



IXWORTH
FREE SCHOOL

"Providing a foundation for life"

GCSE

Exam Revision

Handbook

2017 - 18

Name: _____

My Y11 Mentor is _____

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Action Plan

It is very important that you have a clear sense of purpose about what you need to do next to prepare yourself for the exams ahead. You will need to make a list of some of the things that you are resolved you are going to do well. Only you know what you really need to do – you need to come up with you own list.

Use the chart below to set yourself a target, how you are going to achieve it, when you're going to achieve it by and who, if anyone, can help you.

Please complete this with your mentor

| Target | How I'm going to achieve it | When by? | Who can help me? |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Study Skills – Revision and Exam Preparation

Remember: It's never too late – the moment you stop trying is when they say put your pens down on the last paper

Getting prepared to revise:

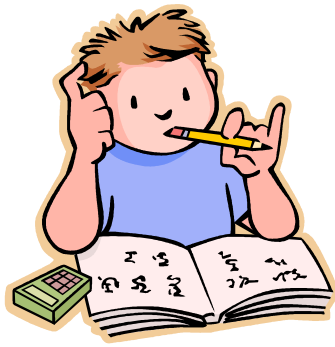
- ❖ You can't revise unless all your notes are in the right order and tidy. Your main priority at this stage (2 months beforehand) is to be doing this. Your revision really needs to step up about 6 weeks before your first exam. At the moment it's crucial to be spending time putting all your notes in the right order and making sure they are clear to revise from. If they're not right, check with your teacher to see what you are missing.
- ❖ You must have a place where you can revise. It must be quiet with no TV on and no iPod on. It's OK to have QUIET music on in the background (but not from a radio where the voices will distract you between records) but if it begins to distract you switch it off.
- ❖ You need to be in a room on your own. It needs to be well lit and you need to be warm. You need a desk or table with a clear space and your files and books nearby. It needs to be a tidy area.
- ❖ Switch your mobile off when you revise and don't be tempted to use it or check it when working. If you're using the computer, don't have chat lines in use at the same time!
- ❖ If you have no suitable place to work at home then you should see Mrs Shervington your Head of Year.
- ❖ You should also be making good use of all the revision sessions taking place at lunchtimes and during Period 7. You will receive regular information about these.
- ❖ Negotiate with your parents / carers what work they expect you to do in the home for the next few months. Explain to them when your best time for working is and ask if you can avoid doing work at those times. You might be able to offer to help in other ways which would benefit you e.g. taking the dog out each evening might give you a breather for 2 minutes and help the family; or if you're desperate to watch 'Eastenders' and you've got a TV in the kitchen you could offer to wash up when it's on and then start your work again as soon as it's finished.



- ❖ Use the subject sheets to work out which topics need the most revision. You must aim to cover every topic at least four times in the two months leading up to the exams. This will get each topic into your long term memory. You must concentrate first on those topics you find the most difficult. It is these topics that you should be working on at the present time – going over them and making clear new notes ready to start your revision.
- ❖ Use the revision plans to plan your week ahead. Start off by putting in the things that you have to do such as having your tea, washing up, Saturday job etc. You need to be doing a MINIMUM of two and a half hours each night from Monday to Friday and a further six hours at the weekend. This means that if you choose to go out on a Friday night and did no work, then you might try to do three hours on Thursday and an extra two hours on Saturday. You should give yourself some time to do what you want to do. You should not go out for more than 2 nights a week and you need to watch any paid employment or sporting commitments that you have – a maximum of one day of those is the most that people can usually manage and succeed in their exams.
- ❖ Watch out for the times when you might normally do no work, and yet you could be fitting in quite a bit. For example, when you get in from school have a quick cup of tea, and then at 4.30 sit down and do half an hour before you have your tea. If you're going out in an evening, do half an hour's work before you go, or go later so that you get some work done first. Although two and a half hours looks a lot, you can fit it in quite easily.
 - e.g. 4.15 – get home, cup of tea
 - 4.30 – one hour's work
 - 5.30 – watch TV
 - 6.00 – tea and clear way
 - 6.30 – one hour's work
 - 7.30 – break to go on computer, phone friends, etc
 - 8.00 – 30 mins work
 - By 8.30 you've done the required time and you've still got a lot of the evening left to spend how you want to.

In March and April you will still have homework and coursework to do. These must go on to the weekly planner first. You should then fill it up to the "correct" time with revision. Gradually you will find that all your weeks can be filled with revision as your teachers complete the syllabus.





How to Revise:

- ❖ Stick to your revision timetable. If you go wrong you must allocate the time later on in the week.
- ❖ Work in 30 minute slots per subject. If you want to do an hour on a subject, then do more than one topic.
- ❖ Set yourself ambitious and realistic targets e.g. "I will learn 2 sides of notes in the next 30 minutes." Don't waste your time.
- ❖ Give yourself treats e.g. when I've learnt this I can have a mars bar! Have my half hour in front of the TV, or check my text messages.
- ❖ Learn from your detailed notes. Be very careful of breaking down your notes on to little cards. When you do that you take away the detail that you need to know. It's OK to do it to help you to focus on the main points but you really do need the detail. Once you've learnt the main points from the cards, don't forget to go back to the detailed notes so you know plenty of detailed information. An alternative way is to use highlighter pens to focus on the key words amongst all the detail that you've got.
- ❖ A very thorough way to remember your notes is to learn them off by heart. It may seem utterly tedious but it means you will remember a lot in the exam. To learn things off by heart read one paragraph at a time twice. Then turn your book over and try to repeat it out loud; look and check if you missed anything out, and do it again until you've learnt and so on. Test yourself in different ways – you could write it out though that is time consuming, ask your parent to test you with one word answers or recite it to them (give them advance warning that you will need their help); even better is to get a friend who is doing the same course to test you as that will help them as well!

You will find that once you have learnt it once that way, the second and third time are easier and easier. When you have done this you should go through them again the next day, a week later and a month later.

- ❖ When you learn things off by heart use all the memory pictures and mnemonics that we've taught you.
- ❖ One of the best ways of learning is to teach the topic to someone else – either do this with a friend or imagine you're teaching a class!
- ❖ Whatever you do, don't just read and re read your notes or a book; you will take nothing in, or at least not so that you remember it.
- ❖ Have help notes stuck all over your bedroom walls, e.g. verbs you get stuck with, key words to remember in a subject, formulas for Maths etc.
- ❖ Make little cards with a question on one side and the answer on the back – shuffle them and test yourself or get someone else to test you.

- ❖ Use little phrases to help you e.g. say you had to remember the 5 things all Muslims have to do:-

- Fast at **R**amadan
- Believe in **A**llah
- Pay **M**oney to the poor
- **P**ray 5 times a day
- Go on **H**ajj

Then I would remember it by thinking "RAMP with a H" and it would give me a clue to help me remember the 5 things. Or with spellings e.g. stationary goes with car and stationery goes with pen so stationary is the one when you mean something's not moving, and stationery is the one you use to write on.

Pneumonics are very helpful e.g. **M**y **V**ery **E**asy **M**ethod **J**ust **S**peeds **U**p **N**aming **P**lanets (Planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune , Pluto).

- ❖ Draw mind maps of topics you find difficult to remember. To draw a mind map you should:-
 - Put the title in the middle.
 - Work out what each branch will be about.
 - Highlight all the key ideas and key words you've got to get on to the mind map.
 - Group the key words into the different sections which will be the branches.
 - Do each branch in a different colour. Write the title on each branch.
 - Draw pictures to help you.
 - Don't miss out any key ideas.
 - When you go through it, read it out loud as a series of questions and answers in rhythm.
- ❖ We've also done lots of thinking maps at school – try to use those as well as bubble maps and other techniques.
 - Use websites to help you to revise. Use them in the same way as other techniques – 30 minutes at a time. Use the enclosed list for useful sites. Do **not** get distracted on to other web sites!
- ❖ Use tapes and DVDs to help you revise. BBC bitesize DVDs are excellent. Talking books of English Literature texts are very helpful.

- ❖ Once you've learnt a range of topics, you need to start doing some practice questions. You need to ask your teacher for some sample questions and old exam papers. The best thing to do is to decide on a topic that you have learnt, ask for a question; do it under timed conditions and then ask your teacher if he / she will mark it. As you learn more topics, try to do it for longer periods e.g. 3 questions in one and a half hours as that will give you the time practice that you will need. In May you should be aiming to do whole papers in your study leave time.
- ❖ Make sure you know exactly the layout of each exam paper i.e. which topics will you need to learn for it, how long will it last and what choice will you have. Make sure you have seen the layout of the question paper – see if there are any topics that always come up and so it's evident you must know them well.
- ❖ There are more tips on different ways to revise in the next section.



