



LIONHEART
EDUCATIONAL TRUST

Y11 PARENTS REVISION INFORMATION EVENING

BENJAMIN BLOOM



“What any person in the world can learn, almost all persons can learn if provided with appropriate conditions of learning.”



How to train effectively over the next 6 months:

- Come to school!
- Work hard in lessons
- Work hard at home
- Make full use of intervention
- Revise!



- Homework is an important part of learning and acts as a form of revision and retrieval
- A study from the Education Endowment Foundation found that homework can add up to 5 months' progress to an academic year, if completed regularly and to a good standard
- It also helps pupils to learn other skills such as time management, independence and organisation



- In Year 11 pupils are set homework once a week for each subject
- Work is set on Beehive although may include links to other platforms such as Teams – so **Beehive is always the first place to look**
- Pupils will be rewarded with an achievement point for good work
- We issue C2 sanctions for missed or incomplete work, however, with an extension given – if a pupil completes the work by the new deadline the detention will be cancelled.
- In homework detention, pupils have access to a computer to catch up with missed work
- The aim is always to support pupils to complete work, not for them to be in detention

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARENTS



- Find a suitable, quiet space at home for completing homework, or encourage your child to use one of the spaces at school
- Check Beehive regularly in the week to keep track of tasks and encourage your child to do this too
- Try to establish routines for homework to fit around other activities and commitments – including looking at the week ahead and when things are due that week, so as not to leave tasks to the last minute
- Get in touch with your child's tutor or subject teacher if they are finding things tricky

INTERVENTION



Some students specifically invited, and should treat these as normal lessons

All sessions timetabled, rota on the website

Groups based on specific needs

19th Oct - Half term					
26th October 2026	HSC/Sport/ADT	English	Geography/History	Science	Art/Drama/H&C/SPORT
2nd November 2026	HSC/Sport/ADT	English	Geography/History	Maths	Drama/DT/Photo/Text/SPORT
9th November 2026	HSC/Sport/ADT	English	Geography/History	Science	Art/Drama/H&C/SPORT
16th November 2026	HSC/Sport/ADT	English	Geography/History	Maths	Drama/DT/Photo/Text/SPORT
23rd November 2026	Trial based timetable				
30th November 2026	Trial based timetable				
7th December 2026	HSC/Sport/ADT	French	Media/RE	Science	Art/Drama/H&C/SPORT
14th December 2026	HSC/Sport/ADT	French	Media/RE	Maths	Drama/DT/Photo/Text/SPORT
21st Dec - Christmas					



- Revision starts today!
- Best when clearly planned
- Lots of classroom practice:
- Form time sessions to teach skills – students have a pack
- Revision timetables for half term and beyond

THE BEST CONDITIONS FOR HOME STUDY



- Plan time (20-40 min per subject)
- Study is interleaved
- Shared plan with others
- Phone in a different room
- No TV, no music while revising
- Sensible bedtime

