



Revision



National Changes

Old System

- A*-G
- C grade = good pass
- Coursework, exams
- Modules, retakes

A*	9	L2D*
A	8	L2D
B	7	L2M
C	6	L2P
D	5	L1D
E	4	L1M
F	3	L1P
G	2	L1P
U	1	U
U	U	U

New System

- 9-1
- Grade 5 = Strong pass
- Grade 4 = Standard pass
- More exams
- “increased rigour”
- Linear



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Qualifications now...

- Greater demand on students
- Linear
- More knowledge
- Harder knowledge
- Assessment structure
- GCSEs will become more important to students wanting to go on to Higher Education
- Change in proportions entered for Foundation/Higher



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Qualifications now...

- Long-term retention
- Synoptic knowledge required “disconnection is the enemy”
- Apply knowledge in new and unfamiliar contexts
- Higher order thinking skills, critical thinking, problem solving
- Extended writing
- Limited controlled assessment ‘safety net’ in most subjects





GCSE Exam Load

Steve (Old GCSEs)		Steph (New GCSEs)	
Total Exams	13	Total Exams:	22
Hours in Exam Hall	18 ³ / ₄ Hours	Hours in Exam Hall	33 Hours
Total Assessment by Exam	49%	Total Assessment by Exam	86.5%



Implications

- Planner & Doddle & Educake
- Copy up notes after absence
- Regularly re-read classwork
- Plan your revision
- Revise (even when not set as HW)

**Fail to prepare
prepare to fail**



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Revision

***“ I hated every minute of training, but I said,
“Don’t quit. Suffer now and live the rest of
your life as a champion.”***

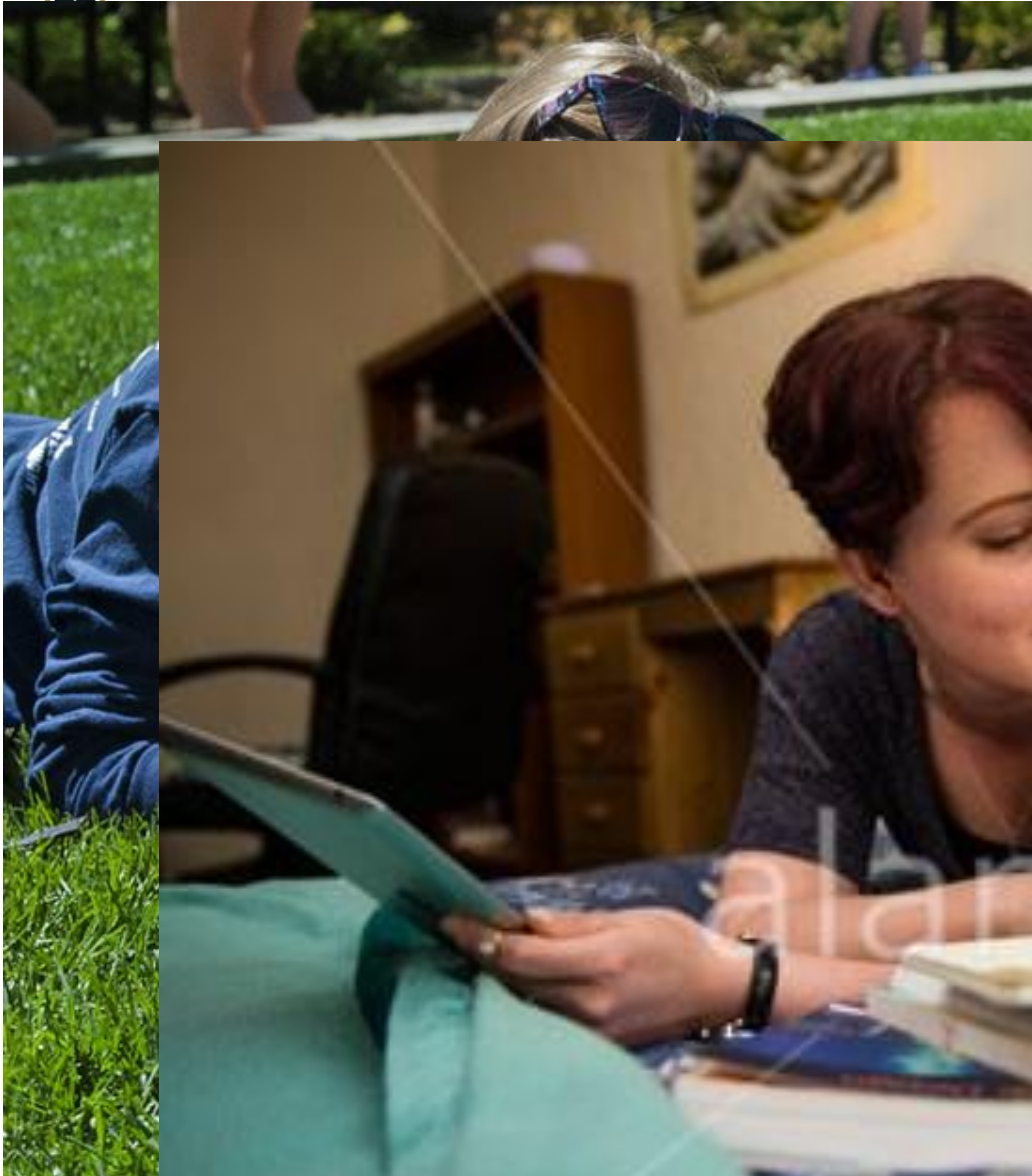
–Muhammad Ali





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Where?



Respectful, Reflective, Resilient, Resourceful, Responsible



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How Long?

