Welcome to our Year 11 Key to Success Evening

#WeAreAlder

Altruism – **L**eadership – **D**iversity – **E**xcellence - **R**esilience

Aims

- To share with you a timeline for the year.
- To give you hints and tips on how to support your child and share where you and they can access support in school.
- To share with you the examination expectations and official JCQ guidance.
- To share general revision techniques and subject specific information for English, Mathematics and Science.

Support Available

Class Teachers
Form Tutors
Mrs Robertson – Progress Leader for Year 11 B6
Miss Tunley – Assistant Headteacher – KS4 Standards
SEN Team

The countdown begins...

130 days

26 weeks

Every day and every lesson counts!

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Key Dates

- 30th October – Maths Mock
- 31st October - English Language
- 10th October – Reports home
- 16th November– Parents' Evening 1
- 27th November – French speaking mocks
- 4th December – Art & Photography mocks
- 9th -22nd January – Mocks
- 8th March – Mock results morning
- 11th March – Reports sent home
- 14th March - Parents' Evening 2
- 22nd April – Art and Photography practical exams
- 9th May to Friday 26th June – Exams (6 weeks)

Why Revise?

Revision is important because it helps you remember facts, figures and topics that you were taught some time ago.

If done correctly revision will increase your confidence and reduce anxiety around exams.

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Strategies for revision

1

Planning & Organisation

2

Chunking

3

Spacing

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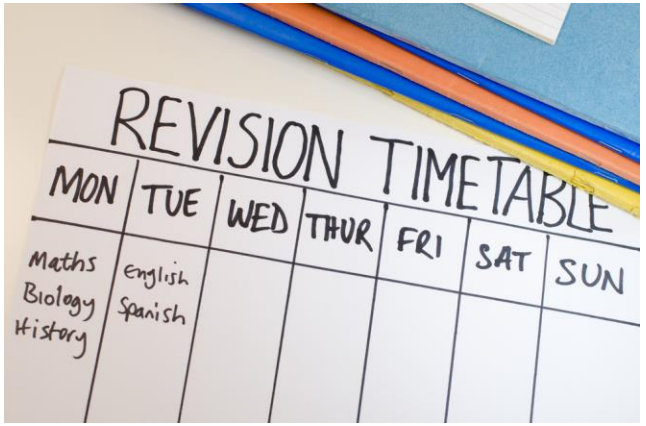
1. Planning & Organisation

It is a good idea to create a revision timetable to help you make the most of your time and to ensure you've scheduled time for rest and other activities as well as for homework and revision.



Revision Timetable

WEEKLY REVISION PLANNER

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	TIME	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
8:30AM –4PM	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	9AM– 10AM	BREAKFAST/ SHOWER	BREAKFAST/ SHOWER
4PM– 5PM	HOMEWORK	TV/ GAMING/ SOCIAL MEDIA	HOMEWORK	TV/ GAMING/ SOCIAL MEDIA	HOMEWORK	10AM– 11AM	REVISION – ENGLISH	REVISION – SCIENCE
5PM– 6PM	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	11AM– 1PM	SEEING FRIENDS/ LUNCH	SPORT/ LUNCH
6PM– 7PM	REVISION – GEOGRAPHY	HOMEWORK	REVISION – HISTORY	REVISION – FRENCH	REVISION – SCIENCE	1PM– 3PM	REVISION – MATHS	REVISION – FLASH CARDS
7PM– 8PM	REVISION – MATHS	REVISION – ENGLISH	FREE TIME	HOMEWORK	FREE TIME	3PM– 5PM	OUT WITH FAMILY	SPORT/ TV/ GAMING
8PM– 9PM	FREE TIME/ SHOWER	FREE TIME/ SHOWER	FREE TIME/ SHOWER	FREE TIME/ SHOWER	FREE TIME/ SHOWER	6PM– 8PM	DINNER/ FREE TIME	DINNER/ FREE TIME

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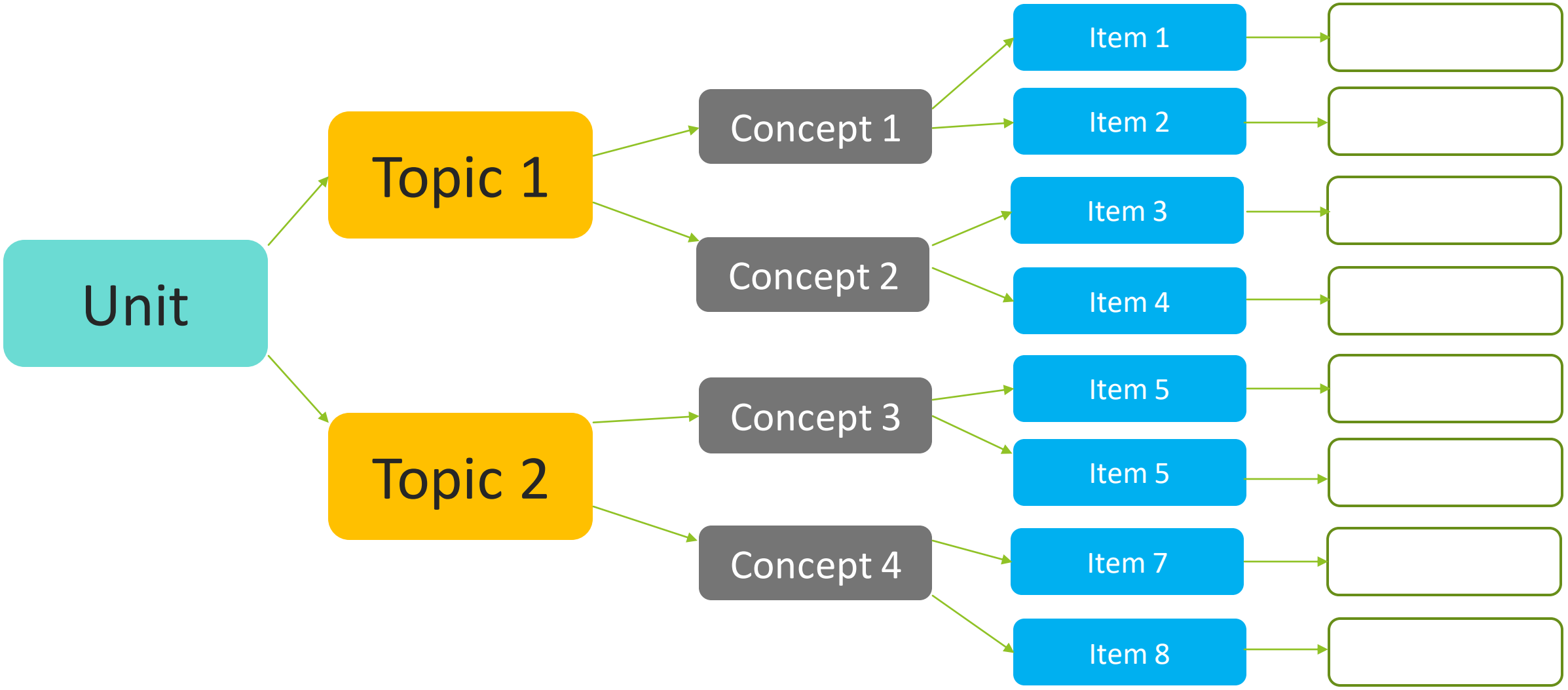
2. Chunking

- Is technique which can improve your **memory.**
- Chunking is the process of taking individual pieces of information (**chunks**) and **grouping them into larger units.**

Chunking Example



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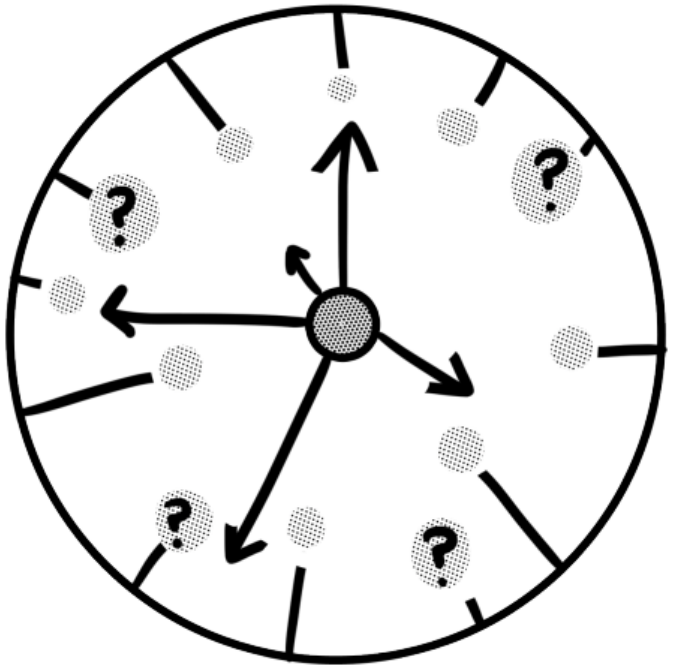
3. Spacing

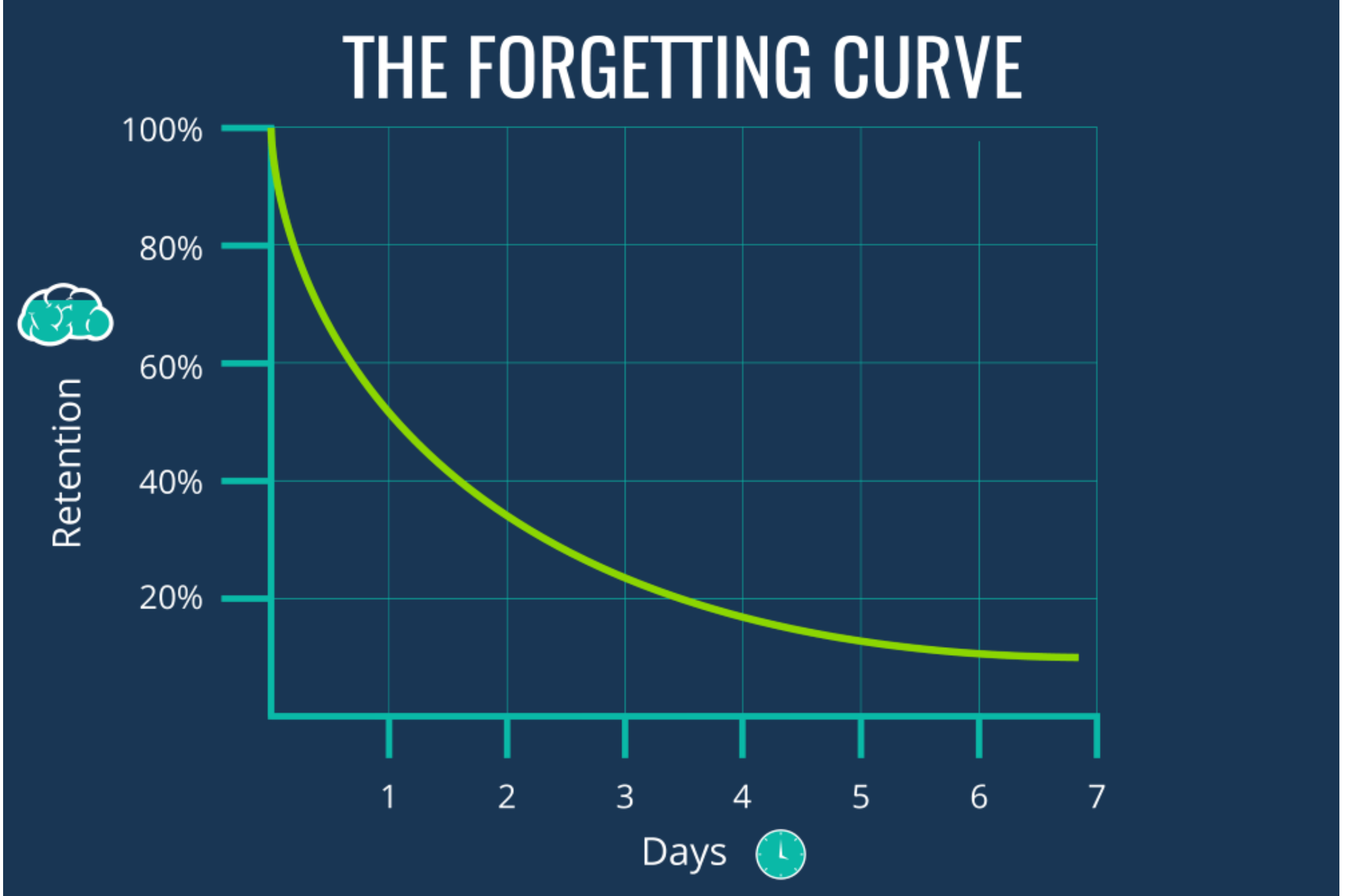
Spacing combines timing and types of revision to encourage the learner to think about what they are reviewing and distributing their efforts over time

