

Y11 Support

A Short Guide That Might Just Make a Difference.



DID YOU KNOW....

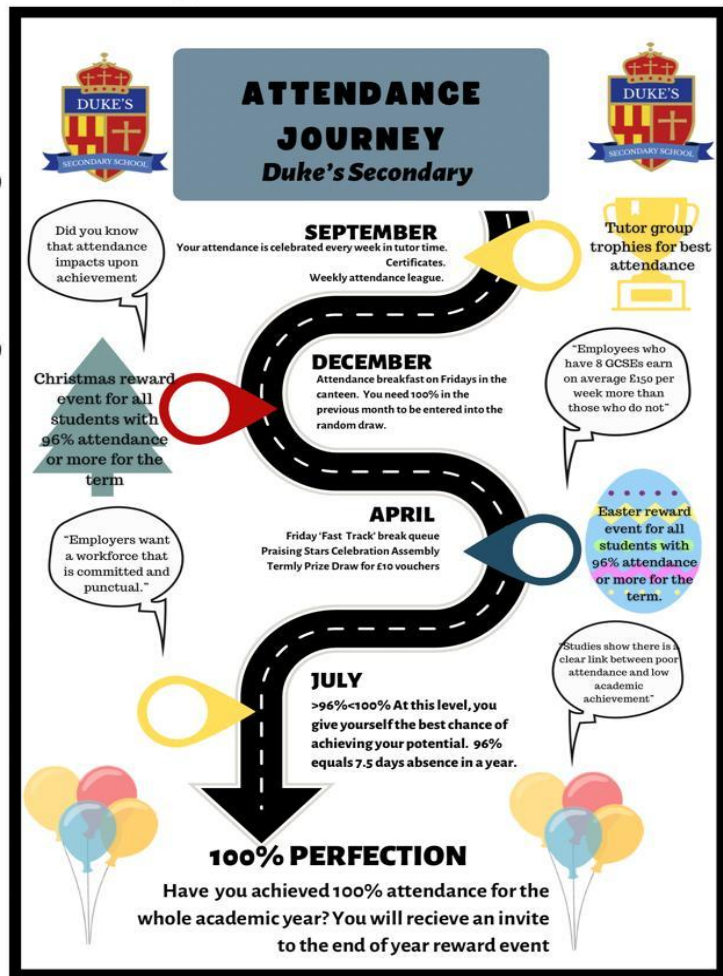
Students with
100% attendance
are **more than**
twice as likely to
achieve **5+ GCSEs**
grade 9-5

DUKE'S SECONDARY

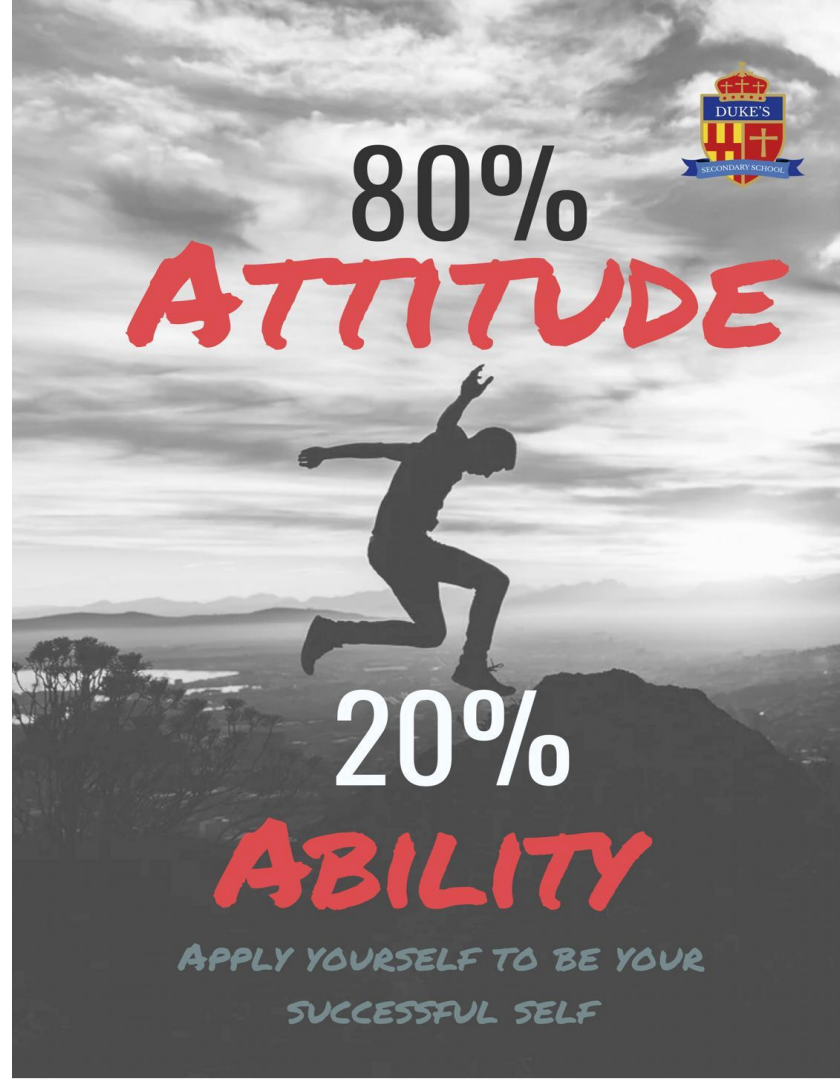


Your target is 96% attendance or more

Attendance affects your learning



Attendance Matters





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3 Steps to
Effective Examination Preparation



Learn ➤ **Revise** ➤ **Test**



Date	Exam Title	Start Time	Length
Thursday 16/1/25	History (Paper 1)	11:05	1 hour 50m
Friday 17/1/25	Music	11:05	1 hour
Monday 20/1/25	English Language (Paper 2)	8:50	2 hours 15m
	French Reading	11:10	H - 1h 15, F - 1h
Tuesday 21/1/25	Maths (Paper 3)	8:50	1 hour 30m
Wednesday 22/1/25	PE	11:05	1 hour
			2 hours 15m
Thursday 23/1/25	French Writing	8:50	H - 1h 15 F - 1h
Friday 24/1/25	Business Enterprise	8:50	2 hours

Year 11 mock exam period 2026 will be between the 12th and 23rd January

Monday 27/1/25	English Language (Paper 1)	8:50	1 hour 45m
Tuesday 28/1/25	Biology (Paper 1)	8:50	1 hour 45m
	Geography (Paper 2)	12:00	1 hour 30m
Wednesday 29/1/25	English Language (Paper 2)	8:50	1 hour 45m
Thursday 30/1/25	Maths (Paper 1)	8:50	1 hour 30m
	Physics (Paper 3)	11:05	1 hour 45m
Friday 31/1/25	Geography (Paper 2)	1:45	1 hour
Tuesday 4/2/24	Maths (Paper 2)	8:50	1 hour 30m
	History (Paper 3)	11:05	2 hours
Wednesday 5/2/25	English Literature (Paper 1)	11:05	1 hour 45m
	PE (Paper 2)	9:00	1 hour