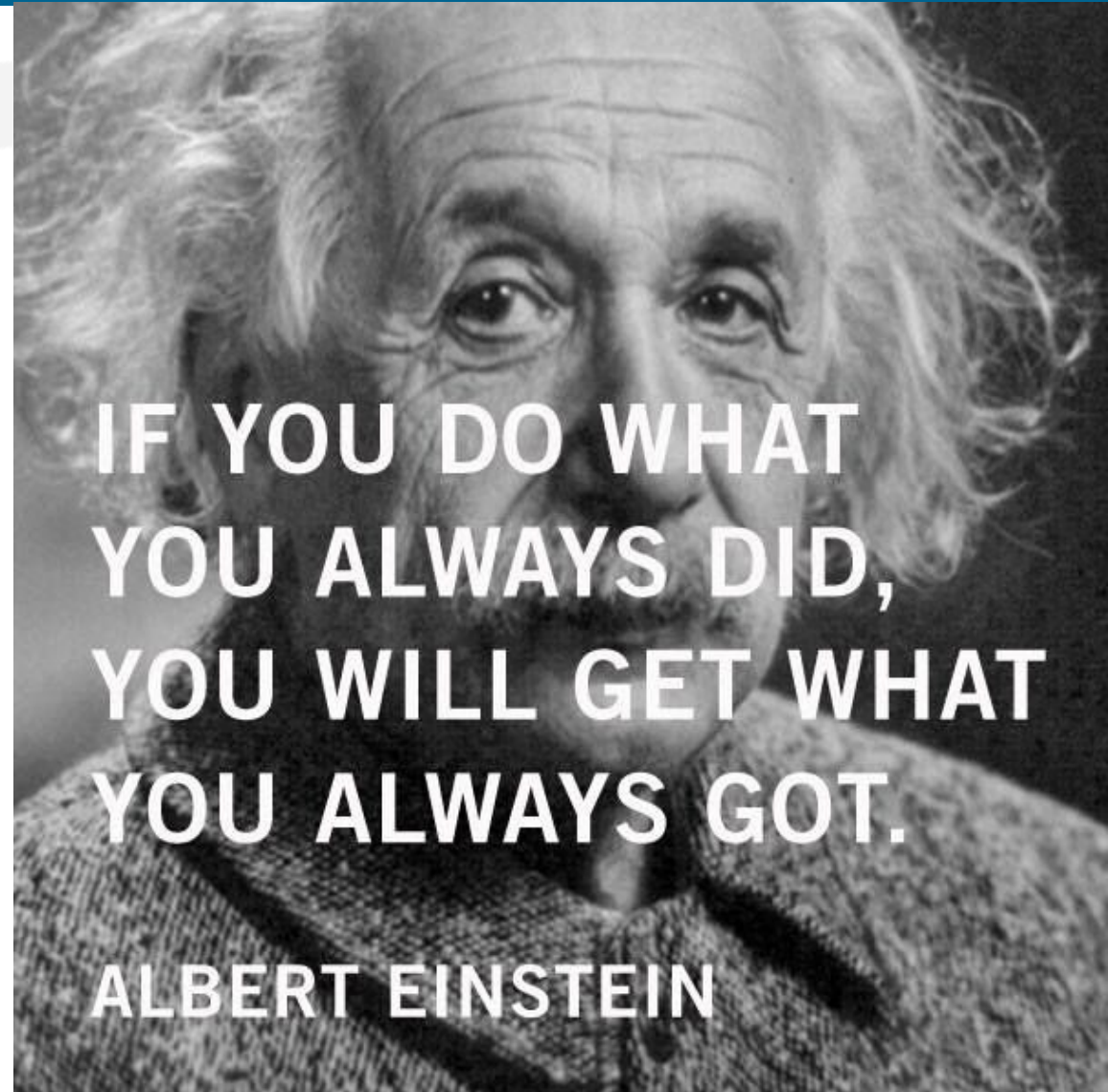


YOU CAN HELP YOUR CHILD LEARN...



Look at your child's routines.

- Are they spending the right time on home-study?
- Do they have a plan? Can they explain it to you?
- Do they have a calm, distraction free place to go, and do they use it?



**SO, I HAVE PLANNED MY REVISION
TIME**



I HAVE A GREAT SPACE TO WORK

BUT....HOW DO I REVISE

FIRST, UNDERSTAND HOW MEMORY WORKS



- New information in working memory is **temporary**. It is **either encoded** into long-term memory **or it decays**.
- Information in working memory has a **short duration of around 10-15 seconds** unless we use it. Short-term memory can hold up **to 7 pieces of information at the same time**... But only for around 15 seconds!
- **Most adults have an attention span of 20 minutes**. Researchers estimate that the adult attention span has decreased by about 12 minutes in the past decade.
- **Long term memory is effectively infinite**. Our goal is to **find effective ways to transfer working memory into long-term memory**

RETRIEVAL PRACTICE:



Systematically
bringing things
out of your
memory

Doing it again
and again until
you can't get
it wrong

AN ANALOGY – BRICKS AND CEMENT



Bricks = knowledge
Wall = learning over time
Cement = deliberate practice (long term memory)



Cement not used / not used enough
Result = a crumbling wall



Systematic, deliberate. Bricks strongly secured together.
Wall of learning strong and resilient

ACTIVE VERSES PASSIVE REVISION - 'CEMENTING' THE LEARNING



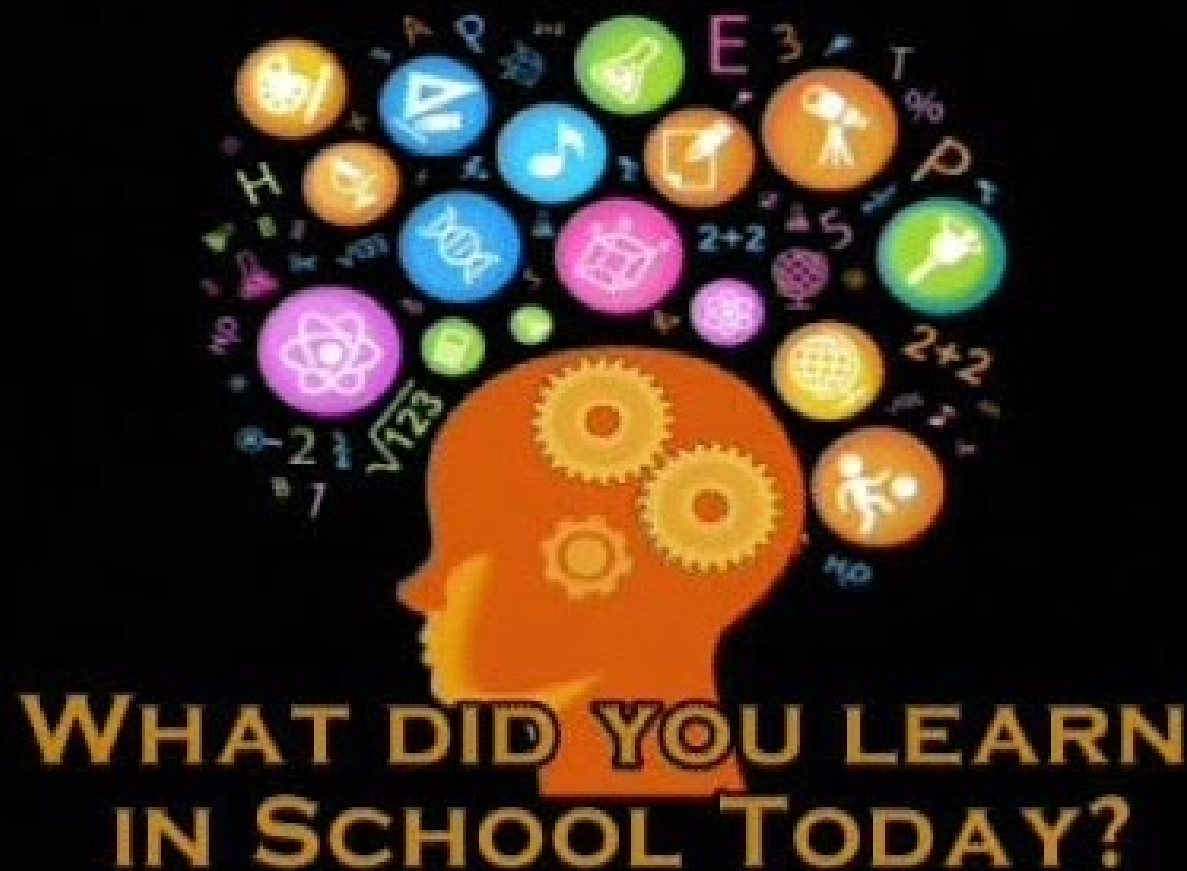
 TRADE THIS...	...FOR THIS 
Sat on the sofa; TV / music on; phone nearby	A desk / table ; no music or phone and distractions out of sight
Re-reading a text, notes or revision booklet	ACTIVE revision – highlight and annotate the texts; turn into mind-maps, flashcards, timelines
Using 'tiktok teacher' as a revision tool	Use Cedars Youtube page and videos suggested by the teachers. ACTIVELY watch and revise.
Cramming the night before	Small and often. Cramming overloads and is in effective in the long term.
Revise the 'theory' only (i.e. how to write an effective description)	Put in to action – practice and apply the technique.
Revise the CONTENT only	Pupils need to KNOW exactly what to expect in each exam – how long? What's the focus. Prepared and calm.
Be a 'lone wolf'	Teachers are there to help – bring in flashcards; practice questions etc.

