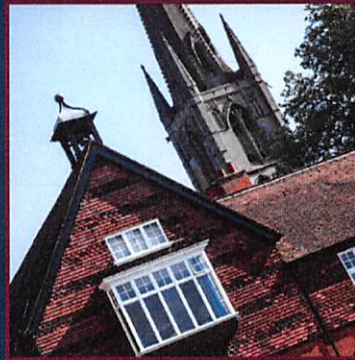




THE KING'S SCHOOL

GRANTHAM

Isaac Newton's School



Year 11 Mock Examinations
December 2015

REVISION BOOKLET



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Introduction

The Year 11 Mock Examinations will take place between Monday 7 and Friday 11 December. These examinations are an important stage in preparing for the final examinations and thorough preparation is essential. This booklet is designed to help you prepare.

The more organised you are, the easier it will be for you to revise. Many students find it difficult to get started and waste a lot of valuable time because they cannot find the notes they need or their original exercise books for each subject.

When you revise, it is important to use techniques that will help you remember facts. Do not just spend time reading and re-reading your notes in the hope that somehow you will take everything in.

You will need to make a real effort to learn what you are reading and that means working on your notes and using strategies that will help you to focus on each topic and pick out the key facts and fix them in your mind. The first part of this booklet offers a series of methods to aid you with revision. In the final section, Subject Leaders have provided a breakdown of what each exam will involve.

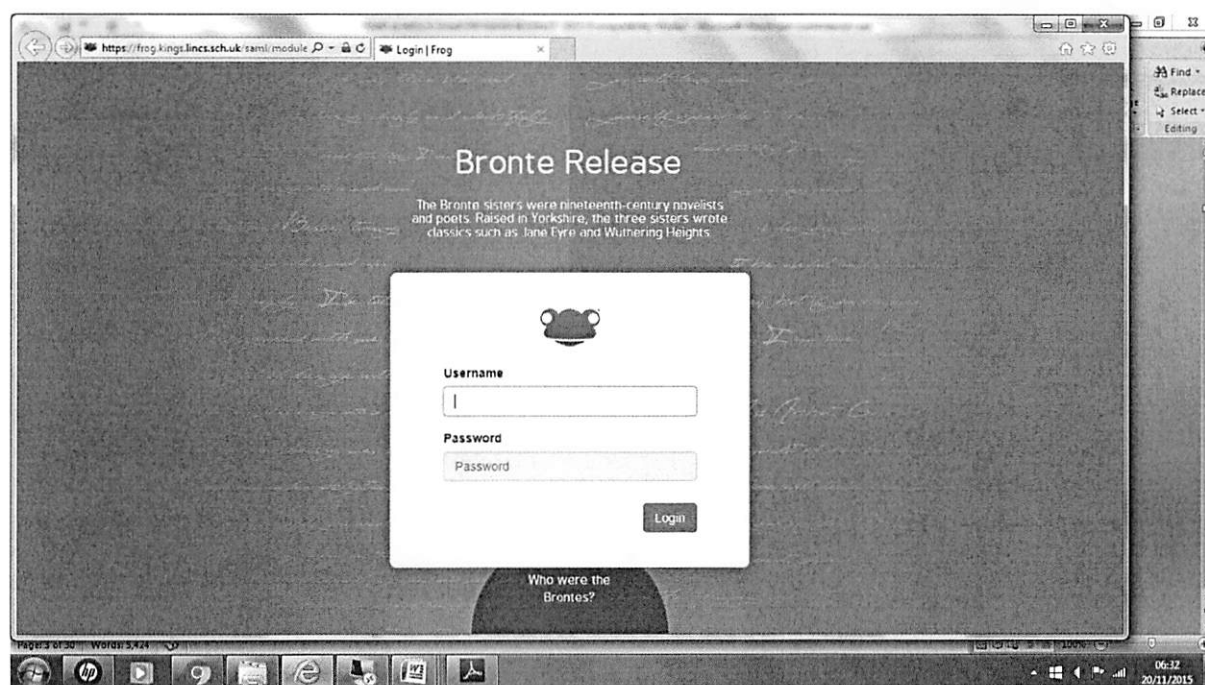
FROG and GCSEPod

Subject Leaders have prepared a variety of revision materials for Year 11 in the 'department' section of FROG. In addition, FROG will allow students to:

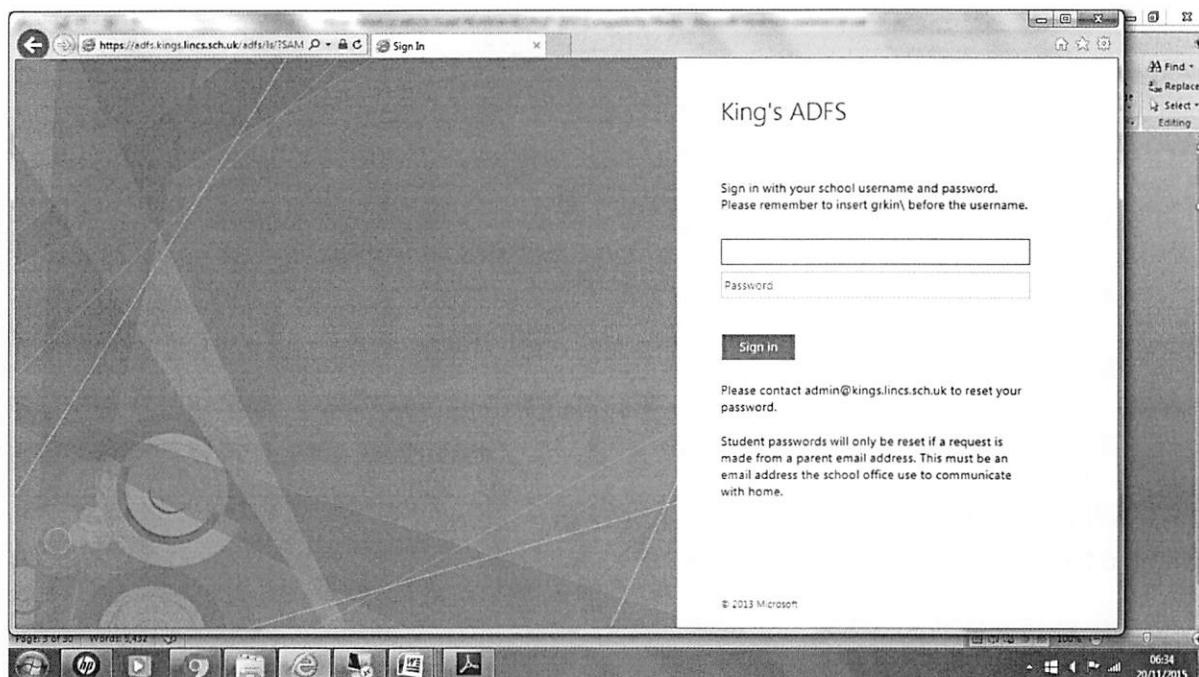
- Access lesson and revision materials from home through a web browser.
- Access their homedrive and Rdrive wherever they are.
- Access school information such as their weekly timetable.
- Navigate the platform through a variety of devices – tablets, laptop, PC or phone.

FROG will automatically load when a student accesses a school computer. To login from home go to <https://frog.kings.lincs.sch.uk>

The screen pictured below will be displayed.



You should then type your school username and click on the password box. At this point you will wait approximately 3 seconds before it redirects to the screen below:



You should now sign in with your school username and password. **You must remember to insert grkin\ before your username.**

GCSEPod

GCSEPod (www.gcsepod.com) is a resource that can be accessed via FROG or via the GCSEPod app. To access via FROG, click on the Frogdrive and then select 'Applications'. You should then select the GCSEPod icon. FROG will automatically log you in without the need for a username or password. If you have forgotten your username and/or password and wish to have direct access from the GCSEPod website or app, you can reset your password when logged in through FROG. For those students who have not registered for GCSEPod go to www.gcsepod.com click 'login' and then:

Click NEW HERE? GET STARTED

Enter name, date of birth and choose school (type 'king')

Select a username and password and select subjects you study

GCSEPod covers 20 subjects and features over 3000 audio-visual podcasts. This provides over 400 hours of learning and revision material, written by teachers, narrated by professional voiceover artists and enhanced with text and images to engage the user. Each title features several 3-5 minute chapters which present students with relevant, easy-to-digest information.

Ten Top Tips for Successful Revision

- Find a good place to work where you cannot be disturbed or distracted.
- Draw up a plan of what you are going to revise and when. Give yourself targets to achieve when revising.
- Don't work for too long at any one time and take regular breaks of 5-10 minutes during revision.
- Eat, sleep and live healthily during revision time and during the exams. Make sure you have breakfast on the day of exams.
- Try to vary the ways you revise, don't just sit reading a book. There are lots of ideas in this booklet to help you.
- Revise with a friend, talking to someone about a topic/problem often helps your memory.
- Test yourself (or get someone to test you) regularly without looking at your notes.
- Re-visit topics/subjects regularly to help you memorise them effectively.
- Mix up your weak and strong subjects when you revise.
- Make sure whatever revision you do you make it stick – don't convince yourself you have revised by sitting in front of the TV with your book on your lap!

Timetabling Your Revision

Organising how, where and when you are going to revise is very important and varies for everyone. Good advice is to write out a timetable which you can stick to no matter what the subject.

Warm up your brain

It is always a good idea to warm your brain up before you start to revise. Try some of these:

What If...?	Invent A Name	It Does What?	Plus points, Minus points, Interesting points
◊ The moon was made of cheese	◊ A shampoo that instantly gave you curly hair	◊ Oxyputer	◊ Everyone should wear a mood badge
◊ All the grass disappeared overnight	◊ A robot that takes your dog for a walk	◊ Kangastep	◊ All children should adopt an elderly neighbour
◊ Water was poisonous	◊ A pair of glasses which shows you what's happening behind you	◊ Aquadigger	◊ All cars should be painted blue

Set a target and time

Decide what you want to accomplish by the end of your study time and set little targets within this time. Try not to be unrealistic to avoid rushing and missing key points.

Set a reward

When you have set a target and time frame think of a reward you can enjoy when, and only when, these are met. This could be anything from chocolate, playing a computer game or meeting up with friends.

Choose a suitable place to revise

Only you know where you work best and won't be easily distracted, try to think of a place, or better a couple of places, where you will not be tempted to check Facebook, your phone or top up your drink, etc.