- 25 minutes



- 5 minute break

- 25 minutes



- 5 minute break

- 25 minutes

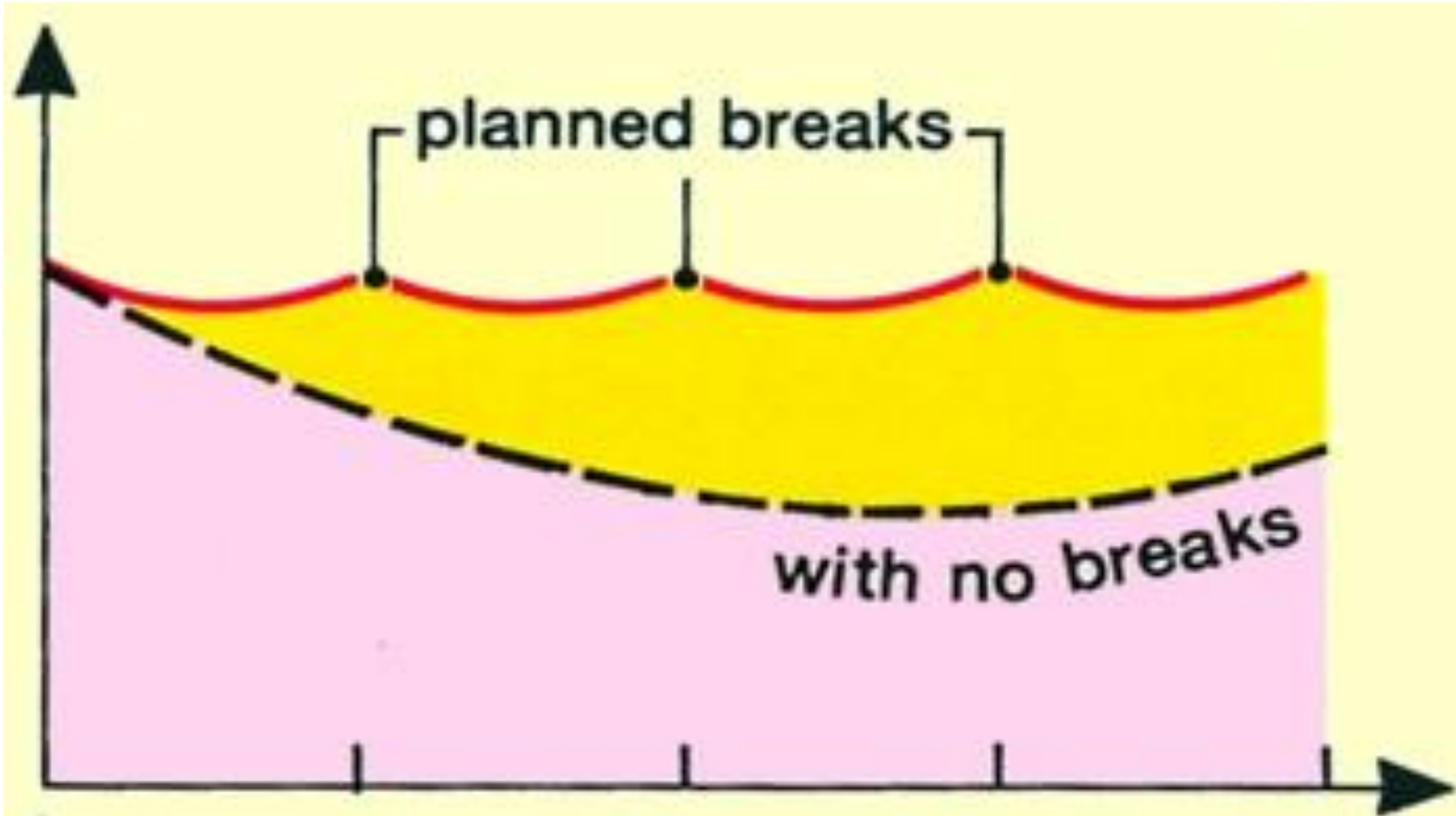


- Longer break



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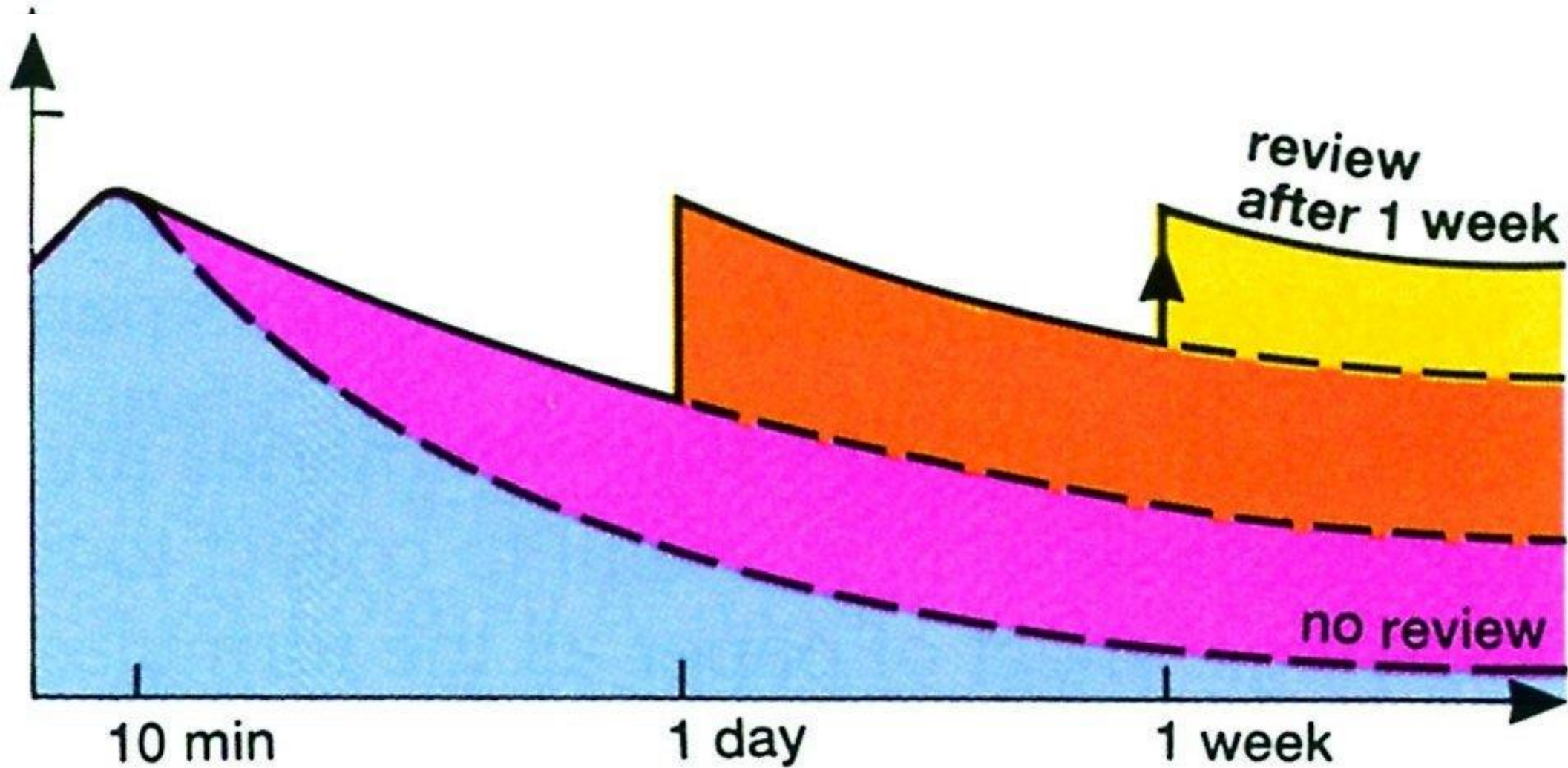
How Long?