YOU CAN HELP YOUR CHILD LEARN...

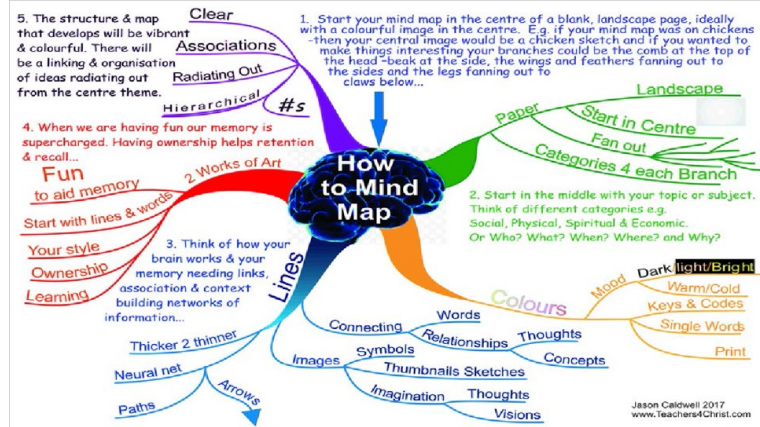


Ask your child about their learning that day. Ask them to EXPLAIN ideas. If it isn't clear, ask them to do it again, but better!

When students do this, they are basically using retrieval practice!



ACTIVE REVISION STRATEGIES...



EVIDENCE OF DAMAGE TO HEALTH

- Increased risk of heart attack
- Increased risk of death from lung cancer
- Increased risk of stroke
- Breathing problems among babies born to smokers

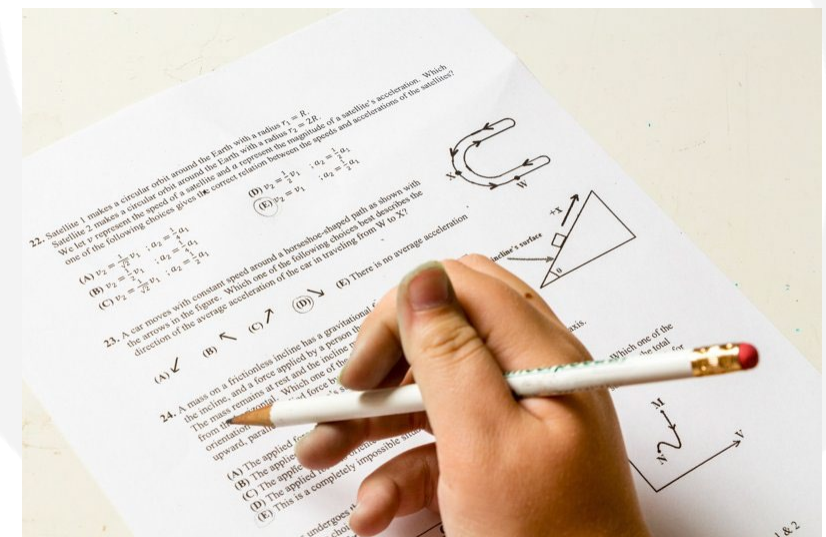
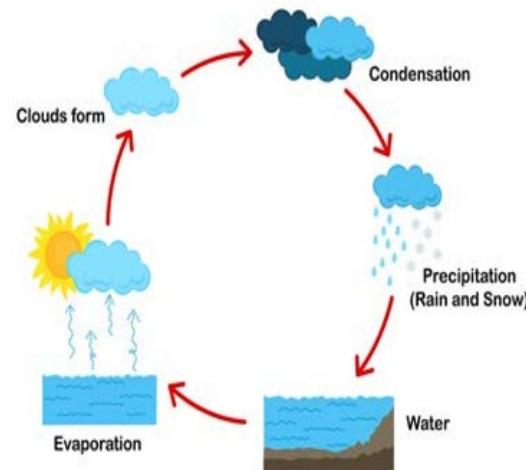
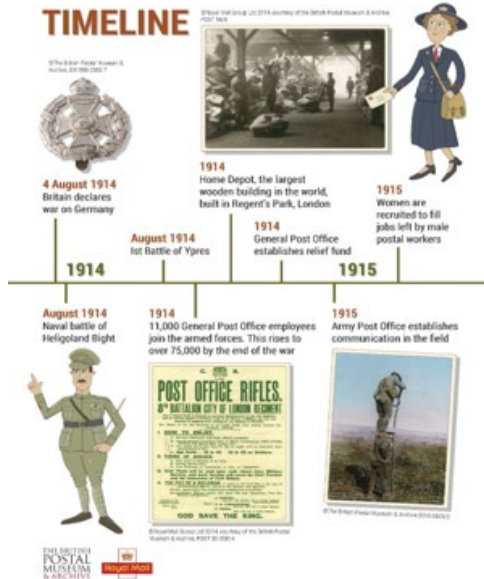
Measurement

Weight

$$F_g = m \times g$$

The gravitational force (F_g) which acts on an object on/near the surface of a planet/moon.

