

7 Ways That Parents Can HELP

A Parent's Survival Guide to Revision
by @inner_drive | www.innerdrive.co.uk



- 1 Have high expectations and provide plenty of support**
Both are needed to help your child improve, perform and develop resilience
- 2 Help them work smarter**
Not all revision techniques are equal. Spacing out their revision and quizzes are better than cramming and highlighters
- 3 Cope well with their setbacks**
There will be highs and lows. How you react to their lows will impact how many highs they have
- 4 Minimise distractions**
Provide a revision area with minimum distractions (this include mobile phones!)
- 5 Rise and dine**
Make sure they eat breakfast. It plays a big role in concentration and memory
- 6 Regular bedtimes and lots of sleep**
If they sleep right, they will think right the next day
- 7 Avoid cabin fever**
Encourage them to get fresh air each and every day



William Edwards School

'Inspirational learning with a strong sporting ethos'



Year 11 Parent Information Evening

Wednesday 22nd February 2023





Format of this evening

- Brief Introduction to :
 - 1) The work that is happening in school to support Year 11
 - 2) Ways in which Parents can support
- Time with specific department leaders to go through subject specific preparations



We are at the fork in the road



**11 years of education and you are
nearly at the point where you set
yourself up for future success.**

Which path will you choose?

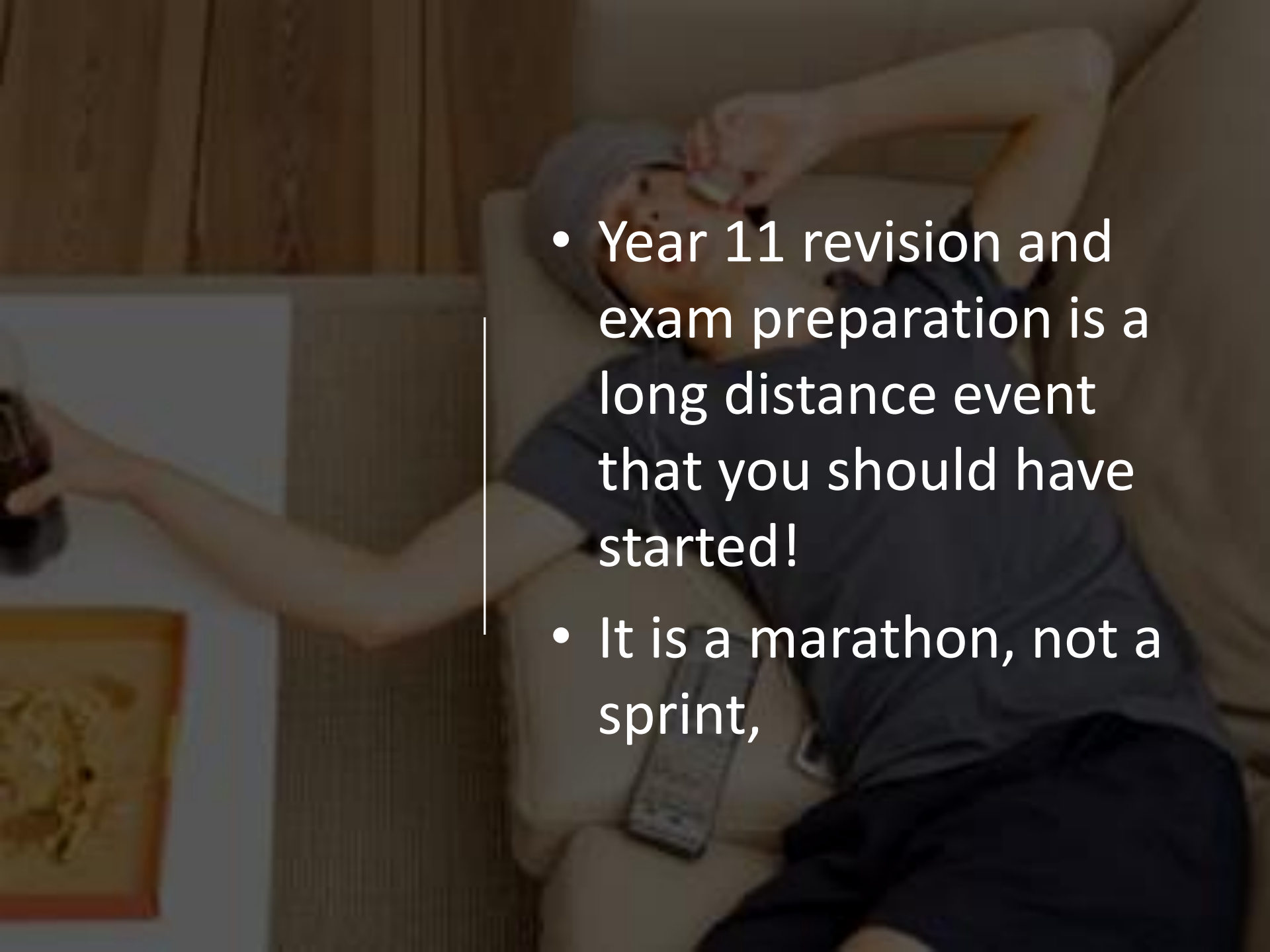
**Will you roll up your sleeves and
work harder than you have ever
worked before?**

**Or, will you find excuses why you
can't work that hard and regret
the decisions you have made
when you get your results in
August?**



**“HARD WORK BEATS
TALENT WHEN TALENT
DOESN'T WORK HARD”**

-TIM NOTKE

- 
- A person is lying on a light-colored couch, looking at a smartphone held in their right hand. A glass of water is on the couch next to them. The background shows a wooden wall and a framed picture on the left.
- Year 11 revision and exam preparation is a long distance event that you should have started!
 - It is a marathon, not a sprint,



82





46





We do this every year!

