Hall
Wednesday 14 February	AM	Geography	Walking Talking Mock (Target 3/4)	Impress the Examiner	Hall
	PM	Geography	Walking Talking Mock (Target 5+)	Impress the Examiner	Hall
		GCSE Photography	Coursework completion	Mrs Dawson	F21
Thursday 15 February	AM	Science	Foundation – A02 Skills	Miss Crofts	C26
		Science - Triple	GCSE Physics: Writing methods that get marks	Mr Underwood Jones	C23
		GCSE Photography	Coursework completion: Growth, decay and texture	Mrs Cooper	F02
		History	Crime and Punishment Anglo Saxons and Normans	Mrs Jenkins and Miss Oldham	B10 and B13
		Design	NEA Practical Work	Mrs Dimmock / Ms Sandham	F03 / F04 / F05
	PM	Science	Higher – A02 and A03 Skills	Miss Crofts	C26
		Design	NEA Practical Work	Mrs Dimmock / Ms Sandham	F03 / F04 / F05

\*No interventions on Friday 16 February 2024.

# How to Review

Did you know that you forget 80% of what you learn in the first 24 hours? That is why cramming for exams doesn't work.

It is proven that by reviewing what you've learnt at regular intervals, you can reduce how much you forget to just 10%



**REVIEW YOUR WORK FOUR TIMES WITHIN A MONTH AND YOU'LL REMEMBER NEARLY 100%**

# Vary your activities to maximise your **memory's power**

## A

**IMMEDIATELY  
AFTER CLASS**

**MIND MAPPING**

Look through your class notes and write down all the key words. Now from memory, fill in as much information as you can remember

## B

**FOUR HOURS  
LATER**

**REVIEW MAPS**

Cover your mind map and see how much you can remember. Highlight the information you couldn't remember and revise it.

## C

**ONE WEEK  
LATER**

**MEMORY CARDS**

With a friend, create your own question cards with answers on the reverse and then test each other's knowledge

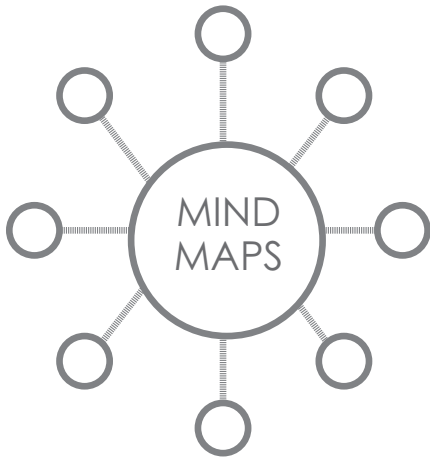
## D

**ONE MONTH  
LATER**

**PAST PAPERS**

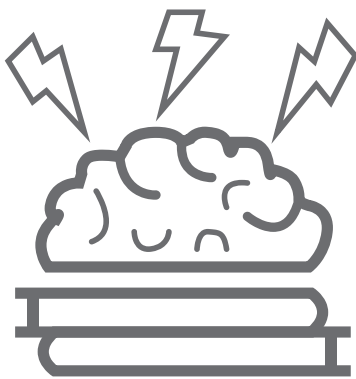
Revise from your mind maps and memory cards and then practice past paper questions to make sure you understand the context.

# Retrieval Strategies



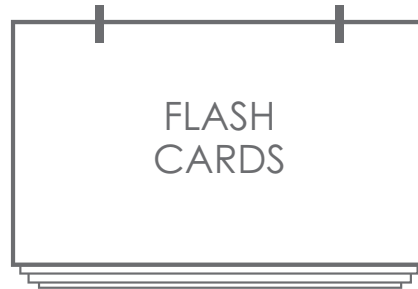
## Map it out:

Take an essay question or writing question and map out your answer, without writing a full response. Look at the mark scheme and decide if your plan meets the criteria. Do this for a number of questions, then choose one and write the full response.