Use your Learning Style to help you Revise

In Year 9 we helped you decide what style of learner you were: You could be

- An auditory learner – a listener
- A visual learner – a looker
- A kinaesthetic learner – a doer

Different revision techniques will help different learning styles – remember you may be a mixture of styles!

Listeners:

- Repeat things to yourself out loud;
- Record your notes on Dictaphones or tape and play them back repeatedly;
- Use 'Talking books' for your English texts;
- Use mnemonics;
- Create raps, rhymes and chants – set some to music;
- Teach the topic out loud to an imaginary classroom!
- Close your eyes when really concentrating so that you can focus on listening.
- Use ICT programmes that "speak" the information to you.

Lookers:

- Draw pictures and diagrams to remember key ideas;
- Draw and revise from mind maps and thinking maps
- Colour code sections of your work;
- Use different colour highlighter pens to focus key points;
- Watch videos or DVDs of topics you're studying, especially plays and films of English texts;
- Use post it notes and memory cards – stick them all over the place or play test yourself games with them;
- Use diagrams / lists techniques
- Use brightly coloured ICT programmes.

Doers:

- Highlight key ideas in coloured highlights;
- Use revision websites;
- Write key points of topics, mix them up and then go back later and put them in the right order
- Walk up and down when you are learning;
- Draw and revise from mind maps and thinking maps
- Make up games with your notes e.g. leaving gaps to fill in.

The Approach to the Exams

- ❖ As the last week or so approaches check your revision timetable and that you are going to cover all the topics which you need to. Think particularly carefully about the days before the exams. You should spend the evening before an exam just going over the things for that exam, but you need to think ahead if you have several exams clustered together. So think really carefully about what you are doing and when.
- ❖ Check the exact date and time of all your exams. Have them written up on the enclosed wall chart in your bedroom. Go through them with a friend who is doing the same exams. Make sure you know exactly what time you have got to be there. If you're not in the exam room, you can't pass!
- ❖ Buy all the right equipment. You must have 5 blue or black pens, 3 pencils, crayons, a 30cm ruler, rubber, sharpener, compass, set square, protractor and scientific calculator. Practice writing with the pen you are going to use – you need to be able to write very quickly and yet neatly with it. Some people are faster with a biro than an ink pen. Make sure it's all in a clear pencil case.
- ❖ Cancel paid employment if you can (give advance notice obviously – many employers will be very sympathetic); only go if it is really worth it.
- ❖ Stick to your revision timetable and keep at it – do not give up; you have very few weeks left to keep working so hard and it will soon be over. If you start getting upset, then have a quick break and go back to it. Use the staff and your parents / carers if you have any problems at this time. Try not to burden your friends if they are doing exams as well – it's not fair on them. Your teachers are very used to supporting students who are worrying about exams so use us – we like to feel we can be of help to you.

What to do in the exams

- ❖ Be there in plenty of time with the right equipment for that exam. Don't rely on a bus service that is frequently late. Make sure you know exactly which room you have to go to.
- ❖ Do not take a mobile phone in. You will be disqualified if you do so.
- ❖ Outside the exam room don't chatter nervously, and especially not about matters which are irrelevant, stand quietly and just think carefully about the topics that you have revised.
- ❖ Read the front of the paper carefully – ***make sure you follow the instructions absolutely correctly.***
- ❖ For most exams, read the whole paper through before you attempt to answer anything. This will reassure you that there are questions there that you can do! Then go back through it, reading it again, and ticking off the questions that you can do. Double tick the questions that you think you can do well. Then start on the ones you can do best, making sure you number them clearly and that you follow the instructions on the front page.

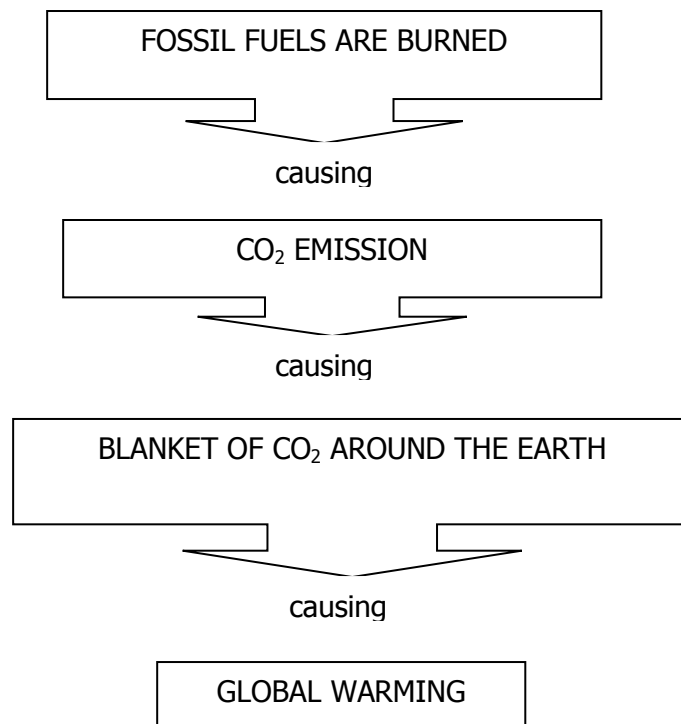
- ❖ If you make a mistake and need to re-do a question, then re-do it, and then cross out the one you did wrong.
- ❖ **WATCH THE CLOCK** – work out how much time you have got for each question and stick to it. If you start getting behind badly, then either cut your answer right down, or leave a gap and come back to it if you get time and move onto the next question. If you're well ahead on time it might mean that you are not putting in as much detail as you can.
- ❖ Use the mark scheme. It is there to help you. If a question only has one mark then there is no point in writing masses. Alternatively if it has 10 marks you won't get very far if you only write one sentence or only include one or two relevant points.
- ❖ It doesn't matter if you show you're planning. You can do that in pencil and then put a line through it if you finish the question. If you don't finish it then the examiner may well look at the plan to see how you would have finished. In the same way you should show your working out in exams like maths as that can often gain you marks even if you don't get the final answer right.
- ❖ Remember the examiner is on your side. She or he wants to give you marks if at all possible, but you have to earn them.
- ❖ Ignore everybody else around you. The only thing you should look at is the clock. If someone next to you is ill, then ignore them – there are plenty of staff in the room for that very reason who will deal with any problems.
- ❖ If you finish early go back and check again and again and again and again. You would be amazed at how many mistakes people can spot at the end of an exam if they check it carefully.
- ❖ Once you've handed the paper in, that's it! You can't change anything. So even if you're upset that it went badly you've got to grit your teeth and get on with your revision for the next one. Ignore everyone else who's telling you how well it went for them – they're not you, they're not worth bothering about and they probably won't have done as well as you anyway!
- ❖ Make sure you know what to do if you are ill.

Tips for Effective Revision

Different people learn things best in different ways. Here is a list of different revision ideas which may help you. You might want to use one method for one subject and a different method for another subject.

1. **Make revision notes**
Turn your lesson notes into well-spaced, numbered and headed. Try to number things wherever you can e.g. there are 5 things which all Muslims must do, and then list them on per line. Use headings and subheading so that things stand out. Underline or highlight key words, interesting points or quotations. You could use main point cards to help test yourself by listing key ideas or patterns.
2. **Learning by heart**
Some things have to be learnt off by heart, e.g. definitions, scientific laws, quotations, diagrams, maths formulae. For other notes it can be really helpful if you learn them as well as possible.
To learn things off by heart read them through twice, preferably speaking out loud, turn them over and try to repeat it, turn it back to check how you did and then do it again and again until your word perfect. Go on to the next sentence, but then go back to the beginning again to check you can remember all of it as you go along. For diagrams, visualise them and then practice drawing them.
Try to persuade someone to test and re-test you on what you have learnt. Often it's a really good idea to test each other as it helps the person testing to learn it as well.
3. **Word games**
Try to make up word games to help you. Some of these your teacher will suggest to you, others will become your own little way of remembering things.
4. Mind maps- see the instructions earlier in the booklet
5. **Using Pictures and Patterns to jog your memory**
Diagrams and thinking maps often help you to remember the key points. There are different types of diagrams:
 - a) **TREE CHARTS** are things that show you what order things happen in. For example, a family tree is a tree chart. You can also use it to show others things which happen in order.
 - b) **A FLOW CHART** shows you what happened next and so it helps to jog your memory about the next stage.

For example this is a flow chart which summarises how global warming is caused. This wouldn't be enough detail for you to answer a question, but it would show you the key points to remember.