Spacing

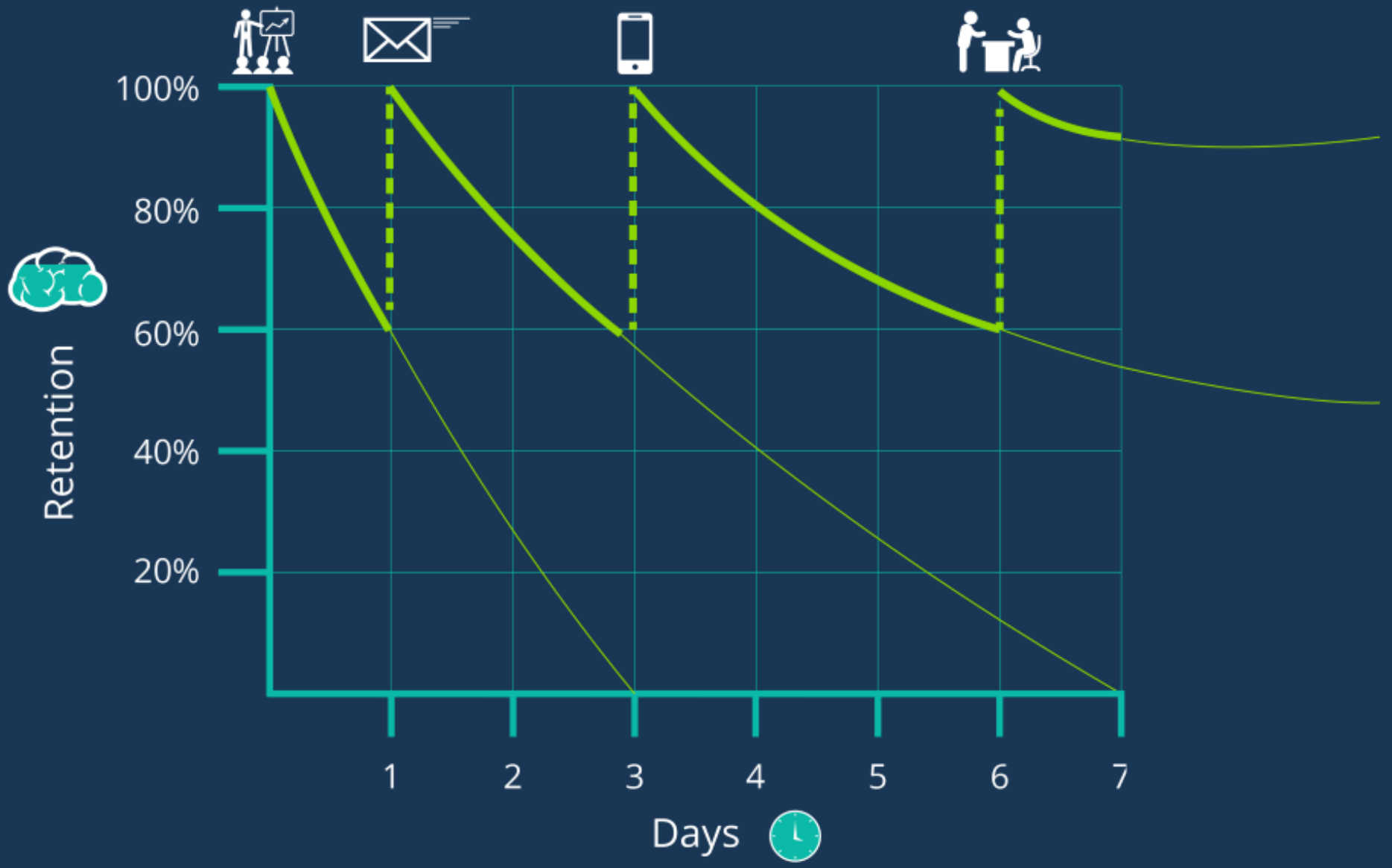
- It allows you time for topics to be forgotten and relearnt.
- It cements information into your long-term memory.



THE FORGETTING CURVE



COMBATING THE FORGETTING CURVE



Optimum Spacing

Time to the test	Revision Gap
1 Week	1-2 days
1 Month	1 week
3 Months	2 weeks
6 Months	3 weeks
1 Year	1 month

Example

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
30 mins	Reactions of carbonyl compounds	Biblical examples of experiences	Otto's concept of numinous	Jacobean theatre	Esters, triglycerides and fats	William James - experiences	Properties carboxylic acids
30 mins	The late romance plays	General Binomial Expansion	Features of carbonyl compounds	Partial Fractions	Otto's concept of numinous	Partial Fractions	Jacobean theatre
	BREAK						
30 mins	Parametric Equations	Act One character and plot	Algorithms	Properties carboxylic acids	features of carbonyl compounds	Theme of Power and control	William James - experiences
30 mins	Properties carboxylic acids	Swinburne credulity & testimony	Theme of Power and control	Act One character and plot	Algorithms	Parametric Equations	General Binomial Expansion
	BREAK						
30 mins	Swinburne credulity & testimony	Esters, triglycerides and fats	Parametric Equations	William James - experiences	Biblical examples of experiences	The late romance plays	Esters, triglycerides and fats

Science RS English Maths

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Independent Learning Strategies

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1. Quizzing - Flashcards

- Using flashcards is a repetition strategy.
- They are a simple ‘cue’ on the front and an ‘answer’ on the back.
- Flashcards engage “active recall”.

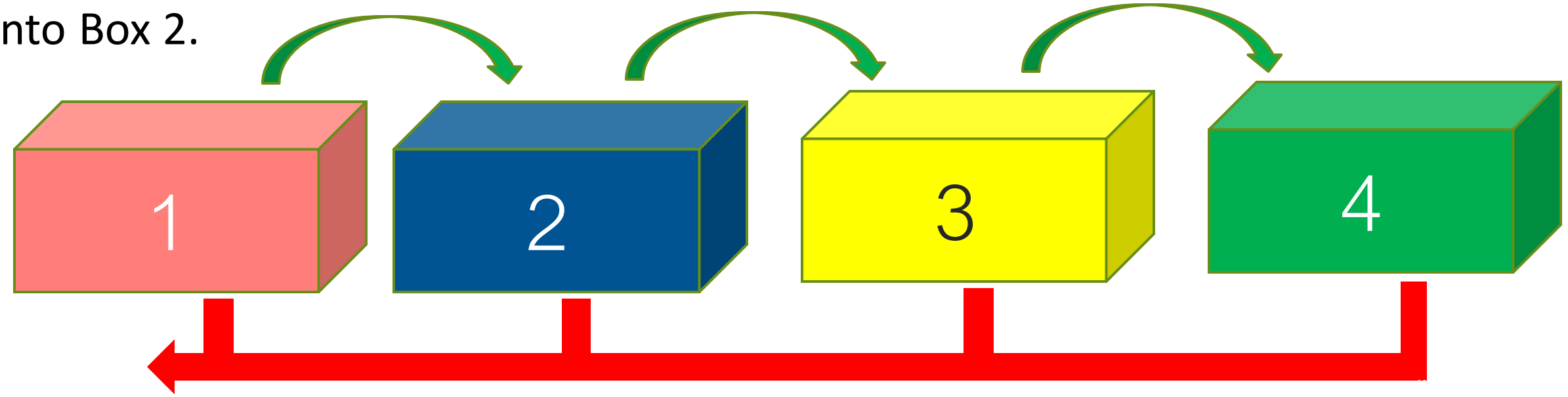
All flash cards start off in Box / Stack 1.

As you review the cards, each card you answer correctly goes into Box 2.

If you get a card wrong in any box, it goes back to Box 1.

When you review cards in Box 2, if you still get it right you move the card to box 3 and so on until all cards are in Box 4.

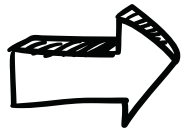
If you give the wrong answer the card stays in box 1.



2. Quizzing – Mind maps

- A visual way to show information
- One mind map per topic
- Details are short and to the point
- Colour and images are important

1. Start

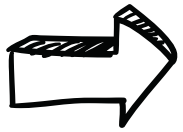


Use your notes to create a mind map

Pin them up so you can see them

2. During

3. Test



Draw it from memory

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SOLVING GLOBAL WARMING

DOING SOMETHING

LEARN MORE

- WATCH AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH
- TALK TO MP'S
- YOUR VOTE COUNTS

BE A CATALYST

- TALK
  - GLOBAL WARMING IS HAPPENING!
  - ENCOURAGE FRIENDS, WORK SCHOOL
- FORCE YOURSELF
- BE STRONG

HAVE AN ENERGY AUDIT

- $ SAVE POWER, SAVE MONEY

PLANT TREES

- $ BUY CO_2 CREDITS

EAT LESS MEAT

- Methane
- Methane
- Methane

USE LESS

- SHOPPING — USE A CLOTH BAG
- USE RECYCLED PAPER (SAVES FORESTS)
- CANCEL JUNK MAIL
- HAVE NO MORE THAN 2 CHILDREN

BUY LOCAL FOOD

- BUY FRESH FOOD NOT FROZEN
- GO TO FARMERS MARKETS

TRAVEL

- CO_2 CO_2
- DON'T FLY
- BAD TRAVEL
- BEST TRAVEL
- CAR
  - FUEL EFFICIENT
    - HYBRID
    - ELECTRIC
  - CAR POOL
  - TYRES — KEEP FULL EVERY WEEK
- WALK
- BIKE
- USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT
  - BUS
  - TRAIN

SWITCH TO GREEN POWER

HOME

- LIGHT BULBS
- CHANGE TO ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHT BULBS
- CHOOSE ENERGY EFFICIENT ONES
- APPLIANCES
- ELECTRICITY
- TURN OFF APPLIANCES AT THE POWER POINT
- USE CLOTHES LINE NOT DRYER
- INSTALL PHOTO-VOLTAIC PANELS
- HAVE A SOLAR WATER HEATER
- HOME CHP
- HAVE INSULATION

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3. Mnemonics

To remember important points.

B- Blame
R- Reparations
A- Army
T – Territory

To remember the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

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1. First letter triggers
2. Visual triggers
3. Rhyming triggers

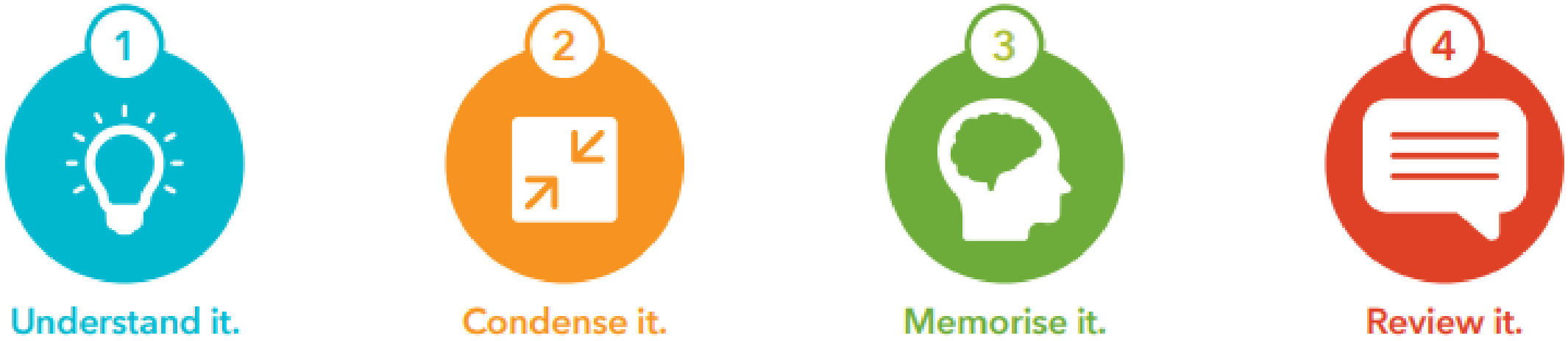
Clavicle_____
Scapula_____
Humerus_____
Radius_____
Ulna_____
Carpals_____
Metacarpals_____
Phalanges_____

"In fourteen hundred and ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue. ."

4. Condense it

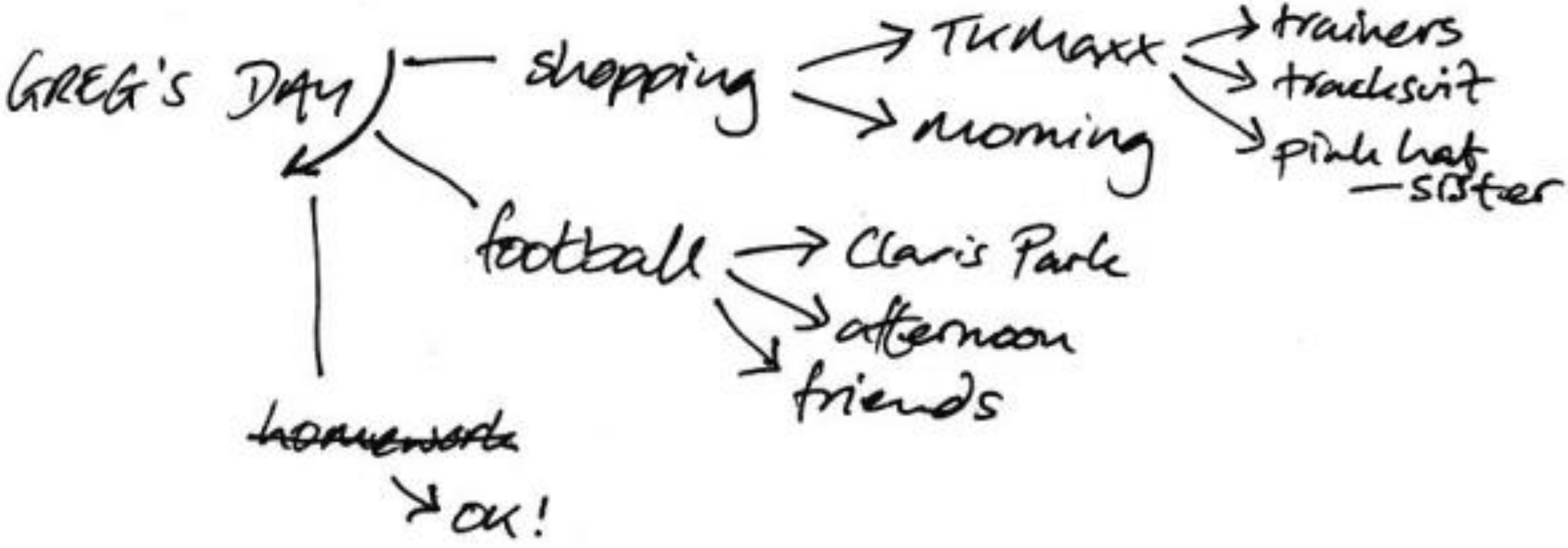
When reading a detailed piece of information highlight or note key points.