☆ Example



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



The Knowledge Organisers summarise everything that needs to be learnt in that term.

You can find the KS4 Knowledge Organiser pack on our website:

CURRICULUM OVERVIEW

Teaching and Learning Videos

Our Five Fundamentals

Key Stage 3 Overview

Key Stage 4 Overview

Subject Manifestos

Knowledge Organisers

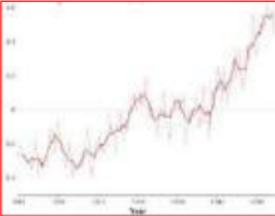
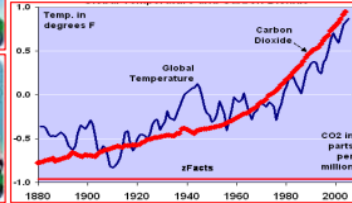
Homework

Poetry by Heart

What is Climate Change? Climate change is a large-scale, long-term shift in the planet's weather patterns or average temperatures. Earth has had tropical climates and ice ages many times in its 4.5 billion years.		Natural Greenhouse Effect The Earth is kept warm by a natural process called the Greenhouse Effect. As solar radiation hits the Earth, some is reflected back into space. However, greenhouse gases help trap the sun's radiation. Without this process, the Earth would be too cold to support life as temperature would average as -18°C instead of +15°C.		Linking CO₂ and Global temperatures The rate of carbon dioxide and increase in global temperatures is strong. Scientist agree that this increase is cause by human activity.	
Quaternary geological period The quaternary period is the last 2.6 million years. During this period temperatures have always fluctuated. The cold 'spikes' are the glacial periods, whereas the warm points are the interglacial periods. Today's temperature is higher than the rest of the period. Despite alternate cold and warm moments within this period, global temperatures have increased above average in the past 100 years. This current trend is what's become know as global warming.		Enhanced Greenhouse Effect Recently, there has been an increase in humans burning fossil fuels for energy. These fuels (gas, coal and oil) emit extra greenhouse gases. This is making the Earth's atmosphere thicker, therefore trapping more solar radiation but causing less to be reflected. As a result, our Earth is becoming warmer.			
Evidence for climate change Earth's temperature has changed over the last 2.6 million years. Scientist know this by collecting a range of evidence that is trapped or stored in the environment around us.		Retreat of the Columbia Glacier, Alaska, USA Located in southern Alaska, it flows 50km to the sea. The glaciers has been retreated by 16km and has lost half of its thickness in the last 30 years. Scientist believed this is due to global warming, which if continued will contribute towards continued sea level rises.		Greenhouse Gases Most greenhouse gases occur naturally. Some greenhouse gases have greater potential to increase global warming than occurs as different gases trap and absorb different amounts of radiation.	
Geological fossil evidence	Plants and animals fossils/remains which favour certain environmental conditions have been found in contractionary conditions, thus suggesting periods of a warmer and colder time. E.g. Mastodon in USA.	Topic 2 CHANGING CLIMATE Past Evidence: The Little Ice Age (1300-1870) The Little Ice Age was a period of cooling that occurred after the Medieval Warm Period in parts of Europe and North America. Impacts included... 1. Price of grain increased and vineyards become unproductive. 2. Sea ice engulfed Iceland and the sea force around parts f the UK. Frost Fairs were held on rivers such as the River Thames. 3. People suffered from the intense cold winters as food stock were limited.		Carbon dioxide	Accounts for 60% of the enhanced greenhouse gases. It is produced by burning fossil fuels through producing electricity, industry, cars and deforestation.
Ocean Sediment	Layers of sediment that has built up over time have provided scientist trapped oxygen isotopes. Scientist have used them to calculate and understand that atmospheric temperature have indeed changed.			Methane	Accounts for 15% of the enhanced greenhouse gases. 25x more efficient than Carbon dioxide. Produce from landfills, rice and farm animals.
Ice Cores	Ice cores are made up from different layers that each represents a different historical time. By exploring the water molecules of these cores, scientist have calculated fluctuating temperatures of the atmosphere.			Halocarbons	Human made and makes a tidy proportion of all greenhouse gases. 15000x more efficient at trapping radiation than Carbon dioxide. Produced from air-conditioning, refrigerators and aerosols.
Historical records	Historical records from ancient cave paintings, diaries and written observations have provide evidence of climate change through personal accounts from the people through them.			Nitrous Oxide	Accounts for 6% of the enhanced greenhouse effect. 250x more efficient than Carbon dioxide. Produced from fertilisers and car exhausts.
Recent Evidence for climate change. In the past 100 years, scientists have become pretty good at collecting accurate measurements from around the world. These measurements have suggested a trend that the climate is yet again changing.		Evidence of natural change Climate change has occurred in the past without human ever being present. This suggests that there are natural reasons for the climate to change.		Whose responsible?	
Global temperature data	Evidence collected by NASA suggests average global temperatures have increased by more than 0.6°C since 1950.	Milankovitch cycle Milutin Milankovitch argued that climate change was linked to the way the Earth orbits the Sun, and how it wobbles and tilts as it does it. There are three ideas that are thought to change climate.		LIDCs	Countries in Africa, such as Kenya, emit low levels of carbon dioxide. This is due to these countries not being industrialised or having a population wealthy enough to consume lots of energy
Ice sheets and glaciers	Evidence from maps and photos have shown many of the world's glaciers and ice sheets are melting. E.g. the Arctic sea ice has declined by 10% in 30 years.	1. Eccentricity: Changes in the shape of Earth's orbit. 2. Obliquity: Changes in how the Earth tilts on its axis. 3. Precession: The amount the Earth wobbles on its axis.		EDCs	Countries such as China and India are increasingly more industrialised and therefore are emitting more carbon dioxide. These increasing population sizes and steadily increasing wealth mean more energy is being consumed.
Sea Level Change	Evidence from the IPCC has shown that the average global sea level has risen by 10-20cms in the past 100 years. This is due to the additional water from fresh water ice and thermal expansion of the ocean due to higher temperatures.	Sun Spots	Dark spots on the Sun are called Sun spots. They increase the amount of energy Earth receives from the Sun.	ACs	Countries such as the USA and UK are industrialised with a wealthier population that enjoy lifestyles which required a large consumption of energy.
		Volcanic Eruptions	Volcanoes release large amounts of dust containing gases. These can block out sunlight and results in cooler global temperatures.		
				Not what it seems Although China is responsible for the highest amount of carbon emission, 1.4 billion people do live there. However, per person, the USA (320 million) actually contributes far more CO ₂ emissions.	