You are going through this for the first time ...
we do it every year!

Consequently, we have fine-tuned our support
over the years to ensure that Year 11 peak at
exactly the right time





The build-up so far

- Autumn Term – find their feet in Year 11
- Revision timetable and holiday support sessions
- Mocks before Christmas
- Mock results before Christmas –used primarily to outline the starting points for the next 3 months for individuals
- Parents' Evening – to reassure and outline areas for improvement.
- Focus Day – revision, GCSE Pod and revision planners
- Parent support evening –to outline the coming 3 months and to receive the revision summary
- Second set of mock exams – w/b: 20th February





The remaining 3 months

- Assemblies on different themes
- Range of interventions for targeted students – registration groups, additional E&M lessons for some during PE time, senior staff mentoring for some, holiday revision sessions, external support from companies such as Elevate and the National Tutoring Programme



Ways in which Parents can support

- Be involved!
- Remind and support your child to use the revision planning guide we issued a couple of weeks ago
- Ensure that the revision plan is realistic and stuck to
- Ensure that they are using GCSE Pod to create flash cards and notes (80% have used it since Christmas – has your child?)
- Ensure that they are attending revision sessions
- Be familiar with the exam timetable
- As we get closer to exams, ensure that ‘down-time’ is built in – it can’t be all work and no play!



Ways in which Parents can support

- Contact subject teachers if you have concerns – Year 11 are our main priority.
- Ensure that they sleep well!

It boils down to knowing what they should be doing and when and removing any barriers at home which may be hindering them. This may be as simple as insisting that they alter where they work.



Content of slides from Yr 11 assembly



Last 3 years ...

Those who regularly attended revision sessions and worked consistently at home, outperformed those who didn't by 1.8 grades in every subject



Content of slides from Yr 11 assembly



In 2022...

**Every 2 days missed = one
grade lower in a subject!**



Content of slides from Yr 11 assembly



Don't wait for us to tell you what to do!

It's now time for you to take responsibility for your revision and be proactive

We will guide and support you but ultimately it's down to you!!!!!!





Content of slides from Yr 11 assembly



Why use GCSEPod?



Load • Listen • Learn

It's convenient and effective

GCSEPod podcasts are designed for mobile devices so it's like carrying a huge pile of textbooks and revision guides around with you **everywhere**.

Have an expert read and explain **everything** for you clearly and precisely with all the right facts, quotes, keywords, dates and annotated diagrams on screen.

You won't need to use it for long before you feel the **impact**. Consistent use in just 10 minute chunks is proven to support **achievement** right up to A*.



Rest of this evening

Session	Subject	Room	Staff
Session 1	English	Hall	Mrs Davies
	Maths	Hall	Ms Casson
	Science	Hall	Mr O'Donohue
Session 2	1. If you take MFL 2. If you don't take MFL and do History 3. If you don't take MFL and do Geography	Hall Hist – O13 Geog – S1 Library	Mr Curtis Miss Bull Mrs Perry
Session 3	1. If you take MFL and do Geography 2. If you take MFL and do History 3. If you don't take MFL	Geog – S1 Library Hist – O13 You are free to leave	Mrs Perry Miss Bull Senior staff are available in the Hall
After	Department Leaders and Senior staff available in the Hall		



ENGLISH

GCSE English and English Literature

Revision, Preparation and Practice



English covers *two* **separate GCSEs with** ***two* exams per GCSE:**



English Language

Mock Exam – Monday 20th February:

Component 2: 2hours

(Reading analysis, evaluation and comparison and two ‘real-life’ transactional writing tasks)

English Literature

Mock Exam – Monday 27th February:

Component 1: 2hours

Macbeth (extract analysis and whole play response)

Poetry Anthology (poetry analysis and comparison)



Summer Exams



English Language

Component 1 40% (Fiction analysis and evaluation and fiction writing)

1 hour 45 mins

Monday 5th June 2023

Component 2 60% (Non Fiction analysis, evaluation and comparison and non-fiction writing)

2 hours

Monday 12th June 2023



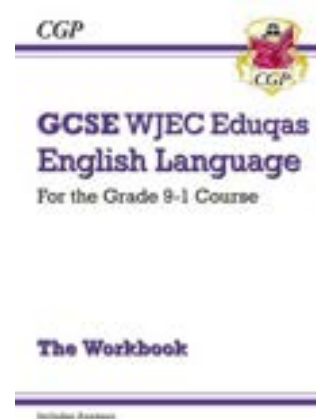
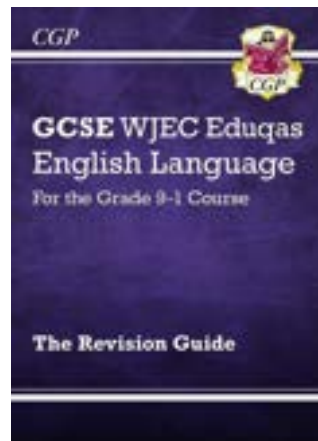
Reading Comprehension and Writing Tasks

How to prepare:

- **Practise!**
- *Complete past papers in exam conditions (quiet room, exact timings). These papers are available from class teachers, google classroom and via the WJEC Eduqas website with mark schemes.*



Revision Guides for Language



www.cgpbook.co.uk

£5.95 each

Summer Exams



English Literature

Component 1 40% (Macbeth and Poetry Anthology)

