

HIGH EXPECTATIONS HIGH ASPIRATIONS HIGH STANDARDS YOU WILL SUCCEED

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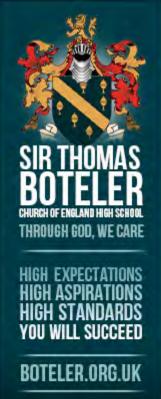




Welcome

Mrs. Scott-Herron Headteacher





# INTRODUCTION

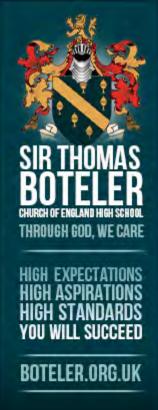


- Key staff, dates & information
- . Attendance as a priority
- . Managing stress and anxiety
- . Revision strategies
- . Core subject guidance







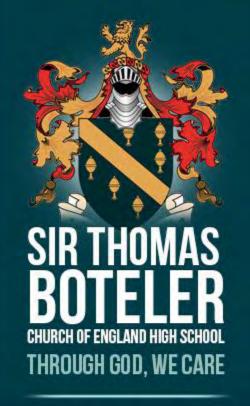


## **KEY STAFF**

- Mr. Horne Head of Year 11
- Mr. Kinsey Deputy Headteacher
- Mr. Koltan Senior Assistant Headteacher: Year 11 SLT link
- Mr. Leonard Assistant Headteacher: Pastoral and Behaviour
- Mrs. Mawby Assistant Headteacher: Careers and PD
- Heads of Subject
- Form Tutors
- Miss. Power SENDCO







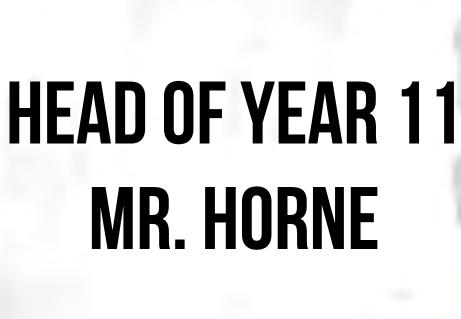
HIGH EXPECTATIONS
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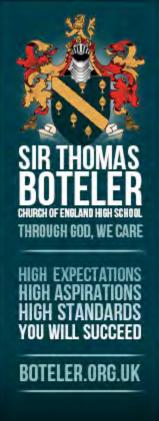












#### YEAR 11 EXPECTATIONS

• No difference re uniform, behaviour, punctuality etc

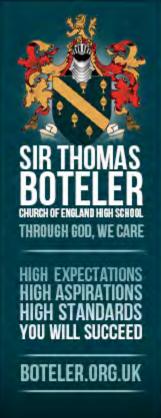
• They must take the initiative – be an independent learner

• Be organised, work hard.....pay attention

Take every opportunity







## YOUR EXPECTATIONS

We will drive for success.

 We will provide academic and pastoral support, including addressing any SEND learning needs.

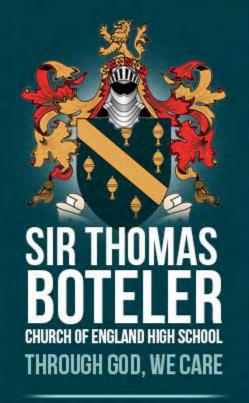
We will communicate...the good and bad

We will challenge......and celebrate









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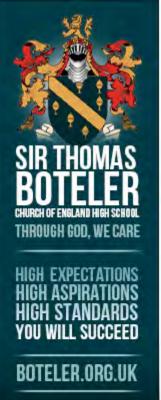
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# **EQUIPMENT**

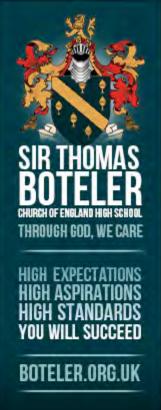
- You must bring your own equipment.
- Once in the exam, you cannot ask another candidate to borrow equipment.
- Only clear transparent pencil cases are allowed.
- Only see-through bottles are allowed. If yours has a label on it, it must come off.
- Mobile phones must be switched off and in the pupil bags
- No notes of any kind in pockets
- Punctuality and logistics
  - 2 black biro pens
  - (No coloured, gel or erasable pens allowed)
  - 2 pencils
  - A ruler
  - A pencil sharpener

- An eraser
- A protractor
- · A scientific calculator
- A highlighter









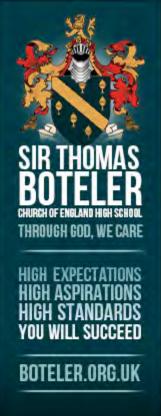
# **KEY DATES**

- Monday 27<sup>th</sup> November Mock Exams start (2 Weeks) 5 Teaching weeks away (Timetable)
- Friday 5<sup>th</sup> January Mock Results Assembly
- 6 Teaching weeks on return from Christmas
- Monday 26<sup>th</sup> February Mock (2) Exams start (2 Weeks)
- 3 Weeks after the Mock (2) Exams Easter break
- 3 Weeks after Easter GCSE Exams start
- Monday 6th May Exams begin
- 3 Weeks of exams until Half Term
- Further 2 weeks of exams after Half Term









# **MOCK EXAMS MATTER**

- Year 11 Mock Results Day Friday 5<sup>th</sup> January
- Students who prepare for Mocks do better for real FACT

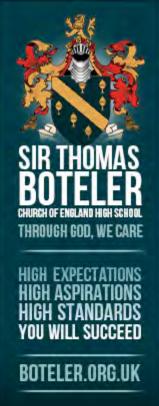
#### Questions for students.....

- What topics/questions are likely to be on your Mock exams? Lists.
- Are you re-answering exam questions from your exercise books?
- Revision Resources
- Are you familiar with the exam layout/look of the paper?
- Do you know exactly how long each exam is? Marks available?
- Will you complete the paper in time? Too quick?
- Mock Exams help prepare students for the real exam the conditions are replicated
- Some exams last a long time







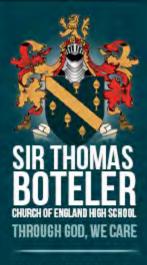


# **GCSE GRADING**

- Grading in 2023 and 2024
- National competition
- Only a set amount of grades available
- Grade boundaries increasing again?
- How hard are other students working across the country?







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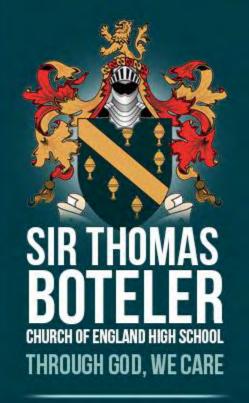
# PERIOD 6 — STARTS JANUARY 2024

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	
No session Students finish school at 3pm	Period 6 Science	Period 6 Humanities	Period 6 Languages & DT	Vocational Catch-up	
	Science (Science Team)	History (NHO)	Spanish (OWA)	BTEC/Vocational *Requested students*	
	Computer Science (BGO)	History (JLI) Spanish (RCL)		DT* (ARN/JPE) *Requested students*	
		Geography (MHE)	Spanish (SWO)	Sport*/Dance*/Drama* (CBU) *Requested students*	
		Geography (HBA)	DT (ARN)	Art (JGU) *Requested students*	
		Sport (RHU) *Requested students*	Hospitality (SLL)*Requested students*		
		Enterprise (DSU) *Requested students*	I-Med (BGO) *Requested students*		
			Art (SJO) *Requested students*		









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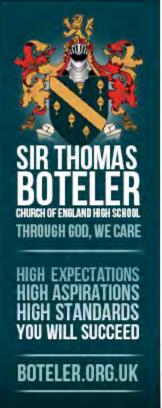
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#### WHAT IS ANXIETY?

Anxiety is a feeling of worry or fear that is experienced as a combination of physical sensations, thoughts and feelings.

Everyone will feel anxious sometimes, but these feelings will usually subside once a particular moment - such as taking an exam or trying something new - has passed.

Anxiety can become a problem when:

- these feelings don't pass
- a young person feels constantly anxious, overwhelmed and distressed
- previously enjoyable activities or tasks start to make a young person feel anxious
- young people may start to withdraw and limit what they to do.

