

Year 10 Cycle 3 Assessments Family Event

Success doesn't
come from what you do
occasionally, but what you
do consistently.



Techniques
and
strategies to
help you be
successful

i'm not telling
you it is going to
be easy, i'm
telling you it's
going to be
worth it.

What this will look like

A timetabled set of exams in all core subjects over a period of time beginning Monday 3rd June.

All exams to be sat in the exam rooms.

All students will receive an individual timetable.

GCSE past papers used for all core subjects.

GCSE grades awarded and shared with families on your end of year report.

Year 10 (Cycle 3) – Trust-wide mock assessments

	Grade (if applicable)	Trust Attainment Percentile Rank	Assessment %	Progress Colour	Academy Average
English	8	92	89%	High attainment / progress	55%
Mathematics	7	78	67%	High attainment / progress	48%
Science	6	53	42%	Expected attainment / progress	45%
Art	5	48	36%	Expected attainment / progress	44%
Computing		27	46%	Priority for intervention	60%
Geography	3	37	45%	Priority for intervention	62%

High attainment / progress



Expected attainment / progress



Priority for intervention



Purpose-why are we doing this?

To allow students to practice moving to and being in the exam spaces.

To allow students to understand the exam expectations.

To help students build exam stamina-these will be the longest exams they have ever done.

To help us see where the knowledge gaps are and plan future learning.

To give support where needed so that all students achieve at least a grade 4 in every subject.

Grades

- The first time students will receive grades.
- Provides students and families with information on how close or far they are to the grades they need.
- Provides an indication to college of the grades they are likely to achieve.

How we will support you

- Individual timetable with all exams.
- Letter home with a knowledge overview to support with revision.
- Revision masterclasses during advisory.
- Online support event for students and families.
- In class revision and support from teachers.

Trust revision website



[Home](#)

[Subjects](#) ▾

GCSE Revision at Dixons Academies Trust

Work Hard | Have Integrity | Be Kind



How to Revise English

Summer Mocks

Literature

- Macbeth – one compulsory question with an extract. Students must analyse the extract as well as analysing relevant quotations from the wider play from memory.
- An Inspector Calls – students must answer one question out of a choice of two. There is no extract provided for this question so students must analyse quotations purely from memory. The biggest reason students get low marks in these questions is because they simply end up retelling the story due to a lack of revision of key quotations
- Students have booklets for these topics which they can bring home for revision

Language

- Full Language Paper 1 – analysis of language and structure, evaluation and creative writing

Flashcards

- Flashcards are a really powerful way to revise
- You can quiz yourself or get other people to quiz you

Front: Key Quotation. Circle key words. Dual code your quotation with an image to help you remember it.



“Stars, hide your fires, let not light see my
black and deep desires”



Back: What / How / Why

What: Macbeth, Act 1 Scene 4, to conceal his regicidal thoughts from those around him.

How: Shakespeare is using personification to not only suggest that he wants to keep his ambition to himself, but he also wants to hide it from God, as alluded to by the noun ‘stars’ which could represent heaven.

Why: Shakespeare was warning his audience not to commit regicide as it disrupts the natural order and offends God, incurring serious punishment in this life and the next.

- See Mrs Elden in P3 of flashcards and packs of information on key quotations
- These can also be used for Language questions – put the language question number on the front and what to do / top tips on the back