2 hours

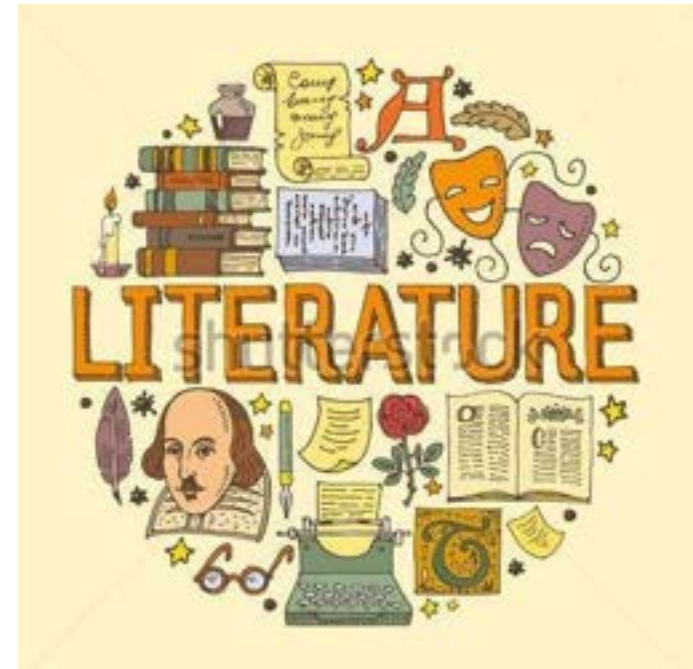
Wednesday 17th May 2023

Component 2 60% (An Inspector Calls, A Christmas Carol, Unseen Poetry)

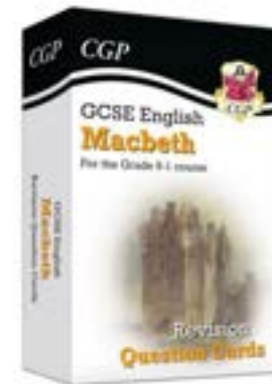
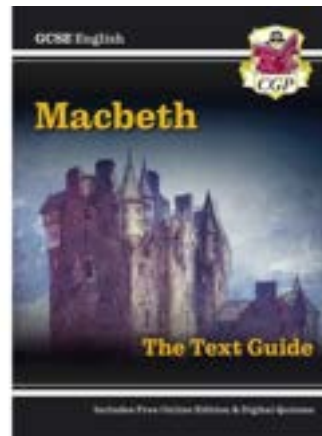
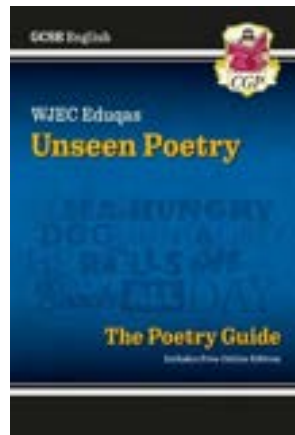
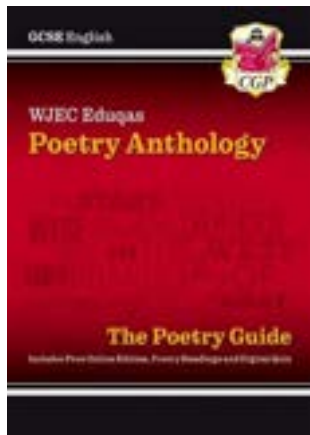
2 hours 30 minutes

Wednesday 24th June 2023

NO TEXTS ARE TAKEN INTO THE EXAM



Revision Guides and Flash cards are available for all Literature texts:



www.cgpbook.co.uk

£5.95 each

More English Literature Revision Resources



How to prepare:

- **Practise! Papers/questions available from English teacher, Google Classroom and WJEC Eduqas Literature website**
- **Buy own copies of texts (Amazon/second hand). These will help with remembering quotations. We highly recommend that pupils read their texts twice in total.**
- **Buy a note book – mind maps/timelines for characters, quotations and themes in all of the texts.**
- **Watch DVDs on all of the texts. Bring a flash pen to your class teacher, who can upload the film versions for you!**

How to ACTIVELY revise



- Take or make a record card (A6 size)
- Write down the quote on one side with an image
- On the other side, add:
- Who says the quote (narrator or character)
- When it is said
- What device has been used
- What can be inferred about the character
- How it links to other places on the text.





How to learn quotes

'solitary as an oyster'



- **Who says it?** - the narrator about Scrooge
- **simile** used to emphasise how Scrooge isolates himself from society. He is shut up, tightly closed and will not be prised open except by force.
- **Foreshadows** his transformation because an oyster can sometimes produce a pearl so there might be good buried deep inside him, underneath the hard, brittle shell.
- **Contrasts with** the characters such as Fred, Belle and The Cratchits who value the importance of family and are happy as a result.

- **Online revision sites e.g. BBC Bitesize, Sparknotes, Youtube (Mr. Bruff and Dystopia Junkie have many videos on the Literature texts to revise from).**
- **GCSEPod, Seneca Learning**
- **Study Guides (available from Amazon, Waterstones, WH Smiths)**
- **Attend revision classes – every Tuesday has a different literature focus. Information can be found on the school website and on the school's Facebook page.**

TRY TO USE EVERY OPPORTUNITY AVAILABLE TO YOU!



MATHS

MATHS

Exam Board:  Pearson | Edexcel

The Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9 to 1) in Mathematics is a tiered qualification. There are two tiers:

Foundation tier - grades 1 to 5 available

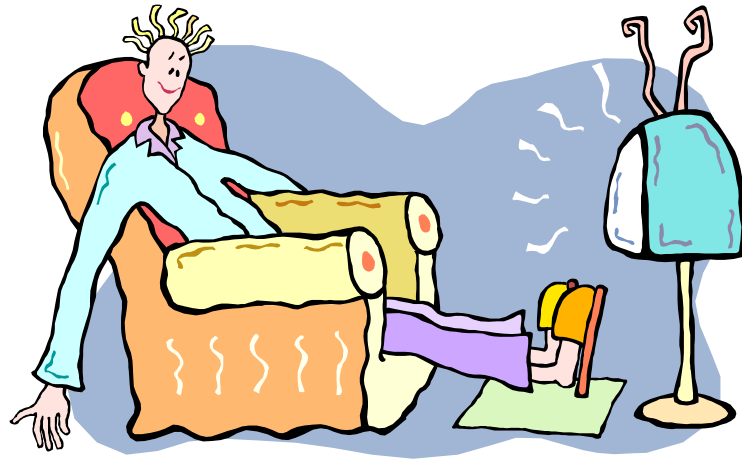
Higher tier - grades 4 to 9 available
(grade 3 allowed).