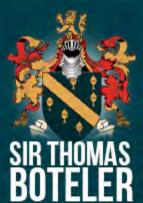


A level of anxiety and stress before an event is perfectly natural and can help performance.









THROUGH GOD. WE CARE

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#### Withdrawing

#### This could be:

- · being quieter than usual
- sitting out of certain group activities
- they may want to hang around the leaders rather than join in with the group



#### Avoidance

Linked to withdrawing, a young person may:

- · avoid certain parts of a session or activity
- · avoid having to 'go first'
- letting others go ahead instead of taking their turn









www.youngminds.org.uk



#### Change in behaviour

#### A young person might:

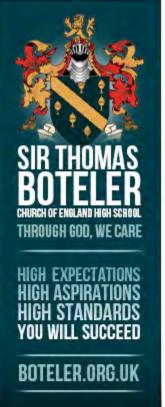
- · be unable to settle in the session
- · speak more or faster than usual
- · find it hard to concentrate
- · have a noticeable change in their tone of voice



#### Physical symptoms

#### This might include:

- · shallow or quick breathing
- · sweating and getting very hot
- · wobbly legs and tense muscles
- panic attacks
- sickness/nausea



## SUPPORTING CHILDREN WITH ANXIETY AS A PARENT

Open Communication: Encourage open and nonjudgmental communication with your child. Let them know that they can talk to you about their feelings and fears without fear of criticism.

Listen Actively: When your child shares their worries, listen attentively and empathetically. Show understanding and validate their feelings rather than dismissing them.

Educate Yourself: Learn about anxiety disorders and understand the different ways anxiety can manifest in children. This knowledge will help you provide more informed support.



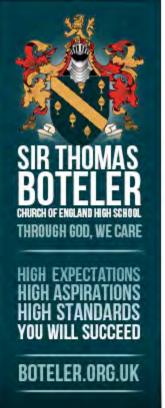
Maintain Routine: Consistency and routine can be comforting for anxious children. Stick to regular schedules for meals, bedtime, and activities as much as possible.

Encourage Healthy Habits: Promote a healthy lifestyle with balanced nutrition, regular exercise, and adequate sleep. These factors can significantly impact a child's emotional well-being.









## SUPPORTING CHILDREN WITH ANXIETY AS A PARENT

Create a Safe Space: Ensure that your home is a safe and nurturing environment where your child feels loved, supported, and accepted for who they are.

Encourage Social Interaction: Help your child build social skills and friendships, as social support can be a significant protective factor against anxiety.



Positive Reinforcement: Praise and encourage your child's efforts and achievements, no matter how small. Positive reinforcement can boost their self-esteem and confidence.

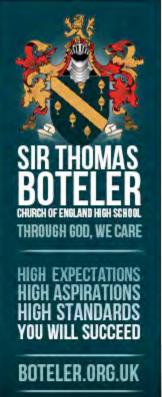
Be Patient: Understand that progress may be slow, and setbacks are normal. Be patient and supportive throughout your child's journey in managing their anxiety.

Seek Professional Help: If your child's anxiety is severe, persistent, or significantly interferes with their daily life, you need to ask for specialist help.









## MANAGING EXAM STRESS AND ANXIETY IN YEAR 11

Planning: Create a revision timetable that breaks down your subjects into manageable chunks. Allocate specific time slots for each subject and stick to the schedule as much as possible. Stay informed with all of the key dates — no surprises!

Set Realistic Goals: Set achievable goals for each study session. This can help focus and motivation. Celebrate achievements, no matter how small they may seem.

Practice Mindfulness: Mindfulness techniques, such as deep breathing, meditation, and yoga, can help reduce anxiety and improve concentration. Spend a few minutes each day practising mindfulness.

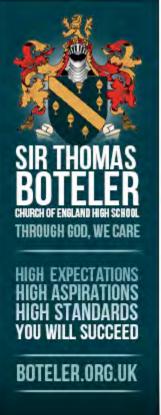


Healthy Lifestyle: Eat nutritious meals, exercise regularly, and get enough <u>sleep.</u> A healthy body and mind are better equipped to handle stress.

Stay Hydrated: Dehydration can affect cognitive function and increase stress. Make sure to drink enough water throughout the day.







## MANAGING EXAM STRESS AND ANXIETY IN YEAR 11

Positive self-talk and be kind to yourself: Replace negative self-talk with positive affirmations. Believe in your abilities and remind yourself that you are prepared, plus you have other amazing qualities!

Stay connected: Spend time with friends and family to maintain a healthy social life. A support system can provide emotional support during stressful times (Danger - Limit screen time!)



Breaks and rewards: Take regular breaks during your study sessions to recharge. Reward yourself with something you enjoy after completing a task or reaching a goal.

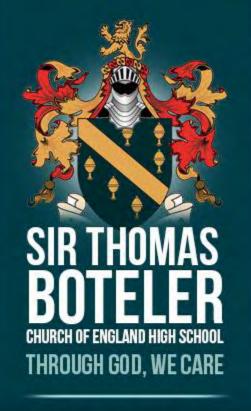
Calm environment: Revise somewhere comfortable that makes you feel calm and relaxed.

Practice Past Papers: Familiarise yourself with the exam format by practising past papers. This can help reduce anxiety about the unknown.









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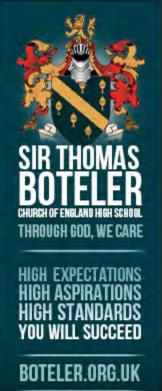






# ATTENDANCE MATTERS





## WHY DOES ATTENDANCE MATTER?

Regular school attendance is essential if children are to achieve their full potential.

We believe that regular school attendance is the key to enabling children to maximise the educational opportunities available to them and become emotionally resilient, confident and competent adults who are able to realise their full potential and make a positive contribution to their community.

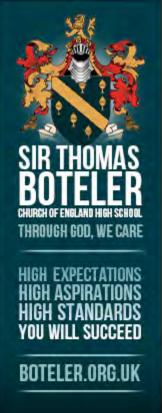


Students who attend school regularly have the opportunity to engage with teachers, interaction helps them stay on track with the curriculum and better understand the subject matter.









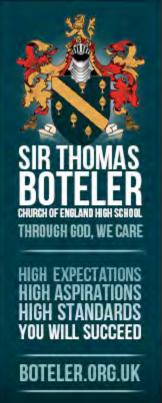
## **ABSENCE IN YEAR 11**

- Missed Opportunities: E.g. missed resources, including classroom instruction, textbooks, homework assignments, and teacher support. This access is crucial for mastering the content covered in GCSE courses.
- Exam Preparation: GCSEs are cumulative, and students need a solid foundation in the subject matter to perform well in the exams. Regular attendance allows students to participate in review sessions, practice tests, and other exam preparation activities.
- Completion of Coursework: Many GCSE subjects require students to complete coursework, which often contributes to their final grades.
- Teacher Support: Attending school regularly allows students to seek help from teachers. when they encounter difficulties or have questions.
- Engagement and Motivation: Students who attend regularly feel connected to the learning process.
- Additional Support: This includes our intervention sessions, tutoring, careers guidance, counselling, pastoral care etc.
- Wellbeing and Wider Development: Absence leads to missed social and personal development opportunities.









## **HOW DOES ABSENCE IMPACT ATTAINMENT AND PROGRESS?**

- Generally, the higher the percentage of sessions missed across the key stage at KS2 and KS4, the lower the level of attainment at the end of the key stage.
- Students who did not achieve grade 9 to 4 in English and Maths GCSEs in 2019 had an overall absence rate of 8.8% over the key stage, compared with 5.2% among students who achieved a grade 4 and 3.7% among students who achieved grade 9 to 5 in both English and Maths.

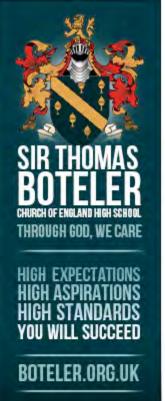
#### From our own internal data from the Class of 2023:

• The students who achieved a positive progress score (P8) averaged 94.5% attendance versus 89.2% for the group that didn't.