## Brain Dump

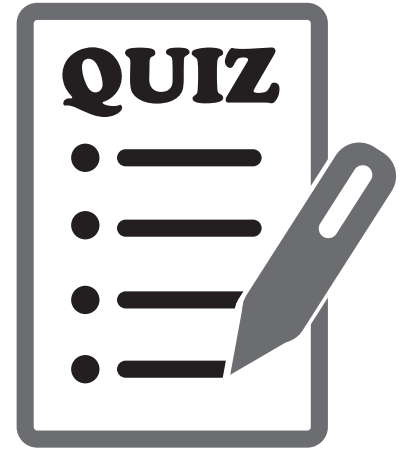
Choose a topic and write down as much as you can remember, without referring to your notes. Check your notes and see what you missed then try to fill the gaps without the notes. Check your notes a third time and add the missing information.



## Flash Cards:

Write flashcards for each topic, in all subjects, then mix them up for the most effective revision. Check out the Leitner System for effective spacing and interleaving.

Keep your flashcards simple – one question, one answer per card.



## Quizzes:

Write a set of questions and answers and ask someone else to test you. It's important to either write or say your answers aloud. Reading through quizzes in your head can give you a false sense of security.



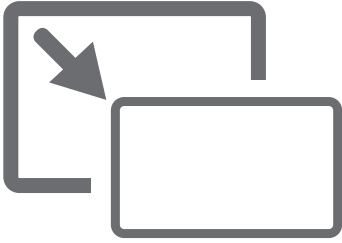
## Past Papers:

Ask your teacher for practice questions or exam papers. Complete them without notes in exam conditions, then check your answers and identify the gaps in your knowledge, so you can target your revision.



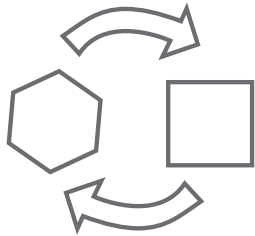
## Practise introductions:

For essay subjects, take a past exam question and practise writing effective introductions and conclusions. Look back at your notes and remind yourself of the important things to remember. Practise for different topics, texts and papers.



**Thinking hard: reduce:**

Read a section of your notes then put them aside and reduce what you read to three bullet points, each one no more than ten words. Look back at the notes and decide if you missed anything important. Hide the notes and write a fourth bullet point.



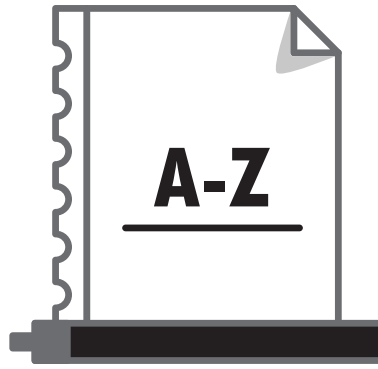
**Thinking hard: transform:**

Read a paragraph from your notes or a text book and transform it into a diagram, chart or sketch – no words allowed. Look at a diagram in Science, for example, and transform it into a paragraph of explanation.



**Thinking hard: connect:**

For each subject, consider the exam papers and group together questions that require the same technique to answer. Write down the requirements of each type. Find a previous example you've completed and identify where you've met the criteria.



**Key vocabulary:**

For a particular topic, make a list of key vocabulary, then do the following: define each word; use each term in a sentence; create a question where the key word is the answer; identify other words which connect to each of the words in your list.

**Retrieval practice:**

Retrieval is trying to remember information you have previously learned, so you can access it easily at a later date. When we are asked a question, our brain makes connections to other things we know. By repeating the question regularly, those connections are strengthened, and eventually the information transfers to our long term memory.



# Exam Stress

Tips and techniques to help you minimise exam stress



## The key tips to remember

### Before Exams:

Think positively, concentrate on your strengths and think about successful outcomes in the past.

### After Exams:

Walk out and move on, don't worry about how it's gone. Once it's gone it's gone and it is time to focus on the next chapter in your life.



### Recognise the Symptoms:

The temporary effects of stress include lack of concentration, inability to sleep, difficulty in processing information and irritability. Stress suppresses your immune system so you're more likely to catch a cold or feel under the weather, which doesn't help your performance in exams. In high levels, stress can lead to mental health problems e.g. depression or anxiety.