APPLY THE STRATEGIES...



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Using the Knowledge Organiser, read a **key section** of it, then use **one of the active revision strategies** to help you learn it:

- Mind map
- Diagram
- Timeline
- Flashcards

Important: **Don't simply COPY** the information – **read** the KO section, **put it to one side**, **create** your active revision **THEN check** and add to it

LOOKING AFTER YOURSELF DURING REVISION



- We need to encourage our young people to be well.
- Create a calm, structured home environment while focusing on their physical health, emotional well-being, and effort rather than just final grades
- Revision can feel like its never enough, which is why the timetable is so important, so students can tick it off and then relax.
- If you are seeing signs that your young person is not coping , communication and emotional support is key :
- **Validate their feelings:** Acknowledge that exam stress and nerves are normal instead of dismissing or minimizing them.
- **Focus on effort:** Praise hard work and the process of trying rather than fixating on top marks or outcomes.
- **Watch for signs of burnout:** Look out for severe anxiety, changes in appetite, loss of sleep, or withdrawal, and consult a GP if stress becomes overwhelming
- We have excellent support: Tutors, Ms Wright, Teen Health drop ins and we could do a Mental Heath Support team referral (parents must consent)- these can get support to your young person quickly

Maths revision



To make progress in Maths, pupils need to be doing regular independent practice outside of lessons.

Reading about Maths, or just practising questions you already know how to do is not going to improve your understanding.

Pupils should practise topics they **can't** do easily yet, or topics that they can do, but need help remembering.



If pupils get stuck they should get help from a video or worked solution, or a teacher.

Coming back to topics again another time is a great way of checking the knowledge has stuck. Practising questions without help and books, as they would have to in an exam situation is the best way of seeing how well a topic is understood.

MATHS REVISION

All the information you need is contained in the pupil guide to Maths, a copy of which has been given to pupils. There is also a copy on Beehive, in the document section. You may need to access from the web version rather than the app.

There is a parent checklist, pupil checklist and links to good quality resources to help your child.

Higher Tier

Year 11 Pupil Guide to Maths

A handbook to achieve your best possible outcomes



This guide aims to provide you with all the information you need to make the most of your maths lessons and revision time during Year 11. We want to help you achieve your best possible grade in maths and have the maths skills you need for the next stage of your education.

Our aim as maths teachers across all Lionheart schools is that:

All pupils are confident in maths; equipped with strong procedural and conceptual understanding for future education and for life.



You don't need to read this whole guide in one go (although you can), but dip in and look at relevant parts throughout the year.

Pick one of these quotes and use it to encourage yourself when things are hard this year.

"Success is the sum of all efforts, repeated day-in & day-out." - R. Collier

"Failure will never overtake me if my determination to succeed is strong enough." - Og Mandino

"Don't let what you cannot do interfere with what you can do." - John Wooden

"Excellence is not a skill. It is an attitude." - Ralph Marston

"You are braver than you believe, stronger than you seem and smarter than you think." - A.A Milne

"The more that you read, the more things you will know, the more that you learn, the more places you'll go." - Dr. Seuss

"There is no secret to success. It is the result of preparation, hard work, and learning from failure." - General Colin Powell

"Every accomplishment starts with the decision to try." - Gail Devers

MATHS REVISION



You may be aware we are now using DrFrostMaths.org instead of Complete Maths for independent practise.

Every GCSE topic is included on DrFrost Maths, and pupils are able to access and use the site as often as they choose, it is not restricted to homework. The site has a mix of shorter fluency questions, if you were looking to practise a specific topic to application and exam questions. The more pupils use it, the more benefit they will get.



The other way you could help your child is by making sure they have a full set of Maths equipment, including a calculator. We recommend the **Casio fx-85GT CW+**



ENGLISH: TWO SUBJECTS X 2 EXAMS



AQA English Literature	AQA English Language
Paper 1: Shakespeare and the 19th Century Novel Wednesday 12th May 2027- 9am <i>Macbeth</i> by William Shakespeare <i>A Christmas Carol</i> by Charles Dickens This will be your child's November trial for Literature	Paper 1: Creative Reading and Writing Monday 24th May 2027- 9am One unseen fiction text from the 19th-21st Century Four comprehension questions A choice of creative writing task
Paper 2: Modern Texts and Poetry Wednesday 19th May 2027- 9am <i>An Inspector Calls</i> by J.B. Priestley Power and Conflict Poetry Anthology Unseen Poetry analysis	Paper 2: Writers' viewpoints and perspectives Tuesday 8th June 2027- 9am Two unseen non-fiction texts from the 19th and 20th- 21st Century Four comprehension questions One compulsory transactional writing task This will be your child's November trial for Language



- York Notes or CGP guides: both companies produce flashcards, revision books and workbooks.
- Thecedarsacademy Youtube channel: [TheCedarsAcademy](#) – YouTube
- Mr Bruff Youtube playlist: [Mr Bruff – YouTube](#)
- Physics and Maths Tutor website: don't be fooled by the name.
- BBC Bitesize
- Sparknotes
- Our targeted interventions sessions
- Weekly homework tasks (Teams app)

Please **discourage** your child from using Tik Tok teachers and other online “educators” – they’re genuinely terrible!