## PARENTS/CARERS CAN MAKE THE BIGGEST DIFFERENCE

- Communication: Talk to your child about school and what goes on. Take a positive interest in your child's work. Encourage them to share thoughts and feelings
- Be a positive example: Instil the value of education and regular school attendance within the home environment, modelling this at every opportunity
- Establish routines: Set bedtime and morning schedules to ensure your child gets enough rest and starts the day off right. Prepare for school the night before
- Collaboration: Maintain an open line of communication with teachers/HOY, allowing us to address any barriers as early as possible



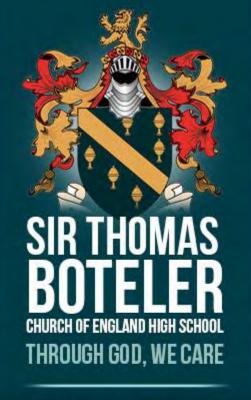
- Help with time management: This can help with any anxiety or feeling of being overwhelmed, which could lead to absence
- Be aware of absenteeism signs: Watch for frequent illness (e.g. a particular day), lack of interest in school, or avoidance behaviours. Address these issues promptly before a habit is formed
- Unnecessary absences: Wherever possible make any medical or dental appointments outside of school hours

Seek help: Ask the school for help if your child is experiencing difficulties









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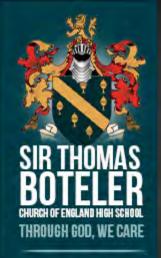
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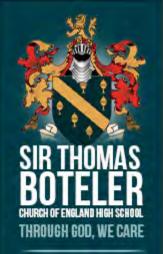
# THE MEMORY FADES





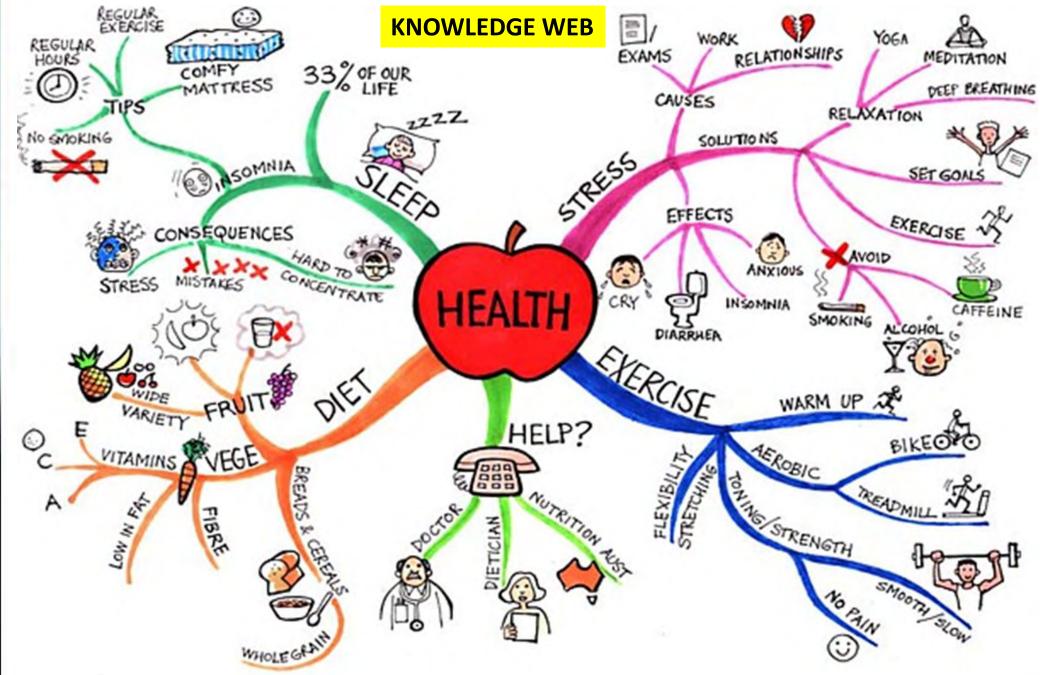






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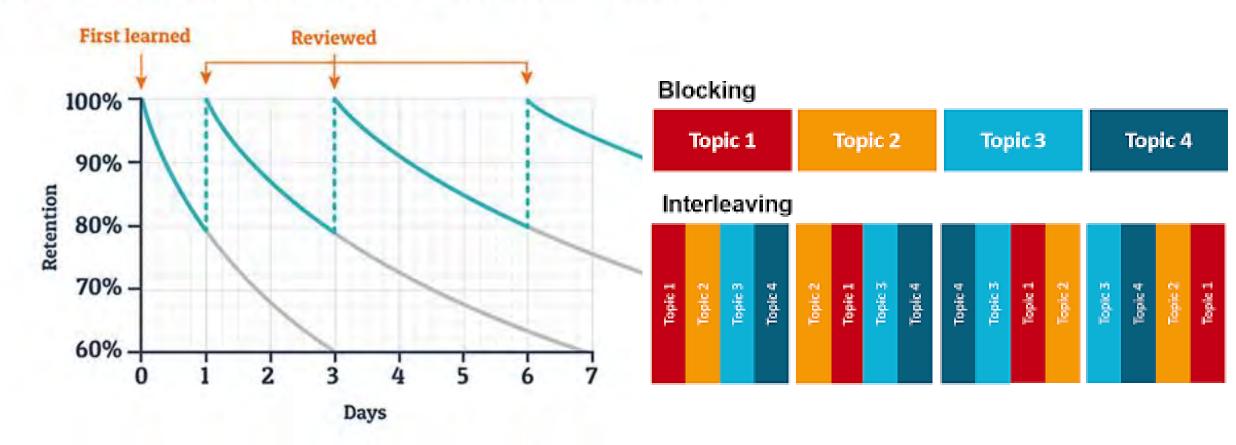




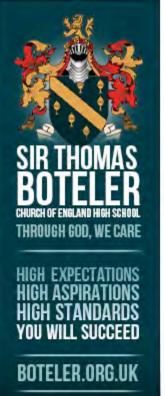


# FIGHTING THE FORGETTING CURVE

Typical Forgetting Curve for Newly Learned Information







## THE LOGISTICS: LOCATION

Create a revision space:

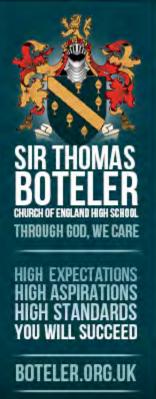
By having a location that the brain associates with study it maximises the effect of the revision that is taking place.





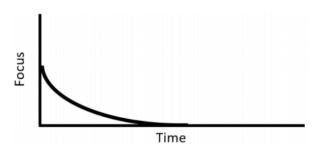




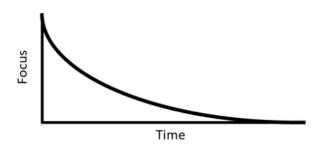


## WHEN SHOULD I REVISE?

Revising when you are tired:

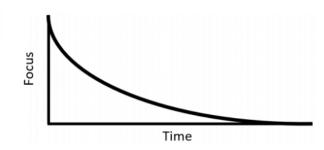


Revising when you are well-rested:

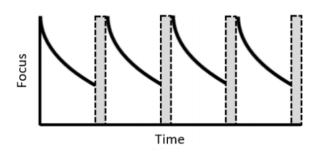


You should also take regular breaks when you revise. These breaks can be structured using a method called the Pomodoro technique.

Revising without a break:



Revising with small regular breaks:









#### WHAT IS THE POMODORO TECHNIQUE?

#### A method for staying focused and mentally fresh

STEP 1



Pick a task

STEP 2



Set a 25-minute timer

STEP 3



Work on your task until the time is up

STEP 4

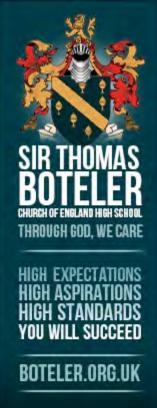


Take a 5 minute break

STEP 5



Every 4 pomodoros, take a longer 15-30 minute break



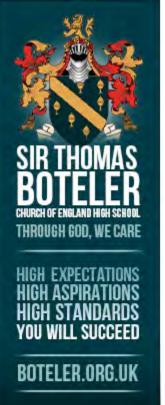
#### DOS & DON'TS

- Do:
- Get into a routine of revising at a particular point every day.
- Revise when you are well-rested or at a time when you are used to working.
- Take regular small breaks.
- Don't:
- Depend on when you want to revise.
- Revise late at night or when you are tired.
- Try to force yourself to work for long periods of time without a break.