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3 Steps to Effective Examination Preparation

Learn



Learn is about getting organised for your **Revise** process by organising and familiarising yourself with your revision material

The **Learn** phase works best if you start it early:

Create a revision timetable

Organise your notes





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3 Steps to

Effective Examination Preparation



Learn



**The Right
Revision
Environment**





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3 Steps to

Effective Examination Preparation



Learn



**Revision
Timetable**





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3 Steps to

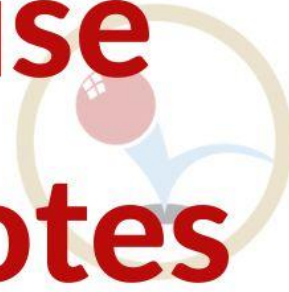
Effective Examination Preparation



Learn



**Read &
Organise
Your Notes**



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3 Steps to

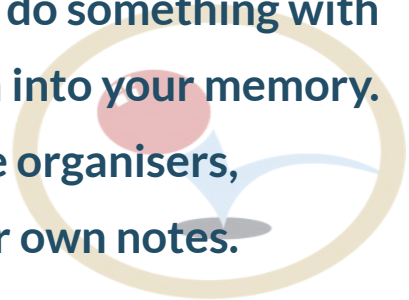
Effective Examination Preparation

Revise



When you Revise you go over the learning material that you have previously organised and familiarize yourself with your **Learn**.

To successfully Revise you need to do something with your notes to help you to put them into your memory. Try designing your own knowledge organisers, revision posters or even write your own notes.





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3 Steps to

Effective Examination Preparation



Revise



**Condensing
your Notes**



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3 Steps to

Effective Examination Preparation

Revise



Cornell Note

Taking





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3 Steps to

Effective Examination Preparation



Revise



**Use
Revision
Guides**





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3 Steps to

Effective Examination Preparation



Revise



**Flash
Cards**





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3 Steps to
Effective Examination Preparation



Revise



**Mind
Maps**



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3 Steps to

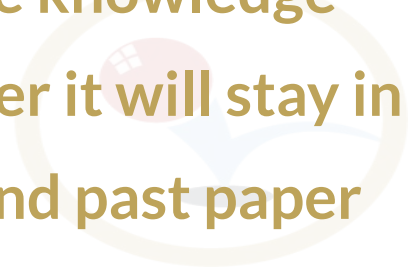
Effective Examination Preparation



Test



Test uses the knowledge you have gained through **Learn** and **Revise**. The more you test and use the knowledge you have gained the better it will stay in your memory. Try tests and past paper questions.





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3 Steps to

Effective Examination Preparation



Test



Exam
Papers





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3 Steps to

Effective Examination Preparation



Test > Other Memory Tests



English Language and Literature

Revision materials

(All students already have access to these)

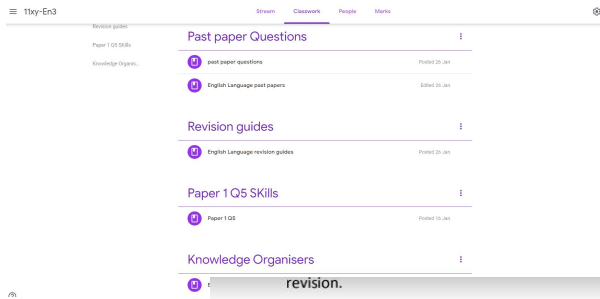




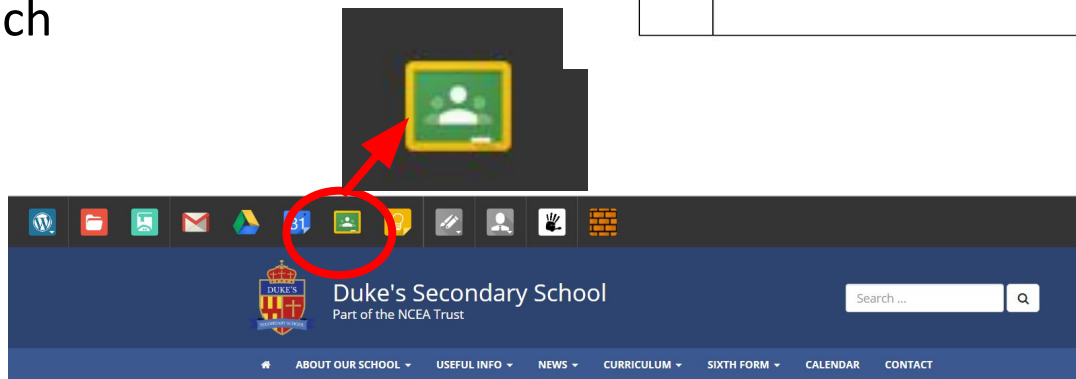
Google Classrooms

Every teacher shared revision materials for GCSE English Language and Literature - i

There are videos talking you through what to do for each paper



Date	Literature Task	Language Task
w/c 28 th Oct	Read Act 1 An Inspector Calls.	Autumn 2 Paper 1- Lord of the Flies Read source. Complete Q1
w/c 4 th Nov	Read Act 2 An Inspector Calls.	Autumn 2 Paper 1- Lord of the Flies Read source.



English Language Revision Guide

Comes with free
online resource - can
download to any
device.

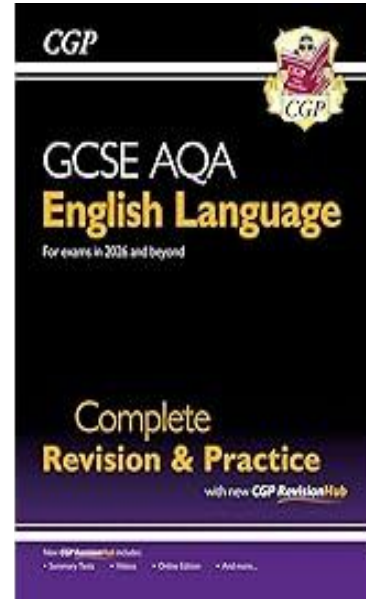
Practice questions

Tips for each of the
questions



Must be:
English
Language
AQA from
2026

8700/1
8700/2



English Literature

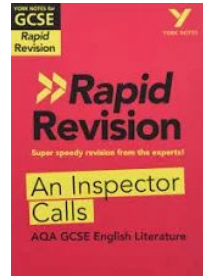
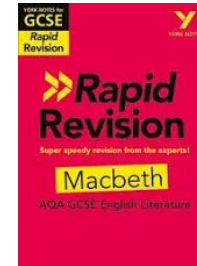
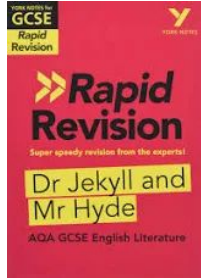
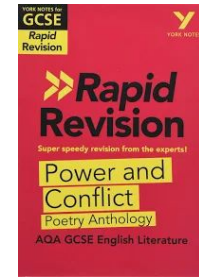
Preparing for closed book exams