Plan in breaks

Plan breaks at sensible intervals when you can stretch your legs, get a drink and have a short change of scenery. Booking in your lunch break to have a shorter afternoon session than the morning session will make the time go faster.

How well did you do?

When your time is up look over your progress, have you accomplished all you set out to do? Is there anything you could add next session? Is it time for your reward?

Revision Strategies

In the weeks before the exams, plan a revision programme. Make a list of the topics you need to revise for each subject and draw up a revision timetable. Use the revision programme sheets provided in this booklet to plan your study.

There are many ways to revise. A list of strategies is provided below followed by more detailed explanations of a number of specific strategies.

INDEX CARDS

The main points can be written out on cards to carry round with you. You can even design coloured symbols on the back. The symbols can then be used as a trigger for your memory.

POST-ITS

Stick post-its with key ideas in your bedroom, hallway or around the house. They can be re-ordered on a flat surface.

POSTERS

Dramatic and colourful posters which summarise ideas visually can be placed at eye level, or above.

REVIEW TO MUSIC

An enjoyable, easy way to remember. Music with 60-70 beats per minute is supposed to be the best to help your long term memory.

DRAMATIC MONOLOGUES

It can help you remember if you speak out loud, especially if the voices are outrageous.

GET A MANAGER

Make an arrangement with someone (other than a teacher) to listen to, test or interrogate you at fixed times.

HIGHLIGHTER PENS

Practice picking out the main points with a highlighter. Ask your teacher if you're right then have another go with something else.

AGAINST THE CLOCK

Make a game of answering as many questions as you can against the clock. Keep trying to beat your last score.

PRIZE BRIBES

Ask your parents to reward you with something good for reaching a target you set yourself.

VISUALISE IT

Conjure up pictures in your mind of what you're revising.

MAKE IT SILLY

Think up silly suggestions. Things that make us smile get remembered more easily.

TALK INTO A TAPE

This way you have to think about what goes in – and listen to what comes out.

POINTS OF VIEW

In partner revision, or by yourself, take one person's point of view – then swap over and argue the other side.

INTERVIEW

Set up an interview situation – but the questions are on what you're revising.

WALKABOUT

Help your memory by learning things in different places and unusual locations. Learn different chapters of a book, say, in different rooms. Or put index cards on the floor in different sequences and walk between them, memorising as you go.

COLOUR CARDS

Colour code your revision cards to help you.

DIAGRAMS AND FLOW CHARTS

Tree charts, flow charts, spidergrams, split lists, sets – all are useful for organising your thinking.

MNEMONICS

These make words out of the first initials, e.g. CHOPINS – Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Phosphorous, Iodine, Nitrogen, Sulphur.

READING OUT LOUD

Saying things out loud can help you by making you slow down and organise your thoughts.

TEST, COVER AND RE-TEST

Learn something, cover it and test yourself – then check. Repeat until a genius.

WORD GAMES

Use word games, e.g. a Stalagmite MIGHT reach the ceiling, and a Stalactite holds TIGHT to the ceiling.

BUDDY TESTING

Revise with a friend or group of friends. Some people do well when they bounce ideas off others.

PUZZLES

Make logic games, anagrams or puzzles out of what you're revising e.g. codes, symbols or crosswords.

POEMS

Make your subject matter into a rhythmical poem. Remember the rhythm – remember the facts!

KEEP A REVISION JOURNAL OR DIARY

For some, this allows a feeling of progress and a way to track your own progress.

COLLAGE

Make a collage of your main facts, pictures, symbols, cuttings, quotations, formulae etc.

JOURNEY ROUND THE KNOWN UNIVERSE

Put key ideas, cards or summaries at eye level around your room, in sequence. Visit them in order – then imagine you're visiting them. What do they say?

INSIST LISTS

Make lists of your MUST DO jobs – and carry them with you everywhere.

Command Words

So often time and marks are wasted by not reading a question correctly or by 'waffling', it is important that you recognize and understand the command words within the question before you attempt it to maximize your marks:

Describe	To provide a detailed account of a topic and give reasons for it.
Explain/Give Reason For/Account For	To give a clear account of your knowledge and understanding, or give reasons for why something is so.
Compare	To show how two, or more, things are different or similar.
Analyse	To identify important features of a subject and separate it into parts and examine how they relate to one another.
Clarify	To give reasons for.
Criticise	To examine all the positive and negative aspects of a topic.
Demonstrate	To examine and give evidence to support an argument.
Discuss	To examine by giving positive and negatives.
Evaluate	To discuss the worth, importance or usefulness of something by giving evidence to support your view.
Explore	To follow the development of something systematically from its origin.
Illustrate	To provide the main points, showing the main structure rather than great detail.
Interpret	To make compatible that which appears to be in conflict.
Justify	To give evidence which supports an argument or idea. Show why decisions or arguments were made considering objections others may make.
Outline	To provide a detailed description with examples.
State	To express briefly and clearly.
Summarise	To give a concise account of the main points omitting detail.
Suggest	To expand your knowledge and understanding to a topic you are not necessarily expected to know well and to transfer other knowledge to give a sensible account.

Memory Techniques

There are a number of memory techniques which may help you to develop a more effective memory. However, before you set out remembering everything in sight, it is important to CONDENSE what you need to learn. CONDENCING your work and identifying KEY WORDS are the first step to committing it to memory.

