



St Benedict's Catholic School

*Developing Wisdom, Compassion and Resilience
through Prayer and Work*

Year 11 Revision Guide



Introduction

Year 11 is the final academic year of secondary education, the public examinations are the finale, the chance for students to showcase their learning. This can be a daunting time for young people and their families and we are here to guide you through the preparations to help support each student to be the best they can be.

The purpose of this revision guide is to help direct revision, to support the review process of curriculum content and the retrieval practice of knowledge.

All subjects are contained in this booklet, students should only look at the subjects they are entered for. The subject information outlines which papers are to be sat, the subject specific content as well as revision tips. If students have questions relating to any subject, they should speak to their class teacher. This guide has been constructed by the subject specialist teachers at St Benedict's.

- Find the gaps in your knowledge
- Start early (this is a tip from past students)
- Make revision a habit, plan, review, practice and apply your knowledge
- Revise in short sessions, reward yourself and take short breaks
- Use active revision (just reading some text will not work), make summary notes, revision cards, answer past paper and practice questions again and again and again
- Manage distractions, our brains can procrastinate really well and you need to recognise when this is happening
- Find an environment that you can work and concentrate in

****When using this guide, highlight content you are unsure of (from the subject specific pages), take this to **revision sessions and class**. Discuss gaps in your knowledge with your teachers. Tick that area once you are happy with the content.****



Year 11 parents/carers: Revision advice

This is a summary of the revision advice given to year 11 students as they prepare for their mock examinations and the finale of the public examinations.

1. Spread out your revision

Start planning early for exams and set aside a little bit of time every day. Five hours spread out over two weeks is better than five hours all at once. This is spaced practice and it is regarded as one of the most effective revision strategies. Mass practice or cramming is not effective and can be stressful. This is when you study for a very intense period just before the exam.

2. Have a study plan

Divide up your revision into short manageable chunks of time. When revising aim for 20 - 30 minutes per session. This will include reviewing material and practicing the retrieval of material. It will also include keeping a checklist of the parts of your course you know well and the parts you need to spend more time on. The more organised you are with your time, the more you can get done! Use your class notes & textbooks to make a list of the important information and content that you need to know across different subjects.

3. Review the content of your course

When you are reviewing content, using your class materials and textbooks, find or create visuals that link with the information. Compare and combine the visuals with the words. There are many ways to visually represent materials, such as with infographics, timelines, cartoon/comic strips, diagrams, and graphic organisers. Active reading of information is a good starting point for reviewing content.

4. Retrieval practice

Retrieval practice is taking the information from your memory to generate an answer to a question. It has been proven to be one of the



most effective revision strategies. Through the act of retrieval, or calling information to mind, our memory for that information is strengthened and forgetting is less likely to occur. Retrieve as much information as you can, then check your answers. It's important to know what you know and what you don't know ... yet!

Strategies can include planning and completing past paper exam questions, answering questions aloud with a revision buddy, production and use of question flashcards. Ensuring students have added the challenge of retrieval under time pressure is crucial to them learning to think promptly and will develop their confidence for examinations.

5. Interleaving

Interleaving is a process where students mix and combine topics within a given subject. Blocked practice on the other hand, involves studying one topic very thoroughly before moving to another. Interleaving has been shown to be more effective than blocked practice leading to better long-term retention, more than three times better when compared to blocked learning if the test was more than a day later. Interleaving helps students to make links between different topics as well as discriminate between different types of problems, this promotes students' ability to compare, contrast and evaluate, all are higher level cognitive skills.

6. DO NOT passively read or copy information

Often students will say they have revised when they have re-read notes or textbook pages, they try to memorise the information by skim reading the text. The information is not considered or processed, it has not been transferred into the long-term memory, and will quickly be lost from the short-term memory when the student's attention moves onto another task. This has been proved to be the least effective way of revising and whilst it makes the student feel like they have been busy, the information is not embedded ready to apply to exam questions. There is a false sense of security provided and the results are likely to be a student underperforming.



Year 11 parents/carers: How to help your year 11 student

As parents/carers we want to help our young person be the best that they can be. As a school, we are often asked by parents/carers how they can support their young person.

Honing the skill of revision is a challenge on its own, revising can be frustrating as it doesn't always lead to an instant improvement in test results, it also requires stamina of concentration and this can be very tiring for a young person. Revision tests students' resilience and as the adults in the relationship we can support this journey.

1. Minimise distractions

Consider where your year 11 student will be revising, is it a quiet area? Have they got space to store notes and textbooks? Do they have access to a computer or tablet? (the internet is an awesome resource, but working on a small phone screen is not ideal). Encourage them to revise in a quiet, music free environment (studies show that exam performance is up to 60% better when revising without music with lyrics).

2. Guide their study plans

Talk to your year 11 student about their study plan, allow them to print off a hardcopy to display at home. Agree with your year 11 student a strategy to hold them accountable to sticking to the study plan. Periodically discuss their plan; is it working? Do they need to adapt it? Ask them to show you their revision; are they using strategies we have outlined in this guide?

3. Positively support

One of the biggest and most impactful things a parent/carer can do is to be positive, having high expectations will promote a student to have higher academic achievement, the balance comes in keeping those expectations realistic so the young person doesn't become stressed and feel a high pressure to excel. A parent's reaction to a young person's mistakes, however frustrating can be an opportunity for learning rather than judgment, promoting the wisdom that a young person can



continually improve and that they can do better next time develops a growth mind-set. Part of the exam season is learning key life skills of anxiety management, time management, independent learning, healthy lifestyle choices (eating sensibly and sleeping), resilience in overcoming set-backs, young people can be all or nothing and do have a tendency towards catastrophizing, guiding them to see they are doing ok and that no problem is insurmountable.

4. Have clear structure and rules

Having clear expectations and reasonable rules will promote the young person to feel secure, they will then be able to divide up time between leisure and study. You will in turn be able to mitigate procrastination and promote better independent decision making. Young people should revise away from their phones as the huge distraction caused by social media and smart phone gaming is often too much for young people to overcome without clear guidelines. Showing that you care by having clear structure, reasonable rules, gentle reminders, will promote your year 11 student to care and see the importance of this stage in their education journey.

Revision resources recommended by previous year 11s:

www.physicsandmathstutor.co.uk amazing English notes

YouTube channels for English GCSE:

'Mr Salles teachers English'

'Mr Bruff'

www.justmaths.co.uk

www.corbettmaths.com this company sell flash cards that previous students have found useful.

www.dr frostmaths.com this site has full coverage worksheets and revision videos.

The school student shared area has awesome revision material on it and is overlooked by students..... use it!



Year 11 Students: Revision Advice

Good revision practice:

1. **Make a subject specific list;** what do you need to know? What are you secure on? What do you need to work on?
2. **Timetable a spaced schedule;** study each topic little and often, leave yourself enough time for studying and leisure.
3. **Re-create notes and information;** this does not mean copy out your notes – read, cover, write out as mind maps, brain dumps, condensed notes (that you then expand and elaborate on another day).
4. **Practice, practice, practice;** retrieval practice takes information from your memory to answer questions, then mark that work – challenge your answers to be the best that they can be. Know each subject's mark schemes.
5. **Interleave;** mix up your subjects and topics. Block learning is only effective in the short term. Keep your learning little and often. You will lose concentration if you stick to one topic or subject for long periods of time.
6. **Collaborate;** work with a hardworking, trustworthy classmate (a study buddy). Do not allow the person to distract you and waste your time.
7. **Use revision material from the internet;** YouTube videos are often short concise information blasts that can help you with step 3. Revision websites will have exam style questions and interactive retrieval practice to help you with step 4. Make sure these are recommended from your subject specific exam board.
8. **Make use of teacher revision sessions;** these are excellent opportunities for you to ask questions to close gaps in your knowledge, to gain subject specific skills often in a small group setting.
9. **Reflect on your revision methods;** are your methods working? Have your teachers noticed? Ask them! You know yourself and you know how much you can push yourself (remember revision is a marathon and not a dash).
10. **Take regular breaks and be kind to yourself;** part of the life-skills learnt during exam periods is that of wellbeing. Eat healthily, sleep properly, control your screen time and exercise (get out of your room, run/walk/bike). Spend time socialising, just be mindful of procrastination and time management.



GOOD REVISERS

by @Inner_Drive
www.innerdrive.co.uk

POOR REVISERS

Eat breakfast



Skip breakfast

Sleep 8-10 hours a night



Get little sleep

Have regular bed times



Have inconsistent bed times

Get fresh air each day



Stay indoors all day

Exercise regularly



Do no exercise

Do past papers



Mostly revise highlighting "key" passages

Spread out their revision



Cram their revision

Keep a diary to capture negative thoughts



Dwell on worst case scenarios

Revise in a quiet environment



Revise while listening to music or TV

Drink water regularly



Forget to stay hydrated

Put their phone away during revision



Revise with their mobile phone next to them



7 Ways to Overcome Procrastination

by @inner_drive | www.innerdrive.co.uk

- 1 Do the Task for Just a few Minutes**
Use the Zierganick effect – once you start something your brain remains alert until you finish it.
- 2 Do the Hard Tasks First**
Doing the hard tasks while your brain is still fresh means you are less likely to give up on them or procrastinate.
- 3 Believe in Your Ability**
You can do it, just implement the skills and strategies you have learnt to self-regulate.
- 4 Manage your environment**
Control it don't let it control you. Get rid of distractions especially that lovely beguiling phone of yours.
- 5 Set yourself Short Deadlines**
Impending deadlines get you going. So go ahead set yourself short deadlines.
- 6 Model Success**
Who do you know that has done this task well? What did they do? Copy what they did.
- 7 Make the Task Harder**
Sounds counterintuitive but it can make the task more interesting.