# **COMMON REVISION MISTAKES**

Simply Re-reading Notes

Cramming at the last minute

Too many distractions - trying to revise in sight of their phone!

Revising to music

Leave the hard task to the end

Do not get enough sleep

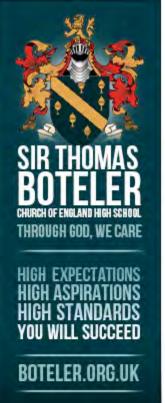








	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8:00-9:00							
9:00-10:00							
10:00-11:00							
11:00-12:00							
12:00-13:00							
13:00 -14:00							
14:00-15:00							
15:00-16:00							
16:00-17:00							
17:00-18:00							
18:00-19:00							
19:00-20:00							



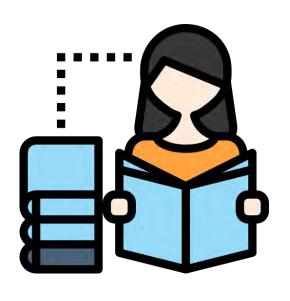
#### MINIATURISE YOUR NOTES

Go over your subject notes and pull out the key points.

Where you can abbreviate, use arrows, symbols, short phrases.

By miniaturising your notes you will make the content more accessible and easier to deal with.

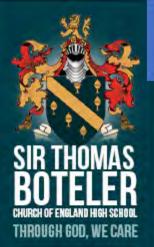
Find the method that works best for you.





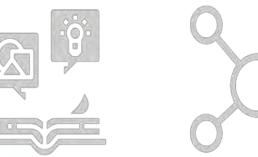


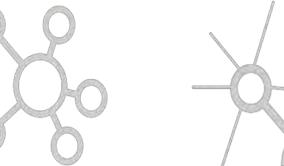




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## Summary: How to create a mind map









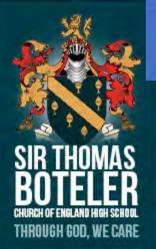
1. Identify knowledge	Identify sub topics	Branch off	Use images & colour	Put it somewhere visible
Select a topic you wish to revise. Have your class notes/knowledge organisers ready.	Place the main topic in the centre of your page and identify sub topics that will branch off.	Branch of your sub topics with further detail.  Try not to fill the page with too much writing.	Use images and colour to help topics stick into your memory.	Place completed mind maps in places where you can see them frequently.











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# Summary: Brain dumps





10 minutes)







of time or add more

information.

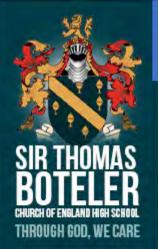
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Identify knowledge	Write it down	Organise information	Check understanding	Store and compare
Identify the knowledge/topic area you want to cover.	Take a blank piece of paper/white board and write down everything you can remember about that topic. (with no prompts)	Once complete and you cannot remember any more use different colours to highlight/underline words in groups.	Compare your brain dump to your K/O or book and check understanding.  Add any key information you have missed (key words) in a	Keep your brain dump safe and revisit it.  Next time you attempt the same topic try and complete the same amount of
	Give yourself a timed limit (e.g.	This categories/links	different colour.	information in a shorter period





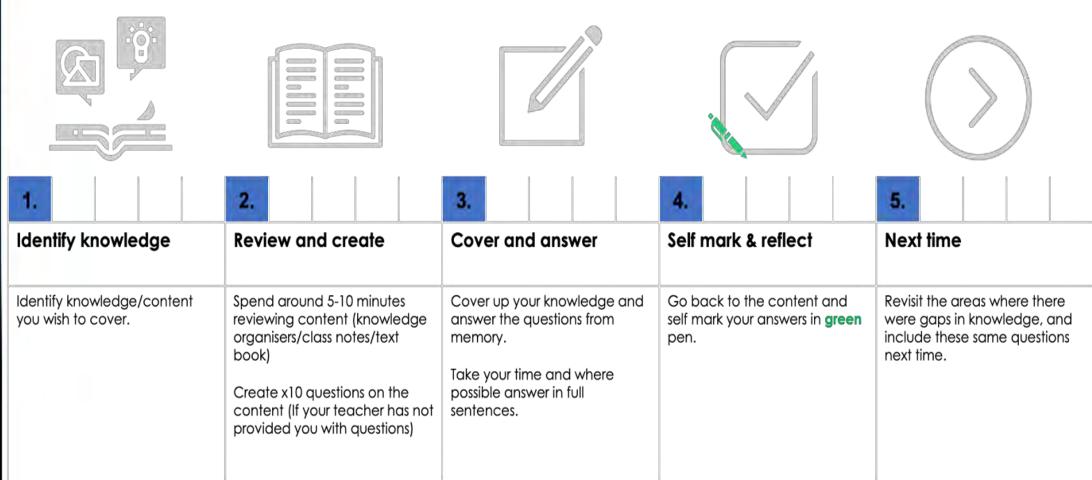


information.



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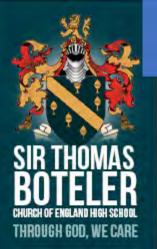
# Summary: Self Quizzing











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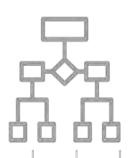
## **Summary: Dual Coding**

Dual coding is the process of blending both words and pictures while learning. Viewing those two formats gives us two different representations of the same piece of information.

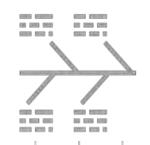


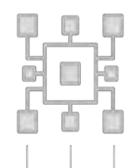
These boost learning by getting

you to think deeply about









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**Drawings** 

information.

,	 Diago	
	Diag	rams

These are helpful for breaking down complex concepts or processes to make them easier

to understand.

#### **Posters**

3.

These are great for combining writing, pictures and diagrams all within one page of information.

#### **Timelines**

These can be used of information that happens in a particular order or sequence.

#### **Graphic organisers**

These organise verbal and visual information by the relationships between different concepts. Examples include tree diagrams, mind maps and Venn diagrams.

#### 4 Key Principles for using dual coding



Cut - Reduce the amount of content. be selective and only use the most important information.



Chunk - Divide the content into groups of related information:



Alian - Make sure that words and pictures are neatly ordered, making them easier to read:

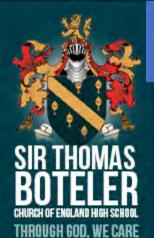


Restrain - Avoid "overdoing" it. In other words, don't go crazy with different colours and fonts.





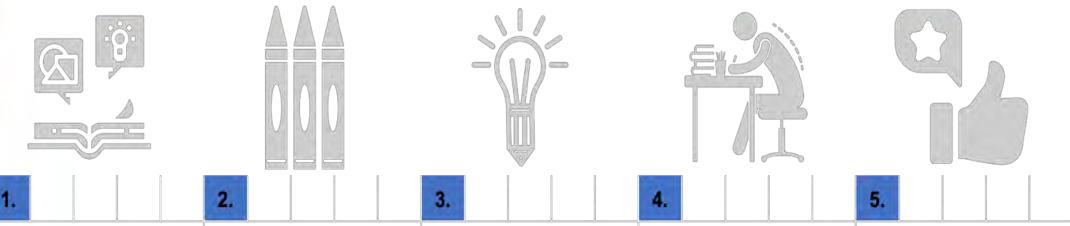




YOU WILL SUCCEED

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## Summary: How to use flash cards



What are you creating flash

cards on?

Identify knowledge

Do you have your knowledge organizer?

Use your book to look at previous misconceptions from whole class feedback.

#### Colour coding

Use different coloured flash cards for different topics. This helps with organization NOT recall

#### Designing

1 Question per flashcard.

Making them concise and clear.

Use a one word prompt, so that you can recall as much as you can.

No extended answer questions.

#### Using

Write your answers down, then check. Or say your answers out loud. This really clearly shows the gaps in your knowledge.

Do not just copy & re-read.

Shuffle the cards each time you use them.

Use the Leitner system to use flash cards everyday.

#### **Feedback**

How have you performed when you look back at your answers?

Is there anything you need to revisit in more detail?