Maths revision is not a spectator sport

The only way
to **learn**
mathematics
is to **do**
mathematics.



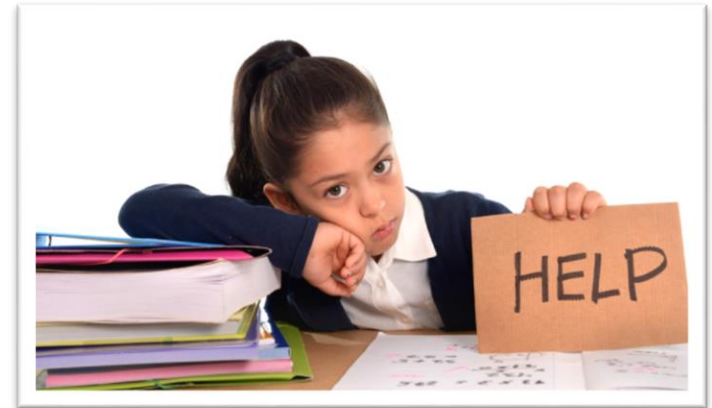
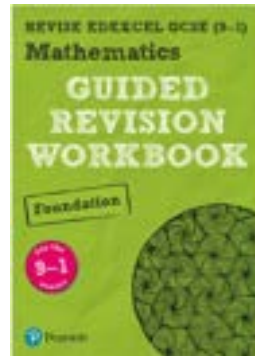
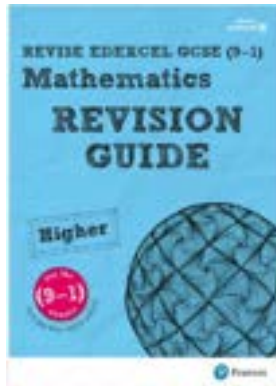
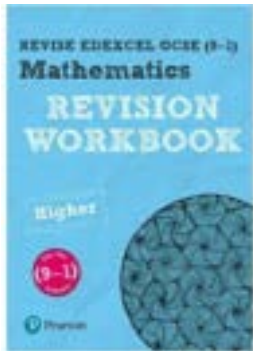
The Maths Department want you to
REVISE, REVISE, REVISE!

Revision Classes



Revision Classes

Revision classes are offered by each student's teacher on Mondays after school from 3:20pm - 4:20pm and attendance is highly recommended.

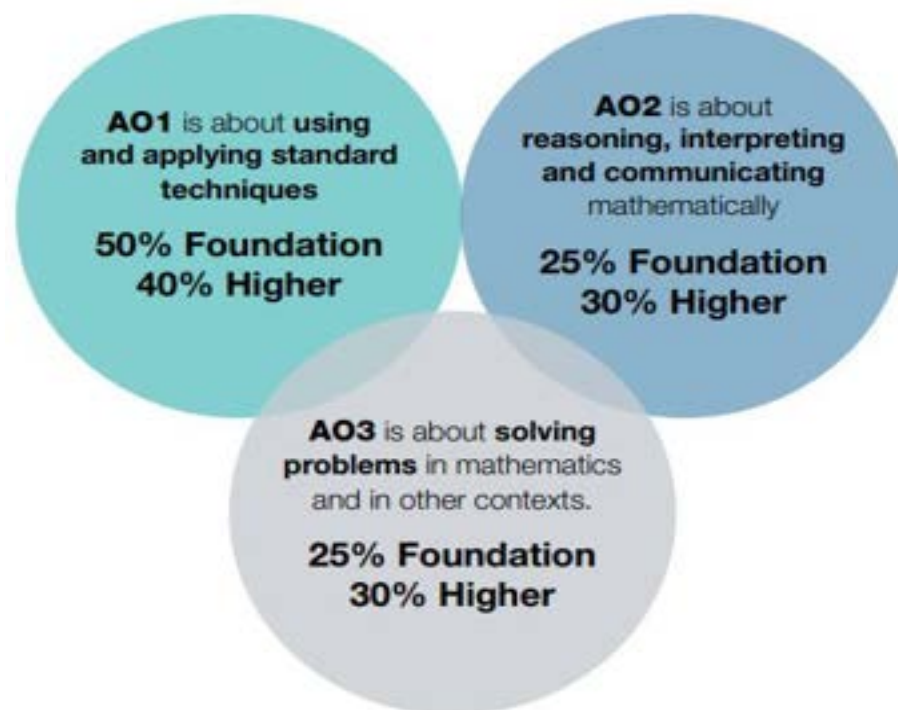




Exam Content and Weighting

Since 2017 Maths exams have a greater emphasis on problem solving and mathematical reasoning.

Tier	Topic area	Weighting
Foundation	Number	22 - 28%
	Algebra	17 - 23%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	22 - 28%
	Geometry and Measures	12 - 18%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%
Higher	Number	12 - 18%
	Algebra	27 - 33%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	17 - 23%
	Geometry and Measures	17 - 23%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%



Revision Strategies and Support



Sparx Maths – Homework set by teacher

Sparx **personalises each child's homework**, creating a weekly set of questions **tailored to their level of understanding and learning pace**. The questions are designed to be achievable whilst offering the stretch that learners need to make progress.

Each week, topics are set by your child's maths teacher and will make up the majority of the homework questions. Questions from previous topics will also be included in the homework so that students can keep practising the skills they have learned.