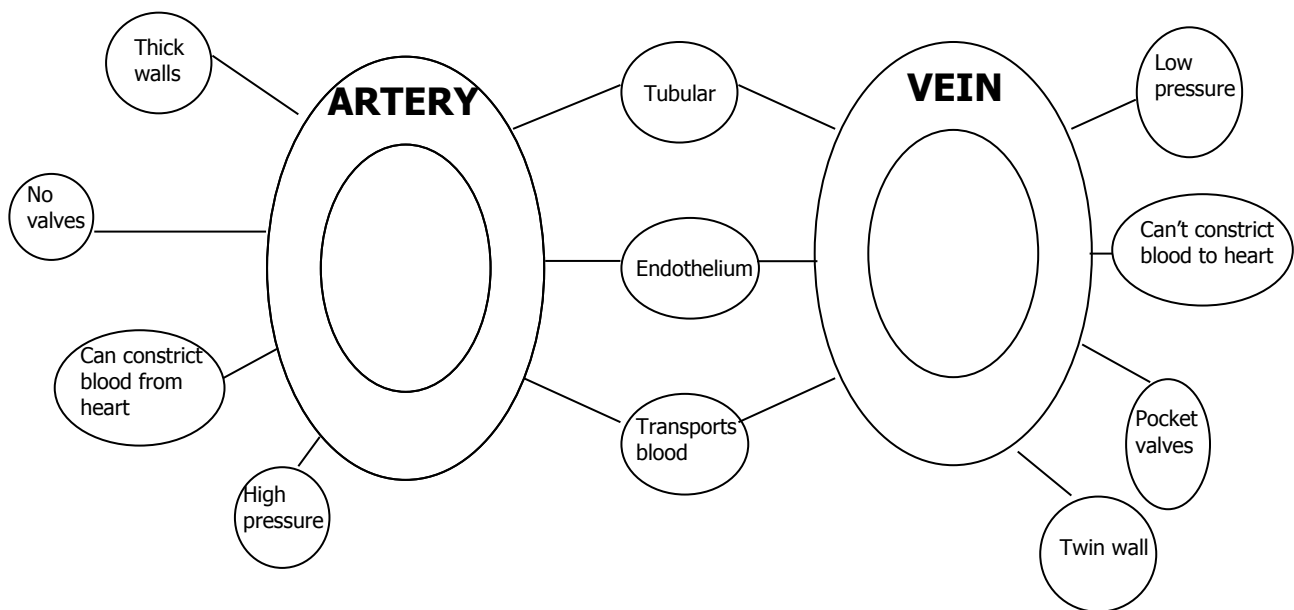


Pictures by the side help with remembering the key points.

c) Often there are two sides to an issue and drawing **two BOXES side by side** can be helpful. This may particularly apply when you are asked about advantages and disadvantages. In this case an issue in Business Studies concerns the advantages and disadvantages of using a private employment agency to appoint new people in a business.

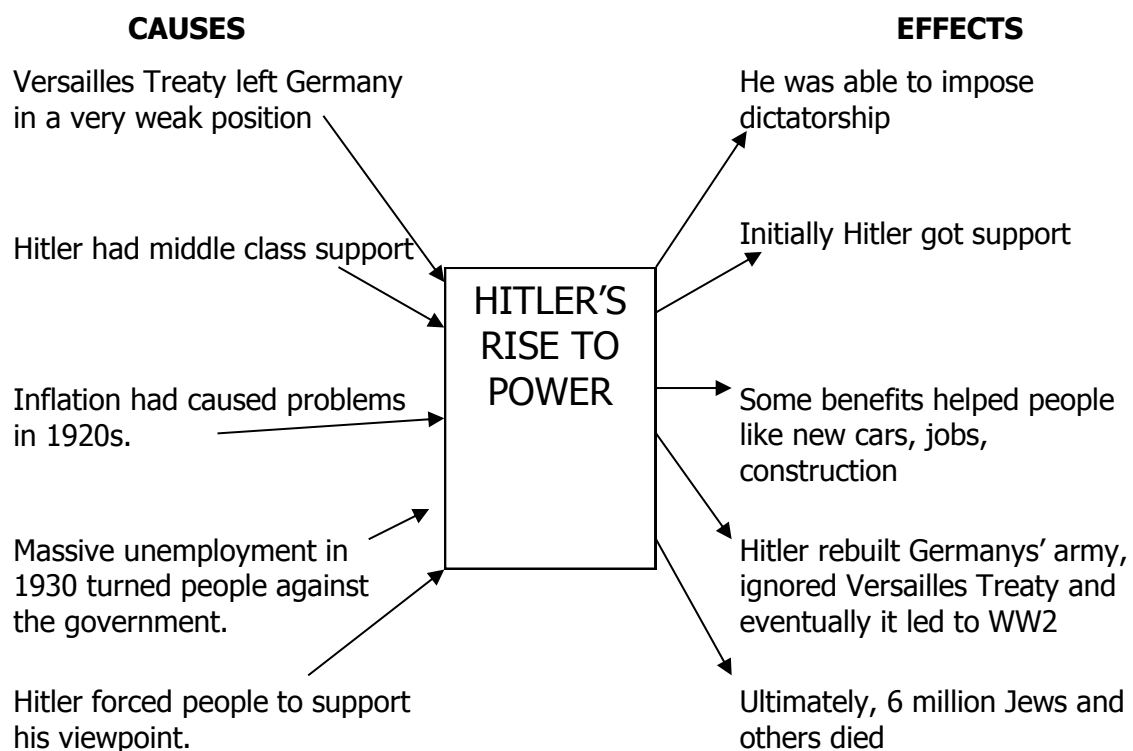
| Using an employment agency to make appointments | |
|---|---|
| Advantages | Disadvantages |
| 1. Avoids time on advertising and long listing 2. You get direct access to people with the right specialist skills 3. Someone else does a lot of the "sorting" process 4. You know the people will be well qualified | 1. It's an expensive option 2. You won't get people who are glancing through the paper on the "off chance" 3. It's only worth it for very specialist jobs |

- d) For similarities and differences it can be useful to draw a **DOUBLE BUBBLE MAP** to help you revise. This one shows the similarities and differences between a vein or an artery. I've used diagrams to help "clue" your memory.