Most people experience pressure, stress and anxiety when it comes to exams.

Whilst a certain amount of pressure is good for us and helps us to perform well, it is important to keep some balance and perspective.

### Learning Methods:

People have different methods of learning:

- Making lists of key points
- Testing your memory as you go along
- Try to devise your own questions
- Using trigger words which link to a piece of work you have done



### Practise:

Use past papers where you can, set yourself targets for completing them in the allocated time. Practise planning the questions you may get.

Keep focusing on the question in hand – not the "what ifs".

### Organising:

Everyone is different but some of the following suggestions may help you:

- Devise a daily planner where you can identify times of work, study and leisure, in fact the more detailed this is the easier it is to have a clearer idea of revision times
- Be realistic about what you can fit in and about the time you allocate to different projects
- Stick to your deadlines, if this changes it has a knock on effect with the rest of your planner and work load
- Plans need to be flexible; this allows you to change your mind
- Make time to do things you enjoy – hobbies etc
- Get some physical exercise; release some of those natural endorphins!

If it becomes clear that the plan is not working then you will need to re-prioritise your schedule. Look at what is most important. What will take less time to get to speed with.

What is compulsory? Remember doing the work takes less effort than thinking about the work.

Set Goals - Make your goals SMART - Small / Achievable / Realistic / Time measured.





### Concentration:

People differ in the length of time they can concentrate, experiment to see what suits you best.

Start by trying to identify when and where it is easier for you to study. Ensure wherever you choose has minimal distractions.

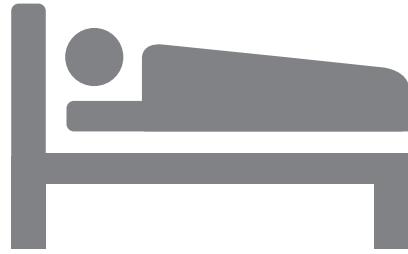
- Is there enough light/heat/etc?
- Is the table/chair suitable for studying?
- Is this something you can stick to? - If so it will provide you with continuity for the rest of your course.

You can then join these "chunks" by making a mnemonic out of the trigger words.

Being able to visualise the information in random patterns or even drawing this out on paper to begin the memorising. Sometimes mixing topics creates interest

### Motivation:

Simple techniques like planning for a reward when a piece of work has been achieved may help. Start with some of the topics you find easier, establish a routine.



### Sleeping:

- Try not to work in or on your bed
- Switch off before going to sleep by doing something completely different
- Try to stick to regular sleep pattern i.e. waking and retiring at same time each night



### Panic During an Exam:

It is not uncommon for your mind to go blank. At these times it is easy to panic. Try pausing for a few moments, slowing your breathing down a little and letting your body relax. Try to focus on relaxing and then refocus back on the exam.



### On the Day of the Exam:

- Get enough rest, don't get up too early
- Keep away from others you find stressful
- Remember anxiety beforehand is normal
- Try to do some relaxation exercises and breathing exercises
- Read the paper slowly, twice. Underline key words of phrases
- Make sure you answer all the questions

**Remember  
to take  
regular breaks  
when  
studying**



**KEEP  
CALM**

**AND**

**REVISE, REVISE,  
REVISE**

# Common Words Used in Exam Questions

In written examinations there are many common words that are used and one of the most common mistakes made by students is misinterpreting the question. Below are a number of these key words.

## Account for

Explain the reasons for something. This is not the same as 'Give account of' – which asks for detailed description

## Analyse

Study something in depth – identifying, describing and criticising in detail its main features.

## Argue

Put forward an idea, then give an example, discuss what it means and defend it against possible counter arguments

## Assess

Examine something closely. Consider in a balanced way its strengths and weaknesses. Discuss the points for and against something. Finally give your clear opinion.

## Calculate

Reckon or compute something using maths.

## Compare

Are the things similar or are there important differences? Which do you think are best? Why?

## Consider

Express your thoughts and observations about something.

## Define

Give the meaning of.