Is your knowledge secure? If so, move onto applying knowledge in that area in specific extended exam auestions.

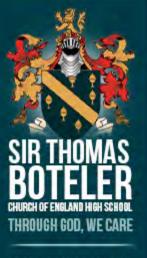








Avoid answering the questions in your head: research shows that when you read a question and answer it in your head, you aren't actually testing your knowledge effectively. Say the answer out loud or write it down before checking it against the card, so you are truly testing if you can explain the answer properly



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## **Summary: Interleaving**

Interleaving is a theory that revising more than one topic in each session will help you make better links between them.







1.

#### Switch

Switch between topics during each session.

It allows you to think about what you are doing with your time when you are revising.

2.

#### Review in different orders

When reviewing make sure you do it in a different order that you learnt them, or previously revised them.

By revisiting material from each topic several times, in short bursts, this increases the amount of information you can recall in your exams.

3

#### Make links to remember more.

Try to make links between ideas and review your revision notes.

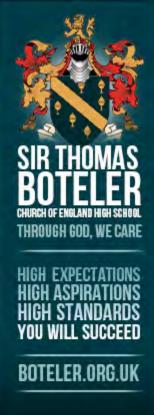
This helps you make connections between topics and forces you to think harder about which strategies need to be applied to which problems.

#### Applying interleaving to your revision

- 1. Break units down into small chunks and split these over a few days rather than revising one whole topic all at once.
- 2. Decide on the key topics you need to learn for each subject.
- 3. Create a revision timetable to organise your time and space your learning.







#### FLASH CARD TOP TIPS

 The most effective flashcards include one question followed by one answer

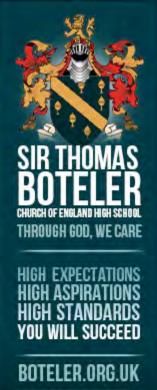
 Don't force your brain to remember a complex answer. It's easier for your brain to process simple information

• You will end up with more flashcards this way but your learning will be a lot more effective.









### **FLASH CARDS**

#### Front

How tall is Mount Everest?

#### Back

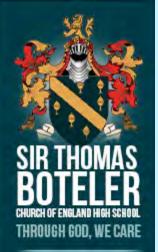
8,848 metres above sea level











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Suggess isan



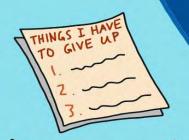
WHAT PEOPLE SEE





Failure

Sacrifice



Disappointment



# WHAT PEOPLE DON'T SEE

Dedication =



Hard work



Discipline

(O C O)

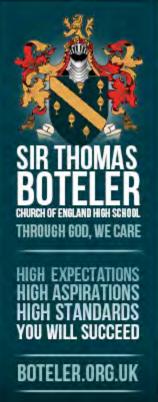


@sylviaduckworth









#### DON'T PROCRASTINATE!

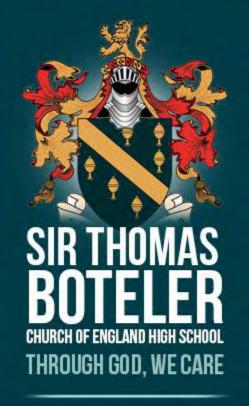
•Hard, easy.

• Easy, hard.









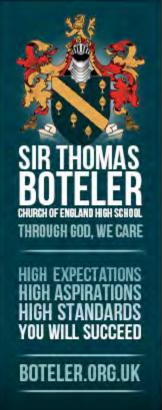
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English Literature paper 1: 13<sup>th</sup> May 2024 Macbeth Anthology Poetry

English Literature paper 2: 20th May 2024 A Christmas Carol **Blood Brothers** Unseen Poetry

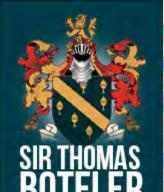
English Language paper 1: 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2024 Reading and Narrative

English Language paper 2: 6tH June 2024 Reading and Viewpoint



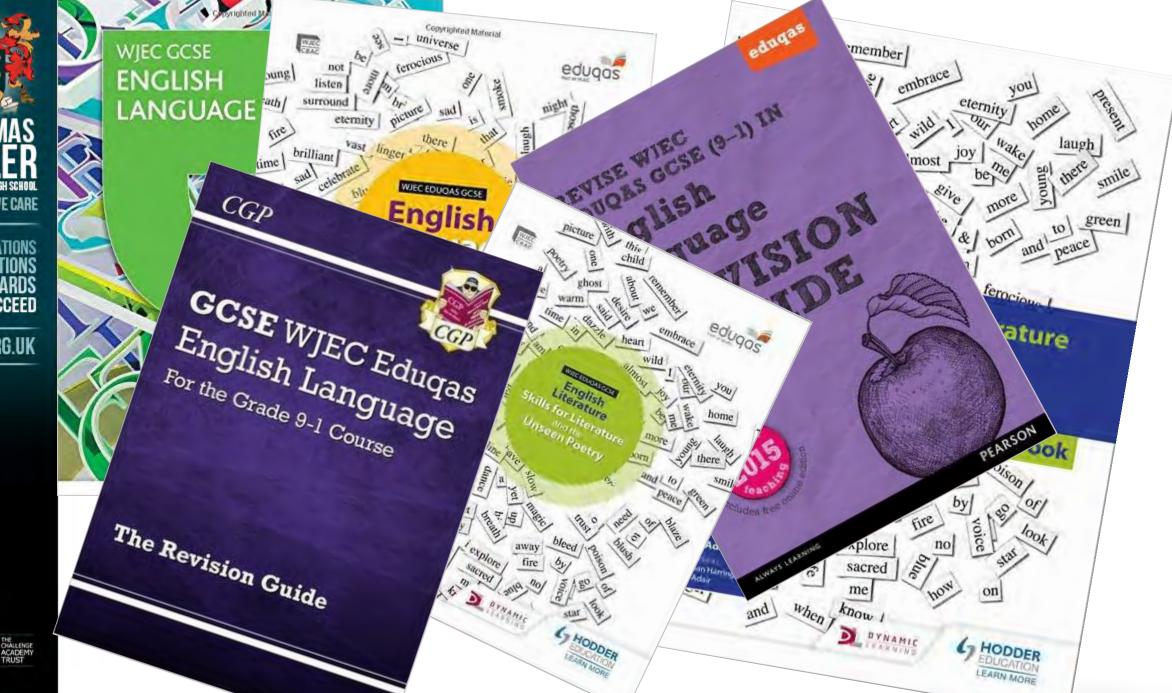






YOU WILL SUCCEED

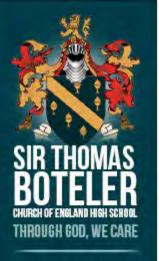
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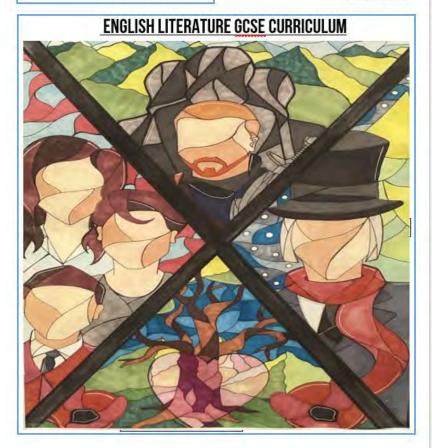


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## **REVISE**

#### **ENGLISH LITERATURE**

GCSE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER Name:	SIR THOMAS
CLASS:	BOTELER
TEACHER:	CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL
	THROUGH GOO, WE CAP



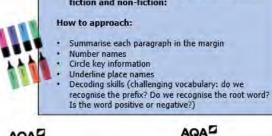
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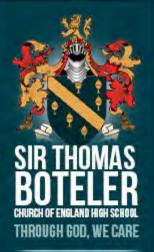
GCSE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER Name:	SIR THOMAS
CLASS: Teacher:	BUILLER CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL HEROUGH COOR, WE CARE
ENGLISH LANGU	IAGE GCSE CURRICULUM
Paper 1 and 2 wil fiction and non-fi	I require you to read unseen ction:



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#### **REVISION MAP FOR ENGLISH**