RCWC

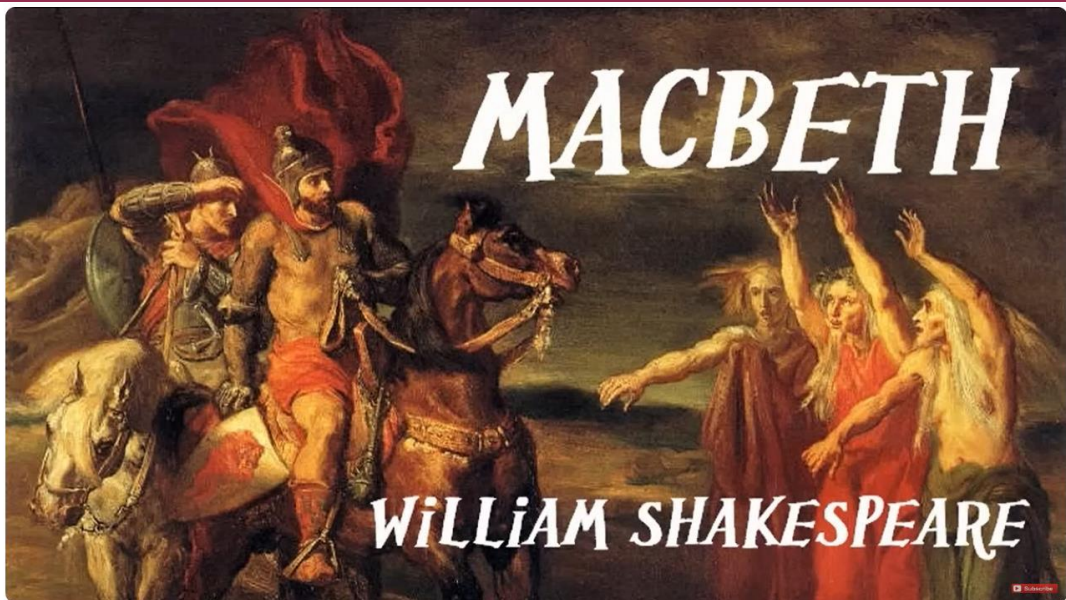
- Read cover write check is fantastic for learning key information such as
 - core thesis statements
 - key quotations
 - descriptions and structure for Language P1 Question 5
 - sentence starters for both Literature and Language
 - character and plot details
- Start with the information you want to memorise e.g. a thesis statement.
- Spend three minutes reading the statement over and over again
- Cover the statement and write out as much as you can remember
- Check and change what you have written, make sure you are diligent!
- Cover the statement and repeat the process
- Each time you'll find you are correcting less and less as you start to commit it to memory

Practice Questions and Papers

- Anything work you do outside of lesson, bring it to your teacher for feedback
- Whether it's a paragraph or a whole response, your teacher will be more than happy to give you feedback on how to improve it.
- Make sure you act on the feedback and bring it back for checking!
- Time yourself when doing practice questions to get a realistic idea of what you can achieve in the time
- The more you practice, the more you will be able to get through in the time and the easier it will become
- Your teachers will have practice papers and questions that they can give you – if you need one, ask!
- If you can't find your teacher, ask any other member of the English team
- If you're at home, Google, for example, Macbeth GCSE practice question and hundred will appear!

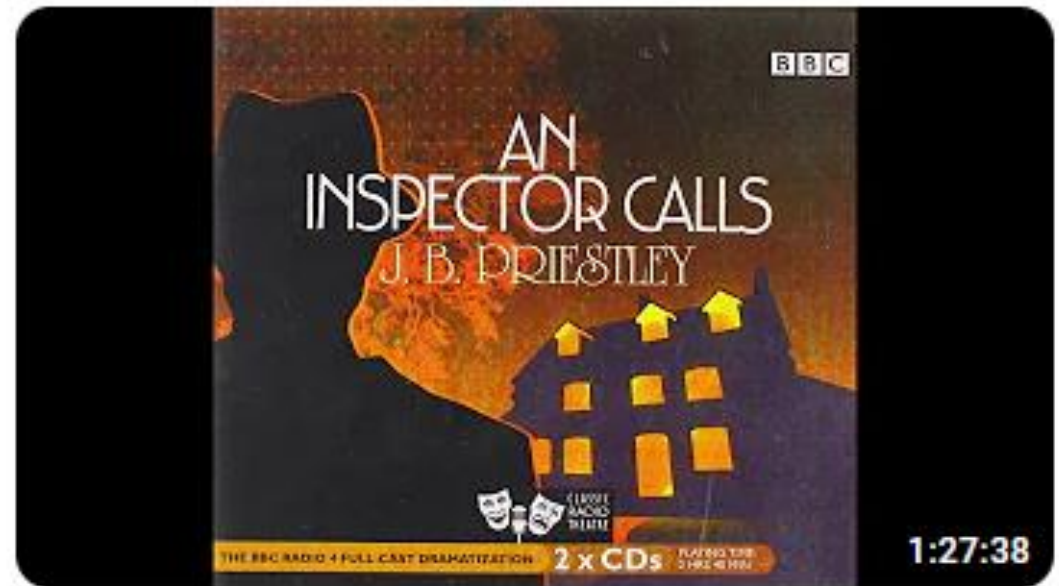
Audiobooks

- Audiobooks are a brilliant way to memorise key quotations, characters and plot without really trying
- Make them the background to your life for the next couple of months, and you'll be amazed at how much you remember!
- Audiobooks can be found on the audible app, or free on youtube:



Macbeth by William Shakespeare FULL Audiobook | Greatest AudioBooks - Theatrical Play Reading

work hard | have integrity | be kind

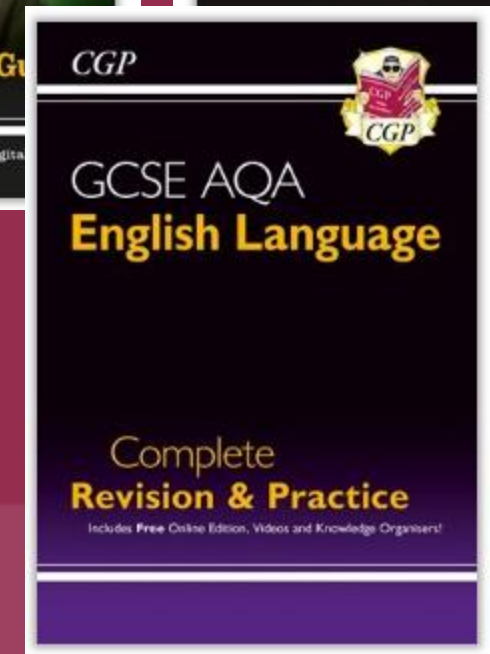
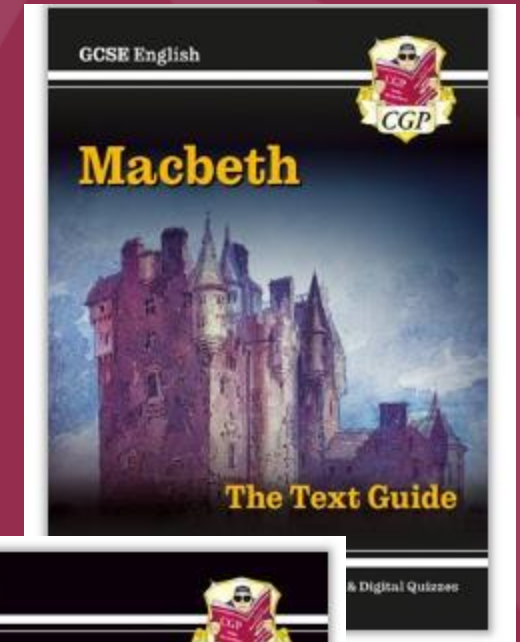


HANDS

ACADEMY

Revision Guides and Websites

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zr9d7ty>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zxqncwx>
- <https://www.youtube.com/@mrbruff>
- <https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/blog/gcse-english-literature-revision/>
- <https://classroom.thenational.academy/subjects-by-year/year-11/subjects/english>



General English Tips

- Unless you are doing a timed essay for roughly 40 minutes, do revision in short, sharp bursts. Take a quick break every twenty minutes or so to stand up, stretch, get a cup of tea or a breath of fresh air.
- Stick key quotations / information in places where you will see it every day e.g. next to a mirror, on a door you walk through every day etc. Like audiobooks, this will allow the information to sink in with minimal effort
- Talk to your teachers. You know what you need to know – Macbeth, AIC, LP1. If you are panicking about any of it, talk to your teacher. We can provide you with revision based on what we think you need, but if you identify something you're not confident with and know you need it for your exam, ask!
- The more you give your teachers, whether it's work you've done at home, requests for revision materials etc., the more we can support you!