## Discuss

Write about the important aspects of the topic; are there two sides to the question? Consider the arguments for and against

## Evaluate

Judge the importance or success

## Give an account of

Describe something in detail and explain fully

## How

In what way, by what means or method, or to what extent does something happen, exist or work.

## Identify

Pick out the main features or the important points of something.

## Illustrate

Give examples which make the point clear.

## Interpret

Explain the meaning in your own words, for example, you may be asked to interpret a graph.

## Justify

Give reasons to support an argument / action

## Outline

Choose the most important aspects of a topic. Ignore the minor detail.

## Review

Make a survey examining the subject critically

## Summarise

Bring together the main points

## To what extent

Similar to questions which begin 'How far...' you are expected to discuss something, and show any of its strengths and weaknesses.

# On the Day of the Mock Exam

## Arrive Early

### Free Breakfast

Arrive at 8:00 AM and go to the Restaurant.  
Get a free breakfast.



## Morning Exam Tips

### Pre-Exam Briefing

8:40 AM: take advantage of the pre-exam briefing delivered by your subject expert.  
Go to the toilet before your exam, once you are in, we begin.



## AM Exam

### The Morning Exam

Morning briefings start at 8.40 AM, exams begin at 9:15 AM.  
After 9.15 AM you may not be permitted to sit your exam.  
At the end of your exam you will be informed of what to do and where to go.

## Afternoon Exam Tips

### Pre-Exam Briefing

11.35AM: take advantage of the pre-exam briefing delivered by your subject expert.  
Go to the toilet before your exam, once you are in, we begin.



## PM Exam

### The Afternoon Exam

Afternoon briefings start at 11.35AM, exams begin at 1.00PM.  
After 1.00PM you may not be permitted to sit your exam.  
At the end of your exam you will be informed of what to do and where to go.

# Simple Study Plan

It's never too late to plan your revision!

1



## Make a list

What do you need to know? Break it down into topics and units. When you can retrieve it without effort, cross it off the list. It might help with motivation and organisation to have a 'to do' and 'have done' list.

2



## Timetable a spaced schedule

Look back at the notes about spacing and interleaving. Study each topic little and often and mix up subjects and topics so you are revising a mixture each day. Be sure to leave yourself enough time to cover everything.

3



## Use effective study strategies

That's what this booklet is all about. Keep re-reading and highlighting to a minimum. Highlight what you need to learn – but that won't make you learn it. Test yourself, using retrieval strategies. Think twice before loading up your favourite playlist!

4



## Identify the gaps in your knowledge

Having used the retrieval strategies, where are the gaps? What are you confident with? What do you need to go back to? What do you need to study more? Be honest with yourself – don't just focus on what you do know.

5



## Close the gaps

Repeat the third and fourth steps of the plan until you are confident with everything. Some parts will be difficult, but don't give up. The harder you have to think, the more likely you are to remember in the end. 'Memory is the residue of thought.' (Dan Willingham)