1. **Macbeth** by William Shakespeare
2. **The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde** by R. L. Stevenson
3. **An Inspector Calls** by J.B.Priestley
4. **AQA Power & Conflict** poetry
5. **AQA Unseen** poetry

**Copies of the texts, audiobooks,
revision guides and past papers on
Google Classroom.
Knowing the plot, characters,
themes and key quotes is essential
for success.**

Must be: English
Literature

AQA
8702/1 8702/2



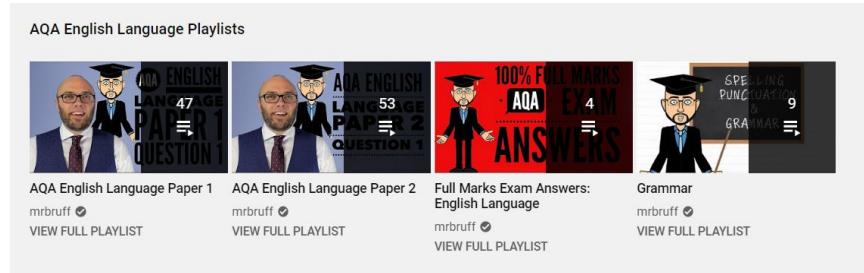
Both English Language and Literature

Watch YouTube tutorials:

- Model answers
- Exam tips
- Strategies for each question

Recommended:

Mr Bruff



Links to the in Google Classrooms

Knowledge organisers

Available to
download from
Google Classrooms
Tips for each of the
questions, how to
answer each
question,
terminology etc.

Question [marks] timing		How do I structure my response?	What key things must I remember?	
Section A – READING 40 marks (50% of Language paper 1) 1 hour <i>Follow the timing guidance for each question, that's 30 minutes to plan and write your answers and 10 minutes for reading / checking</i>				
1. List FOUR things [4 marks] 5 minutes	One idea per line Can quote or paraphrase	Make sure each idea links back to what the question has asked. Check you are looking in the right part of the text (hint: highlight a box around it)		
2. How does the writer use language to... • Words & phrases • Language features and techniques • Sentence forms [8 marks] 15 minutes	When writing, use PEEA: point: Answer the question evidence: Choose a quote explains why your quote supports your point Analyse*: Zoom in on specific words and techniques that have been used. Describe the effects (what they make you think, feel or imagine)	*Analyse – Say a lot about a little – this part gets the most marks. How does the word / technique make you feel, what does it make you imagine or think about (the connotations)? Technical terminology (see Q5 tips for definitions) Words: adjectives (describe), adverbs (describe actions), verbs (actions), nouns (things) Techniques: metaphor, simile, personification, alliteration	Sentence starters for analysis: The writer uses a ... to ... This creates the effect that ... This use of a ... is effective because ...	
3. How does the writer use structure to interest you as a reader? [12 marks] 10 minutes	When writing, use PEE: point: Answer the question evidence: reference the text explains why does the structure suggest this atmosphere? What is the effect? (what does it make you think, feel or imagine?)	Paper 1 Q3 – structural techniques beginning, middle and ending – why the order of events is effective sudden or gradual introduction of new characters at significant points expanding the focus moving from inside a building to outside e.g. starts inside a cabin, then describes view around it or zooming in on something big to small e.g. first paragraph about an ocean, then next paragraph about a ship zooming the focus moving from outside to inside e.g. starting by describing wild weather then describes inside a vehicle or zooming out from something small to big e.g. first paragraph about a ship, then next paragraph about an ocean Flashbacks that help shape the story, switching between different points of view developing / repeating a point of view, Circular structure e.g. starting and ending with the same idea	Sentence starters for structure: The writer uses a ... to ... This creates the effect that ... This use of a ... is effective because ... Or ... In the beginning ... The writer ... This is effective because ...	
4. To what extent do you agree with... [statement] [16 marks] 30 minutes	When writing, use SEEZE! statement – respond to statement Evaluate** – do your own words – why do you agree / disagree Evidence – ... Zoom in (analyse)** – Find a method (language / structure) that the writer has used which also backs up your view! Effect – explain the effect of the method (language / structure)	*Analyse – See Q2 information ** Evaluate This is where you respond to the statement in your own words explaining in detail why you agree / disagree. Remember – This question is worth 20 marks so you need to be writing more than for Q2/Q3 which are only 8 marks. Aim for at least 3 evaluation / analysis paragraphs and make sure you explain your own ideas about it too	Sentence starters: • I agree / I disagree. • Because ... • ... • The writer uses ... • This makes the reader think / feel / imagine ...	
Section B – Creative Writing 40 marks (50% of Language paper 1 – 45 minutes)				
You are given a choice between narrative and/or descriptive. [10 marks: 24 marks content, 16 marks style] 45 minutes	You will be given the choice of writing a piece inspired by an image or from a statement. Don't focus too much on narrative (story) or description – just make sure your writing is clear. YOU MUST PLAN: • 1st person or 3rd person? Past tense or present tense (stick with one tense) • How do you want your writing to begin? • What will be the topics of your paragraphs? • How do you want your writing to end? (Cliffhanger? Circular structure?)	Things to include for effects: • Varying paragraph lengths • One sentence paragraph • Range of sentence structures • Range of punctuation ; : ... • Ambitious vocabulary	Describing a picture: Annotate 4 or 5 things you can see, then Annotate those things with emotions / colours / techniques / 5 senses Writing from statement: Decide what the main events are: How do they happen? Why do they happen? What was the result?	Creative techniques: Simile – comparing two things with like or as (as sparkling as a diamond) Metaphor – comparing things by using it (the boy is a giant) Alliteration – repetition of the sounds at the start of words (Tropical, Tasty) Onomatopoeia – words that sound like they do in real life (splash, bong, crash) Personification – giving human qualities to an inanimate object (the tree danced in the wind) Repetition – when a word / phrase is repeated throughout the text NOUN – a thing. PROPER NOUN – names of people, places, brands etc. – needs capital letter. ADJECTIVE – describes a thing. VERB – an action. ADVERB – describes an action.