- Each week your child is set specific homework on our Teams app.
- This includes one task for Literature, and one task for Language.
- This results in regular dialogue and weekly marked work with specific feedback and improvements offered.
- Students who engage well with this, take time to use the revision resources on Beehive, and don't use AI are proven to make significant progress in Y11.

SUMMARY FOR GCSE SCIENCE – ALL 3 SUBJECTS WITHIN SCIENCE



November trials

- **Paper 1 topics:**

Biology – cells, organisation, infection and response, bioenergetics

Chemistry – atomic structure/periodic table, structure and bonding, quantitative chemistry, chemical changes and energy changes

Physics – energy, electricity, particle model and atomic structure/radioactivity

All topics were completed by end of year 10

February/March trials

- **Paper 2 topics:**

Biology – homeostasis, genetics/evolution and variation, ecology

Chemistry – rates of reaction, organic chemistry, chemical analysis, chemistry of the atmosphere, using resources

Physics – forces, waves, magnetism, space (triple only) (physics)

Exams:

Exams are tiered (Foundation 1-5, Higher 4-9); **pupils need to gain a grade 6 or above in trials to remain on the higher tier paper.**



Past papers – direct from AQA: all past papers are available online to download, and many are available from Miss Parmar – pupils are working towards **completing 1 paper per week**

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/find-past-papers-and-mark-schemes>

(filter for bio/chem/phys for triple and trilogy for double).

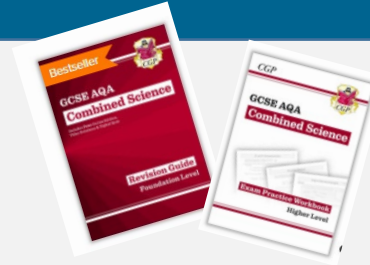
Monitored revision -

More exam questions included; every week pupils are expected to complete either a review of a key topic or a set of exam questions to embed their knowledge.

REVISION SUPPORT FOR GCSE SCIENCE



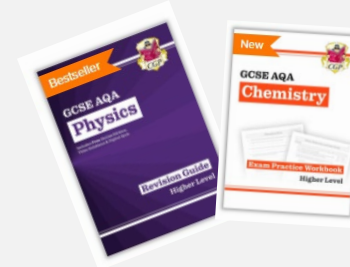
Revision guides: prices for revision guides shared and pupils are encouraged to use them to complete monitored revision and bring to lessons.



Exam questions and past papers:

Fortnightly completion, to apply knowledge using past paper questions.

Full papers available from AQA site.



Key facts booklet:

All year 11 pupils have been provided with a book of key facts, based on the specification, which they should memorise to strengthen their knowledge and retrieval

Pupils should regularly and repeated review lesson content.

Application using exam questions is the best method to support pupils gaining grade 6 and above

HOW TO REVISE EFFECTIVELY IN HISTORY



1. Knowledge Organisers

- Physical copies of all KOs have been given to students along with revision books to complete tasks in
- They should use these to create revision resources using retrieval-based techniques e.g.
 - Flash cards
 - Mind maps
 - Look cover test check

2. Past questions

- Banks of past questions have been provided to students for them to complete
- Past questions, mark schemes and example answers can be found on the OCR B Website

<https://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse/history-b-schools-history-project-j411-from-2010/assessment/>

CAMBRIDGE OCR Cambridge OCR sites ▾ About Contact us

Subjects ▾ Qualifications ▾ Admi

Home > Qualifications > GCSE > History B (Schools History Project) (9-1) - J411

GCSE History B (Schools History Project) (9-1) - J411

History B (Schools History Project) (9-1) - J411 **Assessment**

Specification at a glance
Switch to Cambridge OCR
Why choose us
Planning and teaching
Assessment
Textbooks & endorsed resources
More history >
Sign up for updates >
Professional development >
Contact the team >
01223 553998
history@ocr.org.uk

Teach Cambridge
Full assessment teaching materials, including secure assessment materials, are now only available on Teach Cambridge. Examples are shown below.
> Teach Cambridge

Question papers, mark schemes and reports ▾

- 2024 - June series >
- 2023 - June series >
- 2022 - June series >
- 2021 - November series >

