

Year 11 Expectations Evening

English

English Language tests students' ability to respond to writing. In order to prepare successfully, students must complete Homework tasks set, complete practice questions, read newspapers, magazines and even junk mail, learn lists of the language features that we find in texts, and complete writing tasks such as creating a story, writing a description of a picture, or writing non-fiction texts like newspaper or magazine articles, or formal letters. In addition, it's important to read as much as you can outside of lessons; novels, magazines, newspapers, autobiographies- all will help with your understanding of how language works.

In Literature, knowing the set texts really well is vital for success in English Literature; students have all been given a copy of *Macbeth*, but will need their own copy of the Nineteenth Century Novel and the Modern Text. All of the Nineteenth Century Novels are available free to download on kindle, or via the Kindle app. It is important that students re-read these texts in their own time, as familiarity with the characters, themes, and events will enable them to write far more effectively in the exams.

Science

Every lesson can be reviewed at home by reading the relevant pages in their 'Revision Book'. [PLEASE NOTE: *every student should have a revision book; if you need one please speak to your Science teachers*]. As students are working through each section of work, they can make revision cards summarising the key points/equations etc. *Students also record their progress through the Science topics by RAG-rating their knowledge on the checklists in the front of their exercise books.* Self-testing using BBC bitesize and their revision books, using the RAG-rated checklist as a starting point is always a good move. As the module progresses, regular reviewing of exercise book/revision book/revision cards and answering practice questions will consolidate knowledge and understanding. Every student have been given a list of Physics equations that must be learnt before the exam, including the units for each variable.

Every student has been given a log-in for the Tassomai Website. Students should aim to spend 10 minutes per day on this website. This 'intelligent program' will personalise the questions to every student according to their individual areas for improvement. The more they do, the more the program will help, the more progress they will make! A range of Science revision apps are also available for download onto mobile phones etc., many of them free. "Gojimo" is a particularly useful example. There is a lot of revision to do for Science; the earlier they start the better.

Maths

You should be starting to revise topics from Year 10, in the run up to the mock exams in Nov/Dec. I would encourage everyone to start using the MathsWatch website (www.mathswatchvle.com), which has been so successful for students in previous years. Your teachers will show you how best to do this.

IT

Obtain the revision guide and workbook, details to follow. You can be working on the questions and revising from now until May. Please come in after school if you fall behind on the controlled assessment.

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Computer Science

Practice Python, Greenfoot and HTML at home; this is essential. The website mrwoodsrevision.org is being continually updated. The secure section has revision and practice material. Password Stonehenge123!@ There are links on the website to download Python and Greenfoot.

Business Studies

All students should be spending at least half an hour a week on BBC bite size. A key area for development is key terms and students should spend a considerable amount of time developing their business studies vocabulary. I would also recommend students keeping up to date with business related stories in the press which they can refer to as case studies.

Music

Pupils need to be engaged in music theory and revision. Using GCSE revision and SAM learning KS3/4 will help to establish a deeper understanding of music and its conventions. Pupils need to focus on composition in lessons. Ensuring interest and development in compositional will get you better marks. Pupils also need to organise their performances, making sure it can be performed to a good standard, again, will help with overall marks.

Art

All year – keep up to date with homework, because as soon as you don't hand a homework in on time, it becomes difficult to catch up and we have found that regular, good quality homework is the best way to achieve the higher grades.

At home / in own time after school (Wednesday is the catch up day for art this year when we will be here to help you, and you can use the art rooms)----

Sept and Oct --- Finishing off anything still not done for unit 1 back up work (Natural Forms). Anything extra on tick list for unit 2 if you would like to get ahead

Nov and Dec ---- Finishing off any unit 2 back up work still not completed. Putting extra time into finishing your final unit 2 piece, if you are getting behind in lessons (everything for unit 2 must be finished by Christmas)

Jan and Feb --- following the 'countdown' sheet and keeping up to date with all homework to do with the preparation for your final exam

March, April and May – evaluation notes for exam plus any additions / improvements needed to your unit 1 and unit 2 (if the marks for these are still below their target grade)

June –too late – everything to do with your art will have been marked and sent off by then!

Languages

Revision workbooks will be supplied for use in class and at home. There will be ample opportunity to practise past papers in lessons. Students are expected to learn vocabulary regularly. This should include at least an hour a week working on vocab express. Thorough revision will be required for the speaking exams scheduled for November and March.

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Philosophy

All Students have been given a revision guide with exam style questions included. Please complete this.

History

Throughout History GCSE we study 5 main topics; the Making of America, the People's Health, Stonehenge, The Elizabethans and finally The First Crusade. We are currently studying The Elizabethans but whilst on this topic it is a good idea to read over your notes from previous topics from time to time, so they stay fresh in your mind. Reading regularly, not necessarily text books but Reading for Pleasure, aids the study of History, so please encourage your son or daughter to read every day, even if it is just for 10 minutes. Useful website, this contains notes on Medicine and the American West <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/shp/>

Physical Education

Students are to use the revision books that will be issued by Mr Protheroe to start revising for the mock examination. In addition, it is essential that all pupils attend revision sessions each

Health and Social Care

Students are to attend coursework catch up sessions after school with **Mrs Ruscoe (Day to be confirmed)**.