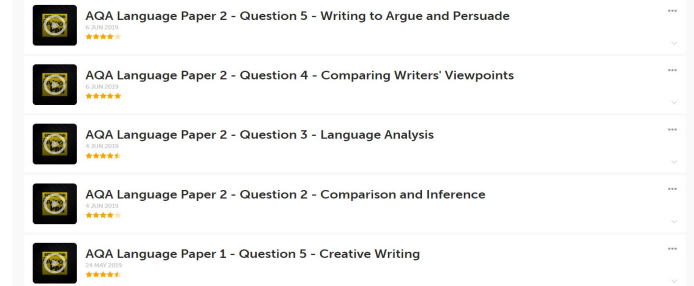


Both English
Language and
Literature

PODCASTS

Listen to podcasts:

- Model answers
- Exam tips
- Strategies for each question



Recommended:

Mr Bruff

GCSE English revision pod



**Both English
Language and
Literature**

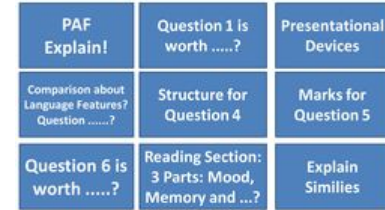
Engaging with revision resources



FLASHCARDS

Test yourselves, be tested or
read through before exam

Both English Language and Literature



Engaging with revision resources

MINDMAPS

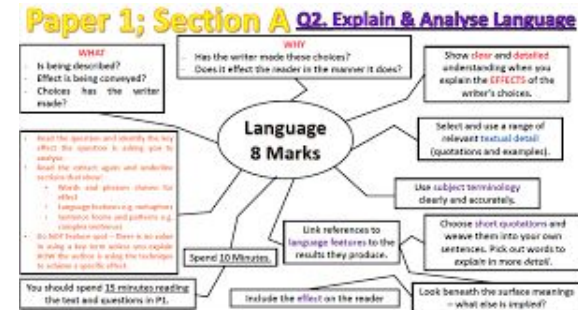
Take key information from
your guide / knowledge
organiser / podcast / video
and make mindmaps

Mindmap each paper /
question / skill group

Display in bedroom / be
tested



**Both English
Language and
Literature**



Engaging with revision resources

Mini Quizzes

Take key information
from revision guide /
knowledge organiser /
podcast / video and
make quizzes and
answer sheets

Test yourselves or be
tested



QUESTIONS

1. What does AFORREST stand for?
2. How many marks is paper 1 Question 3 worth?
3. What is the key skill for paper 1 Question 2?
4. How should you structure your answer for paper 1 Question 4?
5. How long should you spend on question 5?

ANSWERS

1. Anecdote, alliteration, fact, opinion, rhetorical question, repetition, emotive language, statistics, triplets
2. 12 marks
3. Language analysis
4. Statement, evaluation, evidence, zoom in, effect (SEEZE)
5. 45 minutes

**Both English
Language and
Literature**

Practical tips:

Choose an extract from a book / newspaper article.

Underline effective words

Then 'explode' the words to consider the effect – what the words make you think / feel / imagine

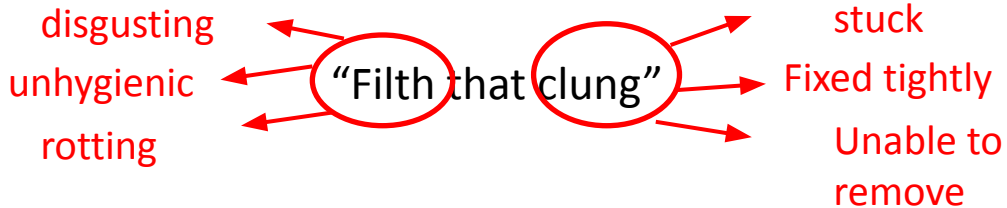
Skill will help both English Language and Literature

Developing **analysis** skills

(needed for Paper 1 Q2 and Q4, Paper 2 Q3 and Q4)

Her name was Mrs. Pratchett. She was a small skinny old hag with a moustache on her upper lip and a mouth as sour as a green gooseberry. She never smiled. She never welcomed us when we went in, and the only times she spoke were when she said things like, 'I'm watchin' you so keep yer thievin' fingers off them chocolates!' Or 'I don't want you in 'ere just to look around! Either you forks out or you gets out'.

But by far the most loathsome thing about Mrs. Pratchett was the filth that clung around her. Her apron was grey and greasy. Her blouse had bits of breakfast all over it, toast-crumbs and tea stains and splotches of dried egg-yolk. It was her hands, however, that disturbed us most. They were disgusting. They were black with dirt and grime. They looked as though they had been putting lumps of coal on the fire all day long.



From:

Mrs Pratchett was dirty

To...

Mrs Pratchett was so dirty, she was unhygienic. The word 'filth' is effective because it makes us think that there was disgusting, rotting food on her and the verb 'clung' emphasizes how long it had been there as it would be very difficult to get off.

Language techniques (methods) Paper 1 Q2 &4

Simile – comparing two things with *like* or *as* (*as sparkling as a diamond*)

NOUN – a thing

Metaphor – comparing things by using *is* (*the boy is a giant*)

ADJECTIVE – describes a thing

Repetition – when a word / phrase is repeated throughout the text

ADVERB – describes an action

Alliteration – repetition of the sounds at the start of words (*Totally, Tropical, Taste*)

PROPER NOUN – names of people, places, brands etc. – *needs capital letter!*

Onomatopoeia – words that sound like they do in real life (*splash, bang, crash*)

VERB – an action

Assonance – repetition of vowel sounds (*crying time, hop-scotch, how now brown cow*)

Personification – giving human qualities to an inanimate object (*the tree danced in the wind*)

Practise Writing

Use Google Images to find interesting photographs to act as stimulus for writing.

Write whole thing or just planning.

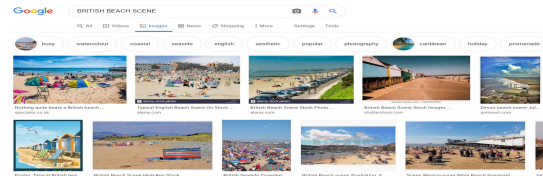
Practical tips:

Annotate a picture with **what you can see**

Add in other senses / what else you could imagine being there

Up-level vocabulary / techniques—
add more detail with a range of
adjectives, similes, metaphors (use
knowledge organiser)

English Language



PICTURE FROM EXAM QUESTION

Velvet carpet studded with
brilliant diamonds

Night sky

trees

Old buildings

Ancient buildings
tower over the
market

Frost glitters on
top of the stalls
like shimmering
gemstones

Cold breeze /
frost

Fairy lights

Sounds of people
chatting / music

Angelic voices of the
choir
Sweet melodic carols

People pushing by

Focused shoppers charge by

People shopping

Market stalls

Smell of food
Delicious
aromas fill
the frosty air



GCSE English Language Working from home

This pack contains:
Guidance and terminology for each question
2 x paper 1s
2x paper 2s

You can either choose to answer specific questions that you are finding difficult in class or to answer whole past papers. You could take your responses to your English teacher to look at and get feedback. Alternatively, you could use this resource to practise reading / planning for each question.