# Year 11 Assessment Schedule February 2024

Schedule	19-Feb-24	20-Feb-24	21-Feb-24	22-Feb-24	23-Feb-24
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Briefing	08:40 - 09:05 Venue /Teacher	08:40 - 09:05 Venue /Teacher	08:40 - 09:05 Venue /Teacher	08:40 - 09:05 Venue /Teacher	08:40 - 09:05 Venue /Teacher
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>09:15</b>	<b>09:15</b>	<b>09:15</b>	<b>09:15</b>	<b>09:15</b>
	<b>English Language</b> Paper 2 (1h 45m)	<b>Maths</b> Paper 1 (1h 30m)	<b>Physics</b> Triple Paper 2 (1h 45m) Combined Paper 2 (1h 15m)	<b>English Literature</b> Paper 1 (1h 45m)	<b>Maths</b> Paper 2 (1h 30m)
<b>Finish Time</b>	11:00	10:45	Triple - 11:00 Combined - 10:30	11:00	10:45
Break 1	11:10 - 11:35	11:10 - 11:35	11:10 - 11:35	11:10 - 11:35	11:10 - 11:35
Briefing	11:35 - 12:20 Venue /Teacher	11:35 - 12:20 Venue /Teacher	11:35 - 12:20 Venue /Teacher	11:35 - 12:20 Venue /Teacher	11:35 - 12:20 Venue /Teacher
Early Lunch	12:20 - 12:45	12:20 - 12:45	12:20 - 12:45	12:20 - 12:45	12:20 - 12:45
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>13:00</b>	<b>13:00</b>	<b>13:00</b>	<b>13:00</b>	<b>13:00</b>
	<b>Biology</b> Triple Paper 2 (1h 45m) Combined Paper 2 (1h 15m)	<b>Chemistry</b> Triple Paper 2 (1h 45m) Combined Paper 2 (1h 15m)	<b>Geography</b> Paper 1 (1h 30m) <b>History</b> Paper 3 (1h 30)	<b>Spanish</b> Reading / Listening (F -1h 20m / H-1h 45m)	<b>History</b> Paper 1 (1h 15m)
<b>Finish Time</b>	Triple - 14:45 Combined - 14:15	Triple - 14:45 Combined - 14:15	14:30	Higher - 14:45 Foundation - 14:20	14:15
Schedule	26-Feb-24	27-Feb-24	28-Feb-24	29-Feb-24	01-Mar-24
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Briefing	08:40 - 09:05 Venue /Teacher	08:40 - 09:05 Venue /Teacher	08:40 - 09:05 Venue /Teacher	08:40 - 09:05 Venue /Teacher	Life & Soul Day
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>09:15</b>		<b>09:15</b>	<b>09:15</b>	
	<b>Maths</b> Paper 3 (1h 30m)	TBC	<b>Physics</b> Triple Paper 1 (1h 45m) Combined Paper 1 (1h 15m)	<b>Design &amp; Technology</b> (2h)	
<b>Finish Time</b>	10:45		Triple - 11:00 Combined - 10:30	11:15	
Break	11:10 - 11:35	11:10 - 11:35	11:10 - 11:35	11:10 - 11:35	
Briefing	11:35 - 12:20 Venue /Teacher	11:35 - 12:20 Venue /Teacher	11:35 - 12:20 Venue /Teacher	11:35 - 12:20 Venue /Teacher	
Early Lunch	12:20 - 12:45	12:20 - 12:45	12:20 - 12:45	12:20 - 12:45	
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>13:00</b>	<b>13:00</b>	<b>13:00</b>	<b>13:00</b>	
	<b>Biology</b> Triple Paper 1 (1h 45m) Combined Paper 1 (1h 15m)	<b>Chemistry</b> Triple Paper 1 (1h 45m) Combined Paper 1 (1h 15m)	<b>History</b> Paper 2 (1h 45m) <b>Geography</b> Paper 2 (1h 05m)	<b>Spanish</b> Writing (F -1h / H-1h 15m)	
<b>Finish Time</b>	Triple - 14:45 Combined - 14:15	Triple - 14:45 Combined - 14:15	Geography - 14:05 History - 14:45	Higher - 14:15 Foundation - 14:00	

## Get some sleep

How many hours of sleep do you get each night?  
On average, teenagers claim to get 6-7 hours a night, when they should really be aiming for 9-10 hours. If you are only getting 6-7, you are depriving yourself of over 1000 hours of sleep each year. You must be exhausted!

## Limit your screen time

Mobile phones can be great tools for learning but are they having a negative impact on your learning? Catching up with friends, social media, movies and box sets is great – but when is the best time to do these things?

## Look after yourself

Being kind to yourself each day can have a big impact on your performance during revision and exams. Take a break and get some exercise.  
Aim to start the day with cereal or toast. Find time to do the things you love. Reward yourself for your hard work.

# Revision Planner

By now you should be aiming to revise a minimum of THREE subjects per day.

Ensure through the week you revise all subjects equally and regularly.

Plan out what you will revise before you start and bullet point it to keep you focused.

If you attend a subject specific revision session during the half term, then include this in your revision plan.