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Art: AQA

Coursework assessment advice

Art is 100% coursework; it is a practical subject with no revision required for this subject. Students are supplied with knowledge organisers and individual mock exam support. Although there is a lot of work for Art students earlier on; Art is one of the first courses to finish.

A four-week period starting in January enables students to have the opportunity to review their portfolios of work created since the start of the course in year 10, selecting the best work and refining projects to demonstrate their skills as fully as possible to meet the assessment criteria. In February an Externally set Exam paper (ESA) with seven possible question themes to choose from, provides the stimulus for the student's artistic study. A structured framework of tasks is used in lessons to support students to investigate their chosen theme as independently as possible but help them to ensure each assessment objective is as fully met.

Assessment

Students will be assessed both for the portfolio of coursework that they produce throughout the course (60%) and for the final examination project (40%). Every piece of work produced in class or at home contributes to the student's final grade. Written feedback is given on a regular basis at the back of students' sketchbooks to help support their learning as well as verbal feedback and direction in class. Students' final portfolios of work in year 11 are marked out of a total of 96 marks evenly distributed between the four assessment objectives below:

AO1	AO2	AO3	AO4
Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding of sources.	Refine work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with appropriate media, materials, techniques and processes.	Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions as work progresses.	Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and demonstrates understanding of visual language



Computer Science

Examination information

Paper layout

Paper 1: Computer Systems

Paper 2: Computational Thinking, Algorithms and Programming

Both Papers: 1.5 hour written exams

How to revise for the Computer Science examination

Revision Websites

Recommended: Teach-ICT, BBC Bitesize

Revision Apps

Recommended: SoloLearn, GCSEPod

OneNote Resources

all lesson powerpoints, worksheets, videos and links

CGP Revision Guides

blue information book, white exam question book, flashcards

Programming Tutorials (Python)

Recommended: Data Camp, LearnPython, Code Academy



What you will need to revise for the Computer Science exam

Paper 1	Paper 2
1.1.1: Architecture of the CPU	2.1.1: Computational Thinking
1.1.2: CPU Performance	2.1.2: Designing, Creating and Refining Algorithms
1.1.3: Embedded Systems	2.1.3: Searching and Sorting Algorithms
1.2.1: Primary Storage (Memory)	2.2.1/2.2.3: Programming Fundamentals/Additional Techniques
1.2.2: Secondary Storage	2.2.2: Data Types
1.2.3: Units of Measurement	2.3.1: Defensive Design
1.2.4: Data Storage	2.3.2: Testing
1.2.5: Compression	2.4.1: Boolean Logic
1.3.1: Networks and Topologies	2.5.1: Languages
1.3.2: Wired and Wireless Networks, Protocols and Layers	2.5.2: The IDE
1.4.1: Threats to Computer systems and Networks	
1.4.2: Identifying and Preventing Vulnerabilities	
1.5.1: Operating Systems	
1.5.2: Utility Software	
1.6.1: Ethical, Legal, Cultural and Environmental Impacts	



Design and Technology

Coursework assessment advice

You will have 5 different design and make criterias to fulfill. Make sure that you meet each deadline date. Always strive to give your best as this will take the pressure off you for the exam. Use your sketchbook effectively, remember you can take this home; you can include a whole range of approaches here – sketches, photos, thoughts, questions, analysis, surveys, mood boards, further research of materials, products, themes. You do not need to complete 100s of pages! Always ask for feedback from your teacher. If they suggest something it is their way of encouraging you to do it to aim for higher marks. Take pride in your work and portfolio; remember you are doing a GCSE in Communication!

Exam Information Exam Board WJEC Eduqas.

One 2 hour written exam with 6 main questions (with sub questions) these are taken from around 6 different areas including: C21 living and the Environment; Smart, Modern and New Materials; Electronics and Systems, Materials (categories, types, properties and characteristics); Product Analysis; in depth Materials knowledge (choice of 6).

Each question will have different scenarios, themes and products to answer questions on. Approximately 60% of the paper is on Materials knowledge and about 15% is Maths. Questions can range between 1 to 8 marks per each sub question.

What to revise for the Design and Technology Exam

Consider revising around the 6 main question areas. Complete one section at a time. When you get to the section on Materials make sure you understand the different categories (e.g. timber and manufactured board or thermoplastic and thermoset plastic), different types, properties and characteristics, uses, limitations, construction techniques, finishes, etc. use diagrams as well as notes to help you remember important information. Always keep handout sheets, they will include lots of relevant detailing.



What you will need to revise for the Design and Technology Exam

You should have a copy of the Daydream Education Revision Guide (GCSE Design & Technology) this is a general guide which provides lots of visual references and uses colour coded methods to link subjects, topics and linked themes.

You could also use your log in for FocusE Learning login for a whole range of theory and videos.

www.focuselearning.co.uk

Username: student@stbenedictscatholic33178

Password: xhqy3m2c

In addition, you could purchase (through Amazon, World of Books, other book stores) the WJEC EDUQAS GCSE (9-1) Design and Technology book. (Hodder Education – endorsed by eduqas ISBN: 978 1 5104 5134 6) this has much more in depth theoretical information for those aiming for higher grades.



Drama

CGP books available:

GCSE Drama Blood Brothers for the Grade 9 – 1 Course

The Play Guide GCSE Drama for the Grade 9 – 1 Course The Revision Guide

Coursework assessment advice:

Your **Devising Coursework** is worth a maximum of 60 marks (30%) of your grade. The portfolio comprises of four sections which are internally assessed:

AO1 Create and develop ideas to communicate meaning for theatrical performance (10 marks for Section 1)

AO1 Initial responses to the stimuli and the research and development of ideas (10 marks for Section 2)

A02 Apply Theatrical Skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance (20 marks for your performance)

AO4 Analyse and evaluate own work and the work of others (20 marks from the evaluation and evaluative statements from the whole portfolio).

Do not save up the evaluation until after the recording of the performance – your portfolio can contain evaluative statements throughout any of the twenty page portfolio! Also, I'd strongly advise you to refer to the journal you kept in Y10 & Y11 – it will be full of examples and notes you made when it was “fresh in your head” and now that some time has passed since then, go over the notes from that time. Using this journal is crucial: a little scribble you made back then could actually be included into your portfolio of evidence, proving to yourself (and the examiner) the journey you have made over the two year course.

Your **Performance and Response coursework** is worth 60 marks (30%) for the performance and an accompanying Concept Proforma. This performance is also recorded, which is then sent away for external examination. Your proforma consists of four questions in which your detailed responses explain how you took the extracts from someone else's play (NOT Blood Brothers) from page to stage. This is also another opportunity to show A02 Apply Theatrical Skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance.



Examination Information

Paper layout: J316/04 1 hour and 30 minutes

Total marks: 80 (40%)

Section A = (50 marks over 8 questions) on the set text '*Blood Brothers*' by Willy Russell.

AO3: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of how drama and theatre is developed and performed.

Section B = Live Theatre Review (30 marks).

A03 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of how drama and theatre is developed and performed (10 marks)

AO4 analyse and evaluate their own work and that of others (20 marks)

How to revise for the Drama examination:

For examples of previous student's responses and examiner commentary on *Blood Brothers*, here is an exemplar of candidates work: <https://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/549285-drama-performance-and-response-.pdf>

The first sixteen pages, and also pages 38 – 48 discuss *Blood Brothers* so disregard references to other plays.

For the **Live Theatre Review** section of the exam, you could prepare by going to see as much live theatre as you can! There will be school trips but you don't have to wait until then, you can go anytime (or even watch pre-recorded or live streamed shows) Being there in person is obviously the best option. Watch carefully and analytically. Make a mental note of significant moments in the show. Then, make brief notes as soon as you can (perhaps at the interval or immediately after the show) NOT during the show as it can be very off putting and you're not giving your full appreciation to the production if you're looking down and making notes.

Again, the above link to the candidate's examples contain responses to Q9 (Live Theatre Review) on pages 17-20; 34 – 37, 49 – 54; 67 – 71 and 85 – 88.



What you will need to revise for the Drama examination

Re-read *Blood Brothers*; watch it being performed (live or online).

Create timelines for the plays with key events/moments highlighted.

Dialogue: select a few impactful quotes from characters from *Blood Brothers* as examples ready to quote as evidence in the exam (e.g how dialogue has an impact on the character)

Stage directions: select a select a few impactful stage directions from *Blood Brothers* as examples ready to quote as evidence in the exam

Physical theatre: definition, practitioners, examples from plays studied & seen

Costume, including hair and make up

Advantages and disadvantages of multiple staging configurations, (pros and cons) including: Proscenium arch / end on stage; Thrust / arena staging; Traverse staging; Theatre in the round; Immersive theatre

Stage design including set; sound design; lighting design; practicals and props. Be prepared to also discuss the visual impact a live production had on you as an audience member.