Maths Homework Club is available on Thursdays after school in S1.

Revision Strategies and Support

GCSE Mathematics Practice Tests: Set 2

Paper 1H (Non-calculator)

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

You should have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres,
protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser.



Practice Test Papers

These are Edexcel practice exam papers and are sat weekly in class under examination conditions. One paper is marked by the class teacher and returned to the student for RAG analysis another paper is marked by the pupil, to have greater understanding of the Mark Scheme.

Revision Strategies and Support



RAG Analysis – Independent Learning

The RAG analysis provides evidence of gaps in a student knowledge. Students are encouraged to address these independently using Sparx Maths, Corbettmaths or Mathsgenie.

Question Title
HCF
Index Laws
index Laws
Exchange Rate
Exchange Rate
Translation
Reflection
Frequency Polygon
Area and Percentage
Ratio
Circle Theorems
Gradient
Gradient Representation
Cumulative Frequency Table
Cumulative Frequency Graph
Cumulative Frequency Estimate the Median
Cumulative Frequency Estimate a Probability
Compound Interest
Expand Triple Brackets

Revision Strategies and Support



RAG Analysis – PinPoint Learning

The RAG analysis for each Mock exam is uploaded to a system called PinPoint Learning. This then produces individually tailored worksheets for every student in every class based on the topics they need to improve upon. It also provides students with links to Sparx Maths video clips for these topics.

Your Exam Statistics

Strand	Overall	Number	Algebra	Data	Shape	Ratio
A01	30 from 31	11 from 11	8 from 9	4 from 4	7 from 7	0 from 0
A02 and 3	31 from 49	8 from 9	9 from 18	4 from 4	7 from 15	3 from 3
Total	61 from 80	19 from 20	17 from 27	8 from 8	14 from 22	3 from 3

Your Pinpoint Topics



- (1) Proof of Circle Theorems. Sparx: U807
- (2) Estimating Gradient from Speed Time Graph. Sparx: U800
- (3) Harder Surds. Sparx: U281,U338,U633,U707
- (4) Perpendicular Lines and the equation of a tangent. Sparx: U567
- (5) Extension 1. Sparx:


Formulae Sheet

Some formulae are also provided in the exam papers. Pupils have received a printed copy of this and it has also been added to their Maths Google Classroom.

During the exam, this can be found on the second page of each of the exam booklets.



Higher Tier Formulae Sheet	
<p>Perimeters, areas and volumes</p> <p>Where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and h is their perpendicular separation:</p> <p>Area of a trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$</p> <p>Volume of a prism = area of cross section \times length</p> <p>Where r is the radius and d is the diameter:</p> <p>Circumference of a circle = $2\pi r = \pi d$</p> <p>Area of a circle = πr^2</p> <p>Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry</p>   <p>Compound Interest</p> <p>Where P is the principal amount, i is the interest rate over a given period and n is number of times that the interest is compounded:</p> <p>Total amount = $P \left(1 + \frac{i}{100}\right)^n$</p>	<p>Algebraic Formulae</p> <p>The volume of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where $a \neq 0$:</p> $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ <p>In any right-angled triangle where a, b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:</p> $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ <p>In any right-angled triangle ABC where a, b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:</p> $\sin A = \frac{a}{c} \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{c} \quad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$ <p>In any triangle ABC where a, b and c are the length of the sides:</p> <p>Sine rule: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$</p> <p>cosine rule: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$</p> <p>Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$</p> <p>Probability</p> <p>Where $P(A)$ is the probability of outcome A and $P(B)$ is the probability of outcome B:</p> $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$ $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A \text{ and } B) + P(B \text{ and } A)$

Foundation Tier Formulae Sheet	
<p>Perimeters, areas and volumes</p> <p>Where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and h is their perpendicular separation:</p> <p>Area of a trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$</p> <p>Volume of a prism = area of cross section \times length</p> <p>Where r is the radius and d is the diameter:</p> <p>Circumference of a circle = $2\pi r = \pi d$</p> <p>Area of a circle = πr^2</p> <p>Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry</p>  <p>Compound Interest</p> <p>Where P is the principal amount, i is the interest rate over a given period and n is number of times that the interest is compounded:</p> <p>Total amount = $P \left(1 + \frac{i}{100}\right)^n$</p>	<p>Algebraic Formulae</p> <p>The volume of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where $a \neq 0$:</p> $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ <p>In any right-angled triangle where a, b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:</p> $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ <p>In any right-angled triangle ABC where a, b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:</p> $\sin A = \frac{a}{c} \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{c} \quad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$ <p>Probability</p> <p>Where $P(A)$ is the probability of outcome A and $P(B)$ is the probability of outcome B:</p> $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$ $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A \text{ and } B) + P(B \text{ and } A)$

EXAMINATION DATES

Paper 1 Non-Calculator – 1 hour 30 minutes
9am, Friday, 19th May

Paper 2 Calculator – 1 hour 30 minutes
9am, Wednesday, 7th June

Paper 3 Calculator – 1 hour 30 minutes
9am, Wednesday, 14th June

Essential equipment required for each exam:

Black Pen x 2
Pencil
Ruler
Eraser
Protractor
Compass
Calculator

Revision Top Tips

- Revise Maths little and often (e.g. 30 mins every day).
- Make use of Maths Videos (Sparx Maths, Mathsgenie, CorbettMaths)
- Practise answering exam questions to build up your confidence.
- Practise your time management - look at the marks as an indicator: the more marks available the longer the question will take. As a rule of thumb aim for 1 minute for each mark.
- Read the question carefully before you start.
- Show all of your working out.