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How Long?



(c) Keith Johnson



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Why?



S U C C E S S

Because you too can own this face of pure accomplishment

DIY.DESPAIR.COM

Respectful, Reflective, Resilient, Resourceful, Responsible



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How?



Plan ahead



Use technology
wisely



Use post-its



Test each other



Draw mind
maps



Draw pictures
and diagrams



Use colours and
highlighters



Make
posters



Focus on
keywords



Create index
cards



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How?



Scientific research shows the most effective techniques to be....

- Practise tests
- Interleaving tests



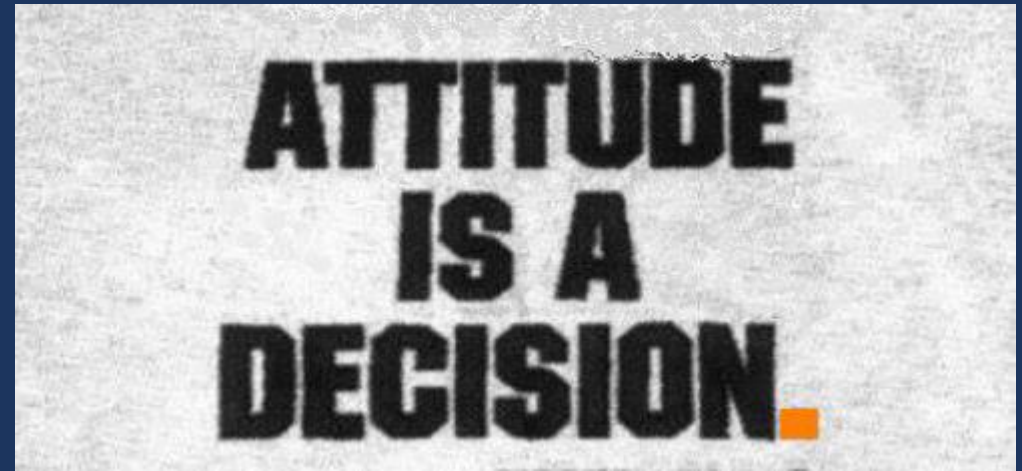
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Top Tips

- ✓ Have deadlines and stick to them
- ✓ Be realistic with your timetable & interleave
- ✓ Revision techniques
- ✓ Get help if it is needed
- ✓ Don't get stressed: preparation is the key
- ✓ Know all about the exam



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Y11 P.I.E.

Who am I and why am I here?



Mnemonics



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What is a mnemonic?

A system such as a pattern of letters, ideas, or associations which assists in remembering something.



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ORANGE
EGGS
IN
ALASKA

Ms. Harwood



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ONOMATOP **OEIA**



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S H A M P O O S

Mr. Hill



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Simile

Hyperbole

Alliteration

Metaphor

Personification

Onomatopoeia

Oxymoron

Sibilance

Energy = power x time

$E = P \times t$

Elephants Poo Turnips

Ms. Barnfather



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Mainstreamers
Reformers
Succeeders

Aspirers
Resigned
Strugglers
Explorers

Young and Rubicon's Cross Cultural Consumer Characteristics



Flashcards



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Flashcards

A card containing a small amount of information, held up for pupils to see, as an aid to learning



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Effective

- Don't overload.
- Don't underload.
- Make your own!
- Tailor it to suit you and how you learn.
- Illustrate and colour with minimal words.
- Organise neatly, keep it brief and efficient.
- **Test yourself!**

