

Year 11 2019



Agenda

- Introduction – Mrs McDougall
- Elevate Education – Alex Wilcox
- English – Miss Savidge
- Maths – Mrs Wilmot
- Science – Mr Lowrie

English Language

Exam marking reveals:

- Majority of students have clear strategies for approaching each question and are sticking to the question focus
- Majority of students are timing their responses well
- Majority of students are writing answers of the required length

English Language

Exam marking reveals:

- Students need to work on the depth and detail of their responses to the reading section
- Students need to improve their analytical skills
- Students need to be much more aware of their audience when writing and guide their readers more effectively

English Language

Support:

- KS4 English Language support every Tuesday in E14 from 3.30 – 4.30pm
- Tutor time interventions
- CGP Practice Exam Paper packs

English Literature

Exam marking reveals:

- Majority of students are writing the first part of each answer well and then it disintegrates
- Many students are performing better on the unseen poetry question than they are on the set texts
- Most students are attempting to plan their answers

English Literature

Exam marking reveals most students do not know the set texts well enough, therefore :

- Although they have the ability to perform well they cannot produce sustained answers
- They cannot support the points they make with precise evidence from the text
- They are forced to write about what they can remember rather than the detail that is relevant to the question

English Literature

What might a good grade in English Literature GCSE reveal to a college or employer?

English Literature

Support:

- KS4 English Literature support every Tuesday in E9 from 3.30 – 4.30pm
- Revision booklets for set texts
- Key quote sheets
- Audiofiles

English Literature

Which play by Shakespeare?

- *Macbeth*
- *Romeo and Juliet*
- *The Tempest*
- *The Merchant of Venice*
- *Much Ado About Nothing*
- *Julius Caesar*

English Literature

Which 19th-century novel?

- Robert Louis Stevenson *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*
- Charles Dickens *A Christmas Carol*
- Charles Dickens *Great Expectations*
- Charlotte Brontë *Jane Eyre*
- Mary Shelley *Frankenstein*
- Jane Austen *Pride and Prejudice*
- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle *The Sign of Four*

English Literature

Which modern text?

- JB Priestley *An Inspector Calls*
- Willy Russell *Blood Brothers*
- Dennis Kelly *DNA*
- Shelagh Delaney *A Taste of Honey*
- William Golding *Lord of the Flies*
- George Orwell *Animal Farm*
- Kazuo Ishiguro *Never Let Me Go*
- Meera Syal *Anita and Me*
- Stephen Kelman *Pigeon English*



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Learning for Life - Achievement for All

Mathematics

Diagnostic Questions Eedi

- Set each week
- Revision
- Parent Code allows you to monitor their progress (and if they are actually completing this vital revision).

Churchill Papers

- Handed out on a Monday
- To be completed using;-
 - MathsBuster
 - Corbett Maths – Revision Cards and Videos
 - Just Maths
 - Attending Maths Club for help and support

Churchill Papers

- To be marked on a Sunday – answers will be posted onto their maths group areas.
- Three topics that they found difficult to be written on the front cover of the paper.
- These topics will then form the basis of revision lessons.

Support Offered

- Tutor Time Interventions
 - Mrs Kirby for Set 2
 - Mrs Wilmot for Set 3
 - Content is the Crossover topics, i.e. those topics which are Grades 4 and 5 and so these sessions are suitable for both Foundation and Higher Tier candidates.

Support Offered

- Thursday night for Set 1
 - Some students have been “invited”.
 - All members of Set 1 are welcome.
 - Run by Mrs Wilmot.
 - Content covers Grade 6 and up.

Revision Material

- Corbett Maths Revision Cards
 - Offered last September.
- MathsBuster by CGP
 - All Year 11 should already have this...
- Revision Guide, Workbook, Past Paper Packs
 - Currently available to order, as is MathsBuster...

Year 11

GCSE Science

Mr Lowrie
Head of Science

(glo@bewdley.worcs.sch.uk)



Which Course Does My Child Follow?

- 'Combined' Science (Double)
- 'Triple' Science

Look in the front of your child's exercise book:

Year 11 Combined Science Course Details

- In Year 11, you continue to follow the AQA GCSE Combined Science Trilogy course.
- Remember, this course leads to two grades awarded in Science for the work studied in Years 10 and 11.
- There are six 1 hour 15 minute exams at the end of the course - 2 each in Biology, Chemistry and Physics.
- Each exam is worth $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ of your final Combined Science grades.
- The dates for these are:
 - Biology Paper 1 is on Tuesday 14th May 2019
 - Chemistry Paper 1 is on Thursday 16th May 2019
 - Physics Paper 1 is on Wednesday 22nd May 2019
 - Biology Paper 2 is on Friday 7th June 2019
 - Chemistry Paper 2 is on Wednesday 12th June 2019
 - Physics Paper 2 is on Friday 14th June 2019.
- Your Science teachers will give you more information about the content that is assessed in each exam throughout the year.