Performance Skills: physical, vocal, spatial, body language, posture, gesture, face, eye contact, facial expression, gait, pace to name but a few.

Vocal skills: use of vocal skills and justification

Semiotics: definition, examples from plays studied and seen



English Literature

Paper layout

Examination information

Paper 1: Shakespeare and 19th Century Novel (1 hour 45 minutes)

Section A: 'Macbeth'

- Answer one question on an extract from the play and make links to the play as a whole.

Section B: 'A Christmas Carol'

- Answer one question on an extract from the novel and make links to the novel as a whole.

Paper 2: Modern Texts and Poetry (2 hours and 15 minutes)

Section A: 'An Inspector Calls'

- Answer one question (from a choice of two) about how a character and/or theme is presented throughout the play.

Section B: Power and Conflict Anthology

- Answer one question comparing how a theme is presented in one named poem and another poem of your choice.

Section C: Unseen Poetry

- Answer one question on how an idea is presented in an unseen poem.
- Answer a supplementary question comparing how methods are used in two unseen poems.

How to revise for the English Literature examination

Make sure you know the texts really well

- Re-read the plays, novel, poems
- Watch the plays being performed (live or online)
- Create timelines for the plays and novel, with key events/moments highlighted



Testing and applying your knowledge

- Use a knowledge organiser to quiz yourself on plot, character, themes, context, quotations.
- Create theme mind-maps which include key events, characters, context and quotations for the important ideas in the play, novel or poem.
- Use flash cards to learn quotations (put an image on one side and the quotation on the other, or half the quotation on one side and the rest on the other).
- Practice annotating an extract from the play or novel, or an unseen poem.
- Complete exam questions.

What you will need to revise for the English Literature examination

Paper 1: Shakespeare and 19th Century Novel

You must have a good knowledge of the following aspects of both 'Macbeth' and 'A Christmas Carol':

- Plot and key events
- Characters
- Key themes and ideas
- Writer's message/intent
- Context
- Important quotations
- Literary techniques and subject terminology

Paper 2: Modern Texts and Poetry

You must have a good knowledge of the following aspects of both 'An Inspector Calls' and the 'Power and Conflict' poems:

- Plot and key events
- Characters
- Key themes and ideas
- Writer's message/intent
- Context
- Important quotations
- Literary techniques and subject terminology



English Language

Paper layout

Examination information

Paper 1: Explorations in creative reading and writing (1 hour 45 minutes)

Section A: Reading

- Read one 20th or 21st century fiction extract.
- Answer four questions: Q1 = retrieval of information; Q2 = analysis of language; Q3 = analysis of structure; Q4 = evaluation of writer's success.

Section B: Writing

- Produce a piece of creative writing (either descriptive or narrative).

Paper 2: Writers' viewpoints and perspectives (1 hour 45 minutes)

Section A: Reading

- Read two non-fiction extracts (one 19th century, one 20th or 21st century).
- Answer four questions: Q1 = retrieval of information; Q2 = comparing ideas; Q3 = analysis of language; Q4 = comparison of writers' perspectives.

Section B: Writing

- Produce a piece of writing that presents a viewpoint on a statement.

How to revise for the English Language examination

- Use a knowledge organiser to quiz yourself on subject terminology and language and structure devices.
- Practice annotating an extract from a newspaper or magazine article or a non-fiction book such as a biography or travel book.
- Practice planning a piece of creative writing.
- Learn the conventions for an article, letter and speech.
- Practice planning an article, letter or speech in response to a statement.
- Complete exam questions.



What you will need to revise for the English Language examination

Paper 1: Explorations in creative reading and writing

- How to respond to each question type
- Recognising and analysing language techniques
- Recognising and analysing structure techniques
- Subject terminology
- How to write PETAL paragraphs
- How to plan a piece of creative writing
- Descriptive writing techniques

Paper 2: Writers' viewpoints and perspectives

- How to respond to each question type
- Recognising and analysing language techniques
- How to compare ideas and perspectives
- Subject terminology
- How to write PETAL paragraphs
- How to plan a piece of writing that presents a point of view
- PAF (Purpose, Audience, Form)
- Rhetorical devices (including DAFOREST)



Geography

Paper layout

Examination information

Edexcel Geography Specification A

Paper 1: The Physical Environment

Geology, Rivers, Coasts, Weather Hazards and Climate Change,
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management

Paper 2: The Human Environment

Changing Cities, Global Development, Resource Management

Paper 3: Geographical Investigations and UK Challenges

Fieldwork and UK Challenges

How to revise for the Geography examination

There are case study summaries, revision guides, knowledge organisers, past paper questions and more in the student shared folder –
Revision/Year11/Geography.

GCSE Pod has excellent pods for GCSE geography. Please log in using your school log-in information.



History

Paper layout

Examination information

- J410/15: International Relations: the changing international order 1918 – 75 with Germany 1925 – 1955: The People and the State (1 hour 45 minute written paper: 50% of total)
- J410/10: War and British Society c.790 to c.2010 (1 hour written paper: 25% of total GCSE)
- J410/13: Personal Rule to Restoration with Castles: Form and Function c.1000-1750 (1 hour 15 minute written paper: 25% of total GCSE)

How to revise for the History examination

- Use the section on what you need to revise for the History examination below and RAG rate the content i.e. RED = don't know; ORANGE = know reasonably well; GREEN = know really well
- Focus your revision on the topics that you know least well and revise using your exercise book; school revision booklets (Students Shared Area/Revision/Year 11 Revision Materials/History), Knowledge Organisers (Student Shared Area/Revision/Year 11 Revision Materials/History), MyRevisionNotes revision booklet (available from all good book retailers; GCSEPod [GCSE Learning and Revision | GCSEPod](#))
- Ensure that your revision is active e.g. asking your parents/siblings to test you on content from the specification/revision materials
- Complete practice questions using the resources at the end of the revision booklets and/or from past papers (Student Shared Area/Year 11 Revision Materials/History)
- Attend History revision sessions when they are running on Friday evenings 1545 – 1645 hrs



What you will need to revise for the History examination:

(these should be brief statements that allow students a general tick list of content)

J410/15: International Relations: the changing international order 1918 – 75

Key Topics	Learners should have studied the following:
Conflict and co-operation 1918- 1939 Successes and failures of internationalist approaches in the 1920s and the retreat to nationalism in the 1930s	The Versailles Peace Settlement; the League of Nations in the 1920s; international agreements in the 1920s (Dawes Plan 1924, Locarno 1925, Kellogg-Briand 1928, Young Plan 1929); attempts at disarmament. The impact of the worldwide economic depression. Tension in Europe in the 1930s, including the failure of the League of Nations, the policy of Appeasement and outbreak of war in 1939.
The Cold War in Europe 1945-1961 The changing international order after 1945 and its consequences	Actions of the USSR in Eastern Europe 1945-1948 and response of USA and its allies, including conferences at Yalta and Potsdam. The division of Germany; the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan; the Berlin Blockade and Airlift. Development of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The building of the Berlin Wall 1961 and its effects on international relations.
Cold War confrontations and conflict 1954-1975 Developing Cold War tensions and conflicts	The Cuban Missile Crisis 1962. Origins of US involvement in Vietnam 1954-65. The Vietnam War: US tactics and their consequences; Vietcong tactics and their consequences. US withdrawal from Vietnam including opposition in the USA to the war. The end of the war and its impact on international relations.



Historical Controversy	Learners should have studied the following
Changing interpretations of Appeasement	How and why the following have resulted in differing interpretations of appeasement: the Second World War; the Cold War; new sources of evidence c.1990 onwards.
Changing interpretations of the responsibility for Cold War tensions	How and why the following have resulted in differing interpretations of the Cold War: the internal culture and politics of the USSR and USA; the Vietnam War; new sources of evidence c.1990 onwards.

J410/15: Germany 1925 – 1955: The People and the State

Key Topics	Learners should have studied the following
The rise and consolidation of the Nazi regime 1925–1934	Nazi regime 1925–1934 Strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar Republic 1925–1928, including Nazi policies in the 1920s and the position of the party in 1928; the impact of the Depression on different groups in Germany; the political, social and economic crisis of 1929–1933; rising support for Nazis 1929–1933; the Nazi consolidation of power 1933–1934, including the Reichstag Fire, the suspension of the Weimar constitution and the Enabling Act, the elections of March 1933, the takeover of/or collaboration with key institutions (particularly the army), and the elimination of opposition (including trade unions, opposition parties and the SA).