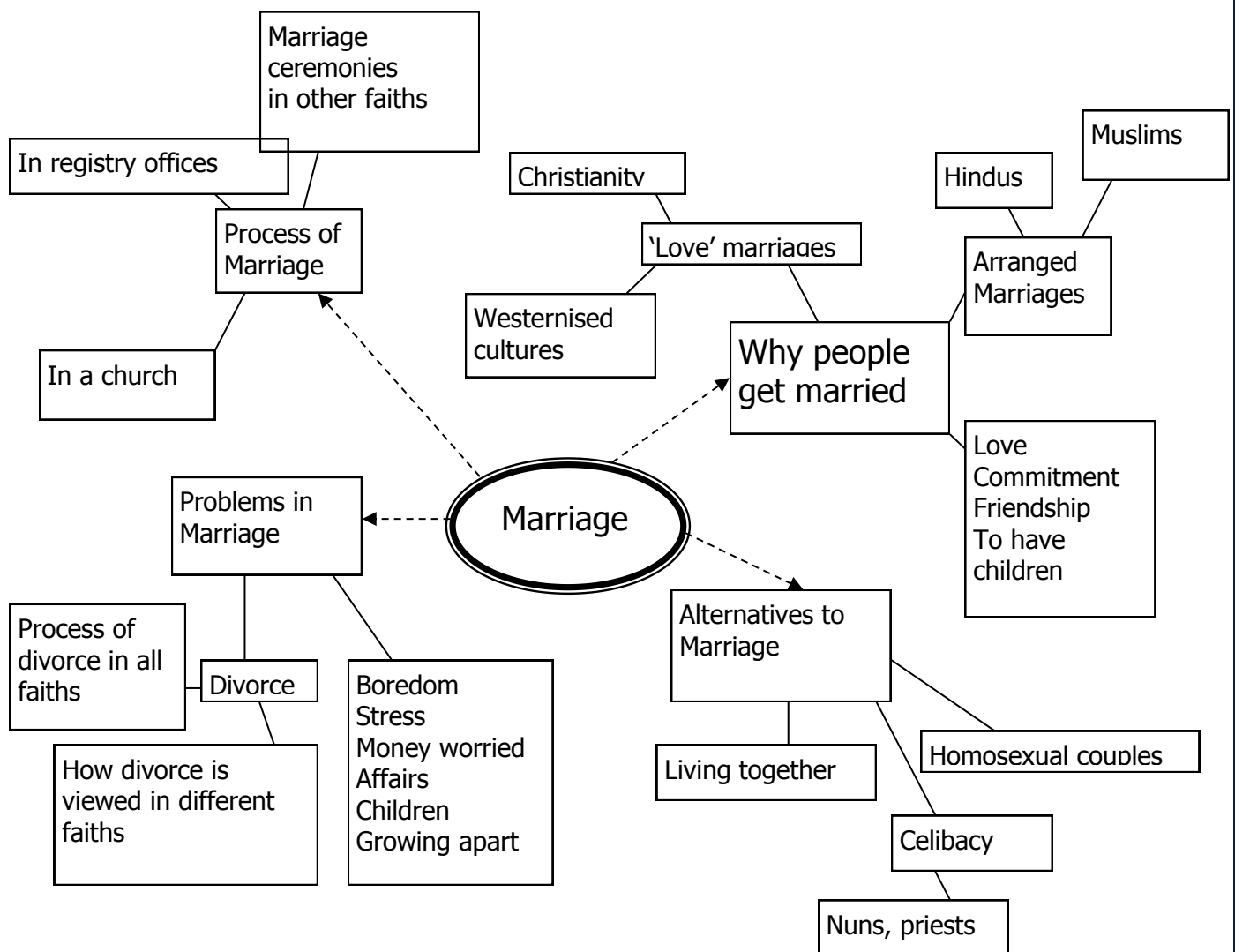


- e) **INFORMATION DIAGRAMS** or **"FLOW" THINKING MAPS** can also be used to explain something and therefore help you to remember it. This is often the case with geographical features or science experiments. An example would be a "cause and effect" diagram.

Put your statement in the middle, causes on the left and effects on the right. Again, little diagrams really help.



- g) **SPIDER DIAGRAMS OR BUBBLE MAPS** can often help as a starting point for you to see how things are linked together. This one shows how all the different aspects of Marriage can be related together. This is not quite the same as a mind map – it's better as a starting point than having all your notes on it.



6. Practice Past Papers

It's a really good idea to get hold of old past questions and practice them. This can be really useful as it gives you an idea of the layout of the questions. It helps you to get used to the idea of the mark allocation and if you do longer questions it's useful as it shows you what you can achieve in the time you are given. In fact, it's a really good idea to give yourself two full questions to do say over one hour (assuming that in the exam you are allowed 30 minutes per question). That way you begin to get used to working under pressure of time.

However, it is no good doing practice questions until you are ready to do so and have revised thoroughly. Otherwise it can just put you off! The best way of doing them is to ask your teacher for a question and put it in a sealed envelope. Then revise the topic(s) and then when you are ready do the question. Your teachers will be happy to advise you on this and to look at any work that you do.

This is your time

1. Have a 'Big Picture'. Decide in advance what you want to achieve...
 2. Make it a daily priority to achieve what it is that you want...
 3. Use proven techniques – Mind Map, revision techniques, work smart etc...
 4. Reward yourself...
Give yourself a reward for small successes NOT just at the end... you're human -
-

5. Don't be afraid to make mistakes...

This is how you learn... so be brave and stop playing it safe all the time.

6. Get rid of your excuses!!

There is no tickbox on the exam paper or in your 'life' for your EXCUSES !!

7. Believe in yourself...

You will be YOUR biggest fan in your life - so believe it !!

This is the fuel you will

need in your life to get you through... You'll need positive 'mind talk'

8. Do it !!

Doing nothing will achieve nothing !! FACT... and tomorrow is too late...

FORTNIGHTLY PLANNING SHEETS

| Long Term Planner | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|---|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Things I need to do beyond school work. | | | | | | | |
| Time I've got to study or revise. | | | | | | | |
| Homework I need to do. | | | | | | | |
| Subjects I'm going to revise. | | | | | | | |
| Long Term Planner | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
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| Time I've got to study or revise. | | | | | | | |
| Homework I need to do. | | | | | | | |
| Subjects I'm going to revise. | | | | | | | |

FORTNIGHTLY PLANNING

Revision Plan for week beginning _____ (school week)

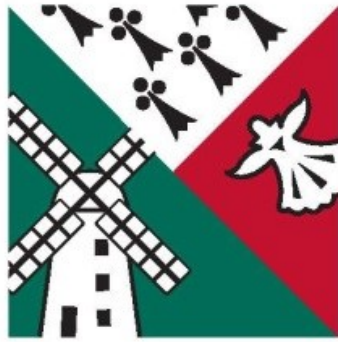
| Time | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|-------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|
| 4.30-5.00 | | | | | |
| 5.00-5.30 | | | | | |
| 5.30-6.00 | | | | | |
| 6.00-6.30 | | | | | |
| 6.30-7.00 | | | | | |
| 7.00-7.30 | | | | | |
| 7.30-8.00 | | | | | |
| 8.00-8.30 | | | | | |
| 8.30-9.00 | | | | | |
| 9.00-9.30 | | | | | |
| 9.30-10.00 | | | | | |
| 10.00-10.30 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| Saturday 9-11am | | Saturday 7-9pm | | Sunday 9-11am | | Sunday 7-9pm | |
| Saturday 11-1pm | | Saturday 9-11am | | Sunday 11-1pm | | Sunday 9-11am | |
| Saturday 1-3pm | | | | Sunday 1-3pm | | | |
| Saturday 3-5pm | | | | Sunday 3-5pm | | | |
| Saturday 5-7pm | | | | Sunday 5-7pm | | | |



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GCSE
Exam Revision
Subject Specific
2017 - 18

English Literature & English Language

You have 2 papers in English Literature and 2 papers in English Language

Edexcel English Literature and English Language from 2015

English Literature

Paper 1 - Shakespeare and Post 1914 Literature (BB or IC)

- 80 marks in total (40 per text)

1hr 45minutes

Paper 2 - 19th-century Novel (CC or J&H) and Poetry since 1789

- 80 marks in total

2hrs 15 minutes

English Language

Paper 1 – Fiction (24 marks) and Imaginative Writing (40 marks)

- 64 marks in total

1hr 45minutes

Paper 2 – Non-fiction (56 marks) and Transactional Writing (40 marks)

- 96 marks in total

2 hr

KS4 texts:

- *Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens
- *Blood Brothers* by Willy Russell
- *Macbeth* or *Romeo and Juliet*

Literature Paper 1

- 1** (a) Explore how Shakespeare presents the character of Lady Macbeth as being in control in this extract.
Refer closely to the extract in your answer. (20)
- (b) In this extract, there is conflict between the characters.
Explain the importance of conflict elsewhere in the play.
In your answer you must consider:
- how conflict is shown
 - the reasons for the conflict.
- You should refer to the context of the play in your answer. (20)
- (Total for Question 1 = 40 marks)**

You will be given a short extract from the play.

This is a CLOSED TEXT exam!

You will be given a choice of two questions about the text.

12 Narrator: *When you're young, free and innocent and just eighteen.*

In what ways is freedom important in *Blood Brothers*?

You **must** refer to the context of the play in your answer.

(Total for Question 12 = 40 marks (includes 8 marks for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation))

- *Edexcel Poetry Anthology*

Revise for the Literature Exams by:

- Annotating your texts.
- Writing out key quotations and learning them.
- Reading your texts as many times as you can.
- Watching YouTube videos made by teachers (look out for A* or Grade 9 analysis).
- Visiting No Fear Shakespeare and reading a modern version of the play you are studying.
- Visiting Spark Notes or BBC bitesize.

Literature Paper 2

Question 3 – *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

- 3 (a) Explore how Stevenson presents the atmosphere of Victorian London in this extract.

Give examples from the extract to support your ideas.

You will be given a short extract from the play.

- (b) In this extract, a strong impression of Victorian London is created.

Explain why the setting is important **elsewhere** in the novel.

In your answer you must consider:

- the different locations
- how important they are.

(20)

This is a CLOSED TEXT exam!

(Total for Question 3 = 40 marks)

Literature Paper 2

- 8 Re-read *La Belle Dame sans Merci*. Choose **one** other poem from the *Relationships* anthology.

Compare how the effect of love is presented in the two poems.

In your answer you should consider the:

- poets' use of language, form and structure
- the influence of the contexts in which the poems were written.

You will be given a poem and asked to compare it with another, of your choice, from the anthology.

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

- 11 Compare the ways the writers present an old person in *Great-grandfather* and *On the Verge*.

In your answer you should compare:

- the ideas in the poems
- the poets' use of language
- the poets' use of form and structure.

Use **evidence** from the poems to support your **comparison**.