My end of Year 10 Science grade was:

Year 11 Triple Science Course Details

- In Year 11 you will continue to follow the AQA GCSE Biology, Chemistry and Physics courses.
- This will lead to 3 separate GCSE grades - one each in Biology, Chemistry and Physics.
- Each subject is assessed by two 1 hour 45 minute exams each counting towards 50% of each Science GCSE grade.
- The dates for these are:
 - Biology Paper 1 is on Tuesday 14th May 2019
 - Chemistry Paper 1 is on Thursday 16th May 2019
 - Physics Paper 1 is on Wednesday 22nd May 2019
 - Biology Paper 2 is on Friday 7th June 2019
 - Chemistry Paper 2 is on Wednesday 12th June 2019
 - Physics Paper 2 is on Friday 14th June 2019.
- Your Science teachers will give you more information about the content that is assessed in each exam throughout the year.

My end of Year 10 Science grade was:

‘Combined’ Science

- 2 GCSEs awarded
- Grades awarded on a 17 point scale (99, 98, 88, 87, 77, ..., 21, 11) based on their performance in the final exams
- Pupils are 100% externally assessed with 6 final exams – 2 each in Biology, Chemistry and Physics (7½ hours in total)
- No more coursework
- Instead, pupils complete 21 required practicals which they will be tested on in the final exams

Triple Science

- 3 GCSEs awarded – Biology, Chemistry and Physics
- Grades awarded on the 9-1 scale
- Pupils are 100% externally assessed with 6 final exams – 2 each in Biology, Chemistry and Physics (10½ hours in total)
- No coursework
- Instead, pupils complete 28 required practicals which they will be tested on in the final exams

When are the exams?

Before May half-term:

- **Biology Paper 1:** Tuesday 14th May
- **Chemistry Paper 1:** Thursday 16th May
- **Physics Paper 1:** Wednesday 22nd May

After May half-term:

- **Biology Paper 2:** Friday 7th June
- **Chemistry Paper 2:** Wednesday 12th June
- **Physics Paper 2:** Friday 14th June

Science Department help



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Learning for Life - Achievement for All

- Promote the enjoyment and importance of Science
- Order cheap revision guides (again!)
- Sign your child up to the *Tassomai* revision programme at a bargain price (www.tassomai.com)
- Run revision sessions
 - Tuesdays after school are voluntary
 - Wednesdays after school are compulsory
 - Tutor time sessions are compulsory
- Provide revision booklets for homework on all topics from Biology, Chemistry and Physics
- Monitor the completion of these booklets
- Keep you informed if your child is underperforming or does not complete the revision booklets

Tracking Achievement

Physics Energy Self Assessment



P1.1 Energy changes in a system, and the ways energy is stored before and after such changes

P1.1.1 Energy stores and systems			
A system is an object or group of objects.			
There are changes in the way energy is stored when a system changes.			
Students should be able to describe all the changes involved in the way energy is stored when a system changes, for common situations. For example: • an object projected upwards • a moving object hitting an obstacle • an object accelerated by a constant force • a vehicle slowing down • bringing water to a boil in an electric kettle.			
Throughout this section on Energy students should be able to calculate the changes in energy involved when a system is changed by: • heating • work done by forces • work done when a current flows heating • use calculations to show on a common scale how the overall energy in a system is distributed <u>contributed</u> when the system is changed.			
P1.1.2 Changes in energy			
Students should be able to calculate the amount of energy associated with a moving object, a stretched spring and an object raised above ground level.			
The kinetic energy of a moving object can be calculated using the equation: kinetic energy = 0.5 × mass × speed ² $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ kinetic energy, E_k , in joules, J mass, m , in kilograms, kg speed, v , in metres per second, m/s			
The amount of elastic potential energy stored in a stretched spring can be calculated using the equation: elastic potential energy = 0.5 × spring constant × (extension) ² $E_e = \frac{1}{2}ke^2$ (assuming the limit of proportionality has not been exceeded) elastic potential energy, E_e , in joules, J spring constant, k , in newtons <u>newtons</u> per metre, N/m extension, e , in metres, m			
The amount of gravitational potential energy gained by an object raised above ground level can be calculated using the equation: gravitational potential energy = mass × gravitational field strength × height $E_p = mgh$ gravitational potential energy, E_p , in joules, J mass, m , in kilograms, kg gravitational field strength, g , in newtons <u>newtons</u> per kilogram, N/kg (In any calculation the value of the gravitational field strength (g) will be given) height, h , in metres, m			
P1.1.3 Energy changes in systems			
The amount of energy stored in or released from a system as temperature <u>temperature</u> changes can be calculated using the equation: change in thermal energy = mass × specific heat capacity × temperature change $\Delta E = mc\Delta\theta$ change in thermal energy, ΔE , in joules, J mass, m , in kilograms, kg specific heat capacity, c , in joules per kilogram per degree Celsius, J/kg °C temperature change, $\Delta\theta$, in degrees Celsius, °C			
The specific heat capacity of a substance is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of the substance by one degree Celsius.			