*Wishing you
Success in your Exams!
May **Good Luck** be in your
favor, and your preparation bring
fantastic outcomes!*

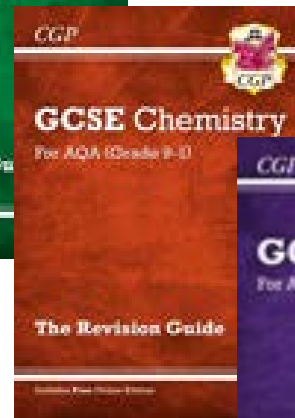
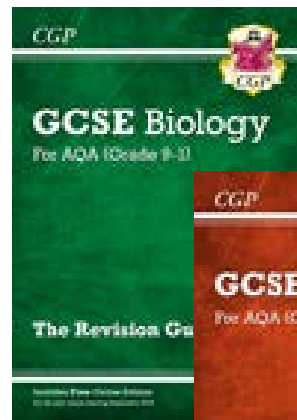
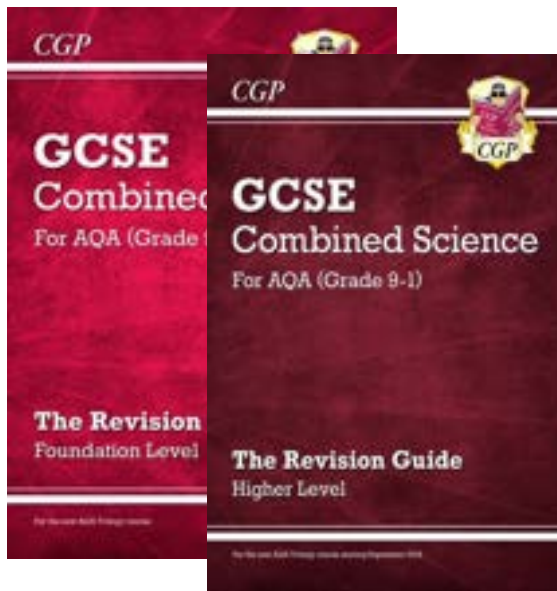


Science

Exam Information

Subject	Exam Date	Topics
Biology Paper 1	16 th May	B1-B4
Chemistry Paper 1	22 nd May	C1-C5
Physics Paper 1	25 th May	P1-P4
Biology Paper 2	9 th June	B5-B7
Chemistry Paper 2	13 th June	C6-C10
Physics Paper 2	16 rd June	P5-P7 (P8 Triple)

Revision Materials



YouTube

Keyword
Lists



SENECA

Summarise
Learn
Test

Past
Papers

Flash
Cards



gsepod^{2.0}
education anywhere

Revision

- New content for all science classes has been completed, everything now is revision
- Classroom and Whole School Mock Exams have already started and are taking place in Double lessons every 2 weeks
- Revision in Class
- After school revision Tuesday
- Revision at Home

Focus eLearning

The screenshot shows the Focus eLearning website interface. At the top right, there is a "Log me out" link with a user icon. The school's name, "William Edwards School", is displayed in the top right. The "Focus eLearning" logo is in the top left. The main heading is "Science Resources". Below this is a "View Pack Sitemap" link and a search bar with the placeholder text "Search the resources..." and a "Search" button. The resources are organized into two rows of four icons each. The top row icons are labeled "NEW" and represent "Physics Required Practicals" (light spectrum), "Chemistry Required Practicals" (periodic table), "Biology Required Practicals" (green cells), and "Science Images" (atom model). The bottom row icons represent "KS3" (planets), "GCSE" (planets), a heart diagram, and a microscope. A URL fragment "programme=rp-physics&frompack=20" is visible at the bottom left.

Log me out 

Focus eLearning

William Edwards School

Science Resources

[View Pack Sitemap](#)



Physics Required Practicals



Chemistry Required Practicals



Biology Required Practicals



Science Images



KS3



GCSE





programme=rp-physics&frompack=20

Focus eLearning

Focus on Science

Physics GCSE Required Practicals

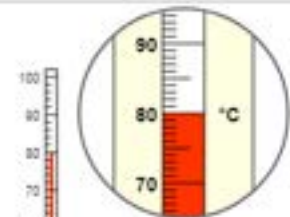
[Return to Main Menu](#)

+ expand all - collapse all

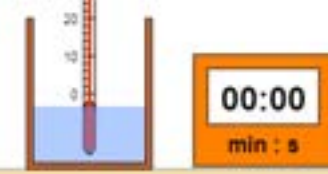
- Introduction
- AQA
 - Specific heat capacity
 - Thermal insulation
 - Radiation and absorption
 - Resistance
 - Current/Voltage characteristics
 - Density
 - Light
 - Waves
 - Force and extension
 - Force and acceleration
- Edexcel
- OCR
- WJEC (eduqas)

Thermal insulation

Search this resource



☐ Add a lid



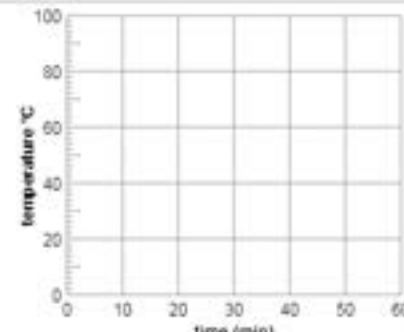
Mass of water 50 g

Initial temperature 80 °C

Room temperature 20 °C

Layers of insulation 0

Time



Plot point Clear all

Repeat reading

Terminology

Hypothesis A proposal intended to explain certain facts or observations.

Prediction A prediction is a statement suggesting what will happen in the future, based on observation, experience or a hypothesis.

Data Information, either qualitative or quantitative, that has been collected.

Evidence Data which has been shown to be valid.

Range The maximum and minimum values of the independent or dependent variables; important in ensuring that any pattern is detected. For **example**, a range of distances may be quoted as either: 'From 10 cm to 50 cm' or 'From 50 cm to 10 cm'.

Interval The quantity between readings. **eg** a set of 11 readings equally spaced over a distance of 1 metre would give an interval of 10 centimetres.