Sample assessment materials >
Candidate exemplars >

How to revise effectively in History

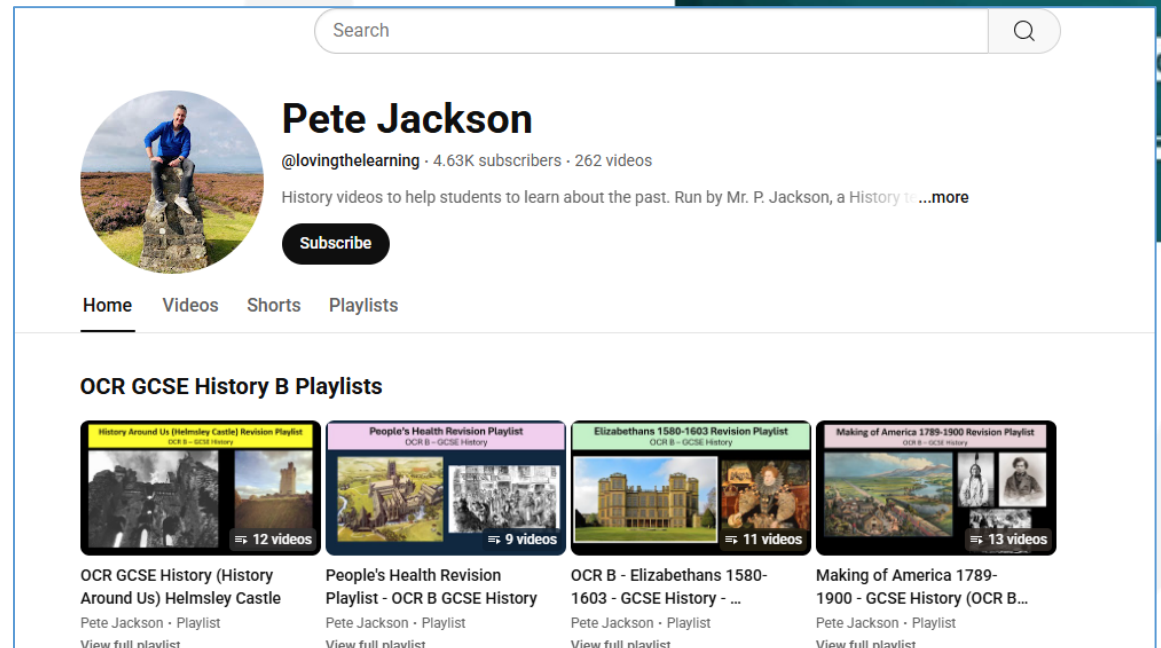
3. Revision Guides

- CGP Guide: GCSE OCR B School History Project History
- £6.99 on amazon, available for £3.99 on world of books
- Has all the topics in one book

4. YouTube videos

- Pete Jackson - @lovingthelearning
- Has content video for all topics as well as exam walk-throughs

<https://www.youtube.com/@lovingthelearning/featured>



SUMMARY FOR GCSE GEOGRAPHY: OCR B GEOGRAPHY



Units:

- Urban Futures, Dynamic Development, UK 21st Century, Resource Reliance
- Distinctive Landscapes, Changing Climate, Sustaining Ecosystems, Global Hazards

Exams:

- Paper 1 – Our Natural World (Physical)
- Paper 2 – People & Society (Human)
- Paper 3 – Geographical Exploration

Revision Focus:

- 6 mark questions
- Case Studies – Place Specific Detail

Revision Resources can be found on Microsoft Teams. The Team is called "Y11 Geography 26/27" and the link is here:

[General | Y11 Geography 26/27](#)

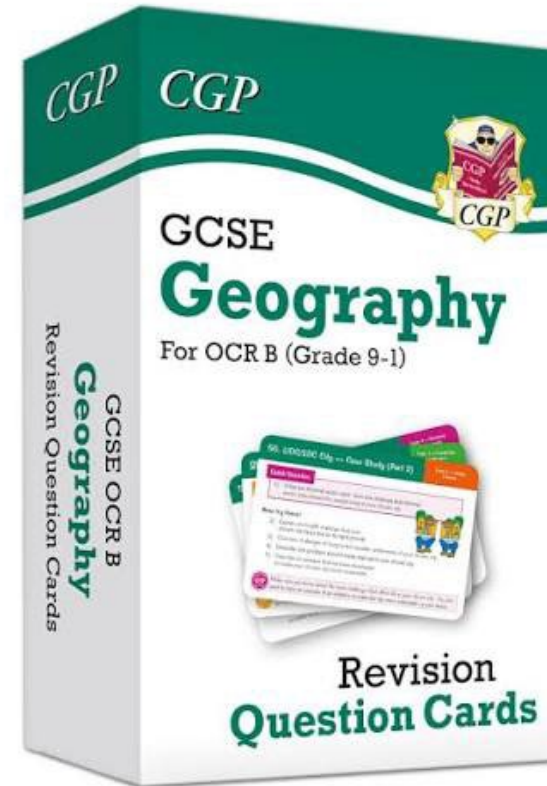
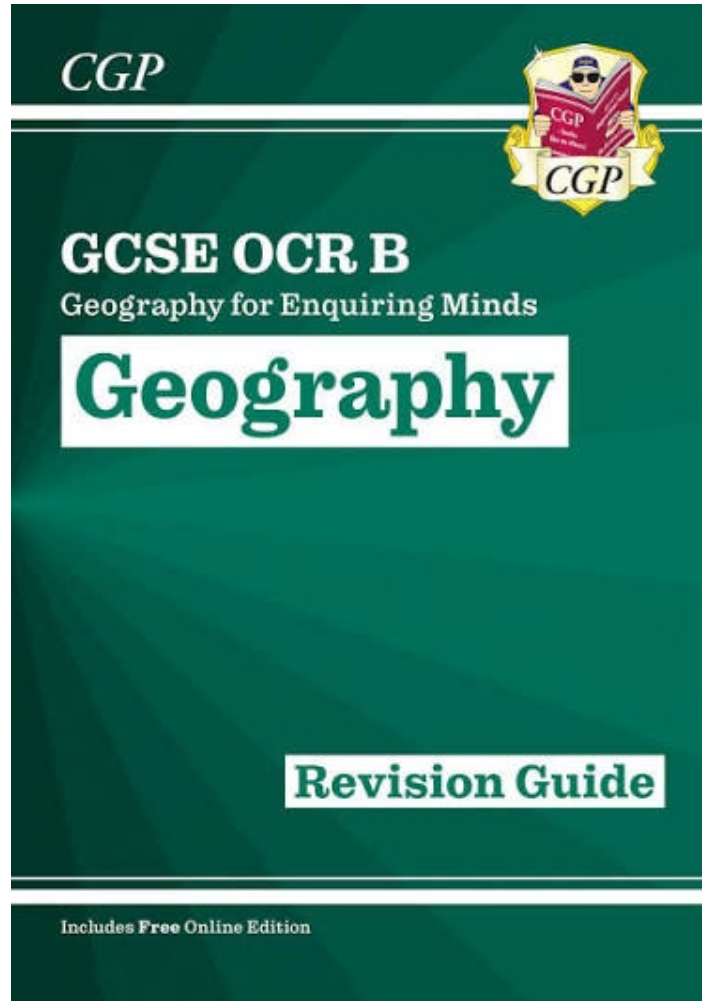
On this Team, students can find...