In the second part of this section, you will be given to unseen poems and asked to compare them.

(Total for Question 11 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

Language Paper 1

SECTION A – Reading

Read the text in the Reading Text Insert provided and answer ALL questions.

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1 From lines 1 to 5, identify the phrase which explains why there is no blood on the floor.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2 From lines 13–19, give **two** ways the narrator's behaviour shows that he is confident he will not be caught.

You may use your own words or quotation from the text.

- 1 _____
2 _____

(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)

- 3 In lines 20–25, how does the writer use language and structure to show the change in the narrator's mood?

Support your views with reference to the text.

(6)

- 4 In this extract, there is an attempt to build tension.

Evaluate how successfully this is achieved.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

You will be asked four questions on an unseen fiction text.

Language Paper 1

SECTION B – Imaginative Writing

Answer ONE question. You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Write your answer in the space provided.

EITHER

- *5 Write about a time when you, or someone you know, tried to hide something.

Your response could be real or imagined.

**Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.*

(Total for Question 5 = 40 marks)

*OR

- 6 Look at the images provided.

Write about a frightening experience.

Your response could be real or imagined. You may wish to base your response on one of the images.

**Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.*

(Total for Question 6 = 40 marks)

You will get a choice of two writing questions. They will be thematically linked to the extract.

Language Paper 2

SECTION A – Reading

Read Text 1. Then answer Questions 1–3.

You should spend about 1 hour 15 minutes on the WHOLE of Section A (Questions 1–7).

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1 In lines 41–49, identify **two** requirements needed by people to be recruited by MI6 (SIS).

1 _____

2 _____

(Total for Question 1 = 2 marks)

- 2 Give **one** example from lines 10–18 of how the writer uses language to show how the recruitment process has changed.

Support your example with a detailed text reference.

- 3 Analyse how the writer uses language and structure to interest and engage readers.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

You will be given two non-fiction texts which will be very different but thematically linked in some way.

Your first three questions will be about the first text.

Language Paper 2

Read Text 2. Then answer Questions 4–6.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 4 How many messages does Leo Marks have to de-code?

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

- 5 Give **one** example from lines 6 to 8 of how Leo Marks uses language to show how difficult it was for him to break the code.

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

- 6 Leo Marks attempts to engage the reader through the description of his relationship with 'the girls'.

Evaluate how successfully this is achieved.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

Question 7 is about Text 1 and Text 2. Answer both parts of the question. Refer to both texts in your answers.

Write your answer in the space provided.

- 7 (a) The two texts show the points of view of different spies.

What similarities do the spies Nick and Leo share in these texts?

Use evidence from both texts to support your answer.

(6)

- (b) Compare how the writers of Text 1 and Text 2 present their ideas and perspectives about intelligence agency work.

Support your answer with detailed reference to the texts.

(14)

Your next three questions will be about the second text.

Question 7 is worth 20 marks in total. It has two parts and asks you to compare the texts in both.

Language Paper 2

SECTION B – Transactional Writing

Answer ONE question. You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Write your answer in the space provided.

EITHER

*8 Write a letter to MI6, applying for a position as an Intelligence Officer.

In your letter you could:

- state why you are interested in the position
- describe the experience and skills that make you a good candidate
- explain the difference you can make to your country

as well as any other ideas you might have.

**Your response will be marked for the accurate and appropriate use of vocabulary, spelling, punctuation and grammar.*

In section B you are asked to choose between two transactional writing questions. They will be thematically linked to the texts in section A.

(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks)

Revise for the Language Exams by:

- Reading a good quality newspaper. Extract the key points And language devices from articles you find interesting.
- Reading a selection of good quality fiction.
- Challenging yourself to write for 45 minutes on a variety of subjects and in a variety of forms. Take inspiration from pictures, articles or a fantastic quotation from your ERIC books. Make sure you bring any writing in for your teacher to mark.

Mathematics

You have three exam papers for mathematics.

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/ Level 2 GCSE (9 – 1) in Mathematics (1MA1)

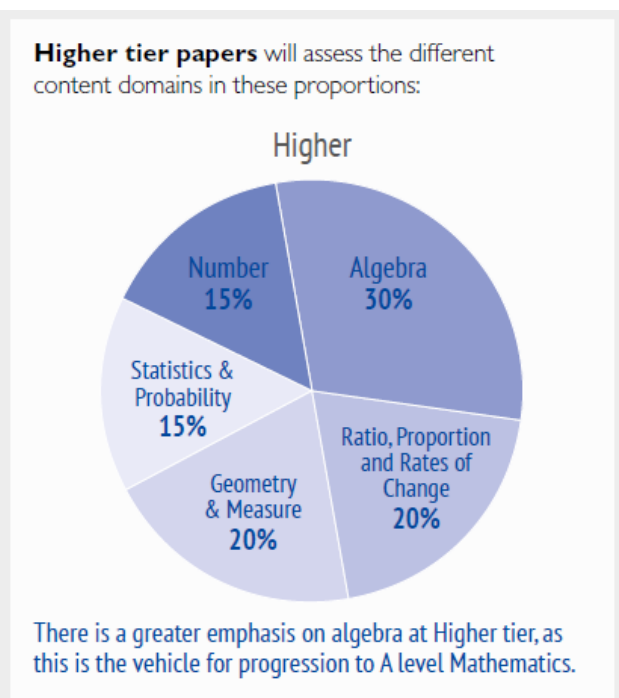
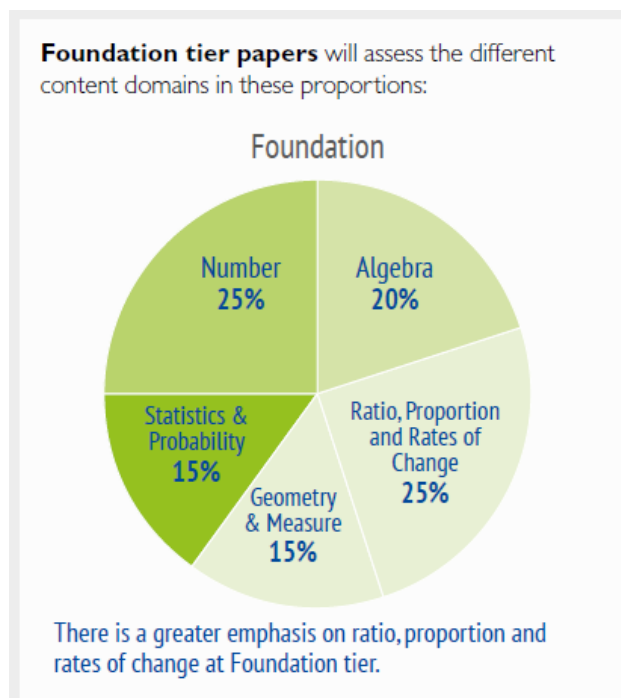


The Specification at a glance is:

The new GCSE Mathematics content has been divided into six main domains:

1. **Number** 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9
2. **Algebra** $(X+1)(X-2)$
3. **Ratio, proportion and rates of change** 4:2
4. **Geometry and measures**
5. **Probability**
6. **Statistics**

Now makes up a separate domain.



Revision tips:

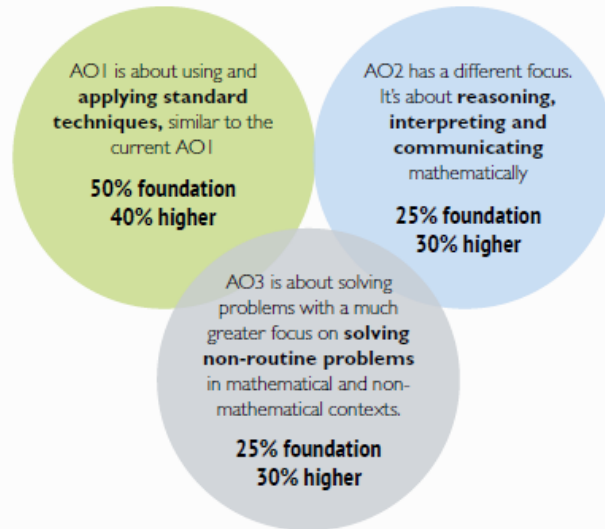
- ✓ **Practice answering examination questions and get them marked**
- ✓ Use the following websites for past papers, mark schemes and video tutorials:
www.mathswatchvle.com <http://www.mrbartonmaths.com/> <http://corbettmaths.com/>

Assessment at a glance



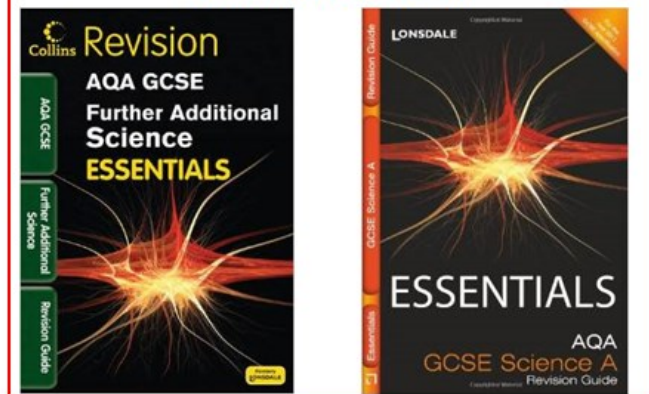
Assessment objectives

The new GCSE assessments have been designed to meet three key assessment objectives. We're likely to see an increase in challenge of questions and the papers at both tiers.