Then condense it down further to 4 or 5 sentences or even trigger words.



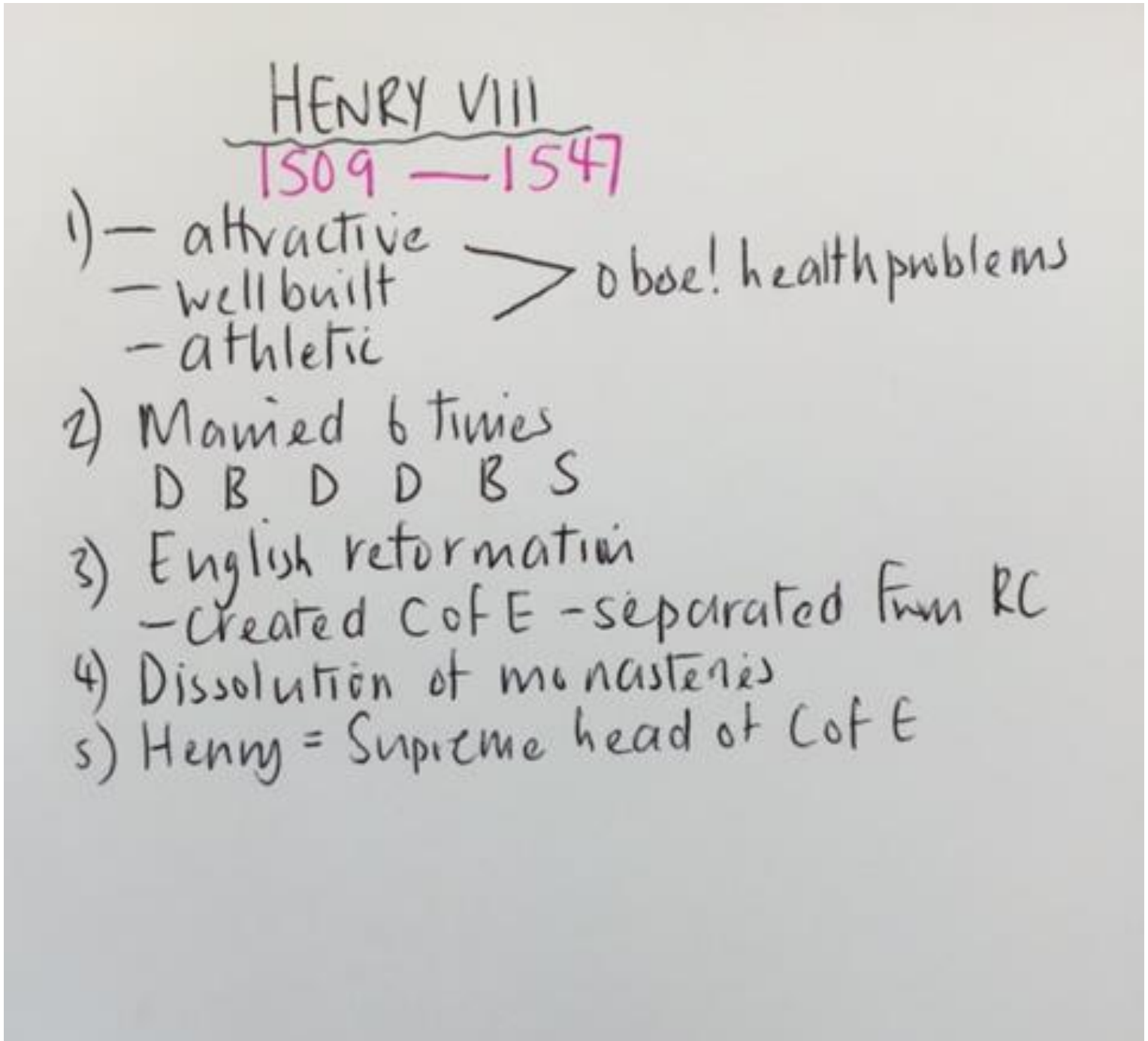
GREG'S DAY

1) Grey rainy morning



3) No time for homework
→ didn't bother him!

Henry VIII was King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. Henry is said to have been an attractive, well-built and very athletic man, accomplished at many sports. Later on in life, he had a succession of health problems, partly due to becoming very obese. He is famed for having been married six times. He divorced two of his wives, another two of his wives were beheaded, one wife died and then Henry himself died whilst married to his sixth and final wife. As well as being married six times, Henry is known to have had many affairs. Henry VIII is also famous for his part in the English Reformation - the creation of the Church of England by separation from the Roman Catholic Church. His squabbles with Rome, which were mainly due to the issues surrounding divorce, eventually led to the dissolution of the monasteries and the establishment of himself as the Supreme Head of the Church of England.



5. Knowledge Drop

This could be a great task for knowledge recall from a previous lesson or a topic studied some weeks ago.

It could be a spider diagram or a list of important points.

6. Explain and Elaborate

Elaboration leads to greater understanding of content and enables better explanation and evidence.

1. Clarify

What does this mean?

2. Analyse

Why does this matter?

3. Speculate

What would happen if….?

4 .Contextualise

How does this relate to…..?

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Geography

- Explain the causes of coastal erosion
- Explain how destructive waves erode the coastline.
- Compare erosion to other geographical processes.

Physical education

- What does term cardiovascular mean?
- Why does alcohol increase blood pressure?
- How does this relate to sport?

7. Talk until you stop

Talk about a topic without repetition for 1 minute.

The aim is to verbalise your understanding of a topic and hopefully recall lots of information.

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LATEST NEWS

Message from the Headteacher: Thursday 21st September 2023

21 September 2023

We Are Alder: 8th September 2023

8 September 2023

Latest News

Exam Revision

School Uniform and Equipment

Term Dates

Wellbeing Support

Homework and Independent Learning

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Good Routines at Home

Find a quiet, tidy room with minimal distractions – your bedroom, library or classroom.

Put your revision timetable, exam timetable and other documents visible on your wall

Make sure you have a drink and snack with you, staying hydrated and full is important

Put your phone in another room, it is too much of a distraction -

Loud music is a distraction, if you must listen, it needs to be low tempo, without lyrics

Have all your revision materials and stationary on your desk ready to go - make it obvious

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Examination Information
Mrs Lyne-Bennett
Exams Officer

Publish Start times:
AM sessions are 09:00am
PM sessions are 1.30PM

Exam season 24:
09/5/24-26/6/24

Results day 24:
22/08/24

- JCQ & awarding bodies
- Clashes

Alder Community High School

Once the planning process is complete your child will be given a personalised examination timetable along with their seat number for each exam (if completing exams in the hall).

If your child arrives after published start time they will be refused entry

JCQ Regulations

- Students are to arrive at their exam room at least 5 minutes prior to the start time
- Students enter the examination room in complete silence and with nothing but equipment
- Exam papers must not be opened until they are told to do so by the invigilator/member of staff
- The invigilators cannot help students
- The invigilators are thoroughly trained
- Students are not permitted to leave the exam room for any reason unless AA

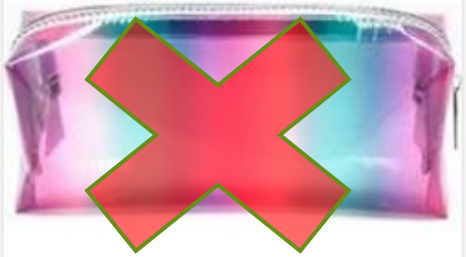
JCQ Regulations

- If your child misses an examination they will not get a chance to resit or re do it at Alder.
- If your child is absent
- Holidays are not considered a serious/genuine reason

£0.60

Tesco Clear Pencil Case Small

Tesco



£3.85

Tesco Clear Ombre Pencil Case

Tesco

JCQ CIC

AQA	City & Guilds	CCEA	OCR	Pearson	WJEC

Warning to Candidates

1. You **must** be on time for all your examinations.

2. **Possession of a mobile phone** or other unauthorised material **is not allowed** even if you do not intend to use it. You will be subject to penalty and possible disqualification from the exam/qualification.

3. You **must not** talk to, attempt to communicate with or disturb other candidates once you have entered the examination room.

4. You **must** follow the instructions of the invigilator.

5. You **must not** sit an examination in the name of another candidate.

6. You **must not** become involved in any unfair or dishonest practice in any part of the examination.

7. If you are confused about anything, only speak to an invigilator.

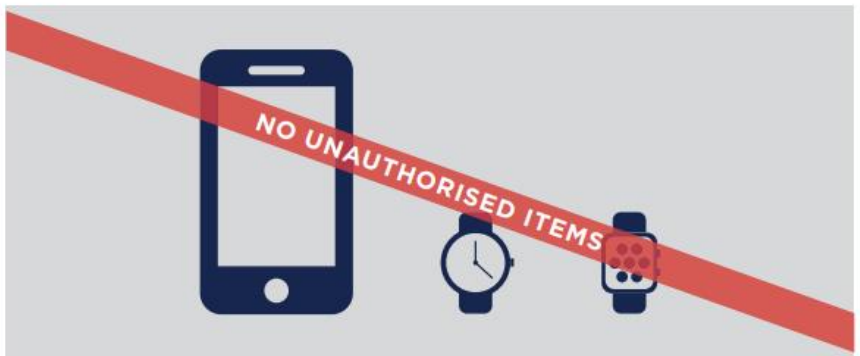
The *Warning to Candidates* must be displayed in a prominent place outside each examination room. This may be a hard copy A3 paper version or an image of the poster projected onto a wall or screen for all candidates to see.

JCQ CIC

AQA City & Guilds CCEA OCR Pearson WJEC

NO MOBILE PHONES
NO WATCHES

NO POTENTIAL TECHNOLOGICAL/WEB ENABLED SOURCES OF INFORMATION



Possession of unauthorised items, such as a mobile phone or any watch, is a serious offence and could result in

DISQUALIFICATION

from your examination and your overall qualification.

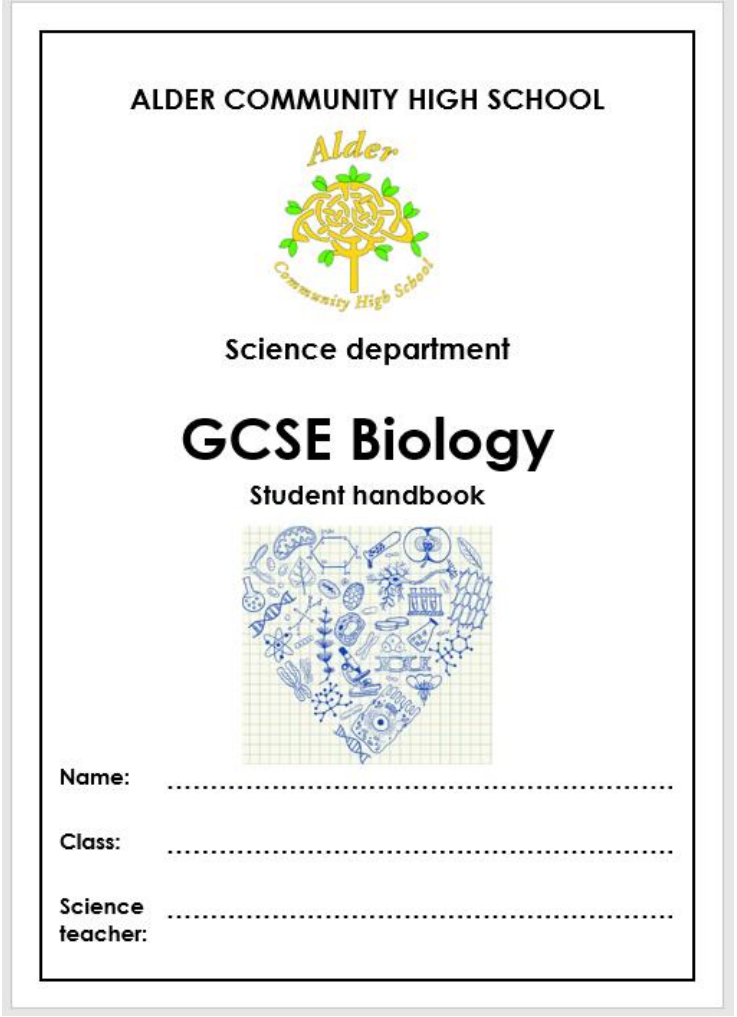
This poster must be displayed in a prominent place outside each examination room.