How to Revise Maths

Key Strategies

- Exam Practice!!!
- Homework
- Flash Cards
- QLAs
- Real Life
- Useful Websites

Flash Cards

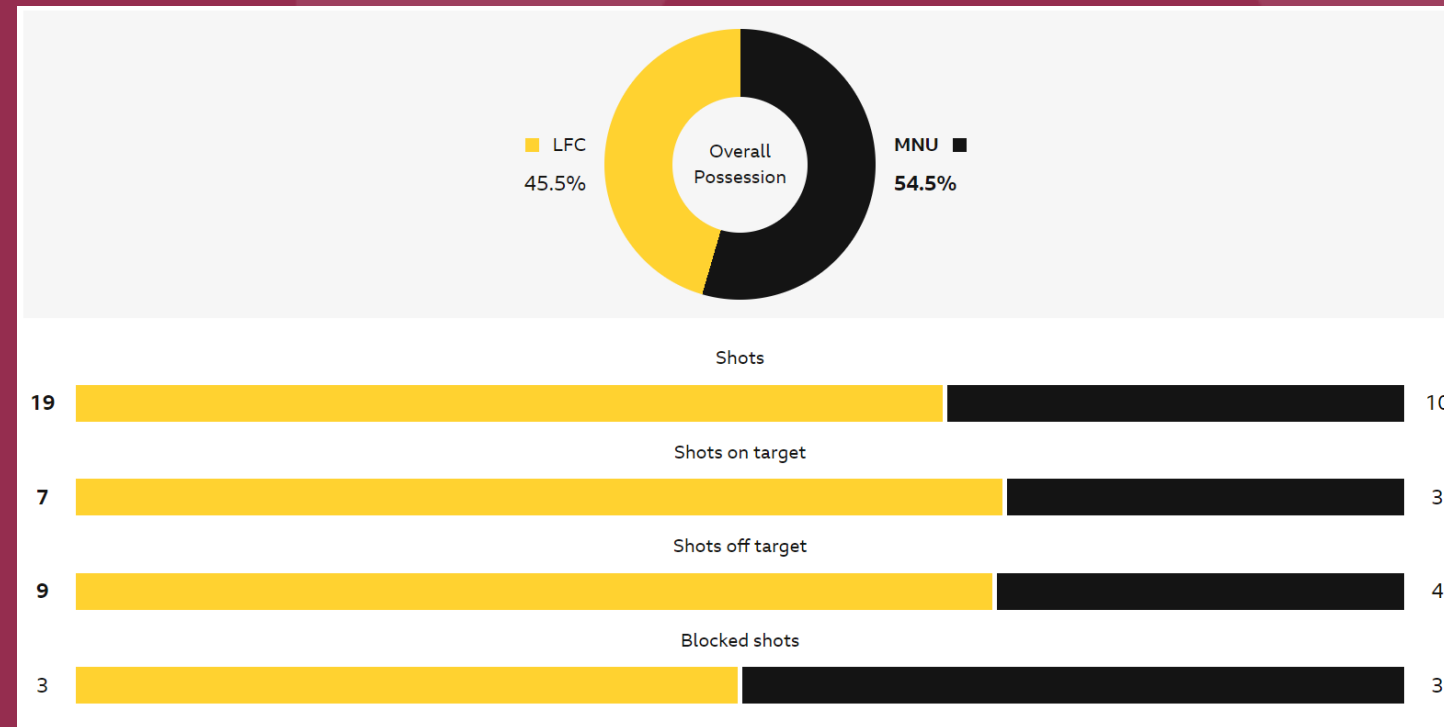
- Useful for factual recall/one markers.
- Use for topics like:
 - Angle facts
 - Properties of shapes
 - Formulae (area/volume/Pythagoras/trigonometry etc.)
 - Terminology
 - Skill-based topics
- Low time commitment
- No prior knowledge requirement

QLAs

- Accessible from teachers
- Help with names of topics, which is often the biggest barrier to entry for revision
- Essentially a ready-made checklist
- Directly relates to areas where students have struggled in exam situations

Real-Life

- A lot of exam questions now use real-life contexts
- Parameters for numbers are usually, if not always, realistic
- Develops “mathematical thinking”



Useful Websites

- <https://corbettmaths.com/contents/>

Gradual build with plenty of practice.

5-a-day for quick, daily practice of random topics – filtered by level.

- <https://www.examq.co.uk/qualification/1>

Bank of all exam questions from 2017-2022. Can be filtered by topic and difficulty.

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

Links to all Edexcel past papers along with worked solutions, mark schemes and video help.

How to Revise History

How do you retain lots of information at a time?

- Our brains have a limited capacity for working memory.
- At one time our brain can only take on 3-4 bits of information at a time.
- In order to make this easier, we need to 'chunk' our knowledge down into small sections or 'sticky facts'.
- These pieces of information may be dates, names, specific events, key words, key formula, or definitions.
- Once we have identified those 'sticky facts', we can use them as keys to access the other information.

Imagine the 'sticky facts' as tennis balls hitting Velcro.