Paper 1: Q1 Reading 4 marks Choose the correct answer for each question. You may have to refer back to the text to answer the questions.	Paper 1: Q2 Reading 4 marks Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. You may have to refer back to the text to answer the questions.	Paper 1: Q3 Reading 4 marks Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. You may have to refer back to the text to answer the questions.
Paper 1: Q4 Reading 4 marks Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. You may have to refer back to the text to answer the questions.	Paper 1: Q5 Reading 4 marks Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. You may have to refer back to the text to answer the questions.	Paper 1: Q6 Reading 4 marks Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. You may have to refer back to the text to answer the questions.
Paper 1: Q7 Reading 4 marks Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. You may have to refer back to the text to answer the questions.	Paper 1: Q8 Reading 4 marks Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. You may have to refer back to the text to answer the questions.	Paper 1: Q9 Reading 4 marks Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. You may have to refer back to the text to answer the questions.

GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1 TIPS

Both English Language and Literature

The Da Vinci Code Paper 1

1 hour 45 minutes

1 hour – Section A (Q1-4)
45 minutes – Section B (Q5)



<p>The following extract is from the opening of the novel 'The Da Vinci Code' by Dan Brown. In this extract, the novel's narrator describes the scene in which the two main characters, Robert Langdon and Sophie Neveu, first meet.</p> <p>1. Prologue</p> <p>2. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>3. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>4. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>5. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>6. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>7. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>8. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>9. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>10. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>11. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>12. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>13. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>14. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>15. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>16. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>17. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>18. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>19. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>20. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>21. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>22. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>23. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>24. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>25. The Vatican Museums</p> <p>26. 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Shared on Google Classrooms

Question [marks] timing	How do I structure my response?	What key things must I remember?
Section A – READING 40 marks (50% of Language paper 1) 1 hour. You have 10 minutes to plan and write your responses and 10 minutes for reading / checking.		
1. List FOUR things in 4 marks, 5 minutes	How does the writer use language to...? What is the writer's purpose? What is the writer's attitude? What is the writer's tone? What is the writer's style?	Make sure each idea links back to what the question has asked. Write in full sentences. Use a range of punctuation. Use a range of vocabulary. Use a range of sentence structures. Use a range of paragraph structures. Use a range of paragraph lengths. Use a range of paragraph styles. Use a range of paragraph formats.
2. How does the writer use language to...? What is the writer's purpose? What is the writer's attitude? What is the writer's tone? What is the writer's style?	When writing, use PEE: Point: Answer the question. Evidence: Use a quote. Explain: Explain the effect of the quote. Link: Link the quote back to the question.	Make sure each idea links back to what the question has asked. Write in full sentences. Use a range of punctuation. Use a range of vocabulary. Use a range of sentence structures. Use a range of paragraph structures. Use a range of paragraph lengths. Use a range of paragraph styles. Use a range of paragraph formats.
3. How does the writer use language to...? What is the writer's purpose? What is the writer's attitude? What is the writer's tone? What is the writer's style?	When writing, use PEE: Point: Answer the question. Evidence: Use a quote. Explain: Explain the effect of the quote. Link: Link the quote back to the question.	Make sure each idea links back to what the question has asked. Write in full sentences. Use a range of punctuation. Use a range of vocabulary. Use a range of sentence structures. Use a range of paragraph structures. Use a range of paragraph lengths. Use a range of paragraph styles. Use a range of paragraph formats.
4. To what extent do you agree with...? [10 marks, 10 minutes]	When writing, use SEET: Statement – repeat the statement. Evidence – use a quote. Explain – explain the effect of the quote. Link – link the quote back to the question.	Make sure each idea links back to what the question has asked. Write in full sentences. Use a range of punctuation. Use a range of vocabulary. Use a range of sentence structures. Use a range of paragraph structures. Use a range of paragraph lengths. Use a range of paragraph styles. Use a range of paragraph formats.
Section B – Creative Writing 40 marks (50% of Language paper 1) 45 minutes		
5. You have given a choice between narrative and descriptive. Write a narrative or a descriptive piece. [10 marks, 10 minutes]	Things to include for effect: Varying paragraph lengths. One sentence paragraphs. Range of sentence structures. Range of punctuation. Ambitious vocabulary.	Deciding a plot: A plotline or 5 things you can use. A plotline or 5 things you can use. A plotline or 5 things you can use. A plotline or 5 things you can use. A plotline or 5 things you can use. A plotline or 5 things you can use. A plotline or 5 things you can use. A plotline or 5 things you can use. A plotline or 5 things you can use.

<p>Section B: Writing</p> <p>You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.</p> <p>Write in full sentences.</p> <p>You are reminded of the need to plan your answer.</p> <p>You should use enough time to check your work at the end.</p> <p>1. A magazine has asked for contributions for their creative writing section.</p> <p>Either</p> <p>Write a description suggested by this picture:</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Write the opening of a story about visiting a strange and unusual place.</p> <p>[24 marks for content and organisation 16 marks for technical accuracy] [40 marks]</p>	<p>Section B: Writing</p> <p>You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.</p> <p>Write in full sentences.</p> <p>You are reminded of the need to plan your answer.</p> <p>You should use enough time to check your work at the end.</p> <p>1. A magazine has asked for contributions for their creative writing section.</p> <p>Either</p> <p>Write a description suggested by this picture:</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Write the opening of a story about visiting a strange and unusual place.</p> <p>[24 marks for content and organisation 16 marks for technical accuracy] [40 marks]</p>
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Must be: English Language AQA

8700/1 8700/2

English Literature AQA 8702/1 8702/2

Extra support in school

Lesson 6 every Thursday

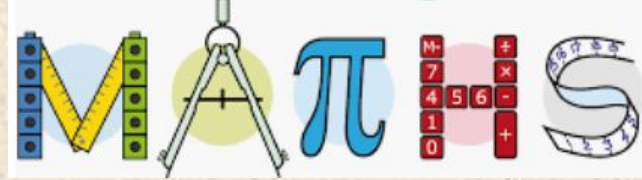
English Language & Literature lunchtime drop in / revision space
- every day, passes needed

Small group interventions with Ms Everton

Extra!



Help your child revise



Duke's Secondary, 2025-26.

Practise, practise, practise.....

The best way to revise
maths is to do maths!



How do they identify topics they are struggling with?

At the start of EVERY Maths lesson retrieval questions are given.

If they are getting any wrong then this topic needs to be worked on.

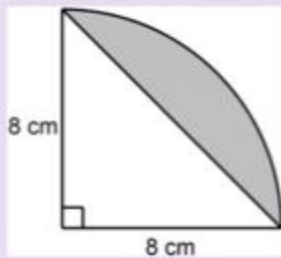
If they are not sure the name of the topic they should ask their teacher.

Solve

$$6x - 5 > 4x + 7$$

A

Calculate the area of shaded segment



C

Make t the subject of the formula

$$s = 4t - 9$$

B

The ratio of female to male members of a club is 5 : 4. If there are 6 more female than male members, what is total membership of the club?

