Year 11 Revision Evening

Thursday
19th September 2024

SUPPORT FOR REVISION – ENGLISH, MATHS AND SCIENCE

Aims of this evening:

Welcome

Guidance for Science GCSE

Guidance for English GCSE

Guidance for Maths GCSE

How to help at home.

Useful online resources.

How can I support my child in this context?

When should my child start reviewing work?

How long should my child revise for?

Do I need to buy revision guides?

How can I be supportive when I don’t know all the exam content?

What does good revision look like?

Revision starts now

BELIEF

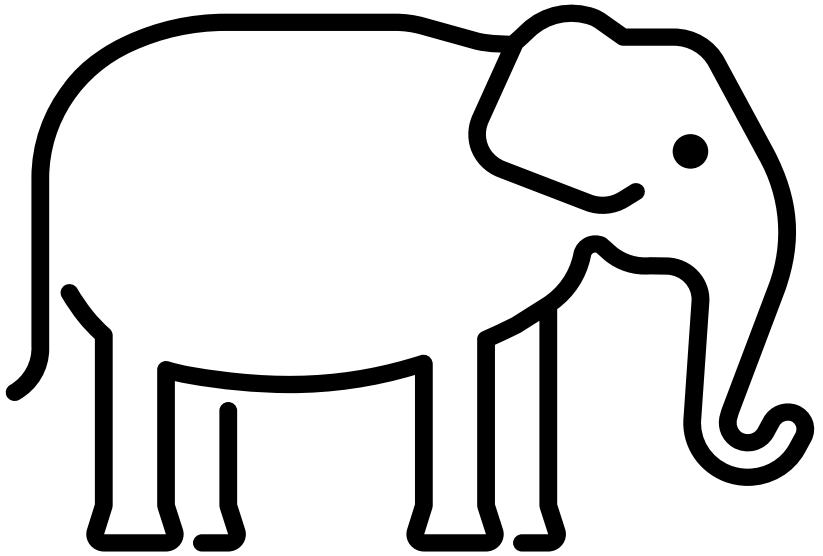
PREPARATION

HARD WORK

SUPPORT

How do you eat an elephant?...

...One bite at a time!



What is revision anyway?

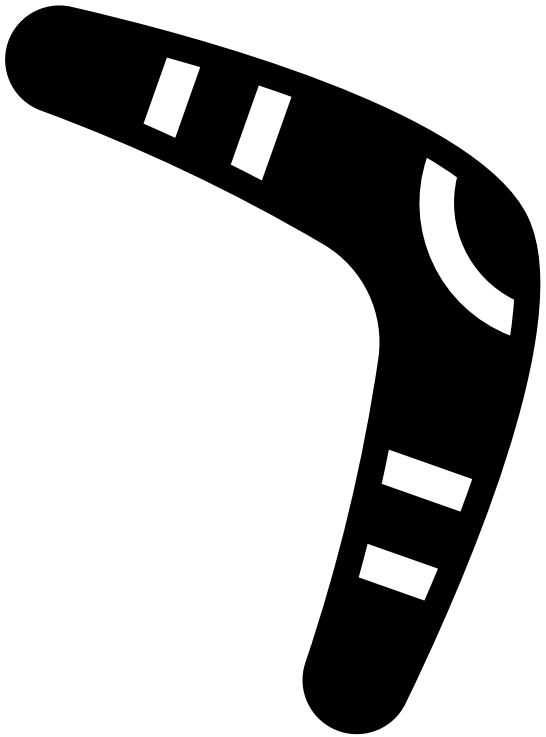
Revision is about trying to condense a large amount of knowledge into manageable chunks so that you can recall more of it.

Revision is also about knowing what skills you need to practise for exam success.


SHHH...
AQA
Spanish
SPAN1
SPAN3

Exam Problems
@ExamProblems

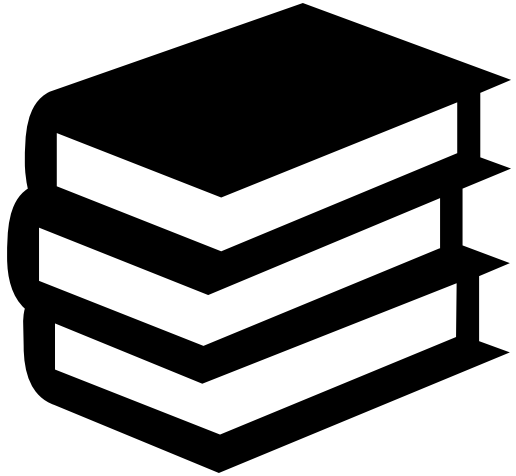
Trying to highlight all the important notes in your revision and being left with a piece of paper that's brighter than your future



Tried and tested revision strategies

Know your Exam Boards

AQA	Eduquas	Edexcel GCSE	Edexcel BTEC	OCR GCSE
Art and Design Biology Chemistry Physics Combined Science French English Literature English Language Maths Further Maths Geography Religious Studies	Design and Technology (Graphics and RM) Food Prep and Nutrition	Business Studies Drama History	Animal Care (First Award) Child Development (Tech Award) Sport (Tech Award) Health and Social Care (Tech Award)	Compter Science Music Cambridge National IT

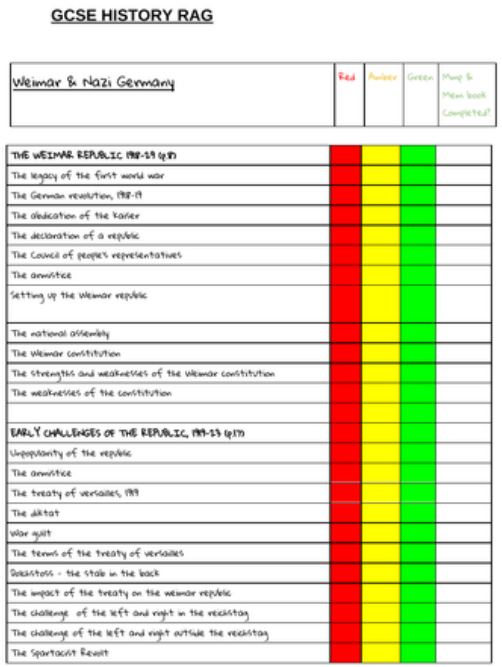


Sample Revision Timetable

	4:00-4:45	4:45-5:30	5:30-6:30	6:30-7:15	7:15-8:00
Wed 5th	English Paper 1	Maths Paper 1	Break/Tea	Science Paper 1	History
Thur 6th	PE	Spanish	Break/Tea	FOOTBALL	FOOTBALL
Fri 7th	Science Paper 2	Maths Paper 2	Break/Tea	History	Spanish
	9:00-9:45	**10:00-10:45**			
Sat 8th	Science Paper 3	Geog.			

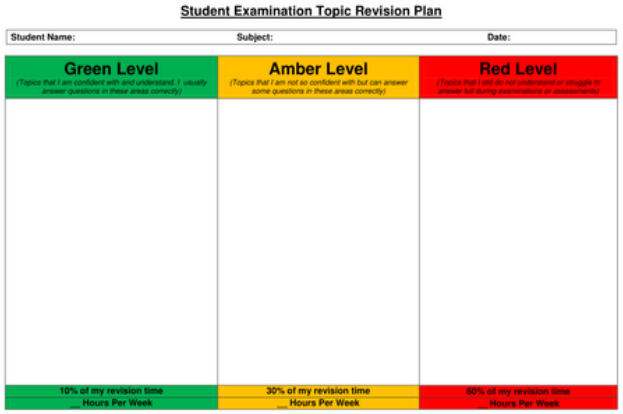
Your revision timetable should be unique to you – you might have commitments (e.g. job, family) and you need to balance these. Consistent, disciplined revision beats unstructured cramming every time.

Revision Timetable Maker / Study Planner (getrevising.co.uk)



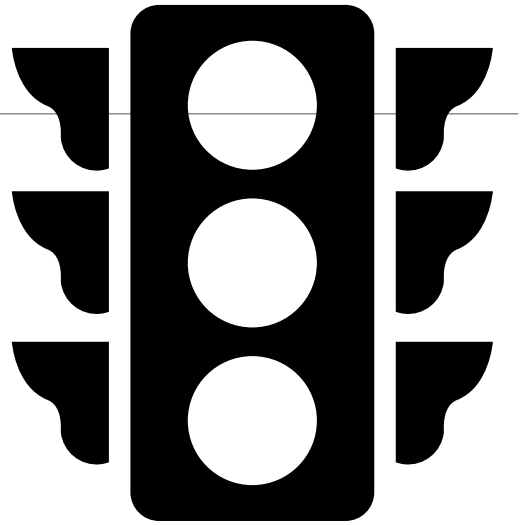
GCSE HISTORY RAG

Weimar & Nazi Germany	Red	Amber	Green	Mind Map & Mem book Completed?
THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC 1918-19 (p17)				
The legacy of the first world war				
The German revolution, 1918-19				
The abdication of the Kaiser				
The declaration of a republic				
The Council of people's representatives				
The armistice				
Setting up the Weimar republic				
The national assembly				
The Weimar constitution				
The strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar constitution				
The weaknesses of the constitution				
EARLY CHALLENGES OF THE REPUBLIC, 1919-23 (p17)				
Unpopularity of the republic				
The armistice				
The treaty of versailles, 1919				
The diktat				
War guilt				
The terms of the treaty of versailles				
Dolchstoss - the stab in the back				
The impact of the treaty on the weimar republic				
The challenge of the left and right in the reichstag				
The challenge of the left and right outside the reichstag				
The Spartacist Revolt				



