

Year 11 Power Hour 2026



Mock Exams



- Autumn mocks begin Monday 19th October Last week of this half term / First week of next
- Timetables will be shared with students early next week
- Sat in the hall under full exam conditions
- Results will be shared in reports week beginning 16th November
- Spring mocks will be held week beginning 8th February

Year 11 Parents Evening

- Thursday 26th November



Summer Exam dates

- GCSE Exams begin 10th May 2027 – 117 School days away!
- Final Exam 22nd June 2027
- Contingency day 23rd June 2027
- Results day 19th August 2027

Period 6 Revision Sessions

- Additional period each day for year 11
- Revision sessions targeting misconceptions and filling gaps in knowledge
- Begin 9th November
- Timetable and details will be shared after half term on ClassCharts

Discounted Revision Guides

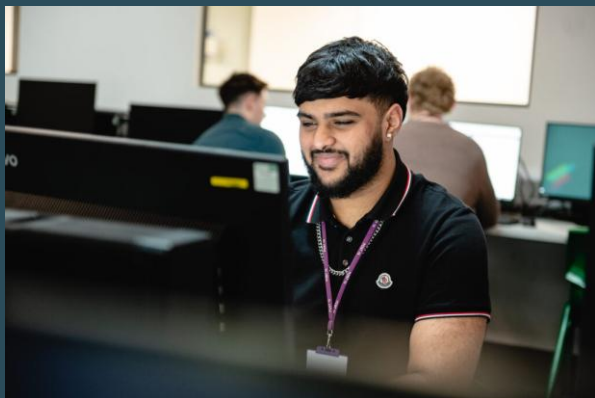


- 8 Books in total
- GCSE Maths – Revision guide and workbook
- GCSE English Language – Revision guide and workbook
- GCSE English Literature – Romeo and Juliet / Power and conflict guide
- GCSE Science – Revision guide and workbook

£70 Retail – Available to Y11 for **£36** (£18 Pupil Premium)

Available on ParentPay now





Beckfoot Oakbank Sixth Form



Why our Sixth Form?

CREATING
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- We are rated “Good” by Ofsted (Jan 2025)
- You’ve been here since Year 7 so we know you!
- Pastorally we are a small and perfectly formed team
- We offer a wide variety of A’ Level and Applied Courses (21) to suit Post 18 destinations
- We support students in achieving both academic and personal development goals



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Year 13 Results



- Ofsted graded “Good”
- 96.6% pass rate across A Level subjects
- 47.2% of students achieved at least an A*-B grade
- Every subject has an avg grade of at least a C
- All BTEC subjects got avg grade of at least Distinction



Year 13 Destinations

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- University

- *English Literature, Durham*
- *Finance, Manchester*
- *Law, Leeds Beckett*
- *Midwifery, Northumbria*
- *Digital Media, Sheffield*
- *Radiography, Bradford*
- *Fine Art, Sunderland*
- *Politics & Philosophy, Manchester*
- *Sociology, Surrey*
- *Forensic Psychology, Surrey*
- *Optometry, Bradford*
- *Language & Linguistics, Sheffield*
- *Journalism, Leeds*
- *Criminology, Liverpool*

- Apprenticeships

- Finance
- Sports
- Engineering
- Dentistry
- Childcare

- Employment / gap year



Alumni Summer 2025

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Ruby



- A Levels – Art, Criminology, History
- Fine Art, Sunderland University

Alfie



- A levels –
Criminology,
Sociology, Sport
- Engineering
Apprenticeship



Courses at our Sixth Form



- Biology, Chemistry, Physics
- English Literature, English Language, Maths
- History, Geography, Art, Spanish
- Criminology, Psychology, Sociology
- Engineering, Business, IT
- Applied Science, Health & Social Care
- Philosophy and Ethics
- Food Science & Nutrition
- Sport

**Entry requirements: 5 X Grade 4's
Including Maths & English Language**



Additional Opportunities

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- EPQ
- Duke of Edinburgh
- Work Experience
- Student Leadership
- Subject specific trips, such as Leeds Combined Court, Shakespeare's Globe, Overnight trip to London, Skiing in Austria

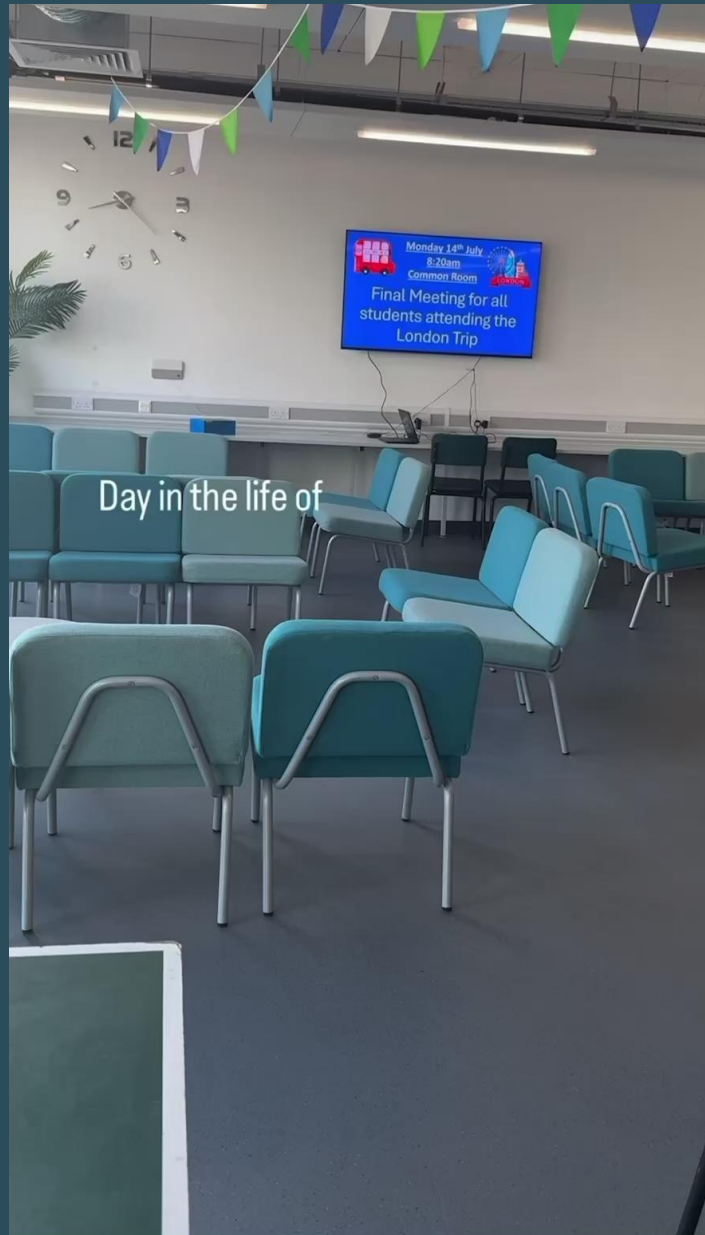


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Life as a Sixth Former

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- Subject specialist teachers
- No uniform
- Own areas (Study room, art studio and common room)
- Study periods (8 a week)
- Privileges: leave site, use mobile phone, access to gym
- Rewards: Attendance, achievement, pizza parties
- Student voice



Moheeb & Maria

Current Sixth Formers

Next steps...

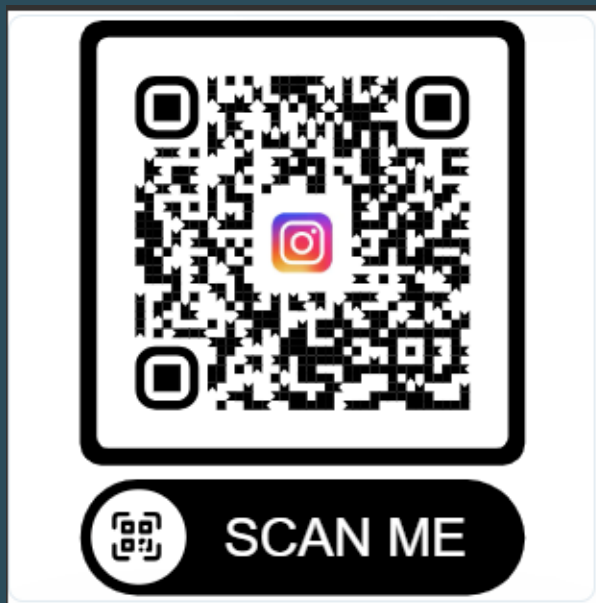


1. **Research** our sixth form – Instagram, Prospectus, sixth form students, teachers
2. Come along to our **Open Evening** in the sixth form on Thursday 10th December
3. Join us for a “**Sixth Form Taster Day**” in February 2026

Any questions ?



@oakbank_sixthform



An overview of 2026 - 2027

- All students sit two English exams: English Language and English Literature.
- These are two separate qualifications.
- They will receive two separate grades.
- There is a lot of similarity in the courses, and the skills are broadly the same.
- They both test a student's ability to read and explain a writer's choice of language.
- The main difference is that English Language tests a student's writing ability; English Literature does not.

What will my child sit in summer?



Paper 1: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing

What's assessed

Section A: Reading

- one literature fiction text

Section B: Writing

- descriptive or narrative writing

Assessed

- written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- 80 marks
- 50% of GCSE

Questions

Reading (40 marks) (25%) – one single text

- 1 short form question (1 x 4 marks)
- 2 longer form questions (2 x 8 marks)
- 1 extended question (1 x 20 marks)

Writing (40 marks) (25%)

- 1 extended writing question (24 marks for content, 16 marks for technical accuracy)

What will my child sit in summer?



Paper 2: Writers' Viewpoints and Perspectives

What's assessed

Section A: Reading

- one non-fiction text and one literary non-fiction text

Section B: Writing

- writing to present a viewpoint

Assessed

- written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- 80 marks
- 50% of GCSE

Questions

Reading (40 marks) (25%) – two linked texts

- 1 short form question (1 x 4 marks)
- 2 longer form questions (1 x 8, 1 x 12 marks)
- 1 extended question (1 x 16 marks)

Writing (40 marks) (25%)

- 1 extended writing question (24 marks for content, 16 marks for technical accuracy)

They have already completed



Non-examination Assessment: Spoken Language

What's assessed

(AO7–AO9)

- presenting
- responding to questions and feedback
- use of Standard English

Assessed

- teacher set throughout course
- marked by teacher
- separate endorsement (0% weighting of GCSE)

In this mock series, your child will complete -



Paper 1: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing

What's assessed

Section A: Reading

- one literature fiction text

Section B: Writing

- descriptive or narrative writing

Assessed

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Writing (40 marks) (25%)

- 1 extended writing question (24 marks for content, 16 marks for technical accuracy)

What will my child sit in summer?



Paper 1: Shakespeare and the 19th-century novel

What's assessed

- Shakespeare plays
- The 19th-century novel

1. Romeo and Juliet
2. A Christmas Carol

How it's assessed

- written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- 64 marks
- 40% of GCSE

Questions

Section A Shakespeare: students will answer one question on their play of choice. They will be required to write in detail about an extract from the play and then to write about the play as a whole.

Section B The 19th-century novel: students will answer one question on their novel of choice. They will be required to write in detail about an extract from the novel and then to write about the novel as a whole.

What will my child sit in summer?



Paper 2: Modern texts and poetry

What's assessed

- Modern prose or drama texts
- The poetry anthology
- Unseen poetry

1. An Inspector Calls
2. Power and Conflict poetry
3. Unseen poetry

How it's assessed

- written exam: 2 hour 15 minutes
- 96 marks
- 60% of GCSE

Questions

Section A Modern texts: students will answer one essay question from a choice of two on their studied modern prose or drama text.

Section B Poetry: students will answer one comparative question on one named poem printed on the paper and one other poem from their chosen anthology cluster.

Section C Unseen poetry: Students will answer one question on one unseen poem and one question comparing this poem with a second unseen poem.



In this mock series, your child will complete a Section B of Paper 1



From Paper One, they will sit 1 question (worth 30 marks) on A Christmas Carol.

Students will have 50 minutes

How to help your child revise



English Language

Practise timed responses, not just notes

Set a timer and practise *Question 5 (writing)* in 45 minutes and *Question 4 (evaluation)* in 20 minutes.

Memorise and apply key verbs from the mark scheme

Examiners reward language like “explores,” “creates,” “suggests,” “implies.”

For fiction writing, ask them to describe what they can see in a picture. They must use their senses and ‘show not tell’ what is in the picture.

For non-fiction writing, challenge them to give their view on a topic – it doesn’t matter what the topic is. They need a firm viewpoint, not an unbiased one.

English Literature

- Memorise short, powerful quotes – say a lot about a little
- Practise quotes – use flashcards or revision guides, can they complete the quote if you start it?
- Revise themes, not just characters or scenes
- Practise thesis statements and introductions

Maths Support for Year 11

Tracey Greenhalgh

MATHS GCSE 3 90 MIN PAPERS

November Mocks: 3 Papers

Paper 1: Non-Calculator 80 marks (90 mins)

Paper 2: Calculator 80 marks (90 mins)

Paper 3: Calculator 80 marks (90 mins)



Formula Sheet

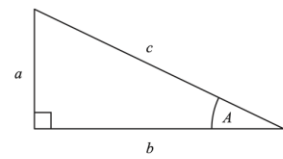
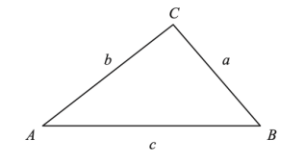
Foundation Paper: Grades 1 - 5

50% Using and Applying
25% Reasoning skills
25% Problem Solving

Higher Paper: Grades 3 - 9

40% Using and Applying
30% Reasoning skills
30% Problem Solving

Topic Area	Foundation Tier %	Higher Tier %
Number	25	15
Algebra	20	30
Ratio	25	20
Geometry	15	20
Probability & Statistics	15	15

Higher Tier Formulae Sheet	
Perimeter, area and volume Where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and h is their perpendicular separation: $\text{Area of a trapezium} = \frac{1}{2} (a + b) h$ $\text{Volume of a prism} = \text{area of cross section} \times \text{length}$ Where r is the radius and d is the diameter: $\text{Circumference of a circle} = 2\pi r = \pi d$ $\text{Area of a circle} = \pi r^2$	Quadratic formula The solution of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where $a \neq 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry 	In any right-angled triangle where a , b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ In any right-angled triangle ABC where a , b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse: $\sin A = \frac{a}{c} \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{c} \quad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$
	In any triangle ABC where a , b and c are the length of the sides: sine rule: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ cosine rule: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} a b \sin C$
Compound Interest Where P is the principal amount, r is the interest rate over a given period and n is 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 : $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$ $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A \text{ given } B) P(B)$

List of Facts and Formulae to Memorise: Foundation Tier

This document lists the facts and formulae that will not be provided in your maths GCSE exam. Keep testing yourself until you get them right every time. This is not a full revision list – it only covers facts and does not list all the skills and procedures you also need to know.

Number Facts

- First fifteen square numbers: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225
- First five cube numbers: 1, 8, 27, 64, 125
- Powers of 2: 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, ...
- Powers of 3: 3, 9, 27, 81, ...
- Powers of 4: 4, 16, 64, ...
- Powers of 5: 5, 25, 125, 625, ...
- Powers of 10: 10, 100, 1000, 10000, ...
- The triangular numbers: 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, ...
- The Fibonacci sequence: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...
- Primes: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, ...

Index Laws

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m \times n} = a^{mn}$$

$$a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

Types of Sequence

- Arithmetic: add the same amount each time
- Geometric: multiply by the same amount each time
- Quadratic: common second difference
- Fibonacci: add the previous two terms

Standard Graph Shapes

	LINEAR	$y = mx + c$
	QUADRATIC	$y = x^2$
	CUBIC	$y = x^3$
	RECIPROCAL	$y = \frac{1}{x}$

Exact Trig Values

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	x

Metric Unit Conversions

- Length: 10mm in 1cm, 100cm in 1m, 1000m in 1km
- Mass: 1000mg in 1g, 1000g in 1kg, 1000kg in 1 tonne
- Capacity: 1000ml in 1l, 100cl in 1l

Parts of a Circle



Area

- Area of rectangle, square and parallelogram = base x perpendicular height
- Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ x base x perpendicular height

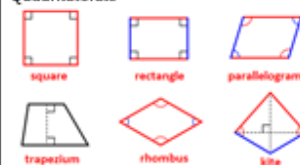
Sectors and Arcs

- Area of sector (radius r , angle x): $\frac{x}{360} \pi r^2$
- Length of arc (diameter d , angle x): $\frac{x}{360} \pi d$

Types of Angle

- Acute: Between 0° and 90°
- Right: 90°
- Obtuse: Between 90° and 180°
- Reflex: Between 180° and 360°

Quadrilaterals



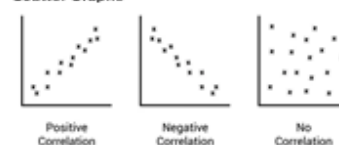
Triangles

Type of Triangle	Angle property	Diagram
Isosceles	The two base angles are equal.	
Right angle	One angle is equal to 90°	
Equilateral	All three angles are equal to 60°	
Scalene	Three different angles (with no angle equal to 90°)	

Averages and Spread

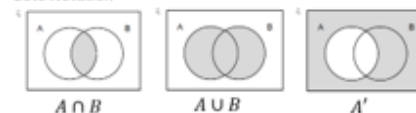
- Mode = most frequent value
- Median = middle value (when ordered)
- Mean = sum the values and divide by how many there are
[from a grouped frequency table, estimate the mean using the midpoint of each class]
- Range = maximum value minus minimum value

Scatter Graphs



- Interpolation: making a prediction within the range of the data [using a line of best fit]
- Extrapolation: making a prediction outside the range of the data [unreliable]

Sets Notation



Linear Graphs

$$y = mx + c$$

gradient y-intercept

- $m = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$
- Parallel lines have the same gradient
- $y = c$ is a horizontal line
- $x = a$ is a vertical line

Compound Measures

Speed = Distance ÷ Time
Density = Mass ÷ Volume

Fractions, Decimals and Percentages

0.5	50%	$\frac{1}{2}$
0.25	25%	$\frac{1}{4}$
0.1	10%	$\frac{1}{10}$
0.01	1%	$\frac{1}{100}$
0.2	20%	$\frac{1}{5}$
0.75	75%	$\frac{3}{4}$

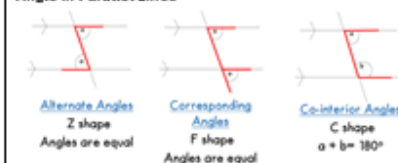
Polygon Names



Angle Facts

- Angles around a point sum to 360°
- Adjacent angles on a straight line sum to 180°
- Vertically opposite angles are equal
- Interior angles in a triangle sum to 180°
- Interior angles in a quadrilateral sum to 360°
- Opposite angles in parallelograms are equal

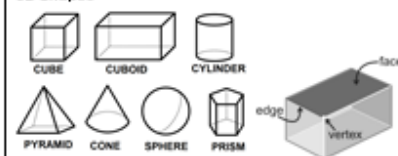
Angle in Parallel Lines



Angles in Polygons

- Sum of the interior angles of an n -sided polygon is $180(n - 2)$
- Sum of the exterior angles of any polygon is 360°
- interior angle + exterior angle = 180°

3D Shapes



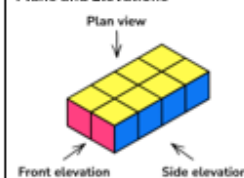
Describing Shape Transformations

Reflection: Line of reflection
Rotation: Centre, angle and direction
Translation: Vector
Enlargement: Centre and scale factor

Bearings

Measure from the north, measure clockwise and give three figures

Plans and Elevations



Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 19 May 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) | Paper Reference **1MA1/1F**

Mathematics
Paper 1 (Non-Calculator)
Foundation Tier

You must have: Ruler graduated in centimetres and millimetres, protractor, pair of compasses, pen, HB pencil, eraser. Tracing paper may be used.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- You must **show all your working**.
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.
- **Calculators may not be used.**



Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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erson Ltd.



Answer **ALL** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

You must write down all the stages in your working.

- 1 Write the following numbers in order of size.
 Start with the smallest number.

0.32 0.4 0.35 0.309

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

- 2 Here is a list of numbers.

5 11 18 22 29

From the list, write down a multiple of 3

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

- 3 Write 4.666 correct to the nearest whole number.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

- 4 Write $\frac{3}{4}$ as a decimal.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

- 5 Write down the value of the 7 in the number 8765

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

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Homework – weekly exam
 questions
 Brought back and marked

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Instructions

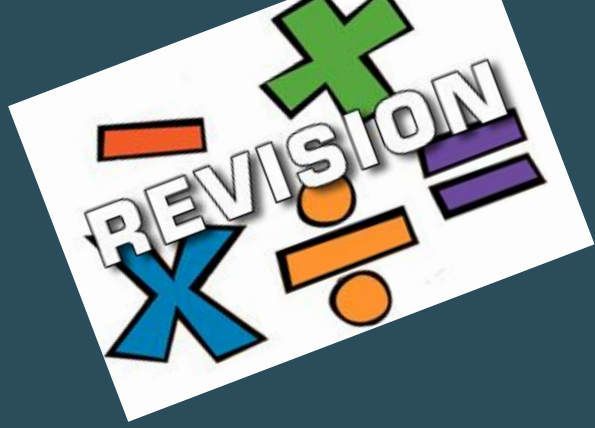
- Watch the video first
- Then attempt the exam questions
- If you are stuck on a question, look at the answers to show you what to do

	Topic	Video	Questions	Answers
5/10/26	Algebraic Substitution			
12/10/26	Factors, Multiples & Primes			
19/10/26	Operations with Fractions			
26/10/26	Ratio			
2/11/26	Angles in Parallel lines			
9/11/26	Proportion Recipes			

Weekly Revision Tasks

6-week blocks





Practice is the best revision!

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www.MathsGenie.co.uk

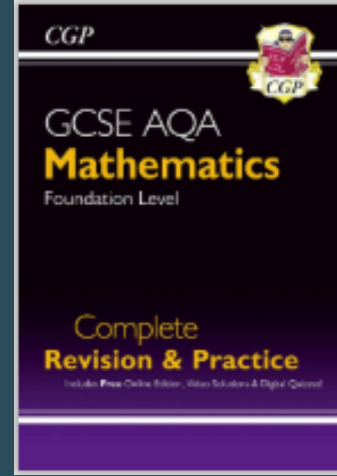
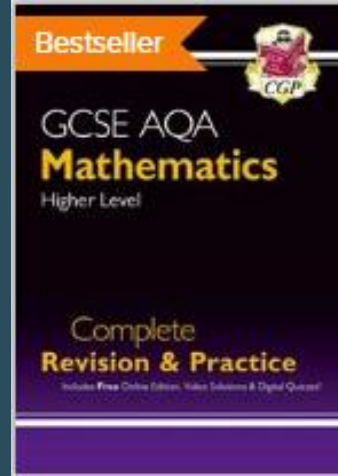
[Free Online GCSE Maths Revision](http://www.mathedup.co.uk)

www.mathedup.co.uk

Questions, videos and answer

www.corbettmaths.com

Free worksheets; exam questions; videos



Revision Guides



Science

Students study a mix of Biology, Chemistry & Physics

6 exams each 75 minutes:

2 x Biology, 2 x Chemistry, 2 x Physics

Total score is added up from all 6 exams and then a grade is assigned.

Science is worth two GCSEs so students will receive two grades e.g. 44, 54, 55, 65 etc...

As in other subjects, 4 is a pass, 5 is a strong pass

Triple Science – 6 exams – Each 1hr45
Students receive three separate science grades



Science



Students are entered for either foundation or higher tier.

Foundation papers are easier, but the grade is capped at a grade 55.

Higher papers are harder, but students can get a grade 99. However, lower than a 33 results in a U grade.

Mock exam results and teacher judgement will be used to decide which tier students will be entered for, however conversations with students & families around this can take place.

Entries can be changed until the end of March.

Triple Science – Students can sit different tiers for different disciplines



Science mocks

Mock exams w/c 19/10/26 – 3 x Paper 1 past papers

Mock exams w/c 08/02/27 – 3 x Paper 2 past papers

Results from mocks will be used to identify gaps in knowledge and help determine entry tier/predicted grades



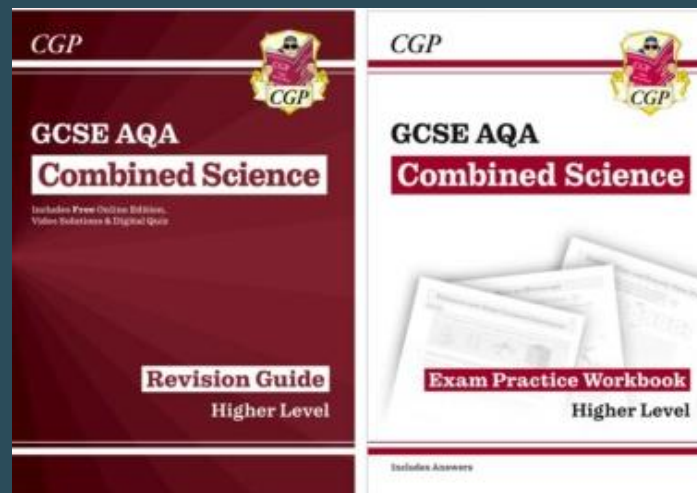
Science revision



There are a huge range of revision resource available.

- Students can loan CGP revision guides from the library.
- Many YouTube channels give high quality explanations.
- Past papers

If buying revision resources, the science exam board is AQA and most students are sitting combined science.



Science revision

Revision techniques:

- Firstly, students need to understand the content, if students read information and don't understand it, a YouTube video can really help.
- Secondly, students need to remember the content. Regular quizzing using flashcards or the knowledge retriever works best for this. Little and often is key.
- Finally, students need to practice applying the content to exam questions. AQA Combined Science past papers and mark schemes are available online and can be printed off within school.



Science exam schedule

A revision timetable can help organise which paper to revise for and when.

Often students put a lot of time into Biology Paper 1 as it is first, at the expense of the other papers, so pre-planning revision can help to reduce this problem.

- **Biology Paper 1** (Foundation & Higher): Tuesday, 11 May 2027 (Morning)
- **Chemistry Paper 1** (Foundation & Higher): Monday, 17 May 2027 (Morning)
- **Physics Paper 1** (Foundation & Higher): Tuesday, 25 May 2027 (Morning)
- **Biology Paper 2** (Foundation & Higher): Thursday, 10 June 2027 (Morning)
- **Chemistry Paper 2** (Foundation & Higher): Tuesday, 15 June 2027 (Morning)
- **Physics Paper 2** (Foundation & Higher): Friday, 18 June 2027 (Morning)

Half term