HISTORY

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
NT

1950's - 1960's

1951-

Linda Brown vs. Topeka
Segregation in schools
3 years



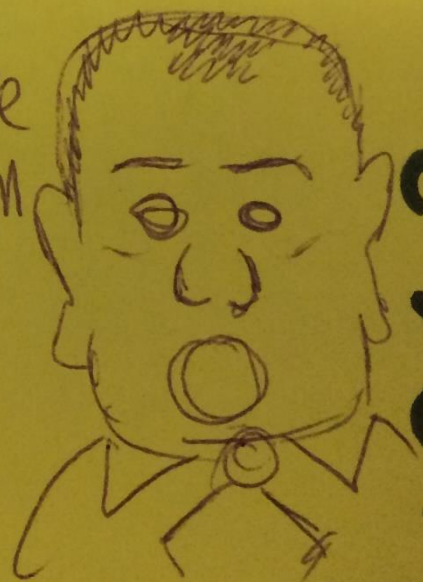
1954



FAUBUS
EISENHOWER



I have
a dream



1961



MROSAI



1955

BOYCOTT

1956



Patterns



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071421283542



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Patterns



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071-421-283-542



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Patterns



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07 14 21 28 35 42

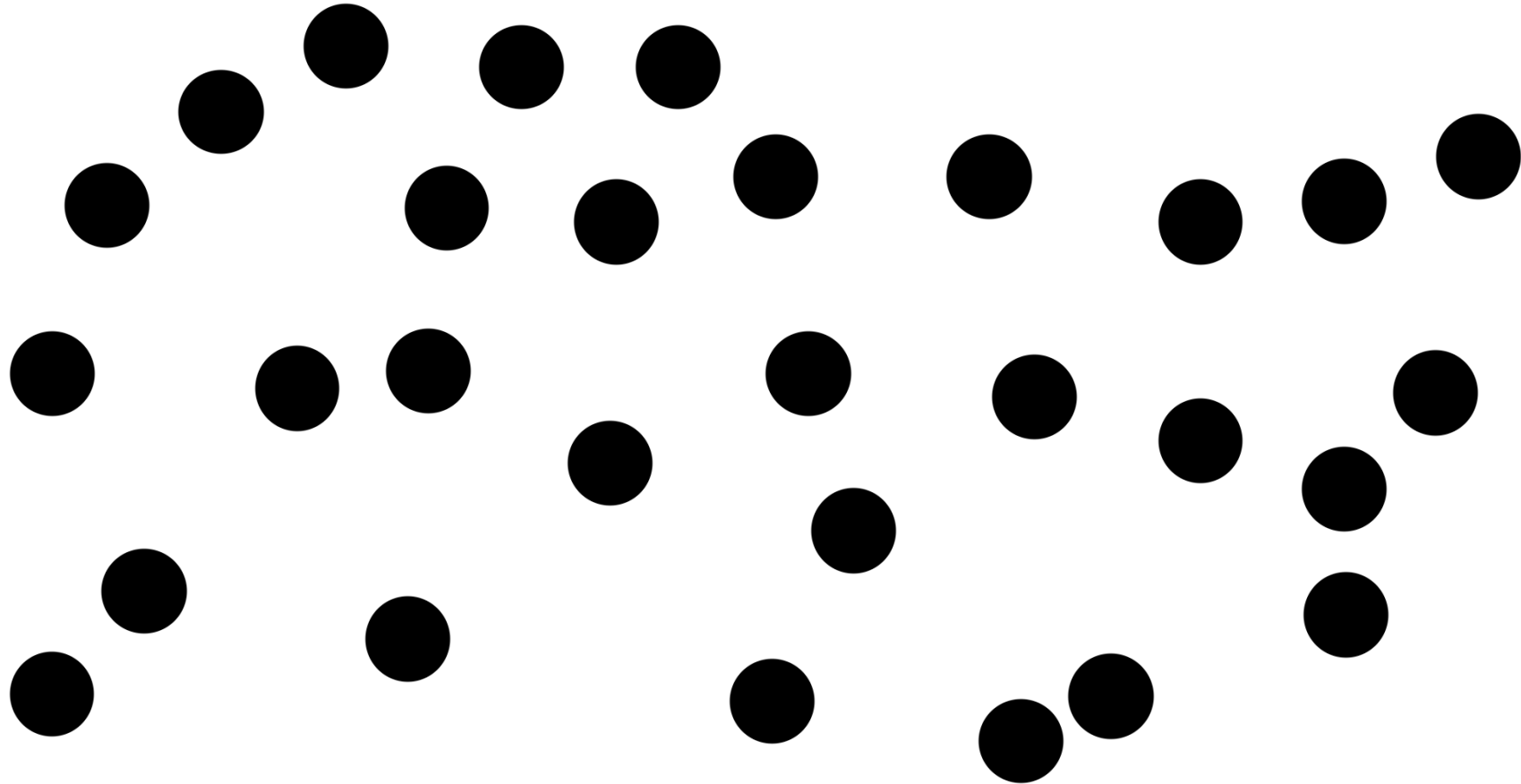


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How many dots?



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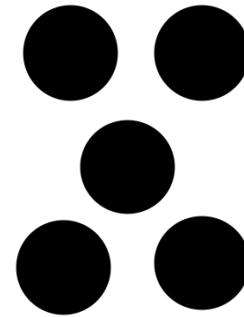
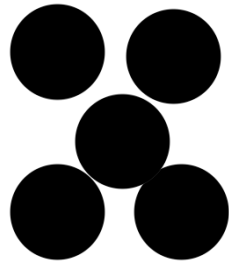
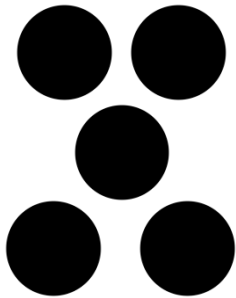
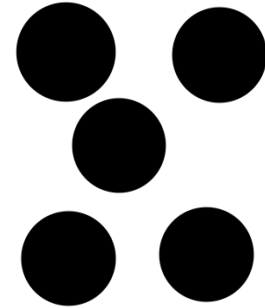
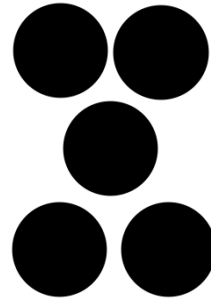
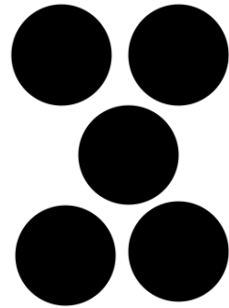




