



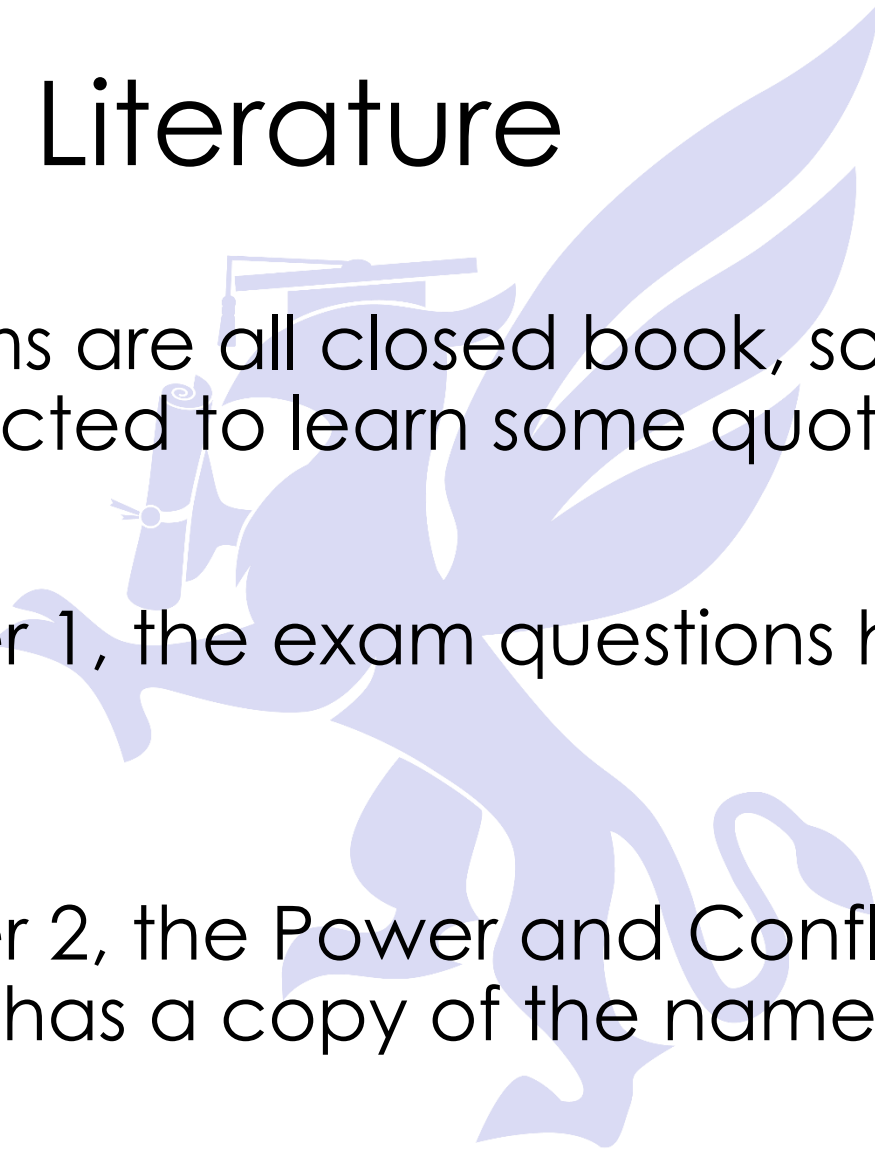
English Literature English Language

English Literature

- Paper 1: Shakespeare ('Macbeth') and 19th century fiction ('A Christmas Carol').
(1 hour 45 minutes)
- Paper 2: Modern texts ('An Inspector Calls'), Poetry ('Power and Conflict') and Unseen Poetry.
(2 hours 15 minutes)

English Literature

- The exams are all closed book, so students are expected to learn some quotations.
- On paper 1, the exam questions have an extract.
- On paper 2, the Power and Conflict question has a copy of the named poem.



Section A: Shakespeare

Answer one question from this section on your chosen text.

EITHER

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 5 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play Lady Macbeth is speaking. She has just received the news that King Duncan will be spending the night at her castle.

- The raven himself is hoarse
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. Come, you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here,
5 And fill me from the crown to the toe topfull
Of direst cruelty; make thick my blood,
Stop up th'access and passage to remorse
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose nor keep peace between
10 Th'effect and it. Come to my woman's breasts,
And take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers,
Wherever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's mischief. Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunest smoke of hell,
15 That my keen knife see not the wound it makes
Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry 'Hold, hold!'

0 1

Starting with this speech, explain how far you think Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth as a powerful woman.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

OR

Power and conflict

The poems you have studied are:

Percy Bysshe Shelley
William Blake
William Wordsworth
Robert Browning
Alfred Lord Tennyson
Wilfred Owen
Seamus Heaney
Ted Hughes
Simon Armitage
Jane Weir
Carol Ann Duffy
Imtiaz Dharker
Carol Rumens
Beatrice Garland
John Agard

Ozymandias
London
The Prelude: stealing the boat
My Last Duchess
The Charge of the Light Brigade
Exposure
Storm on the Island
Bayonet Charge
Remains
Poppies
War Photographer
Tissue
The émigrée
Kamikaze
Checking Out Me History

2 6

Compare the ways poets present ideas about power in 'Ozymandias' and in **one** other poem from 'Power and conflict'.

Ozymandias

- I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown
5 And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamp'd on these lifeless things,
The hand that mock'd them and the heart that fed;
And on the pedestal these words appear:
10 'My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair!
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
The lone and level sands stretch far away.

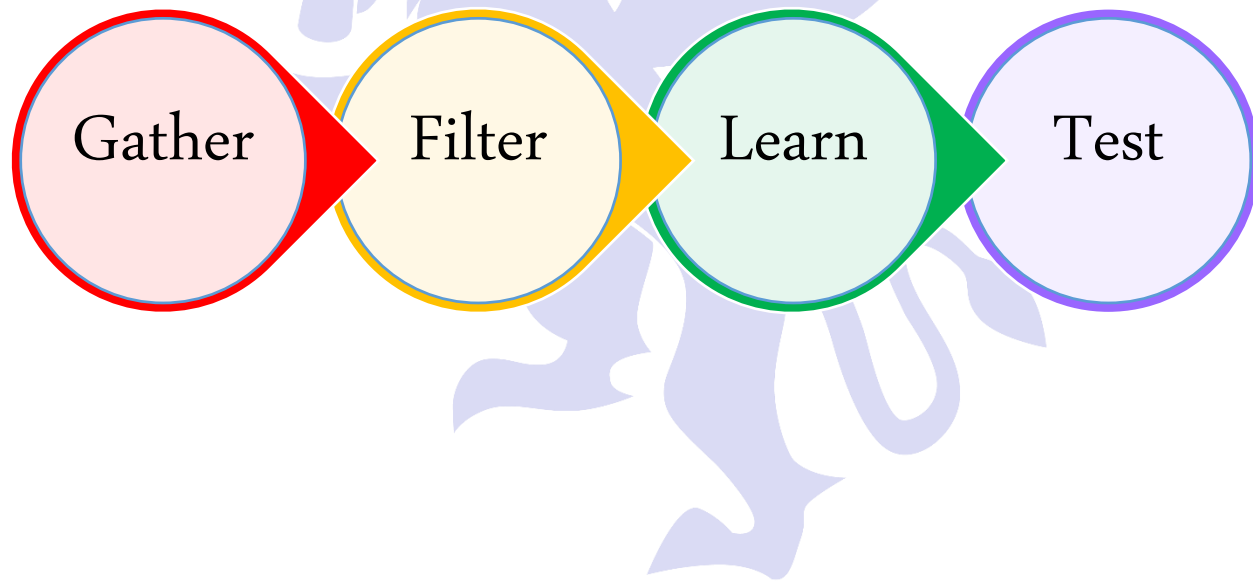
Percy Bysshe Shelley

English Literature

- For the November mock exams, students will do **Paper 1 Section A ('Macbeth')** and **Paper 2 Section B ('Power and Conflict')**.
- For the March mock exams, students will do all of **Paper 1** and **Paper 2**.
- The real GCSE exam are:
 - Paper 1: **Wednesday 15th May**(pm)
 - Paper 2: **Thursday 23rd May** (am)

English Literature

Revision tips:



Gather	Filter	Learn	Test
10% of your time	30% of your time	40% of your time	20% of your time
<p>You will need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercise books Revision Guides Knowledge Organisers Revision Websites Old Exam papers Model answers <p>Before you start, rank the topics you need to cover from most to least confidence. Begin with the topics lowest on the list.</p> <p>Read through and become familiar with the information you need to know in order to be successful.</p> <p>Identify any bits of knowledge you have missing and go to see your teacher to help fill this gap.</p>	<p>Reduce the amount of information you have down to the essential parts of the knowledge. You could do this by:</p> <p>Creating mind maps or flash cards.</p> <p>Creating Crib Sheets (these are like pages from a revision guide with all the essential information.</p> <p>Writing "perfect" exam answers from your notes.</p> <p>Making your own knowledge organiser or summary sheet.</p>	<p>Use these strategies to learn the information so that you can recall it easily:</p> <p>Look/cover/write/check.</p> <p>Read and repeat information for 2-3 minutes, do something else for 10 minutes and then try to recreate from memory.</p> <p>Complete exam questions and then go back to self mark. Fill in the gaps in a different colour pen. Revise the bits you missed again.</p>	<p><u>Low Stakes Testing</u></p> <p>Easy, quick quizzes which test small pieces of knowledge. This works well for simple facts, dates, key words or important formulae. You must complete some low stakes testing within 24 hours of revising a topic to anchor learning in your memory.</p> <p><u>High Stakes Testing</u></p> <p>These are longer exam style questions which apply knowledge as you would have to in the exam. These should be completed within 48-72 hours of revising a topic and then repeated regularly to keep your revision "fresh".</p>



Show My Homework



3

EN ▾

Friday

07

December

'Macbeth' revision guide for each act

Use these revision guides to help you to revise 'Macbeth'.
homework **11k/En2** - English literature - Mrs. J. Dovey

Friday

30

November

'Macbeth' mock exam preparation

Here are some key quotations to learn for your mock exam...
homework **11k/En2** - English literature - Mrs. J. Dovey

Monday

26

November

Y11 Language Homework

For English Language you need to learn the contents of yo...
homework **11k/En2** - English - Dr. A. Burrells



Enlarge image

prophecies appear impossible to fulfil...
just as the witches predicted Birnam Wood does
indeed move to Dunsinane, and Macbeth is

Wm. Duffy

War Photographer -

* Dark room. (Finally Alone). Developing pictures that has taken in war zones.

Safe & calm compared to what it has been Back in England is a (Big Contrast)

• Photo begins to develop + photo the death of a man and the ones off his wife

See his place in Sunday papers but they don't care

Photo is like a priest producing a funeral (ceremony to his actions)

Powerful, Imagery

Ted Hughes

Bayonet Charge

Single soldier's experience charging towards enemy's

* Describes his thoughts + actions

to stay alive

Acting on his instinct

Motivation is FEAR & Patriotic ideals

* Before the violence begins

* Soldier is anonymous

Time stands still in the 2nd stanza → he thinks about his situation

his thoughts and ideals and seems have lost him humanity

Father served & survived WW1.
Ted spent 2 years in RAF as a mechanic.

Remember the feelings...

Go a step further and give a personal response...

Identity, memory, power of nature...

Section One - The Poems

'War Photographer'

Carol Ann Duffy

Context: Duffy said, 'I'm more interested in the photographer... in the dilemma of someone who has that job... to go to these places and come back with images.' She was good friends with two war photographers. The poem refers to: Phomh Peng Beirut and Belfast. Readers may think of images from these conflicts.

Themes:
Effects of conflict
Reality of conflict
Anger
Memory

T 'They do not care' - Ambiguous
of newspapers who don't care could refer to the wider world suffering.

S 'reader's eyeballs prick / with tears... ~~beer~~ beers'. The verb 'prick' - pain for a short amount of time. Readers will quickly forget the photos and move on. This is reinforced by the **enjambment** and rhyme with beers.

Spoils of suffering set out in **ordered rows**. **Reels** of film are described like rows of war graves. The chaos and pain are reduced to something orderly.

'blood stained the foreign dust'. Reminders that this is happening somewhere else. **Verb 'stained'** implies the lasting effect / impact of war.

a half formed ghost - metaphor with **double meaning** - photographer is still developing or person's body has been mutilated. **st** - images haunt photographer. **ending 'They'** - refers to the reader about the victims of war, or it which is **apathetic** about others'.

"Exposure"

Wilfred Owen

Context: Owen was a soldier in the trenches in WWI. He wrote the poem in 1917. He wrote about the horrors of war he then suffered shell shock. Then he died one week before the war ended. During the war Owen lost faith in God.

Structure - "our brains ache" the inclusive pronoun "our" suggests that the pain was spread **patters** - "but nothing happens" is repeated this shows the tension and boredom felt by the soldier. **Language** - "the merciless / cold winds that knife us" nature is just as powerful and seems like the enemy. **Imagery** - "all their eyes are ice" metaphor hints the men are either dead, or can no longer feel. **Theme** - "What are we doing here? is it that we are dying" Owen uses questions to highlight the futility of war. He suggests that we are their to die.



A collection of papers and sticky notes on a desk. The most prominent feature is a large pink sticky note with the title 'Duncan Comes to Study of Macbeth' written in blue marker. Below the title, there are several lines of handwritten notes in blue and black ink. To the left of the pink note, there are several yellow and blue sticky notes, some with handwritten text. In the background, there are several sheets of paper, including one with a grid and some handwritten notes. A small wooden box is visible on the desk. The desk surface is a light-colored, textured material.

“Do Now” Work

ENGLISH LITERATURE: 5-A-DAY

1. Which poem does this image link to?



Challenge: What is the significance of this poem's title?

2. What does Scrooge's door knocker change into in Stave 1?
3. What plot twist happens at the end of 'An Inspector Calls'?

Challenge: Why does this happen?

4. What vision does Macbeth have before he kills Duncan?

Challenge: Can you remember a quotation?

5. Which poem details the “spools of suffering” of a war professional?

Challenge: What is the effect of this quotation?

In Silence Please

English Language

- Component 1: 20th century fiction and creative prose writing (1 hour 45 minutes).
- Component 2: 19th and 21st century non-fiction and transactional writing (2 hours).
- If students don't achieve a grade 4 in English Language at the end of Year 11, they will have to resit in Year 12.

English Language

- For the November mock exams, students will do **Component 1**.
- For the March mock exams, students will do both **Component 1 and Component 2**.
- The real GCSE exam are:
 - Component 1: **Tuesday 4th June** (am)
 - Component 2: **Friday 7th June** (am)

English Language

Revision tips:

This is an unseen exam, so to revise, students should know **how** to answer the questions then practice doing exam papers in timed conditions.

- Learn the information on the Knowledge Organiser on Show my Homework.
- Complete practice exam papers.
- Read 20th century fiction.

How to help your child be successful in Mathematics.

Mr K Gurney

Associate Assistant Head Teacher of Mathematics



Problem:

Students do not have confidence with exam style questions.



Maths anxiety is a type of anxiety that specifically interferes with mathematics, and is not the same as general anxiety. It can have a large detrimental impact on pupils' learning by overloading their working memory or causing them to avoid mathematics. Mathematics anxiety tends to increase with age, but there are signs of it appearing even in children in Key Stage 1.

Source:EEF



Our solution:

1. Weekly homework exposing students to exam style questions with answers provided.
2. Walking talking mock on SMHW



Our solution:

2. Walking talking mock on SMHW

Three papers for each of higher and foundation
- Power Point



11 (a)

Here is part of a railway timetable.



More than
one method



Departure Times

Newcastle	0840	0935	1040	1122
York	0943	1034	1144	1225
Leeds	1010	—	1210	—
Derby	1124	1157	1324	1355
Birmingham	1158	1258	1358	1458

A train leaves Newcastle at 1040

How long is the journey to Birmingham for this train?

Give your answer in hours and minutes.

1040 to 1100

20 minutes

1100 to 1300

$2 \times 60 = 120$ minutes

1300 to 1358

58 minutes

198 minutes

..... **3** hrs **18** mins

15

Prove that $(n + 1)^2 - (n - 1)^2 + 1$ is always odd for all positive integer values of n



$$(n + 1)^2 - (n - 1)^2 + 1$$

$$n^2 + 2n + 1 - (n^2 - 2n + 1) + 1$$

$$n^2 + 2n + 1 - n^2 + 2n - 1 + 1$$

$$4n + 1$$



$4n$ is a multiple of 4, therefore it is a multiple of 2, and is even. $4n + 1$ must, therefore, be odd.

Final
statement
required



Problem:

Basic arithmetic was poor, especially with the less able, contributing to many not completing the examination paper.

They don't know their times tables!



Solution:

Daily practice!

Times tables practice will be the focus of
'Do Now' works for the next half term.





Problem:

Literacy in mathematics



Solution:

- Learn it
- Define it
- Use it
- Link it
- Deconstruct it



Solution:

For example, **percent**

Learn it: Percent or %

Define it: Cent = one hundred 'by the hundred'

Use it: There was 20% off the TV



Solution:

Link it: Cent = 'one hundredth of a dollar'
Century = one hundred years
Centenarian = a person who is one hundred years old
Centennial = a period of one hundred years
Cien = Spanish
Cent = French
Cento = Italian



Solution:

Deconstruct it:

The Latin root word 'cent' means 'one hundred'

'Centi' is a prefix = one hundredth



How to help your child be successful in Science.

Mr T Giles

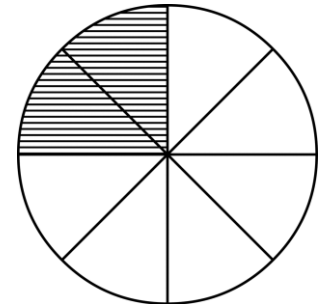
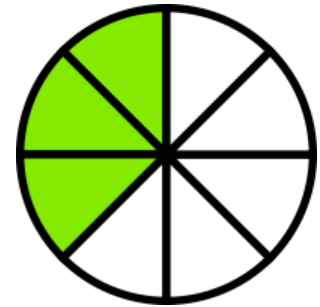
Associate Assistant Head Teacher of Science



SO WE'RE SINGING FROM THE SAME HYMN SHEET

WHY GCSE SCIENCE

- Employers/colleges/6thforms/apprenticeships all respect science qualifications... Why?
 - Measures student's ability to graft
- The largest areas of growth in jobs are in the science and tech sectors
- Science qualifications will make up 2 or 3 out of their total GCSE qualifications
- Their generation are likely to change jobs on average around 15 times in their working life and a strong start is invaluable
- Not long left...





- The task is significant, but taken a step at a time it is very doable.

The challenges:

- Lots to remember
- Getting what they know down in the right way
- Knowledge of practical experiments
- Understanding graphs and calculations



HOW CAN I SUPPORT MY CHILD

IN GCSE SCIENCE

Treating November Mock as a really valuable opportunity

Date	Paper
Tuesday 13 th November	Biology Paper 1 Combined and Triple
Tuesday 20 th November	Chemistry Paper 1 Combined and Triple
Thursday 22 nd November	Physics Paper 1 Combined and Triple

HOW CAN I SUPPORT MY CHILD IN GCSE SCIENCE

Overcoming the challenge: **Lots to remember**

- Ensure your child is accessing Show my Homework
- Ensure your child has access to a revision guide (replacement stall)
- Remind them we are publishing each topic that is in the exam and putting the relevant page, knowledge organisers and questions on Show my Homework
- Remind them we will be using the answers from these tasks in the week before the mock (the first week back after half term)
- Make sure they are doing their KOR tasks that they have been provided with (next slide)

QUESTIONS

1: What causes decay & how do plants benefit?

2: How is decay speeded up?

3: Write the word equation for respiration.

4: Why do decomposers require the conditions described in question 2?

5: Describe the carbon cycle (5 points)
Hint: see diagram

5. Plants and algae are eaten by animals having the carbon in excretion

FIRST ATTEMPTS (Don't worry about getting these wrong... this is learning)

SCORES

1. Decay is caused by microorganisms. Plant eat e.g. excrement of the dead organisms (decomposers). Plant benefit because they decompose

☒☒☐☐

ANSWERS (hide for attempt 2)

1: Materials decay because of microorganisms, plants absorb the nutrients released substances to grow.

2: Decay occurs fastest when conditions are:

• warm

SECOND ATTEMPT

SCORES

Microorganisms called decomposers eat things like dead organisms and excrement which is how things decay. Plants benefit from this by using substances like CO_2 the decomposers produce (respiration) and nutrients from excrement and animals. (WATER) Decay is speeded up by warmth, Oxygen (Aerobic) and water (moist). Decomposers need these conditions to survive. Dead organisms or excrement can be broken down by decomposers that when they breathe produce CO_2 into the atmosphere. A tree can use this CO_2 for photosynthesis. An animal could eat the tree/plant and excrete waste and also breathe releasing CO_2 into the atmosphere. Dead organisms & over millions of years can turn to solid fuels which then humans dig up to combust for fuels which then CO_2 get put into the environment. Plants/trees are eaten and the carbon is stored / made into e.g. food, protein etc.

Plants use this to make proteins, that's why they're green

GLUE

THIS

PART

IN TO

YOUR

BOOK

HOW CAN I SUPPORT MY CHILD IN GCSE SCIENCE

Overcoming the challenges: **Getting what you know down in the right way**

Exam feedback letters

Ensure students use perfect papers

Answer variation questions

HOW CAN I SUPPORT MY CHILD IN GCSE SCIENCE

Overcoming the challenges: **Knowledge of practical experiments**

The practical books contain the experiments that need to be understood alongside questions

In the week leading up to the exam you could encourage them to re-answer questions or test them on details laid out in method.



HOW CAN I SUPPORT MY CHILD IN GCSE SCIENCE

Overcoming the challenges: **Understanding graphs and calculations**

Students will be attending a “maths in science seminar”

After half term a maths in science book will be available to purchase