- Knowledge Organisers
- Practice exam style questions and mark schemes
- Unit Summary PowerPoints for all units which include key knowledge you need to understand
- A copy of the GCSE Textbook
- Quick quizzes

<https://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/207307-specification-accredited-gcse-geography-b-j384.pdf> - OCR B Geography Specification.

<https://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse/geography-b-geography-for-enquiring-minds-j384-from-2016/assessment/> - Past Papers & Mark Schemes

SUMMARY FOR GCSE GEOGRAPHY: OCR B GEOGRAPHY



Revision Guide (£8 from Amazon) and Revision Cards (£10 from Amazon.)

Just make sure to get the right Specification – OCR B!!

<https://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/207307-specification-accredited-gcse-geography-b-j384.pdf> - OCR B Geography Specification.

<https://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse/geography-b-geography-for-enquiring-minds-j384-from-2016/assessment/> - Past Papers & Mark Schemes



- We follow the **Pearson Edexcel Course (2024)**
- This is still quite a new course which started in 2024 (first exams in 2026)
- There are 4 exams, one in each skill: **Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing**
 - Each exam is worth 25% of the overall grade
 - The **Speaking exam** will be first, usually shortly after Easter in Year 11
- **Listening, Reading and Writing** exams take place on separate days during the main exam season.
- There is a **Foundation** exam and a **Higher** exam – you must do the same tier for all 4 exams.
 - Foundation covers grades 1-5, Higher covers grades 4-9
 - Tiers are usually finalised after the first set of mocks in year 11



- Students will cover many topics and themes such as:
- **My Personal World:** Family, friends, relationships, local and global environment, and environmental issues.
- **Lifestyle and Well-being:** Physical and mental well-being, food and drink, sports, and fashion.
- **My Neighbourhood:** Places in town, local environment, and transport.
- **Media and Technology:** Social media, gaming, and music.
- **Studying and My Future:** School, future opportunities, work, and travel.
- **Travel and Tourism:** Accommodation, tourist attractions, and travel.
- Alongside this, we cover many different grammar points



- The best way to study a language is **little and often**
- **Homework** is a key part of the course and will involve lots of exam practice and preparation
- It's a great idea for pupils to create **flashcards or mindmaps of key topic vocab** as they go along and prepare their speaking exam style questions (we will guide pupils to do this)
- Pupils should also work on knowing the **key high frequency words and phrases in 3 tenses** (this is key to getting at least a grade 4)
- There are some great **revision guides and workbooks** available → search on the Pearson website (check they are for the 2024 specification)



A MENU OF TIMINGS AND TASKS FOR REVISION

Revision resources:

- Cue cards
- Revision guides
- Online sources
- Past papers
- Booklets from school (ie speaking)
- Revision mindmaps
- LanguageNut
- VLE

10-15 minute activities

- Complete an extended task on the VLE or an exam question on LanguageNut
- Go through a whole topic section on BBC Bitesize
- Record answers for oral exam questions to listen to them
- Plan a past paper role play, photo card or read aloud
- Complete a translation and check it
- Find a text and practise reading / listening

5 minute activities

- Quick online vocab test on the VLE or LanguageNut
- Look cover check on vocab lists
- Make a quiz on a topic
- Write out key verbs for a tense from memory
- Plan a writing question – what to write for each bullet point
- Rehearse out loud planned oral exam question answers

30 minute activities

- a past paper for listening/reading
- planning answers to questions for the oral exam
- planning out 2 roles plays and 2 photo cards completing a writing task
- Make a revision mind map for a topic or some grammar



Key exam dates:

- **Full GCSE trials:** 23rd November till 4th December
- **Trials results day:** 8th January
- Partial GCSE trials (Maths only): w/b 18th January
- **Full GCSE Trials: w/b 8th February**
- GCSE French speaking exams: w/b 19th April 2027
- GCSE summer exam series starts: 10th May

CAREERS AND APPLICATIONS



- Careers advice meetings – ongoing
- Careers fair – 5th November
- Mock interviews – 8th December



PS16 – COLLEGE APPLICATIONS



**PS16 process
opens from
26th October
and will be
taught and
supported in
class**

 Positive Steps @16

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About our prospectus

Welcome to PS16, your Online Careers Gateway.

PS16 is an online prospectus and application system for young people to apply to school sixth forms, colleges and training providers.

Anyone can browse the prospectus to find out more about courses and opportunities, but to make an application you will need your log in details.

[Opportunities >](#)



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Level	Qualification / educational route				
8	Doctorate (PhD)			NVQ 8	
7	Masters degree (MA)			Degree apprenticeship / NVQ 5, 6, 7	
6	Bachelors degree BA or BSc				
5	Foundation degree FdA or FdSc	Higher National Diploma (HND)			
4			Higher National Certificate (HNC)	Higher apprenticeship / NVQ 4	
3	A levels Grades A-E	International Baccalaureate	T Levels	BTEC diploma BTEC certificate	Advanced apprenticeship / NVQ 3
2	GCSE Grades 4- 9 (C, B, A or A*)			BTEC first diploma	Intermediate apprenticeship / NVQ 2
1	GCSE Grades 1- 3 (D,E,F or G)			Foundation diploma / entry level qualifications	Traineeship / NVQ 1
	Academic route		Vocational route		Applied / work route

"Why settle for the rest - when you can have the very best?"

- ❖ The Cedars Academy and Cedars Martin Sixth Form is here for **your** whole 11 – 18 educational journey
- ❖ Remain in a **caring, supportive environment** with your expert teachers
- ❖ We are consistently one of the **highest achieving colleges** nationally