Geography

From now to the end of October half term all students should be spending 1-2 hours at home each week and Monday after school from 2.50pm to 4.00pm in Room 7 working on their assessed coursework. All students should look at the AQA A GCSE Geography website past papers section and be practising past exam papers to improve awareness and understanding of exam matter.

Resistant Materials

Year 11 Resistant Materials expectations:

Students will need to complete occasional research tasks (e.g. photographing objects) at home. Homework this year is usually 1 hour after school in the workshop, every week, on a day of their choice. All Year 11 designing and making work up till Easter is assessed and counts towards the GCSE result. After Easter students will be revising exam questions in class, and will be expected to complete some of them at home every week.

Students should also buy the course book, which will help with the GCSE exam: AQA GCSE Resistant Materials, ISBN 978-1-4085-0273-0

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The Maths GCSE

Course made up of three exams, two with a calculator.

Each exam has all aspects of the maths course on it.

Each exam is 1.5hrs long.

The three papers are totalled.

What we know from last year

Students have a good chance (70%) of maintaining the grade they scored after the tests at the end of yr10.

Questions are very difficult – students need resilience.

Grade boundaries have been different every time – no-one knows what will be required for each grade.

What should a yr11 student be doing now?

Using Mathswatch independently – watching the videos.

Doing their homework.

After mocks – use the question-by-question analysis to work on their weaknesses

How can parents help?

Little and often – practice numeracy (times tables etc).

Make them do their homework

Stress the importance of maths (and English)

What extra is available at school?

Maths Tutor group – two groups. Maths every morning

Mathswatch – all students have used this and have an individual login. ASK TEACHER

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Revision sessions – will be starting after half term.

Revision guides – were available at the beginning of yr10. Still available if you come and see us. TBH Mathswatch is better, if you use it.

Questions to ask your child, if they cannot answer then this is something they need to revise:

Number Questions

Can you explain to me how to add two fractions with different denominators?

Can you tell me the decimal equivalent of $\frac{1}{4}$? $\frac{1}{5}$? $\frac{3}{20}$?

What is 4.28 to one decimal place?

How would you share £65 in the ratio 3:2?

Can you round 57,346 to one significant figure? Can you explain to me the difference between a factor and a multiple?

What is negative 4 add negative 7?

What are the rules about multiplying and dividing with powers?

How do you split a number up into its prime factors?

What is an improper fraction?

What is 16 as a percentage of 20?

How do you increase £40 by 15%, without a calculator?

How do you add 3.5 and 4.06?

Estimate the product of 4.79 and 13.22

What is the answer to 0.3×0.2 ?

Data Questions

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What does frequency mean?

The mode of some numbers is 5. What does this mean?

Explain how to find the median of this list of numbers; 8, 8, 2, 4, 5, 3

What is the difference between continuous and discrete data?

What is a data collection sheet?

How do you start to draw a pie chart?

What do you always need to remember when you draw a stem-and-leaf diagram?

What is the probability of rolling a 5 on an ordinary dice?

If the probability that it rains today is 0.4, what is the probability that it doesn't rain?

Algebra Questions

How would you expand $5(y - 2)$?

What is the value of $3f + 2t$, if $f = 4$ and $t = -5$?

What is factorising?

Solve $6k - 4 = 26$ Solve $4x + 3 = 2$

How do you solve an equation when the unknown is on both sides?

What is the 7th term of the sequence $5n + 2$?

What is the n^{th} term rule for the sequence 7, 13, 19...?

What can you tell me about the line $y = 3x - 4$? It's gradient?

Trial and Improvement questions always ask for the answer to 1 decimal place. What does this mean? How do you get full marks?

What does the graph of $x = 2$ look like? What about $y = -4$? $y = x$?

What shape will the graph of $x^2 + 3x - 2$ be?

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Shape Questions

What does 'order of rotational symmetry' mean?

Which formula do you need for the circumference of a circle? Area?

Explain Pythagoras' Theorem, what are the two types of question?

How do you work out the bearing of town A from town B?

What equipment do you need for constructions and loci questions?

Why do you need a pair of compasses?

What is the difference between perimeter and area?

An answer for a volume question is "32cm²". How do you know this is wrong?

What's so special about a 'regular' polygon?

Explain how to find the area of a triangle.

What are Alternate angles? Corresponding? Allied?

Draw a rough sketch to show these types of angles.

The diameter of a circle is 5cm. How do you find it's area?

How do you find the area of a semi-circle?

What does a question mean when it asks for the midpoint on a line?

What does 'translate' mean? Is there a special way of writing it?

Some technical words to learn and understand

increase/decrease

ratio

denominator

frequency

correlation

grouped frequency table

compare

midpoint

mean; median; mode; range

event

outcome

relative frequency

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sample space diagram

integer

expand

factorise

sum

product

multiple

factor

one significant figure

congruent

highest common factor

least common multiple

inequality

n^{th} term rule

gradient

parallel

quadrilateral – all of them

regular

bearing

external/internal angle

circumference and pi

prism

order of rotational symmetry

hypotenuse

tessellate

substitute

perimeter

radius/diameter

trial and improvement

simplify