<p>Nazi Germany and its people 1933–1939</p>	<p>1933–1939 Elements of the Nazi terror state, including the SA, SS, Gestapo, SD, courts and police; Nazi use of culture and propaganda; personal popularity of Hitler; attempts to create a National Community; economic policies of Nazi regime and their effects on sections of German society (winners and losers); Nazi social policies, including policies on women and youth; the lack of effective opposition to the regime; persecution of Jews and other groups, including Roma, Jehovah's Witnesses and homosexuals; eugenics policies.</p>
<p>War and its legacy 1939–1955</p>	<p>Initial reaction to outbreak of war; changing fortunes of Germany in the war (initial gains and colonisation in East); growing impact of war, including bombing; extent of support for war effort; opposition during war; escalation of racial persecution leading to the Final Solution; defeat and occupation; Allied policy of de-Nazification (methods and impact); the differing experiences of people in East and West Germany 1945–1955.</p>

J410/13: Personal Rule to Restoration with Castles: Form and Function c.1000-1750

Key Topics	Learners should have studied the following
<p>Relationship between Parliament and Charles I 1629–1642</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reasons why Charles I called Parliament in 1640; ● The Long Parliament's criticisms of Charles I's Personal Rule, including: Financial and religious measures and suppression of criticism (1629–1640); ● Attacks on Laud and Strafford; ● Events leading to civil war, including: ● Rebellion in Ireland in 1641 ● Grand Remonstrance 1641 ● Attempt on the Five Members 1642 ● Militia Ordinance 1642 ● Nineteen Propositions 1642 ● Divisions within Parliament 1640–1642



<p>Political and religious impact of war 1642–1649</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parliament's attempts to reach agreement with Charles I 1646–1647 (Propositions of Newcastle); ● Reaction of Parliament to the emergence of new religious and political groups, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Levellers ● Quakers ● Diggers ● Relationship between Parliament and the Army, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The emergence of the Presbyterian and Independent parties ● The debate about settlement with the King ● The execution of Charles I in 1649 ● Rump Parliament and the declaration of Republic 1649.
<p>The nature and extent of political and religious change 1649–c.1660</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relationship between Rump Parliament and Cromwell 1649–1653 ● Relationship between Parliament and Cromwell 1653–1658, including the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Instrument of Government and rule of the Major Generals ● Humble Petition and Advice, and Cromwell's response ● Attempts to reach a settlement September 1658 – April 1660 ● Restoration of the monarchy, including the terms of Restoration c.1660.



Castles: Form and Function c.1000-1750

- The location of Kenilworth Castle
- The appearance and layout of Kenilworth Castle at different times in its history
- Day to day function(s) of Kenilworth Castle at different times in its history
- Life in Kenilworth Castle at different times in its history
- Key events associated with Kenilworth Castle at different times in its history



Mathematics – Foundation tier

Grades awarded are from 1 to 5

Examination information

Paper layout

- The qualification consists of three equally-weighted written examination papers
- Paper 1 is a non-calculator assessment and a calculator is allowed for Paper 2 and Paper 3
- Each paper is 1 hour and 30 minutes long
- Each paper has 80 marks
- Each paper will cover all Assessment Objectives

How to revise for the Mathematics examination

Maths Revision can be split into three elements

1. Understanding what the question is asking you
 2. Knowing formula, key terms and mathematical notation
 3. PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE
- A great way to identify your skills gap, get some practice in is to answer questions from past papers.
 - Past papers also help you become familiar with exam style questions, the more questions you do (and check) the better you understand what the questions are asking for and how to approach them.



What you will need to revise for the Mathematics examination

NUMBER

- Four operations (+, −, ×, ÷)
- Place value, estimation and rounding
- BIDMAS
- Fractions, decimals and percentages
- Powers, roots, factors, multiples and primes
- Ratio and proportion
- Standard form

ALGEBRA

- Simplify, expand and factorise expressions
- Substitution into and rearranging formulae
- Solving equations and Inequalities
- Graphs and coordinate geometry
- Quadratics
- Sequences
- Vectors

GEOMETRY & MEASURES

- Angles, lines and symmetry
- Polygons and parallel lines
- Perimeter, area and circles
- 3D forms and volume
- Transformations
- Constructions, loci and bearing
- Similarity and congruence
- Pythagoras's theorem & Trigonometry

STATISTICS & PROBABILITY

- Charts and graphs
- Collecting data
- Two way tables and venn diagrams
- Averages
- Probability



Mathematics – higher tier

Grades awarded are from 4 to 9 (grade 3 allowed).

Examination information

Paper layout

- The qualification consists of three equally-weighted written examination papers
- Paper 1 is a non-calculator assessment and a calculator is allowed for Paper 2 and Paper 3
- Each paper is 1 hour and 30 minutes long
- Each paper has 80 marks
- Each paper will cover all Assessment Objectives

How to revise for the Mathematics examination

Maths Revision can be split into three elements

1. Understanding what the question is asking you
 2. Knowing formula, key terms and mathematical notation
 3. PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE
- A great way to identify your skills gap, get some practice in is to answer questions from past papers.
 - Past papers also help you become familiar with exam style questions, the more questions you do (and check) the better you understand what the questions are asking for and how to approach them.



What you will need to revise for the Mathematics examination

NUMBER

- Four operations (+, −, ×, ÷)
- Place value, estimation and rounding
- BIDMAS
- Fractions, decimals and percentages
- Powers, roots, factors, multiples and primes
- Ratio and proportion
- Standard form and Surds

ALGEBRA

- Simplify, expand and factorise expressions
- Substitution into and rearranging formulae
- Solving equations and Inequalities
- Graphs and coordinate geometry
- Quadratics
- Sequences
- Vectors and geometric proof
- Proof
- Gradient and area under graphs
- Functions

GEOMETRY & MEASURES

- Angles, lines and symmetry
- Polygons and parallel lines
- Perimeter, area and circles
- 3D forms and volume
- Transformations
- Constructions, loci and bearing
- Similarity and congruence
- Pythagoras's theorem & Trigonometry (includes sine and cosine rule and 3D trig)
- Trigonometric graphs
- Circle theorems



STATISTICS & PROBABILITY

- Charts and graphs
- Averages
- Probability
- Two-way tables and venn diagrams



Mathematics – Further Maths

Suitable for students with target grades of 7 and above

Examination information - Paper layout

- The qualification consists of two equally weighted written examination papers
- Paper 1 is a non-calculator assessment and Paper 2 is a calculator assessment
- Each paper is 1 hour and 45 minutes long
- Each paper has 80 marks
- Each paper will cover all Assessment Objectives

How to revise for the Further Mathematics examination

1. Understanding what the question is asking you
 2. Knowing formula, key terms and mathematical notation
 3. PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE
- A great way to identify your skills gap, get some practice in is to answer questions from past papers.

What you will need to revise for the Further Maths exam

You will need to know the topics for GCSE Maths at Higher level and the following topics

- Product rule for counting
- Surds
- Functions – composite, inverse, domains and ranges
- Expanding brackets of the form $(a + b)^2$

Factor theorem

- nth terms of sequences and using limiting value of a sequence as $n \rightarrow \infty$
- Coordinate geometry of circles including tangents
- Differentiation and equations of tangents and normals to a curve
- Minimum and maximum points, using the second derivative
- Matrix multiplication
- Matrix transformations
- Ratios of angles and their graphs
- Solve trigonometric equations and Pythagoras's theorem
- Use trig identities $\sin^2\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$ and $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$



Mathematics - Statistics

Suitable for students in the top sets

Examination information - Paper layout

- The qualification consists of two equally-weighted written examination papers
- A calculator can be used in both papers 1 and 2
- Each paper is 1 hour and 45 minutes long
- Each paper has 80 marks
- Each paper will cover all Assessment Objectives

How to revise for the Statistics examination

1. Understanding what the question is asking you
2. Knowing formula, key terms and mathematical notation
3. PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE
 - A great way to identify your skills gap and get some practice in is to answer questions from past papers

What you will need to revise for the Statistics examination

You will need to know the **Statistics and Probability** topics from GCSE Maths at Higher level and the following additional topics

- Sampling techniques
- Comparative pie charts
- Weighted mean, geometric mean and mean seasonal variation
- Calculate skewness from data
- Interpercentile range, interdecile range and standard deviation
- Identify outliers by calculation
- Moving averages
- Line of best fit by using the equation of the regression line
- Spearman's rank & use a value for Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient
- Birth and death rates
- Weighted Index numbers
- Correlation (positive, negative, causation, association, interpolation, extrapolation)
- Normal distribution
- Know all about the Statistical Enquiry Cycle



MFL GCSE

At St benedict's we offer French and Spanish as taught subjects at GCSE. We can also enter you for a variety of language GCSE's with no formal teaching. This would suit pupils who are bilingual or near bilingual in that subject.

Here are the languages that can be taken at GSCE currently other than French and Spanish.

- Polish
- Portuguese
- Italian
- German
- Bengali
- Urdu
- Modern Hebrew
- Chinese (spoken Mandarin)
- Panjabi

If you think you are a suitable candidate for any of these examinations, please speak to Mrs Dalby or the Exams Officer.