- Enslaved
- Industrialised
- New States
- Tension

Causes of the American Civil War:

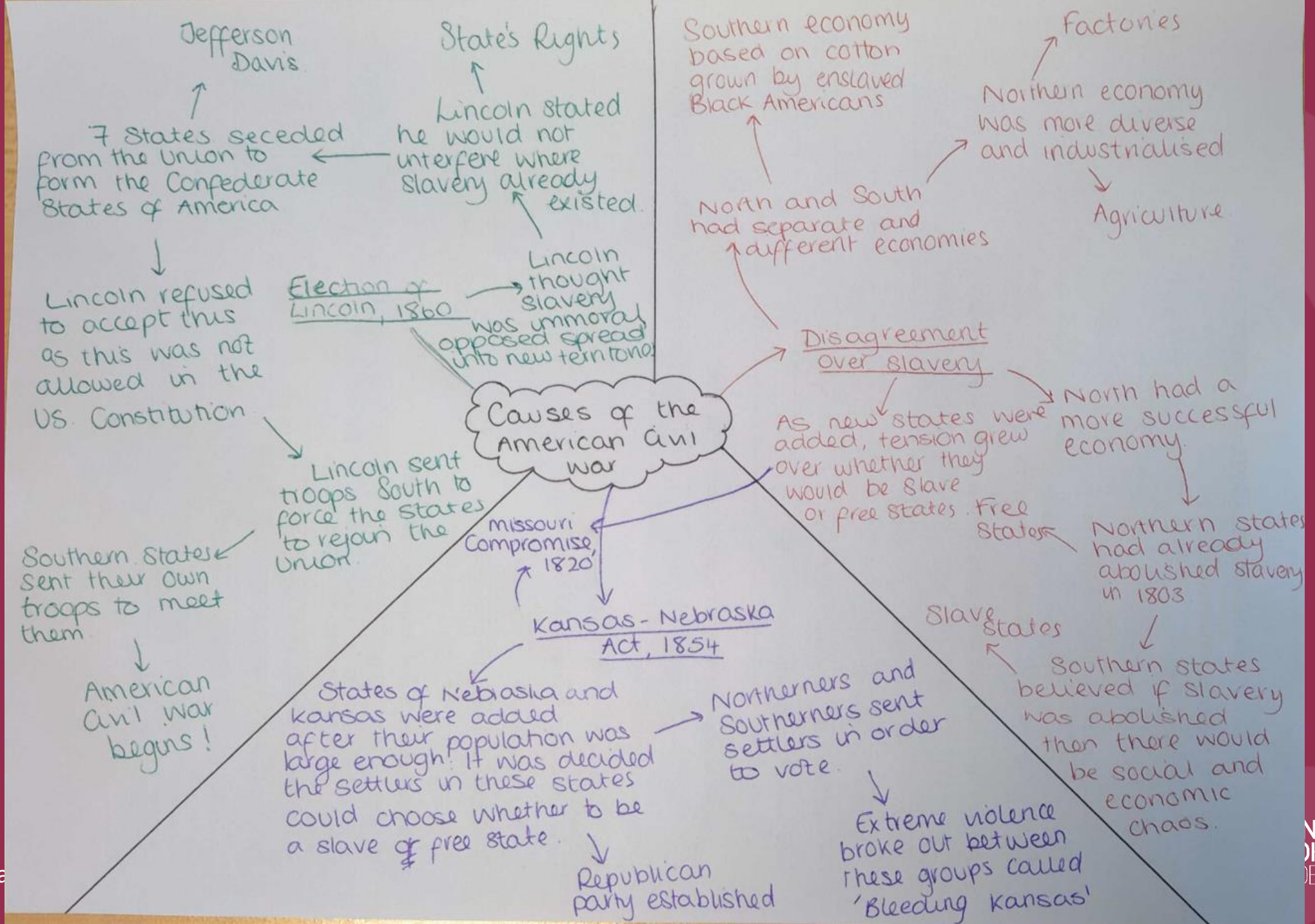
- Disagreement over slavery-
 The North and South had separate economies, the South's economy was heavily based on cotton that was produced by **enslaved** African Americans. The North had a more diverse economy in which slavery was not as important. The North was more **industrialised** and diverse in its economy. Therefore, by the 1860s, the North was more economically successful than the South. Due to its dependence on slavery, the South became convinced that if it was abolished economic and social chaos would ensue. As **new states** were established, the North wanted to stop these new states becoming slave states. This caused **tension** between the North and South.
- Kansas-Nebraska Act-
 The 1820 Missouri Compromise was ended in 1854, after much controversy. Under this act, the new states of Kansas and Nebraska were to be decided as either slave or free states. This made both Southerners and Northerners want to settle these new states in order to settle and vote in this election. This led to extreme violence that became known as 'Bleeding Kansas'.
- Election of President Lincoln-
 For many Southerners the election of Abraham Lincoln was seen as immoral and had previously opposed its spread into new territories. They did not want to interfere with slavery in the areas it already existed. Many Southerners felt they didn't owe loyalty to a man who threatened their way of life. In response, the secession (withdrawal) of seven states from the Union, and the formation of the Confederate States of America with Jefferson Davis as their president. Lincoln opposed this, and sent troops to the South to deal with this. The South seceded, and the American Civil War began.