	Subject Revision <b>No1</b>	Topics to cover	Subject Revision <b>No2</b>	Topics to cover	Subject Revision <b>No3</b>	Topics to cover
<b>MON</b>		• • •		• • •		• • •
<b>TUES</b>		• • •		• • •		• • •
<b>WED</b>		• • •		• • •		• • •
<b>THURS</b>		• • •		• • •		• • •
<b>FRI</b>		• • •		• • •		• • •
<b>SAT</b>		• • •		• • •		• • •
<b>SUN</b>		• • •		• • •		• • •


	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
9.00							
10.00							
11.00							
12.00							
13.00							
14.00							
15.00							
16.00							
17.00							
18.00							

Taking breaks is widely acknowledged to help increase the long-term efficiency of your revision. After a certain point, your brain simply starts wandering off, and if you're thinking about other stuff, there's no point in pretending to learn! When that happens it's time to take a break. **A general guide would be:**

- 20-30 minutes of revising should be rewarded with a 5-minute break.
- 30-60 minutes of revision can be awarded a 10-15-minute break.
- Generally, revising for more than 60 minutes at a time reduces the efficiency of your revision.

So split your revision in to chunks to make it as effective as possible.

# Year 11 Subject Specific Revision Guidance



The following pages are full of helpful hints and techniques for revising for your different GCSE subjects.

Many of the skills will work across your subjects, so when you find a technique that works for you try it out in other subjects too!

Remember the more active you make your revision the more effective it will be.



# Maths

## EXAM BOARD AQA

### A TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- Read the entire question before answering, highlighting or
- Underlining key words.
- Show all steps of your working out
- Have a go at answering every question!
- The amount of marks a question is worth tells you
- Approximately how long to spend on that question (1 mark per minute).

To revision maths you need to do maths, practise as many questions as you can.

Use the resources on the link to access past questions, Sparx and additional resources.

### B PPE DATE

#### Paper 1

Tuesday 20 February (AM)

#### Paper 2

Friday 23 February (PM)

#### Paper 3

Monday 26 February (AM)

### C TOPICS TO REVISE



#### EXAM FORMAT

3 Papers – 1 hr 30 mins each

Paper 1- Non calculator

Paper 2- Calculator

Paper 3 – Calculator

**Any content can appear on any paper.**

### D REVISION RESOURCES



# English Language

EXAM BOARD AQA

## A READING TIME

AQA English Language Paper 2 – Writers' Viewpoints and Perspectives (1hr45)			
Reading Time	Essential	8 mins	Read through both sources. Summarise the key ideas/events AND writers' feelings/opinions
1	4 marks	4 mins	Identify 4 true statements (EITHER source A or B)
2	8 marks	10-12 mins	Summarise differences/similarities between the sources (BOTH sources)
3	12 marks	12-15 mins	How does the writer use language to...? (EITHER Source A or B)
4	16 marks	20-25 mins	Compare how the writers present their different/similar viewpoints or methods (BOTH sources)
5	40 marks	40 mins	Write an article/speech/letter, giving your opinion about a topic or issue

## C REVISION ADVICE

- Complete past papers under timed conditions, following the key steps
- Practise in short bursts (e.g. time yourself 20 minutes to complete a Q4)
- Read through model answers and full marks responses to help you identify what a good one looks like. Use these to structure your own writing

### EXAM FORMAT

1 Hour 45 Minutes

- Exam paper (5 questions)
- Source booklet (2 sources)

## B PPE DATE

PAPER 2

Monday 19 February (AM)

## D REVISION RESOURCES

MR BRUFF  
PAPER 2



PAST PAPERS



# English Language

Revision Resources

**EXAM KEY STEPS &  
MODEL ANSWERS**



**MARKED EXAMPLES  
QUESTION 2**



**TRANSACTIONAL  
WRITING POWER**



**MARKED EXAMPLES  
QUESTION 3**



**MR SALLES PAPER 2  
WALK-THROUGH**



**MARKED EXAMPLES  
QUESTION 4**



# English Literature

EXAM BOARD AQA

# A

## TOPIC TO REVISE

### A Christmas Carol – Macbeth

- The plot – what happens in the story?
- Key characters – who are the characters, how are they presented?
- Key themes – what are the central themes?
- Context – what was society like when the text was written? Who is the writer? What did they care about/believe in?
- Key quotations – ensure that you know methods used and what you will say about your key quotes.

