



Year 11 Information Evening

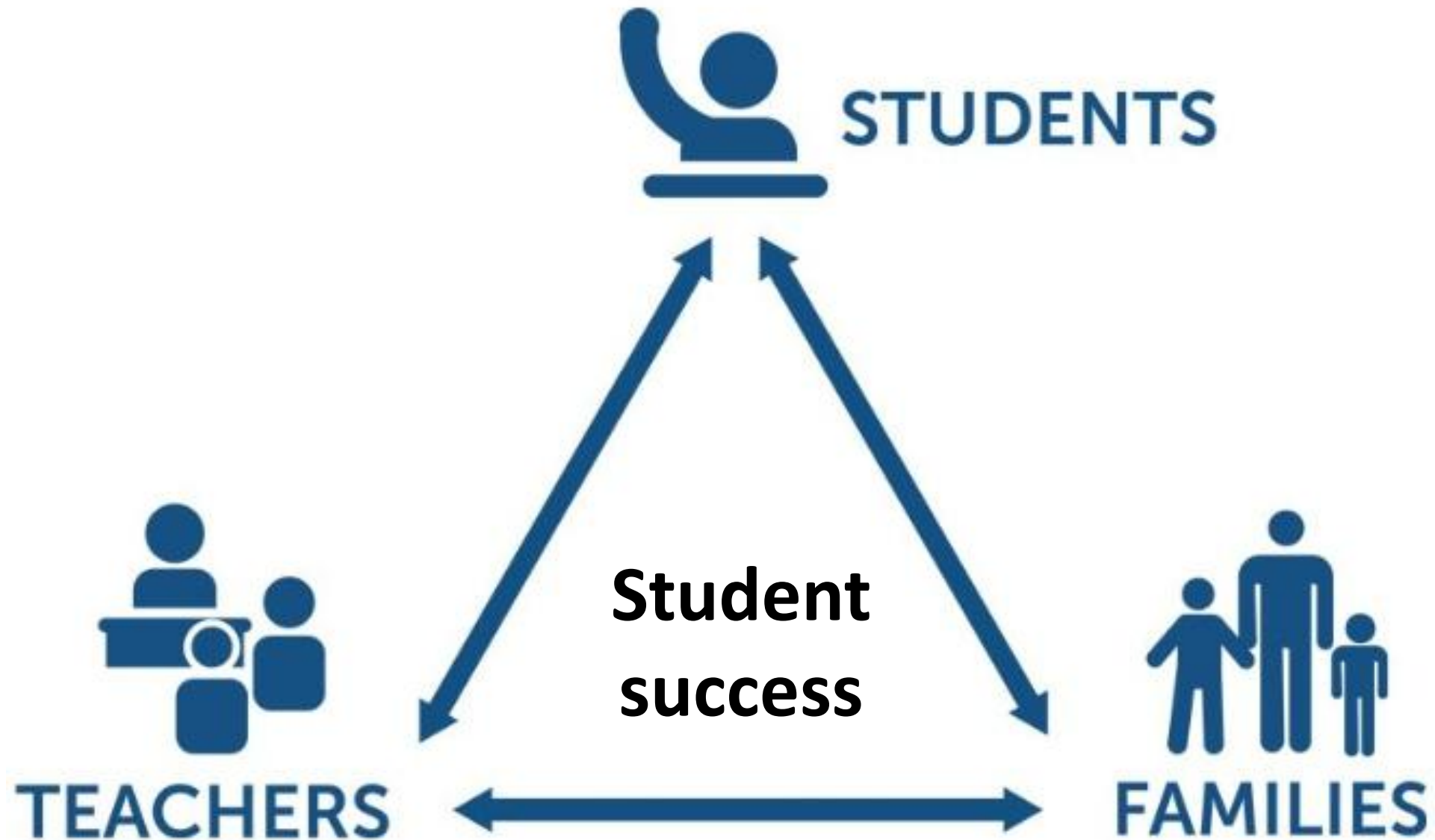
Wednesday 22nd October 2025



Information Pack

- **Mock Exam Timetable**
- **Information Booklet:**
 - Advice on preparing for exams
 - Effective revision strategies
 - Subject information
 - Key dates
- **Attendance Flyer**
- **Tassomai Parent Help Sheet**
- **This presentation will be available to view on the school website from tomorrow**

Aim of the evening



The Role of Parents in Supporting Revision

"Parental engagement has a significant effect on students' academic performance, particularly in achieving higher GCSE grades. When parents are actively involved in their children's education, it can lead to better study habits and improved academic outcomes."

Source: **UK Department for Education (2021).**
Engaging Parents: A guide for schools on improving student outcomes.



Department
for Education

I didn't do my GCSEs,
so how can I help
them?

They claim they work
better when multitasking
with the TV or music on.

They tell me they've already
done enough, but I'm not
sure if that's true.

I feel like I'm nagging
when I remind them
to study.

Every time I ask, "Do
you have homework?"
they say no

Commonly asked question.

They say: "Revision is a
waste of time", but
when they're in an
exam their mind goes
blank.

I'm not sure how
long they should be
revising each day.

All these apps and
websites are new to me -
how can I guide them?

I don't
understand
the new
exam system.

I think they're just
copying notes without
understanding them.



Tonight, we'll look at some of these questions and share practical techniques and strategies to help you support your child's revision in Year 11.



Your Role in Supporting Revision

Understand Your Child's Strengths

“You know your child best - play to their strengths.”

Act as a Communication Link

“Be the go-between from home to school. Stay informed by checking the school newsletter and maintaining open communication with teachers about your child's progress.”

Establish Revision Rules and Balance

“Agree on clear rules for revision that promote a healthy balance between study and relaxation.”

Provide Resources and a Productive Environment

“Ensure your child has access to necessary study materials and create an environment that minimises distractions and enhances focus.”

Create a Revision Timetable and Engage

“Help your child create a realistic revision timetable and check they are using it. Encourage them without pressure, and show interest in their learning.”



Class of 2025

% Achieving a 9-4 in English and Maths

Average across North Lincolnshire = 61%

St Bede's = 72%

Top school in Scunthorpe

Class of 2025

% Achieving a 9-5 in English and Maths

Average across North Lincolnshire = 41%

St Bede's = 51%

Top school in Scunthorpe

Every subject matters

John Leggott College uses an **Average Point Score (APS)** system when considering applications.

- ✓ This means **every GCSE subject counts**—not just English and Maths.
- ✓ A strong performance across **all subjects** can significantly boost your child's overall score and open more doors for post-16 options.
- ✓ Encourage consistent effort in every subject to help them achieve the best possible outcomes.

Mock Exams

Commencing Tuesday 11th November for a four-week period.



- We will adhere to JCQ guidance to ensure students experience sitting exams under real exam conditions.
- Not all subjects will have a mock exam (e.g. Health & Social Care), as some are currently working on assessed coursework.
- Students will not be completing the full set of papers in every subject.
- If a student arrives late to school, no additional time will be provided to complete the exam.
- If a student is absent from an exam, we will arrange a time, where possible, for them to catch up on missed exams. However, there may be very little notice before sitting the rearranged exam.

Results will be released to students on **Thursday 15th January** during our Year 11 Day of Reflection, and to parents at the Year 11 Consultation evening.

Mock exam timetables are included in your pack this evening and are also available on the school website under '**Parents > Exams**'.

You'll also find the **summer 2026** exam schedule on the same page.



Why Mock exams so important?

- By simulating real exam conditions, mock exams help students build familiarity and confidence for the actual exams.
- Practising under exam conditions helps students manage their nerves and reduce anxiety for the real exams.
- Mock exams allow students to **practise** exam strategies, such as time management, approaching different types of questions, and checking their work effectively.
- They help **identity** a student's strengths and weaknesses, guiding focused revision.
- They allow students to trial different revision techniques to see which work best for them.
- Mock exams also provide students with **predicted grades**.



Preparing for



- It's important that students know their exam boards and understand which units or topics are assessed on each paper.
- This helps them focus their revision on the right content and practise questions that reflect the real exam structure.
- All this information is provided in your handbook from this evening, under the section **Subject Advice and Support**.

Preparing for exams is like training for a marathon, because both require time, effort and consistent practice.

Preparing for Exams is Like Training for a Marathon

- Set yourself a **revision plan early** and stick to it.
- Work with others — **study groups and friends** can help keep you motivated.
- Start small — revise in **short, focused sessions** and gradually build up.
- **Practise regularly** to build stamina and confidence for longer exams.
- Take **regular breaks** and give your mind time to recover.
- Maintain a **healthy lifestyle** — eat well, sleep well, and stay active.
- Focus on **weaker subjects or topics**, just like targeting weak areas in training.
- **Track your progress** to see improvement and stay on course.
- **Celebrate small wins** along the way to keep yourself motivated.



REVISION TIMETABLE

	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
9-3							
4-5							
5-7							
7-8							
8-9							
9-10							

/// = FRENCH
 /// = ART
 /// = ENGLISH LITERATURE
 /// = MATHS
 /// = MUSIC
 /// = BIOLOGY
 /// = CITIZENSHIP
 /// = HISTORY
 /// = ENGLISH LANGUAGE
 /// = CHEMISTRY
 /// = PHYSICS

Creating a Revision Timetable

- Help your child focus on subjects or topics where they need the most improvement, allocating more time accordingly.
- A well-planned weekly timetable breaks study time into manageable blocks, balancing subjects and preventing last-minute cramming.
- Ensure there is a healthy balance between study time, breaks and social time to prevent burnout.
- **Pomodoro Technique:** Study for 25 minutes, followed by a 5- minute break



What is the **Pomodoro** Technique?

A method designed to help people stay focused and productive by breaking work into manageable intervals, called "Pomodoros," with short breaks in between.

- 1.Choose a Task:** Pick a specific task you want to work on.
- 2.Set a Timer for 25 Minutes:** Work on the task without any interruptions
- 3.Take a Short Break (5 Minutes):** Take a 5-minute break to rest and recharge.
- 4.Repeat**

What are the benefits of this technique:

Increased Focus

Enhanced Motivation

Reduced Mental Fatigue

Better Time Management

There are lots of great apps, such as **Focus Tree**, **Flora** and **Study Bunny**, that make studying fun, help you stay motivated, and can block notifications to reduce distractions and keep you focused during your study sessions.



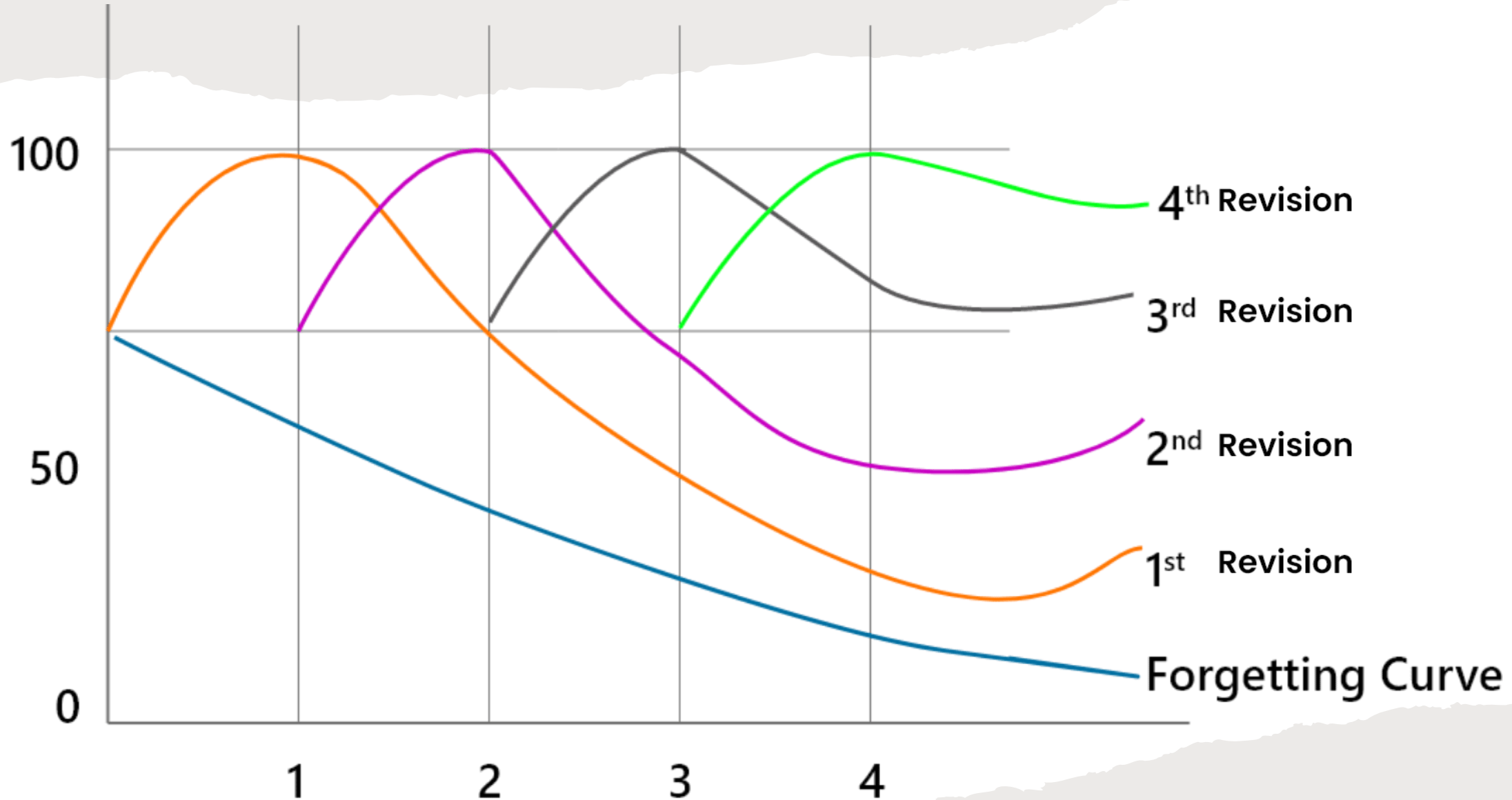
Creating a Productive Study Environment

- Research suggest that students revise best when sat at a desk or table to revise, rather than lying on their bed.
- Their revision area should be **quiet**, **well-lit** and **organised** to help them get into study mode more easily.
- Ensure students have all revision materials readily available - this may include stationary, paper, revision books, flashcards.
- Incorporate visual aids, such as a revision wall or posters.
- **Limit distractions:** Whilst technology can be invaluable for revision, mobile phones and social media can be a major distraction.



Why do students need to revise?

Did you know? 50%-80% of what you learnt today you will have forgotten by within a few days. Most people have to review something 4 to 6 times to remember it.





Effective Revision Techniques

Spaced Repetition: Spread revision out over time to help improve long term memory. This can include flashcards or platforms like **Tassomai** or **Seneca Learning**.

Active Techniques: Encourage your child to summarise notes, teach concepts to others, retrieval activities, and create flashcards to strengthen memory.

Interleaving: Mix different topics and subjects during study sessions.

Dual coding: Combining words and visual (mind maps) to help reinforce learning.

Practise with Past Papers: Completing past exam papers under timed conditions helps students become familiar with question formats and time management.



Using Technology Wisely

Where possible, ensure that your child has access to technology such as a computer or tablet for online revision. However, set clear boundaries to help them maintain focus and avoid mindless browsing.

Online Revision Platforms



St Bede's Catholic
Voluntary Academy

St Bede's website: Most departments have their own pages with revision resources created by our staff.



Tassomai: Offers daily adaptive quizzes that adjust to each student's answers, helping them focus on weaker areas and make steady progress.



Seneca Learning: Uses interactive revision activities to keep students engaged and strengthen weaker topics.



BBC Bitesize: Comprehensive GCSE resources tailored to UK exam boards.



Anki & Quizlet: Allows students to make flashcards and use different modes like "Learn" and "Test" for interactive revision.



- All student have access to Tassomai
- An online learning platform that employs personalised quizzes and adaptive learning methods to enhance students' understanding of subjects.
- It focuses on the core subjects: English, Maths, Science and either Geography **or** History.
- Accessed online or via the App.

Tassomai recommended daily usage

Total time: Between **20–30 minutes per day** works best.

By subject:

- **Core subjects (Maths, English, Science):** 5–7 minutes each
- **Additional subjects (e.g. History/Geography):** 5 minutes



How do I know if my child is using the App?

As you arrived this evening, you received a summary of your child's current interaction with the App, measured in minutes of use.

How can I check regularly that they're using it?

Parents can track their child's engagement and progress. Instructions are included in your pack on how to log into your account and view their activity online.

How does it help them?

The App supports independent learning, helps students stay organised, and reinforces key topics through regular practice. It also highlights which areas need more revision, helping students focus their efforts effectively

Does it actually work?

Yes—students who use the App consistently tend to feel more confident, perform better in assessments, and show stronger progress over time.



Completed 2850 questions



Completed 366 questions



How do I revise?

Flashcards

Leitner System: It is based on spaced repetition and the principle of reviewing information at increased intervals to improve long-term retention.

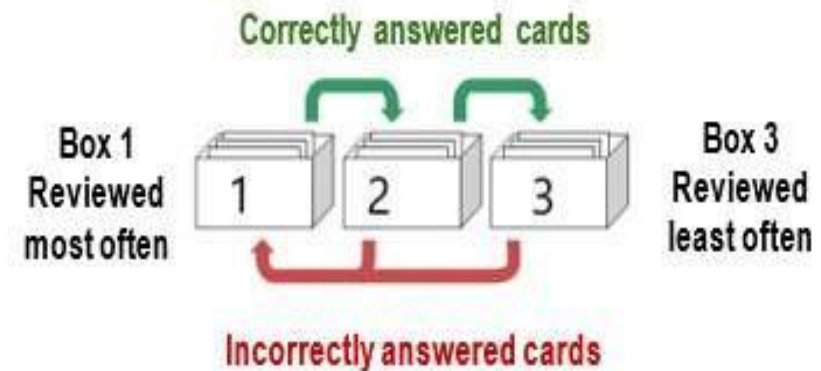
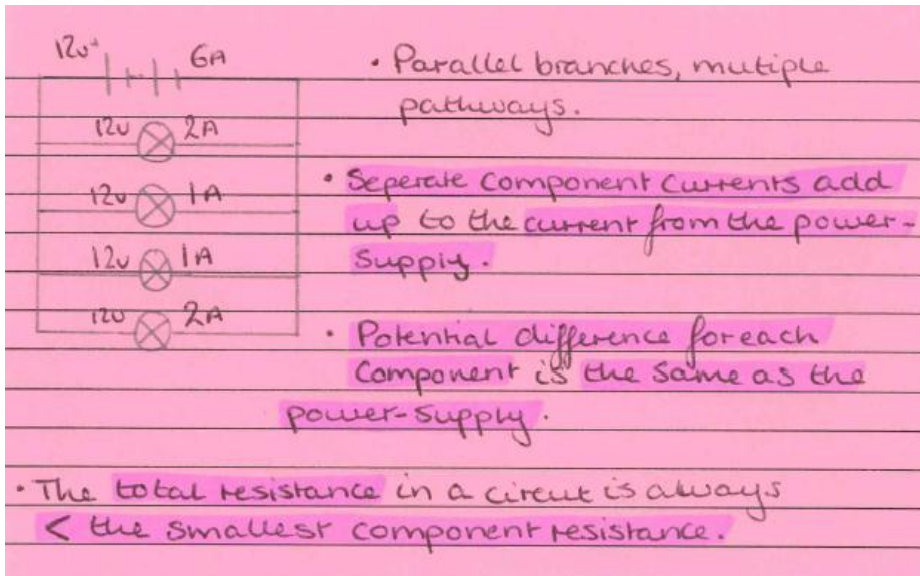
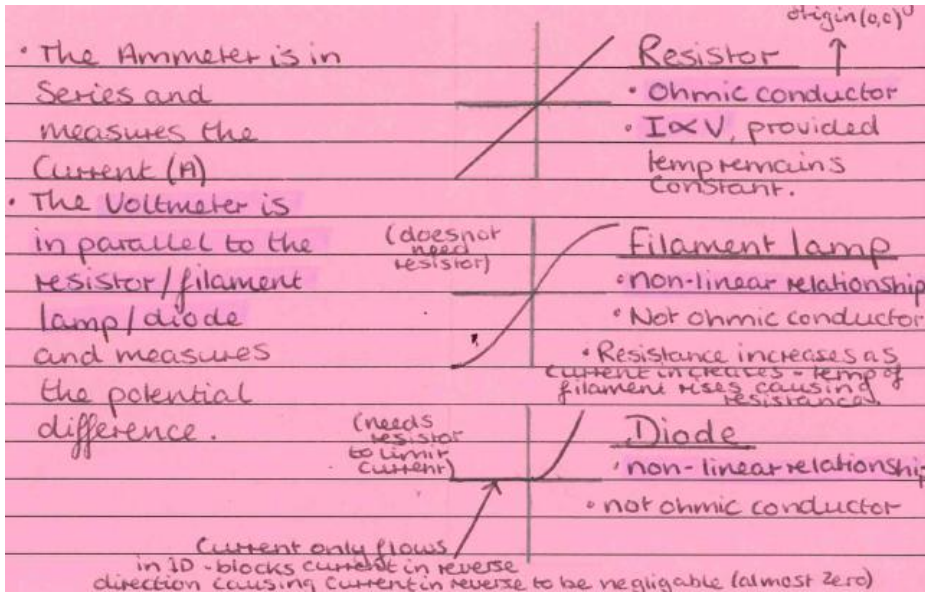
Get hold of three small boxes or envelopes. Sort the class cards into different boxes based on how well you know each one.

Box 1: Cards you struggle with — reviewed daily.

Box 2: Cards you know a bit better — reviewed every Tuesday and Thursday.

Box 3: Cards you know well — reviewed weekly every Friday.

Quiz yourself on your flashcards. If you recall the information on the flashcard, put it in box 2. If you don't recall, put the card in box 1.



static electricity

static electricity is the buildup of electric charge on the surface of an object. it remains in one place (hence static)- unlike current electricity that flows. it occurs when two materials are rubbed together causing electrons to transfer from one to another.

examples- Rubbing a balloon on your hair and seeing it stick, getting a small shock after walking on a carpet and touching a metal doorknob, lightning - a large scale example of static discharge

Charging by friction

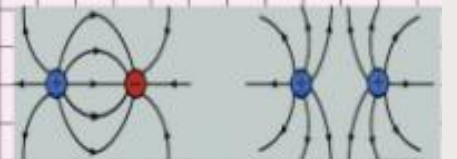
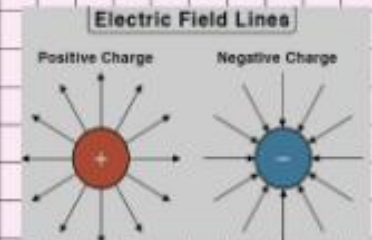
When two different materials are rubbed together, electrons move from one to the other. The material that gains electrons becomes negatively charged, while the one that loses electrons becomes positively charged. This process is called charging by friction, and the charge remains until it is discharged (for example, when it touches another object)

forces between charged objects

Like charges repel and unlike charges attract. This force acts even without contact - it's a non-contact force, meaning objects can affect each other at a distance

Electric field diagrams

An electric field is the region around a charged object where other charges feel a force. Field lines are used to show the direction and strength of electric field. Lines go away from positive and towards negative charges. The closer the lines, the stronger the field. Between two parallel charged plates, the field lines are straight, parallel, and evenly spaced showing a uniform field.



How do I revise? Making notes

Trinity

Consubstantial with Jesus Christ
Made all things
Loves all people as his own children.
Omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent and omnibenevolent.
"Maker of Heaven and Earth"

THESE LOVE ONES WHOSE TO BE DIVINED WITH BELIEVERS

Involved in the Paschal Mystery.
Incarnation of God.
Fully human and fully divine.
Saved us from our sins in salvation.
"He will come again"

United Father and Son in love.
Has spoken through the Prophets.
"God, giver of life"
Helps us through the Sacraments
"glory is given to the Father"

Signs of the Trinity

Eucharistic Prayer
Jesus is consecrated into the Bread and Wine.

Doxology
Sacraments

Creation

Divided water and sky
Sun and moon
Mammals, humans (Adam & Eve)
Dry and light, night and death.
Firm land and sea produces plants.
Fishes and birds
God created

KEY POINT CREATION REVEALS GOD'S LOVING NATURE AND HIS GIFT OF EARTH TO MAN.
This is also revealed when Jesus died for us

CATHOLIC VIEWS

Embrace science and are open to opinions

Book takes it literally
It gives a rough idea of what happened, but not how
Humans are the high point of God's creation
There are spiritual truths
Everything God made with good
God made everything

LITERALIST VIEWS

Adam and Eve committed the original sin.
They gave into temptation and so God punished them.
Sin will tempt us and try to make us commit evil.
Adam and Eve lost paradise
Everything in the Bible is true

Image Dei

IMAGO DEI in the image of God.
Humans are created in the image of God.
We have a relationship with him - only species to appreciate the Creator.

HUMAN NATURE

We can give and receive love
We are rational
We are free will and conscience
We are stewards of the Earth as we look after it for other generations
We should rule with consideration and compassion

KEY POINT WE HAVE DOMINION OVER CREATION. THIS MEANS WE LOOK OVER EARTH WITH AUTHORITY.

Paschal Mystery

AT THE AMENISTON

"GOD SAID 'LET THERE BE LIGHT' AND THERE WAS"
- Genesis 1:3

"I BELIEVE IN ONE GOD, THE FATHER ALMIGHTY, MAKER OF HEAVEN AND EARTH."
- Nicene Creed

KEY POINT JESUS' BAPTISM IS ONE OF THE FEW TIMES WE SEE THE TRINITY TOGETHER

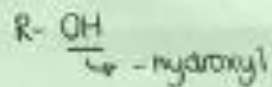
THREE IN ONE
God the Son and God the Father have always existed together

CO-EQUAL
THE HOLY SPIRIT WAS DECLARED EQUAL TO THEM IN 381 AD - Council of Constantinople

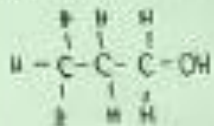
How do I revise?

Post-it notes

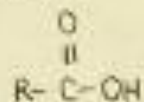
ALCOHOL



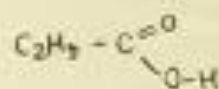
e.g. propan-1-ol



CARBOXYLIC ACID



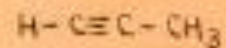
e.g. propanoic acid



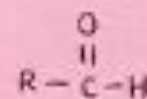
ALKYNE



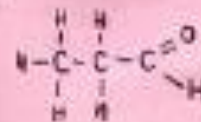
e.g. propyne



ALDEHYDE



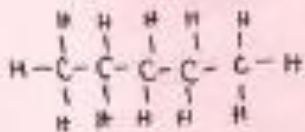
e.g. propanal



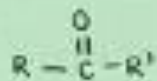
ALKANE



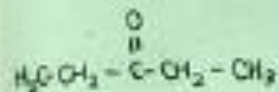
e.g. pentane



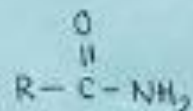
KETONE



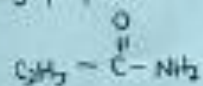
e.g. pentan-3-one



CARBOXAMIDE



e.g. propanamide

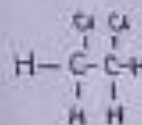


HALOGENOALKANE



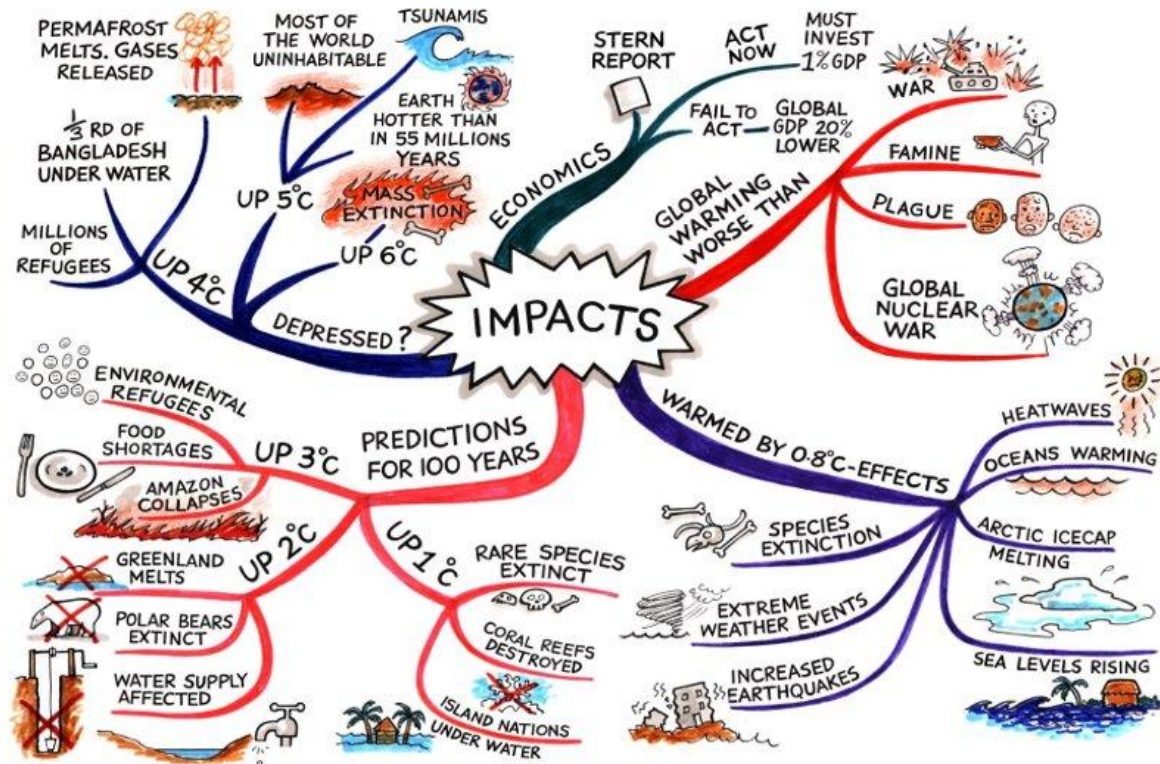
(X = F, Cl, Br, I)

e.g. 1,2-dichloroethane



How do I revise?

Mind Maps and Knowledge Organisers



Energy The unit of work or energy is the joule. It's symbol is J.	An energy resource is a useful supply or store of energy.	Gravitational potential energy is stored by an object lifted up against the force of gravity. Also known as E_p $E_p = mgh$		Kinetic energy is energy an object possesses by being in motion. It is also known as E_k $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	Heat is thermal energy. It can be transferred from one place to another by conduction. Metals are good conductors of heat, but non-metals and gases are usually poor conductors. Poor conductors are called insulators. Heat energy is conducted from the hot end of an object to the cold end.										
non-renewable energy resources cannot be replaced once they are all used up: Coal, oil, gas, nuclear.	Units: E_p m (mass) [kg] g (gravitational field strength) [N/kg] h (height) [m] v (velocity) [m/s] k (spring constant) [N/m]	An object on the ground has zero E_p . A stationary object has zero E_k .	$C_6H_{12}O_6$ Glucose releases energy in respiration.	The forms (stores) of energy include: magnetic, internal (thermal & chemical), kinetic, electrostatic, elastic potential, gravitational potential, nuclear.	Specific heat capacity This is the amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of 1kg of a material by 1°C.										
Renewable energy resources can be replaced.	All objects have internal energy . This is: • energy caused by the movement of particles in the object, sometimes called thermal energy • energy due to the bonds between particles, sometimes called chemical energy.	A hot cup of tea has more internal energy than a cold cup of tea.	Chemical energy is a type of stored energy. It is taken in when chemical bonds break, and given out when chemical bonds are formed.	Work done (J) = Force (N) x distance (m). Distance must be in line of action of force.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Material</th> <th>SHC ($J/kg^{\circ}C$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aluminium</td> <td>0.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iron</td> <td>0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lead</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water</td> <td>4.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Water takes a long time to heat up and cool down.	Material	SHC ($J/kg^{\circ}C$)	Aluminium	0.9	Iron	0.4	Lead	0.1	Water	4.1
Material	SHC ($J/kg^{\circ}C$)														
Aluminium	0.9														
Iron	0.4														
Lead	0.1														
Water	4.1														
Fossil fuels are natural, finite fuels formed from the remains of living organisms.	For a speaker, electrical work is transferred into useful sound waves and infrared radiation is given out.	For a tumble dryer, electrical work is transferred into useful internal (thermal) energy which helps to dry clothes - energy is dissipated by sound waves.	Zero error eg. Top pan balance not being at zero before measuring mass.	Bar chart = categorical eg material, type of energy. Line graph = continuous eg time, mass, energy.	Energy = mass x specific latent heat $J = kg \times J/kg$ $E = mL$										
The resolution of this digital thermometer is 0.1°C.	A system is an object or group of objects. No system is perfect. Whenever there is a change in a system, energy is transferred .	A system is an object or group of objects. No system is perfect. Whenever there is a change in a system, energy is transferred .	A system is an object or group of objects. No system is perfect. Whenever there is a change in a system, energy is transferred .	Bar chart = categorical eg material, type of energy. Line graph = continuous eg time, mass, energy.											

Make sure you are using the correct exam board and tier

How do I revise?

Sometimes you've got to find new ways to revise — working with friends can really help. There are lots of different strategies that students use; these are just a few that our past students have enjoyed and found useful.

Revision Jenga

Colour each block to represent a topic or difficulty level.

When you pull one, answer a question from that category before stacking it.

Kahoot/Blooket with Friends

Make custom quizzes and challenge classmates.

Teach It, Swap It

Each person prepares notes and a lesson on one topic and teaches it to the others for 3-5 minutes.

TikTok-Style Teaching: record 30–60 second “explainers” to camera — pretend you're teaching an audience and share them with your friends.





Every time I ask whether
they have homework, they
say no...

Homework in Year 11 primarily consists of revision.
This often takes the form of past papers, exam questions, or
retrieval practice.

This is the key to success.
You can track what your child has been set via the **Arbor App**.

How *NOT* to revise

- 1: Avoid simply reading through textbooks or notes.
- 2: Don't just highlighting large sections of text without processing the information.
- 3: Avoid cramming the night before an exam.
- 4: Don't multitask – focus on one topic at a time and keep your phone out of reach..
- 5: Avoid revising in bed.
- 6: Don't copy out vast amounts of information without understanding it.
- 7: Revise all subjects, not just the subjects that you enjoy.
- 8: Avoid revising without a plan – use your revision timetable to stay organised.
- 9: Don't leave it too late; get into the habit of doing independent work now.





2 GCSEs – 2 chances to gain a good grade. English Language and English Literature

Language Paper 1 – 21st May 2026

Language Paper 2 – 5th June 2026



Lit Paper 1 – 11th May 2026

Lit Paper 2 – 19th May 2026



Which English qualification is the most important, Literature or Language?

English Language Paper 1 – 1 hr 45mins. (50%)

Reading Section A – 1 hour (40 marks)

Read a prose extract (about 100 lines) from a literary fiction text and answer 4 structured questions.

Writing Section B – 45 minutes (40 marks)

Write a description or **the opening of a short story** (approx. 600-800 words) from a picture prompt.

16 out of 40 marks for SPAG

English Language Paper 2 – 1 hr 45 mins. (50%)

Reading Section A – 1 hour (40 marks)

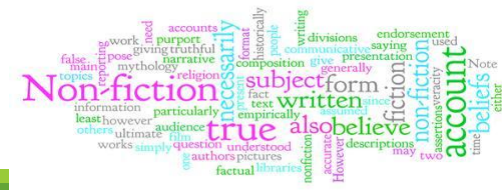
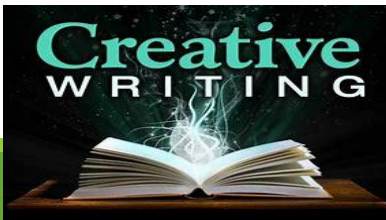
Read two linked extracts. A non-fiction text and a literary non-fiction text. Answer 4 structured questions on the texts.

Writing Section B– 45 minutes (40 marks)

Writing to express a viewpoint (argue/explain/persuade/advise)
1 question – students could be asked to write a formal letter/news article/magazine article/speech

16 out of 40 marks for SPAG.

FICTION



English Literature

component 1 – 2 hours

Section A Romeo and Juliet – 1 hour

1 question based on an extract

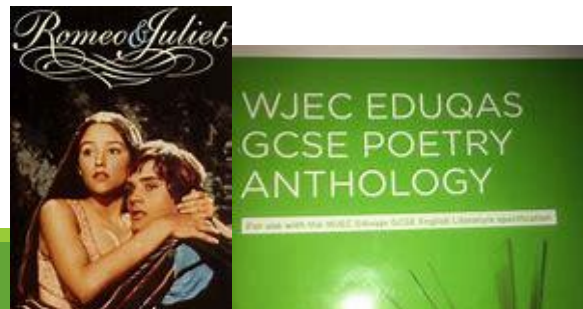
1 question on the text as a whole.

Question will focus on character or theme.

Section B Anthology Poetry – 1 hour

1 question based on a poem printed on the exam paper.

1 question comparing the given poem to another.



English Literature

Component 2 – 2 hours 30 minutes.

Section A – An Inspector Calls.

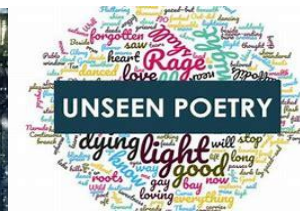
One essay question based on an extract and the text as a whole.(Character or theme).

Section B - A Christmas Carol

One essay question based on an extract and the text as a whole. (Character or theme).

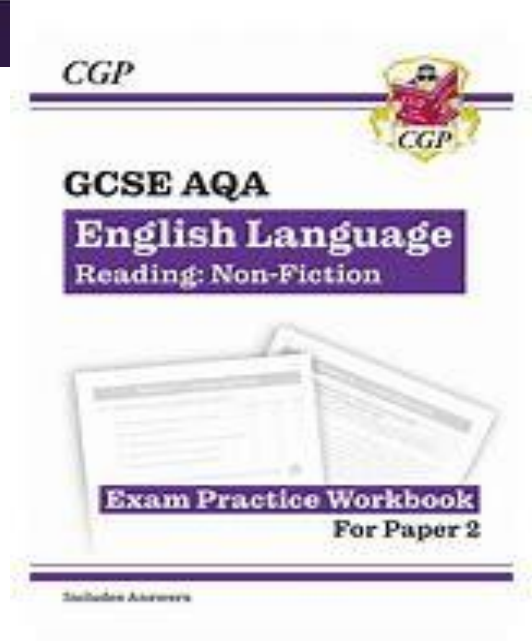
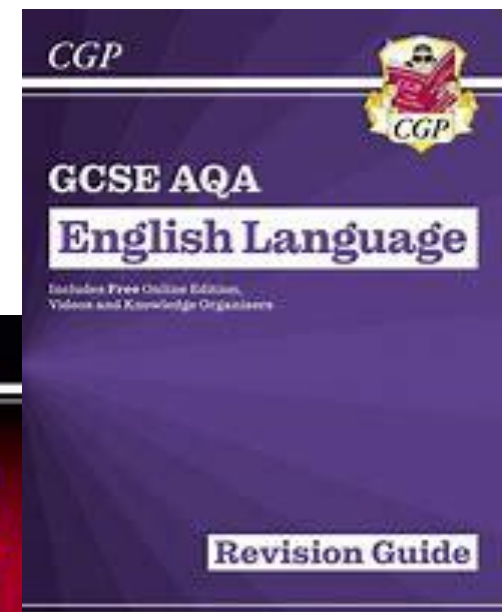
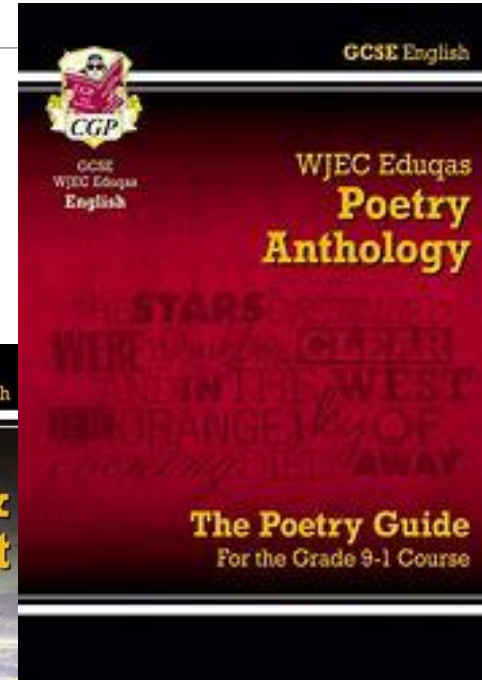
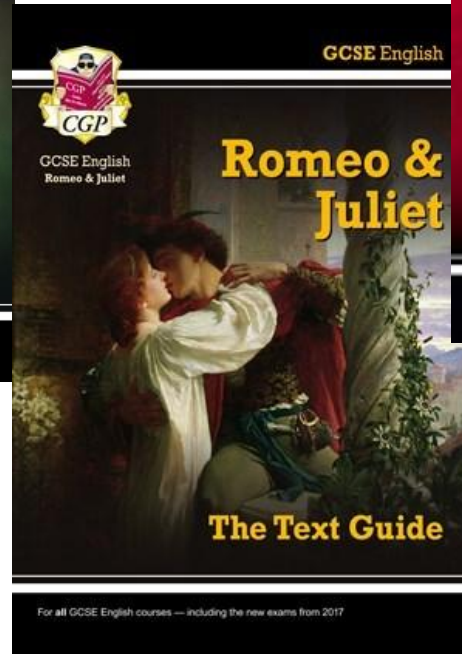
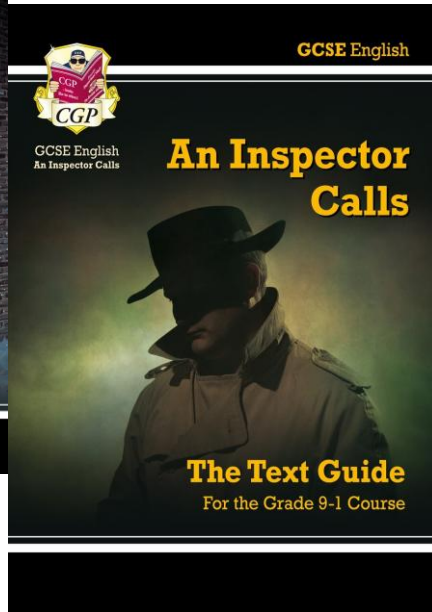
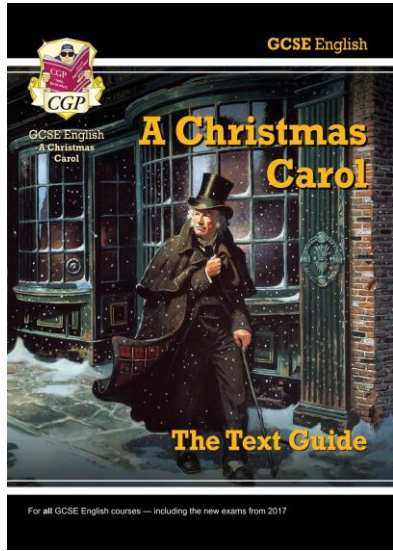
Section C - Unseen poetry from the 20th and 21st century - 1 hour

2 questions one of which is a comparison.



English revision

Revision guides available



Active revision
Complete the
revision tasks and
test your knowledge.

Revising for English Literature

Focus on understanding, not just memorising: retell the story, summarise key moments

Use mind maps for characters, themes, and context – quiz your child on the mind map.

Memorise key quotations using flashcards or apps (Quizlet, Anki) Look, cover, write, check.

Practise analytical writing using short, timed responses

Revising for English Language

Reading practice: use unseen extracts from newspapers or novels

Focus on 'how' writers create effects, not just 'what' happens

Writing practice: 10-minute creative or persuasive tasks

Improve vocabulary – try a 'word of the day' challenge

Re-draft short pieces to improve clarity and accuracy

Use BBCbitesize to improve your knowledge of subject terminology and your written accuracy (SPAG)

How Parents Can Help

You don't need to be an English expert to help..

Celebrate effort, not just outcomes

Ask supportive questions such as:

'Which theme does that quote link to?'

Encourage your child to 'teach' you a theme – explaining consolidates memory

Read through written work with your child and support with identifying mistakes.

How Parents Can Help

Encourage your child to attend every day and give their best effort in lessons.

Ensure that weekly homework is completed and ask how they did on classroom timed tasks.

Read articles together from The Guardian online and discuss key ideas, content and perspectives.

Encourage them to complete tasks in revision guides and use Tassomai and Seneca.

Test them on quotations they have memorised.

Making Revision Stick...

Quote Battles – pit two quotes against each other and explain which best fits a theme.

Sticky Note Challenge – hide quotes or key terms around the house; recall them when found.

Colour Code Memory Maps – use colours to link themes, characters, and emotions.

5-a-Day Quote Diet – learn 5 quotes a day using rhythm, rhyme, or funny voices.

Mnemonic Magic – create acronyms for key ideas (e.g., FATOP: Form, Audience, Tone, Organisation, Purpose).

Making revision stick...

Flashcard Flip Race – time how fast you can match quotes to meanings; beat your record!

Audio Learning – record key quotes to listen to while walking or travelling.

Character Speed Dates – explain each character's key traits, themes, and quotes in 2 minutes.

Take photos on your phone of key quotes and flip through them daily.

Encourage use of online revision support materials...



English Literature revision – knowledge of plot, characters, context.

Useful for revision of spelling, punctuation and grammar for English Language.

Podcast lessons on key themes, characters and plots of literature texts. Self testing activities.



[AQA | Resources | Past Papers & AQA Mark Schemes](#)

[Eduqas Digital Educational Resources](#)

[AQA English Revision - Lang Paper 1](#)



Final Message

‘Every small step adds up. Ten minutes of practice a day is better than panic in May.’

We are here to support every student in reaching their potential.

number
math
multiply
subtract
add
count
fraction
divide
sequence
prime
multiple
inverse
decimal
percent
factor
reciprocal
composite

Exam – Key Information

3 exams – all 1 hour 30 mins
All equally weighted

Foundation Grades 1-5
Higher Grade 4-9

EXAM BOARD: **OCR** 
RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT

Exam – Key Dates

Calculator Paper – Thursday 14th May - am

Non- Calculator Paper – Wednesday 3rd June - am

Calculator Paper - Wednesday 10th June - am

ALL STUDENTS WILL NEED A SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR



How to revise for Maths

How to revise for Maths

Online revision resources

- Do as many past paper questions as you can
- Use topics that are highlighted from the mock to know where to focus
- Ask for help



Revision guide, Flash cards, Videos, Worksheets, Quiz



Video clips on each topic
Interactive Questions
Can be filtered for tiers, topics and grades



Complete daily goals
Use the Tassomai tree to find areas to focus on



Graded worksheets
Exam papers

Past exam papers

- ✓ Practising exam style questions
 - ✓ Similar questions appear year on year
- ✓ Being able to logically lay out answers to questions
- ✓ Checking arithmetic errors especially on the non-calculator paper.
- ✓ Using a calculator for every calculation on a calculation paper.

- 14 Aditi, Becky and Calli collect coins.
Aditi has 6 **more** coins than Becky.
Calli has 1 **less** coin than Aditi.
Altogether they have 71 coins.

How many coins do they each have?
Show all your working.

$$\begin{array}{l} A = x+6 \\ B = x \\ C = x+5 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} A = x+6 \\ B = x \\ C = x+5 \end{array}} \right\} 71$$

$$6x + 11 = 71$$

$$x \rightarrow x+6 \rightarrow +11 \rightarrow 71$$

$$x \leftarrow -6 \leftarrow -11 \leftarrow 71$$

$$x = 20$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A = 26 \\ B = 20 \\ C = 25 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} A = 26 \\ B = 20 \\ C = 25 \end{array}} \right\} 71$$

Aditi has 26
Becky has 20
Calli has 25

- 14 Aditi, Becky and Calli collect coins.
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$$\begin{array}{l} A = B + 6 \\ B = x \\ C = x + 1 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} A = B + 6 \\ B = x \\ C = x + 1 \end{array}} \right\} 71$$

$$5x + 7 = 71$$

$$x \rightarrow x+6 \rightarrow +1 \rightarrow 71$$

$$x \leftarrow -6 \leftarrow -1 \leftarrow 71$$

$$x = 12$$

$$A = 18$$

$$B = 12$$

$$C = 13$$

$$5x + 7 = 71$$

$$x \rightarrow x+6 \rightarrow +1 \rightarrow 71$$

$$x \leftarrow -6 \leftarrow -1 \leftarrow 71$$

$$x = 12$$

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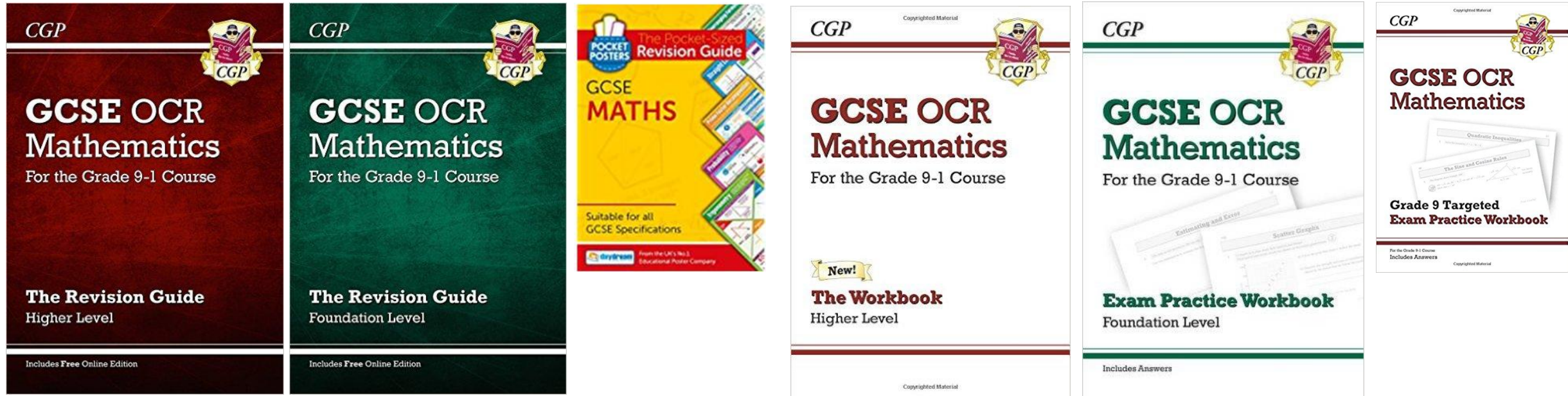
$$\begin{array}{l} B = 12 \\ A = 18 \\ C = 13 \end{array}$$

Aditi has 18 coins
Becky has 12 coins
Calli has 13 coins

Turn over

Revision guides and work books

Revision guides available to buy from Arbor for £3.35



Revising Maths = Doing Maths

Question by Question analysis

Based on the mock exam

Used to identify the students strengths and highlight that areas that they need to focus their revision.

Initial focus at the start of the paper – working on the red and amber topics.

Question	Common with Foundation J560/01?	Mark	Topic	AO	Mark scored	% of max mark	Description
1	Yes - Q19	2	Number	AO1	2	100.0%	Order of operation and rounding
2	Yes - Q20	3	RPR	AO1	2	66.7%	Percentage decrease
3a	Yes - Q23a	2	RPR	AO1	2	100.0%	Calculate a share, given a ratio and a quantity
3b	Yes - Q23b	3	RPR	AO1	0	0.0%	Interpret a ratio as a fraction of a whole
4a		3	RPR	AO1	3	100.0%	Simple interest calculation
4b		3	RPR	AO3	0	0.0%	Simple interest reverse problem
5a		1	Number	AO1	1	100.0%	Convert a number to standard form
5b		2	Number	AO1	0	0.0%	Calculate with numbers in standard form
5c		3	Number	AO3	0	0.0%	Speed = distance ÷ time and standard form problem
6	Yes - Q25	4	Statistics	AO1	1	25.0%	Reverse mean from a frequency table problem
7a	Yes - Q26a	3	Algebra	AO2	2	66.7%	Plot a reciprocal graph from a table of values
7b	Yes - Q26b	1	Algebra	AO2	0	0.0%	Graphical solution of an equation
8	Yes - Q27	6	Geometry and measures	AO3	6	100.0%	Area and percentage problem of a circle in a square
9a		5	Algebra	AO3	5	100.0%	Algebraic perimeter problem
9b		3	Geometry and measures	AO3	0	0.0%	Pythagoras' theorem
10a		3	Probability	AO2	3	100.0%	Complete a Venn diagram
10bi		2	Probability	AO2	2	100.0%	Calculate a probability from a Venn diagram
10bii		2	Probability	AO2	1	50.0%	Calculate a conditional probability from a Venn diagram
11		3	Geometry and measures	AO2	0	0.0%	Combinations of transformations
12a		1	Algebra	AO2	1	100.0%	Write a function as an algebraic expression
12b		5	Algebra	AO3	0	0.0%	Interpret a composite function
13a		1	Algebra	AO3	0	0.0%	Manipulate algebraic fractions
13b		1	Algebra	AO3	1	100.0%	Recall and use the quadratic formula
14		5	Number	AO3	0	0.0%	Calculate with numbers in standard form

How we will support your child?

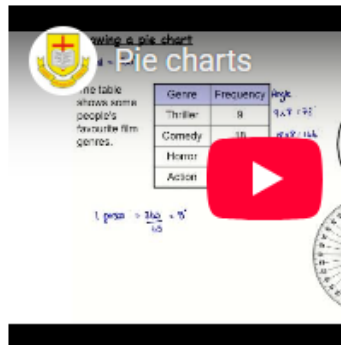
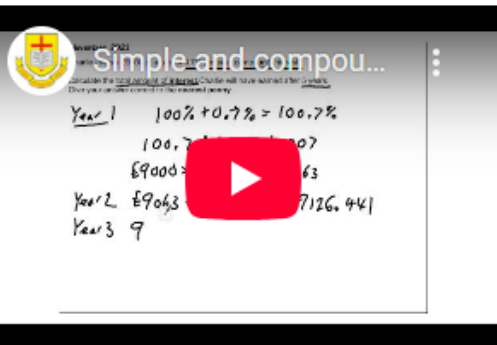
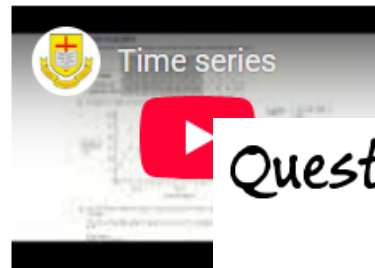
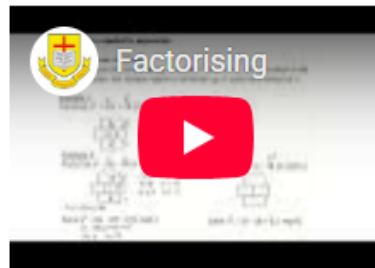
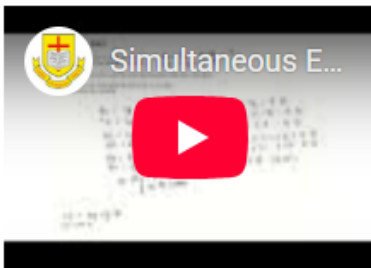
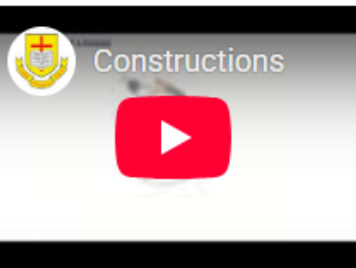
- **After school revision sessions including online lessons on MS TEAMS**
- **Weekly homework and feedback given, this can be tracked on Arbor.**
- **Maths and English 9-4 JLC trip**
 - 10th Nov 2025 – invite only, more dates TBC during the year
- **Revision sessions**
 - 3 online sessions on MS TEAMS over mock season for Higher and Foundation
 - Thursday 6/11, 20/11 and 27/11 at 7-8pm.
 - Due to a clash with Y10 parents evening on 13/11, a pre recorded video will be sent out
- **Revision sessions** - Easter and May half term
- **Last minute revision** - The night before the exams
- **Breakfast club** – The morning of the exams

Departmental Website

- Graded revision checklists
- Revision materials for Foundation, Higher and additional Grade 7-9 specific resources
- Question of the day – OCR Foundation and Higher exam problem solving questions with written solutions
- Pre recorded videos made by our staff

**GCSE
MATHS**

Year 11 - 2026



Week 1

Exam question

DAY 1 H QUESTION [CALC]

DAY 2 H QUESTION [NON-CALC]

DAY 3 H QUESTION [CALC]

DAY 4 H QUESTION [CALC]

DAY 5 H QUESTION [CALC]

Solutions

DAY 1 ANSWER

DAY 2 ANSWER

DAY 3 ANSWER

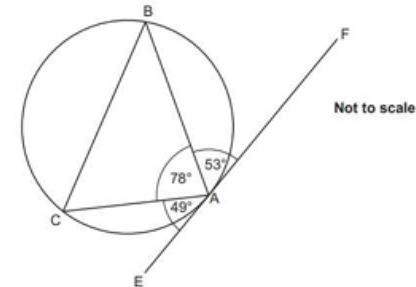
DAY 4 ANSWER

DAY 5 ANSWER

Question of the Day

Day 1

Points A, B and C lie on the circumference of a circle.
EAF is a tangent to the circle.



Write down the value of angle BCA giving a reason for your answer.

Angle BCA =° because

..... [2]

Higher

How you can support your child?

- ✓ **Ensure they have a scientific calculator**
 - ✓ These can be purchased on Arbor for £10.99
- ✓ Have the correct equipment
 - e.g. ruler, pencil, rubber, compass (40p) and protractor (61p)
- ✓ Check your child knows their timestables
- ✓ Check their basic arithmetic skills
- ✓ Test them on key formula that they need to remember



My child wants to revise solving equations, how can I help them?



GCSE maths revision

All the free resources you need for GCSE maths revision: revision guides, diagnostic assessment (higher), worksheets, practice, exam questions and more.

ALGEBRA Solving Equations

Solving equations

ALGEBRA

Revision Guide

Worksheet

Exam Questions

Revision Cards

Linear equations

ALGEBRA

Revision Guide

Worksheet

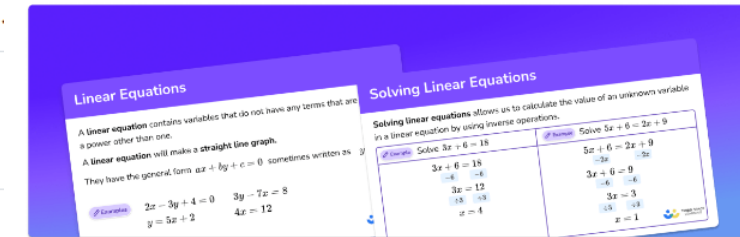
Diagnostic Questions

Exam Questions

Revision Cards

FREE DOWNLOAD

GCSE Revision Cards: Linear Equations



2 Revision Cards covering the key topics in linear equations.

- Each card contains important definitions and clear examples
- Designed to work alongside the corresponding Third Space Learning GCSE Revision Guide
- Part of a collection of 60+ Algebra Revision Cards to help your

Solving Equations | GCSE Maths | Third Space Learning

Algebra

Solving Equations

Watch on YouTube

Solve $2x - 5 = 9$

Solve $3x + 2 = 14$

Solve $2x - 7 = 1 + 5$

Solve $7x - 1 = 12$

Practice solving equations questions

1. Solve: $4x - 2 = 14$

☐ $x = 3$

☐ $x = 4$

☐ $x = 14$

☐ $x = 3.5$

Solving Equations

An equation is a **mathematical expression** that contains an **equals sign**.

Examples

$$y + 6 = 0$$

$$3(x - 3) = 12$$

$$\frac{2x + 2}{4} = \frac{x - 3}{3}$$

$$2x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$$

There are two sides to an equation, with the left side being **equal** to the right side. We can **solve equations** to work out the value of the unknown(s) or variables that satisfy the equation.



<https://thirdspacelearning.com>

[e-maths/](https://thirdspacelearning.com/e-maths/)



Supporting exam anxiety

Watch for signs of stress and anxiety

Be aware of common indicators such as changes in mood, irritability, sleep disturbances, or withdrawal. Keep communication open and reassuring.

Understand that exam anxiety is normal

Reassure your child that feeling anxious before and during exams is completely normal and experienced by most students, even if they don't openly show it.

Promote healthy lifestyle habits

Encourage a consistent sleep routine to ensure they're well-rested, sleep is essential for concentration and memory retention.

Promote regular physical activity, even if it's just a short walk. Exercise can boost mood, reduce anxiety, and enhance overall well-being.

Encourage students to maintain regular attendance

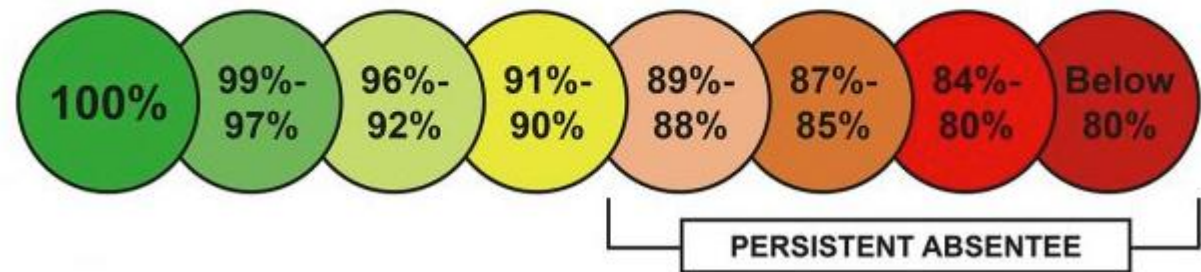
Missing school can increase anxiety, as students may fall behind on essential learning and materials needed for their GCSEs.



Attendance

- You can **monitor your child's attendance via the Arbor APP**, being in school is vital for child's **achievement, wellbeing, and wider development**.
- Even short periods of absence can result in missed key concepts, disrupted progress, and increased stress for students trying to catch up. This is particularly true in the lead-up to exams and assessments.
- We understand that some absences are unavoidable. However, we are seeing an increasing number of students attending the medical room and then asking to go home for relatively minor or unclear reasons.
- To ensure that students are not missing valuable learning unnecessarily, we will be working more closely with families of students who regularly use the medical room, to explore patterns and provide support where needed.

On Time: First Time, Every Time



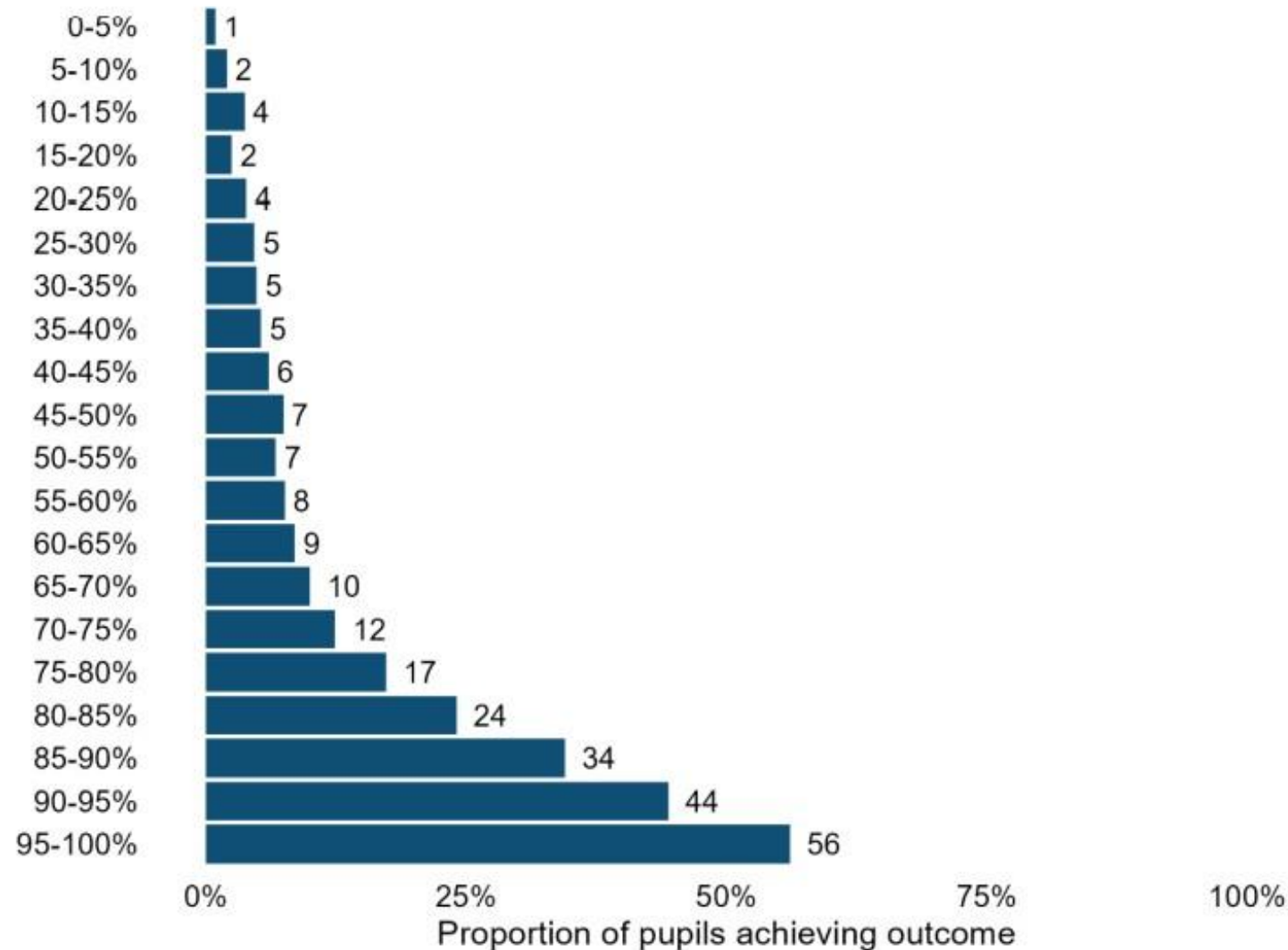
Proportion of pupils who passed English and maths GCSE by absence pattern

		Year 10 absence pattern		
		Rarely	Persistently	Severely
Year 11 absence pattern	Rarely	78%	55%	32%
	Persistently	59%	39%	22%
	Severely	24%	13%	7%

- Good attendance in both years leads to the best outcomes - 78% of pupils who were rarely absent in both years passed English and maths in Year 11.
- If a student was **persistently absent** in Year 10 but **improved to rarely absent** in Year 11, **55 %** passed — still lower than peers with perfect attendance but much better than staying persistently absent (39 %).
- However, if a student was **rarely absent in Year 10** but **became persistently or severely absent in Year 11**, the chance drops to **59 % or 24 %**, showing that **Year 11 attendance is especially critical**.

Proportion of pupils in each 5% attendance band for Year 11 achieving Grade 5 or above in English and Maths GCSE at the end of KS4.

Attendance band





**What we will
do to support
your child?**

Support



- Some of the best teachers.
- Hard working teachers who will do the extra mile.
- Teachers who will give up their time.
- Teachers who understand where you need to improve and how you can do it.
- Teachers who will not turn their backs on their students.

Y11 In-school support

What is currently happening

- **Tutor time** - 8-a-day Retrieval Activities.
- **North Lindsey College interviews** – taking place this week.
- **John Leggott College interview** – after the October half term.
- **PSHCE** – How to revise and use Tassomai.
- **Library use** – available from 8 a.m. during the mock exam season.
- **Yoga** - running on a Tuesday night after school.
- **Library access at break and lunch** – laptops available for revision.

Y11 In-school support

What else to expect



- **John Leggott Talk – Raising Aspirations**
- **Year 11 Day of Reflection – Mock exam results release**
- **Departmental revision sites – accessible through the school website**
- **Period 6, lunchtime drop-ins, and MS Teams lessons – available after the mock results**
- **Pre-recorded videos – on key topics**
- **English and Maths Intervention Days**
- **Breakfast Club – during the exam season**