What to do next?

When this information has been collected, in order to make it stick another activity needs to be completed. E.g.:

- RCWR
- Quiz
- Flash Cards
- Mind Map
- Exam Question

1. What product did the Southern states economy rely on?	<i>Cotton</i>
2. Who grew this product?	<i>Enslaved African Americans</i>
3. Why did the Northern states have a more successful economy?	<i>Economy was more diverse and industrialised</i>
4. Why did tensions increase with the establishment of New states?	<i>North wanted new states to be free, the South wanted them to be slave states.</i>
5. What was the Missouri Compromise?	<i>1820 - States were added in pairs, one free, one slave state</i>
6. When did the Missouri Compromise end?	<i>1854 - Kansas-Nebraska Act</i>
7. What events led to 'Bleeding Kansas'?	<i>Kansas-Nebraska Act led people to settle with opposing ideas.</i>
8. Whose election did the Southern states oppose?	<i>President Lincoln</i>
9. When the Southern states seceded what did they become?	<i>Confederate States of America</i>
10. How did Lincoln react to the secession?	<i>Did not accept it and sent troops to the South to undo the secession.</i>



Why did the American Civil War begin in February 1861? [10]

Success Criteria:

2 Paragraphs

Explanation of the concept in the question

Use of own knowledge and understanding of the time period.

Plan

Paragraphs	Own Knowledge
1- Disagreements over Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• South = cotton• North = industrial and diverse• New states added• Tensions over free or slave
2- Election of Lincoln	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lincoln thought slavery was immoral• 7 states seceded (Confederacy)• North and South both sent troops• American Civil War began

How to Revise Spanish

How to make flashcards...

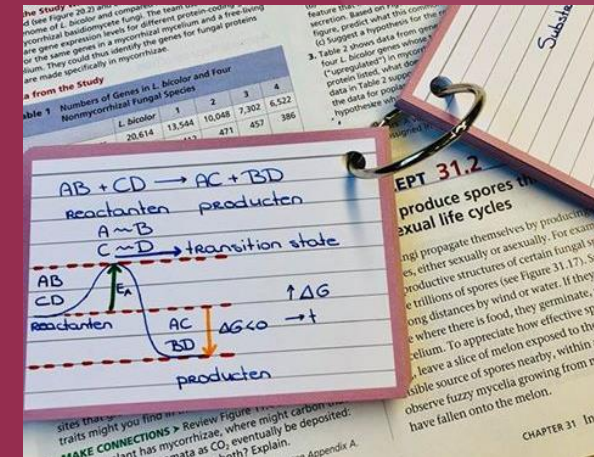
Step 1: Thoroughly read all the information that you want to condense. In Spanish this could be a sentence builder on a topic.

Step 2: Mark every important definition, term, key-phrase. The key is to *distinguish the important stuff from the unimportant stuff*. So be critical and don't mark everything, just the parts that matter.

Step 3: You can now transfer the terms, words, definitions or key phrases from your book (or from your summary) that you have marked onto flashcards.

- Write a word, definition or keyword on one side of the flashcard
- Write the meaning on the other side
- Use colours, drawings and make it fun for yourself – this will aid your memory

Step 4: Put the flashcards somewhere that you can easily access them. You need to look over them frequently. While looking at one side you should test yourself on the knowledge on the other side. Turn over the flashcard to check if you were right! Continue quizzing yourself little and often until the knowledge is embedded.



Ready made Spanish flashcards...

Quizlet Home Subject areas Explanations Create

Study sets, textbooks, ... Log in Sign up

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Don't forget the important things...

- Be here every day, on time.
- Be here, and in class.
- Be engaged and participate.
- Complete Sparx, LanguageNut, RCWC.
- Talk to us if you need help.

Any questions?

Please type into the chat now.

Do not hesitate to contact me at dmcvey@dixonsbk.com