# C

## REVISION ADVICE

- Re-read key sections of the text and annotate extracts, so that you are familiar with key sections of the text
- Create mindmaps, flashcards and other revision notes on the key characters and themes
- Ask a friend or family member to test you on key parts of the text, key quotes
- Complete quickfire planning on a range of exam questions, considering what ideas you might use for each question
- Read example top marks answers and identify what makes them excellent
- Time yourself to complete timed exam questions

# B

## PPE DATE

PAPER 1

Thursday 22 February (AM)

# D

## EXAM FORMAT

1 Hour 45 Minutes

Section A – Shakespeare  
(Macbeth)

Section B – 19th Century Novel  
(A Christmas Carol)

# English Literature

# MACBETH REVISION

Macbeth top quotations



Macbeth – knowledge organiser



Macbeth – Mr Bruff



Macbeth character and theme guides



Macbeth - Bitesize



Macbeth – Grade 9 Playlist



Macbeth – practice questions



Macbeth – graded exam answers



# English Literature

## CHRISTMAS CAROL REVISION

ACC top quotations



ACC – knowledge organiser



ACC– Mr Bruff



ACC character and theme guides



ACC - Bitesize



ACC – Grade 9 Play list



ACC – practice questions



ACC – example exam answers



# Science

(Combined Science: Trilogy)

EXAM BOARD AQA

## A PPE DATE

### Biology Monday 19 February (PM)

Triple Paper 2 (1h 45m) / Combined  
Paper 2 (1h 15m)

### Chemistry Tuesday 20 February (PM)

Triple Paper 2 (1h 45m) / Combined  
Paper 2 (1h 15m)

### Physics Wednesday 21 February (AM)

Triple Paper 2 (1h 45m) / Combined  
Paper 2 (1h 15m)

## C TOPICS TO REVISE

Answer all the questions – don't leave any blank.

BUG all the questions

- Box the command word.
- Underline the key points.

Glance back the question:

- How many marks is the question?
- Does your response answer the questions?

In chemistry exams, annotate your periodic table

## B WHATS ASSESSED?

### Biology Paper 1

Cell Biology; Organisation; Infection and response; and Bio-energetics.

### Biology Paper 2

Homeostasis and response; Inheritance, variation and evolution; and Ecology.

### Chemistry Paper 1

Atomic structure and the periodic table; Bonding, structure, and the properties of matter; Quantitative chemistry; Chemical changes; and Energy changes.

### Chemistry Paper 2

The rate and extent of chemical change; Organic chemistry; Chemical analysis; Chemistry of the atmosphere; and Using resources.

### Physics Paper 1

Energy; Electricity; Particle model of matter; and Atomic structure.

### Physics Paper 2

Forces; Waves; and Magnetism and electromagnetism.

Answer all the questions – don't leave any blank.

## D EXAM FORMAT

All papers have a mixture of multiple choice, structured, closed short answer, and open response.

How it's assessed?

Each paper is...

- Written exam: 1 hour 15 minutes
- Foundation and Higher Tier
- 70 marks
- 16.7% of GCSE

# Science

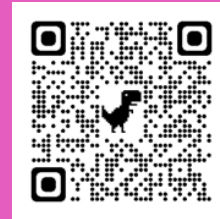
(Combined Science: Trilogy)

REVISION RESOURCES

HSC Revision Hub



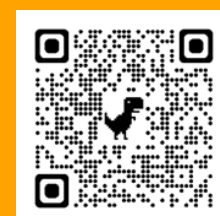
Physics and Maths  
Tutor: Physics



Physics and Maths Tutor:  
Chemistry



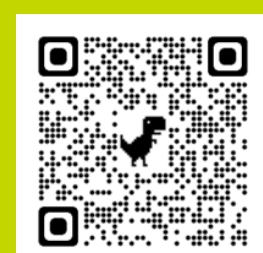
Physics and Maths Tutor:  
Biology



BBC Bitesize



Free Science Lessons





# History

## EXAM BOARD PEARSON - EDEXCEL

### A TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- Ensure you revise for all papers. Follow the content list so you cover as many topics as possible.
- Use your revision guides, books and booklets.
- Make mind maps, colourful diagrams or anything that works well for you.
- Use the past papers booklet and have a go at the questions.