French

Examination information

Paper 1- Listening - Foundation = 35 mins / Higher = 45mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

- Section A – questions in English, to be answered in English or non-verbally
- Section B – questions in French, to be answered in French or non-verbally

Paper 2 - Speaking Foundation = 7-9 mins / Higher =10-12 mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

The format is the same at Foundation Tier and Higher Tier, but with different stimulus questions for the Photo card and different stimulus materials for the Role-play. The timings are different too:

- Role-play – 15 marks (2 minutes at Foundation Tier; 2 minutes at Higher Tier)
- Photo card – 15 marks (2 minutes at Foundation Tier; 3 minutes at Higher Tier)
- General conversation – 30 marks (3–5 minutes at Foundation Tier; 5–7 minutes at Higher Tier)

Paper 3- Reading and Translation - Foundation = 45 mins / Higher = 60 mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

- Section A – questions in English, to be answered in English or non-verbally
- Section B – questions in French, to be answered in French or non-verbally
- Section C – translation from French into English (a minimum of 35 words for Foundation Tier and 50 words for Higher Tier)

Paper 4 - Writing and Translation - Foundation = 1 h / Higher = 1h 15

Foundation Tier

- Question 1 – message (student produces four sentences in response to a photo) – 8 marks
- Question 2 – short passage (student writes a piece of continuous text in response to four brief bullet points, approximately 40 words in total) – 16 marks



- Question 3 – translation from English into French (minimum 35 words) – 10 marks
- Question 4 – structured writing task (student responds to four compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 90 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions – 16 marks

Higher Tier

- Question 1 – structured writing task (student responds to four compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 90 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions – 16 marks
- Question 2 – open-ended writing task (student responds to two compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 150 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions – 32 marks
- Question 3 – translation from English into French (minimum 50 words) – 12 marks

How to revise for the French examination

The two most important things in a Language are **Vocabulary** and **Grammar**. If you revise those, the exam will be easier. They are introduced via topic areas throughout the two year course, so use your book to help with revision. BBC Bitesize has helpful clips to help you with this.

The other important area to revise is the **skills** - Listening, reading, speaking, writing and translation. These need to be practiced regularly.

What you will need to revise for the French examination

Vocabulary: your teacher will give you a copy of the AQA vocabulary list of words they think you need to know. Vocabulary should also be in your Knowledge Organisers and your books.

Skills: Listening, reading, speaking, writing and translation (French to English and English to French).

Grammar

Tenses: Perfect tense, imperfect tense, present tense, near future, simple future, conditional.

Plus the pluperfect, the subjunctive (for Higher candidates)

Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions



Topics

Theme 1: Identity and culture

Topic 1: Me, my family and friends

Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest

- Relationships with family and friends
- Marriage/partnership

Topic 2: Technology in everyday life

- Social media
- Mobile technology

Topic 3: Free-time activities

- Music
- Cinema and TV
- Food and eating out
- Sport

Topic 4: Customs and festivals in French-speaking countries/communities

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment

Topic 1: My studies

Topic 1: Home, town, neighbourhood and region

Topic 2: Social issues

- Charity/voluntary work
- Healthy/unhealthy living

Topic 3: Global issues

- The environment
- Poverty/homelessness

Topic 4: Travel and tourism

Topic 2: Life at school/college

Topic 3: Education post-16

Topic 4: Jobs, career choices and ambitions



Spanish

Examination information

Paper 1- Listening - Foundation = 35 mins / Higher = 45mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

- Section A – questions in English, to be answered in English or non-verbally
- Section B – questions in Spanish, to be answered in Spanish or non-verbally

Paper 2- Speaking - Foundation = 7-9 mins / Higher = 10-12 mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

The format is the same at Foundation Tier and Higher Tier, but with different stimulus questions for the photo card and different stimulus materials for the Role-play. The timings are different too:

- Role-play – 15 marks (2 minutes at Foundation Tier; 2 minutes at Higher Tier)
- Photo card – 15 marks (2 minutes at Foundation Tier; 3 minutes at Higher Tier)
- General conversation – 30 marks (3–5 minutes at Foundation Tier; 5–7 minutes at Higher Tier)

Paper 3- Reading and Translation - Foundation = 45 mins / Higher = 60 mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

- Section A – questions in English, to be answered in English or non-verbally
- Section B – questions in Spanish, to be answered in Spanish or non-verbally
- Section C – translation from Spanish into English (a minimum of 35 words for Foundation Tier and 50 words for Higher Tier)



Paper 4- writing and translation Foundation = 1 h / Higher = 1h 15

Foundation Tier

- Question 1 – message (student produces four sentences in response to a photo) – 8 marks
- Question 2 – short passage (student writes a piece of continuous text in response to four brief bullet points, approximately 40 words in total) – 16 marks
- Question 3 – translation from English into Spanish (minimum 35 words) – 10 marks
- Question 4 – structured writing task (student responds to four compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 90 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions 16 marks

Higher Tier

- Question 1 – structured writing task (student responds to four compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 90 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions – 16 marks
- Question 2 – open-ended writing task (student responds to two compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 150 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions – 32 marks
- Question 3 – translation from English into Spanish (minimum 50 words) – 12 marks



How to revise for the Spanish exam

The two most important things in a Language are **Vocabulary** and **Grammar**. If you revise those, the exam will be easier. They are introduced via topic areas throughout the two-year course, so use your book to help with revision. BBC Bitesize has helpful clips to help you with this.

The other important area to revise is the **skills** - Listening, reading, speaking, writing and translation. These need to be practiced regularly.

What you will need to revise for the Spanish exam

Vocabulary - your teacher will give you a copy of the AQA vocabulary list of words they think you need to know. Vocabulary should also be in your Knowledge Organisers and your books.

Skills- Listening, reading, speaking, writing and translation (Spanish to English and English to Spanish).

Grammar - Tenses Perfect tense, preterite, imperfect tense, present tense, simple future tense, immediate future, conditional, the subjunctive.

Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions

Topics

Theme 1: Identity and culture

Topic 1: Me, my family and friends

- Relationships with family and friends
- Marriage/partnership

Topic 2: Technology in everyday life

- Social media
- Mobile technology

Topic 3: Free-time activities

- Music
- Cinema and TV
- Food and eating out
- Sport



Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest

Topic 1: Home, town, neighbourhood and region

Topic 2: Social issues

- Charity/voluntary work
- Healthy/unhealthy living

Topic 3: Global issues

- The environment
- Poverty/homelessness

Topic 4: Travel and tourism

Topic 4: Customs and festivals in Spanish- speaking countries/communities

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment

Topic 1: Education post-16

Topic 2: Jobs, career choices and

Topic 3: My studies

Topic 4: Life at school/college



Italian Exam board - AQA

Exam information - non taught exam for native speakers

Paper 1- Listening - Foundation = 35 mins / Higher = 45mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

- Section A – questions in English, to be answered in English or non-verbally
- Section B – questions in Italian, to be answered in Italian or non-verbally

Paper 2- Speaking Foundation = 7-9 mins / Higher =10-12 mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

The format is the same at Foundation Tier and Higher Tier, but with different stimulus questions for the photo card and different stimulus materials for the Role-play. The timings are different too:

- Role-play – 15 marks (2 minutes at Foundation Tier; 2 minutes at Higher Tier)
- Photo card – 15 marks (2 minutes at Foundation Tier; 3 minutes at Higher Tier)
- General conversation – 30 marks (3–5 minutes at Foundation Tier; 5–7 minutes at Higher Tier)

Paper 3- Reading and translation Foundation = 45 mins / Higher = 60 mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

- Section A – questions in English, to be answered in English or non-verbally
- Section B – questions in Italian, to be answered in Italian or non-verbally
- Section C – translation from Italian into English (a minimum of 35 words for Foundation Tier and 50 words for Higher Tier)



Foundation Tier

- Question 1 – message (student produces four sentences in response to a photo) –
 - 8 marks
- Question 2 – short passage (student writes a piece of continuous text in response to four brief bullet points, approximately 40 words in total) – 16 marks
 - Question 3 – translation from English into Italian (minimum 35 words) – 10 mark
- Question 4 – structured writing task (student responds to four compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 90 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions



Higher Tier

- Question 1 – structured writing task (student responds to four compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 90 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions – 16 marks
- Question 2 – open-ended writing task
(student responds to two compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 150 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions – 32 marks
- Question 3 – translation from English into French (minimum 50 words) – 12 marks



How to revise for the Italian examination:

The two most important things in a Language are **Vocabulary** and **Grammar**. If you revise those, the exam will be easier. It is worth purchasing an Italian GCSE 9-1 revision guide (look for one with a CD or online access for the listening.)

The other important area to revise is the **skills** - Listening, reading, speaking, writing and translation. These need to be practiced regularly.

What you will need to revise for the Italian examination

Vocabulary Check AQA website

Skills Listening, reading, speaking, writing and translation (French to English and English to French).

Grammar Check AQA website for more information.

Tenses Perfect tense, imperfect tense, present tense, near future, simple future, conditional, plus the pluperfect, the subjunctive (for Higher candidates)

Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions

Theme 1: Identity and culture

Topic 1: Me, my family and friends

- Relationships with family and friends
- Marriage/partnership

Topic 2: Technology in everyday life

- Social media
- Mobile technology

Topic 3: Free-time activities

- Music
- Cinema and TV
- Food and eating out
- Sport



Topic 4: Customs and festivals in Italian- speaking countries/communities

Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest

Topic 1: Home, town, neighbourhood and region

Topic 2: Social issues

- Charity/voluntary work
- Healthy/unhealthy living

Topic 3: Global issues

- The environment
- Poverty/homelessness

Topic 4: Travel and tourism

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment

Topic 1: My studies

Topic 2: Life at school/college

Topic 3: Education post-16

Topic 4: Jobs, career choices and ambitions



Portuguese Exam board- EDEXCEL

Exam information- non taught exam for native speakers

Paper 1- Listening - Foundation = 35 mins / Higher = 45mins

Foundation tier

- Section A is set in English. The instructions to students are in English.
- Section B is set in Portuguese. The instructions to students are in Portuguese.