#### NARRATIVE SUPPORT SESSIONS HELD AT LUNCH TIME (SEE MR VALLENDER)

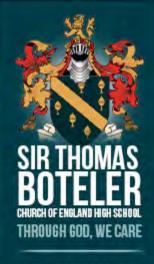
MONTH	WHAT SHOULD I BE REVISING?	MOCK/REAL EXAM
October	Literature:  • Macbeth cue cards  • Lady Macbeth cue cards  • Poems: The Manhunt/London/Valentine/Hawk Roosting/The Prelude	
November	Literature:  • Macbeth cue cards  • Lady Macbeth cue cards  • Poems: The Manhunt/London/Valentine/Hawk Roosting/ The Prelude  Language:  • Narrative piece (paper 1)  • Viewpoint writing (paper 2)	
December	Literature:  • Macbeth cue cards • Lady Macbeth cue cards • Poems: The Manhunt/London/Valentine/Hawk Roosting  Language: • Narrative piece (paper 1) • Viewpoint writing (paper 2)	Mock exams:  Language paper 1  Language paper 2  Mock exams:  Literature paper 1:  Macbeth
January	Literature:  A Christmas Carol cue cards  Blood Brothers cue cards  ALL poems  Language:  Narrative piece (paper 1)  Viewpoint writing (paper 2)	







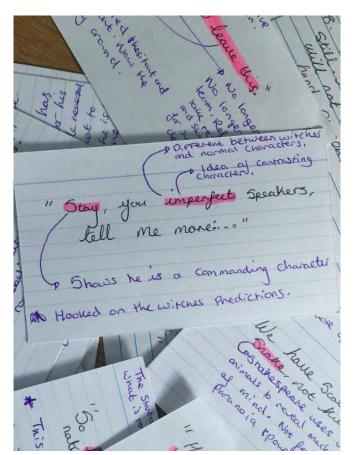
February	Literature:  A Christmas Carol cue cards Blood Brothers cue cards ALL poems  Language: Narrative piece (paper 1) Viewpoint writing (paper 2)	
March	Literature:  A Christmas Carol cue cards Blood Brothers cue cards ALL poems  Language: Reading questions (approaches to both papers) Narrative piece (paper 1) Viewpoint writing (paper 2)	Mock exams:     Language paper 1 & paper 2     Mock exams:     Literature paper 2:     A Christmas Carol,     Blood Brothers & Anthology
April	Literature:	
May	REAL exams 2024:	

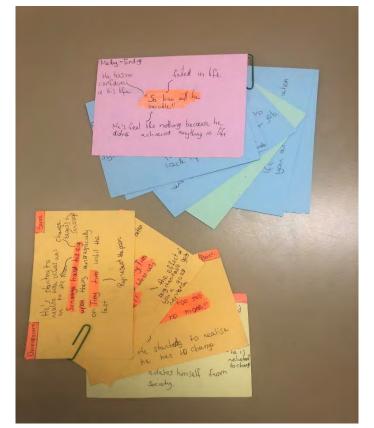


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## **REVISE**





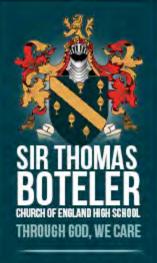












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# **REPEAT**

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Macbeth key quotes		Lady Macbeth key quotes	Narrative	



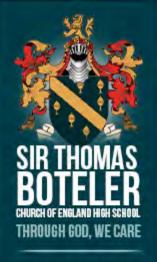










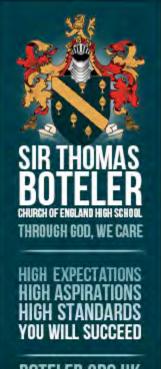


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# RESILIENCE

At the beginning of the play, Lody Moubeth is presented as monipularia during her soliloquy when she receives news of the withhes' prophecy reflects on Macheth's character flaws, starting he is too full the milk of human kindness." Here, it is revealed that she understands that he husband's morals will inconvenience her plans to gain power. Also, the noun 'mith' has connotations of innoceice out purity - something that she withnestely strips Machething This may foreshodow his downfall from four to folly and it could possibly highlight how this how result in Lady Macheth's own denise-Pichups showspeare is demonstrating to the Jacobson audience how Lady the traditional characteristics of a homon and is the wife at that time





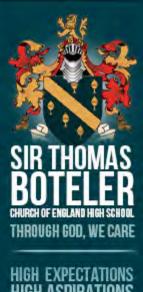
## RESILIENCE

At the opening of the play, shakespere presents lady Macbeth as manipulative inrough the quote "Milk of human she is yet manipulative lowards Macheth. This quote snows that she is her natural self and now understanding she is of macheths kindnessal are begining of this play which is a contrast to the end.



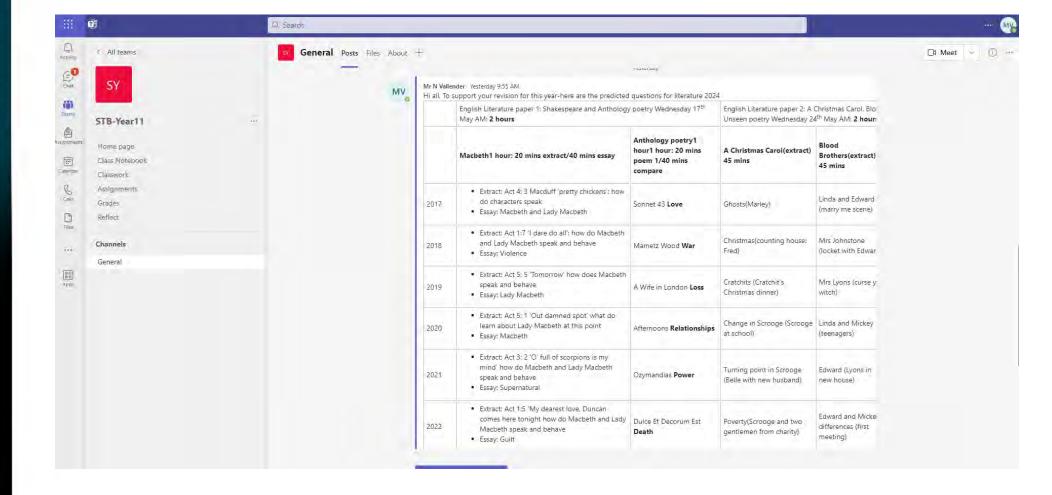






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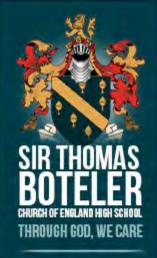
## **REVISE SMART**