Student Examination Topic Revision Plan

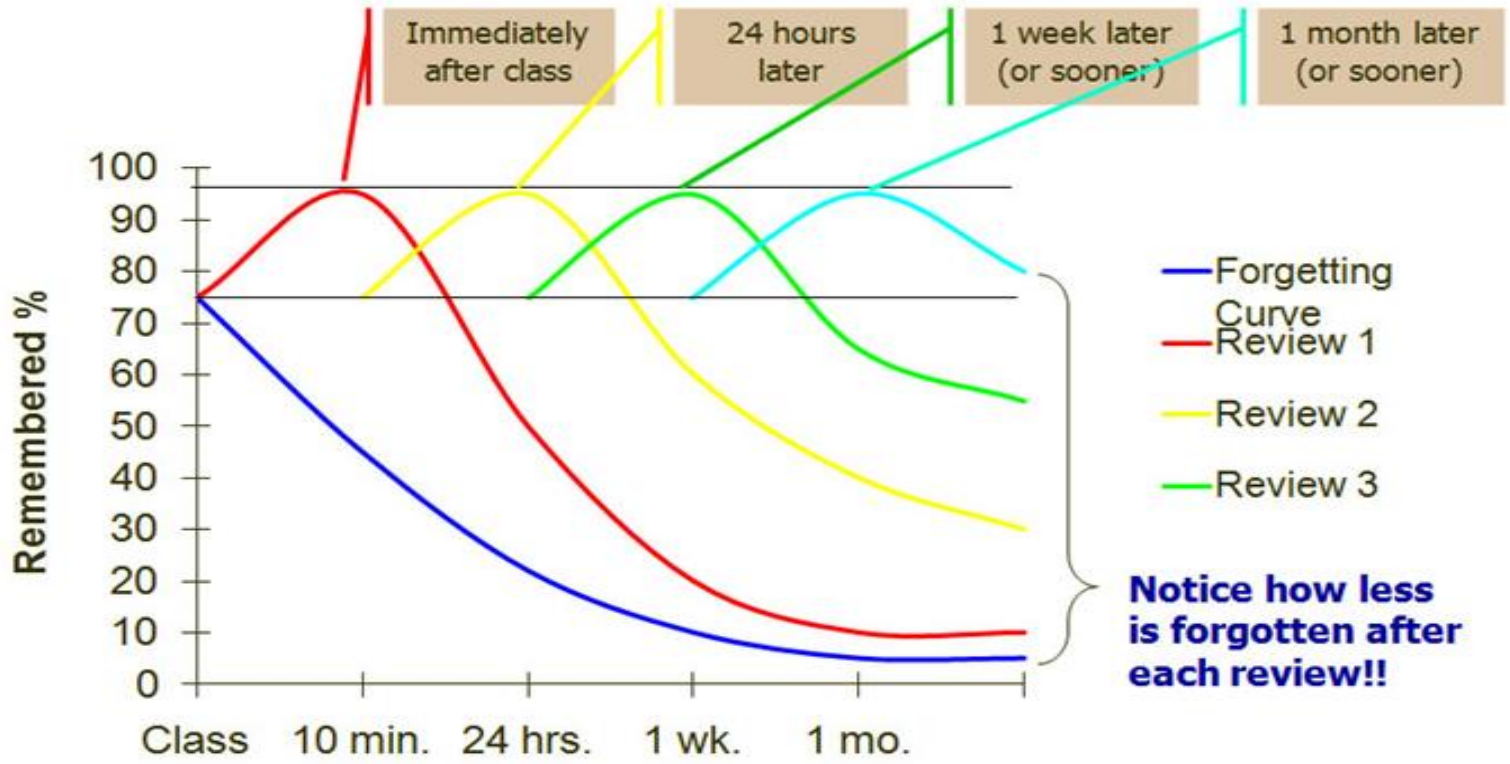
Student Name:	Subject:	Date:
Green Level (Topics that I am confident with and understand. I usually answer questions in these areas correctly)	**Amber Level** (Topics that I am not so confident with but can answer some questions in these areas correctly)	**Red Level** (Topics that I still do not understand or struggle to answer full during examinations or assessments)
10% of my revision time __ Hours Per Week	30% of my revision time __ Hours Per Week	60% of my revision time __ Hours Per Week

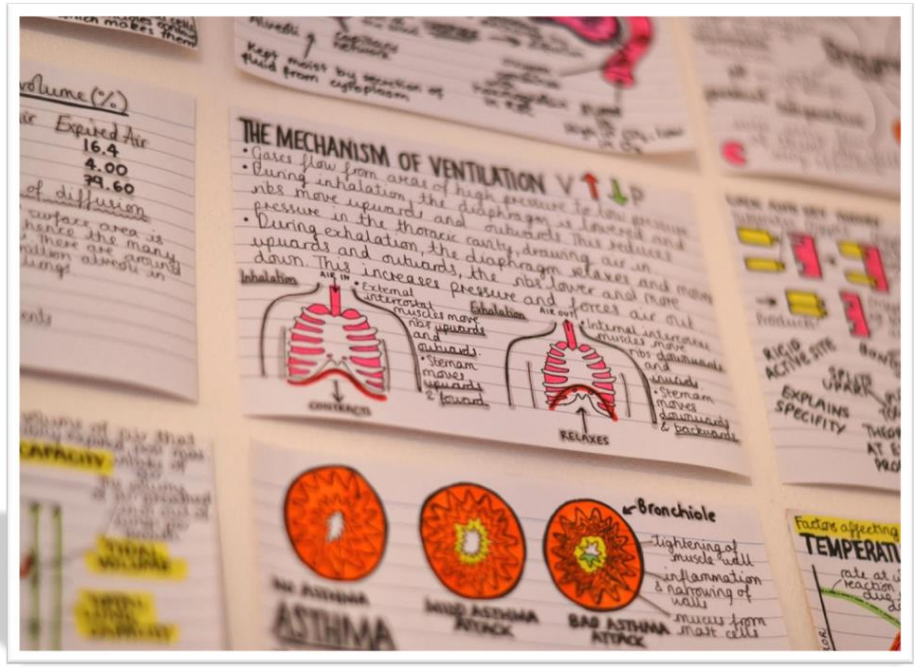


Traffic Lights

Transport in Cells	
Describe the process of diffusion, including examples	
Explain how diffusion is affected by different factors	
Define and explain "surface area to volume ratio", and how this relates to single-celled and multicellular organisms (inc calculations)	
Explain how the effectiveness of an exchange surface can be increased, including examples of adaptations for small intestines, lungs, gills roots & leaves	
Describe the process of osmosis (inc calculation of water uptake & percentage gain and loss of mass of plant tissue)	
Required practical 3: investigate the effect of a range of concentrations of salt or sugar solutions on the mass of plant tissue	
Describe the process of active transport, including examples - gut and roots	
Explain the differences between diffusion, osmosis and active transport	