Higher tier

- Section A is set in Portuguese. The instructions to students are in Portuguese.
- Section B is set in English. The instructions to students are in English.

Paper 2 – Speaking - Foundation = 7-9 mins / Higher =10-12 mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

The format is the same at Foundation Tier and Higher Tier, but with different stimulus questions for the photo card and different stimulus materials for the Role-play. The timings are different too:

- Role-play – 15 marks (2 minutes at Foundation Tier; 2 minutes at Higher Tier)
- Photo card – 15 marks (2 minutes at Foundation Tier; 3 minutes at Higher Tier)
- General conversation – 30 marks (3–5 minutes at Foundation Tier; 5–7 minutes at Higher Tier)

Paper 3- Reading and translation Foundation = 45 mins / Higher = 60 mins

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier

- Section A – questions in English, to be answered in English or non- verbally
- Section B – questions in Portuguese, to be answered in Portuguese or non-verbally
- Section C – translation from Portuguese into English (a minimum of 35 words for Foundation Tier and 50 words for Higher Tier)



Paper 4 – Writing Foundation Tier

- Question 1 – message (student produces four sentences in response to a photo) – 8 marks
- Question 2 – short passage (student writes a piece of continuous text in response to four brief bullet points, approximately 40 words in total) – 16 marks
- Question 3 – translation from English into Italian (minimum 35 words) – 10 mark
- Question 4 – structured writing task (student responds to four compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 90 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions

Paper 4 -Writing Higher Tier

- Question 1 – structured writing task (student responds to four compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 90 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions – 16 marks
- Question 2 – open-ended writing task (student responds to two compulsory detailed bullet points, producing approximately 150 words in total) – there is a choice from two questions – 32 marks
- Question 3 – translation from English into Portuguese (minimum 50 words) – 12 marks



How to revise for the Portuguese examination:

The two most important things in a Language are **Vocabulary** and **Grammar**. If you revise those, the exam will be easier. It is worth purchasing a Portuguese GCSE 9-1 revision guide (look for one with a CD or online access for the listening.)

The other important area to revise is the **skills** - Listening, reading, speaking, writing and translation. These need to be practiced regularly.

What you will need to revise for the Portuguese examination

Vocabulary - Check AQA website

Skills - Listening, reading, speaking, writing and translation (Portuguese to English and English to Portuguese).

Grammar - Check AQA website for more information.

Tenses - Perfect tense, imperfect tense, present tense, future tenses, conditional, plus the pluperfect, the subjunctive (for Higher candidates)

Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions

Theme 1: Identity and culture

Topic 1: Me, my family and friends

- Relationships with family and friends
- Marriage/partnership

Topic 2: Technology in everyday life

- Social media
- Mobile technology

Topic 3: Free-time activities

- Music
- Cinema and TV
- Food and eating out
- Sport



Topic 4: Customs and festivals in Italian- speaking countries/communities

Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest

Topic 1: Home, town, neighbourhood and region

Topic 2: Social issues

- Charity/voluntary work
- Healthy/unhealthy living

Topic 3: Global issues

- The environment
- Poverty/homelessness

Topic 4: Travel and tourism

Theme 3: Current and future study and employment

Topic 1: My studies

Topic 2: Life at school/college

Topic 3: Education post-16

Topic 4: Jobs, career choices and ambitions



Music

Coursework assessment advice

Performance – when you have chosen your solo and ensemble piece perform it to as many different audiences as you can. Remember to perform extreme dynamics.

Composition – whatever instrumentation you are writing for make sure you get it checked by someone who plays that instrument to check it is playable. Get others to listen to it and take their opinions on board.

Examination information

Paper layout

The first six questions are all based on the extracts we have studied. You will need to listen to the extracts and answer the questions. Question seven is a musical dictation question and will use one of the extracts studied. Question 8 is an unfamiliar extract. Question 9 is the big compare and contrast essay question. You will have to compare and contrast one of the extracts we have studied with a similar unfamiliar extract.

How to revise for the Music examination

You will need to know all 8 extracts inside out. Be able to describe the musical elements for each extract. Make a revision table for each extract which splits it down into the different elements. Listen to the extracts over and over again.

What you will need to revise for the Music examination

Students should use the knowledge organisers for each extract. These are in the student shared area.



Physical Education

GCSE PE Edexcel (9-1) consists of both theory and practical components. For this course it is essential that students do extra reading after each level, this is supported by the GCSE PE textbook, St Benedict's Knowledge organisers and the Edexcel PE practical questions which are widely available online.

Coursework assessment advice

PEP- Personal Exercise Programme (10%): Coursework

Students will perform a 6 week training programme to develop a specific area they want to improve on in performance. They will then write a piece of coursework to analyse and evaluate the impact training has to improve their aim in the chosen sport.

In order to do this, students should be taking part in extracurricular sports to gather evidence in a competitive setting. They will need to draw on knowledge obtained in lessons to support the learning gained through competitive sports whilst writing the PEP.

Examination information: 70% Theory and 30% Practical

Students are examined on four different components over 2 papers:

- **2 Exams (60%)**

1: Fitness and Body Systems, 1hr 45 mins (36%, 90 marks)

2: Health and Performance 1 hr 15 mins (24%, 70 marks) Both of these papers will take place in May/June.

- **Practical Performance (30%)**

Assessed in 3 different sports

(1 team, 1 individual and 1 of your choice from the GCSE PE EDEXCEL Specification list- scan barcode)

Students are required to play at least 1 or more sports out of school and take part in the remainder in school regularly.

- **Coursework (10%)**



PEP (Personal Exercise Programme) - completed during year 10

Students will need to choose one sport to focus on which doesn't need to be one of the sports they chose on their practical but would be advised.

All content for the GCSE PE EDEXCEL (9-1) specification, in full, can be found by scanning the QR code below:



Paper layout

Each paper will consist of short and long answer questions using the AO1 (Point), AO2 (Apply) & AO3 (Evaluate) format. There are two papers which are Component 1 and Component 2. Both of the papers will involve 8 multiple choice questions at the beginning of the paper. There will also be a range of short answer question between 1-3 marks. Furthermore, there will be longer answer questions which will examine a deeper level of knowledge and understanding between 4-6 marks. Finally, at the end of both papers there will be two 9 mark questions which require knowledge, application and critical evaluation to debate and discuss points relating to the question.

How to revise for the Physical Education examination

There are a number of techniques you can use to revise for PE:

- **Brain Dumps:** write a topic down on a piece of A4 paper, brainstorm and write down as much as you can about the topic. Then read deeper into the topic and add to this using a different colour pen to identify areas you need to develop for the exam.



- **Exam practice question:** Using the St Benedict's student shared area, PE practice workbook available to buy or past papers on the Edexcel GCSE PE (9-1) website, practice exam questions and mark/review answers in order to close the gaps in your technique and knowledge.
- **Transform it:** Create graphic information organisers: Use your Knowledge organiser to help you do this:
 - Concept mapping – Great for summarising topics and reviewing content (whole topic)
 - Venn diagrams – good for Benefits of exercise
 - Spider diagrams – good for structuring and building answers
 - Flow diagrams – good for processing your answers
- **Create flash cards:** questions on one side and the answer on the other – colour code them for different topics. Quiz yourself or others.

You can also use them to remember: definitions of key words, application to sporting examples, evaluations advantages and disadvantages

What you will need to revise for the Physical Education exam

COMPONENT ONE: Fitness and Body Systems (36%) Topic 1:

Applied anatomy and physiology

- Skeletal system, muscular system, respiratory system, cardiovascular system.

Topic 2: Movement analysis

- Biomechanics- lever systems, planes and axis of movement.

Topic 3: Physical training

- Links between health and fitness, components of fitness, methods of training, principles of training, anaerobic and aerobic threshold and the immediate, short and long term effects of exercise.



COMPONENT TWO: Health and Performance (24%)

Topic 1: Health, fitness and well-being

- Physical, emotional and social benefits, influences etc.

Topic 2: Sport psychology

- Classification of skills, target setting, guidance, feedback.

Topic 3: Socio-cultural influences

- Factors affecting participation in sport, commercialisation, ethical and socio-cultural issues, deviance behaviours, sportsmanship and gamesmanship.



Religious Education: AQA Religious Studies B

Examination information

Paper layout:

Two separate papers - on two different days

Day One Roman Catholic- you will have studied 6 units, but only four will come up on the day.

Day Two- you will answer to Judaism papers. In the same exam there will be a choice of three ethics papers - you can choose which two to answer.

How to revise for the Religious Education examination

In September you will be given two booklets in RE. One will be a general revision guide the other will be past papers. Read the revision guide on a chosen section and then have a go at answering a past paper.

What you will need to revise for the Religious Education exam

Look at the revision guide and make sure that you have learnt enough quotes and key terms to pack out your Q4 and Q5 answer.