There is **no longer** a requirement to assess **Quality of Written Communication** and **functional elements**.

What resources are available to students at home?



GCSE Bitesize | BBC Radio 1 | BBC 1Xtra

Home > Science > AQA

Subjects

- Art & Design
- Business Studies
- Design & Technology
- DTA
- Drama
- English
- English Literature
- French
- Geography
- German
- History
- ICT
- Irish
- Maths
- Music
- Physical Education
- Religious Studies
- Science**
- Spanish
- Welsh 2nd Language
- Audio
- Games

QA Topics

This section for students studying the current (2011 onwards) Science course. If you are studying the old (pre-2011) course, please visit the pre-2011 course index.

Biology

- Keeping healthy
Diet and exercise, defending against infection
- Nerves and hormones
The nervous system, control in the human body, control in plants
- The use and abuse of drugs
Drugs
- Interdependence and adaptation
Adaptations, environmental change

Links

- KS3 Science**
Back to basics with KS3 Bitesize Science.
- Listen**
Science Audio Bites
Put down that pen and listen to some Science audio.
More audio
- Play**
Mia Codover's Tombstone Timeout
Revision topics from

Find us on Facebook
KS3 Bitesize
More Bitesize

Science AQA

Triple Science

Your exams will be on all three chemistry units (C1, C2, C3); all three biology units (B1, B2, B3) and all three physics units (P1, P2, P3).

All 9 papers will contain a six mark question in which you will be assessed on your *Quality of Written Communication* as well as your scientific content.

Double Award

Your exams will be P1, B1 and C1 for Core and P2, B2 and C2 for Additional. As with triple science, all of your papers will contain a six mark question.

Revision tips:

- Revision Guides.
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/science/aqa/>
- P7 study support.
- Make revision cards with keywords on one side and the definition on the other side.
- Practice picking information off graph's as these answers are on your paper.
- Use past papers to practice answering the correct style of question; these can be obtained from your teacher or found online.

Answering the six mark question (P1, P2, P3; B1, B2, B3; C1, C2, C3)

How will this be marked?

| Level | Number of marks | Typical answer |
|-------|-----------------|--|
| 0 | 0 | Most likely to be no answer given; or a very short answer that doesn't really answer the question asked. |
| 1 | 1 - 2 | One or two sentences that contain some information that answers the question asked. |
| 2 | 3 - 4 | A good answer which contains at least two good ideas. In the case of a question involving a balanced argument, both sides of the argument will be considered. Answer may still be quite short – two or three sentences. There is likely to be some use of relevant scientific words. |
| 3 | 5 - 6 | An answer that contains several good ideas or pieces of information. It is likely to have considered different aspects of the science. Again, it doesn't have to be long – a few sentences may be enough! There is likely to be good use of relevant scientific words. |

- Give a well-structured answer.
- Use a range of scientific and technical terms.
- Check your spelling, grammar and punctuation (you lose marks if this is poor).

What topics will be covered?

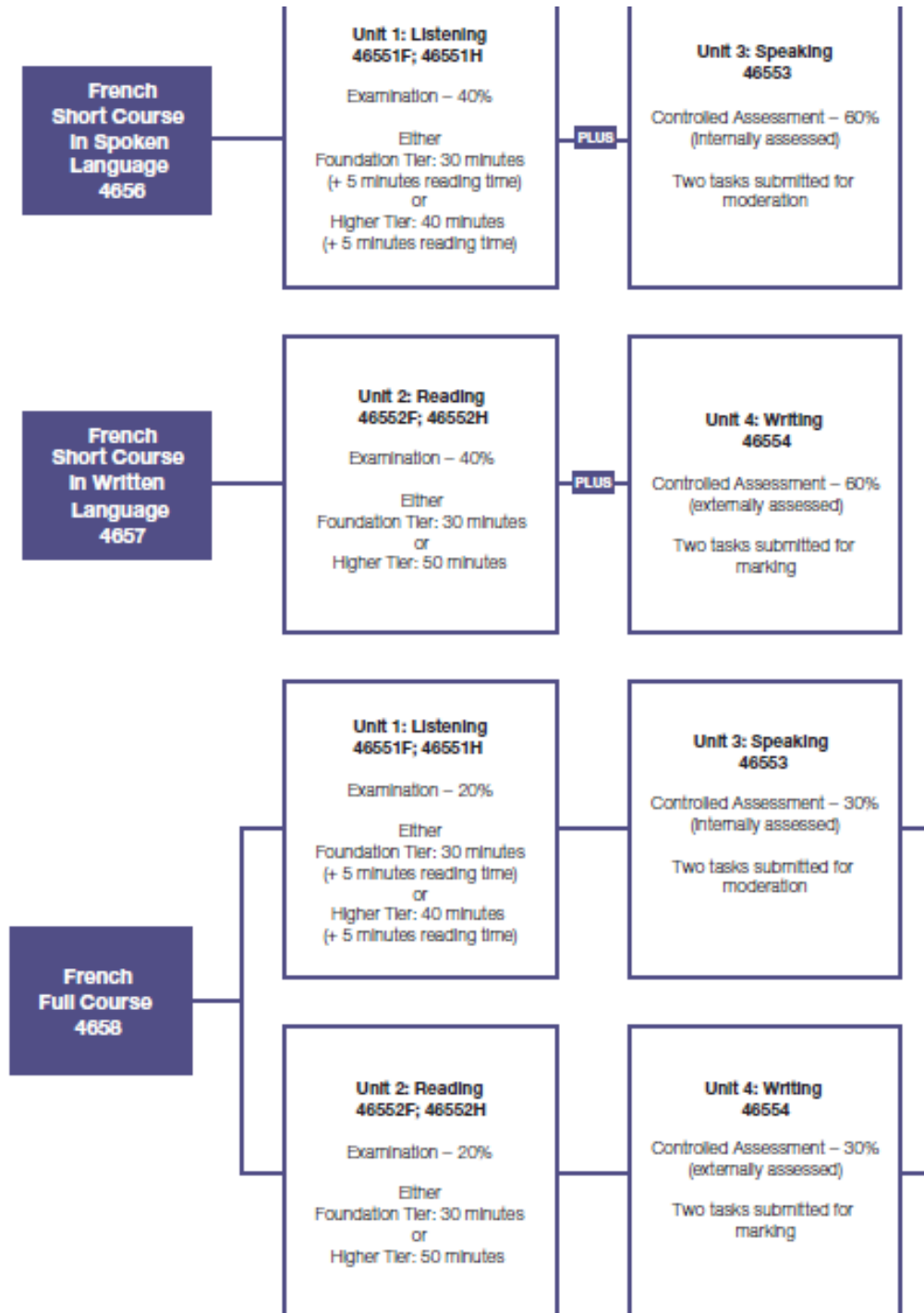
These questions often cover several parts of a unit as there needs to be enough information for you to transfer to gain 6 mark



French AQA 4655

Revision Top Tips

Exam Specification Overview and Topics:



Lifestyle

Health

- Healthy and unhealthy lifestyles and their consequences

Relationships and Choices

- Relationships with family and friends
- Future plans regarding: marriage/partnership
- Social issues and equality

Home and Environment

Home and Local Area

- Special occasions celebrated in the home
- Home, town, neighbourhood and region, where it is and what it is like

Environment

- Current problems facing the planet
- Being environmentally friendly within the home and local area

Leisure

Free Time and the Media

- Free time activities
- Shopping, money, fashion and trends
- Advantages and disadvantages of new technology

Holidays

- Plans, preferences, experiences
- What to see and getting around

Work and Education

School/College and Future Plans

- What school/college is like
- Pressures and problems

Current and Future Jobs

- Looking for and getting a job
- Advantages and disadvantages of different jobs



Revision Top Tips for French:

- ✓ Use www.aqa.org.uk and search for GCSE French Unit 1 and Unit 2 past examination papers. Complete them, then use the Mark Scheme to check where you could gain marks.
- ✓ Use your purple revision guide and revision workbook. Do 20 minutes each and every day.
- ✓ Note key pieces of vocabulary on Mind Maps.
- ✓ Add the key words onto cue cards, writing the French on one side and the English on the other. Ask someone at home or at school to test you.
- ✓ Listen to French radio on www.youtube.com. You can also access "News in Show French".
- ✓ Log on to www.languagesonline.org.uk for self marking exercises.
- ✓ Watch French films, use www.netflix.com or www.youtube.com.
- ✓ Go back through your old exercise books and highlight key vocabulary, then note the words on your mind maps, or on cue cards.
- ✓ Use "Look, Cover, Say, Check" to help learn new words.
- ✓ Go on www.pinterest.com for revision tips, or fun ways of learning vocabulary in French.
- ✓ Write key words on post-it notes and stick them around your house, or on items that you use often.
- ✓ Cover up words on your cue cards with post-it notes and then test yourself.
- ✓ Use highlighter pens to go through past papers and highlight words you don't know; look them up; note them on cue cards.
- ✓ Go through past papers and highlight the key words; which topics come up most often? Then revise those topics.

Edexcel GCSE History A

In the summer you will have 3 examinations:

Unit 1 – The making of the modern world, international relations the era of the Cold War 1943-91. (1 hour 15mins)

Unit 2A- Germany 1918-39. (1 hour 15mins)

Unit 3C- The transformation of British society c.1951-79. (1 hour 15mins)

Unit 4 – Controlled Assessment - (will be completed by October 2016)

In the Mock Exam students will sit a Unit 2 and Unit 3 exam

Course Content:

Unit 1 – The making of the modern world, international relations the era of the Cold War 1943-91

- How did the Cold War in Europe develop?
- Three Cold War crises: Berlin, Cuba and Czechoslovakia.
- Why did the Cold War end?

Unit 2 (option A) - Germany 1918-39.

- The Weimar Republic
- Hitler and the rise of the Nazi party
- The Nazi dictatorship
- Nazi domestic policies.

Unit 3 (option C) - The transformation of British society c.1951-79.

- British Society and the economy in the 1950s
- Education, work and labour relations
- Media, communications and leisure.
- Reasons for social change.

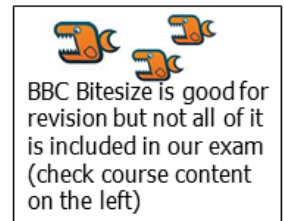
Students can use BBC Bite Size for revision and the links given in Google Classroom for revision of the topics.

GCSE History Revision Google Classroom

> **Class code = 7qvvng4**

WJEC GCSE Geography B

- Unit 1 – Exam** covers Themes 1 and 2: (1 hour)
- Unit 2a – Exam** covers Theme 3 (1/2 hour)
- Unit 2b – Exam** A Decision Making Paper (1 1/2 hours)
- Unit 3 – Controlled Assessment** (will be completed by November 2015)



In the Mock Exam students will sit a Unit 1 and Unit 2b exam

Course Content (download a more detailed copy Google Classroom or ask your teacher for one)

THEME 1 - CHALLENGES OF LIVING IN A BUILT ENVIRONMENT (case studies 1 – 6)

- Key Idea 1 - VARIATION IN QUALITY OF LIFE AND ACCESS TO HOUSING
- Key Idea 2 - ACCESS TO SERVICES AND CHANGING SERVICE PROVISION
- Key Idea 3 - URBANISATION
- Key Idea 4 - PLANNING ISSUES IN BUILT ENVIRONMENTS
- Key Idea 5 - RURAL CHANGE AND PLANNING ISSUES

THEME 2 - PHYSICAL PROCESSES (PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT) (case studies 7 – 12)

- Key Idea 1 - WEATHER AND CLIMATE
- Key Idea 2 – ECOSYSTEMS
- Key Idea 3 - THE ISSUE OF DESERTIFICATION
- Key Idea 4 - RIVER PROCESSES AND LANDFORMS
- Key Idea 5 - COASTAL PROCESSES AND LANDFORMS

THEME 3 - UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTS (case studies 13 – 18)

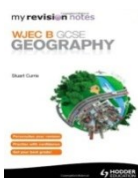
- Key Idea 1 - EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURES AND OPPORTUNITIES
- Key Idea 2 - THE LOCATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
- Key Idea 3 - ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
- Key Idea 4 - DEVELOPMENT
- Key Idea 5 - DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND WATER
- Key Idea 6 - INTERDEPENDENCE



Case studies are a key thing to revise (there are 18). Notes on all 18 that we will cover in lessons are included in a booklet. This can be downloaded from Google Classroom or ask your teacher for one. Use the booklet to create a set of mind maps or revision cards for each case study.

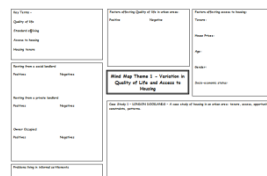
You can find **past papers** to practise with here -

<http://www.wjec.co.uk/qualifications/geography/geography-gcse/geography-b-gcse.html>

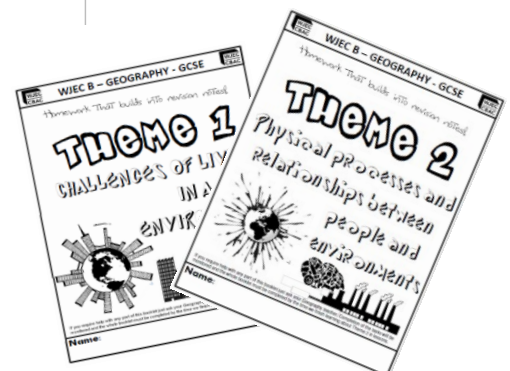


The **revision book** that accompanies the course also contains good summaries of the above sections and practise questions that can be done at home.

"My Revision Notes: WJEC B GCSE Geography"
ISBN: 978-1-444-19390-9



Students can fill these sheets in to create a **mind map** for each of the Key Ideas. Download these from Google Classroom or ask your teacher for some.



Students have all been issued with homework booklets that cover the themes that we have covered so far in the course. They must ensure these are completed regularly. Copies of the booklets can be downloaded from Google Classroom, as can resources to help students complete it.

GCSE Geography Revision Google Classroom

> Class code = yilg3u2

>Theme 1 Homework Booklet Google Classroom > Class code = m9ugcu

>Theme 2 Homework Booklet Google Classroom > Class code = vn2b23

AQA B GCSE Religious Studies (Unit 4 Religious Philosophy and Ultimate Questions)

In the exam you have to answer 4 sections out of 6. You must answer the 4 sections that are on the topics we have studied:

- Topic 1 The Existence of God
- ~~Topic 2 Revelation~~
- Topic 3 The Problems of Evil and Suffering
- Topic 4 Immortality
- ~~Topic 5 Miracles~~
- Topic 6 Science and Religion

The mock exam will contain questions on topics 3 and 4

Top Revision Tips

- ✓ Students have a glossary sheet and they should be making sure they know what all the key terms mean. This is available on Google Classroom.
- ✓ Students have a copy of the exam specification – they should use this as a revision check list to ensure they have revised all the key information. This is available on Google Classroom.
- ✓ Students will be supplied with a set of revision notes that cover the 4 units that make up the exam. These should form the basis for revision. These are available on Google Classroom. In addition websites such as BBC Bitesize can be used for further revision.
- ✓ Students should be practising writing answers to 6 mark questions that will get them full marks; they have been supplied with guidelines on how to do this. This is available on Google Classroom.
- ✓ Students should practise their exam technique with past papers that can be found here: <http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/religious-studies/gcse/religious-studies-b-4055/past-papers-and-mark-schemes> (just use the unit 4 past papers).

✓ GCSE Philosophy Revision Google Classroom

> Class code = 2uvr5n

Humanities Revision Resources

A Google Classroom website has been set up for each subject within humanities. This allows students to access revision resources on their Chromebook, home computer, tablet or mobile device. If you would like printed copies of any of the resources please ask.

GCSE Geography Revision > Class code = yilg3u2


GCSE Philosophy Revision > Class code = 2uvr5n

GCSE History Revision > Class code = 7qvvng4



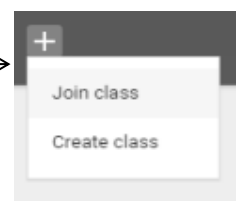
How to join a class in Google Classroom



1. Go to you apps  and open up Google Classroom

If you can't do that then go to the following web address - classroom.google.com

2. Click on the + sign and select create a class
3. Type in the class code that you teacher gave you and click join



Did you know you can get Google Classroom on your phone or tablet too?