D

Practise by doing questions



OCR GCSE Exam Papers

Grade Boundaries

OCR Past papers

Question Paper	Mark Scheme
June 2022 Foundation Paper 1	Mark Scheme
June 2022 Foundation Paper 2 (Non-Calculator)	Mark Scheme
June 2022 Foundation Paper 3	Mark Scheme
June 2022 Higher Paper 4	Mark Scheme
June 2022 Higher Paper 5 (Non-Calculator)	Mark Scheme
June 2022 Higher Paper 6	Mark Scheme
2021 Foundation Paper 1	Mark Scheme
2021 Foundation Paper 2 (Non-Calculator)	Mark Scheme
2021 Foundation Paper 3	Mark Scheme
2021 Higher Paper 4	Mark Scheme

OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

F

Friday 20 May 2022 – Morning

GCSE (9–1) Mathematics

4691 Paper 1 (Foundation Tier)

or allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

You must have:
• A Formula Sheet for Foundation Tier
(with this document)

You can use:
• Scientific or graphical calculator
• Ruler and compasses
• Ruler and protractor



Please write clearly in black ink. Do not write in the barcode.

Centre number Candidate number

Full name(s)

and name

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space, use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Answer all the questions.
- Where appropriate, your answer should be supported with working. Marks might be given for using a correct method, even if your answer is wrong.
- Use the π button on your calculator or take π to be 3.142 unless the question says something different.

INFORMATION

Work out AB.

Calculate the shaded area.

Find the length of AB.

Rayan runs 881m in 2 minutes 6 seconds.

Assuming his average speed remains the same, how long should it take Rayan to run 205m?

Here is a formula



Working through questions and videos on topics they are struggling with

- www.mathsgenie.co.uk

Grade 4			
	Exam Questions	Exam Questions Booklet	Solutions
Interest and Depreciation	Exam Questions	Compound Interest and Depreciation	Solutions
	Exam Questions	Indices	Solutions
HCF and LCM	Exam Questions	HCF, LCM	Solutions
Distance Time Graphs		Real Life Graphs	Solutions
	Exam Questions	Inequalities	Solutions
Forming and Solving Equations	Exam Questions	Forming and Solving Equations	Solutions
Sequences (nth Term)	Exam Questions	Sequences (nth term)	Solutions
Expanding and Factorising	Exam Questions	Expand and Factorise	Solutions
Pythagoras	Exam Questions	Pythagoras	Solutions
Angles in Parallel Lines	Exam Questions	Angles in Parallel Lines	Solutions
Angles in Polygons	Exam Questions	Angles in Polygons	Solutions
Surface Area	Exam Questions	Surface Area	Solutions
Volume of Prisms	Exam Questions	Volume of Prisms	Solutions
	Exam Questions	Volume and Surface Area of Cylinders	Solutions
Constructions		Loci and Construction	Solutions
		Bearings	Solutions
Plans and Elevations	Exam Questions	Plans and Elevations	Solutions
Averages from Frequency Tables	Exam Questions	Averages from Frequency Tables	Solutions

www.corbettmaths.com

Algebra: changing the subject [Video 7](#) [Practice Questions](#) [Textbook Exercise](#)

Algebra: changing the subject advanced [Video 8](#) [Practice Questions](#) [Textbook Exercise](#)

Algebra: collecting like terms [Video 9](#) [Practice Questions](#) [Textbook Exercise](#)

Algebra: completing the square [Video 10](#) [Practice Questions](#) [Textbook Exercise](#)

Algebra: dividing terms [Video 11](#) [Practice Questions](#) [Textbook Exercise](#)

Algebra: equation of a circle [Video 12](#) [Practice Questions](#) [Textbook Exercise](#)

Algebra: expanding brackets [Video 13](#) [Practice Questions](#) [Textbook Exercise](#)



Corbettmaths Revision Cards

Excellent school discounts

Also free P&P for
orders of 20+ sets

Algebra: expanding two brackets [Video 14](#) [Practice Questions](#) [Textbook Exercise](#)

Algebra: expanding three brackets [Video 15](#) [Practice Questions](#) [Textbook Exercise](#)

Algebra: expressions – forming [Video 16](#) [Practice Questions](#) [Textbook Exercise](#)



Learn - Revise - Test (Half-Term 1)



Mr D Smeaton • Yesterday

Hi Y11

In the link below there are 6 questions that we would like you to revise this half term. In the last week of the half term you will be given an assessment based on these skills. This will help to inform us of any necessary intervention. If you click on the heading it will refresh the question, if you click on the symbol in the bottom left the worked solutions will be displayed.

I have also put links to Mathsgenie video's to help support your independent learning.

If you have any issues please see your maths teacher.

Good luck,

Mr. Smeaton.



Revision PB

<https://mathswhiteboard.com/MWE>



Maths Genie - Revision - Re...

<https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/reve>



Maths Genie • Drawing Pie...

<https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/pie->



Maths Genie - Revision - Ex...

<https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/exp>



Maths Genie - Revision - Si...

<https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/sim>



Maths Genie - Revision - Be...

<https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/bea>

Factorise a quadratic expression

Factorise:
 $x^2 + x - 12$

Reverse percentage

A number was increased by 50% to give 102. What was the original number?

Solve linear simultaneous equations


Find the value of a and b:
 $4a + 2b = 22$
 $2a + 3b = 21$

Construct a pie chart

127 people stated their favourite food.
Pizza:44, Pasta:41, Salad:42
Calculate the angles needed to draw a pie chart.

Bearings

What is the bearing of A from B:



Prime factors

Write down the lowest common multiple of 42 and 48.

Attend P6 Monday Exam Practise Sessions

Every Monday 3-4pm with their normal Maths teacher.

The primary focus of these sessions will be on exam practise and technique. Each student will have the opportunity to work through practise questions, receive modelled solutions from their teacher, and gain vital tips that will assist them in the forthcoming GCSE examinations.

In exceptional circumstances, the student should at the very least take the work away and watch the video walk through!



Write your name here

Surname Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1)

Mathematics   
FOR FULL VIDEO SOLUTIONS
SCAN THE QR CODE
youtube.com/@hannahkittlemaths
Foundation Tier

Half Past Paper – Week 1

Total Marks

Q	Topic	Marks	Sparx Code
1	Rounding integers	1	U480
3	Converting between fractions, decimals and percentages	1	U888
5	Finding the lowest common multiple	1	U751
7a	Using probability phrases	1	U803
7b	Using probability phrases	1	U803

Other useful websites:

www.thenational.academy

www.dr frostmaths.com

www.thirdspacelearning.com

www.onmaths.com

www.senecalearning.com

Exam Dates :

Thursday, 14th May

Wednesday, 3rd June

Wednesday, 10th June

Support.