Depending on the subject you are studying, these might be:

NAMES

PLACES

DATES

FACTS/FIGURES

SEQUENCES

When you have identified the keywords, underline them or mark them with a highlighter. It is a good idea to use several pens of different colours. You could even develop a system that uses different colours for different information



RED
GREEN
BLUE
YELLOW
ORANGE

PEOPLE
PLACES
FACTS & FIGURES
QUOTATIONS
DATES

Spend about 10 – 15 minutes learning your list of keywords until you are confident you can recite the list (also that you know what each word means!)

Then, in the weeks leading up to your exam, spend about 5 minutes on 2 or 3 occasions to check through the list again. Nearer to the exam, check how well you have remembered the keywords. You should find it easy to recall the list again with only a few minutes revision.

Image Chains ...

The key to your memory is imagination. When you watch television, you expect to see a programme that captures your imagination. Unfortunately, the things you need to remember for your exams don't tend to possess the contents of a Hollywood blockbuster!

Image chains are an imaginative way to remember a list of random words by linking them to a story. The trick is to be imaginative and creative – the more so the better.

Use positive, pleasant images. The brain often blocks out unpleasant ones. Exaggerate the size of the important parts of the image. Use humour. Funny or peculiar things are easier to remember. Rude things are also easier to recall.

Symbols can be used. Bright, colourful images are easier to remember than dull ones. Try to use all the senses in your story by using sounds, smells, tastes, touch movements and feelings as well as pictures.



Example:

Spice Potato Dance Window Plant Finger Bin Wet Purple Log

One day a spicy purple potato was dancing on a log but it was wet because it had been raining and so he fell off and knocked the plant off the window with his finger and it fell in the bin.

Your turn...

Tree

House

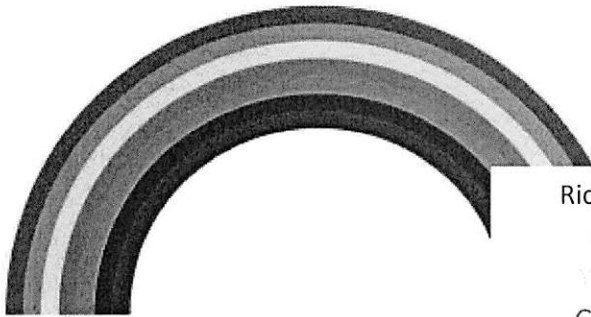
Dog

Pencil

Cheese

Triggers and Mnemonics ...

Take the first letter of each word you need to remember and use them to make an imaginative sentence. You should use this type of memory strategy to help you remember things IN THE RIGHT ORDER. You have used this one before:



Richard
Of
York
Gave
Battle
In
Vain

Naughty

Never

Elephants

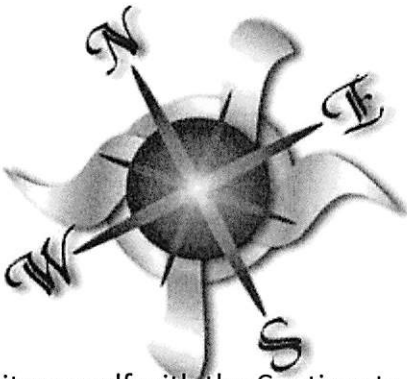
Eat

Squirt

Shredded

Water

Wheat



Try it yourself with the Continents of the World:

Europe

E

Asia

A

Africa

A

Oceania

O

Antarctica

A

North America

N

South America

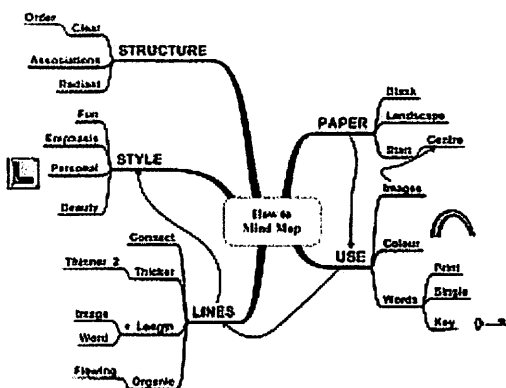
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Mind Mapping

This is a very effective way of representing large amounts of information in an attractive, easily-remembered way. You may have used a 'spider diagram' – which are very similar.

- ◇ Use a large piece of paper turned landscape.
- ◇ In the centre write a name of the topic that you are going to revise – and add a simple illustration if you wish.
- ◇ Now draw lines like branches (coming out from the centre) to represent the main areas of the topic. Each of these can be illustrated or could be in different colour – or a different type face.
- ◇ In turn, each of these could sub-divide into several more sections. Continue adding more branches until all the main information is on the mind map.
- ◇ The finished mind map could contain diagrams, names (and pictures) of important people, dates, places, etc. If it gets crowded, you could create a separate mind map for a particular section.

Mind maps start with a theme, have main ideas and are held together with details.



To make mind maps more memorable:

- ◇ Use doodles, pictures and diagrams.
- ◇ Use different colours.
- ◇ Use different type fonts.
- ◇ Use humour (cartoons), etc.
- ◇ Design your own (don't just copy other peoples).
- ◇ CONDENCE.

Case Studies

Case studies may be the bane of your life, but you can guarantee you WILL have questions which will require both vague and detailed answers to show your understanding.

They help to bring a theory to life and make the real work more engaging. They illustrate key points, key messages and how things are done in practice, but there is a lot of detail to remember so to break this down, as well as mind maps, a case study card can be used.

For example:

Case Study:			
Topic:			
Section Of Syllabus:			
Location:	Town/City/Region:	Country:	Continent:
What? When? Why? Facts And Figures:		What were the causes?	
What were the effects?		How can the changes be managed or solved? By whom? What are the options for the future?	
Key Words:			

Book:	
Author:	
Date:	Genre:
Main Characters and Relationships:	Synopsis:
Key Chapter Plot:	Author Techniques:
Key Quotes:	

Separate subjects could be printed on different coloured paper, or each corresponding section in the same colour font.

The Process of Learning

1) Don't know and I don't know that I don't know Unconscious Incompetence	2) I don't know stuff and I realise that I don't know it Conscious Incompetence
4) I know it and I can do it even without having to think about it Unconscious Competence	3) I am beginning to get it and when I concentrate really hard and I know I am beginning to get it Conscious Competence

Your turn:

Work with a partner and each take a turn to do this exercise:

Think of a time when you were very motivated to do something and it was a challenge and you achieved it (it could be school work, learning a sport, or something artistic).

How did you keep yourself motivated (wanting to stick to it and keep trying) so that you moved from box two to box three and box four?

How did you overcome any setbacks you experienced?



Stress Busters

“There is no such thing as failure – only feedback”

Everyone gets nervous before an exam and has different ways of dealing with it. How you respond to stress may impact on your attainment. Below are some suggestions to help you relax and concentrate both before and during the exam:

Visualisation

- ◊ Visit the exam room so you are familiar with its set up.
- ◊ Keep visualising the journey from your house to the exam room.

Relaxation

- ◊ Start from the toes: Clench for ten seconds and R-E-L-A-X.
- ◊ Move up the body, clenching and relaxing.

Breathing

- ◊ Empty your lungs out and hold for as long as possible.
- ◊ Then breathe in slowly.

The Three Minute Breathing Space

Your breathing space provides a way to step out of automatic pilot and reconnect with the moment at hand.

Awareness

Bring yourself into the present moment by deliberately adopting an upright and dignified posture. If possible, close your eyes and ask: “What is my experience right now...in thoughts...in feelings...and in body?”

Acknowledge and register your experiences, even if it’s unwanted.

Gathering

Then, gently redirect your full attention to your breathing, to each in and out breath as they flow, one after the other.

Your breathing can be used as an anchor to bring you to the present and help you to tune into a state of awareness and stillness.

Expanding

Expand the field of your awareness around your breathing, so that it includes a sense of body as a whole, your posture and facial expression.

Worry Busters

Write down your concerns

This immediately helps you to feel calmer and more objective.

Ask the key question: Are these worrying thoughts helpful?

If they are drawing your attention to something that needs dealing with, then start the pattern for dealing with things in the next three points below:

Face the worst

What's the worst that could happen? Write it down. Now write down a few ways you'd cope if it did happen. Create a plan A and an alternative plan B, then think of the ways to make the worse less likely.

Get the facts

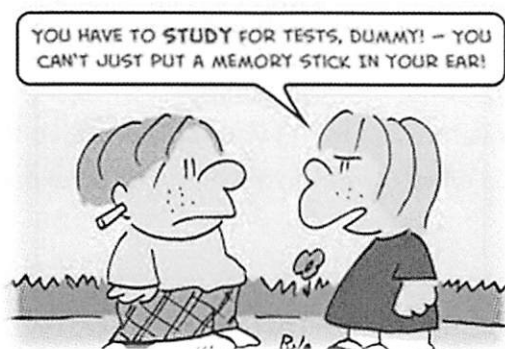
Worry can arise from confusion, or trying to make a decision without enough knowledge. Imagine you are collecting all the facts for someone else will help you stay calm and objective, or try to imagine you're a lawyer, whose job it is to stay impartial.

Analyses the facts once you have them

Decide what to do. DO IT!

Use your night thoughts

When you've a worry, your mind goes on thinking about it during the night. Lie still for a few minutes when you wake to give helpful ideas a chance to drift into your mind.



The Day of the Exam

Do not try to do any revision on the day of the exam. Get to school on time – you do not want to start the exam feeling flustered because you arrived late. Try not to get drawn into conversations with your friends about what revision they have done and what questions might be asked in the exam. This would cause unnecessary panic.

In the exam read the instructions on the front of the paper to make sure you understand what you have to do. For example, you may not need to answer all the questions. When answering a question, re-read the question carefully to make sure you understand exactly what it is asking. Pace yourself with time. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Do not waste time giving too detailed an answer to questions which only carry a few marks. Finally, read through your answers at the end to check your spellings and any careless mistakes.

Revision planners

Weekly Revision Planner

Week beginning:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
07.00							
07.30							
08.00							
08.30							
09.00							
09.30							
10.00							
10.30							
11.00							
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23.00							

Preparing for examinations: What do I need to know?