### B

#### PPE DATE

##### Paper 3

Wednesday 21 February (PM)

##### Paper 1

Friday 23 February (PM)

##### Paper 2

Wednesday 28 February (PM)

### C TOPICS TO REVISE



#### EXAM FORMAT

PAPER 1 – CRIME AND PUNISHMENT WITH WHITECHAPEL  
1h 15 mins (30% of final grade)

PAPER 2 – ANGLO SAXONS AND NORMANS and AMERICAN WEST  
1h 45 mins (40% of final grade)

PAPER 3 – WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY  
1h 20 mins (30% of final grade)

### D

#### REVISION RESOURCES



# Geography

## EXAM BOARD AQA

# A

## TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- Read the command word carefully e.g. describe or explain.
- Timings for answering questions is a mark per minute e.g. spend 6 mins on a 6 mark question.
- If the questions asks you to mention a figure then you must refer to it in your answer or use it to back up a point you are making.
- Use geography key terms in your answer.
- If the question states using your own knowledge, named example or a case study then you must use this in your answer (these will be from your geography lessons).

# C

## REVISION WEBSITES

Mr B - YouTube



Urban Issues and Challenges



Internet Geography



The Changing Economic World



BBC Bitesize



# B

## PPE DATE

### PAPER 1

Wednesday 21 February (PM)

### PAPER 2

Wednesday 28 February (PM)

# D

## EXAM FORMAT

Paper 1 Living with the Physical Environment  
1 hr 30 mins

Paper 2 Challenges in the Human Environment  
1 hr 30 mins

# Geography

## REVISION RESOURCES

Climate  
Change



AQA GCSE Geography  
Revision



UK  
Coastal Landscapes



Tropical Rainforests



Ecosystems



UK River  
Landscapes



# Design

## EXAM BOARD AQA

# A

## TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- Create mind maps or flash cards for the key areas. Use the chapter headings in the GCSE Total Revision book to form the basis for your revision cue cards.
- Practice papers – timed questions. Have a go under exam conditions.
- Revise key areas little and often!
- Believe in yourself. If you have a good coursework mark you already have up to 50% of the marks.
- Don't throw away a top grade by poor revision planning.

# C

## REVISION WEBSITES

Technology Student



Seneca Learning



Study Rocket



You Tube



# B

## PPE DATE

Friday 29 February (PM)

2 hr

# D

## EXAM FORMAT

1 paper (100 marks)

### Section A

Core technical principles multiple choice (20 marks)

### Section B

Specialist technical principles (30 marks)

### Section C

Designing and making principles (50 marks)

# Design

## TOPICS FOR REVISION

### SECTION A

#### CORE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLE

- New and emerging technologies
- Energy generation and storage
- Developments in new materials
- Systems approach to designing
- Mechanical devices
- Materials and their working properties.

### SECTION B

#### SPECIALIST TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES

- Forces and stresses
- Ecological and social footprint
- Using and working with materials
- Stock forms, types and sizes
- Scales of production
- Specialist techniques and processes
- Surface treatments and finishes.
- Timber based materials
- Polymers

### SECTION C

#### DESIGNING & MAKING PRINCIPLES

- Investigation, primary and secondary data
- Environmental, social and economic challenge
- The work of others
- Design strategies
- Communication of design ideas
- Prototype development
- Selection of materials and components
- Tolerances
- Material management

Attend Today  
Achieve Tomorrow

80%

attendance  
is the same as having  
**a day off a week**

96%

attendance  
or higher you are  
**more likely**  
to achieve or exceed  
your potential

**Good**  
attendance  
within the  
**Hart School is**

**96%**

**and above**

**5 Minutes**

late each day  
is equal to

**3 days**

**off in a school year**