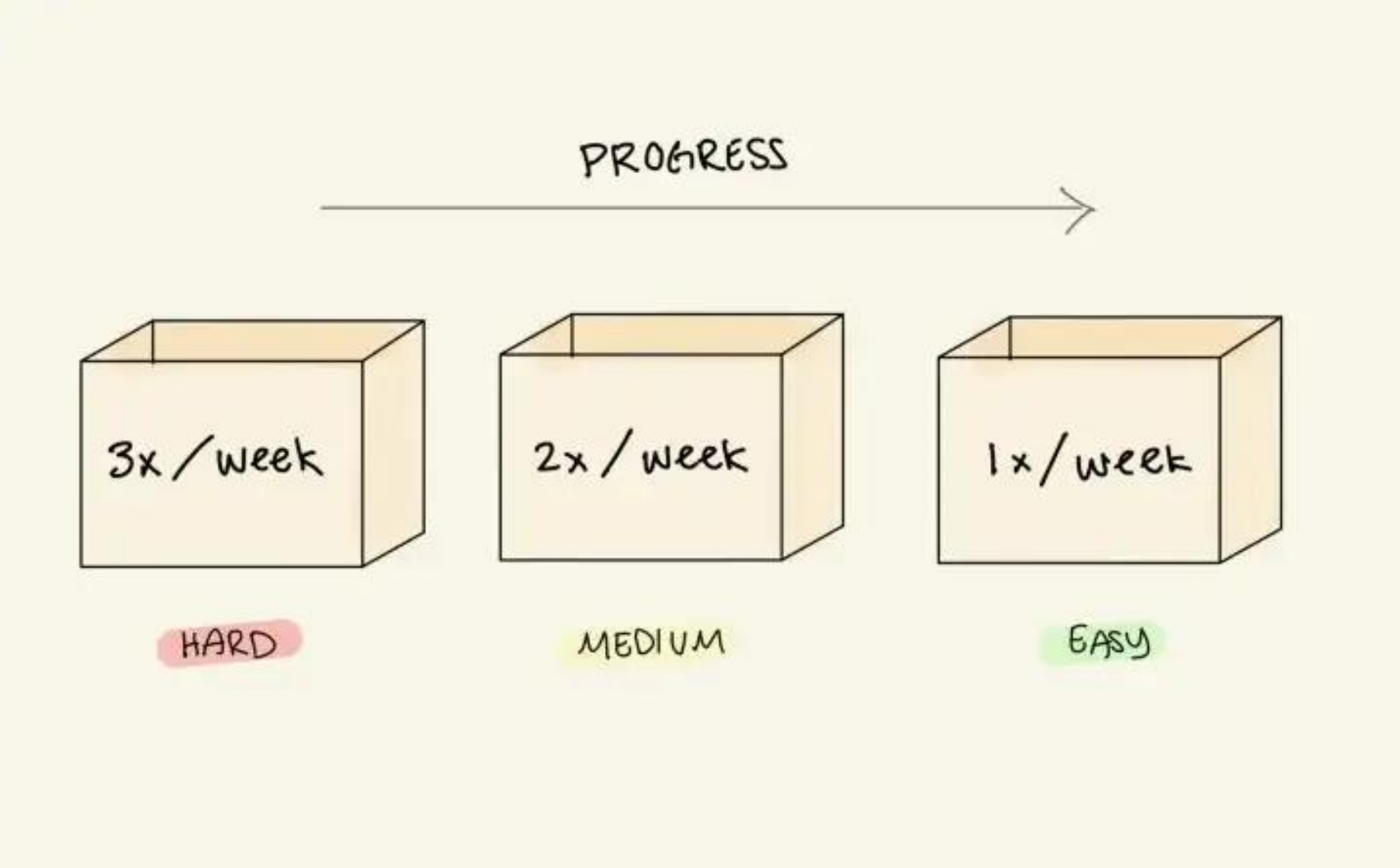
Overcoming the Curve



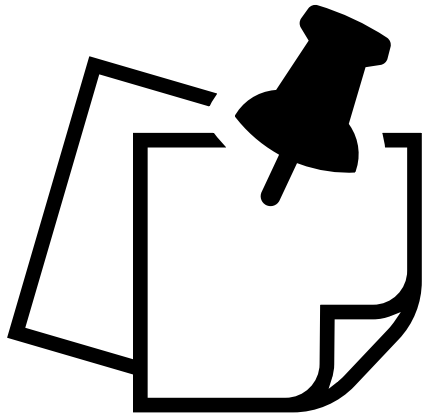


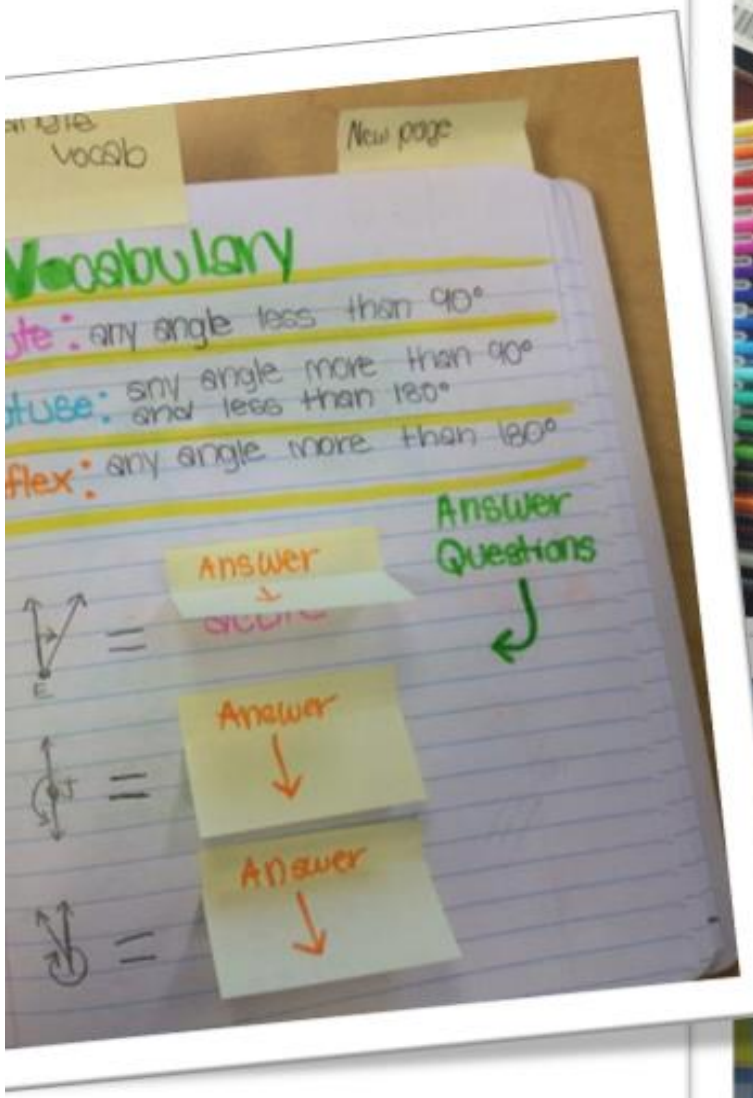
Revision Cards

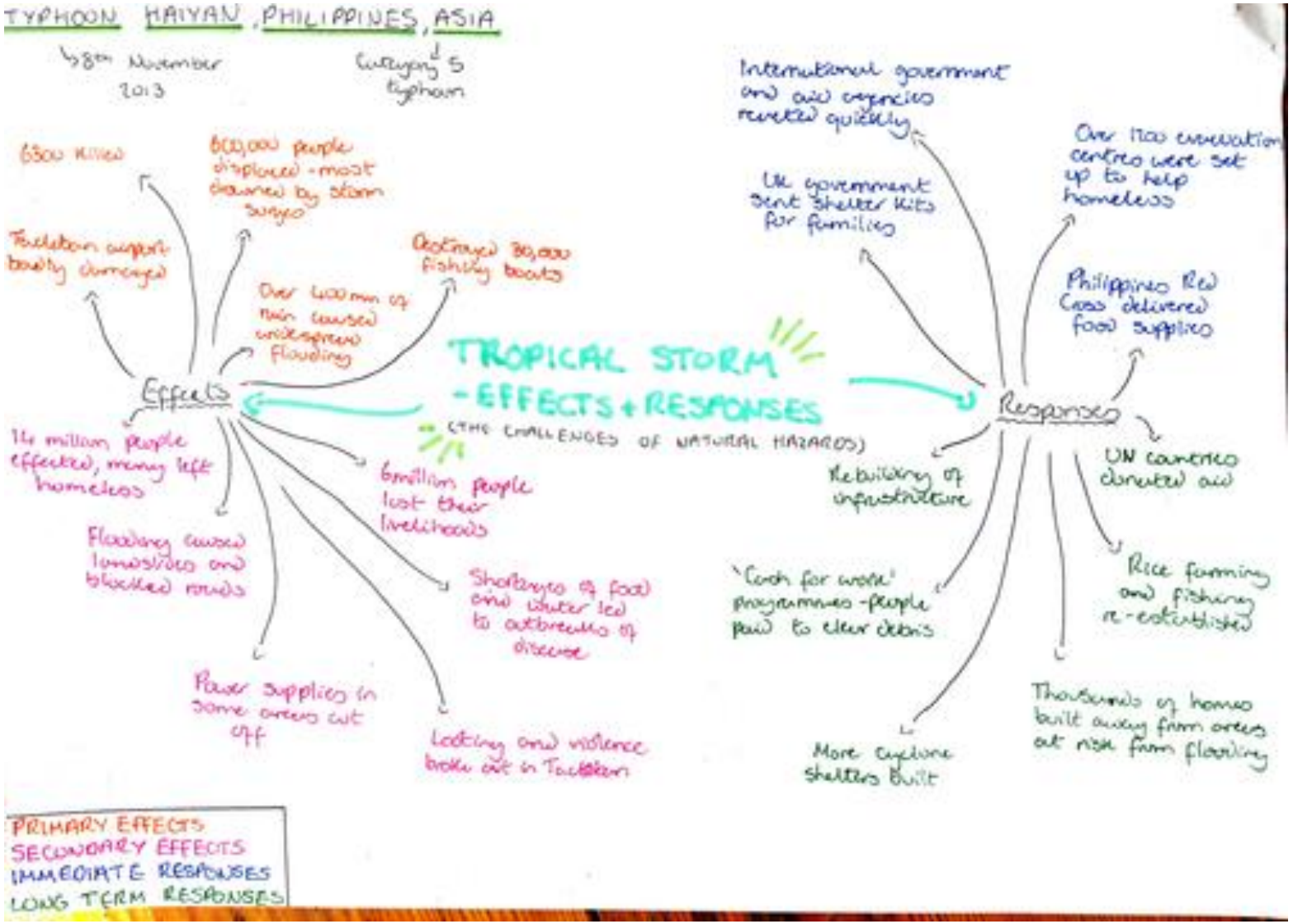
[A Short & Sweet Guide to the Leitner System | Goodnotes Blog]


PROGRESS
3x / week
2x / week
1x / week
HARD
MEDIUM
EASY

Post-it notes






TYPHOON HAIYAN, PHILIPPINES, ASIA
8th November 2013
Category 5 typhoon
6300 killed
800,000 people displaced - most cleared by storm surge
Toclobon airport badly damaged
Destroyed 30,000 fishing boats
Over 600mm of rain caused widespread flooding
TROPICAL STORM - EFFECTS + RESPONSES
(THE CHALLENGES OF NATURAL HAZARDS)
Effects
Responses
14 million people effected, many left homeless
6 million people lost their livelihoods
Flooding caused landslides and blocked roads
Shortages of food and water led to outbreaks of disease
Power supplies in some areas cut off
Looting and violence broke out in Tacloban
International government and aid agencies reacted quickly
UK government sent shelter kits for families
Over 1100 evacuation centres were set up to help homeless
Philippines Red Cross delivered food supplies
UN countries donated aid
Rebuilding of infrastructure
Rice farming and fishing re-established
'Cash for work' programmes - people paid to clear debris
Thousands of homes built away from areas at risk from flooding
More cyclone shelters built
PRIMARY EFFECTS
SECONDARY EFFECTS
IMMEDIATE RESPONSES
LONG TERM RESPONSES

Mind-maps

Coasts.

Waves

Destructive

- High (E) • 10-15 per minute.
- High frequency ↑Erosion
- Circular motion ↑fetch
- Weak Swash Strong BW

Constructive.

- Low (E) • 9 per minute
- Low frequency • ↓fetch
- Elliptical motion
- ↑Swash ↓Backwash

Definitions.

Hydraulic action - The sheer force of the waves hitting the rocks and cliffs and getting

Attrition - Stones and rocks collide making them rounder.

Abrasion - Sediment and rocks hit the cliff face and break rocks.

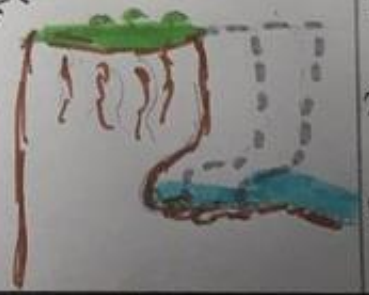
Solution - Certain types of rocks dissolved by the acidity of the sea

'CASS'

1) Lines of weakness erode through erosional processes
2) The lines of weakness get bigger and turn into a sea cave.
3) Deepens + Widens on either side and creates and arch
4) Cliff collapse leaves an stack.
5) Eventually it'll become a stump

Wave-cut platforms and cliffs.

1) Cliffs usually form where there is hard and resistant rock
2) Undercutting erosion occurs
3) Cliff collapse.



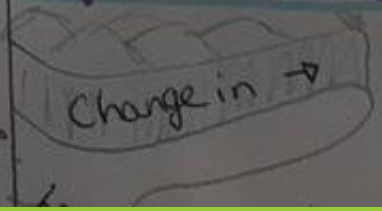
Headlands and Bays.

1) Headlands and bays are created by differential erosion.
- Sandstone and clay meet the coast at ⊾
2) Sheltered bays are made by softer rock.
3) Sandstone juts out as it isn't eroded.

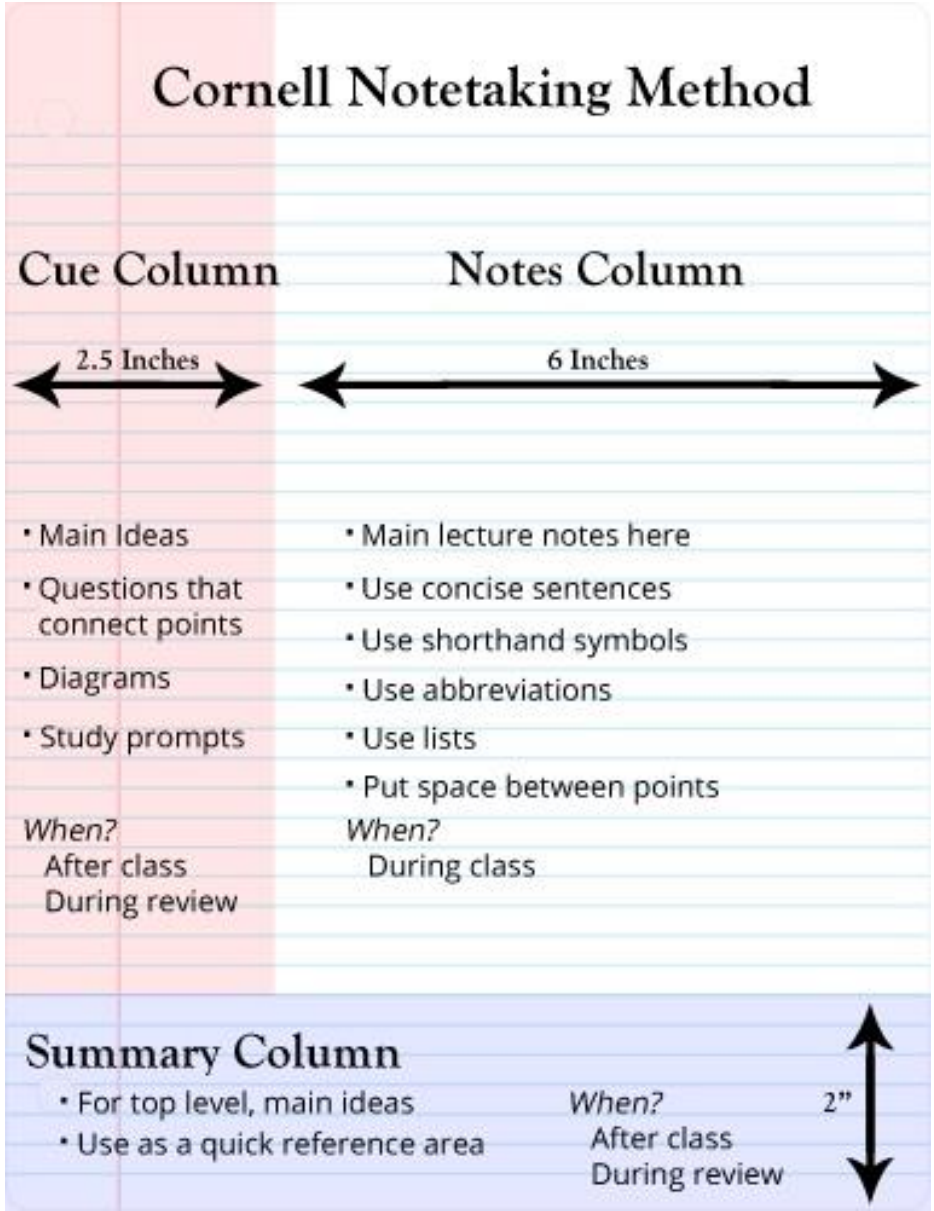
Longshore Drift

1) Prevalunt wind directs wave to the beach at 39°. Sediment is brought forward by swash and then taken back by gravity at 90°

Spits and Bars.



Longshore drift brings sediment to the end of the coast but loses energy and deposits the



Cornell notes and Re-visit templates

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ErSjc1PEGKE

PiXL Revisit: Flexibility of thinking Connection Map

Page 23

Example

Title

Cell biology

Cell structure

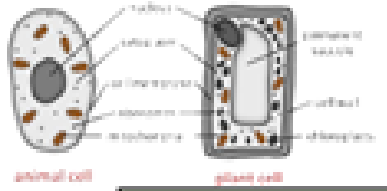
Nucleus, membrane, Cytoplasm, mitochondria

Cell function

Diffusion

Transportation between cells

Animal cells



Osmosis

Plant cells

partially permeable membrane

PiXL Revisit: Process and Categorise
Steps and stages explained

Unit / Topic:

Key Facts / Observations

Which is the most important stage?

WHY?

PiXL Revisit: Ranking Triangle

Name of Topic: _____

Name: _____

Class: _____

The most important information goes at the top and then the least important at the bottom. Make sure you justify WHY you think it the most/least important.

_____

_____

_____

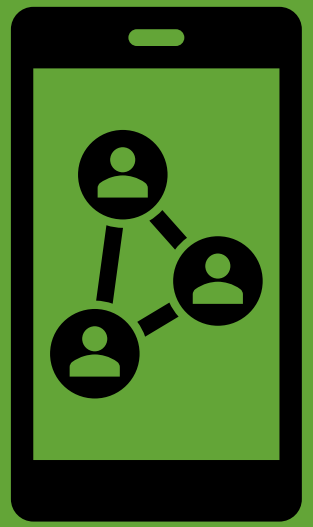
_____

_____

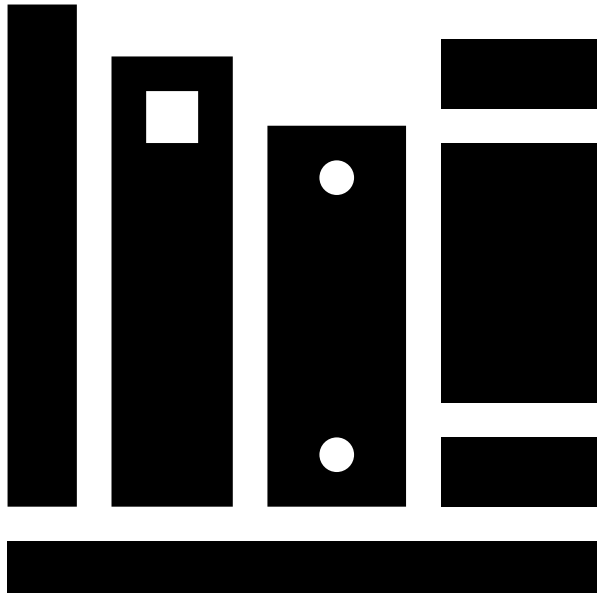
Break up an hour…

Select	• Select a topic or exam question theme. 5 minutes
Identify	• Identify key vocabulary – 5 minutes
Create	• Create some notes, revision card, revision clock on these themes. 15 minutes
Watch	• Watch a GCSEpod / video revision clip – 10- minutes
Take	• Take a short break – 10 minutes
Practice	• Practice a relevant exam question on this topic. – 15 – 20 minutes.

Online Revision Resources



- GCSEpod
- My Study plan (App)
- Cognito
- BBC Bitesize
- Quizlet
- Seneca Learning



Revising English

GCSE English Literature and GCSE English Language

GCSE English Literature

- Two papers
- All 4 set texts plus unseen poetry

GCSE English Language

- Two papers
- Both with Reading and Writing sections

GCSE English Language and Literature

No tier of entry

Every student sits the same exam

Students prepare for **two** qualifications:

GCSE English Literature

GCSE English Language

Spoken Language endorsement- does not count towards 'grade', but is shown on certificate as Pass, Merit or Distinction

What do I need?

A copy of the set texts- TAHS online shop-

Year 10:

Romeo and Juliet
An Inspector Calls
Anthology (provided in Year 9)

Year 11:

A Christmas Carol

Patience, consistency and determination.

Highlighters – ideally 3 different colours for the different Language question focuses.

Revision Guides (CGP) will be available from the online shop.

How do we prepare students in English?

- Read texts in class/ set for homework
- Supported with activities
- Build skills for Language and Literature
- Assessed ‘like the GCSE’
- SWaNS- focused feedback for improvement

How we ‘read’ and ‘analyse’ in English

What is a writer saying?

How do they get their point across?

Why did they make that choice? What do they want us to feel or think?

0 2 Look in detail at this extract from **lines 8 to 18** of the Source:

> The wind came in gusts, at times shaking the coach as it travelled round the bend of the road, and in the exposed places on the high ground it blew with such force that the whole body of the coach trembled and swayed, rocking between the high wheels like a drunken man.
>
> The driver, muffled in a greatcoat to his ears, bent almost double in his seat in a faint attempt to gain shelter from his own shoulders, while the dispirited horses plodded sullenly to his command, too broken by the wind and the rain to feel the whip that now and again cracked above their heads, while it swung between the numb fingers of the driver.
>
> The wheels of the coach creaked and groaned as they sank into the ruts on the road, and sometimes they flung up the soft spattered mud against the windows, where it mingled with the constant driving rain, and whatever view there might have been of the countryside was hopelessly obscured.

How does the writer use language here to describe the effects of the weather?

You could include the writer's choice of:

- words and phrases
- language features and techniques
- sentence forms.

[8 marks]

Shorter responses

Romeo and Juliet

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 2 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play Lord Capulet and Paris are discussing Juliet.

PARIS
But now, my lord, what say you to my suit?
CAPULET
But saying o'er what I have said before:
My child is yet a stranger in the world,
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years;
Let two more summers wither in their pride,
Ere we may think her ripe to be a bride.
PARIS
Younger than she are happy mothers made.
CAPULET
And too soon marred are those so early made.
The earth hath swallowed all my hopes but she;
She's the hopeful lady of my earth.
But woo her, gentle Paris, get her heart,
My will to her consent is but a part;
And she agreed, within her scope of choice
Lies my consent and fair according voice.

0 2 Starting with this conversation, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Lord Capulet as a good father.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Lord Capulet in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents Lord Capulet in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Longer essay style responses

How can my child revise for English?

Students need to read regularly

- 20 minutes three times a week
- Fiction or non-fiction – the wider range the better
- Actively build vocabulary

How can you help?

- Help them choose their reading books, especially if they have a narrow genre-based preference
- Listen to them read
- Read to them and with them
- Discuss what they're reading and discuss newspaper articles/contemporary events and issue with them
- Talk about and introduce them to new vocabulary
- Ask them how the writer gets their opinion across

Get them to write ‘notes without notes’

Time your child to complete a practice question

Write and answer their own questions

Get them to ‘teach’ you, but have their notes and highlight everything they say

Complete test papers and parents read over them

Use the internet to create notes

TIP 2: Self test on the set texts

TIP 3: Do It Properly

Start with the hard stuff

Vary your method

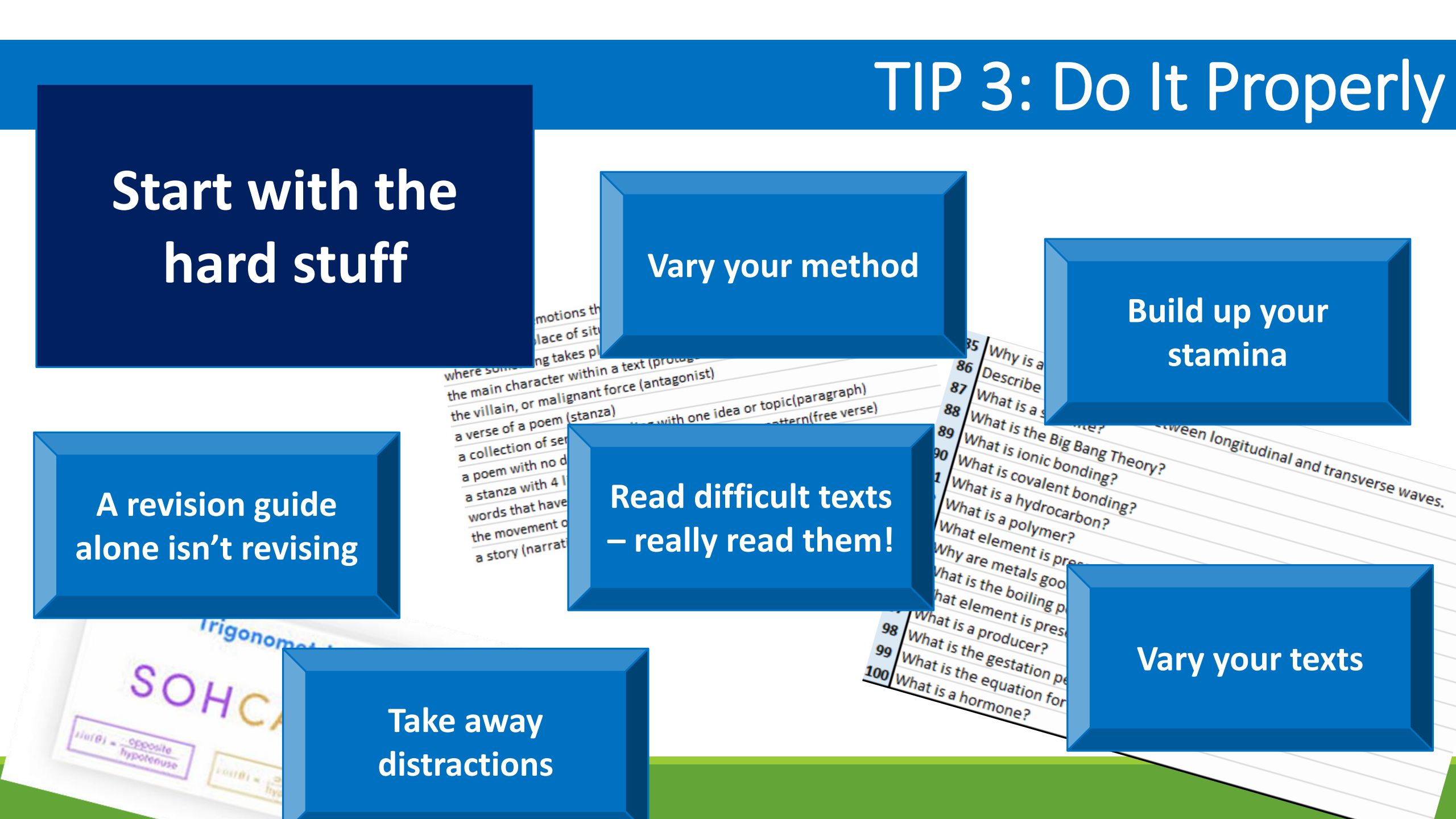
Build up your stamina

A revision guide alone isn't revising

Read difficult texts – really read them!

Take away distractions

Vary your texts



Useful websites

Useful Websites

BBC Bitesize GCSE English Language

http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/zr9d7ty

BBC Bitesize GCSE English Literature

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/english_literature/

Youtube: Search for any “Mr Bruff” videos

GCSE POD

What can English revision look like?

Just reading things does not work

You have to ‘fix’ the information by writing it down.

Take a longer piece of writing and highlight key points

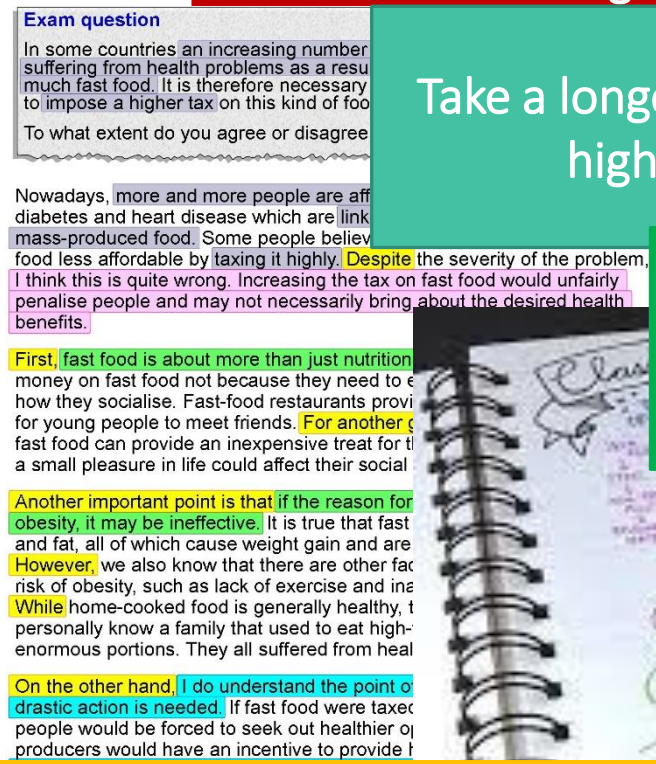
Make short notes based on your key points

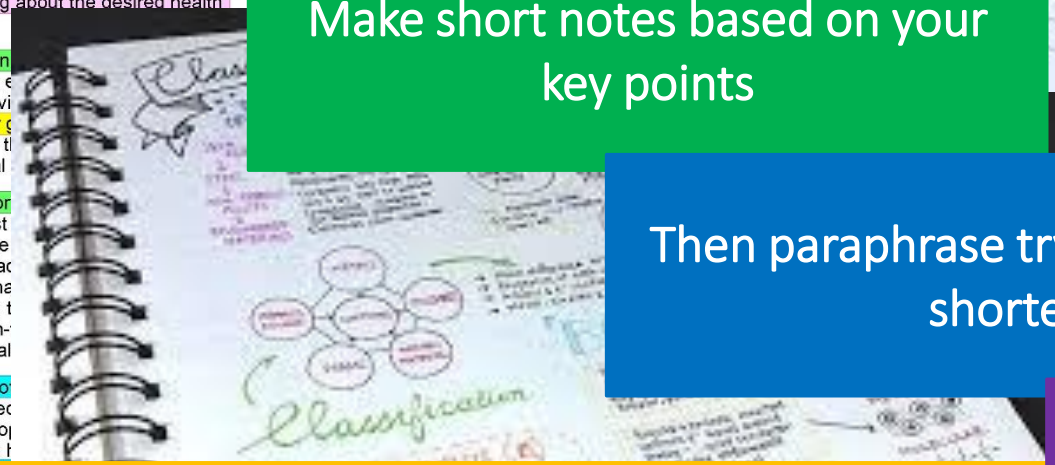
Then paraphrase trying to make it shorter

Until you get to key words

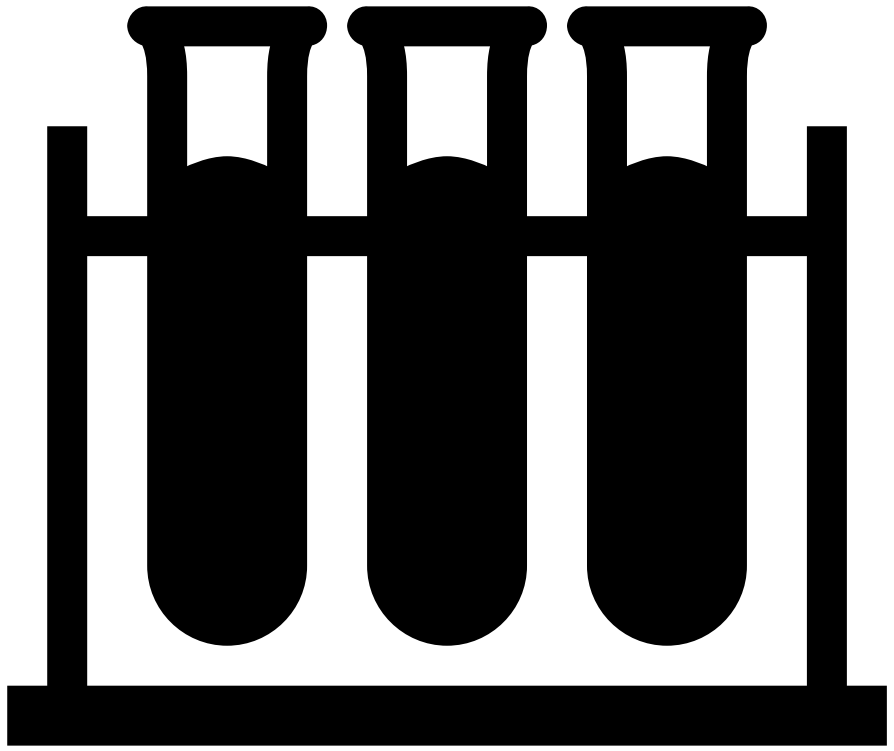
Parents can ask students to:

- List the key words on a topic
- Explain the key words on the topic
- Explain the full answer with you using the key words as bingo cards
- Teach you about a topic





Tip 1: Make notes on notes



Revising Science

AQA Biology, Chemistry and Physics (Students in Sets 1 and 2)

Higher Tier – grades 9-4

Foundation Tier – grades 5-1

2 exams in each subject, covering different topics

GCSE Biology:

Paper 1: Topics 1–4: Cell biology; Organisation; Infection and response; and Bioenergetics.

Paper 2: Topics 5–7: Homeostasis and response; Inheritance, variation and evolution; and Ecology.

GCSE Chemistry:

Paper 1: Topics 1–5: Atomic structure and the periodic table; Bonding, structure, and the properties of matter; Quantitative chemistry, Chemical changes; and Energy changes.

Paper 2: Topics 6–10: The rate and extent of chemical change; Organic chemistry; Chemical analysis, Chemistry of the atmosphere; and Using resources.

GCSE Physics:

Paper 1: Topics 1-4: Energy; Electricity; Particle model of matter; and Atomic structure.

Paper 2: Topics 5-8: Forces; Waves; Magnetism and electromagnetism; and Space physics.

Questions in paper 2 may draw on an understanding of energy changes and transfers due to heating, mechanical and electrical work and the concept of energy conservation from Energy and Electricity.

AQA Combined Science (Trilogy) (Students in Sets 3, 4 and 5)

Higher Tier – grades 9-4

Foundation Tier – grades 5-1

2 exams in each subject (6 in total), covering different topics

Combined Science Biology:

Paper 1: Biology topics 1–4: Cell Biology; Organisation; Infection and response; and Bioenergetics.

Paper 2: Biology topics 5–7: Homeostasis and response; Inheritance, variation and evolution; and Ecology.

Combined Science Chemistry:

Paper 1: Chemistry topics 8–12: Atomic structure and the periodic table; Bonding, structure, and the properties of matter; Quantitative chemistry; Chemical changes; and Energy changes.

Paper 2: Chemistry topics 13–17: The rate and extent of chemical change; Organic chemistry; Chemical analysis; Chemistry of the atmosphere; and Using resources.

Combined Science Physics:

Paper 1: Physics topics 18–21: Energy; Electricity; Particle model of matter; and Atomic structure.

Paper 2: Physics topics 22–24: Forces; Waves; and Magnetism and electromagnetism.

Questions in paper 2 may draw on an understanding of energy changes and transfers due to heating, mechanical and electrical work and the concept of energy conservation from Energy and Electricity.

What do I need?

Revision guide – order through school

2 Black Pens

Pencil

Ruler

Protractor

Rubber

Scientific calculator

Word equation	Symbol equation
weight = mass × gravitational field strength	$W = mg$
force applied to a spring = spring constant × extension	$F = ke$
acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time taken}}$	$a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$
(H) momentum = mass × velocity	$p = mv$
gravitational potential energy = mass × gravitational field strength × height	$E_p = mgh$
power = $\frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time}}$	$P = \frac{W}{t}$
efficiency = useful power output ÷ total power input	
charge flow = current × time	$Q = It$
power = potential difference × current	$P = VI$
energy transferred = power × time	$E = Pt$
density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$
work done = force × distance (along the line of action of the force)	$W = Fs$
distance travelled = speed × time	$s = vt$
resultant force = mass × acceleration	$F = ma$
kinetic energy = 0.5 × mass × (speed)^2	$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
power = $\frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}}$	$P = \frac{E}{t}$
efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful output energy transfer}}{\text{total input energy transfer}}$	

wave speed = frequency × wavelength	$v = f\lambda$
potential difference = current × resistance	$V = IR$
power = current^2 × resistance	$P = I^2R$
energy transferred = charge flow × potential difference	$E = QV$

GCSE Physics only

pressure = $\frac{\text{force normal to a surface}}{\text{area of that surface}}$	$p = \frac{F}{A}$
moment of a force = force × distance (normal to direction of force)	$M = Fd$

Equations

0 4 . 2 Write down the equation which links density (ρ), mass (m) and volume (V).

[1 mark]

0 4 . 3 The mass of the apple was 85 g.

The density of the apple was 0.68 g/cm^3.

Calculate the volume of the apple.

Give your answer in cm^3.

[3 marks]

1	**pressure due to a column of liquid = height of column × density of liquid × gravitational field strength (g)**	$p = h \rho g$
2	(final velocity)^2 – (initial velocity)^2 = 2 × acceleration × distance	$v^2 - u^2 = 2 a s$
3	**force = $\frac{\text{change in momentum}}{\text{time taken}}$**	$F = \frac{m \Delta v}{\Delta t}$
4	elastic potential energy = 0.5 × spring constant × (extension)^2	$E_e = \frac{1}{2} k e^2$
5	change in thermal energy = mass × specific heat capacity × temperature change	$\Delta E = m c \Delta \theta$
6	period = $\frac{1}{\text{frequency}}$	
7	magnification = $\frac{\text{image height}}{\text{object height}}$	
8	**force on a conductor (at right angles to a magnetic field) carrying a current = magnetic flux density × current × length**	$F = B I l$
9	thermal energy for a change of state = mass × specific latent heat	$E = m L$
10	$\frac{\text{potential difference across primary coil}}{\text{potential difference across secondary coil}} = \frac{\text{number of turns in primary coil}}{\text{number of turns in secondary coil}}$	$\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{n_p}{n_s}$
11	potential difference across primary coil × current in primary coil = potential difference across secondary coil × current in secondary coil	$V_p I_p = V_s I_s$
12	For gases: pressure × volume = constant	$p V = constant$

How to revise

1. Read/Watch and do something with the information (summary notes, flashcards, quick summary questions).

2. Practise applying your understanding (questions, questions and more questions)

3. Revisit the learning (next day, 3 days, 2 weeks)

4. Develop exam technique by working through exam questions from Cognito or the AQA website.

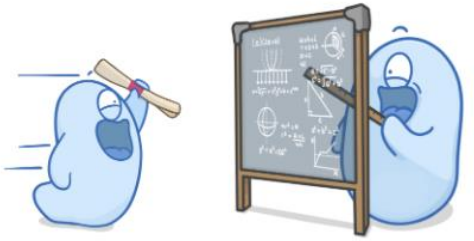
Cognito

B Biology
Change subject

- Lessons
- Quiz Pro
- Flashcards Pro
- Past Exam Papers
- Exam Qs by topic

Biology Lessons

GCSE Biology - AQA Higher Triple



0% Correct | 0% Incorrect | 100% Not done

Resume Latest Lesson

Upgrade to Pro to resume latest lesson

Try 'non-coding DNA'