- 0 Regular, concentrated practice is best.
- 0 Seek help if required - teachers **always** willing to talk!
- 0 Contact school;
 - Maths teachers via *Google Classroom*
 - Maths dept. ext. **383**
 - **daniel.naylor@dukes.ncea.org.uk**

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient. It is decorated with numerous realistic-looking water droplets or bubbles of various sizes. Some are clustered in the top-left corner, while others are scattered across the bottom and right sides. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

REVISION STRATEGIES SCIENCE

Google classrooms

[Revision for Chemistry.](#)



Knowledge Organisers

Posted 6 Sept



Revision Guides

Posted 6 Sept



Video links for revision

Posted 6 Sept

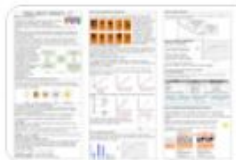


Knowledge organisers



Knowledge Organisers

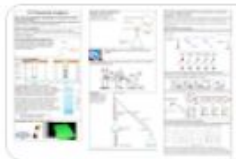
Posted 6 Sept



Chemistry C7-C8.pdf
PDF



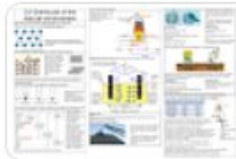
Chemistry C1.pdf
PDF



Chemistry C5.pdf
PDF



Chemistry C6.pdf
PDF



Chemistry C3.pdf
PDF



Chemistry C2.pdf
PDF



Chemistry C4.pdf

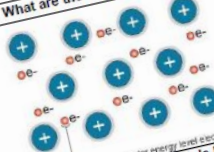
Knowledge organisers



Knowledge Organisers

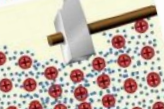
C3 Chemicals of the natural environment

C3.1 How are the atoms held together in a metal??
What are the chemical bonds holding metal together?



Metallic bonds are formed between the outer electrons and the positive nucleus of the atom.

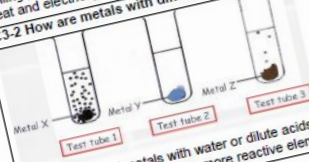
What properties do metals have as a result of their structure?



Metals are malleable, they can be hammered into almost any shape and still retain their properties. Metals are also ductile, which means they can be pulled into long thin wires.

Their giant structure (with lots of bonds) means metals have high melting and boiling points. Metals are also strong and hard as well as good conductors of heat and electricity.

C3.2 How are metals with different reactivity's extracted?

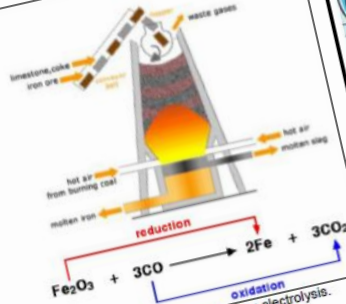


The reactivity of metals with water or dilute acids is related to the tendency of the metal to form its positive ion, more reactive elements form ions more easily.

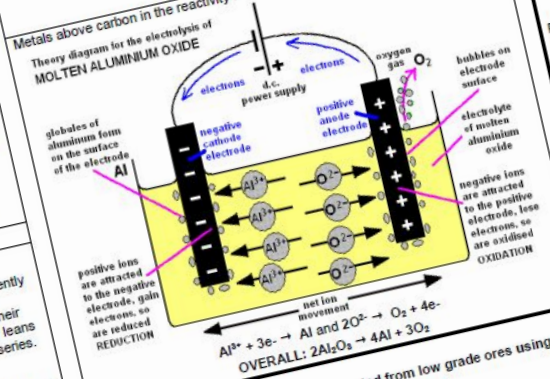
Metals react differently with different substances and their relative reactivity leads to the reactivity series.

Above carbon in the reactivity series - these metals can only be extracted by electrolysis.

How do we extract metals?
Metals below carbon in the reactivity series are extracted using carbon in a blast furnace.



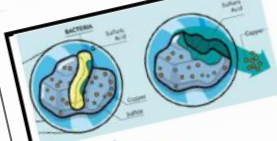
Metals above carbon in the reactivity series are extracted using electrolysis.



Higher only:-

Metals can only be (economically) extracted from low grade ores using phytomining or bioleaching. Bio-leaching involves bacteria:-

Mounds of waste from pulverised rock containing low grade copper ores accumulate around mining areas. To recover the copper, rocks are treated with an aqueous solution of bacteria.



Advantages

- Environmentally friendly
- Easily scaled up
- No need for high temperatures or high pressures
- No toxic chemicals used
- Cleans up spoil heaps
- Phyto-extraction involves growing plants on contaminated land:-



Plants grow and absorb toxic metals through their roots. The crop is harvested and then burned to ash. The ash contains the metal oxides and the metal is extracted using electrolysis.

Advantages

- Environmentally friendly
- Land use is not disrupted
- Less expensive than other (chemical) land clean-up methods

Disadvantages

- Plant growth controls the clean up so this can take a long time to clean the land.

C3.3 What are electrolytes and what happens during electrolysis.

Electrolytes are ionic salts either when molten or in solution.

SALT	ANODE (+)	CATHODE (-)
sodium chloride	sodium	chlorine
sodium bromide	sodium	bromine
sodium iodide	sodium	iodine
potassium chloride	potassium	chlorine
copper chloride	copper	bromine
lead iodide	lead	iodine

During electrolysis the metals (hydrogen in aqueous solutions) is formed at the cathode (negative) while the non-metals are formed at the anode (positive).

$Pb^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow Pb$ and $2Br^- \rightarrow Br_2 + 2e^-$

Reduction is a gain of electrons and oxidation is a loss of electrons. Matching this with the half equations for the electrolysis of ionic salts - metal ions gain electrons to form metals and are then reduced while non-metal ions lose electrons and this is oxidation.

For aqueous reactions - two competing sets of ions: sodium chloride in water this is: $NaCl \rightarrow Na^+ + Cl^-$