GCSE Revision support in science

Sept 2023

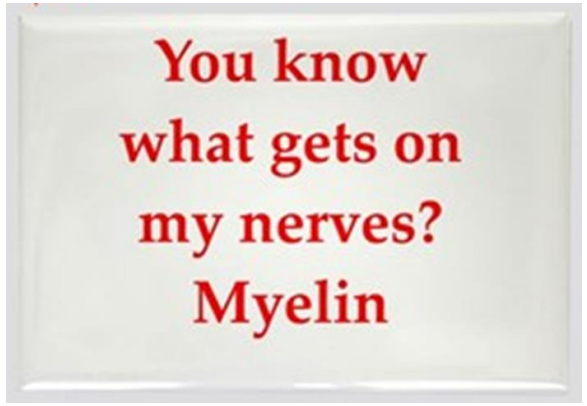
Subject handbooks

- Qualification structure
- Exam information
- Content overview
- Key 'threads'



Subject handbooks

- Key 'threads'



KEY ideas specific to Biology:

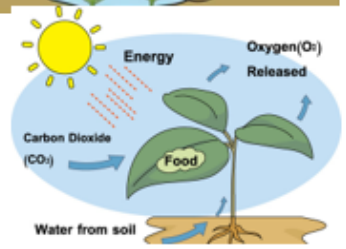
1. Life processes depend on molecules whose structure is related to their function

2. The fundamental units of living organisms are cells, which may be part of highly adapted structures, including tissues, organs and organ systems, enabling living processes to be performed effectively

3. Living organisms may form populations of single species, communities of many species and ecosystems, interacting with each other, with the environment and with humans in many different ways

4. Living organisms are interdependent and show adaptations to their environment

5. Life on Earth is dependent on photosynthesis in which green plants and algae trap light from the Sun to fix carbon dioxide and combine it with hydrogen from water to make organic compounds and oxygen



6. Organic compounds are used as fuels in cellular respiration to allow the other chemical reactions necessary for life

7. The chemicals in ecosystems are continually cycling through the natural world

8. The characteristics of a living organism are influenced by its genome and its interaction with the environment

9. Evolution occurs by a process of natural selection and accounts both for biodiversity and how organisms are all related to varying degrees.

All of these key ideas will be assessed as part of this qualification, through the subject content.

Checklists

Edexcel GCSE (9–1)
Sciences **Revision checklist** SC3

SC3 Atomic Structure

SC3a Structure of an atom

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
	Describe how Dalton's ideas about atoms have changed.	☐	☐	☐
	Describe how the subatomic particles are arranged in an atom.	☐	☐	☐
	Explain how atoms of different elements are different.	☐	☐	☐
	Recall the charges and relative masses of the three subatomic particles.	☐	☐	☐
	Explain why all atoms have no overall charge.	☐	☐	☐
	Describe how the size of an atom compares to the size of its nucleus.	☐	☐	☐

SC3b Atomic number and mass number

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
	State where most of the mass of an atom is found.	☐	☐	☐
	State the meaning of atomic number.	☐	☐	☐
	State the meaning of mass number.	☐	☐	☐
	Describe how the atoms of different elements vary.	☐	☐	☐
	State the number of electrons in an atom from its atomic number.	☐	☐	☐
	Calculate the numbers of protons, neutrons and electrons using atomic and mass numbers.	☐	☐	☐

SC3c Isotopes

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
	State what is meant by an isotope.	☐	☐	☐
	Identify isotopes from information about the structure of atoms.	☐	☐	☐
	Calculate the numbers of protons, neutrons and electrons using atomic numbers and mass numbers.	☐	☐	☐
	Explain why the relative atomic mass of many elements is not a whole number.	☐	☐	☐
	Calculate the relative atomic mass of an element from the relative masses and abundances of its isotopes.	☐	☐	☐

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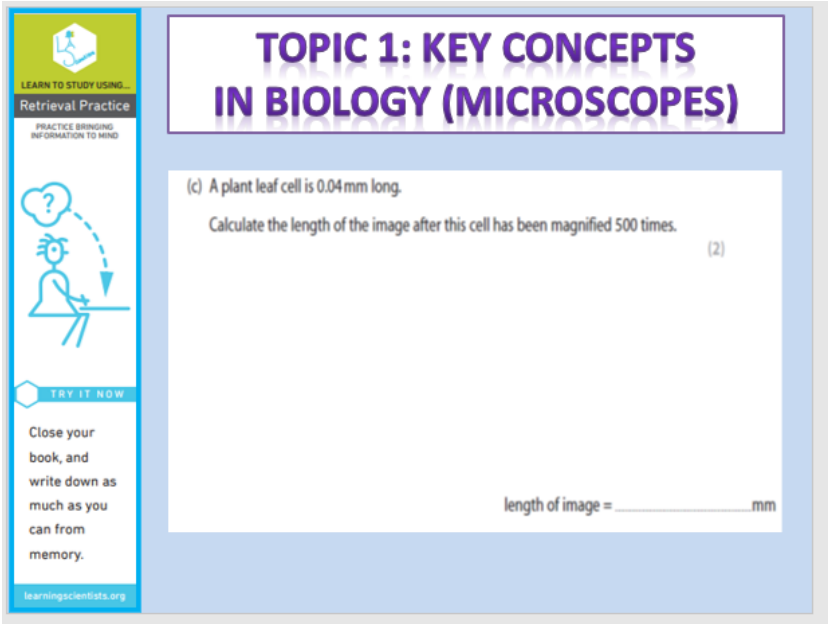
- Useful for students at the beginning of the revision process.
- Available for each unit.

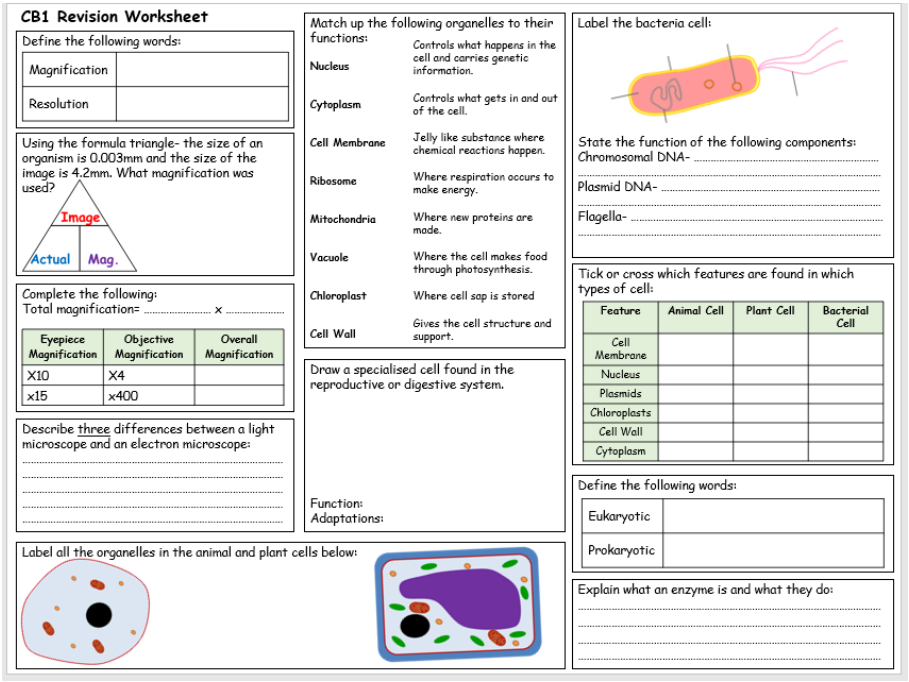
Exam practice presentations

- Exam question and corresponding mark scheme on each slide
- One presentation for every unit



Knowledge organisers

- Knowledge organisers available for each unit



CB1 Revision Worksheet

Define the following words:

Magnification	
Resolution	

Using the formula triangle- the size of an organism is 0.003mm and the size of the image is 4.2mm. What magnification was used?

Image / Actual / Mag.

Complete the following:
Total magnification= ..... x .....

Eyepiece Magnification	Objective Magnification	Overall Magnification
X10	X4	
x15	x400	

Describe three differences between a light microscope and an electron microscope:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Match up the following organelles to their functions:

Nucleus	Controls what happens in the cell and carries genetic information.
Cytoplasm	Controls what gets in and out of the cell.
Cell Membrane	Jelly like substance where chemical reactions happen.
Ribosome	Where respiration occurs to make energy.
Mitochondria	Where new proteins are made.
Vacuole	Where the cell makes food through photosynthesis.
Chloroplast	Where cell sap is stored
Cell Wall	Gives the cell structure and support.

Draw a specialised cell found in the reproductive or digestive system.

Function:
Adaptations:

Label all the organelles in the animal and plant cells below:

Label the bacteria cell:

State the function of the following components:
Chromosomal DNA- .....
.....
Plasmid DNA- .....
.....
Flagella- .....
.....

Tick or cross which features are found in which types of cell:

Feature	Animal Cell	Plant Cell	Bacterial Cell
Cell Membrane			
Nucleus			
Plasmids			
Chloroplasts			
Cell Wall			
Cytoplasm			

Define the following words:

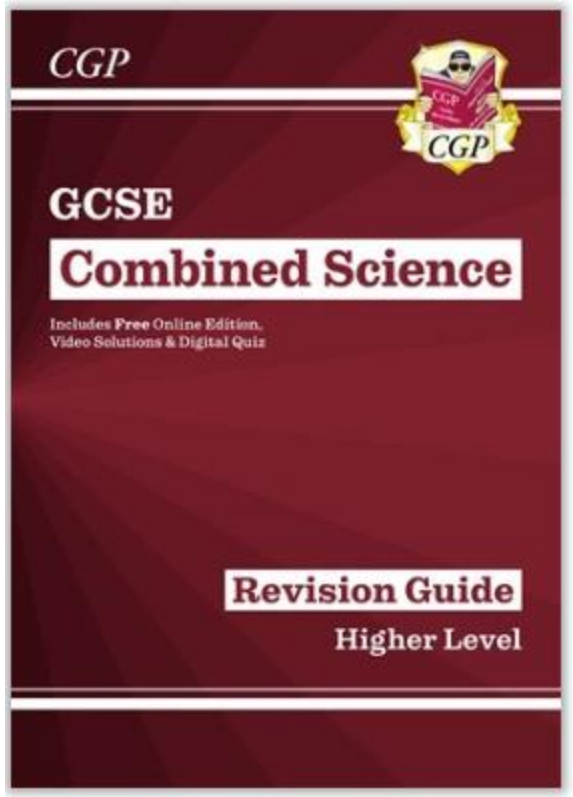
Eukaryotic	
Prokaryotic	

Explain what an enzyme is and what they do:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Revision guides

- CGP revision guide packages are available for all Year 11 students to purchase via ParentPay
- All packs come with a revision guide, a question book and an answer booklet



Suggested websites

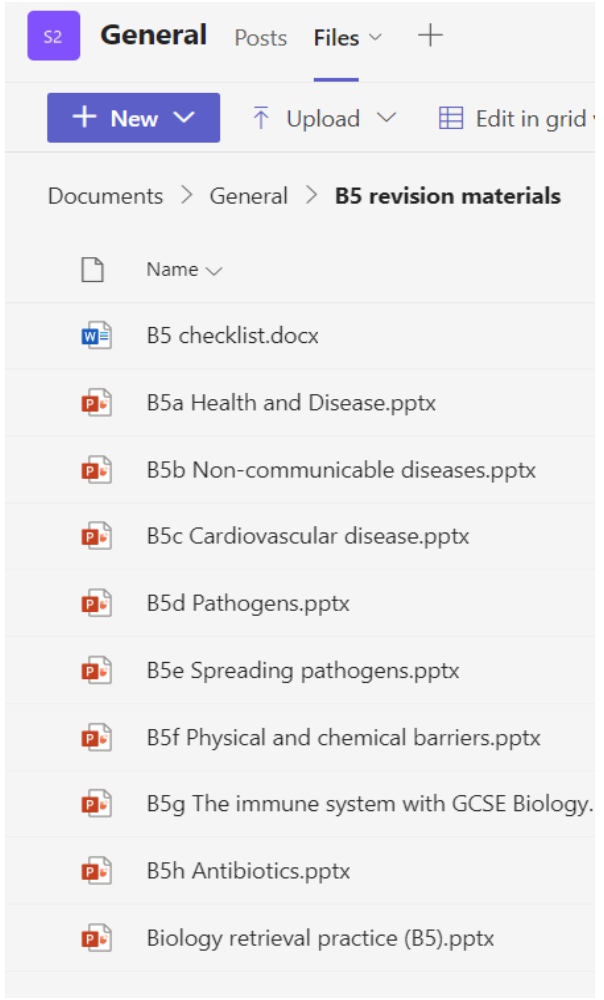
- GCSE - BBC Bitesize
  - The BBC Bitesize website offers revision summaries, quizzes and exam-style questions.
- Free Homework & Revision for A Level, GCSE, KS3 & KS2 (senecalearning.com)
  - Seneca Learning is a free homework and revision resource for students. Teachers can provide a log in code so students can complete specific tasks at home, or students can access the website independently for their own revision.
- eBook Revision | Pearson Revise | Pearson UK
  - Pearson now offer an e-book as an alternative to buying individual revision guides. Parents can pay a small monthly subscription which gives students access to all the revision guides they need in one place.
- Primrose Kitten - YouTube
  - Chemistry and physics revision videos.

Support in lessons

Students are expected to revise as homework for each GCSE end of unit assessment.

All science teachers upload revision checklists, summary presentations and exam questions to Microsoft Teams for each class throughout each year, updating the information available at the end of every unit. All students have a log in for this.

They will always have homework to complete!



GCSE REVISION SUPPORT IN ENGLISH

Miss Lang, Curriculum Lead of English

GCSE English: The Exams

Mock exam – Tuesday 31st October, 8:30am

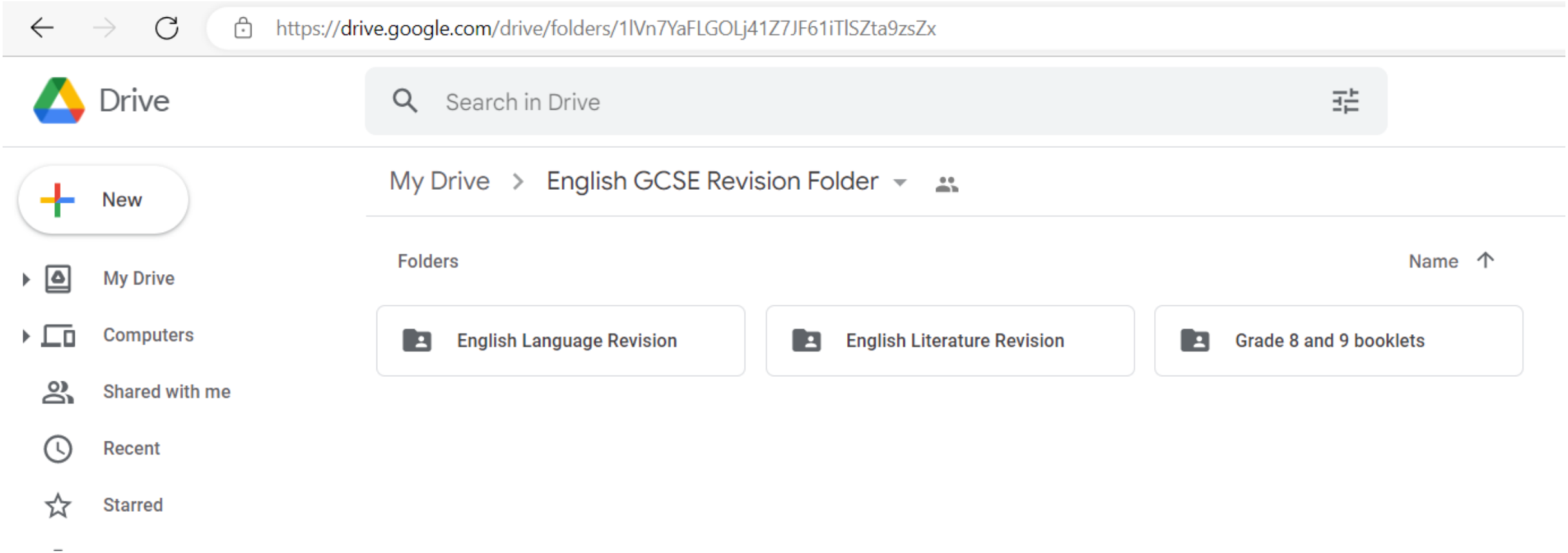
ENGLISH LITERATURE	ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Paper 1: Shakespeare and the 19th-century novel • Section A: Shakespeare – Romeo and Juliet • Section B: The 19th Century Novel- Frankenstein	**Paper 1: Explorations in creative reading and writing** • Reading (25%)- one single unseen text • Writing (25%)- writing to describe or narrate
Paper 2: Modern Texts and Poetry • Section A: Modern Texts- An Inspector Calls • Section B: Poetry – Power and Conflict • Section C: Unseen Poetry	**Paper 2: Writers' viewpoints and perspectives** • Reading (25%)- two linked unseen texts • Writing (25%) - writing to show viewpoint

GCSE English: The Curriculum

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1
English Language Paper 1	An Inspector Calls Poetry	Romeo and Juliet Frankenstein	English Language Paper 2	Countdown

Where can students find resources?

Our Google Drive – students can find the link on the school website



Drive

English GCSE Revision ... > English Language Revis...

Name
Paper 1
Paper 2

... > English Language Revis... > Paper 1

Type | People | Modified

Name	Owner	Last modified	File size
Reading (Q1-4)	me	13 Oct 2022	—
Writing (Q5)	me	13 Oct 2022	—
English Language Paper 1 Summary.docx	me	22 Jun 2018	20 KB
Lang Paper 1 grade 7,8,9.pdf	me	7 Feb 2020	1.7 MB

Key Documents

- **Exam Paper Summaries**
- **Example exam questions**
- **Grade 8/9 booklets**

English Language Summary

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1 (Reading and Writing Creatively)

For this exam, you will be given one unseen extract from a fiction text. Read the whole extract before attempting to answer the questions.

Question 1 – Listing

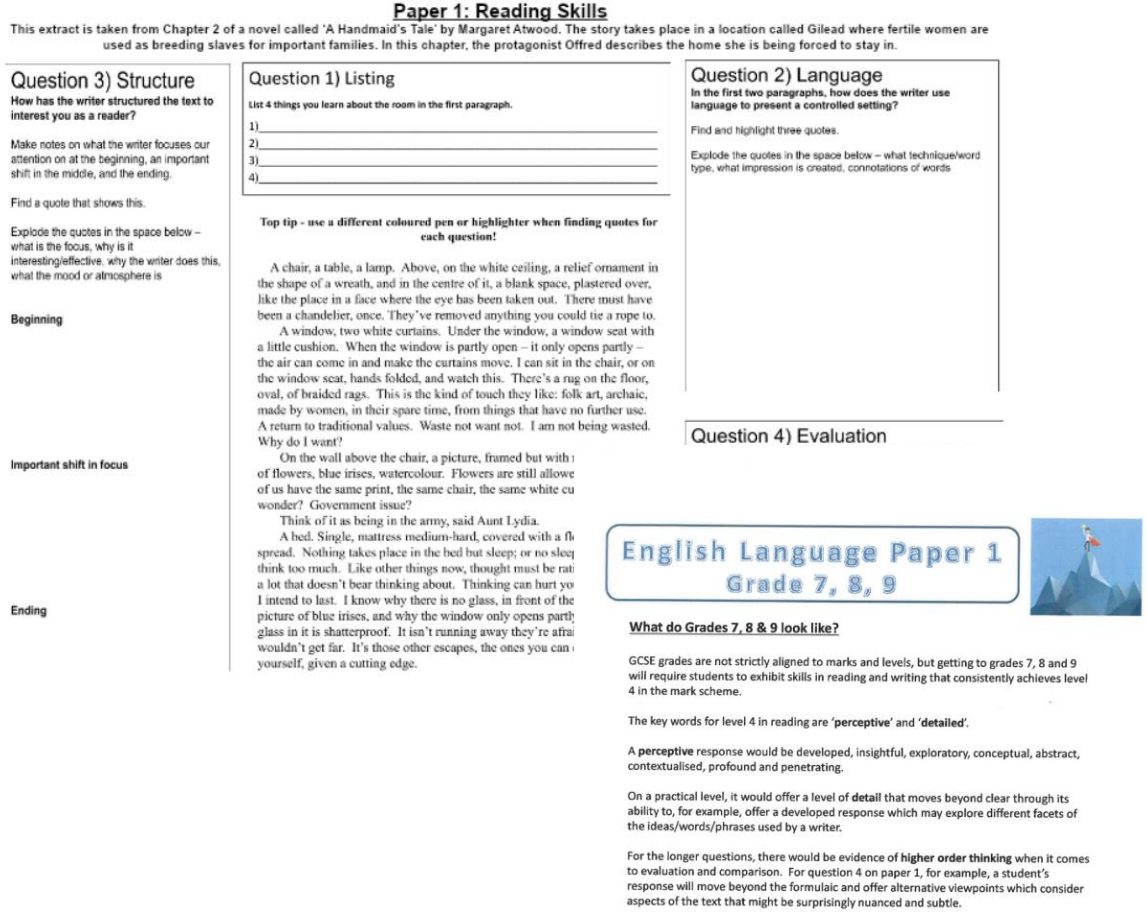
List four things you learn about the boy (4 marks)

- Spend 5 minutes on this question.
- Remember to read the question carefull **different** examples.

Question 2 – Language

How has the writer used language to describe t

- Spend 10 minutes on this question.
- Look for any PLASMA SCREE N techniqu nouns) or effective vocabulary (from a p
- Aim to write 3 PEEs.
- Use 'This is effective because…' 'The wo reader we feel…' 'The writer is trying to



Paper 1: Reading Skills

This extract is taken from Chapter 2 of a novel called 'A Handmaid's Tale' by Margaret Atwood. The story takes place in a location called Gilead where fertile women are used as breeding slaves for important families. In this chapter, the protagonist Offred describes the home she is being forced to stay in.

Question 3) Structure

How has the writer structured the text to interest you as a reader?

Make notes on what the writer focuses our attention on at the beginning, an important shift in the middle, and the ending.

Find a quote that shows this.

Explode the quotes in the space below – what is the focus, why is it interesting/effective, why the writer does this, what the mood or atmosphere is

Beginning

Important shift in focus

Ending

Question 1) Listing

List 4 things you learn about the room in the first paragraph.

1)
2)
3)
4)

Top tip - use a different coloured pen or highlighter when finding quotes for each question!

A chair, a table, a lamp. Above, on the white ceiling, a relief ornament in the shape of a wreath, and in the centre of it, a blank space, plastered over, like the place in a face where the eye has been taken out. There must have been a chandelier, once. They've removed anything you could tie a rope to.

A window, two white curtains. Under the window, a window seat with a little cushion. When the window is partly open – it only opens partly – the air can come in and make the curtains move. I can sit in the chair, or on the window seat, hands folded, and watch this. There's a rug on the floor, oval, of braided rags. This is the kind of touch they like: folk art, archaic, made by women, in their spare time, from things that have no further use. A return to traditional values. Waste not want not. I am not being wasted. Why do I want?

On the wall above the chair, a picture, framed but with
of flowers, blue irises, watercolour. Flowers are still allowe
of us have the same print, the same chair, the same white cu
wonder? Government issue?

Think of it as being in the army, said Aunt Lydia.

A bed. Single, mattress medium-hard, covered with a fl
spread. Nothing takes place in the bed but sleep; or no sleq
think too much. Like other things now, thought must be rat
a lot that doesn't bear thinking about. Thinking can hurt yo
I intend to last. I know why there is no glass, in front of the
picture of blue irises, and why the window only opens partl
glass in it is shatterproof. It isn't running away they're afra
wouldn't get far. It's those other escapes, the ones you can
yourself, given a cutting edge.

Question 2) Language

In the first two paragraphs, how does the writer use language to present a controlled setting?

Find and highlight three quotes.

Explode the quotes in the space below – what technique/word type, what impression is created, connotations of words

Question 4) Evaluation

English Language Paper 1
Grade 7, 8, 9

What do Grades 7, 8 & 9 look like?

GCSE grades are not strictly aligned to marks and levels, but getting to grades 7, 8 and 9 will require students to exhibit skills in reading and writing that consistently achieves level 4 in the mark scheme.

The key words for level 4 in reading are '**perceptive**' and '**detailed**'.

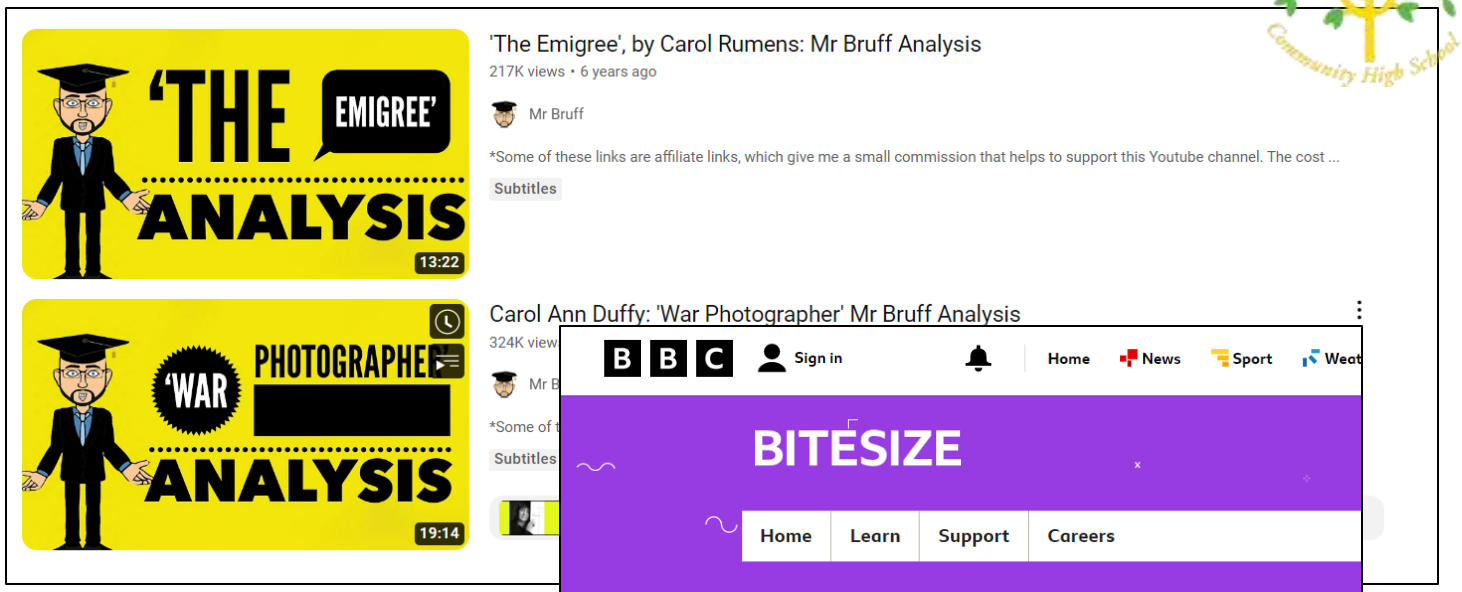
A **perceptive** response would be developed, insightful, exploratory, conceptual, abstract, contextualised, profound and penetrating.

On a practical level, it would offer a level of **detail** that moves beyond clear through its ability to, for example, offer a developed response which may explore different facets of the ideas/words/phrases used by a writer.

For the longer questions, there would be evidence of **higher order thinking** when it comes to evaluation and comparison. For question 4 on paper 1, for example, a student's response will move beyond the formulaic and offer alternative viewpoints which consider aspects of the text that might be surprisingly nuanced and subtle.

Websites and YouTube Channels

- Mr Bruff YouTube channel
- BBC Bitesize



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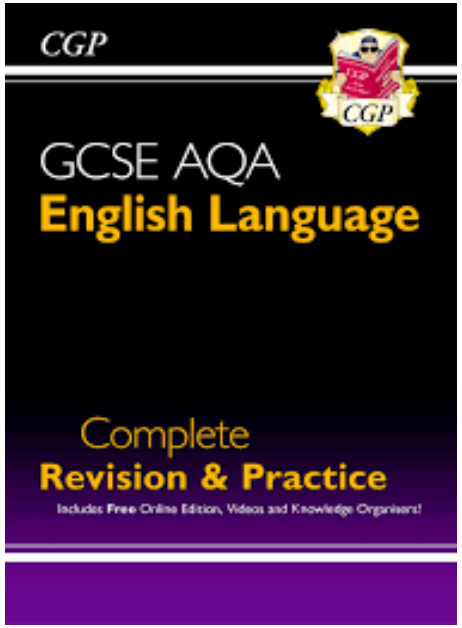
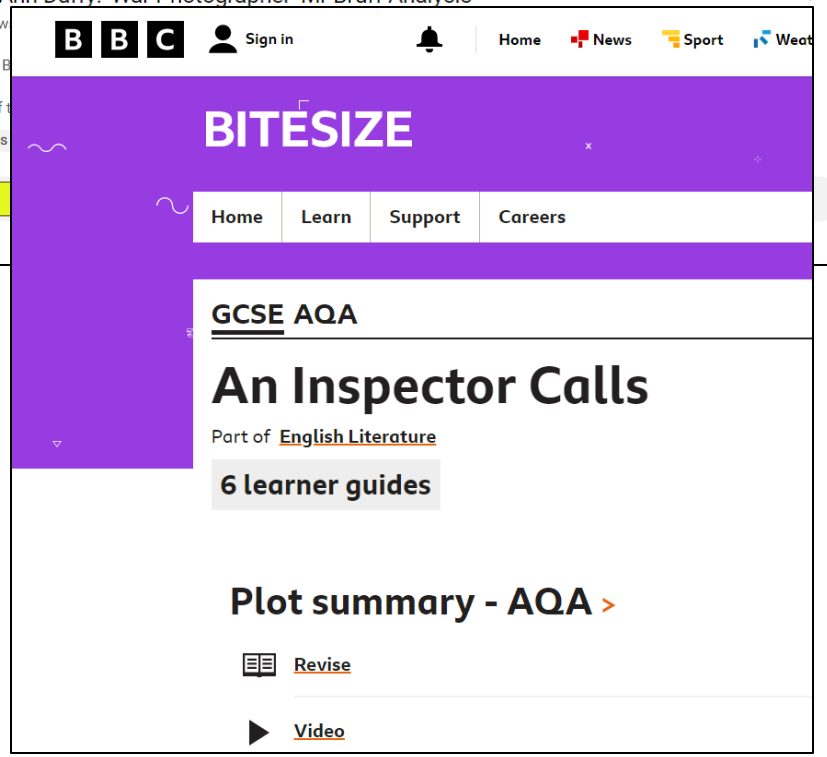




Maths GCSE

Mock exam – Monday 30th October, 8:30am - Paper 1

Qualification Overview	Assessment Overview	
Higher tier, grades 9 to 4 • Paper 1 (Higher tier) 1MA1/1H	Written paper 80 marks 1 hour 30 minutes Calculator **not** permitted	$33\frac{1}{3}$% of total GCSE
• Paper 2 (Higher Tier) 1MA1/2H	Written paper 80 marks 1 hour 30 minutes Calculator permitted	$33\frac{1}{3}$% of total GCSE
• Paper (3 Higher Tier) 1MA1/3H	Written paper 80 marks 1 hour 30 minutes Calculator permitted	$33\frac{1}{3}$% of total GCSE

Assessment Overview

Tier	Topic	Weighting
Higher	Number	12 - 18%
	Algebra	27 - 33%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	17 - 23%
	Geometry and Measures	17 - 23%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%

Qualification Overview	Assessment Overview	
Foundation tier, grades 5 to 1 • Paper 1 (Foundation tier) J560/01	Written paper 100 marks 1 hour 30 minutes Calculator permitted	$33\frac{1}{3}$% of total GCSE
• Paper 2 (Foundation tier) J560/02	Written paper 100 marks 1 hour 30 minutes Calculator **not** permitted	$33\frac{1}{3}$% of total GCSE
• Paper 3 (Foundation tier) J560/03	Written paper 100 marks 1 hour 30 minutes Calculator permitted	$33\frac{1}{3}$% of total GCSE

Assessment Overview

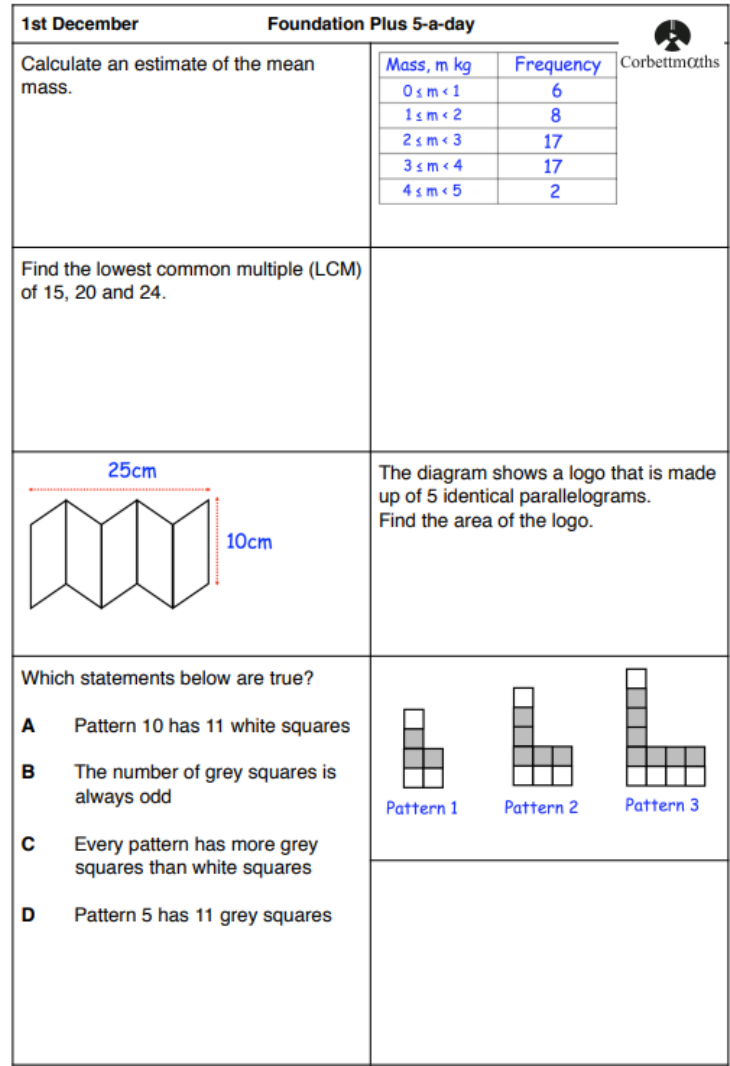
Tier	Topic	Weighting
Foundation	Number	22 - 28%
	Algebra	17 - 23%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	22 - 28%
	Geometry and Measures	12 - 18%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%

How to revise for Maths GCSE

1.Don’t just read through the revision guide!

Top Revision Tips from Corbettmaths

1) Start early using a “little and often” approach… perhaps using the 5-a-day. It is so important that you regularly practise the material you have learnt in lessons. The only way to remember what you learnt yesterday/last week/last month/last year is to regularly try questions on those topics. The 5-a-day give you a chance to do that. If you find a topic you can’t remember how to do a question on, watch the video on it to give yourself a reminder… if you’re in doubt over what topic it is, just tweet me @Corbettmaths and ask.



1st December **Foundation Plus 5-a-day** Corbettmaths

Calculate an estimate of the mean mass.

Mass, m kg	Frequency
$0 \le m < 1$	6
$1 \le m < 2$	8
$2 \le m < 3$	17
$3 \le m < 4$	17
$4 \le m < 5$	2

Find the lowest common multiple (LCM) of 15, 20 and 24.

The diagram shows a logo that is made up of 5 identical parallelograms.
Find the area of the logo.

Which statements below are true?

A Pattern 10 has 11 white squares

B The number of grey squares is always odd

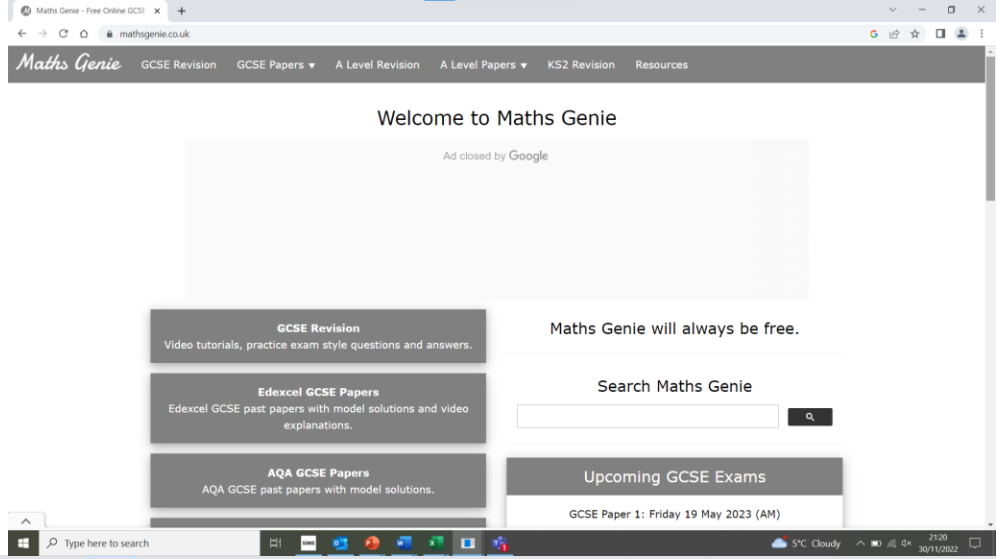
C Every pattern has more grey squares than white squares

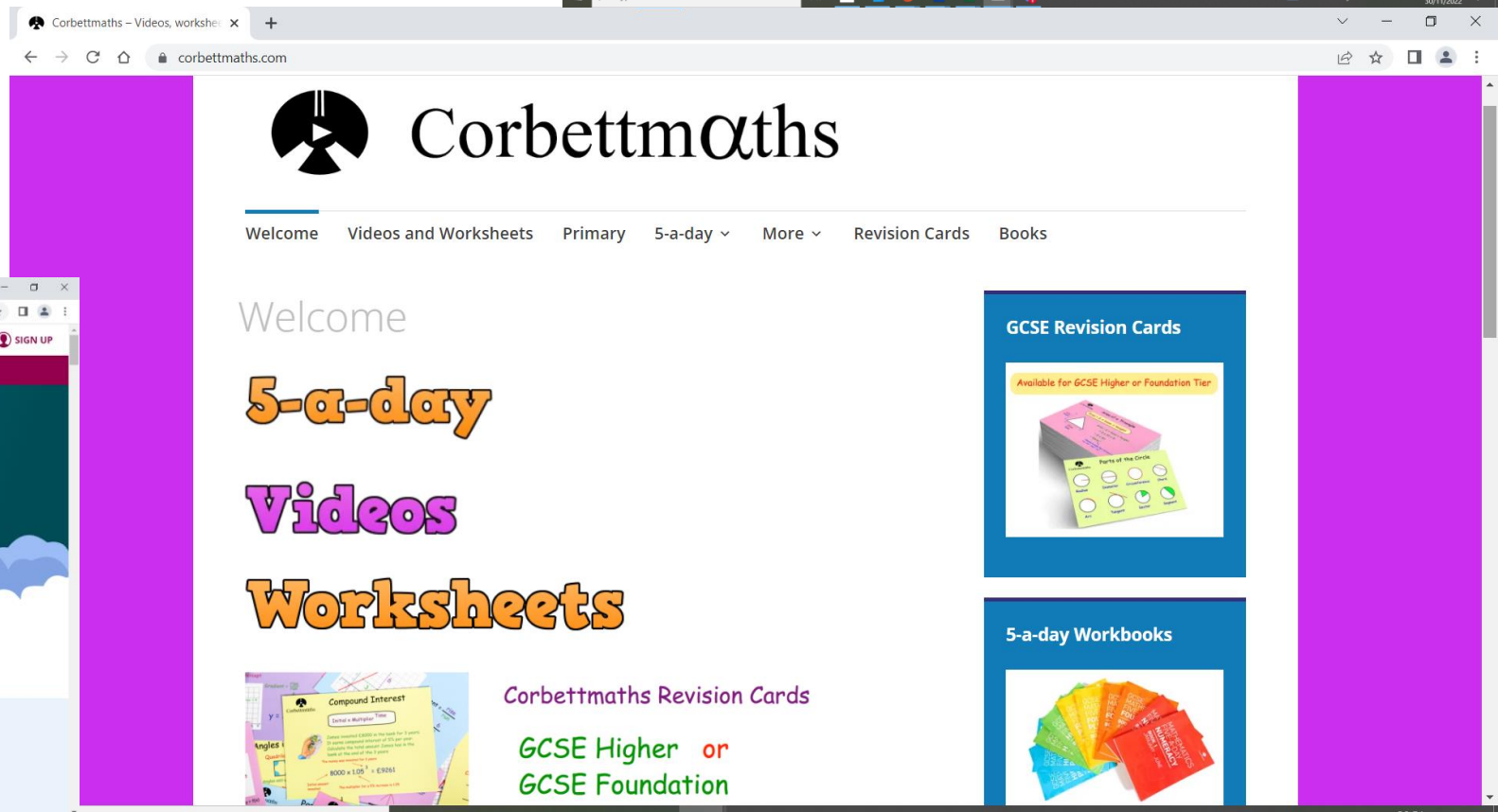
D Pattern 5 has 11 grey squares

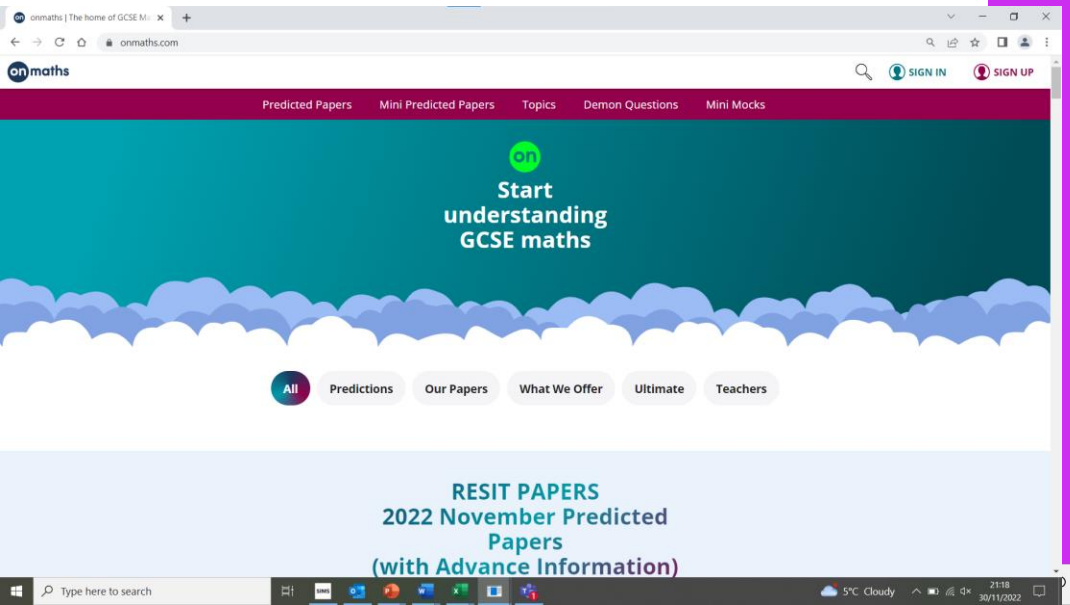
How to revise for Maths GCSE

1.Don’t just read through the revisi

2.Use the internet.







www.corbettmaths.com/contents

GCSE Higher Tier Checklist

Corbett maths

Adding Fractions - Video 133
Multiplying Fractions - Video 142
Dividing Fractions - Video 134
Estimation - Video 215
Best Buys - Video 210
Currency - Video 214a
Conversion Graphs - Video 151, 152
Product of Primes - Videos 223, 224
Indices - Videos 172, 174
Indices (fractional/negative) - Videos 173, 175
Standard Form - Videos 300, 301, 302, 303
Percentages of Amounts - Videos 234, 235
Percentage change - Video 233
Compound Interest - Video 236
Reverse Percentages - Video 240
Recurring Decimals to Fractions - Video 96
Ratio - Videos 270, 271
Direct Proportion - Video 254
Inverse Proportion - Video 255
Limits of Accuracy - Videos 183, 184
Surds - Videos 305, 306, 307, 308
Product Rule for Counting - Video 383
Error Intervals - Video 377
Collecting Like Terms - Video 9
Expanding a Bracket - Video 13
Expanding 2/3 Brackets - Videos 14, 15
Factorising - Video 117
Factorising Quadratics - Videos 118, 119, 120
Algebraic Fractions - Videos 21, 22, 23, 24
Sequences (nth term) - Videos 288, 289
nth term (quadratics) - Video 388
Substitution - Video 20
Equations - Videos 110, 113, 114, 115
Changing the Subject - Videos 7, 8
Inequalities - Videos 177, 178, 179
Inequalities (Regions) - Video 182
Quadratic Inequalities - Video 378
Linear Graphs - Videos 191, 186, 189, 194
Parallel or Perpendicular Lines - Videos 196, 197
Simultaneous Equations - Video 295/298

Angles in Parallel Lines - Video 25, 39
Bearings - Video 26, 27
Angles in Polygons - Video 32
Constructions - Video 78, 72, 79, 80, 70
Loci - Videos 75, 76, 77
Area of a Trapezium - Video 48
Circumference - Video 60
Area of a Circle - Video 40
Arc Length - Video 58
Area of a Sector - Video 48
Volume of a Cylinder - Video 357
Pythagoras - Video 257, 259
Trigonometry - Videos 329, 330, 331
3D Trig and Pythagoras - Videos 259, 332
Exact Trig Values - Video 341
Volume of a Prism - Video 356
Volume of Cone/Pyramid/Sphere - Videos 359-361
Surface Area of a Prism - Video 311
Surface Area of Cone/Sphere - Videos 314, 313
Translations - Video 325
Reflections - Video 272
Rotations - Video 275
Enlargements - Videos 104, 106, 107, 108
Similar Shapes - Videos 292, 293a, 293b
Circle Theorems - Videos 64, 65
Sine Rule - Video 333
Cosine Rule - Videos 335, 336
1/2abSinC - Video 337
Vectors - Video 353
Travel Graphs - Video 171
Speed, Distance, Time - Video 299
Density - Video 384
Pressure - Video 385
Geometric Proof - Video 366

Frequency Trees - Video 376
Two-way Tables - Video 319
Pie Charts - Videos 163, 164
Scatter Graphs - Videos 165, 166
Histograms - Vide
Frequency Polygon
Stem-and-leaf - V
Cumulative Freque
Box Plots - Video
Estimated Mean -
Tree Diagrams - V
Conditional Probab
Capture Recapture
Venn Diagrams - V

Equation of a Circle
Equation of a tangen
Instantaneous rates
Average rates of ch
Area under a curve -
Composite Functions
Inverse Functions -
Quadratic Graphs -
Trigonometric Graph
Reciprocal Graphs -
Exponential Graphs -
Algebraic Proof - Vi
Quadratic Formula -
Completing the Squa
Transformations of
Iteration - Video 37

www.corbettmaths.com/contents

GCSE Foundation Tier Checklist

Corbett maths

Angle Facts - Video 35, 30, 34, 39
Types of Angle - Video 38
Angles in Parallel Lines - Video 25
Angles in a Triangle - Video 37
Angles in a Quadrilateral - Video 33
Angles in Polygons - Video 32
Bearings - Videos 26, 27
Perimeter - Video 241
Area of Rectangles/Triangles - Videos 45, 49
Area of a Trapezium - Video 48
Units - Videos 347, 349
Line Symmetry - Video 316
Rotational Symmetry - Video 317
Constructions - Videos 72, 78, 83
Loci - Videos 75, 76, 77
Faces, Edges, Vertices - Videos 5, 3
Views and Elevations - Video 354
Surface Area - Video 310
Speed, Distance, Time - Video 299
Density - Video 384
Pressure - Video 385
Timetables - Video 320
Distance Charts - Video 318
Volume of a Cuboid - Video 355
Volume of a Prism - Video 356
Translations - Video 325, 326
Reflections - Videos 272, 273
Rotations - Video 275
Enlargements - Videos 104, 105, 107
Parts of the Circle - Video 61
Circumference - Video 60
Area of a Circle - Video 59
Volume of a Cylinder - Video 357
Pythagoras - Video 257
Trigonometry - Videos 329, 330, 331
Exact Trig Values - Video 341
Arc Length - Video 58
Area of a Sector - Video 46
Similar Shapes (sides) - Video 292
Congruent Shapes - Video 67

Multiplication - Video 199, 200
Division - Video 98
Addition - Video 6
Subtraction - Video 304
Rounding - Video 276, 277a, 277b, 278
Estimation - Video 215
BODMAS - Video 211
Ordering Decimals - Video 95
Arithmetic with Decimals - Videos 90, 91, 92, 93, 94
Multiples and Factors - Videos 220, 216
Prime Numbers - Video 225
Square Numbers and Square Roots - Videos 226, 228
Cube Numbers and Cube Roots - Videos 212, 214
Product of Primes - Video 223
LCM/HCF - Videos 218, 219, 224
Indices - Videos 172, 174
Negative Indices - Video 175
Standard Form - Video 300, 302, 303
Fractions of Amounts - Video 137
Adding Fractions - Video 133
Multiplying Fractions - Video 142
Dividing Fractions - Video 134
Fractions, Decimals, Percentages - Videos 121 to 129
Percentages of Amounts - Videos 234, 235
Compound Interest - Video 236
Reverse Percentages - Video 240
Ratio - Videos 269, 270, 271
Currency - Video 214a
Recipes - Video 256

Volume of a Sphere/Cone - Videos 359, 361
Surface area of Sphere/Cone - Videos 313, 314
Vectors - 353a

Frequency Trees - Video 376
Two-way Tables - Video 319
Pictograms - Videos 161, 162
Bar Charts - Videos 147, 148
Frequency Polygons - Videos 155, 156
Line Graphs - Video 160
Pie Charts - Video 163, 164
Probability - Videos 245, 246, 248
Listing Outcomes - Video 253
Scatter Graphs - Videos 165 to 168
Stem and Leaf - Videos 169, 170
Mode - Video 56
Median - Video 50
Mean - Video 53
Range - Video 57
Estimated Mean - Video 55
Venn Diagrams - Video 380
Tree Diagrams - Video 252
Coordinates - Video 84
Writing Expressions - Video 16
Collecting Like Terms - Video 9
Multiplying Terms - Video 18
Sequences - Videos 286, 287, 290
The nth Term - Video 288
Expanding Brackets - Videos 13, 14
Factorising - Video 117
Factorising Quadratics - Videos 118, 120
Solving Equations - Video 110, 113
Forming Equations - Videos 114, 115
Inequalities - Videos 177, 178, 179
Conversion Graphs - Video 151
Drawing Linear Graphs - Video 186
y = mx + c - Video 191
Parallel graphs - Video 196
Substitution - Video 20
Changing the Subject - Video 7
Simultaneous Equations - Video 295
Quadratic Graphs - Video 264
Cubic Graphs - Video 344
Reciprocal Graphs - Video 346

Sparx Maths

sparxmaths.uk/student

sparx Independent Learning GCSE 3

70 XP | Sarah McGladdery | MENU

Back to Homework

Find topics | My activity

Choose to practice any topic from the Sparx library at any difficulty level.