Google Classroom app for iOS

If you want to use Classroom on your iPhone® or iPad®, download the Google Classroom app from the App Store. You will need to login to the app using your school e-mail address and the password you use for your Chromebook.

Google Classroom app for Android

If you want to access Classroom from your Android device, download the Google Classroom app from Google Play. You will need to login to the app using your school e-mail address and the password you use for your Chromebook.

School e-mail address = _____@saxmundhamfreeschool.org.uk (your username goes in the space)

Art and Design: 5AD02 Edexcel Revision top tips

Assessment Objectives: Throughout your preparatory work and exam remember the important Assessment Objectives (AO's) as each one is worth 25% of your final mark for this paper

| AO 1 | AO2 | AO3 | AO4 |
|---|--|---|---|
| Develop ideas through investigations informed by contextual and other sources demonstrating analytical and cultural understanding | Refine ideas through experimenting and selecting appropriate resources, media, materials, techniques and processes | Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions in visual and/or other forms | Present a personal, informed and meaningful response demonstrating analytical and critical understanding, realising intentions and making connections between visual, written or other elements |

Outline of the Unit:

Preparation Time: Twenty hours of preparation time to explore your own individual responses as you work towards the final outcomes.

You can undertake preparatory work without direct supervision - make use of this!

Externally Set Examination:

A ten hour exam to complete your finished art work based on the work you developed during the preparation time.

Revision tips:

- ✓ Explore the diverse range of starting points in the exam paper - see which images interest you.
- ✓ Look at some of the featured artists - record your ideas about them and their work.
- ✓ Use mind maps to develop your initial ideas.
- ✓ Play to your artistic strengths - do what you are best at: drawings, photography, using bold colours or graphic lines?
- ✓ Practice how you express your thoughts, intentions and artistic experiences - can you incorporate key words?
- ✓ Practice your sketching skills - use pen and wash for quick sketches - don't labour over one study you may never use.

Useful websites:

<http://www.studentartguide.com>
<http://www.juliastubbs.co.uk/exemplar-material/gcse-exemplar>

<http://www.tate.org.uk/>
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/art/>
<https://uk.pinterest.com/>

Music 5MU03 Edexcel Revision top tips

The 12 Set works are:

| Area of Study 1 | Area of Study 2 | Area of Study 3 | Area of Study 4 |
|---|---|--|---|
| Western classical music 1600-1899 | Music in the 20th century | Popular music in context | World music |
| Set works | | | |
| <i>G F Handel</i> : Chorus: And The Glory of The Lord from Messiah, HWV 56 | <i>A Schoenberg</i> : Peripetie from Five Orchestral Pieces, Op. 16 | <i>M Davis</i> : All Blues from the album Kind of Blue | <i>Capercaillie</i> : Chuir M'Athair Mise Dhan Taigh Charraideach (Skye Waulking Song) from the album Nàdurra |
| <i>W A Mozart</i> : 1st Movement from Symphony No. 40 in G minor, K. 550 | <i>L Bernstein</i> : Something's Coming from West Side Story | <i>J Buckley</i> : Grace from the album Grace | Rag Desh Suggested listening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A Shankar</i>: Rag Desh from the album Live at Carnegie Hall • <i>S D Dhandhada and H Dhandhada</i>: Rag Desh from the album Mewar Re Mira • <i>B Wertheimer and S Gorn</i>: Rag Desh Parts 1-3 from the album Priyagitah: The Nightingale |
| <i>F Chopin</i> : Prelude No 15 in D flat major, Op. 28 | <i>S Reich</i> : 3rd Movement (fast) from Electric Counterpoint | <i>Moby</i> : Why Does My Heart Feel So Bad? from the album Play | <i>Koko</i> : Yiri |

The exam is split into two sections:

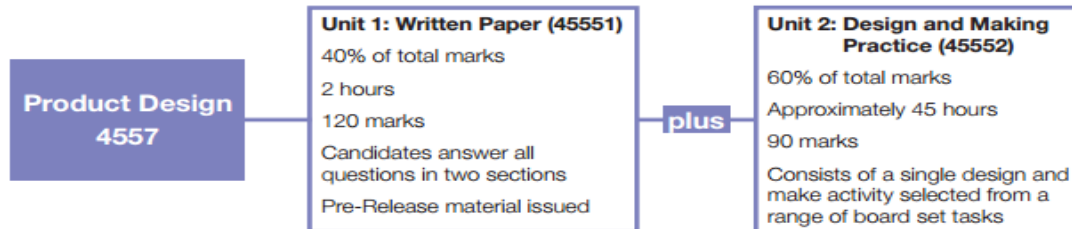
- 1) The first 8 questions will have excerpts of music which you will be expected to answer short questions (68 marks).
- 2) You then choose between Q9 **or** Q10 (don't forget to tick the one you choose!). This is the 12 mark question / essay.

Revision tips:

- ✓ Listen to the set works!! Again and again and again.
- ✓ Read through your notes from class in detail and highlight or re-write key things.
- ✓ Use the laminated cards to make revision cards / mind maps.
- ✓ Key words / phrases are crucial in the exam – make sure you know them!
- ✓ Use the following website for podcasts and prezi presentations:
www.gcsemusic.info
- ✓ Use <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/music/> as a secondary source.
- ✓ You can download the app: GCSE Music. This contains cue cards for each of the set works as well as mini tests; you can track your progress as you go!

Design and Technology: Product Design AQA 4555 Revision top tips

The Break Down:



Possible Written Paper Topics (all can be found in the CGP revision guides):

- Materials and Components (all areas)
- Design and Market influences
- Designing
- Design Movements & Design Development
- Printing Methods
- Evaluating designs and products
- Consumer choices
- Sustainability (Social, Moral, Cultural and environmental)
- Health and Safety
- Marketing
- Processes
- Industrial Manufacture and working
- CAD/CAM

The exam is split into two sections:

Section A: This section is about designing, developing and evaluating a product that you have designed from a given theme. (This will be released in March 2015)

Section B: This section will assess your knowledge within Resistant Materials. The questions will range from one mark answers to a ten or twelve mark essay style questions.

Revision tips:

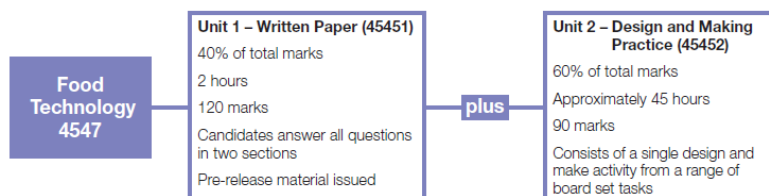
- ✓ Look over past papers and questions which can be found on the AQA website.
- ✓ Use mind maps that you were given to remember keys terms.
- ✓ Highlight words in your glossary that you will use in your exam.
- ✓ Complete summary questions in green CGP GCSE Design and Technology Product Design Revision Guide to test yourself. Or do tests on <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/design>
- ✓ Remember you cover a lot of knowledge in your controlled assessment so USE IT!
- ✓ Ask your teacher to explain sections you're unsure of after you have revised them.

Design and Technology: Food Technology

AQA 4547

Revision top tips

The Break Down:



Possible Written Paper Topics:

- Designing and making skills
- Nutrition
- Ingredients in food and their function within them
- Shape/volume texture of mixtures
- Health and Hygiene
- Product Development
- Industrial practices
- Labelling and packaging
- Allergies and intolerances
- Storage of food
- CAD/CAM development



The exam is split into two sections:

Section A: This section is about designing, developing and evaluating a product that you have designed from a given theme. (This will be released in March 2015)

Section B: This section will assess your knowledge within Food Technology. The questions will range from one mark answers to a ten or twelve mark essay style questions.

Revision tips:

- ✓ Look over past papers and questions-
<http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/design-and-technology/gcse/design-and-technology-food-technology-4545/past-papers-and-mark-schemes>
- ✓ Highlight words in your glossary that you will use in your exam.
- ✓ Complete summary questions in Blue CGP GCSE Design and Technology Food Technology Revision Guide to test yourself. Or do tests on
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/design/foodtech/>
- ✓ Remember you cover a lot of knowledge in your controlled assessment so USE IT!
- ✓ Ask your teacher to explain sections you're unsure of after you have revised them.

Y11 GCSE Examination Timetable 2018

Write your exams, date and time below: