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History (Pearson Edexcel)	**Paper 1: Early Elizabethan England (1558–1588)** **1. The situation on Elizabeth's accession** • Elizabeth's background and character • The religious situation in 1558 • Challenges from home and abroad (legitimacy, gender, marriage) • The Religious Settlement (1559): key features and aims • Enforcement of the Religious Settlement • Opposition from home and abroad (Puritans, Catholics, foreign powers) **2. Challenges to Elizabeth at home and abroad (1569–1588)** • The Revolt of the Northern Earls (1569) • Papal excommunication (1570) and Catholic plots • Mary, Queen of Scots: arrival in England, involvement in plots (Ridolfi, Throckmorton, Babington) • Worsening relations with Spain: political, religious, commercial rivalry • Outbreak of war with Spain (1585) • The Spanish Armada (1588): causes, events, and reasons for English victory **3. Elizabethan society in the Age of Exploration** • Education, leisure, and the theatre • Poverty and vagabondage: causes, government response • Exploration and trade: reasons for expansion • Key explorers: Drake's circumnavigation, Raleigh and Virginia • Impact of exploration and colonisation attempts **Paper 1: Superpower Relations and the Cold War (1941–1991)** **1. The origins of the Cold War (1941–58)** • Grand Alliance and conferences (Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam) • Increasing tensions (ideological differences, Iron Curtain speech, Long & Novikov telegrams) • Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe • Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan • Berlin Blockade and Airlift (1948–49) • Formation of NATO and Warsaw Pact

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	2. Cold War crises (1958–70) • The U2 Crisis (1960) • Berlin Crisis (1958–61): the Berlin Wall • Cuban Missile Crisis (1962): causes, events, outcomes • Czechoslovakia and the Prague Spring (1968) • Détente: SALT I, Helsinki Agreements • Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979) and impact • Reagan and Gorbachev's leadership • Gorbachev's reforms (Perestroika and Glasnost) • Fall of the Berlin Wall and collapse of the USSR **Paper 2: Weimar and Nazi Germany (1918–1939)** **1. The Weimar Republic (1918–1929)** • Creation of the Weimar Republic and the Treaty of Versailles • Challenges: Spartacist and Kapp Putsches, political violence • Hyperinflation crisis (1923) • Stresemann's recovery: Dawes Plan, Young Plan, Locarno Pact, League of Nations • Cultural changes in Weimar Germany • **2. The rise of Hitler and the Nazis (1919–1933)** • Origins and early development of the Nazi Party (1919–23) • Munich Putsch (1923) • Nazi reorganisation (1924–29): propaganda, SA, policies • The Great Depression and political instability • Hitler's appeal and political manoeuvring (1930–33) • Hitler becomes Chancellor (1933): reasons **3. Nazi control and dictatorship (1933–1939)** • The Reichstag Fire and Enabling Act (1933) • Removal of opposition (Night of the Long Knives, police state, censorship, propaganda) • Role of the SS and Gestapo • Opposition from youth, churches, political groups **4. Life in Nazi Germany (1933–1939)** • Nazi policies toward women • Youth and education under the Nazis • Nazi economic policies (unemployment, rearmament, public works) • Persecution of minorities: Jews, political opponents • Kristallnacht (1938)

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Geography (AQA)	**Urban Issues and Challenges** • Global urbanisation and megacities • Case study of a city in an NEE (Rio de Janeiro) • Case study of a UK city (Manchester): opportunities, challenges, regeneration • Sustainable urban living and transport • The Changing Economic World • Global development gap: causes & reducing the gap • Economic development case study (Nigeria) • UK's changing economy: deindustrialisation, North–South divide, infrastructure, links to the wider world **Natural Hazards** • Types of natural hazard (tectonic, atmospheric, climatic) • Structure of the Earth & plate boundaries • Case studies: two tectonic (Christchurch and Haiti) and one weather (e.g. UK storm or tropical storm) • Reducing risk (prediction, planning, protection) **Rivers** • Long profile and landforms of erosion/deposition (waterfalls, meanders, floodplains) • Processes of erosion, transport, and deposition • Causes, impacts and management of flooding (hard & soft engineering) **Coasts** • Wave types & formation • Erosional and depositional landforms (headlands, beaches, spits) • Coastal management: hard vs soft engineering **Fieldwork**
Dance (AQA)	<u>Section A: Knowledge of performance and choreographic skills</u> Physical skills, technical skills, expressive skills, mental skills, safe working practices, actions, space dynamics, relationships, choreographic processes, structuring devices, choreographic processes, aural settings, performance environments <u>Section B: Critical appreciation of your own work</u> Physical skills, technical skills, expressive skills, mental skills, safe working practices, actions, space dynamics, relationships, choreographic processes, structuring devices, choreographic processes, aural settings, performance environments

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	<u>Section C: Professional works</u> A Linha Curva Artificial Things Shadows Within Her Eyes Knowledge of the choreographic intent, stimulus, costume, lighting, set design, aural setting, choreographic content.
Drama (Pearson Edexcel)	<u>Theatre Makers in Practice</u> <u>Section A</u> Study, retrieve and recall An Inspector Calls by JB Priestley and must be aware of the context, characters and narrative. Performing as a character from An Inspector Calls Directing a performer and designer from An Inspector Calls Designing a specific scene using production elements Use of technical language Use exemplars on Showbie to assist <u>Section B</u> Use live theatre notes to analyse and evaluate the performance of A Christmas Carol (Planned visit to The Octagon, Bolton 18 Nov 25) Live theatre questions – analyse and evaluate. Use exemplars on Showbie to assist
Music (AQA)	Learn all the Elements of Music and be able to identify them when listening to music. Use the resources on Showbie and the vocabulary booklet you have been filling in. Contextual understanding in relation to the four AoS of: • Western Classical Tradition 1650-1910 • Popular Music • Traditional Music • Western Classical Tradition since 1910 Learn these through their sub-topics to be found in the PowerPoints in the Contextual Understanding folder on Showbie. For example, 'The Coronation Anthems and Oratorios of Handel' or 'The Piano Music of Chopin and Schumann' etc. Listen to these styles of music and try and identify the features listed. Use the revision guides you have created for each topic to consolidate your understanding.

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	For the set works you should revise the following: The music of Queen You need to be able to identify how the composer uses the elements of music in each of the three songs, with a specific focus on Bohemian Rhapsody for this mock: • Structure and Form • Tonality • Melody • Harmony • Timbre • Texture • Tempo, Rhythm, Metre • Dynamics • Articulation Use the the detailed notes in each PowerPoint in the Queen section on Showbie. These identify how all the elements are used with specific examples in each song. You should also practise writing the longer 8-mark answer which will need to include greater depth than the short 2-mark questions. For example, you may be asked to identify how the composer uses Tonality, Timbre and Tempo to create a contrast between the Ballad and Rock sections of Bohemian Rhapsody. Remember, you will need to state the fact (eg. Tonality – the Ballad section is mostly in Bb major and the Rock section is in Eb major) and then also add greater depth by including the 'why' (eg. Tonality - The composer changes key to create a contrast between the two sections, however the keys are related as it moves from the tonic to subdominant)

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Business (Pearson Edexcel)	
	The Design Mix (Function, Cost, Aesthetics)
	Trade Blocs
	JIT
	The recruitment process – Applying (CV, Application Form, Cover Letter)
	The Sales Process: • Product knowledge • Speed and efficiency of service • Customer engagement • Responses to customer feedback, • Post-sales service
	Average Rate of Return = (average annual profit / cost of investmer *100
	Quality Control and Quality Assurance
	Tall and Flat Organisational Structures. Pros and Cons
	The Marketing Mix – Place, Price, Promotion, Product
	Bar Gate Stock Graphs
	Sponsorship – why do businesses do it
	Remote Working - pros and cons
	Environmental Considerations
	Internal Growth (Organic Growth) – New Products, New Markets
	Product Differentiation/ USP
	Calculating Average Prices
	Working out percentages
	Productivity
	Working with suppliers
	Ways of working part-time, full-time and flexible hours permanent, temporary, and freelance contracts the impact of technology on ways of working: efficiency, remote working.
	How businesses motivate employees: Financial methods: remuneration, bonus, commission, promotion, fringe benefits Non-financial methods: job rotation, job enrichment, autonomy
	Sources of finance: Retained Profit, Fixed Assets, Loan Capital, Shar Capital
	Pricing Strategies: Loss Leader, Competitive, Price Penetration, Pric Skimming
	How to structure 3, 6, 9 and 12 mark questions 3 = BLT 6 = 2*BLT in context 9 = 3 paragraphs (P1 BLT in Context) (P2 BLT in Context) (P3 DISC M in Context) 12 = As a 9 but include a definition