The most important part about revising for examinations is to determine what you need to know and where you can find the information. Fill in the table below to help:

Examination subject:

Date of examination:

Topic in Specification	Exactly what do I have to do/learn/know	Source of material/information (include page references)

Monthly /Daily Revision Timetable

Day	Date	Subject	Topic	Details
day	1			
day	2			
day	3			
day	4			
day	5			
day	6			
day	7			
day	8			
day	9			
day	10			
day	11			
day	12			
day	13			
day	14			

day	15			
day	16			
day	17			
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day	25			
day	26			
day	27			
day	28			
day	29			
day	30			
day	31			

SUBJECT INFORMATION

MATHEMATICS

What will the examination involve?	2 x 1 hour 30 minute papers, one calculator and one non-calculator. Same style as year 10 exam and questions of the same standard as CAT tests.
Main topics for revision	All material taught since year 7 could be examined. The best place to begin revision is number and algebra work as without strong skills in these areas a student will not be successful.
What can a student do to prepare?	Practice number and algebra work on Mathspace. Look at video clips in the maths area of FROG. Do the practice papers which are in the maths area of FROG.
Useful resources	Mathspace FROG video's and links to other websites FROG.

ENGLISH

What will the examination involve?	Two papers: Language Unit 1 Literature Unit 2
Main topics for revision	Please refer to the revision checklist and guides in the English department area on FROG.
What can a student do to prepare?	Read all the material on FROG. Look at previous questions in your folders and on the exam board website. Read annotations in books.
Useful resources	FROG BBC Bitesize GCSEPod

PHYSICS

What will the examination involve?	1 paper of an hour in length, short answer questions and a 6 mark quality of written communication question.
Main topics for revision	Heat transfer Energy Transfers and efficiency Paying for electricity Electricity Generation Waves including Doppler Effect
What can a student do to prepare?	Use notes and revision guide to ensure they can use key words effectively and correctly. Practice exam questions.
Useful resources (books, websites etc.)	Revision Guide and exercise book FROG Kerboodle.com Aqa.org.uk GCSEPod

BIOLOGY

What will the examination involve?	1 paper (60 minutes) All exam style questions as per GCSE papers
Main topics for revision	All of units B1 and B2 and topics 1 and 2 of B3
What can a student do to prepare?	Read through the relevant sections of the revision guide and use the kerboodle resources for extra revision. Then try and complete specific learning grids without notes. Go back over sections you could not answer by using the revision guide. Then practice past exam questions (AQA GCSE Biology website) and use the mark schemes to check your answers.
Useful resources	Revision guide Kerboodle FROG Past papers AQA GCSE Biology website Learning grids GCSEPod

CHEMISTRY

What will the examination involve?	One C2 examination paper.
Main topics for revision	All C2 topics.
What can a student do to prepare?	Review aims. Ensure facts are known off by heart. Review previous CAT assessments to get used to style of questions. Ensure that old examination questions on FROG (VLE) are completed and self-marked.
Useful resources	BBC Bitesize. www.docbrown.info www.kerboodle.com https://www.youtube.com/user/myGCSEscience/videos FROG GCSEPod

HISTORY

What will the examination involve?	One exam paper – Paper Two 1 hour 45 minutes Section A: 4 mark, 6 mark and 10 mark (two source questions and one own knowledge) Sections B & C: 8 mark and 12 mark (both own knowledge questions)
Main topics for revision	The Tsar Revolutions in 1917 Lenin Stalin Vietnam
What can a student do to prepare?	Learn the factual information for each topic. Make either spider diagrams or flash cards for each topic. Ask parents to test them.
Useful resources	BBC Bitesize Their textbooks and exercise books. GCSEPod FROG

GEOGRAPHY

What will the examination involve?	1 Paper 2 hours Short and long answered questions.
Main topics for revision	Restless Earth Rocks Rivers Urban
What can a student do to prepare?	Learn the core material Know the case studies Practice past questions and use mark schemes to check
Useful resources	Revision Booklet Textbook CGP revision guide FROG GCSEPod

GERMAN

What will the examination involve?	Writing exam –during lessons before the MOCK week Speaking exam – after the MOCK week (classes will receive the exact dates from their teachers)
Main topics for revision	Holiday, travelling
What can a student do to prepare?	Revise the relevant chapters in Logo 4 and the topic booklet we provided. Revise grammar features (tenses, word order, cases, subordinate clauses etc.) Practise questions and answers for the speaking exam
Useful resources	Topic booklet Logo 4 Internet resources (for further details see FROG): www.linguascope.com www.klar.co.uk www.languagesonline.org.uk

FRENCH

What will the examination involve?	Controlled Assessment Speaking to be conducted on the 11 th January (TLR), 13 th January (CM), and 14 th January (SFN). Students will be issued with the question and have preparation in the last week of this term. Controlled Assessment Writing to be conducted the week before the Mock Exam week. Listening and Reading to be conducted in Exam week.
Main topics for revision	All the work covered so far.
What can a student do to prepare?	Very careful preparation of the Controlled Assessment questions should be undertaken in the period prior to the Mock Exams.
Useful resources (books, websites etc.)	Pupils should use the unit résumé, the booklets of material issued and work completed in the exercise book.

ART

What will the examination involve?	Students will sit a two day examination on Monday 14 th and Tuesday 15 th December. Students will make a work based on the current theme.
Main topics for revision	Sketch book studies. Drawing/Painting/Photographing from observation. Artist studies and gathering images from own experiences.
What can a student do to prepare?	Sketch book studies. Drawing/Painting/Photographing from observation. Artist studies and gathering images from own experiences.
Useful resources	The Art department library.

DT – RESISTANT MATERIALS

What will the examination involve?	<p>90 minute paper</p> <p>Progression from multiple choice questions to explain and describe questions. The paper has a design question in the middle where both designs must meet the specification criteria but must be completely different in materials, construction etc.</p> <p>The final questions are on a comparison basis, looking at functions, performance and ergonomics of similar products.</p>
Main topics for revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials, their properties and environmental issues; wood, metals and plastics. • Tools and usage. • Construction and fabrication methods. • EPOS systems (Electronic Point of Sale – barcodes). • Internet, Bluetooth, Wifi to aid design and manufacture. • Products built in obsolescence.
What can a student do to prepare?	<p>Look at the GCSE Revision papers on FROG, focusing on questions related to the topics above. Use the mark schemes to test their knowledge and use of key terminology.</p>
Useful resources	<p>Collins GCSE Revision Guide. All students have been issued with one to revise from.</p> <p>Technologystudent.com</p> <p>Focuslearning.co.uk (login and password are on FROG).</p>

DT – GRAPHICS

What will the examination involve?	<p>The exam paper is split into 2 sections – Section A and Section B</p> <p>Section A – See preliminary material</p> <p>Section B – General knowledge of Graphic Products.</p> <p>The paper is out of 120 marks.</p>
Main topics for revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representing Data • 3 Dimensional drawing/ sketching • Sustainability and recycling • Scale of production • The use of colour • Quality control and industrial processes • Equipment and stencils
What can a student do to prepare?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Collins Graphics Revision guide • Use AQA textbook • Log onto Frog for revision materials
Useful resources	<p>www.technologystudent.com</p> <p>BBC Bitesize revision</p> <p>Log onto Focus Elearning account</p>

MUSIC

What will the examination involve?	1 Listening exam with two sections. Section A – Listening to CD and responding to questions Section B – short essay Exam is 1 hour 30 minutes.
Main topics for revision	AoS1: Classical Music AoS2: Music in the twentieth Century AoS 3: Popular Music and Jazz AoS4: World music
What can a student do to prepare?	Use FROG to listen to set works and answer quiz questions. Learn background facts to each set work. Learn key musical features of each piece using the headings – Melody, Rhythm, Structure, Dynamics, Instrumentation, Harmony, Texture, Tonality
Useful resources	GCSE text book and anthology GCSE Bitesize (be careful to check you're using the set works for Edexcel) FROG

COMPUTING

What will the examination involve?	Mock will be assessed on completion of current Controlled Assessment.
Main topics for revision	Ensure you meet deadline for assessment.
What can a student do to prepare?	Ongoing controlled assessment.
Useful resources	OCR website CA assignment on R drive accessed through FROG

ICT

What will the examination involve?	One paper set in the lesson on questions that could be asked in the exam. (Note: They are sitting the real exam in January)
Main topics for revision	Pre-release notes and practice questions studied in lessons.
What can a student do to prepare?	Ensure revision notes are accurate, useful and complete.
Useful resources	OCR Pre-release.

BUSINESS STUDIES

<p>What will the examination involve?</p>	<p>Students will do the unit A293 exam which covers the topics investigated this year which are production, finance and the external environment.</p> <p>The exam will be based on the pre-release case study which students have. Students have their own copy; it can also be found on student resources:</p> <p>(R:\Business & Economics\GCSE Business Y11 for 2015)</p> <p>Students will be given a fresh copy of the case study. They will answer three data response questions. Each question will be broken down into sub-questions. Some will just require knowledge to achieve full marks, whereas the longer responses will require the need to analyse and evaluate the appropriateness of business decisions.</p> <p>There will be 90 marks available and students will have 90 minutes to complete the exam.</p>
<p>Main topics for revision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of production • Cash Flow • Break Even • Costs and Revenue • Profit • Ethics in business • Government and the Economy • Globalisation
<p>What can a student do to prepare?</p>	<p>Read through the pre-release case study and attempt to apply the topics above to the case study. Use class notes and the text book for revision. In addition, use the notes that are on the Y11 revision page of FROG as this gives a summary guide of the key topic areas. There is also a past paper and mark scheme on FROG to allow students to understand the scope of response required for each question.</p>
<p>Useful resources</p>	<p>As above</p>

PE

What will the examination involve?	1 paper 1 hour Multiple choice, short and long questions
Main topics for revision	Chapters 1-14
What can a student do to prepare?	Revision with class notes/folder Past paper revision
Useful resources	PE class Folder AQA website – past paper questions TeachPE.com