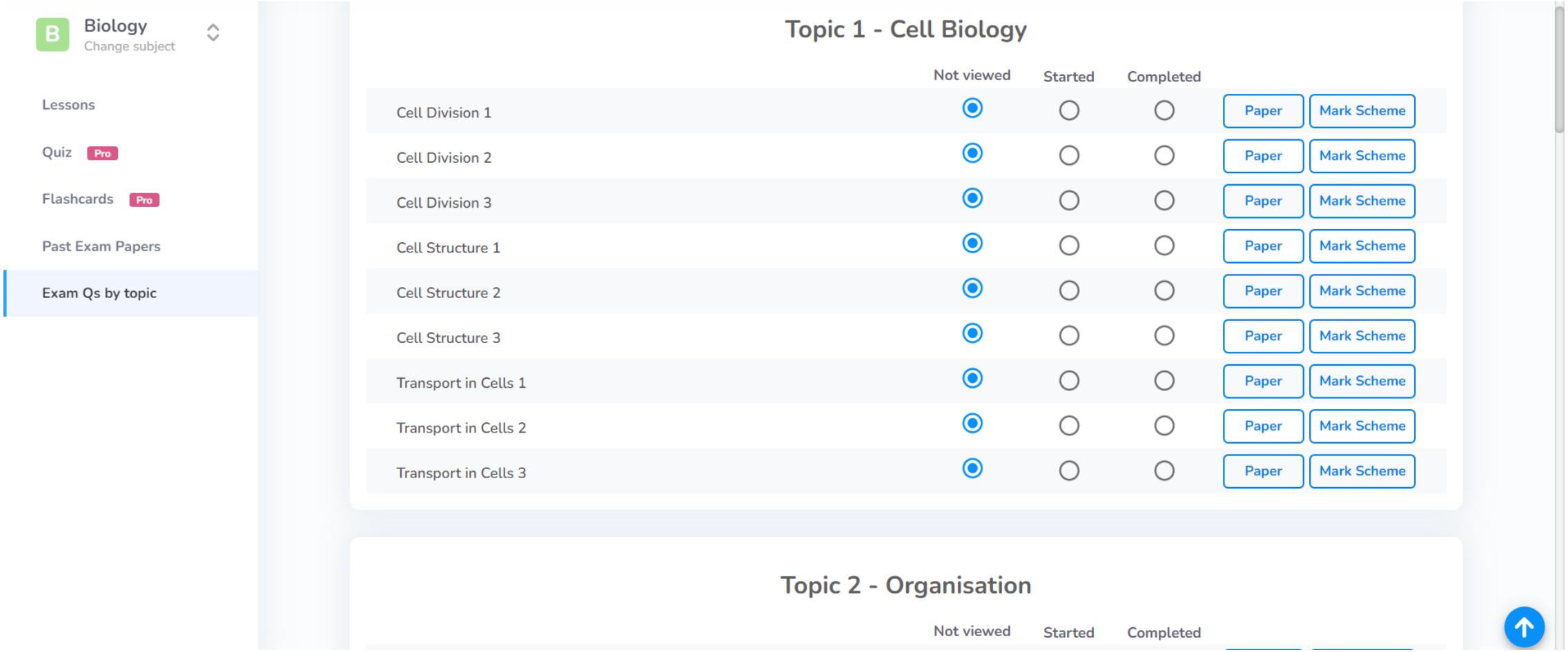
Contents

Topic 1 - Cell Biology

- 1.1 - Cell Structure
- 1.2 - Kingdoms of Life
- 1.3 - Microscopy - What it is
- 1.4 - Microscopy - Light vs Electron Microsco...
- 1.5 - Microscopy - Units of conversion
- 1.6 - Microscopy - Calculations
- 1.7 - Mitosis
- 1.8 - Binary Fission
- 1.9 - Stem Cells
- 1.10 - Specialised Cells & Differentiation
- 1.11 - Stem Cells in Medicine
- 1.12 - Diffusion
- 1.13 - Osmosis
- 1.14 - Active Transport
- 1.15 - Surface Area to Volume Ratio
- 1.16 - Specialised Exchange Surfaces

Topic 2 - Organisation

- 2.1 - Cell organisation, tissues, organs etc
- 2.2 - What are enzymes
- 2.7 - Lungs & Gas Exchange
- 2.8 - Circulatory System 1 - Heart
- 2.13 - Balanced Diet
- 2.14 - Risk factors for Non-Communicable Di

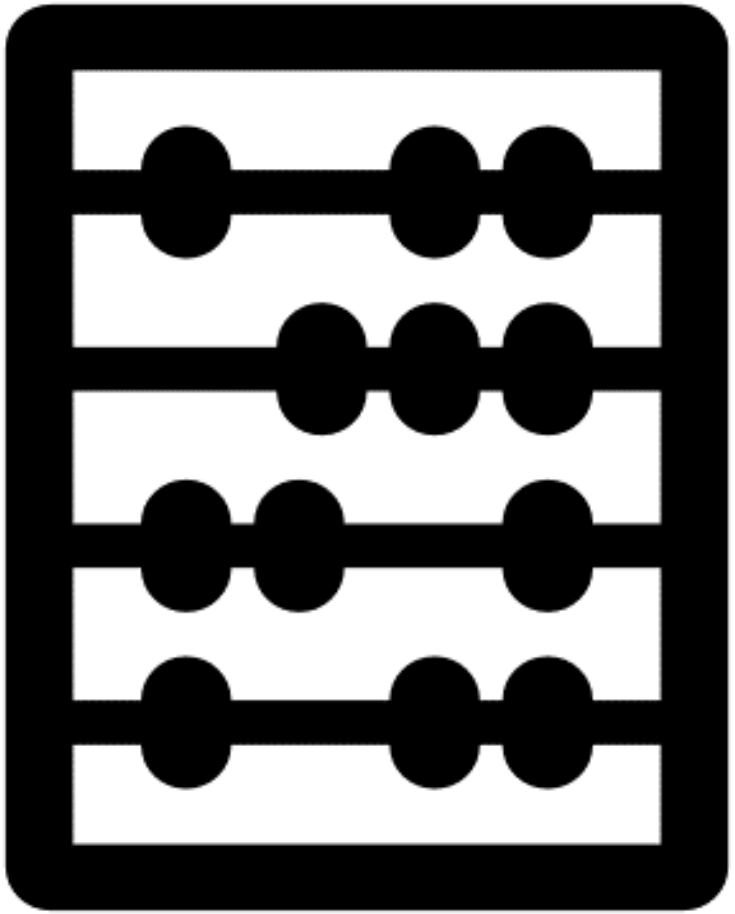

Biology
Change subject
Lessons
Quiz Pro
Flashcards Pro
Past Exam Papers
Exam Qs by topic
Topic 1 - Cell Biology
Not viewed
Started
Completed
Cell Division 1
Cell Division 2
Cell Division 3
Cell Structure 1
Cell Structure 2
Cell Structure 3
Transport in Cells 1
Transport in Cells 2
Transport in Cells 3
Paper
Mark Scheme
Topic 2 - Organisation
Not viewed
Started
Completed

Useful Websites

https://cognitoedu.org/home.html

https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/science/gcse

www.GCSEpod.com



Revising Maths

AQA Mathematics 8300

Higher Tier – grades 9-4

Foundation Tier – grades 5-1

3 exams:

Paper 1 is a non-calculator paper

Paper 2 and 3 are both calculator papers

GCSE Mathematics

- Any topic could come up on any paper
- A mix of question styles including single mark questions, multi-step problems and multiple-choice questions
- The questions get more difficult as you work through the papers

What do I need?

Formula sheet – you need to learn these
Revision guide – order through school
2 Black Pens
Pencil
Ruler
Compass
Protractor
Rubber
Scientific calculators £8.50 **
Maths sets £1.20 **

** available to buy from the TAHS Online Shop

How do we prepare students in maths?

- Model answers in class
- Regular recapping of previous work
- Regular homework
- Half termly assessments throughout the GCSE course - these are past or practice exam papers.
- SWANS – focused feedback for improvement

Types of Questions

AO1 – Use and apply standard techniques (40%)

AO2 – Reason, interpret and communicate mathematically (30%)

AO3 – Solve problems within mathematics and in other contexts (30%)

Communicate mathematically

01

Show all workings (even if really easy)

02

Set out clearly

03

Write a final sentence for your answer

04

For geometry questions - all used rules must be stated in the correct mathematical language

Circle the equation of a line that is parallel to $y = 5x - 2$

[1 mark]

$y = 2x - 5$ $y = 5x + 2$ $y = 3x - 2$ $y = -\frac{1}{5}x - 2$

Foundation / Higher Question – AO1

19 Toilet rolls come in packs of 4 and 9

£1.89

£3.99

Which pack is better value?

You **must** show your working.

[3 marks]

Foundation Question – AO2

11 Tomas ran a Lucky Dip stall.

There were 750 tickets, numbered 1 to 750

Tomas sold **all** the winning tickets, and **some** of the losing tickets.