Science, combined award – Biology

Examination information

Paper layout

Students will either be entered into Foundation or Higher tier papers.

There will be 2 papers for Biology, each worth 60 marks and both papers are 1 hour 10 minutes long.

Paper 1 will contain content from B1, B2 & B3, as well as practical skills from PAGES 1-5.

Paper 2 will contain content from B4, B5 & B6, as well as practical skills from PAGES 1-5.

Both papers will also test common mathematical skills used in Science; mean, range, %, graph skills etc.

The papers are each split into Section A & B. Section A contains 10 multiple choice questions, with section B containing longer answer questions.

How to revise for the Science, combined award - Biology exam

Revision should be split into two key parts; Content Revision & Exam Practice.

Content revision should be started earlier, building knowledge of facts, processes, keywords, diagrams & practical techniques. This can be done by doing 15/20 minute chunks of revision where the knowledge gone over is then used. Key techniques can be flash cards, mind maps, quiz websites or teaching someone else a topic. Resources such as the CGP OCR 9-1 Gateway revision guide & CGP revision question cards are very useful for this.

Exam technique and practice should follow, helping you to understand how to answer the questions. Learning the meaning of command words (describe, explain, discuss etc.) and use of past paper questions to practice giving full answers. An important part of using past paper questions is reviewing your answers with the mark scheme. This will help you to see what you did well, but also where you can improve your answers next time. Websites such as Physics & Maths tutor or savemyexams.co.uk are good places to find past paper questions. The CGP OCR Gateway exam practice workbook is also a very good source of questions on every topic.



What you will need to revise for the Science, combined award - Biology examination

B1 – Cell Level Systems

- Light Microscopes
- Animal, Plant & Bacterial cells
- Electron Microscopes
- DNA
- Enzymes
- Aerobic & Anaerobic respiration
- Biological molecules
- Photosynthesis

B2 – Scaling Up

- Diffusion, Osmosis & Active Transport
- Mitosis
- Cell differentiation & stem cells
- Exchange surfaces (lungs)
- Circulatory system
- Blood & Blood vessels
- Transpiration & Translocation

B3 – Organism Level systems

- The Nervous system
- Reflex actions
- Hormonal system
- Reproductive hormones
- Contraception & IVF
- Homeostasis
- Blood sugar levels

B4 – Community Level Systems

- Carbon, Nitrogen & Water cycles
- Decomposition
- Food chains & webs
- Interactions between organisms



B5 – Genes, Inheritance & Selection

- Variation
- Genes & mutations
- Asexual & sexual reproduction
- Meiosis
- Genetic inheritance
- Classification
- Evolution & Natural Selection

B6 – Global Challenges

- Investigating distribution & abundance of organisms
- Human impacts on Ecosystems
- Maintaining Biodiversity
- Selective Breeding & Genetic Engineering
- Health & Disease
- The Immune system & vaccination
- Antimicrobials
- Cardiovascular disease
- Stem cells & Genome research in Medicine

PAG B1 – Light microscopy

PAG B2 – Sampling Techniques

PAG B3 – Rate of enzyme controlled reactions

PAG B4 – Investigating photosynthesis

PAG B5 – Microbiological techniques



Science, combined award – Chemistry

Examination information - Paper layout

Students will either be entered into Foundation or Higher tier papers. There will be 2 papers for Chemistry, each worth 60 marks and papers will be 1 hour 10 minutes long.

Paper 1 will contain content from C1, C2 & C3, as well as practical skills from PAGES 1-5. Paper 2 will contain content from C4, C5 & C6, as well as practical skills from PAGES 1-5.

Both papers will also test common mathematical skills used in Science; mean, range, %s, graph skills etc.

The papers are each split into Section A & B. Section A contains 10 multiple choice questions, with section B containing longer answer questions.

How to revise for the Science, combined award - Chemistry

exam

Revision should be split into two key parts; Content Revision & Exam Practice.

Content revision should be started earlier, building knowledge of facts, processes, keywords, diagrams & practical techniques. This can be done by doing 15/20 minute chunks of revision where the knowledge gone over is then used. Key techniques can be flash cards, mind maps, quiz websites or teaching someone else a topic. Resources such as the CGP OCR 9-1 Gateway revision guide & CGP revision question cards are very useful for this.

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What you will need to revise for the Science, combined award – Chemistry examination

C1 – Particles

- States of Matter
- History of Atomic Models
- The Atom
- Atomic number & mass number

C2 – Elements, Compounds & Mixtures

- The Periodic table
- Electron shells
- Ionic compounds & Bonding
- Covalent compounds & Bonding
- Metals
- Polymers
- Purity
- Separation techniques; distillation, filtration, crystallisation, chromatography
- Empirical formula

C3 – Chemical Reactions

- Chemical formulae & equations
- Conservation of mass
- Endothermic & Exothermic Reactions
- Acids, Bases & Neutralisation
- REDOX reactions
- Electrolysis

C4 – Predicting and Identifying Reactions & Products

- Group 1, 7 & 0
- Halogen Displacement Reactions
- Reactivity Series



C5 – Monitoring & Controlling Chemical Reactions

- Rates of Reaction
- Collision Theory
- Reversible reactions & Equilibria

C6 – Global Challenges

- Metal extraction from Ores
- Life-Cycle Assessments
- Recycling Materials
- Crude Oil
- Hydrocarbons & Cracking
- The Atmosphere
- Global Warming & Pollution

PAG C1 – Electrolysis

PAG C2 – Distillation

PAG C3 – Separation Techniques

PAG C4 – Production of Salt

PAG C5 – Measuring Rates of Reaction



Science, combined award – Physics

Examination information - Paper layout

Students will either be entered into Foundation or Higher tier papers. There will be 2 papers for Physics, each worth 60 marks and papers will be 1 hour 10 minutes long.

Paper 1 will contain content from P1, P2 & P3, as well as practical skills from PAGs 1-6.

Paper 2 will contain content from P4, P5 & P6, as well as practical skills from PAGs 1-6.

Both papers will also test common mathematical skills used in Science; mean, range, %, graph skills etc.

The papers are each split into Section A & B. Section A contains 10 multiple choice questions, with section B containing longer answer questions.

How to revise for the Science, combined award - Physics

examination:

Revision should be split into two key parts; Content Revision & Exam Practice.

Content revision should be started earlier, building knowledge of facts, processes, keywords, diagrams & practical techniques. This can be done by doing 15/20 minute chunks of revision where the knowledge gone over is then used. Key techniques can be flash cards, mind maps, quiz websites or teaching someone else a topic. Resources such as the CGP OCR 9-1 Gateway revision guide & CGP revision question cards are very useful for this.

Exam technique and practice should follow, helping you to understand how to answer the questions. Learning the meaning of command words (describe, explain, discuss etc.) and use of past paper questions to practice giving full answers. An important part of using past paper questions is reviewing your answers with the mark scheme. This will help you to see what you did well, but also where you can improve your answers next time. Websites such as Physics & Maths tutor or savemyexams.co.uk are good places to find past paper questions. The CGP OCR Gateway exam practice workbook is also a very good source of questions on every topic.



What you will need to revise for the Science, combined award – Physics exam

P1 – Matter

- History of Atomic models & Structure of the Atom
- Density
- States of Matter
- Specific Heat Capacity
- Specific Latent Heat
- Motion of Gas Particles

P2 – Forces

- Speed & Velocity
- Acceleration
- Distance-Time & Velocity-Time graphs
- Forces & Free Body diagrams
- Newtons Law's of Motion
- Mass, Weight & Gravity
- Work & Power
- Elasticity, Work & Hooke's Law

P3 – Electricity & Magnetism

- Static Electricity
- Current, Potential Difference & Circuits
- I-V Characteristics
- Series & Parallel Circuits
- Energy & Power in Circuits
- Magnets & Magnetic Fields
- Electromagnetism

P4 – Waves & Radioactivity

- Wave Basics
- Wave Speed
- Reflection & Refraction
- Electromagnetic Waves & their Uses
- Atoms & Isotopes
- Radioactive Decay & Half Life
- Dangers of Radioactivity



P5 – Energy

- Energy & Energy Transfer
- Efficiency
- Energy Transfer Calculations

P6 – Global Challenges

- Stopping Distances & Reaction Times
- Non-renewable & Renewable energy resources
- Electricity & the National Grid
- Wiring in the Home

PAG P1 –

Materials PAG P2

– Forces PAG P3

– Motion PAG P4

– Waves PAG P5

– Energy PAG P6

– Circuits



Science, separate award – Biology

Examination information

Paper layout

There will be 2 papers for Biology, each worth 90 marks and papers will be 1 hour 45 minutes long.

Paper 1 will contain content from B1, B2 & B3, as well as practical skills from PAGES 1-8.

Paper 2 will contain content from B4, B5 & B6, as well as practical skills from PAGES 1-8.

Both papers will also test common mathematical skills used in Science; mean, range, %, graph skills etc.

The papers are each split into Section A & B. Section A contains 15 multiple choice questions, with section B containing longer answer questions.

How to revise for the Science, separate award - Biology exam

Revision should be split into two key parts; Content Revision & Exam Practice.