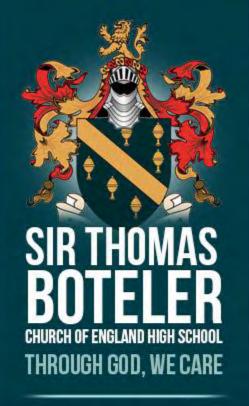


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	English Literature paper 1: Shakespeare and Antholo	English Literature paper 2: A Christmas Carol, Blood Brothers			
	May AM: 2 hours		and Unseen poetry Wednesday 24 <sup>th</sup> May AM: <b>2 hours 30 mins</b>		
	Macbeth	Anthology poetry	A Christmas Carol	Blood Brothers	Unseen
	1 hour: 20 mins extract/40 mins essay	1 hour	(extract)	(extract)	poetry
	,,	1 hour: 20 mins poem	45 mins	45 mins	1 hour: 20
		1/40 mins compare			mins poem
1					1/40 mins
					compare
2017	<ul> <li>Extract: Act 4: 3 Macduff `pretty</li> </ul>	Sonnet 43 Love	Ghosts	Linda and Edward	Seasons
1	chickens': how do characters speak		(Marley)	(marry me scene)	
	Essay: Macbeth and Lady Macbeth				
2018	<ul> <li>Extract: Act 1:7 'I dare do all': how do</li> </ul>	Mametz Wood <b>War</b>	Christmas	Mrs Johnstone	Teachers
1	Macbeth and Lady Macbeth speak and		(counting house: Fred)	(locket with	
1	behave			Edward)	
2010	Essay: Violence		0 1 1 2 (0 1 1 2 (		
2019	Extract: Act 5: 5 'Tomorrow' how does	A Wife in London Loss	Cratchits (Cratchit's	Mrs Lyons (curse	Parent and
1	Macbeth speak and behave		Christmas dinner)	you witch)	child
2020	Essay: Lady Macbeth	Afternoons	Change in Cassas	Linda and Mickey	Decele
2020	Extract: Act 5: 1 'Out damned spot'		Change in Scrooge	-	People
1	what do learn about Lady Macbeth at this point	Relationships	(Scrooge at school)	(teenagers)	performing
1	Essay: Macbeth				
2021	Extract: Act 3: 2 'O' full of scorpions is	Ozymandias Power	Turning point in	Edward (Lyons in	Christmas
2021	my mind' how do Macbeth and Lady	Ozymanalas i owei	Scrooge (Belle with	new house)	Trees
1	Macbeth speak and behave		new husband)	new nouse,	11003
1	Essay: Supernatural				
2022	Extract: Act 1:5 'My dearest love,	Dulce Et Decorum Est	Poverty	Edward and	Home
	Duncan comes here tonight how do	Death	(Scrooge and two	Mickey	
1	Macbeth and Lady Macbeth speak and		gentlemen from	differences (first	
	behave		charity)	meeting)	
	Essay: Guilt				
2023	<ul> <li>Extract Act 1:3 'Cannot be ill, cannot be</li> </ul>	London Place	Ghosts/supernatural	Mickey (pills)	Father and
1	good'		Marley's face		sons
	<ul> <li>Essay: Lady Macbeth</li> </ul>				
2024	Extracts:	Place: Living	Scrooge 'solitary as an	Mrs Johnstone	
	<ul> <li>Brave: Duncan and Captain celebrating</li> </ul>	Space/London	oyster'	Mrs Lyons	
	Macbeth	Nature: Hawk	Ignorance and want		
1	Brave: First meet Banquo and Macbeth	Roosting/Death of A	Fear/end/redemption		
1	Conflicted: Dagger scene	Naturalist			
	Paranoid: Witches and apparitions				
	Evil Macbeth vs Macduff  Facely				
1	Essay:				
1	Macbeth and Lady Macbeth     Macbeth and Rangue				
	Macbeth and Banquo				l





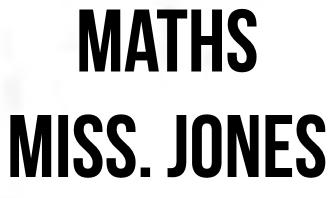


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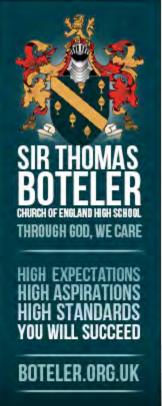












# MATHS GCSE KEY INFORMATION

- Exam board: Edexcel

- 3 papers: each paper is 1 hour 30 mins, and each paper is worth 80 marks

- 1 Non Calculator paper, 2 Calculator papers

- 1hr 30mins
- 80 marks
- Non Calculator

Paper 1

- 1hr 30mins
- 80 marks
- Calculator

Paper 2

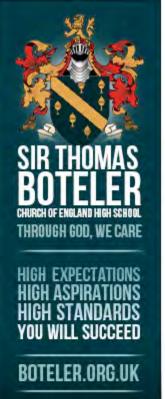


- 80 marks
- Calculator

Paper 3







# MATHS GCSE **KEY INFORMATION**

- Unlike other subjects: ANY Maths topic can appear on ANY paper.

- 1hr 30mins
- 80 marks
- Non Calculator

Paper 1

- 1hr 30mins
- 80 marks
- Calculator

Paper 2



- 80 marks
- Calculator

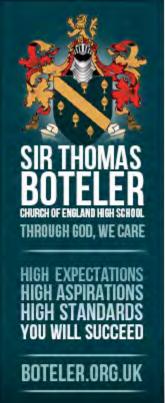
Paper 3











## MATHS HOMEWORK

 All Maths homework set is retrieval-based: by completing the homework, students are revising.

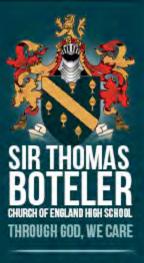
- Worksheet every Wednesday.

- Three past papers to complete per half term on Dr Frost Maths.









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## MATHS — 5 A DAY

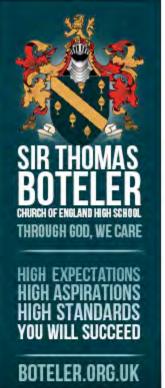
#### Corbett Maths







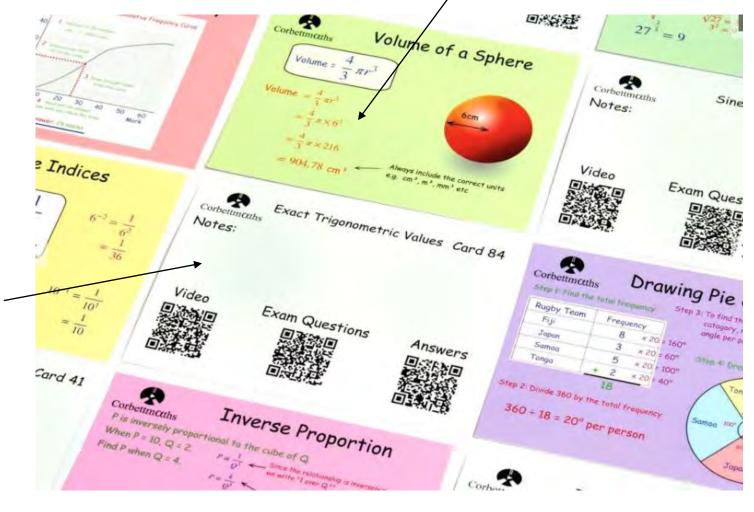




## MATHS REVISION CARDS

On the front of each card, there is key information and a worked example.

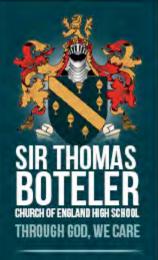
On the back of each card, there are QR codes which link to a video explaining the topic, Exam Questions and Answers.





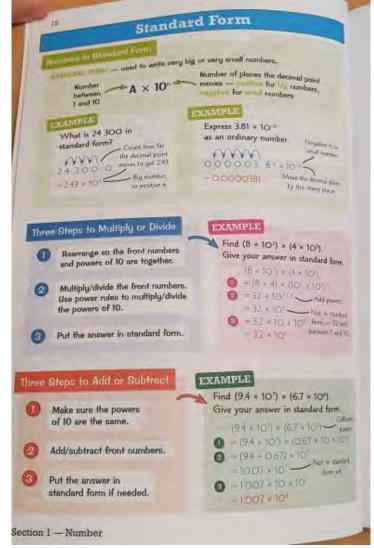


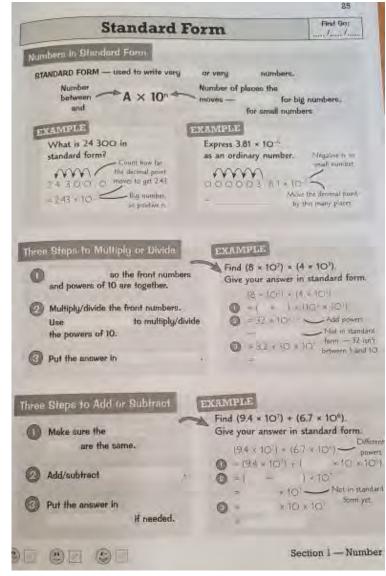




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# MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS & RETRIEVERS