Yr11 MOCK EXAM TIMETABLE 2015

Date	Start	Len	Finish	Board	Component Code	Component Title	Level	Venue
Mon 07 Dec	09:00	01:30	10:30	DOM	J567/03	Maths Paper 3 (Non Calc)	GCSE/B	Gym
Mon 07 Dec	11:30	01:00	12:30	DOM	BL1HP	Biology Written Paper 1	GCSE/B	Gym
Mon 07 Dec	13:30	02:00	15:30	DOM	90301H	GCSE Geography Written Paper 1	GCSE/B	Gym
Tue 08 Dec	09:00	2:15	11:15	DOM	ENG1H	English Language Paper 1	GCSE/B	Gym
Tue 08 Dec	13:30	0:45	14:15	DOM	A704	French Reading	GCSE/B	Gym
Tue 08 Dec	14:45	0:45	15:30	DOM	A701H	French Listening	GCSE/B	Gym
Wed 9 Dec	09:00	01:00	10:00	DOM	CH2HP	Chemistry Written Paper	GCSE/B	Gym
Wed 9 Dec	11:00	01:30	12:30	DOM	5MU01	GCSE Music Paper 1	GCSE/B	Gym
Wed 9 Dec	13:30	01:45	15:15	DOM	91452	History Paper 2	GCSE/B	Gym
Thu 10 Dec	09:00	01:30	10:30	DOM	J567/04	Maths Paper 4 (Calculator)	GCSE/B	Gym
Thu 10 Dec	11:30	01:00	12:30	DOM	PH1HP	GCSE Physics Paper 1	GCSE/B	Gym
Thu 10 Dec	13:30	01:30	15:00	DOM	5RM01	Resistant Materials Unit 1	GCSE/B	Gym
Thu 10 Dec	13:30	02:00	15:30	DOM	PROD1	D&T Graphic Design Paper 1	GCSE/B	Gym
Fri 11 Dec	9:00	01:15	10:15	DOM	97151H	English Literature Written Paper 1	GCSE/FC	Gym
Fri 11 Dec	11:00	01:30	12:30	DOM	A292	Busines Studies Written Paper 1	GCSE/FC	Gym
Fri 11 Dec	13:30	01:30	15:00	DOM	48901	PE Paper 1	GCSE/B	Gym
Mon 14 Dec	09:00	6:30	15:30	DOM	5FA01	GCSE Fine Art	GCSE/B	Art Rm
Tue 15 Dec	09:00	6:30	15:30	DOM	5FA01	GCSE Fine Art	GCSE/B	Art Rm

AQA	City & Guilds	CCEA	OCR	Pearson	WJEC
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Information for candidates
For written examinations – effective from 1 September 2015

This document has been written to help you. Read it carefully and follow the instructions.
If there is anything you do not understand, especially which calculator you may use, ask your teacher.

A	Regulations – Make sure you understand the rules
1	Be on time for all your exams. If you are late, your work might not be accepted.
2	Do not become involved in any unfair or dishonest practice during the exam.
3	If you try to cheat, or break the rules in any way, you could be disqualified from all your subjects.
4	<p>You must not take into the exam room:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notes; • potential technological/web enabled sources of information such as an iPod, an iWatch, a mobile phone, a MP3/4 player or a wrist watch which has a data storage device. <p>Any pencil cases taken into the exam room must be see-through.</p> <p>Remember: possession of unauthorised material is breaking the rules, even if you do not intend to use it, and you will be subject to penalty and possible disqualification.</p>
5	Do not use correcting pens, fluid or tape, erasable pens, highlighters or gel pens in your answers.
6	Do not talk to or try to communicate with, or disturb other candidates once the exam has started.
7	You must not write inappropriate, obscene or offensive material.
8	If you leave the exam room unaccompanied by an invigilator before the exam has finished, you will not be allowed to return.
9	Do not borrow anything from another candidate during the exam.
B	Information – Make sure you attend your exams and bring what you need
1	Know the dates and times of all your exams.
2	Arrive at least ten minutes before the start of each exam.
3	If you arrive late for an exam, report to the invigilator running the exam.
4	If you arrive more than one hour after the published starting time for the exam, you may not be allowed to take it.
5	Only take into the exam room the pens, pencils, erasers and any other equipment which you need for the exam.
6	<p>You must write in black ink.</p> <p>Coloured pencils or inks may only be used for diagrams, maps, charts, etc. unless the instructions printed on the front of the question paper state otherwise.</p>
C	Calculators, Dictionaries and Computer Spell-checkers
1	You may use a calculator unless you are told otherwise.
2	<p>If you use a calculator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make sure it works properly; check that the batteries are working properly; • clear anything stored in it; • remove any parts such as cases, lids or covers which have printed instructions or formulas; • do not bring into the exam room any operating instructions or prepared programs.
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3	Read carefully and follow the instructions printed on the question paper and/or on the answer booklet.
4	Fill in all the details required on the front of the question paper and/or the answer booklet before you start the exam. Make sure you fill these details in on any additional answer sheets that you use.
5	Remember to write your answers within the designated sections of the answer booklet.
6	Do your rough work on the proper exam stationery. Cross it through and hand it in with your answers. Make sure you add your candidate details to any additional answer sheets that you use.
E	Advice and assistance
1	If on the day of the exam you feel that your work may be affected by ill health or any other reason, tell the invigilator.
2	<p>Put up your hand during the exam if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you have a problem and are in doubt about what you should do; • you do not feel well; • you need more paper.
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F	At the end of the exam
1	<p>If you have used more than one answer booklet and/or any loose sheets of paper, place them in the correct order.</p> <p>Remember to fasten them together with a treasury tag before you leave.</p> <p>Make sure you add your candidate details to any additional answer sheets that you use.</p>
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