Accuracy A measurement result is considered accurate if it is judged to be close to the true value.

True value This is the value that would be obtained in an ideal measurement.

Resolution This is the smallest change in the quantity being measured (input) of a measuring instrument that gives a perceptible change in the reading.

Precision Precise measurements are ones in which there is very little spread about the mean value. Precision depends only on the extent of random errors – it gives no indication of how close results are to the true value.

Random error These cause readings to be spread about the true value, due to results varying in an unpredictable way from one measurement to the next. Random errors are present when any measurement is made, and cannot be corrected. The effect of random errors can be reduced by making more measurements and calculating a new mean.

Repeatable A measurement is repeatable if the original experimenter repeats the investigation using

Zero error Any indication that a measuring system gives a false reading when the true value of a measured quantity is zero, **eg** the needle on an ammeter failing to return to zero when no current flows. A zero error may result in a systematic uncertainty.

Anomalies These are values in a set of results which are judged not to be part of the variation caused by random uncertainty.

Uncertainty The interval within which the true value can be expected to lie, with a given level of confidence or probability, **eg** the temperature is $20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, at a level of confidence of 95%.

Validity Suitability of the investigative procedure to answer the question being asked. For example, an investigation to find out if the rate of a chemical reaction depended upon the concentration of one of the reactants would not be a valid procedure if the temperature of the reactants was not controlled.

Valid conclusion A conclusion supported by valid data, obtained from an appropriate experimental design and based on sound reasoning.

Variables These are physical, chemical or biological quantities or characteristics.

Fair test A fair test is one in which only the independent variable has been allowed to affect the dependent variable.

Categorical Categorical variables have values that are labels, **eg** names of plants or types of material.

Continuous variables can have values (called a quantity) that can be given a magnitude either by counting (as in the case of the number of shrimp) or by measurement (**eg** light intensity, flow rate **etc**). Previously known as discrete variable.

Control Control variable is one which may, in addition to the independent variable, affect the outcome of the investigation and therefore has to be kept constant or at least monitored.

Combined Science: Trilogy (8464)

Introduction

Specification at a glance

Planning resources

Teaching resources

Assessment resources

Back to top

- Exam guidance: Making questions clear (1.5 MB)
- Exam guidance: Our exams explained (1.9 MB)
 - Examprom: Searchable past paper questions, marks and examiner comments
 - Grade descriptors for single and combined science GCSEs (9-1) [GOV.UK]
 - Key Stage 3 Science transition tests
- Periodic table: Specimen insert (258.0 KB)

Foundation

- Paper 1 (Foundation): Specimen mark scheme (172.1 KB)
- Paper 1 (Foundation): Specimen question paper (754.7 KB)
- Paper 2 (Foundation): Specimen mark scheme (227.6 KB)
- Paper 2 (Foundation): Specimen question paper (547.3 KB)
- Paper 3 (Foundation): Specimen mark scheme (199.0 KB)
- Paper 3 (Foundation): Specimen question paper (610.4 KB)
- Paper 4 (Foundation): Specimen mark scheme (175.1 KB)
- Paper 4 (Foundation): Specimen question paper (467.4 KB)
- Paper 5 (Foundation): Specimen mark scheme (123.9 KB)
- Paper 5 (Foundation): Specimen question paper (365.2 KB)
- Paper 6 (Foundation): Specimen mark scheme (165.8 KB)
- Paper 6 (Foundation): Specimen question paper (492.9 KB)

Higher

- Paper 1 (Higher): Specimen mark scheme (208.0 KB)



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Physics Equations Sheet GCSE Combined Science: Trilogy (8464) GCSE Combined Science: Synergy (8465)

1	(final velocity) ² = (initial velocity) ² + 2 × acceleration × distance	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$
2	elastic potential energy = 0.5 × spring constant × (extension) ²	$E_e = \frac{1}{2} k e^2$
3	change in thermal energy = mass × specific heat capacity × temperature change	$\Delta E = mc \Delta \theta$
4	period = $\frac{1}{\text{frequency}}$	
5	force on a conductor (at right angles to a magnetic field) carrying a current = magnetic flux density × current × length	$F = BIl$
6	thermal energy for a change of state = mass × specific latent heat	$E = mL$
7	potential difference across primary coil × current in primary coil = potential difference across secondary coil × current in secondary coil	$V_p I_p = V_s I_s$