Search for topics: Enter topic name or code

Your curriculum: GCSE

Default level: Level 3

Select a topic:

- Number
- Algebra
- Ratio and Proportion
- Geometry
- Probability
- Statistics

Type here to search

5°C Cloudy

20:52
30/11/2022

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	**Strand**	**Substrand**	**Topic**	**Co**	**Levels**	**Higher**			
2	Algebra	Algebraic fractions	Adding and subtracting algebraic fractions	U685	3, 4, 5	Higher Only			
3	Geometry	Vectors	Adding and subtracting column vectors	U903	1, 2				
4	Number	Operations	Adding and subtracting decimals	U478	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				
5	Number	Fractions and mixed numbers	Adding and subtracting fractions	U736	1, 2, 3, 4				
6	Number	Operations	Adding and subtracting integers	U417	1, 2				
7	Number	Fractions and mixed numbers	Adding and subtracting mixed numbers	U793	1, 2, 3, 4				
8	Number	Standard form	Adding and subtracting numbers in standard form	U290	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				
9	Number	Surds	Adding and subtracting surds	U872	3, 4, 5	Higher Only			
10	Number	Negative numbers	Adding and subtracting with negative numbers	U742	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				
11	Geometry	Circle theorems	Alternate segment theorem	U130	3, 4, 5	Higher Only			
12	Geometry	Angles	Angles in polygons	U427	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				
13	Geometry	Angles	Angles in quadrilaterals	U732	1, 2, 3				
14	Geometry	Circle theorems	Angles in segments and cyclic quadrilaterals	U251	3, 4, 5	Higher Only			
15	Geometry	Angles	Angles in triangles	U628	1, 2, 3				
16	Geometry	Trigonometry	Angles of elevation and depression	U967	3, 4, 5				
17	Geometry	Angles	Angles on a line and about a point	U390	1, 2, 3				
18	Geometry	Angles	Angles on parallel lines	U826	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				
19	Geometry	Circle theorems	Angles subtended at the centre or circumference of a circle	U459	3, 4, 5	Higher Only			
20	Algebra	Motion-time graphs	Calculating acceleration from velocity-time graphs	U562	4, 5				
21	Statistics	Histograms	Calculating averages from histograms	U267	4, 5	Higher Only			
22	Geometry	Maps and bearings	Calculating bearings	U107	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				
23	Algebra	Motion-time graphs	Calculating distances from velocity-time graphs	U611	4, 5	Higher Only			
24	Algebra	Graphs and coordinates	Calculating midpoints	U933	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				
25	Algebra	Motion-time graphs	Calculating speed from distance-time graphs	U462	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				
26	Statistics	Averages and range	Calculating the mean	U291	1, 2, 3				
27	Statistics	Averages and range	Calculating the median	U456	1, 2				
28	Statistics	Averages and range	Calculating the range	U526	1, 2				
29	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of Change	Compound measures	Calculating with density	U910	3, 4, 5				
30	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of Change	Compound measures	Calculating with pressure	U527	3, 4, 5				
31	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of Change	Compound measures	Calculating with rates	U256	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				

Clip 162 Simultaneous Equations Algebraically - Question 1

Return to Videos

Standard Questions « 1 2 3 »

Harder Questions « 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 »

Question Progress

91%

$3x + 2y = 14$

$x + y = 5$

Work out the values of x and y.

$x =$

$y =$

Submit Answer

MathsWatch - Revision lessons just a click away . . .

Subject Content

Number
Algebra
Ratio, Proportion, Rates of Change
Geometry and Measures
Probability and Statistics

Grades that will be examined:

Higher	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Foundation	1	2	3	4	5				

You will find some formulas and information in this insert.
It will be very helpful to learn it all, off-by-heart for your exam.

Area of a circle = πr^2

Circumference of a circle = $2\pi r$

Grade 1

Place Value . . . 1
Ordering Integers . . . 2
Ordering Decimals . . . 3
Reading Scales . . . 4
Simple Mathematical Notation . . . 5
Interpreting Real-Life Tables . . . 6
Introduction to Algebraic Conventions . . . 7
Coordinates . . . 8
Simple Geometric Definitions . . . 9
Polygons . . . 10
Symmetries . . . 11
Tessellations and Congruent Shapes . . . 12
Names of Angles . . . 13
The Probability Scale . . . 14
Tally Charts and Bar Charts . . . 15
Pictograms . . . 16

Addition/Subtraction

(+ +) becomes +
(− −) becomes +
(+ −) becomes −
(− +) becomes −

eg. 5 − (−3) = 5 + 3
eg. 5 + (−3) = 5 − 3

Multiplication/Division

(+) × (+) becomes +
(−) × (−) becomes +
(+) × (−) becomes −
(−) × (+) becomes −

eg. (−5) × (−3) = 15
eg. (−5) × 3 = −15

MathsWatch - Revision lessons just a click away . . .

Grade 2

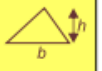
Adding Integers and Decimals . . . 17
Subtracting Integers and Decimals . . . 18
Multiplying Integers . . . 19
Dividing Integers . . . 20
Inverse Operations . . . 21
Money Questions . . . 22
Negatives in Real Life . . . 23
Introduction to Fractions . . . 24
Equivalent Fractions . . . 25
Simplifying Fractions . . . 26
Half-Way Values . . . 27
Factors, Multiples and Primes . . . 28
Introduction to Powers/Indices . . . 29
Multiply and Divide by Powers of 10 . . . 30
Rounding to the Nearest 10, 100 etc . . . 31
Rounding to Decimal Places . . . 32
Simplifying - Addition and Subtraction . . . 33
Simplifying - Multiplication . . . 34
Simplifying - Division . . . 35
Function Machines . . . 36
Generating a Sequence - Term to Term . . . 37
Introduction to Ratio . . . 38
Using Ratio for Recipe Questions . . . 39
Introduction to Percentages . . . 40
Value for Money . . . 41
Introduction to Proportion . . . 42

Prime Numbers

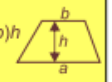
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, . . .
Each prime number has exactly two factors.

Properties of Solids . . . 43
Nets . . . 44
Angles on a Line and at a Point . . . 45
Measuring and Drawing Angles . . . 46
Drawing a Triangle Using a Protractor . . . 47
Reflections . . . 48
Rotations . . . 49
Translations . . . 50
Plans and Elevations . . . 51
Perimeters . . . 52
Area of a Rectangle . . . 53
Area of a Triangle . . . 54
Area of a Parallelogram . . . 55
Area of a Trapezium . . . 56
Frequency Trees . . . 57
Listing Outcomes . . . 58
Calculating Probabilities . . . 59
Mutually Exclusive Events . . . 60
Two-Way Tables . . . 61
Averages and the Range . . . 62
Data - Discrete and Continuous . . . 63
Vertical Line Charts . . . 64
Frequency Tables and Diagrams . . . 65

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



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



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Grade 3

Multiplying Decimals . . . 66
Dividing Decimals . . . 67
Four Rules of Negatives . . . 68
Listing Strategies . . . 69
Comparing Fractions . . . 70
Adding and Subtracting Fractions . . . 71
Finding a Fraction of an Amount . . . 72
Multiplying Fractions . . . 73
Dividing Fractions . . . 74
BODMAS/BIDMAS . . . 75
Reciprocals . . . 76
Calculator Questions . . . 77
Product of Primes . . . 78
Highest Common Factor (HCF) . . . 79
Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) . . . 80
Squares, Cubes and Roots . . . 81
Working with Indices . . . 82
Standard Form . . . 83
Decimals and Fractions . . . 84
Fractions, Percentages, Decimals . . . 85
Percentage of an Amount (Calc.) . . . 86
Percentage of an Amount (Non-Calc.) . . . 87
Change to a Percentage (Calc.) . . . 88
Change to a Percentage (Non-Calc) . . . 89
Rounding to Significant Figures . . . 90
Estimating Answers . . . 91
Using Place Value . . . 92
Expanding Brackets . . . 93
Simple Factorisation . . . 94
Substitution . . . 95
Straight Line Graphs . . . 96
The Gradient of a Line . . . 97
Drawing Quadratic Graphs . . . 98
Sketching Functions . . . 99
Solving Equations Using Flowcharts . . . 100
Subject of a Formula Using Flowcharts . . . 101
Generate a Sequence from nth Term . . . 102
Finding the nth Term . . . 103
Special Sequences . . . 104
Exchanging Money . . . 105
Sharing Using Ratio . . . 106
Ratios, Fractions and Graphs . . . 107
Increase/Decrease by a Percentage . . . 108
Percentage Change . . . 109
Reverse Percentage Problems . . . 110
Simple Interest . . . 111
Metric Conversions . . . 112
Problems on Coordinate Axes . . . 113
Surface Area of a Prism . . . 114
Volume of a Cuboid . . . 115
Circle Definitions . . . 116
Area of a Circle . . . 117
Circumference of a Circle . . . 118
Volume of a Prism . . . 119
Angles and Parallel Lines . . . 120
Angles in a Triangle . . . 121
Properties of Special Triangles . . . 122
Angle Sum of Polygons . . . 123
Bearings . . . 124
Experimental Probabilities . . . 125
Possibility Spaces . . . 126
Venn Diagrams . . . 127
Representing Data . . . 128
Scatter Diagrams . . . 129
Averages From a Table . . . 130

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Grade 4

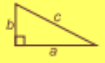
Index Notation . . . 131
Introduction to Bounds . . . 132
Midpoint of a Line on a Graph . . . 133
Expanding and Simplifying Brackets . . . 134
Solving Equations . . . 135
Rearranging Simple Formulae . . . 136
Forming Formulae and Equations . . . 137
Inequalities on a Number Line . . . 138
Solving Linear Inequalities . . . 139
Simultaneous Equations Graphically . . . 140
Fibonacci Sequences . . . 141
Compound Units . . . 142
Distance-Time Graphs . . . 143
Similar Shapes . . . 144
Constructions Using Compasses . . . 145
Loci . . . 146
Drawing a Triangle Using Compasses . . . 147
Enlargements . . . 148
Tangents, Arcs, Sectors and Segments . . . 149
Pythagoras' Theorem . . . 150
Simple Tree Diagrams . . . 151
Sampling Populations . . . 152
Time Series . . . 153

The Laws of Indices

$x^a \times x^b = x^{a+b}$
$x^a \div x^b = x^{a-b}$
$(x^a)^b = x^{ab}$
$x^{-a} = \frac{1}{x^a}$

Pythagoras

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



Grade 5

Negative Indices . . . 154
Error Intervals . . . 155
Mathematical Reasoning . . . 156
Factorising and Solving Quadratics . . . 157
The Difference of Two Squares . . . 158
Finding the Equation of a Straight Line . . . 159
Roots and Turning Points of Quadratics . . . 160
Cubic and Reciprocal Graphs . . . 161
Simultaneous Equations Algebraically . . . 162
Geometric Progressions . . . 163
Compound Interest and Depreciation . . . 164
Ratio Questions . . . 165
Congruent Triangles . . . 166
Sectors of a Circle . . . 167
Trigonometry . . . 168
Spheres . . . 169
Pyramids . . . 170
Cones . . . 171
Frustums . . . 172
Exact Trigonometric Values . . . 173
Introduction to Vectors . . . 174
Harder Tree Diagrams . . . 175
Stratified Sampling . . . 176

Trigonometry

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Grade 6

Recurring Decimals to Fractions . . . 177
Product of Three Binomials . . . 178
Iteration - Trial and Improvement . . . 179
Iterative Processes . . . 180
Enlargement - Negative Scale Factor . . . 181
Combinations of Transformations . . . 182
Circle Theorems . . . 183
Proof of Circle Theorems . . . 184
Probability Using Venn Diagrams . . . 185
Cumulative Frequency . . . 186
Boxplots . . . 187

Grade 7

Fractional Indices . . . 188
Recurring Decimals - Proof . . . 189
Rearranging Difficult Formulae . . . 190
Solving Quadratics with the Formula . . . 191
Factorising Hard Quadratics . . . 192
Algebraic Proof . . . 193
Exponential Functions . . . 194
Trigonometric Graphs . . . 195
Transformation of Functions . . . 196
Equation of a Circle . . . 197
Regions . . . 198
Direct and Inverse Proportion . . . 199
Advanced Ratio Questions . . . 200
Similarity - Area and Volume . . . 201
Sine and Cosine Rules . . . 202
Area of a Triangle Using Sine . . . 203
And and Or Probability Questions . . . 204
Histograms . . . 205

Grades 8 and 9

Upper and Lower Bounds . . . 206
Surds . . . 207
Perpendicular Lines . . . 208
Completing the Square . . . 209
Algebraic Fractions . . . 210
Simultaneous Eqns with a Quadratic . . . 211
Solving Quadratic Inequalities . . . 212
Finding the nth Term of a Quadratic . . . 213
Inverse Functions . . . 214
Composite Functions . . . 215
Interpreting Graphs . . . 216
Pythagoras in 3D . . . 217
Trigonometry in 3D . . . 218
Vectors . . . 219

Fractional Indices

$x^{\frac{a}{b}} = (\sqrt[b]{x})^a$

Surds

$\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{a} = a$
$\sqrt{a \times b} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b}$
$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$

Quadratic Formula

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

Sine Rule

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

Cosine Rule

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

Histograms

frequency density = $\frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{class width}}$

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MATHSWATCH COVERS EVERY TOPIC ON THE GCSE SYLLABUS

Grades that will be examined:

Higher	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Foundation	1	2	3	4	5				

Grades that can be obtained:

Higher				4	5	6	7	8	9
Foundation	1	2	3	4	5				

The Maths Grade 1 to 9 syllabus is split into 5 areas and 246 videos.

Number - 65 videos
Algebra - 64 videos
Ratio and Proportion - 23 videos
Geometry and Measures - 66 videos
Probability and Statistics - 28 videos

How long will it take to revise?

The timings of our videos are:

0 to 5 mins . . . . 107 videos
5 to 10 mins . . . . 112 videos
10 to 15 mins . . . . 22 videos
15 to 20 mins . . . . 4 videos
20 to 25 mins . . . . 1 video

How to revise for Maths GCSE

1. Don’t just read through the revision guide!

2. Use the internet.

3. Don’t just practice the topics you can do.

3. Practice doing questions under exam conditions.

4. Practice using your calculator!

Summary

- **Alder Leaders:** Are ambitious for **YOUR** child
- **Alder Teachers**: Go extra mile for **YOUR** child

But we need

- **Pupils**: To believe in themselves & work hard in and out of school
- **Parents**: To support BOTH school and your child at home
- **Working together =** best [only?] way your child will **achieve potential**

Altruism – **L**eadership – **D**iversity – **E**xcellence - **R**esilience

Thank You

#WeAreAlder

Altruism – **L**eadership – **D**iversity – **E**xcellence - **R**esilience