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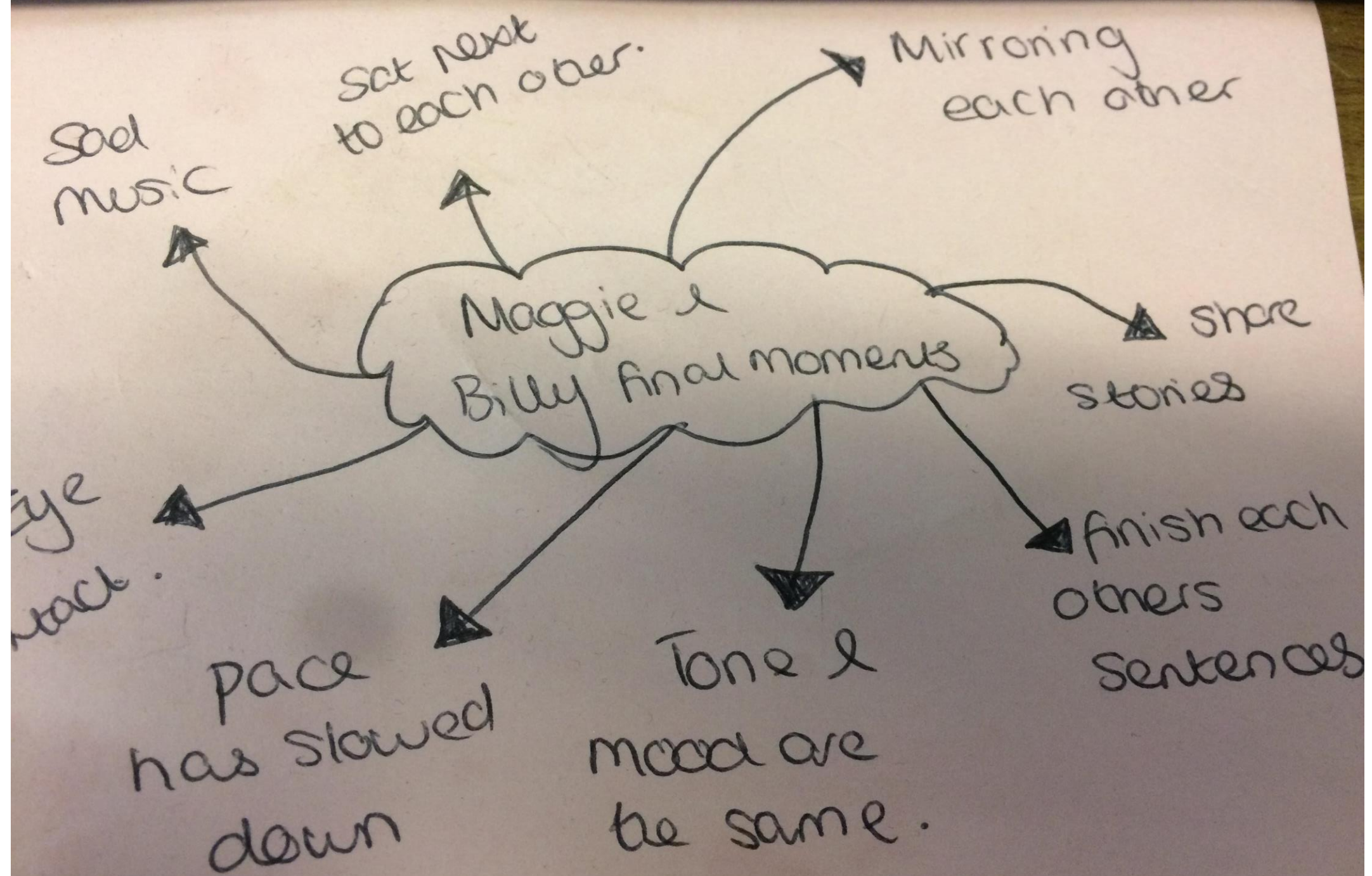