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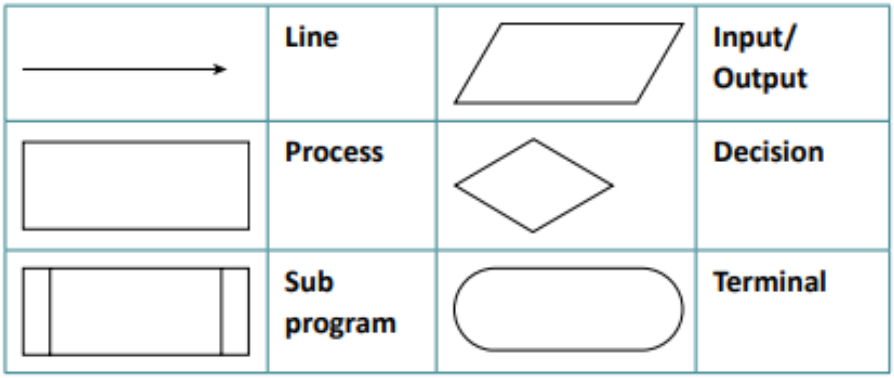
Computer Science (OCR)	Selection (if, elif else)	
	Iteration (while Loop, For Loop)	
	Flowcharts – draw them, what do the different symbols mean? **Flowchart symbols**  	
	Syntax Errors and Logic Errors	
	Binary Searches and Linear Searches	
	Bubbles, Insertion and Merge Sorts	
	Break algorithms into INPUTS, PROCESSES AND OUTPUTS	
	Logic Gates (AND, OR, NOT) and Truth Tables	
	Some OCR Pseudocode, what would the following do: Variable = "hello1234" Variable.length Variable.upper Variable.left(4)) Int.(Variable.right(4))*2)	
	Writing simple algorithms using OCR Pseudocode and concatenating using the + sign E.g. Firstname = "Joe" Surname = "Bloggs" Fullname = Firstname + Surname	
	Benefits of high-level programming languages	
	Benefits of low-level programming languages	
	The difference between compilers and interpreters	
	Maintainability of code i.e. 1. Use subroutines 2. Naming Convention 3. Indentations 4. Commenting	
	Using parameters in a subroutine ****	
	Data Types – str, int, float, Boolean, character	
	Arrays and 2D Arrays ****	
	Trace Tables ****	
	Test Data – Valid, invalid, erroneous, boundary	
	SQL - Selecting Data from a table ****	
	Abstraction	
	Decomposition	
	DIV and MOD	
	Defensive Design	

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PE (OCR)	**Paper 1** <u>Anatomy and physiology:</u> Skeletal system Muscular system Cardiovascular system Respiratory system Short and long term effects of exercise <u>Movement analysis:</u> Lever systems Planes Axes <u>Physical training:</u> Components of fitness Fitness testing Methods of training Principles of training Risk reduction measures **Paper 2** <u>Socio-cultural issues:</u> Engagement patterns Commercialisation Ethical and socio-cultural issues in sport <u>Sport psychology:</u> Characteristics of skilful movement and classification of skills Goal setting Mental preparation Guidance and feedback <u>Health, fitness and well-being:</u> Health, fitness and well-being Diet and nutrition
Maths (OCR)	**Higher** Adding and subtracting mixed numbers Angles in polygons Angles in segments and cyclic quadrilaterals Angles subtended at the centre or circumference of a circle Calculating with density, Estimating calculations Calculating with rates Calculating with speed Changing the subject when the subject appears more than once Comparing populations using box plots and cumulative frequency graphs Completing the square Compound interest calculations Conditional probabilities from Venn diagrams and tables