Content revision should be started earlier, building knowledge of facts, processes, keywords, diagrams & practical techniques. This can be done by doing 15/20 minute chunks of revision where the knowledge gone over is then used. Key techniques can be flash cards, mind maps, quiz websites or teaching someone else a topic. Resources such as the CGP OCR 9-1 Gateway revision guide & CGP revision question cards are very useful for this.

Exam technique and practice should follow, helping you to understand how to answer the questions. Learning the meaning of command words (describe, explain, discuss etc.) and use of past paper questions to practice giving full answers. An important part of using past paper questions is reviewing your answers with the mark scheme. This will help you to see what you did well, but also where you can improve your answers next time. Websites such as Physics & Maths tutor or savemyexams.co.uk are good places to find past paper questions. The CGP OCR Gateway exam practice workbook is also a very good source of questions on every topic.



What you will need to revise for the Science, combined award - Biology exam

B1 – Cell Level Systems

- Light & Electron Microscopes
- Animal, Plant & Bacterial cells
- DNA & Protein synthesis
- Enzymes
- Aerobic & Anaerobic respiration
- Biological molecules
- Photosynthesis

B2 – Scaling Up

- Diffusion, Osmosis & Active Transport
- Mitosis
- Cell differentiation & stem cells
- Exchange surfaces (lungs)
- Circulatory system
- Blood & Blood vessels
- Transpiration & Translocation

B3 – Organism Level Systems

- The Nervous system
- The Eye & Brain
- Reflex actions
- Hormonal system
- Reproductive hormones
- Contraception & IVF
- Plant hormones
- Homeostasis
- Blood sugar levels

B4 – Community Level Systems

- Carbon, Nitrogen & Water cycles
- Decomposition
- Food chains & webs



- Interactions between organisms
- Biomass transfer & Pyramids of Biomass

B5 – Genes, Inheritance & Selection

- Variation
- Genes & mutations
- Asexual & sexual reproduction
- Meiosis
- Genetic inheritance & Gregor Mendel
- Classification
- Evolution & Natural Selection
- Darwin & Wallace

B6 – Global Challenges

- Investigating distribution & abundance of organisms
- Human impacts on Ecosystems
- Maintaining Biodiversity
- Food security
- Selective Breeding & Genetic Engineering
- Health & Disease
- The Immune system, vaccination & monoclonal antibodies
- Antimicrobials
- Cardiovascular disease
- Stem cells & Genome research in Medicine

PAG 1 – Light microscopy

PAG 2 – Testing for Biological molecules

PAG 3 – Sampling Techniques

PAG 4 – Rate of enzyme controlled reactions

PAG 5 – Investigating photosynthesis

PAG 6 – Physiology, Responses and Respiration

PAG 7 – Microbiological techniques

PAG 8 – Transport in and out of cells



Science, separate award – Chemistry

Examination information

Paper layout

There will be 2 papers for Chemistry, each worth 90 marks and papers will be 1 hour 45 minutes long.

Paper 1 will contain content from C1, C2 & C3, as well as practical skills from PAGES 1-8.

Paper 2 will contain content from C4, C5 & C6, as well as practical skills from PAGES 1-8.

Both papers will also test common mathematical skills used in Science; mean, range, %, graph skills etc.

The papers are each split into Section A & B. Section A contains 15 multiple choice questions, with section B containing longer answer questions.

How to revise for the Science, separate award - Chemistry exam

Revision should be split into two key parts; Content Revision & Exam Practice.

Content revision should be started earlier, building knowledge of facts, processes, keywords, diagrams & practical techniques. This can be done by doing 15/20 minute chunks of revision where the knowledge gone over is then used. Key techniques can be flash cards, mind maps, quiz websites or teaching someone else a topic. Resources such as the CGP OCR 9-1 Gateway revision guide & CGP revision question cards are very useful for this.

Exam technique and practice should follow, helping you to understand how to answer the questions. Learning the meaning of command words (describe, explain, discuss etc.) and use of past paper questions to practice giving full answers. An important part of using past paper questions is reviewing your answers with the mark scheme. This will help you to see what you did well, but also where you can improve your answers next time. Websites such as Physics & Maths tutor or savemyexams.co.uk are good places to find past paper questions. The CGP OCR Gateway exam practice workbook is also a very good source of questions on every topic.



What to revise for the separate award – Chemistry exam

C1 – Particles

- States of Matter
- History of Atomic Models
- The Atom
- Atomic number & mass number

C2 – Elements, Compounds & Mixtures

- The Periodic table
- Electron shells
- Ionic compounds & Bonding
- Covalent compounds & Bonding
- Metals
- Polymers
- Allotropes of Carbon
- Purity
- Separation techniques; distillation, filtration, crystallisation, chromatography
- Empirical formula

C3 – Chemical Reactions

- Chemical formulae & equations
- Conservation of mass
- Mole equation
- Endothermic, Exothermic Reactions & Calculating Energy changes
- Acids, Bases & Neutralisation
- REDOX reactions
- Electrolysis & Electroplating

C4 – Predicting and Identifying Reactions & Products

- Group 1, 7 & 0
- Halogen Displacement Reactions
- Transition metals
- Reactivity Series
- Detecting cations & anions
- Instruments of analysis



C5 – Monitoring & Controlling Chemical Reactions

- Theoretical yield, % yield & atom economy
- Titrations & mole equations
- Rates of Reaction
- Collision Theory
- Reversible reactions & Equilibria

C6 – Global Challenges

- Fertilisers & Haber process
- Metal extraction from Ores
- Corrosion
- Life-Cycle Assessments
- Recycling Materials
- Crude Oil
- Hydrocarbons & Cracking
- Polymers
- The Atmosphere
- Global Warming & Pollution

PAG C1 – Reactivity Trend

PAG C2 – Electrolysis

PAG C3 – Separation Techniques

PAG C4 – Distillation

PAG C5 – Identification of Species

PAG C6 – Titration

PAG C7 – Production of Salt

PAG C8 – Measuring Rates of Reaction



Science, separate award – Physics

Examination information - Paper layout

There will be 2 papers for Physics, each worth 90 marks and papers will be 1 hour 45 minutes long.

Paper 1 will contain content from P1, P2, P3 & P4 as well as practical skills from PAGES 1-8.

Paper 2 will contain content from P5, P6, P7 & P8, as well as practical skills from PAGES 1-8.

Both papers will also test common mathematical skills used in Science; mean, range, %, graph skills etc.

The papers are each split into Section A & B. Section A contains 15 multiple choice questions, with section B containing longer answer questions.

How to revise for the Science, separate award - Physics exam

Revision should be split into two key parts; Content Revision & Exam Practice.

Content revision should be started earlier, building knowledge of facts, processes, keywords, diagrams & practical techniques. This can be done by doing 15/20 minute chunks of revision where the knowledge gone over is then used. Key techniques can be flash cards, mind maps, quiz websites or teaching someone else a topic. Resources such as the CGP OCR 9-1 Gateway revision guide & CGP revision question cards are very useful for this.

Exam technique and practice should follow, helping you to understand how to answer the questions. Learning the meaning of command words (describe, explain, discuss etc.) and use of past paper questions to practice giving full answers. An important part of using past paper questions is reviewing your answers with the mark scheme. This will help you to see what you did well, but also where you can improve your answers next time. Websites such as Physics & Maths tutor or savemyexams.co.uk are good places to find past paper questions. The CGP OCR Gateway exam practice workbook is also a very good source of questions on every topic.



What you will need to revise for the Science, combined award – Physics exam

P1 – Matter

- History of Atomic models & Structure of the Atom
- Density
- States of Matter
- Specific Heat Capacity
- Specific Latent Heat
- Pressure of Gases & Liquids

P2 – Forces

- Speed & Velocity
- Acceleration
- Distance-Time & Velocity-Time graphs
- Forces & Free Body diagrams
- Newtons Law's of Motion
- Mass, Weight & Gravity
- Work & Power
- Elasticity, Work & Hooke's Law
- Moments, Levers & Gears

P3 – Electricity

- Static Electricity
- Current, Potential Difference & Circuits
- I-V Characteristics
- Resistance
- Series & Parallel Circuits
- Energy & Power in Circuits

P4 - Magnetism

- Magnets & Magnetic Fields
- Electromagnetism
- Motors & Loudspeakers
- Transformers



P5 – Waves

- Wave Basics
- Wave Speed
- Reflection & Refraction
- Sound waves & Hearing
- Electromagnetic Waves & their Uses
- Visible light & Colour
- Lenses

P6 – Radioactivity

- Atoms & Isotopes
- Radioactive Decay & Half Life
- Dangers of Radioactivity
- Fission & Fusion

P7 – Energy

- Energy & Energy Transfer
- Efficiency
- Energy Transfer Calculations

P8 – Global Challenges

- Stopping Distances & Reaction Times
- Non-renewable & Renewable energy resources
- Electricity & the National Grid
- Wiring in the Home
- Solar System
- Origin of the Universe
- Stars

PAG P1 – Materials PAG P2 – Forces PAG P3 – Motion

PAG P4 – Measuring Waves

PAG P5 – Energy

PAG P6 – Circuit Components

PAG P7 – Series and Parallel Circuits and PAG P8 – Interactions of Waves