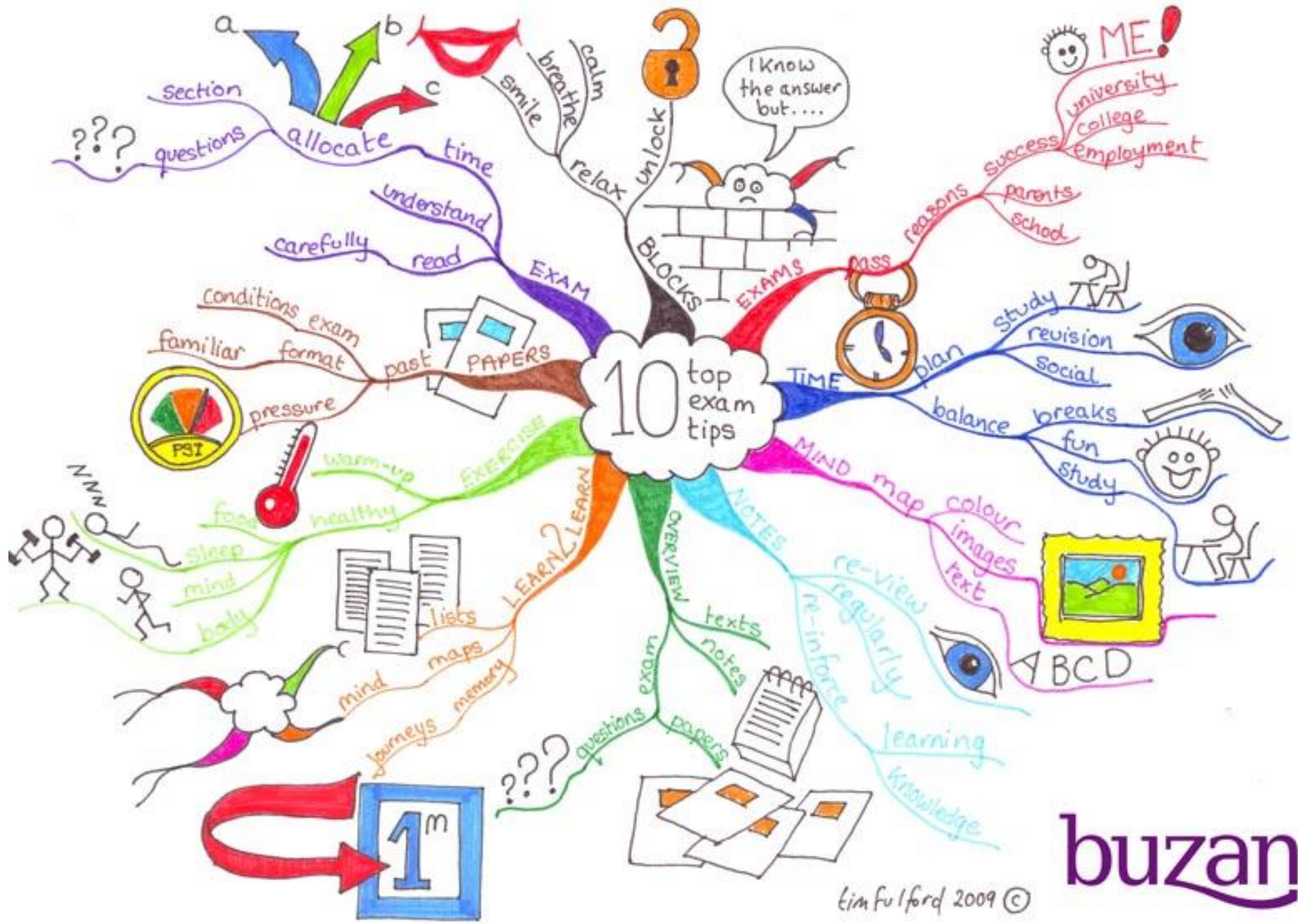


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Mind Mapping





buzan

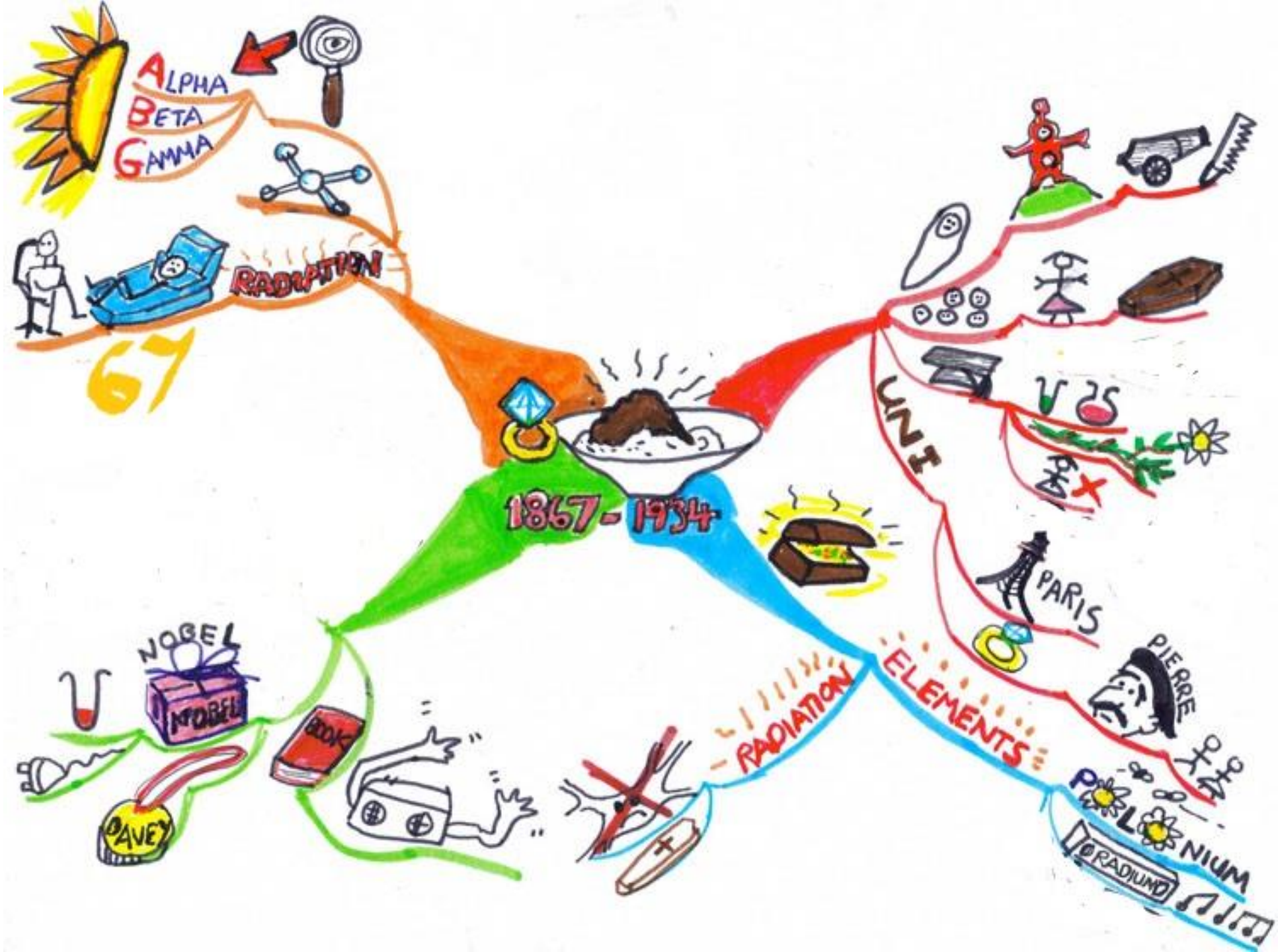
tim fulford 2009 ©

Marie Curie (1867-1934) was a famous Polish scientist. She was born Marya Skoldowska in Warsaw on 7 November 1867. Her father and mother were both teachers. They had 4 other children, all of them older than Marya. She had a brother named Jozef and 3 sisters, Zofia, Bronia and Helena. However Zofia died of typhus in 1874 and her mother died of tuberculosis in 1878. (Both were common diseases in the 19th century). Marya herself proved to be a very bright child and did very well at school. Unfortunately at that time women were not allowed to go to University. That meant Marya would have to study abroad. So in 1885 she made an arrangement with her sister Bronia. Marya would work as a governess (teaching a wealthy family's children in their own home) and she would support Bronia while she studied at University. In turn when Bronia left and got a job she would support Marya while she went to University.