The Periodic Table of Elements

1	2											3	4	5	6	7	8		
		<div>1 H Hydrogen 1</div>																<div>2 He Helium 2</div>	
		<div>Key</div> <div>relative atomic mass</div> <div>atomic symbol</div> <div>name</div> <div>atomic (proton) number</div>																	
<div>3 Li Lithium 7</div>	<div>4 Be Beryllium 9</div>											<div>11 B Boron 11</div>	<div>12 C Carbon 12</div>	<div>14 N Nitrogen 14</div>	<div>16 O Oxygen 16</div>	<div>19 F Fluorine 19</div>	<div>20 Ne Neon 20</div>		
<div>23 Na Sodium 11</div>	<div>24 Mg Magnesium 12</div>											<div>27 Al Aluminium 13</div>	<div>28 Si Silicon 14</div>	<div>31 P Phosphorus 15</div>	<div>32 S Sulphur 16</div>	<div>35.5 Cl Chlorine 17</div>	<div>40 Ar Argon 18</div>		
<div>39 K Potassium 19</div>	<div>40 Ca Calcium 20</div>	<div>45 Sc Scandium 21</div>	<div>48 Ti Titanium 22</div>	<div>51 V Vanadium 23</div>	<div>52 Cr Chromium 24</div>	<div>55 Mn Manganese 25</div>	<div>56 Fe Iron 26</div>	<div>59 Co Cobalt 27</div>	<div>58 Ni Nickel 28</div>	<div>63.5 Cu Copper 29</div>	<div>65 Zn Zinc 30</div>	<div>70 Ga Gallium 31</div>	<div>73 Ge Germanium 32</div>	<div>75 As Arsenic 33</div>	<div>79 Se Selenium 34</div>	<div>80 Br Bromine 35</div>	<div>84 Kr Krypton 36</div>		
<div>85 Rb Rubidium 37</div>	<div>86 Sr Strontium 38</div>	<div>89 Y Yttrium 39</div>	<div>91 Zr Zirconium 40</div>	<div>93 Nb Niobium 41</div>	<div>96 Mo Molybdenum 42</div>	<div>[98] Tc Technetium 43</div>	<div>101 Ru Ruthenium 44</div>	<div>103 Rh Rhodium 45</div>	<div>106 Pd Palladium 46</div>	<div>108 Ag Silver 47</div>	<div>112 Cd Cadmium 48</div>	<div>115 In Indium 49</div>	<div>119 Sn Tin 50</div>	<div>122 Sb Antimony 51</div>	<div>128 Te Tellurium 52</div>	<div>127 I Iodine 53</div>	<div>131 Xe Xenon 54</div>		
<div>133 Cs Caesium 55</div>	<div>137 Ba Barium 56</div>	<div>139 La* Lanthanum 57</div>	<div>178 Hf Hafnium 72</div>	<div>181 Ta Tantalum 73</div>	<div>184 W Tungsten 74</div>	<div>186 Re Rhenium 75</div>	<div>190 Os Osmium 76</div>	<div>192 Ir Iridium 77</div>	<div>195 Pt Platinum 78</div>	<div>197 Au Gold 79</div>	<div>201 Hg Mercury 80</div>	<div>204 Tl Thallium 81</div>	<div>207 Pb Lead 82</div>	<div>209 Bi Bismuth 83</div>	<div>[209] Po Polonium 84</div>	<div>[210] At Astatine 85</div>	<div>[222] Rn Radon 86</div>		
<div>[223] Fr Francium 87</div>	<div>[226] Ra Radium 88</div>	<div>[227] Ac* Actinium 89</div>	<div>[261] Rf Rutherfordium 104</div>	<div>[262] Db Dubnium 105</div>	<div>[266] Sg Seaborgium 106</div>	<div>[266] Bh Bohrium 107</div>	<div>[277] Hs Hassium 108</div>	<div>[268] Mt Meitnerium 109</div>	<div>[271] Ds Darmstadtium 110</div>	<div>[272] Rg Roentgenium 111</div>	<div>[285] Cn Copernicium 112</div>	<div>[286] Nh Nihonium 113</div>	<div>[289] Fl Flerovium 114</div>	<div>[289] Mc Moscovium 115</div>	<div>[293] Lv Livermorium 116</div>	<div>[294] Ts Tennessine 117</div>	<div>[294] Og Oganesson 118</div>		

* The Lanthanides (atomic numbers 58 – 71) and the Actinides (atomic numbers 90 – 103) have been omitted.
Relative atomic masses for Cu and Cl have not been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Insert for GCSE Chemistry (2015), Combined Science Trilogy (2015) and Combined Science Synergy (2015) papers v1



FRENCH



GCSE FRENCH



The purpose of this evening is to make you aware, as parents, of the various resources and help available to your child to assist them in preparation for their GCSE French exam.

“If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his own language, that goes to his heart.”

—Nelson Mandela

“One language sets you in a corridor for life. Two languages open every door along the way.”

—Frank Smith



THE EXAMS



Your child will be assessed on 4 skills:

- Speaking
- Listening
- Reading
- Writing

Each skill will be worth 25% of the final GCSE grade

Even more emphasis on **spontaneity!**



SPEAKING



EXAM DATE: 25th April – 6th May

This consists of 3 elements

- Role Play (2 minutes)
- Picture Card (3 minutes)
- Conversation (5 – 7 minutes)

**Learn role
play
phrases**

**Know the
key
vocabulary**

**Prepare
answers.
Learn them by
heart!**



LISTENING



EXAM DATE – 23rd May

Tests aural comprehension skills

Foundation – 35 mins

Higher – 45 mins

Encourage your child to revise vocabulary at home – **the more they know the more they will recognise** in the exam

- Use websites to practise listening exercises – there are lots on Activelearn
- Use audio exercise in the revision guides
- Watch French language programmes on streaming services such as I-Player and All-4



READING



EXAM DATE – 23rd MAY

Tests reading comprehension
skills

Foundation – 45 mins

Higher – 1 hour

- Vocab Vocab Vocab!!
 - Little and often is the key
- All the core vocab for Years 7-11 is on Activelearn along with reading tasks
- Use Quizlet to help (<https://quizlet.com>)
- Work through the revision guides



WRITING



EXAM DATE – 5th JUNE

- 2 pieces of writing (articles/blogs)
- Translation

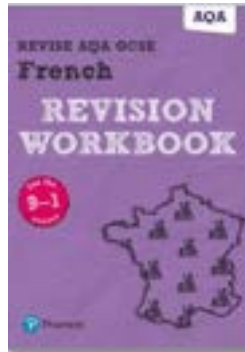
Foundation – 1hr

Higher – 1hr 15 mins

- Practise grammar in the revision workbooks
- Learn set phrases in different tenses
- Have model topic answers mapped out
 - Most of these can be similar to speaking themes!
- Include idioms like *il pleut des cordes*



REVISION GUIDES



Available on Wisepay – cheaper than Ebay and Amazon!.



REVISION SESSIONS



Staff are available after school in their teaching room most evenings to deal with students' specific queries.

As we approach the exams, students may be asked to attend a specific session for their needs and next steps – parents will be informed as with previous sessions.

These are usually held on Thursday after school.

MERCI!