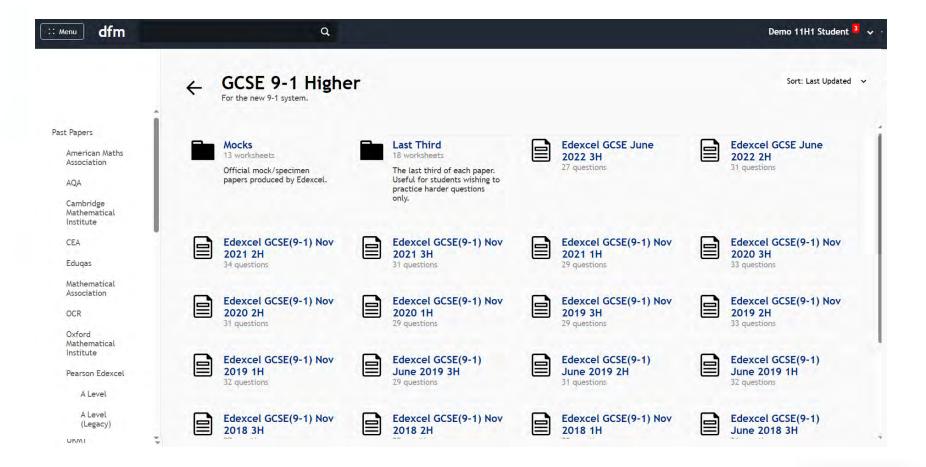


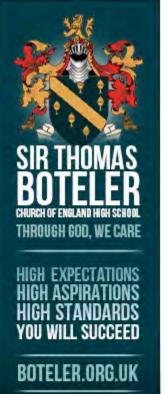
# THROUGH GOD, WE CARE BOTELER.ORG.UK

## MATHS PAST PAPERS

- Dr Frost Maths

Login details - school e-mail address, password is 'maths'





## MATHS PAST PAPERS

- Maths Genie

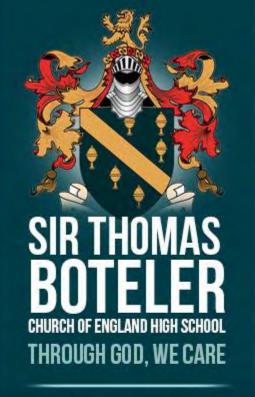
No Login needed

Maths Genie GCSE Revision GCSE Papers ▼ A Level Revision A Level Papers ▼ KS2 Revision Edexcel GCSE Exam Papers Pearson Education accepts no responsibility whatsoever for the accuracy or method of working in the answers given. **Grade Boundaries** Model answers Past paper Foundation GCSE Exam Papers Paper Answers MS May 2022 Paper 1 Ans Video explaining the June 2022 Paper 2 MS answers June 2022 Paper 3 Ans Official mark Ans November 2021 Paper 1 scheme Ans November 2021 Paper 2 November 2021 Paper 3 2020 Paper 1









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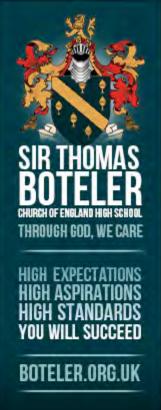












## SCIENCE REVISION — THE COURSE

To find the specification for the courses:

Triple Science = AQA GCSE Biology / Chemistry / Physics

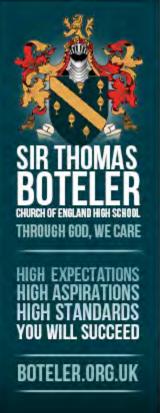
Core Science = AQA GCSE Combined: Trilogy

Every student will sit six exams. Paper 1 & Paper 2 for each of the sciences.









## **TOPICS**

#### Biology Paper 1

- Cell Biology
- Organisation
- Infection and response
- Respiration
- Photosynthesis

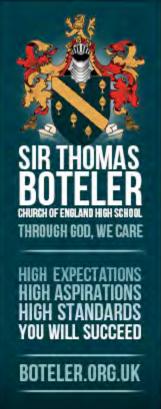
#### Biology Paper 2

- Homeostasis & response
- Inheritance, variation & evolution
- Ecology









## **TOPICS**

#### Chemistry Paper 1

- Atomic structure and Periodic table
- Bonding and properties of matter
- Quantitative Chemistry
- Chemical Changes
- **Energy Changes**

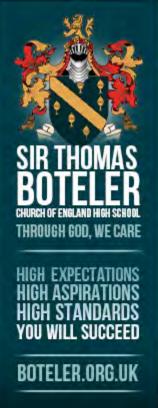
#### Chemistry Paper 2

- Rates of reaction
- Organic chemistry
- Chemical Analysis
- Chemistry of the atmosphere
- Earths resources









## **TOPICS**

#### Physics Paper 1

- Energy
- Electricity
- Particle model of matter
- Atomic structure

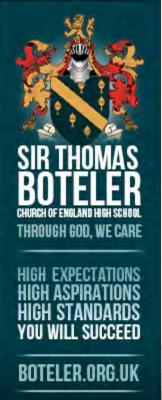
#### Physics Paper 2

- Forces
- Waves
- Magnetism and electromagnetism
- Space (Physics only)









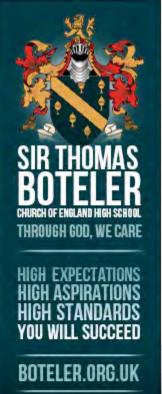
# THE DATES

Exam	Date
Biology paper 1	10 <sup>th</sup> May 2024
Chemistry paper 1	17 <sup>th</sup> May 2024
Physics paper 1	22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2024
Biology paper 2	7 <sup>th</sup> June 2024
Chemistry paper 2	11 <sup>th</sup> June 2024
Physics paper 2	14 <sup>th</sup> June 2024

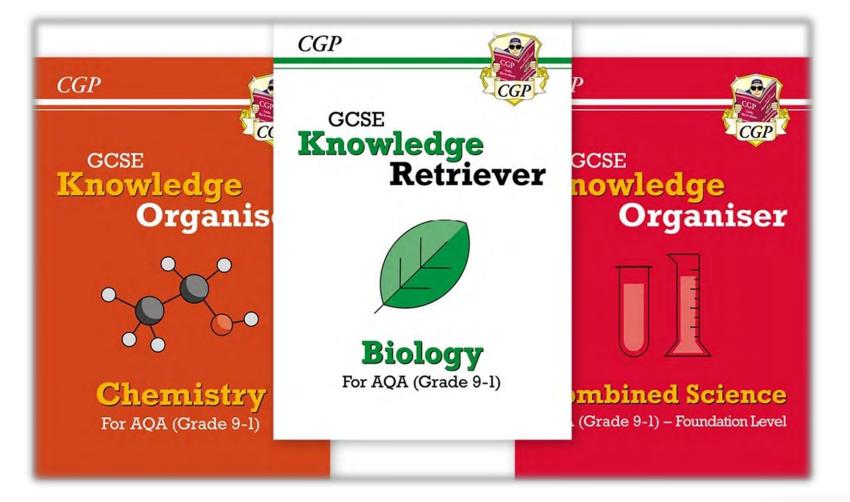








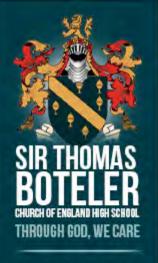
# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER & KNOWLEDGE RETRIEVAL BOOKLETS











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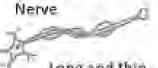
## **FLASHCARDS**

Differentiation - cells specialise to perform a role

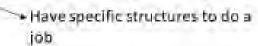
Happens Plants Ne

life can do

this



Long and thin



Many mitochondria

(link to respiration and energy)



animal life

- Haploid (1/2 chromosomes)
- · Many mitochondria
- Acrosome



- No chloroplast
- Many mitochondria to actively transport minerals
- Large surface area to absorb water



#### XYLEM

- Dead cells
- Transports water and minerals
- unidirectional



#### PHLOEM

Muscle

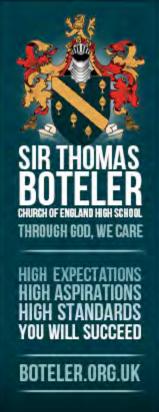
- Transports
   sugars
- Up and down
- Living cells

Sieve plate









## REQUIRED PRACTICALS

For every paper there are a number of required practicals that students need to know:

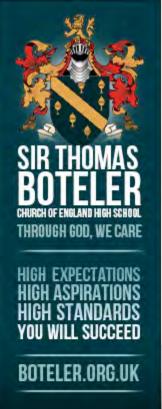
- The method
- The variables (Independent, dependent, control)
- Safety aspects

There are a number of video tutorials for each practical on youtube.









# **EXAM QUESTIONS**

Knowledge is brilliant but application is key.

Students will be seeing exam questions in lessons and in PPE's but the more practice the better.

There are a number of excellent free websites that students can use which provide revision material and exam questions.

www.physicsandmathstutor.com