So Marya worked as a governess until 1891 when she began studying at Sorbonne University in Paris. (Since she was living in France Marya started calling herself by the French version of her name, Marie). Marie did very well at University and in 1893 she gained a degree in Physics. In 1894 she gained a degree in Maths. In 1894 she met Pierre Curie and she married him in 1895. In 1897 Marie Curie had a daughter called Irene.

Meanwhile in 1895 a German named Wilhelm Rontgen discovered X-rays. Then in 1896 Antoine Henri Becquerel discovered that uranium gives off mysterious, invisible rays. In 1897 Marie Curie started investigating uranium. (In 1898 she coined the term radioactive to describe any substance that gave off the mysterious rays). Marie also examined a substance called pitchblende, which she realized is much more radioactive than pure uranium. Marie Curie realized that pitchblende must contain some elements that are much more radioactive than pure uranium. In 1898 Marie and her husband Pierre isolated an element they called polonium (after Poland). However they realized there was another element in pitchblende. Finally in 1902 they isolated radium. In 1903 Marie and Pierre Curie were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics along with Henri Becquerel. Winning the prize brought them fame.

Unfortunately the Pierre and Marie Curie did not realize that exposure to radiation was harming their health. Nevertheless in 1904 Marie Curie had a daughter called Eve. Unfortunately in 1905 Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn vehicle. However after his death Marie was offered his post as Professor of Physics at Sorbonne University. In 1911 Marie Curie was given the Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Marie continued to research radium and in 1921 she visited the USA and met President Harding. Marie Curie visited the USA again in 1929. However her health was failing. Eventually she was diagnosed with leukemia. Marie Curie died on 4 July 1934. She was 66.



Top Tips to being a Successful Mind Mapper

- Patterns! If you can put all of the related information on one branch this will help you to remember the pattern you created.
- Colours! Using different colours for different topics and sections of what you are revising will again help you to see a pattern in your work and hence remember.

Top Tips to being a Successful Mind Mapper

- Short words! Keep it brief, you won't be able to remember long rambling sentences.
- Illustrations! Draw yourself pictures and cartoons that might help you to remember the information you might need.

A Reminder

Rereading and highlighting
DOES NOT
count as good revision techniques



Thank you.



Revision

English



Revise, revise, revise

1

- Both Literature and Language are 100% examination this year which means there is huge 'memory' pressure.
- For Literature, students have to know: a Shakespeare text, a 'modern' text, a 19th Century novel and 15 poems. They should be choosing quotations to learn but also need to know analytical information/terms. The longest exam is 2 hours 15 minutes which is a long time to sit in silence if you don't know what to write! Students will have revision materials produced by us, as well as the revision books they purchased earlier this year.

Help us to help them! Encourage them to spend time every week revising quotations for Lit. Encourage them to attend extra help sessions. Test them on quotations! Get them to put quotation cards round the house so anyone can test them ...



2 Language exams

2

Timing is crucial!! SPEED is incredibly important.

Section A in both papers tests READING skills.

Section B in both papers tests WRITING skills.

Students will be given 2 revision booklets – one for each paper. These are specifically targeting the exams and have extra hints/tips built in which other schools will not have. They need to use them!

Help us to help them! Open any of the Lit or Lang booklets and test them! They should know how long to spend on each question, the structure of the answer, how many marks etc! Fix pages to the fridge door! Find that extra space on a notice board! Buy a notice board! The more times they see the information, the more likely they will be to remember it!



3

FINALLY! They have a lot of reading/writing to do in a short time. Any practice will be helpful.

Get them reading the newspaper then ask them what they think. See what they feel about a headline or a picture attached to an article.





Revision

Maths



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Exam Board – Edexcel (1MA1 1-9)

GCSE Exams

Thurs 21st May (am) – Paper 1 (no calculator)

Thurs 6th June (am) – Paper 2 (calculator allowed)

Thurs 11th June (am) – Paper 3 (calculator allowed)

Mock Exams

Wednesday 18th Dec (pm) – Paper 1 (no calculator)

Tuesday 8th Jan (pm) – Paper 2 (calculator)

Thursday 17th Jan (pm) – Paper 3 (calculator)



www.mathsmadeeasy.co.uk/gcsemathspastpapers.htm

GCSE

File Edit

We

Imagine

Spare

h the

Write your name here

Surname	Other names
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Pearson Centre Number Candidate Number
Edexcel GCSE

Mathematics A
Paper 1 (Non-Calculator)

Higher Tier


Monday 9 June 2014 – Morning Time: 1 hour 45 minutes	Paper Reference 1MA0/1H
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You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser. Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black ink** or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.
- **Calculators must not be used.**



Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk (*)** are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.