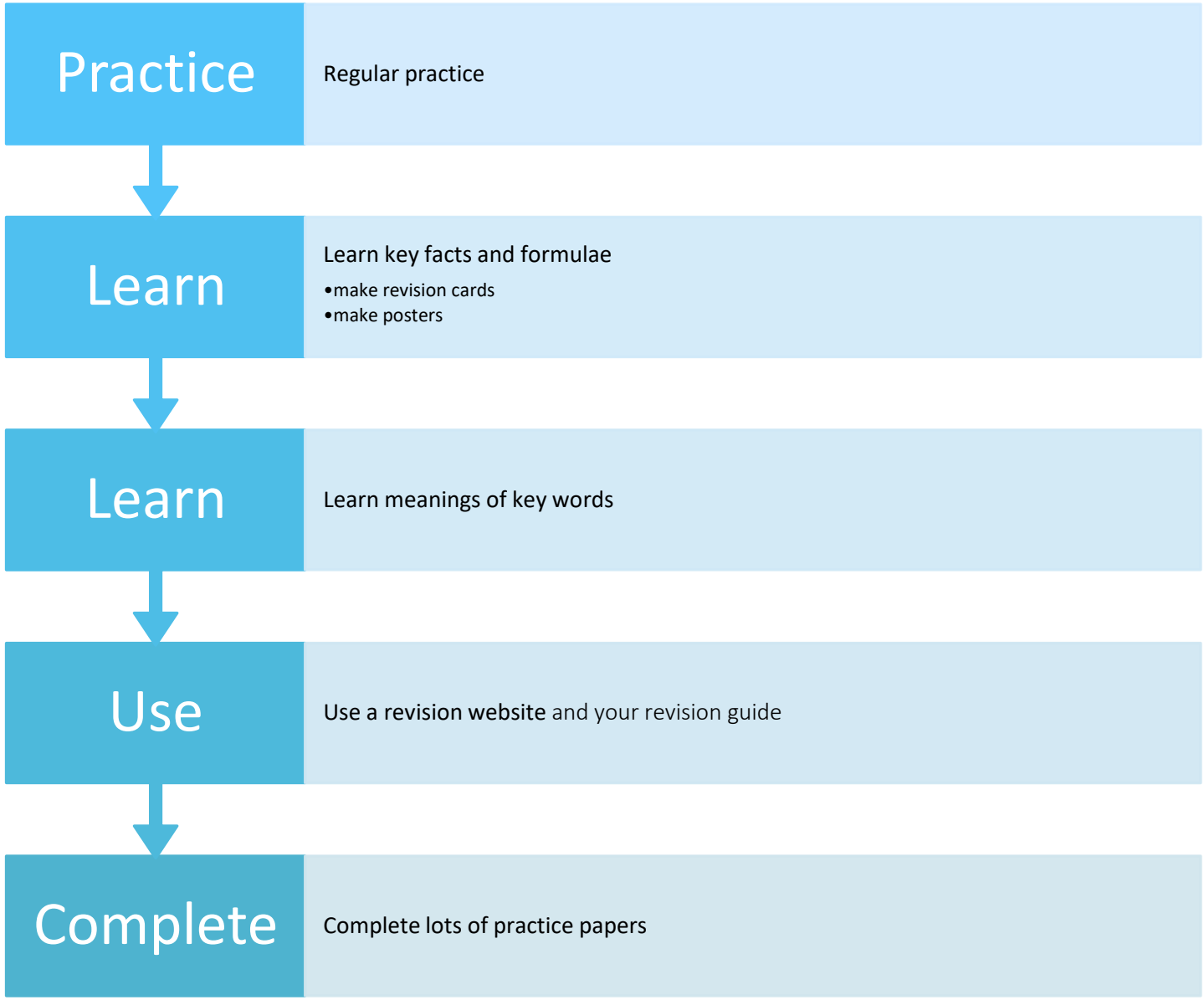
He made a profit of £163

How many **losing** tickets did he sell?

[6 marks]

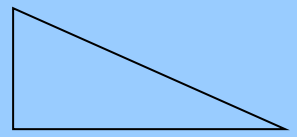
Higher Question – AO3

How to Revise Maths



Area

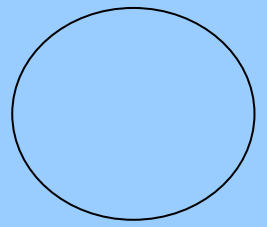
= length x width



= base x height ÷ 2

= length x height

= $\frac{1}{2}(a + b)\ h$



= πr^2

Key Facts

SOH CAH TOA

BIDMAS

$a + a + a = 3a$ but $a \times a \times a = a^3$

Calculator buttons

square x^2, cube x^3

square root $\sqrt{}$, cube root $\sqrt[3]{}$

powers $x^{\blacksquare}$

Fractions $\frac{\blacksquare}{\blacksquare}$

Key Words

integer – whole number

evaluate – work out – get a number answer

construct – use a compass and ruler

factorise – put brackets in

estimate – round each number to 1 significant figure before doing the calculation

Useful Websites

https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/

www.corbettmaths.com/5-a-day/gcse/

www.GCSEpod.com

Expressive Arts

Extra Curricular

Geography

History

Mathematics

Modern Foreign Languages

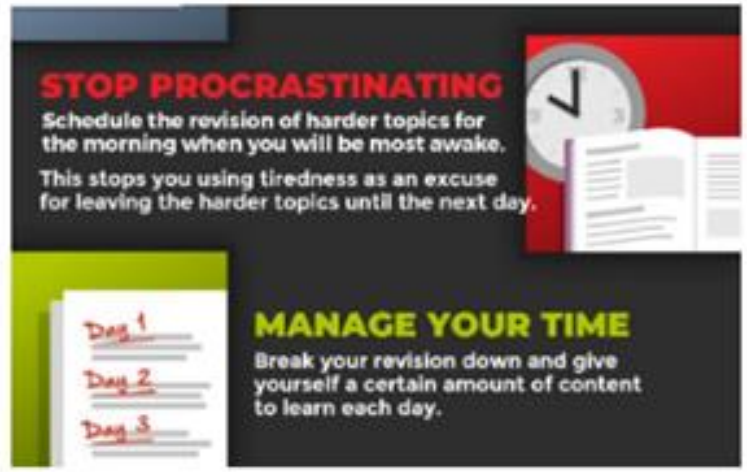
Music

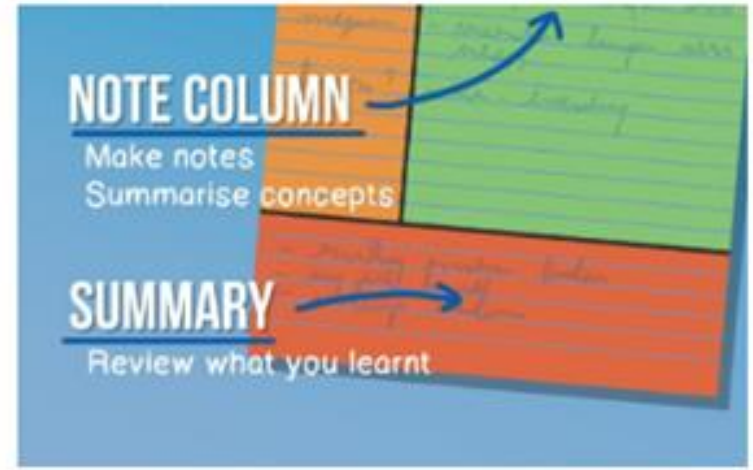
Physical Education

Religious Education

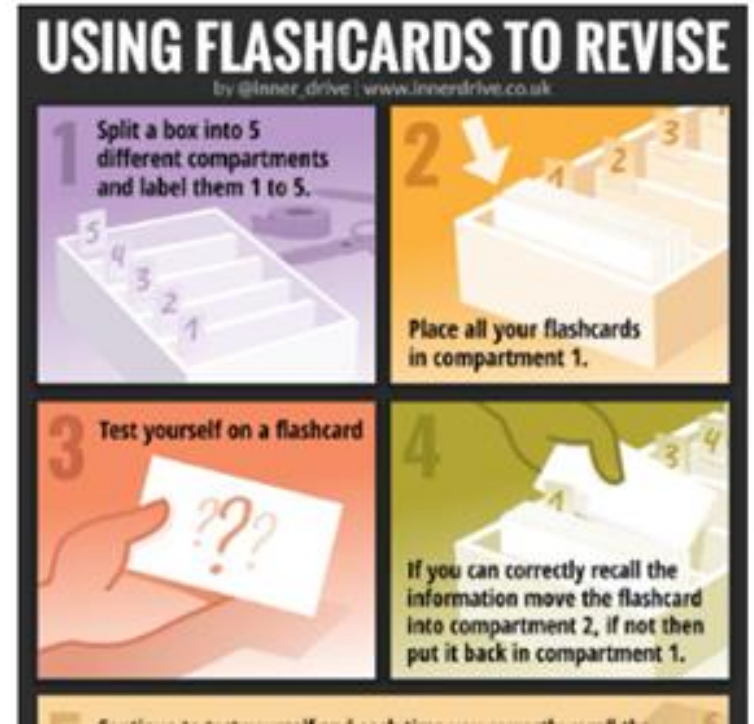
Science

Social & Health





Cornell Notes Template	Click here
Revision Evening	Click here
Revision Guide	Click here
Revision Clock	Click here
Dual Coding	Click here
Year 11 Revision Evening 21 Oct 2021	Click here
English Literature GCSE Romeo & Juliet (Know It)	Click here
English Literature GCSE	Click here



What next?

Y11 revision support as part of the tutor programme
Revision interventions run by departments, lunchtime, after school, holidays and weekends.
Revision materials on TAHS website.
Y11 SEND Revision Evening Thursday 26th October 5pm
Trial Exams start Monday 4thh November 2024
Summer Exam Session starts Monday 5th May 2025
Parent Resources – GCSEPod
How Parents Can Help Improve Grades (innerdrive.co.uk)

Revision starts now

BELIEF

PREPARATION

HARD WORK

SUPPORT

Year 11 Revision Evening

Thursday
19th September 2024

SUPPORT FOR REVISION – ENGLISH, MATHS AND SCIENCE