Oxidation is loss of electrons

Reduction is gain of electrons

...Decoding the questions

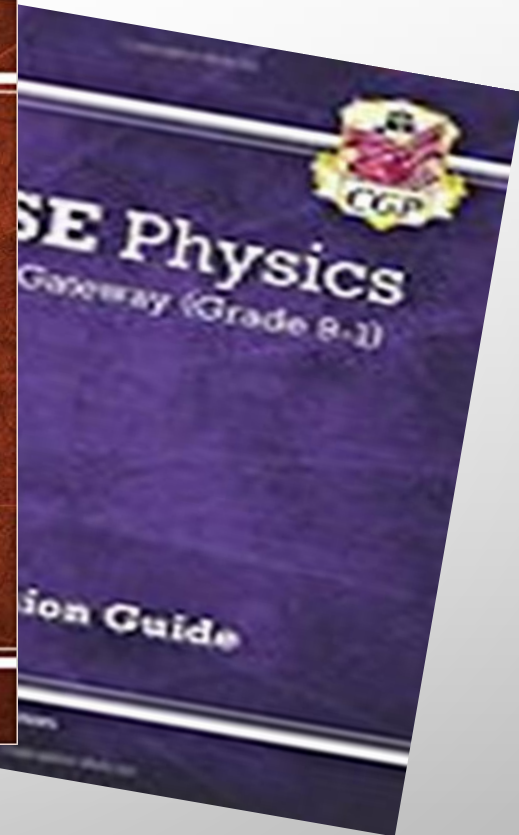
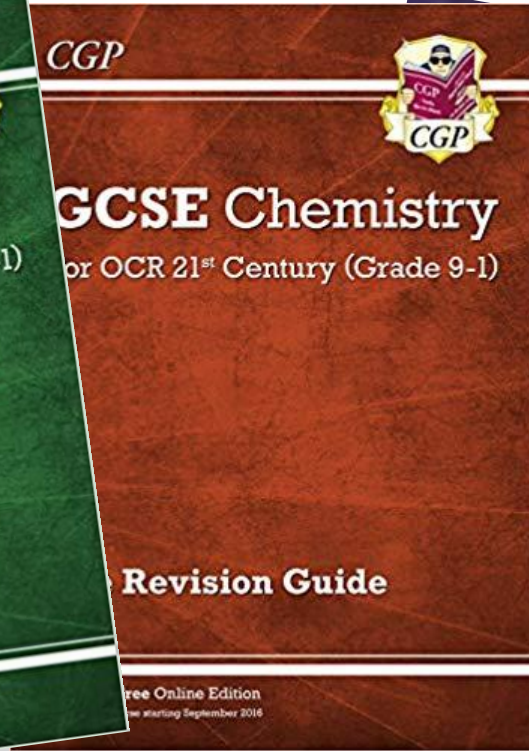
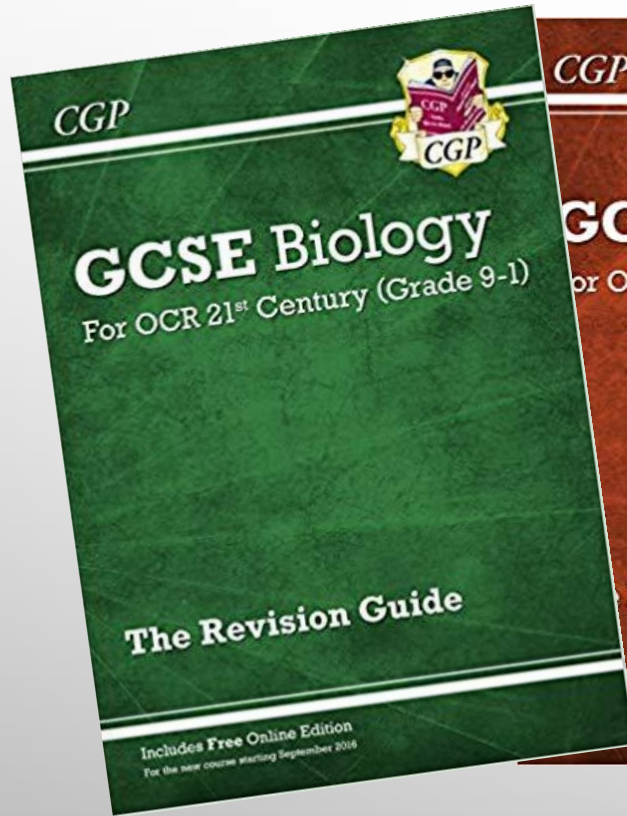
STATE – SHORT ANSWER. DON'T WASTE TIME DESCRIBING OR EXPLAINING!

DESCRIBE – RECALL FACTS E.G. WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE? WHAT HAPPENS?

STEP-BY-STEP

EXPLAIN – GIVE A CLEAR SCIENTIFIC REASON – LINK IT TO THE QUESTION

REVISION GUIDE



Video Revision



Video links for revision

Posted 6 Sept



C3 - Video revision.docx

Word



C4 - Video revision.docx

Word



C5 - Video revision.docx

Word



C6 - Video revision.docx

Word



C1 - Revision.docx

Word



C2 - Video revision.docx

Word

DON'T WASTE TIME AND SPACE RE-WRITING THE QUESTION

(b) Darwin was the first scientist to state that humans and other primates had common ancestors.

Many people were against Darwin's ideas at that time.

Give **two** reasons why they were against his ideas.

1 Many people were against Darwin's ideas because
they were very religious and Darwin rejected God



2 People were strongly religious, Darwin rejected God



Looking at papers where candidates ended up with a grade 3, about 25% of candidates ran out of time!

MOST COMMON MISTAKES

- NOT READING THE QUESTION PROPERLY
- NOT FINISHING THE PAPER – TIMING!
- IGNORING THE MARKING SCHEME – ALLOCATE MARKS!
- REPETITION – MAKING THE POINT MORE THAN ONCE WON'T GET YOU ANY EXTRA MARKS
- MISSING PART OF A QUESTION –
E.G. “DESCRIBE AND EXPLAIN”, DON'T FORGET TO EXPLAIN!

WHY REVISE?

REVISION IS GOING OVER INFORMATION.

WHEN YOU LEARN SOMETHING NEW YOUR BRAIN MAKES A NEW CONNECTION.

IF THIS CONNECTION IS NOT FIRED AGAIN, THEN IT WILL DISAPPEAR AND YOU WILL LOSE THAT SKILL OR KNOWLEDGE.

85% MATERIAL IS FORGOTTEN AFTER 7 DAYS



AIM TO GO OVER SUBJECT MATERIAL FREQUENTLY, SO THAT REINFORCES NEW LINK IN THE BRAIN.

THE MORE FREQUENTLY MATERIAL IS REVIEWED, THE STRONGER THE LINKS WILL BE AND MORE OF THE SKILL OR KNOWLEDGE WILL BE RETAINED LONG TERM



TIPS

- WHERE:

SITTING AT A DESK IN A QUIET ROOM – NO DISTRACTIONS! GO TO THE LIBRARY IF HOME ISN'T QUIET ENOUGH.

YOUR BRAIN NEEDS TO FOCUS ON SCIENCE... NOT TV PICTURES OR SONG LYRICS. THIS ALSO MEANS THAT YOUR PHONE NEEDS TO BE ON SILENT!

- WHAT:

SET YOURSELF A SPECIFIC & REALISTIC GOAL

(E.G. I WILL REVISE EVOLUTION AND COMPLETE ONE PAST PAPER)

TIPS

- HOW:

DON'T AVOID DIFFICULT TOPICS!

SANDWICH THEM WITH TOPICS YOU DON'T MIND (LIKE ☐ DIFFICULT
☐ LIKE)

- WHEN:

AS SOON AS YOU GET IN FROM SCHOOL WHEN YOU ARE NOT
TIRED – IF YOU ARE TIRED YOU WILL FEEL MORE STRESSED AND FIND
IT HARDER TO CONCENTRATE

ONE MARK CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE AND IMPROVE A GRADE!

YOUR EXAM CERTIFICATES STAY WITH YOU
FOREVER

EMPLOYERS WILL ASK TO SEE YOUR
CERTIFICATES – MAKE SURE YOU GET RESULTS
YOU ARE PROUD TO PUT ON YOUR CV

ON THE DAY THINK POSITIVE AND STAY CALM!