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RESOURCES

- New Mills Maths
- BBC Bitesize <http://www.bbc.com/bitesize>
- Corbett Maths <http://www.corbettmaths.com>
- Maths Genie <http://www.mathsgenie.co.uk>
- CGP GCSE Maths - by Richard Parsons
- CGP GCSE Maths Higher/Foundation



GCSE Revision

Level 1 & 2 Topics

- 1 Place Value
- 2 Ordering Numbers
- 3 Reading Scales
- 4 Negative Numbers
- 5 Fractions of an Amount
- 6 Powers and Squareroots
- 7 Fractions, Decimals and Percentages

CGP



GCSE Edexcel Mathematics

For the Grade 9-1 Course

Exam Practice Workbook
Higher Level

Includes Answers



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Y11 Maths Information Sheet

GCSE Mathematics

Exam Board – Edexcel

3 x 90 minute papers 2017

Paper 1: Thursday 25th May

Paper 2: Thursday 8th June

Paper 3: Tuesday 13th June

All based on final exams - No coursework

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Foundation								

6

Internal

wb 20th

27 Feb Paper 2 (calculator)
Paper 3 (calculator)

PAST PAPERS AND MARK SCHEMES

<http://www.mathsmadeeasy.co.uk/gcsemathspastpapers.htm>

<http://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/resources.html>

MATHEMATICS WORKSHOPS

Monday- Friday 12:25-12:55

Tuesday – Friday 3:10-4:10 SDC

Tues/Wed/Thurs 3:10-4:10

RESOURCES

www.maths.co.uk

www.maths.co.uk/

Pass: nonagon

BBCBitesize <http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/z6pfb9q>

Corbett Maths <http://corbettmaths.com/>

King Edwards <http://keshmaths.com/gcse-maths-takeaway-3/>

CGP GCSE Maths (9-1) Edexcel Revision Guide - Higher - by
Richard Parsons (Author)

2018-19 version available



A N Other

NON CALCULATOR

Q	Topic	Max	Actual	%
1	Value of numbers	1	1	✔ 100%
2	Cube numbers	1	1	✔ 100%
3	Probability	1	1	✔ 100%
4	Fractions of shaded shapes	2	0	✘ 0%
5	Finding the median	2	2	✔ 100%
6a	Number problems	1	1	✔ 100%
6b	Mathematical reasoning	2	0	✘ 0%
7	Angle problems	4	4	✔ 100%
8	Scales	2	2	✔ 100%
9	Comparing values	3	1	⬆ 33%
10	Recipe problem (Ration)	3	2	⬆ 67%
11	Changing the subject of the formula	2	0	✘ 0%
12	Ratio	3	3	✔ 100%
13a	Nth Term	2	2	✔ 100%
13b	Sequences	2	2	✔ 100%
14a	Modal class interval	1	0	✘ 0%
14b	Estimating the mean	3	0	✘ 0%
15	Probability trees	2	0	✘ 0%



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Mathematics Revision

Wednesday & Thursday

12:25-12:55

M6

Tuesday – Friday

3:10-4:10

SDC

Tues/Wed/Thurs

3:10-4:00

M1/M2/M4/M5



Revision

EBacc



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Science assessment

- Combined science:
 - 6 exams 1 hr 15 minutes each
 - 2 each for Biology, Chemistry and Physics

- Separate Science
 - 6 exams 1 hour 45 minutes each
 - 2 each for Biology, Chemistry, Physics



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Science tips – Students should...

- Use checklists
- Use class books, revision guides and GCSE bitesize science (choose AQA)
- Set questions on Educake
- Attend Wednesday revision sessions - come to these sessions with problems and questions
- Ask class teachers for a set of GCSE past questions on topics of concern
- Learn physics equations
- Don't forget the required practical components



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EBacc tips – Students should....

- Re-visit notes after every lesson to make revision easier and more effective
- Use revision guides and practice booklets
- Catch up after every lesson missed (before the lesson)
- Use revision checklists
- Make and use flashcards
- Attend revision sessions
- Get tested by someone using revision materials and/or websites/apps



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EBacc tips – Students should....

- Geography – learn the case studies
- Geography – use BBC Bitesize GCSE, Cool Geography
- French/German – download and use the [Memrise](#) app. (it's free!)
- French – Focus on knowing grammar! Verbs, verbs, verbs...
- French – Do extra verb practice at languagesonline.org.uk or via [French Verb Blitz](#)
- French/German – Complete speaking booklet
- German – use www.duolingo.com with someone to test
- Computer Science – practise written answers!



Revision

Open



Open

- The 'Open' Faculty is new this year at New Mills School. It contains many of the Creative Arts and Vocational Subjects and there is much commonality in the structure, delivery methods and assessment for these courses.
- 'Open' Subjects are likely to contain:
 - A large coursework element
 - Plenty of practical work
 - A focus on skills and problem solving
 - Essential extra-curricular elements (such as playing an instrument or being a member of a sport team)

Open

- The full faculty subject list is: Art, Drama, Media, Music, Sport Science, Construction, Engineering, Catering
- Students frequently report that they 'enjoy' these option subjects, but don't always achieve as well as they should. They must ensure a consistent approach to all their learning and not prioritise subjects.
- Unlike many of the subjects found in other faculties, 'Open' qualifications still contain substantial coursework elements. These tend to take the form of large projects that have written, design and practical components. Students often find these projects very stimulating and frequently achieve their aspirational target grade in them. Meeting deadlines for these projects is essential

How You Can Help...

Subject	Coursework Element	Examined Element
Art	60%	40%
Catering	60%	40%
Construction	50%	50%
Drama	60%	40%
Engineering	75%	25%
Media Studies	75%	25%
Music	60%	40%
Sport Science	40%	60%

Supporting Coursework Completion

- Coursework makes up 50% or more of the overall mark in nearly every 'Open' subject
- Ensuring that all coursework tasks are completed is essential to success
- Coursework will frequently require students to complete work outside of the classroom
- There will be regular deadlines that must be met in order to ensure all work can benefit from feedback and still be completed in the allotted time.

In Y11 most 'Open' subjects will have a range of coursework task that need completion. Check regularly with your child that they are up to date with this. Check Doodle to ensure all homework is being completed. Help us to be strict with deadlines.



Revision

Thank you