GCSE Combined and Triple Science: Physics Revision booklet 4

Topic: Energy

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date due: _____

Mark:

Don't forget, this topic is tested in the 1st Physics exam which is on Wednesday 22nd May.

Year 11 Physics Mock Exam
 Assessment for Learning
 December 2018

Name: _____

TRIPLE PHYSICS



Question Number	Topic	Number Marks	Marks lost because...				
			Didn't know the answer/hadn't revised this	Didn't read the question properly	Didn't understand the question	Didn't use the correct formula/couldn't remember formula/couldn't do calculation	Missed off unit in answer (eg N/m ²) /wrong significant figures
1	Interpreting velocity-time graph/energy transfer	/8					
2	Stretching a spring required practical/use of equation $F = k \times e$	/16					
3	Resistance of wire required practical/experimental techniques	/12					
4	Work done and power/mathematical skills/energy transfers	/11					
5 (04)	What causes pressure/use of equation $p = h \times \rho \times g$ /unit for pressure	/7					

Which topics do I need to focus on in future to improve my grade?

Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check

Look	Say	Cover	Write	Check (✗ ✓)	Write	Check (✗ ✓)
$speed = \frac{distance}{time}$						
$acceleration = \frac{change\ in\ velocity}{time}$						
force = mass x acceleration						
momentum = mass x velocity						

Revision Progress

Physics Forces Self Assessment



P5.1 Forces and their interactions

P5.1.1 Scalars and vector quantities	☹	☺	☺
Scalar quantities have magnitude only.			
Vector quantities have magnitude and an associated direction.			
A vector quantity may be represented by an arrow. The length of the arrow represents the magnitude, and the direction of the arrow the direction of the vector quantity.			
P5.1.2 Contact and non-contact forces			
A force is a push or pull that acts on an object due to the interaction with another object.			
All forces between objects are either:			
• contact forces – the objects are physically touching			
• <u>non-contact</u> forces – the objects are physically separated.			
Examples of contact forces include friction, air resistance, tension and normal contact force.			
Examples of non-contact forces are gravitational force, electrostatic force and magnetic force.			
Force is a vector quantity.			
Students should be able to describe the interaction between pairs of objects which produce a force on each object. The forces to be represented as vectors.			
P5.1.3 Gravity			
Weight is the force acting on an object due to gravity. The force of gravity close to the Earth is due to the gravitational field around the Earth.			
The weight of an object depends on the gravitational field strength at the point where the object is.			
The weight of an object can be calculated using the equation: $\text{weight} = \text{mass} \times \text{gravitational field strength}$ $W = m \times g$ weight, W, in <u>newtons</u> , N mass, m, in <u>kilograms</u> , kg gravitational field strength, g, in <u>newtons per kilogram</u> , N/kg (In any calculation the value of the gravitational field strength (g) will be given.)			

How can you help your child?

- Ensure they complete all homework set
- Buy them the relevant revision guides/Tassomai
- Make them use it!
- Get your child to go to revision sessions
- Help your child access revision websites and materials (eg BBC Bitesize; www.aqa.org.uk)
- Encourage your child to speak to their teacher if they are finding work difficult
- Speak to your child about their work/results
- Contact the Science Department if you have any concerns

Suggested Websites

- [BBC GCSE Bitesize](#)
- [aqa.org.uk](#)
- [s-cool.co.uk](#)
- [gcsescience.com](#)
- [getrevising.co.uk](#)
- [revisionworld.com](#)
- [senecalearning.com](#)

