



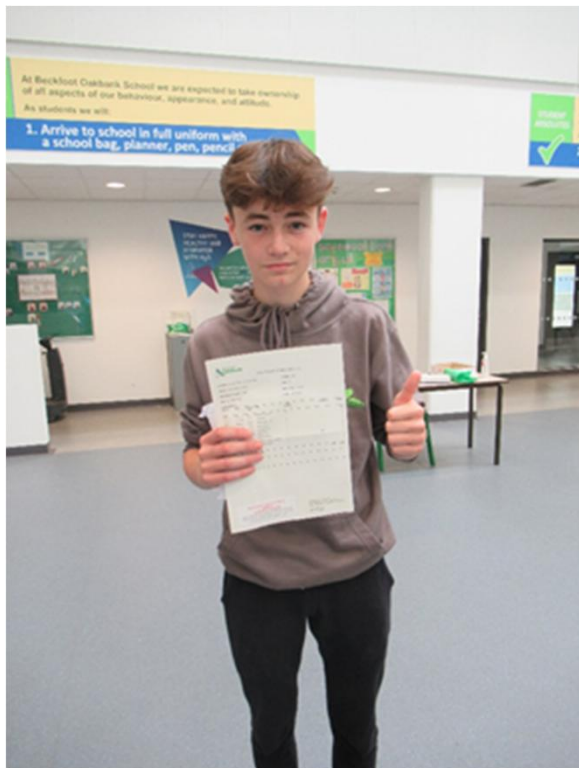
A huge welcome to Beckfoot Oakbank  
Y11 Parent Power Hour.  
Thursday 21st October.

Some introductions.....

Building relationships | Breaking the cycle | Planning for Everyone | Managing Emotions  
Confident communicators | Knowledgeable and Expert Learners | Committed Community Contributors | Future-ready Learners

No child left behind

# Academic Outcomes do matter



Our partnership together over the next 8 months will make the difference for your child.

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# What we know so far

- Exams are planned to go ahead in Summer 2022 and draft timetables are available ( May – June 28th )
- Process will not be like 2020 – Centre Assessed Grades or 2021 – Teacher assessed grades.
- A lot of the processes we had to put in place for the last 2 years as a school are still valid and we will continue to use them.
- The exam timetables have been planned for the summer, but some adaptations are in place.
- 2 results days A level 18th August, GCSE 25th August 2022

# Adaptations to 2022 exams

- A choice of topics or content on which students will be assessed in GCSE English literature, history, and geography. Subject leads are aware of this and have made some curriculum decisions
- Providing advance information on the focus of exams to support students' revision in subjects where there is not a choice of topics (February 2022)
- Giving students formulae sheets in GCSE maths and revised equation sheets in GCSE combined science and physics.
- Changing requirements for practical science work and practical art and design assessments to ensure fairness.
- A longer spread between papers within a subject



# Mock examinations

## How to help students revise

### Mr. Ray

# Mock examination series

## Why?

- Preparation – exam routines, revision, receiving results
- Where students are working

Mock Examinations, 2 weeks 1<sup>st</sup> November – 12<sup>th</sup> November  
16 exams  
60 minutes - 120 minutes  
2 maths papers, 2 English papers, 3 science papers

12 weeks

Data, intervention cycle

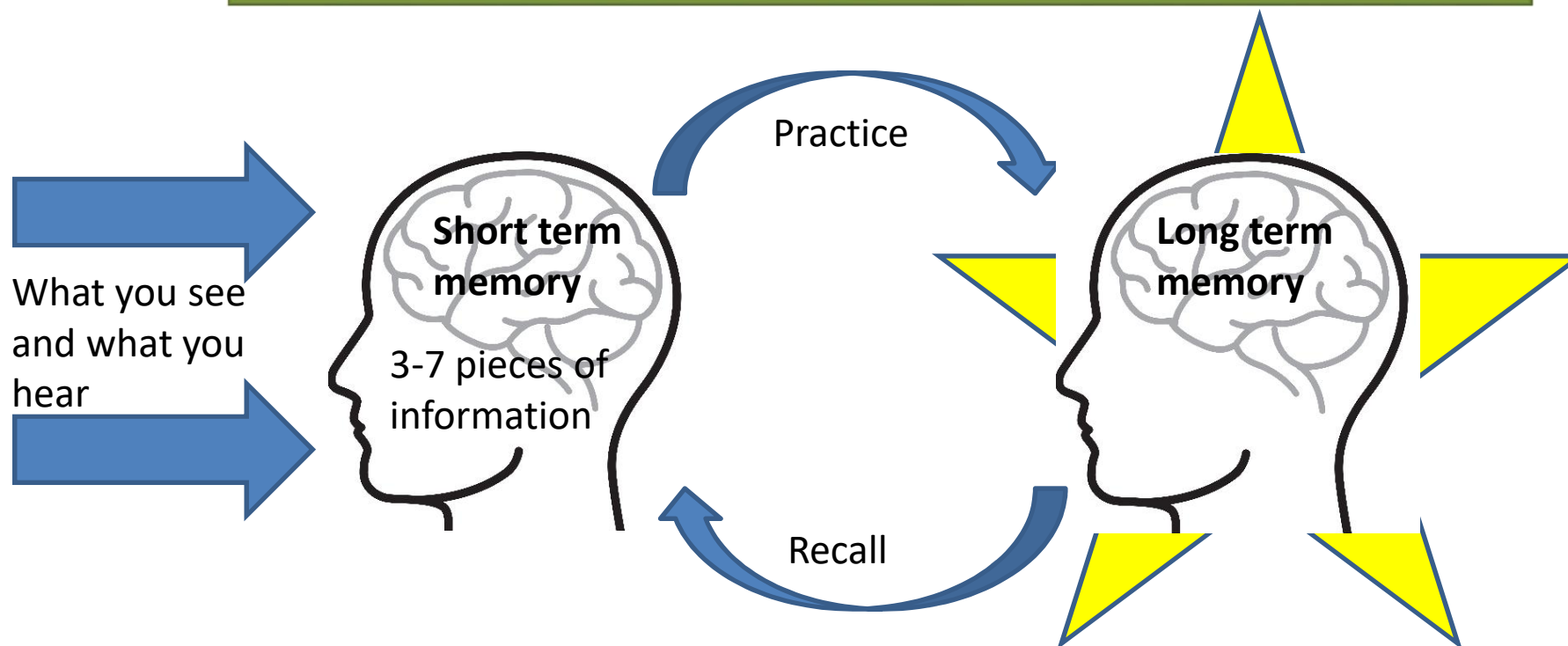
Mock examinations, 2 weeks 28<sup>th</sup> February – 11<sup>th</sup> March

8 weeks

Data, intervention cycle

Public examinations GCSEs 28<sup>th</sup> May

# Some facts about our brain...



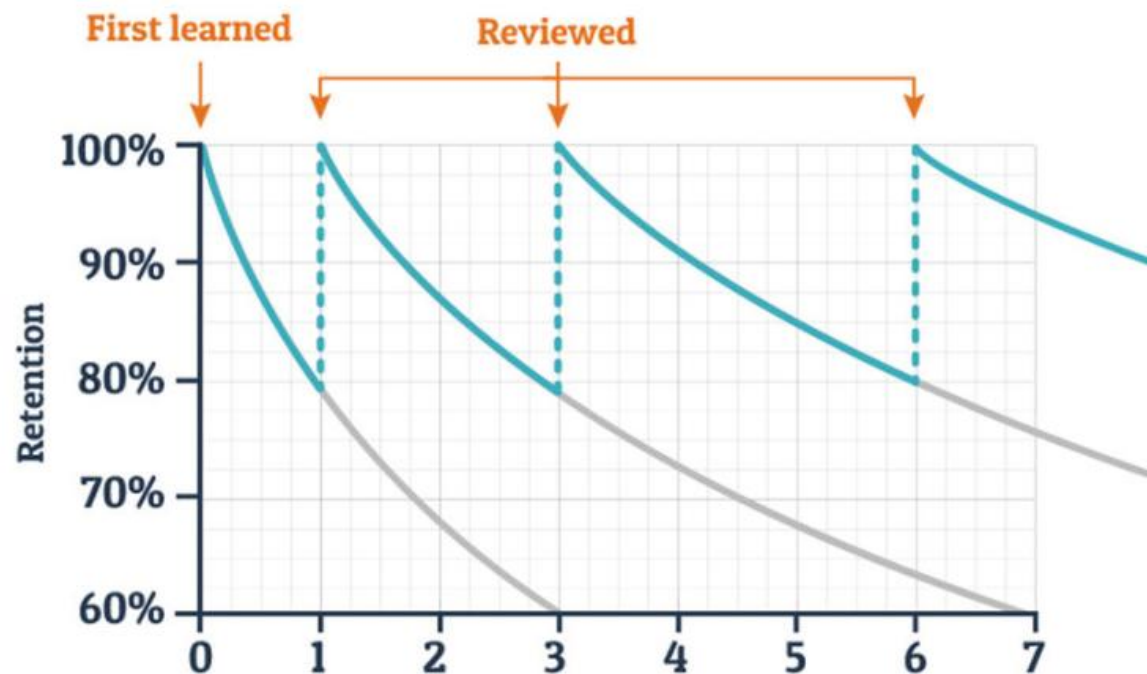
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# And even if you do remember...



## you'll forget quickly!!

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# Revision

Organise – timetable, place, make it easy  
Be realistic

Year 10  
Mock Examinations  
17<sup>th</sup> May- 28<sup>th</sup> May

Day	4pm	5pm	6pm	7pm	8pm	9pm	10pm
Mon							
Tues							
Wed							
Thurs							
Fri							

Candidate Number :  
UCI :  
Special Arrangemen

Date	Start Time	Boa
Mon 17 May	8:45AM	DOM
Mon 17 May	1:30PM	DOM
Tue 18 May	8:45AM	DOM
Wed 19 May	1:30PM	DOM
Fri 21 May	8:45AM	DOM
Mon 24 May	8:45AM	DOM
Tue 25 May	8:45AM	DOM
Wed 26 May	1:30PM	DOM

Lod/B	Y10GEO	Y10 GEOGRAPHY MOCK	Y10GEO	Y10 GEOGRAPHY MOCK	1h 30m	SPORTS HALL	T10
Lod/B	B1F	Paper 1: Biology 1 Tier F	8464/B/1F	Paper 1: Biology 1 Tier F	1h 15m	SPORTS HALL	T10
Lod/B	C1Fdn	Paper 3: Chemistry 1 Tier F	8464/C/1F	Paper 3: Chemistry 1 Tier F	1h 15m	SPORTS HALL	T10
Lod/B	P1Fdn	Paper 5: Physics 1 Tier F	8464/P/1F	Paper 5: Physics 1 Tier F	1h 15m	SPORTS HALL	T10



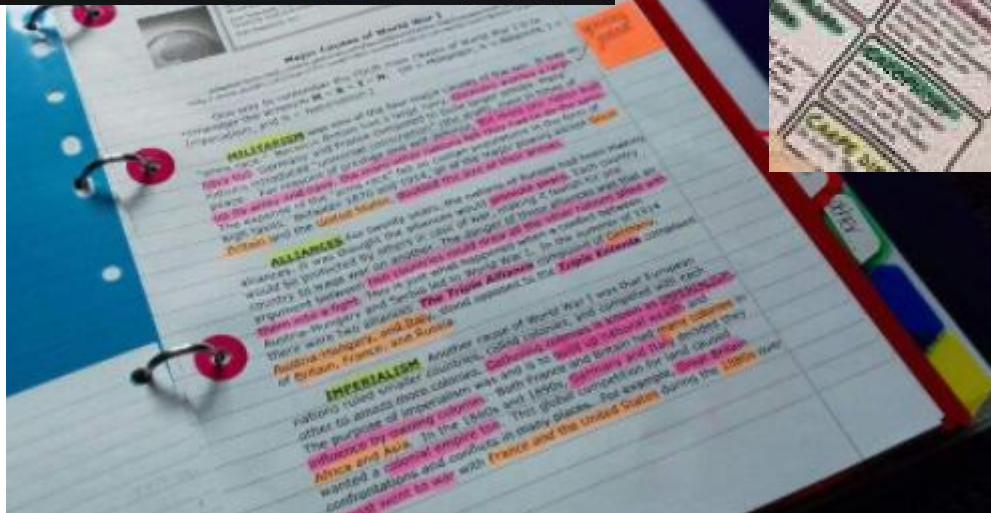
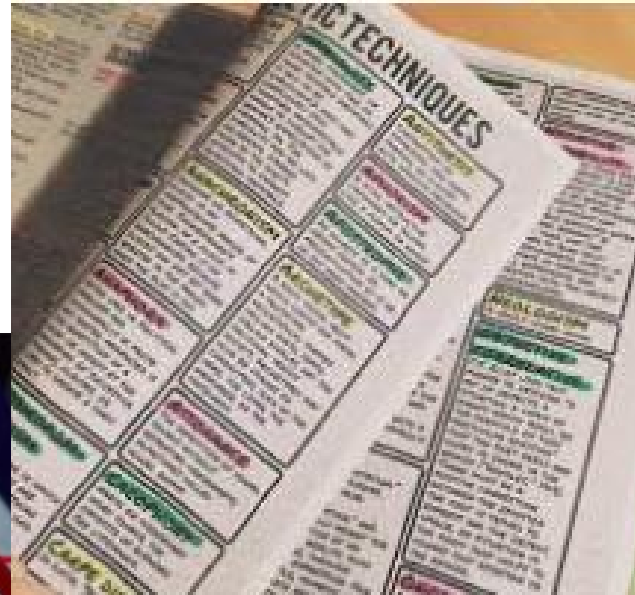
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# Revision



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# Revision

Front

What is the  
capital of  
Australia?

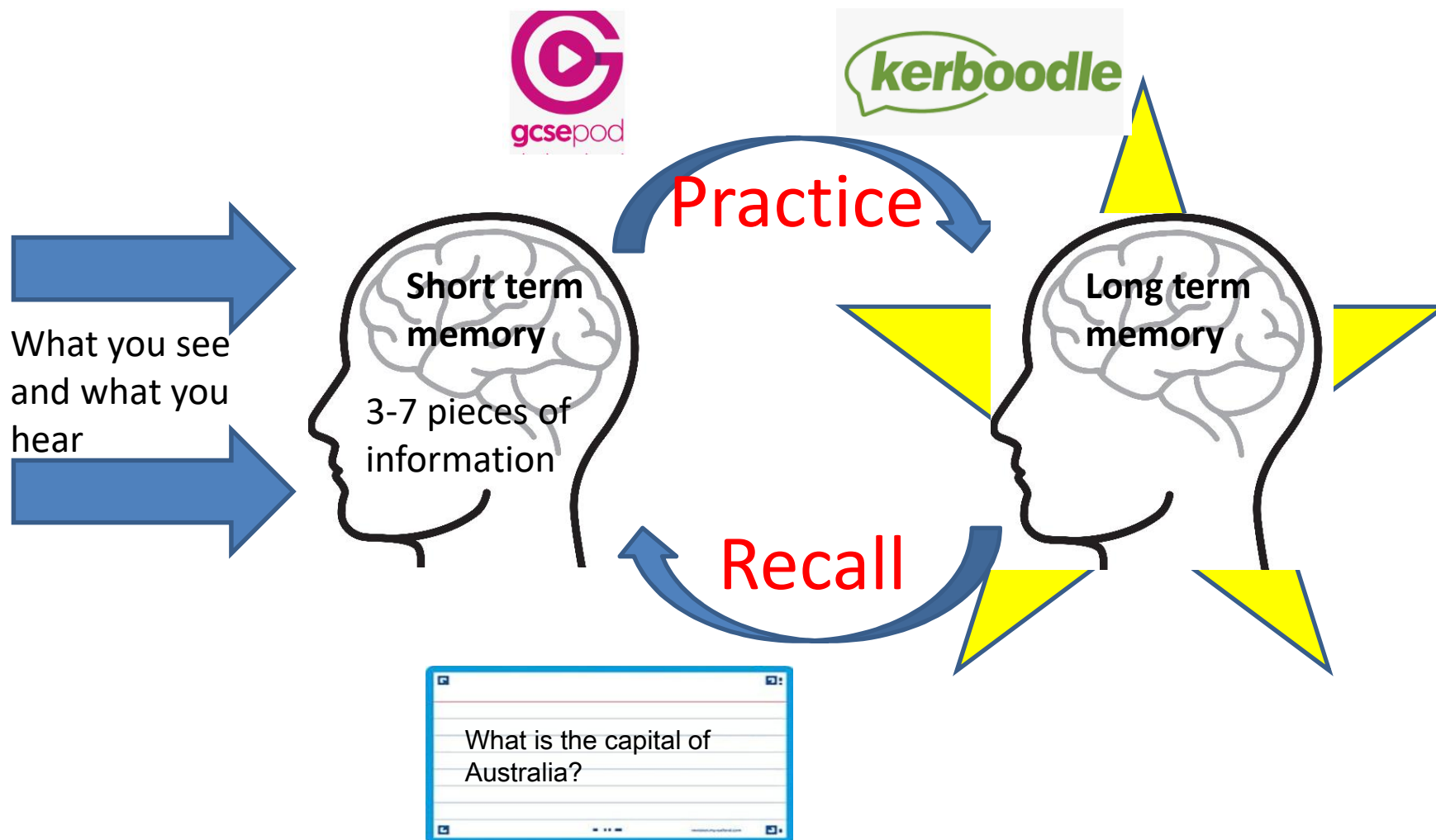
Back

Canberra





# Why they work?



# How we learn and remember

## Transform It

Turn **facts** into **images**. Then use the images to rewrite the facts.



## Recreate It

Recreate **diagrams**, maps or images – first by copying from the sheet, eventually moving on to recalling entirely from memory.



## Prioritise It

Identify the **top three** most important pieces of content on the sheet – **justify** your reasons (explain why).



## Be a Photocopier

On a blank piece of paper, **recreate** as much of the organiser as you can. When you have done all you can, **green pen** it by using the original to add what you couldn't recall.



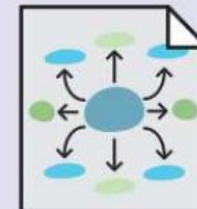
## Reduce It

**Summarise** content into single words. Then use these words to rewrite the content.



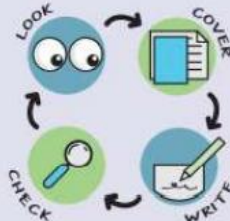
## Mind-map It

Choose a section of the knowledge organiser to **mindmap** from memory. Add categories, colour, questions and layers of thinking about the information.



## Look, Cover, Write, Check

Choose a section and **look**, trying to remember it. **Cover** it up. **Write** it out. **Check** what you missed and add it in **green pen**.



## Connect It

Find **connections** between ideas, vocabulary or facts on the knowledge organiser. How many connections can you find between them?



## Quiz It

Write yourself a **quiz** based on the KO. Come back to it another day and see if you can answer it from memory. **Red pen** your answers.





# English Support for Year 11

## Miss Phillips

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## GCSE English Language - 1hr 45m

### Paper 1 - fiction

- Q1 - retrieval (4 marks)
- Q2 - language analysis (8)
- Q3 - structure analysis (8)
- Q4 - evaluation (20)
- Q5 - narrative writing (40)

### Paper 2 - non-fiction

- Q1 - True/false (4 marks)
- Q2 - summary (8)
- Q3 - language analysis (12)
- Q4 - comparison (16)
- Q5 - persuasive writing (40)



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Mock  
exam  
1<sup>st</sup> Nov  
am

### Paper 2 - non-fiction

- Q1 - True/false (4 marks)
- Q2 - summary (8)
- Q3 - language analysis (12)
- Q4 - comparison (16)
- Q5 - persuasive writing (40)

Year 10  
assess-  
ment  
June  
'21

GCSE English Language - 1hr 45m		GCSE English Literature	
<b>Paper 1 - fiction</b> Q1 - retrieval (4 marks) Q2 - language analysis (8) Q3 - structure analysis (8) Q4 - evaluation (20) Q5 - narrative writing (40)	Mock exam 1 <sup>st</sup> Nov am	<b>Paper 1</b> Romeo and Juliet - (34 marks)	
		<b>Paper 1</b> A Christmas Carol - (30)	
<b>Paper 2 - non-fiction</b> Q1 - True/false (4 marks) Q2 - summary (8) Q3 - language analysis (12) Q4 - comparison (16) Q5 - persuasive writing (40)	Year 10 assess- ment June '21	<b>Paper 2</b> An Inspector Calls - (34)	
		<b>Paper 2</b> Poetry anthology and unseen poetry (62)	

GCSE English Language - 1hr 45m		GCSE English Literature	
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		<b>Paper 1</b> A Christmas Carol - (30)	removed
<b>Paper 2 - non-fiction</b> Q1 - True/false (4 marks) Q2 - summary (8) Q3 - language analysis (12) Q4 - comparison (16) Q5 - persuasive writing (40)	Year 10 assess- ment June '21	<b>Paper 2</b> An Inspector Calls - (34)	Year 10 July '21
		<b>Paper 2</b> Poetry anthology and unseen poetry (62)	Mock Feb '22

Revision	
<p>English Language - they need to know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the core skills required for every question</li> <li>the skills and techniques required for narrative writing</li> <li>that the exam is 105 minutes long - they need to be prepared to write for that length of time</li> </ul>	

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If you have any questions, please email

[sp@beckfootoakbank.org](mailto:sp@beckfootoakbank.org)

or

[nf@beckfootoakbank.org](mailto:nf@beckfootoakbank.org)

and we will be happy to help.

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# Science Support for Year 11

## Ms.Humpherson

# Mrs Humpherson – Head of Science

- Exam structure
- Resources to help retrieval (one for every day of the week with a rest day)

Small handout available with information presented.


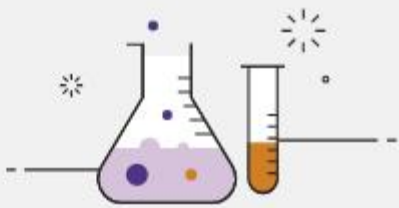


# Structure of Course / Exams

- *Courses at Beckfoot Oakbank:*  
*AQA Science trilogy Foundation Tier*  
*AQA Science trilogy Higher Tier*
- 6 exams for all students.  
  
Biology Paper 1, Biology Paper 2  
Chemistry paper 1, Chemistry paper 2  
Physics Paper 1, Physics Paper 2
- Exams are 1 hour 15 mins

Exam	Content	
<b>Biology 1</b>	1 Cells 2 Organisation Working scientifically	3 Infection and response 4 Bioenergetics
<b>Biology 2</b>	5 Homeostasis & response 6 Inheritance variation & evolution Working scientifically	7 Ecology
<b>Chemistry 1</b>	1 Atomic structure & periodic table 2 Bonding 4 Chemical changes Working scientifically	3 Quantitative chemistry 5 Energy Changes
<b>Chemistry 2</b>	6 Rates of reaction 8 Chemical analysis 10 Using resources Working scientifically	7 Organic chemistry 9 Chem of atmosphere
<b>Physics 1</b>	1 Energy 3 Particle model of matter Working scientifically	2 Electricity 4 Atomic Structure
<b>Physics 2</b>	5 Forces 7 Magnetism and electromagnetism Working scientifically	6 Waves

# To help students revise for November mocks

1. PiXIL KNOWIT booklets to complete. All answers and Powerpoints with theory needed on class charts. Pupils can complete and then self assess. There are GRASPIT worksheets for pupils aiming for 5+. All on TEAMS
2. GCSE bitesize: Website on parent help sheet. Remember to focus on practical skills (20% of papers)
3. Revision guide – need to make flashcards, answer the test yourself questions. Available in the library both HT and FT
4. A3 Quick Quiz questions for each of the 13 topics on the Paper 1 mocks in November
5. Knowledge organisers: Read cover write check. These have been given in class and are on TEAMS
6. Numeracy help sheet.

<b>GCSE Biology (Single Science)</b> <p>GCSE Biology is the study of living organisms and their structure, life-cycles, adaptations and environment.</p>	
<b>GCSE Chemistry (Single Science)</b> <p>Chemistry is the study of the composition, behaviour and properties of matter, and of the elements of the Earth and its atmosphere.</p>	
<b>GCSE Combined Science</b> <p>Exam board content from BBC Bitesize for students in England and Northern Ireland. Choose the exam specification that matches the one you study.</p>	
<b>GCSE Physics (Single Science)</b> <p>Physics is the study of energy, forces, mechanics, waves, and the structure of atoms and the physical universe.</p>	

<b>AQA Synergy &gt;</b>	<b>AQA Trilogy &gt;</b>	<b>CCEA Double Award &gt;</b>	<b>Edexcel &gt;</b>
<b>Eduqas &gt;</b>	<b>OCR 21st Century &gt;</b>	<b>OCR Gateway &gt;</b>	

# Biology (Combined Science) >

Cell biology

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Organisation

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Infection and response

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Bioenergetics

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Homeostasis and response

---

Inheritance, variation and evolution

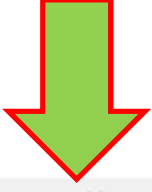
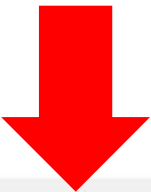
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Ecology


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Practical skills






 **Revise**

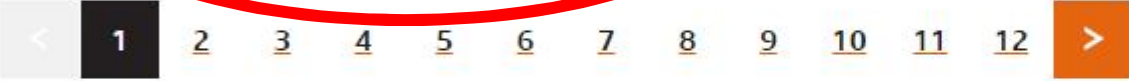
 **Video**

 **Test**

## Sign in, save time

We'll remember what you've looked at so you can jump back in.

 **Sign in** or [Register](#) to personalise your Bitesize now.



## Cell measurement



## More Guides

Cell structure - AQA

[Cell division - AQA](#)



[Transport in cells - AQA](#)



[Sample exam questions - Cell biology - AQA](#)



## Struggling to get your head round revision and exams?

Our team of exam survivors will get you started and keep you going.

[Meet them here](#)



# A3 Quiz sheet / Knowledge Organiser

## P3 Particle Model of Matter PHYSICS PAPER 1

1 How much mass a substance contains compared to it's volume is...	1 density
2 State the equation which links density, mass and volume	2 $\text{density} = \text{mass} / \text{volume}$
3 Name the change of state when a liquid becomes a solid	3 freezing
4 Name the change of state when a solid becomes a liquid	4 melting
5 Name the change of state when a liquid becomes a gas	5 evaporation
6 Name the change of state when a gas becomes a liquid	6 condensation
7 Name the change of state when a solid becomes a gas (without passing through liquid form)	7 sublimation
8 Changes of state are caused by the amount of energy a substance has	8 energy
9 State changes are examples of what type of change	9 physical
10 Physical changes are ones which can be reversed	10 reversed
11 A change which creates new products and cannot be reversed is what type of change	11 chemical
12 The energy stored inside a system by the particles which make it up is known as what energy	12 internal
13 What is internal energy?	13 The total kinetic energy + total potential energy of all the particles in a system
14 Energy stored within moving objects is	14 kinetic
15 Energy stored in particles because of their position is...	15 potential energy
16 Particles which are further apart have more potential energy	16 more
17 The energy needed to raise the temperature 1 kg of a material by 1°C is the	17 specific heat capacity, c
18 The average kinetic energy of particles is known as the	18 temperature
19 The amount of energy required to change the state of one kilogram of a substance with no change in temperature is the ...?	19 specific latent heat, c
20 Latent heat of fusion is for changing ...?	20 solid to liquid
21 Latent heat of vaporisation is for changing ...?	21 liquid to vapour (gas)
22 Increasing temperature ... pressure in a gas if volume is constant	22 increases
23 The force exerted by gas on a surface as the particles collide with it is known as ...?	23 gas pressure
24 State the units of density	24 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
25 State the units of volume	25 m <sup>3</sup> or m <sup>3</sup>
26 Why doesn't temperature increase during melting?	26 Energy is being used to weaken forces between particles
27 Why doesn't temperature increase during evaporation?	27 Energy is being used to weaken forces between particles
28 Why does temperature of a substance increase as it is heated?	28 Particles gain more kinetic energy and temperature is a measure of kinetic energy
29 Particles are arranged regularly in a ...?	29 solid
30 Particles are arranged randomly, but touching in a ...?	30 liquid
31 Particles move around randomly in a ...?	31 gas
32 Latent Heat	32 Energy needed to change the state of 1 kg of material without changing the temperature

Radius of an atom  $1 \times 10^{-10} \text{m}$

Atom	Same number of protons and electrons
Ion	Unequal number of electrons to protons
Mass number	Number of protons and neutrons
Atomic number	Number of protons

Electrons gained: Negative ion  
Electrons lost: Positive ion

Isotope:  ${}^6_3\text{Li}$  and  ${}^7_3\text{Li}$

Different forms of an element with the same number of protons but different number of neutrons

### Atomic structure

Particle	Charge	Size	Found
Neutron	None	1	In the nucleus
Proton	+	1	In the nucleus
Electron	-	Tiny	Orbits the nucleus

### Atoms and Isotopes

Discovery of the nucleus

Scientist	Discovery
Democritus	Suggested idea of atoms as small spheres that cannot be cut.
J.J. Thomson (1897)	Discovered electrons - emitted from surface of hot metal. Showed electrons are negatively charged and that they are much less massive than atoms.
Thomson (1904)	Proposed 'plum pudding' model - atoms are a ball of positive charge with negative electrons embedded in it.
Geiger and Marsden (1909)	Directed beam of alpha particles ( $\text{He}^{2+}$ ) at a thin sheet of gold foil. Found some travelled through, some were deflected, some bounced back.
Rutherford (1911)	Used above evidence to suggest alpha particles deflected due to electrostatic interaction between the very small charged nucleus, nucleus was massive. Proposed mass and positive charge contained in nucleus while electrons found outside the nucleus which cancel the positive charge exactly.
Bohr (1913)	Suggested modern model of atom - electrons in circular orbits around nucleus, electrons can change orbits by emitting or absorbing electromagnetic radiation. His research led to the idea of some particles within the nucleus having positive charge, these were named protons.
Chadwick (1932)	Discovered neutrons in nucleus - enabling other scientists to account for mass of atom.

### Atoms and Nuclear Radiation

Radioactive decay	Unstable atoms randomly emit radiation to become stable
Detecting	Use Geiger Muller tube
Unit	Becquerel
Ionisation	All radiation ionises

Decay	Range in air	Ionising power	Penetration power
Alpha	Few cm	Very strong	Stopped by paper
Beta	Few m	Medium	Stopped by Aluminium
Gamma	Greatest distances	Weak	Stopped by thick lead

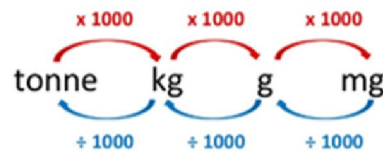
### Nuclear decay

Decay	Emitted from nucleus	Changes in mass number and atomic number
Alpha ( $\alpha$ )	Helium nucleus ( ${}^4_2\text{He}$ )	-4, -2
Beta ( $\beta$ )	Electron ( ${}^0_{-1}\text{e}$ )	0, +1
Gamma ( $\gamma$ )	Electromagnetic wave	0, 0
Neutron	Neutron	-1, 0

Examples of decay equations:

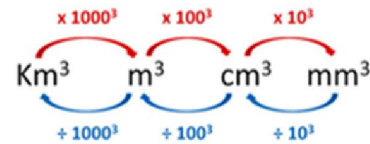
- ${}^{238}_{92}\text{U} \rightarrow {}^{234}_{90}\text{Th} + {}^4_2\text{He}$
- ${}^{14}_6\text{C} \rightarrow {}^{14}_7\text{N} + {}^0_{-1}\text{e}$
- ${}^{235}_{92}\text{U} \rightarrow {}^{234}_{92}\text{U} + \gamma$

# Numeracy Placemat



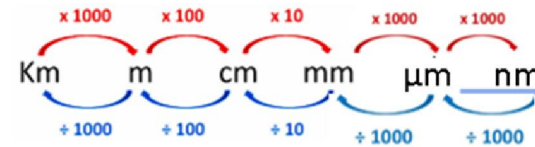
## mass

$$1 \text{ kg in g} = 1 \times 1000 = 1000\text{g}$$



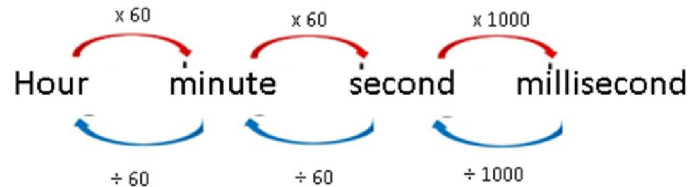
## volume

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ in } \text{m}^3 = 1 \div 100^3 = 0.000001\text{m}^3$$



## length

$$1\text{mm in } \mu\text{m} = 1 \times 1000 = 1000 \mu\text{m}$$



## time

$$1 \text{ hour in seconds} = 1 \times 60 \times 60 = 3600\text{s}$$

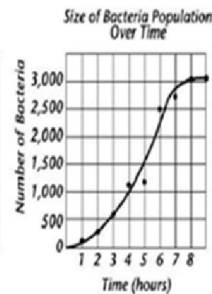
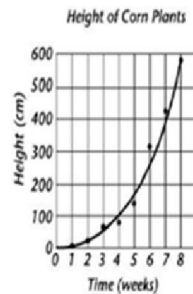
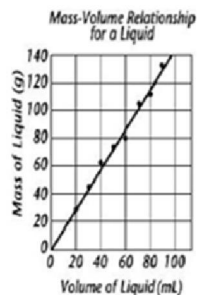
Symbol	Prefix	Example	Value
M	Mega-	Megahertz, MHz	1,000,000 $10^6$
k	Kilo-	Kilogram, Kg	1,000 $10^3$
c	Centi-	Centimetre, cm	100 $10^2$
m	Milli-	Milligram, mg	1 / 1,000 $10^{-3}$
$\mu$	Micro-	Micrometre, $\mu\text{m}$	1 / 1,000,000 $10^{-6}$
n	Nano-	Nanometre, nm	1 / 1,000,000,000 $10^{-9}$

## Line of best fit (L.O.B.F.)

Line might pass through some, all or none of the points

Can be straight...

.... or curved



Give your final answer as a **decimal** NOT a fraction

You can leave your answer in standard form e.g.  $1 \times 10^{-7}$

Remember you need to learn equations in each subject for your exams

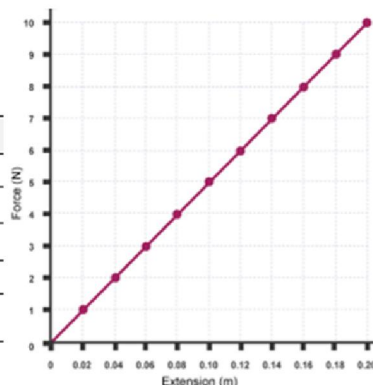
Maths in Science

# Numeracy Placemat – blue handout

Check your units!  
These are some of the common ones

Quantity	Unit
Time	s
Distance	m
Mass	Kg
Energy	J
Volume	cm <sup>3</sup> ml
Amount of substance	mole
Concentration	mol dm <sup>-3</sup> or M
Speed or Velocity	m/s
Temperature	K °C
Current	A
Potential difference	V
Resistance	Ω
Power	W
Pressure	Pa
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Force	N

Remember DIDO for percentage change  
DI for difference  
D for divided by  
O for original  
**X 100**



## Graph checklist

- ✓ Evenly spaced scale
- ✓ Labelled axis with units
- ✓ Takes up more than 50% of page
- ✓ Points plotted accurately
- ✓ Line of best fit

Equation = formula

Doesn't have to start at zero!

## Always show your workings...

- S – Star the quantities in the question
- U – Underline the units and quantities
- C – Copy the quantities and the units
- C – Convert units if needed
- E – Re-write the equation and re-arrange if needed.
- S – Substitute
- S – Solve (and then add units)

Do you need to quote your answer to a certain number of significant figures?

Estimate and use common sense to check your final answer

Not significant: zero for "cosmetic" purpose  
Not significant: zeros used only to locate the decimal point  
Significant: all zeros between nonzero numbers  
Significant: all nonzero integers  
Significant: zeros at the end of a number to the right of decimal point

## Rearranging equations

1. Write equation
2. Circle what you want to know
3. Do the inverse to cancel out
4. Do the same on both sides
5. Rewrite equation

$$\Delta E = m c \Delta \theta$$

$$\div m \quad \frac{\Delta E}{m} = c \Delta \theta$$

$$\div \Delta \theta \quad \frac{\Delta E}{m \Delta \theta} = c$$

$$c = \frac{\Delta E}{m \Delta \theta}$$

3.250.000.000

9 units  
to the LEFT

LEFT → positive  
exponent

$$3.25 \times 10^9$$

0.0000004

7 units  
to the RIGHT

RIGHT → negative  
exponent

$$4 \times 10^{-7}$$



# Maths Support for Year 11

## Mrs Hart

# Maths - 3 papers make up the GCSE

## November Mocks: 3 Papers

**Paper 1: Non-Calculator 80 marks**

**Paper 3: Calculator 80 marks**

*(Paper 2: Calculator 80 marks – Already completed at the end of Year 10)*

### **Foundation Paper:**

50% Using and Applying

25% Reasoning skills

25% Problem Solving

### **Higher Paper:**

40% Using and Applying

30% Reasoning skills

30% Problem Solving

## Key Areas

Number

Algebra

Geometry

Statistics

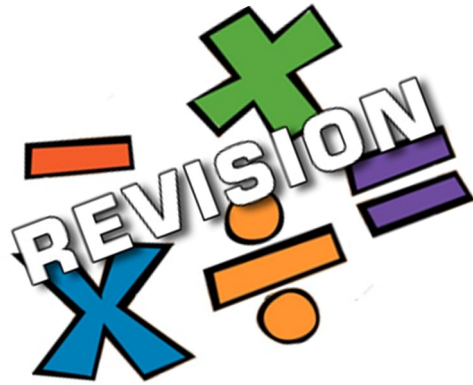
Ratio & Proportion

## For Summer 2022 Exams

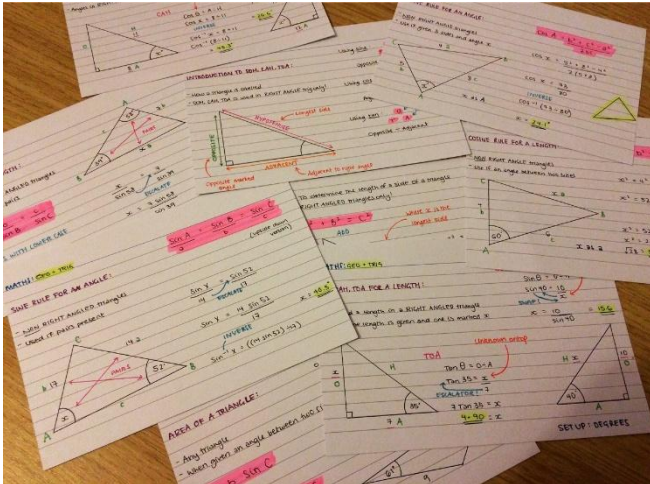
Formulae Booklet

You will have a formulae booklet  
for your Mocks



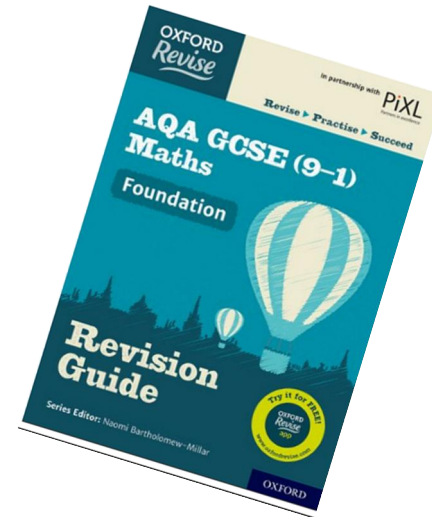
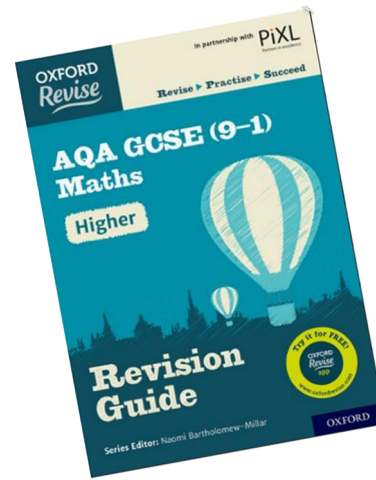


Practice is the best revision!



## Flash Cards

Students now have to remember more formulae for their exams.



## Revision Guides

AQA Website: [www.aqa.org.uk](http://www.aqa.org.uk)

Past Papers and Mark Schemes available.

[www.mymaths.co.uk](http://www.mymaths.co.uk)

Login: Oakbank Password: Obtuse

[www.corbettmaths.com](http://www.corbettmaths.com)

Free worksheets; exam questions; videos

# Formulae for Foundation

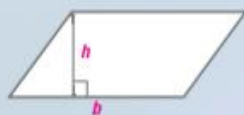
## Formulae to Memorise

You will not be given these formulae in the exam

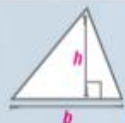
### Areas



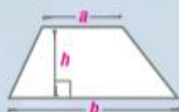
Area of a rectangle =  $l \times w$



Area of a parallelogram =  $b \times h$



Area of a triangle =  $\frac{1}{2} b \times h$



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

### Volumes



Volume of a cuboid =  $l \times w \times h$



Volume of a prism =  
area of cross section  $\times$  length



Volume of a cylinder =  $\pi r^2 h$



Volume of a pyramid =  $\frac{1}{3} \times$  area of base  $\times h$

### Circumference and Area of a Circle



Circumference of a circle =  $2\pi r = \pi d$

Area of a circle =  $\pi r^2$

### Pythagoras' Theorem



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

### Compound Measures

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$$

### Trigonometry



$$\sin x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \cos x = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \tan x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

### Compound Interest\*

Where  $P$  is the principal amount,  $r$  is the interest rate (as a percentage) over a given period and  $n$  is the number of times that the interest is compounded:

$$\text{Total accrued} = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$

### Probability\*

Where  $P(A)$  is the probability of outcome  $A$  and  $P(B)$  is the probability of outcome  $B$ :

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

## Formulae given in the Exam

You do not need to memorise these formulae

### Volume and Surface Area



Curved surface area of a cone =  $\pi r l$

Volume of a cone =  $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$



Surface area of a sphere =  $4\pi r^2$

Volume of a sphere =  $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

### Kinematics Formulae

Where  $a$  is constant acceleration,  $u$  is initial velocity,  $v$  is final velocity,  $s$  is displacement from the position when  $t=0$  and  $t$  is time taken:

$$v = u + at$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

# Formulae for Higher

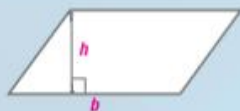
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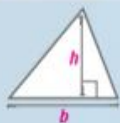
### Areas



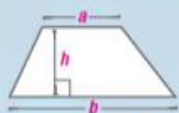
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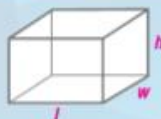


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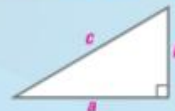
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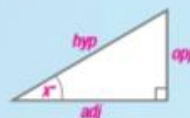
$$\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$$

## The Quadratic Formula

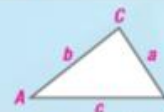
The solutions of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , where  $a \neq 0$ , are given by:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

## Trigonometry



$$\sin x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \cos x = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \tan x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$



$$\text{Sine Rule } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\text{Cosine Rule } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\text{Area of a triangle} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

## Compound Interest\*

Where  $P$  is the principal amount,  $r$  is the interest rate (as a percentage) over a given period and  $n$  is the number of times that the interest is compounded:

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$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

Conditional Probability

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A \text{ given } B) \times P(B)$$

## Formulae given in the Exam

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### Websites

Mr Barton Maths  
Corbett Maths  
Just Maths  
Mr Carter Maths  
Maths Genie  
Hegarty Maths  
MyMaths  
Diagnostic Questions  
BBC Bitesize  
Revision Maths  
Mathsisfun  
Mr Carter Maths  
Mathsbot  
ck12  
Khan Academy  
Worksheetmaths

*And many more just search for them!*

### Things you must look at

[mrbartonmaths.com/students/gcse/mr-barton-ebook.html](http://mrbartonmaths.com/students/gcse/mr-barton-ebook.html)

[www.piximaths.co.uk/revision-materials](http://www.piximaths.co.uk/revision-materials)

[justmaths.co.uk/blog/](http://justmaths.co.uk/blog/)

[solvemymaths.files.wordpress.com/2016/03/gcse-resit-top-tips-pdf.pdf](http://solvemymaths.files.wordpress.com/2016/03/gcse-resit-top-tips-pdf.pdf)



### Twitter

@tesMaths  
@BetterMaths  
@PixiMaths  
@CorbettMaths  
@MrCarterMaths  
@crashMATHS\_CM

*And many more just search for them!*

### Discussion Forum

[www.reddit.com/r/GCSE/](http://www.reddit.com/r/GCSE/)



### YouTube Channels/ Videos

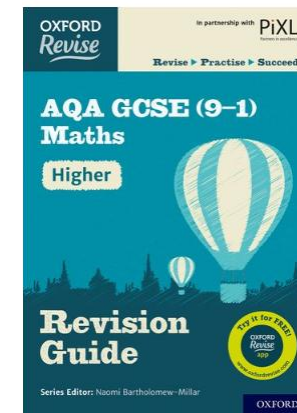
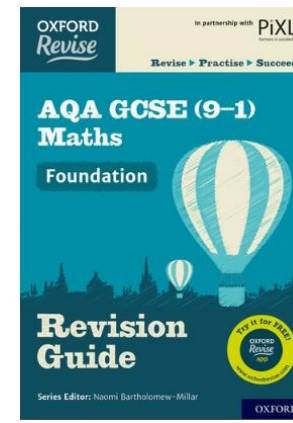
Corbettmaths  
UKMathsteacher  
Exam Solutions  
Khan Academy  
WCSCMaths  
WrightMaths  
Maths Partner  
crashMATHS  
Reg F Harding  
Maths Genie  
HegartyMaths

*And many more just search for them!*

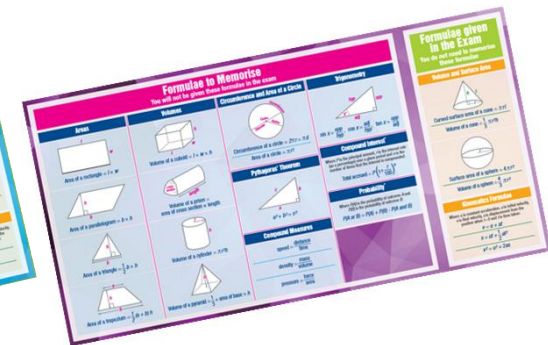
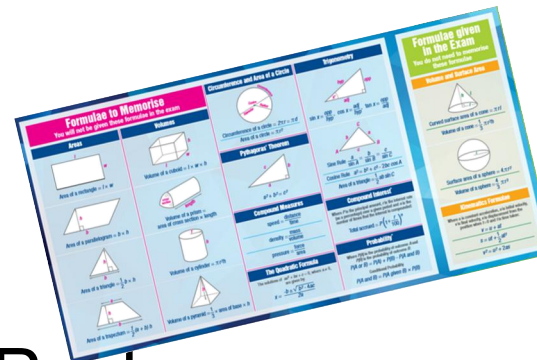


Handed out in lessons  
today and tomorrow

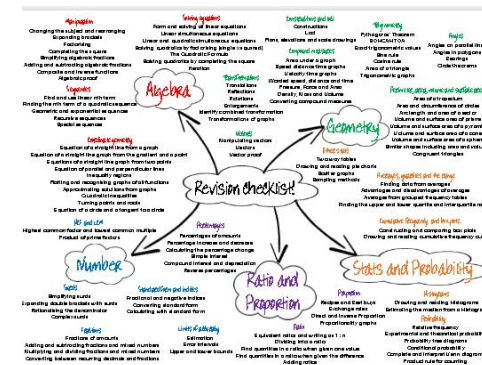
## Revision Guide



## Formulae Poster



## Revision Checklist Poster





# Sixth Form

## Mr. Manny Delgado

Building relationships | Breaking the cycle | Planning for Everyone | Managing Emotions  
Confident communicators | Knowledgeable and Expert Learners | Committed Community Contributors | Future-ready Learners

No child left behind



## ***WHY Beckfoot Oakbank Sixth Form..***



**Join us for our  
Virtual Open  
Evening on  
Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup>  
December**

**Beckfoot  
Trust Sixth Form**

***Here are 10 reasons why.....***

### **CHECKLIST**

- ☒ Excellent courses
- ☒ Quality teaching
- ☒ Bespoke tutoring
- ☒ Fantastic resources
- ☒ Excellent outcomes

### **CHECKLIST**

- ☒ Pixl Edge -  
Graduate
- ☒ Uni-frog
- ☒ UCAS
- ☒ Career guidance
- ☒ Enriching  
opportunities

## Academic and Applied Routes – what combination should I choose?

Medicine	Biology, Chemistry, Maths, Physics – any facilitating subjects
Nursing	Health & Social Care, Applied Science, Biology.
Law	Any facilitating subjects – especially History, English and Psychology.
Engineering/Architecture	Product Design, Computer Applied Science, Maths and Physics
Teaching	National Curriculum subjects – any of these. But normally you would a degree in one of them.
Health and Social Care route	Health and Social Care, Sociology, Child Care, Psychology, Applied Science.
Physiotherapy	Biology, Sport, Chemistry, Applied Science.
Pharmacy	Biology, Chemistry, Maths, Applied Science.
Business	Business, Maths, IT and other facilitating subjects
Finance	Business, Maths, IT and other facilitating subjects.
Forensic Science	Applied Science, Criminology, Psychology, Maths, Chemistry, Sociology.
Psychologist	Any facilitating subjects – especially History, English and Psychology.
Criminologist	Criminology, Psychology, Sociology, Health and Social Care
Media/Performing Arts routes	Any media or Performing Arts related subject – English, History, IT
Social worker	Health and Social Care, Sociology, Psychology, Criminology, English, History
Computers: Coding/Web design	IT, Computer Science, Business, Product Design, I Media

### Academic Pathway:

Course Title / Spec	Minimum expected grades	English Language Requirement	Maths Requirement
<b>Facilitating Subjects</b> (subjects most commonly asked for by Universities and allow access to the widest range of degrees)			
Biology	6-6 in combined Science or 6 in Biology (Single Science)	5	5
Chemistry	6-6 in combined Science or 6 in Chemistry (Single Science)	5	5
English Literature	6 in English Language or Literature	6	4
French	6 in French	6	4
Geography	5 in Geography	5	5
History	5 in History	5	4
Maths	7 in Maths	4	7
Physics	6-6 in combined Science or 6 in Physics (Single Science)	5	6
Spanish	6 in Spanish	6	4
<b>Non-Facilitating A Level choices</b> (may be required by some Universities for particular degrees)			
Art A Level	5 in Art GCSE	4	4
Computer Science	5 in Computer Science	5	5
English Language	5 in English Language	5	4
Product Design	5 in any Technology based GCSE	4	4
Psychology A Level	5 in Maths	5	5
Sociology A Level		5	4

### Applied Pathway:

Course Title / Spec	Minimum expected grade	English Requirement	Maths Requirement
Applied Science Level 3 BTEC	4-4 in combined Science	4	4
Business Level 3 BTEC	Level 2 Pass in BTEC Business or equivalent	4	4
Criminology Level 3 Certificate		4	4
IT Level 3 BTEC	4 in Computer Science or equivalent	4	4
Sport Level 3 BTEC	BTEC Sport Lev 2 Pass or equivalent 4-4 in Combined Science or a 4 in Biology (Single Science)	4	4
Health and Social Care BTEC Level 3		4	4
Performing Arts (Cambridge Technical Cert)	4 or higher in GCSE Drama or equivalent	4	4
Music Performance (Pearson)	4 or higher in GCSE Music or equivalent	4	4

**\*\*We aim to support our students in providing the choices they want and accommodate these as far as possible. Subjects can only go ahead if there are viable class sizes.**

## Will I meet the Sixth Form's entry criteria?

- You have to achieve 5 x 4s or above. Including Maths and English Language. If you do not meet the basic entry requirements, then we will not be able to offer you a place.
- In order to do any Academic Subjects, you have to meet that subject's entry criteria – check the entry criteria against your current targets – are you likely to meet these targets? Do you fit that subject's academic and entry profile? If you do, and know you will achieve these grades, then apply – If, however, you know these targets are not possible, then look to the Applied Route – Be aspirational, but also realistic.
- For example, if you are currently on a 1 or 2 for Maths or Chemistry and are unlikely to get a 6 or 7 then you will not be accepted on this course – check the criteria carefully. If you are still unsure, have a chat with your teacher or a member of the Post 16 Team
- Have you considered the Applied Route – these subjects only require 4's – but you still need to have got Maths and English Language at Grade 4 – if you don't have these then we will not be able to offer you a place – this is non negotiable.
- Prior to your interview we will check all applications based on your current academic position and if we feel you have made the wrong choices or need further guidance, we will come and find you.

- We are here to make sure you make the right choices and choose the right courses.

[Personalisation](#) | [Breaking the cycle](#) | [Planning for Everyone](#) | [Managing Emotions](#)  
 Confident communicators | Knowledgeable and Expert Learners | Committed Community Contributors | Future-ready Learners

No child left behind





# Next Steps...



- Parent Hour on the 21<sup>st</sup> October
- Virtual Open Evening on Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> December
- Applications open on Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> December and close on Friday 10<sup>th</sup>
- Interview process will begin in January
- Re-look at all applications after your mocks in February – we may need to have another chat with you.
- Taster Day on Monday 14<sup>th</sup> March – did you choose the right subjects?
- Formal offers made at the end of March – subject to you achieving the grades and meeting the entry criteria
- Results Day in August – your place will be officially confirmed based on the results you receive

Good luck 😊

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Thank you for listening  
We will be about to answer  
any questions you may have.



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