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	Constructing and solving linear simultaneous equations, Function machines Constructing proportion equations Constructing perpendicular bisectors and lines Converting recurring decimals to fractions, Dividing fractions Drawing histograms with unequal class widths, Interpreting histograms Enlargement by a positive or negative scale factor Equations of circles and tangents Equations of parallel lines Estimating gradients of non-linear graphs using tangents Expanding brackets with surds Expanding triple brackets, Factorising quadratic expressions Factorising to solve quadratic equations of the form x^2+bx+c=0 Finding approximate solutions to equations using iteration Finding error intervals Finding the area of sectors Finding the circumference of circles Finding the percentage an amount has been changed by Finding the surface area of spheres, cubes and cuboids Finding the turning point of a quadratic graph by completing the square Finding unknown sides in similar shapes Geometric proofs with congruence and similarity Graphs of exponential functions Growth and decay HCF and LCM using prime factor decomposition, Term-to-term rules Index rules with negative indices Index rules with positive indices Indices of the form a/b Interpreting box plots Interpreting cumulative frequency graphs Interpreting histograms Interpreting scatter graphs Interpreting two-way tables, Fractions of amounts, Percentage change Interpreting two-way tables, Sharing amounts in a given ratio Multiplying and dividing with negative numbers Multiplying and dividing with place value Plans and elevations Position-to-term rules for arithmetic sequences Prime factor decomposition Properties of trigonometric graphs Reading and drawing inequalities on number lines Rotation Sample space diagrams Sampling and bias Sharing amounts in a ratio, Converting between ratios, fractions and percentages Simplifying algebraic fractions by factorising into two brackets Simplifying expressions using index laws Sketching quadratic graphs Solving equations with the unknown on both sides

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	Solving simultaneous equations graphically Solving simultaneous equations involving quadratics Solving single inequalities Standard form with a calculator Substituting into real-life formulae, Solving equations with two or more steps The cosine rule, The area rule The sine rule Translation Tree diagrams Trigonometry in 3D shapes, Using Pythagoras' theorem in 3D Using a calculator, Rounding decimals using significant figures Using algebraic notation, Expanding single brackets Using equivalent ratios to find unknown amounts Using lines of best fit Using Pythagoras' theorem in 2D, Finding the area of trapeziums Using recurrence relations Using standard form with negative indices Using the product rule for counting Writing algebraic proofs Writing and simplifying ratios Writing numbers as percentages of other numbers **Foundation** Adding and subtracting column vectors Adding and subtracting fractions Adding and subtracting integers Adding and subtracting mixed numbers Adding and subtracting with negative numbers Angles in triangles, Angles on a line and about a point Areas of sectors and circles, Using equivalent ratios to find unknown amounts Calculating experimental probabilities Calculating the mean Calculating the median Calculating with rates Calculating with rates, Fractions of amounts, Converting units of length Calculating with roots and powers Changing the subjects of formulae with two or more steps Combining ratios Compound interest calculations Constructing and solving equations Constructing and solving linear simultaneous equations Constructing perpendicular bisectors and lines Converting between fractions, decimals and percentages Converting between mixed numbers and improper fractions Converting units of length, mass and capacity Currency conversion Drawing and interpreting scale diagrams Drawing bar charts Enlargement by a positive scale factor Equations of parallel lines

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	Estimating calculations Expanding single brackets Factorising to solve quadratic equations of the form x^2+bx+c=0 Finding error intervals Finding factors and using divisibility tests Finding fractions of amounts without a calculator Finding original values in percentage calculations Finding percentages of amounts, Converting units of length, mass and capacity Finding prime numbers Finding the area of circles, Rounding decimals Finding the area of triangles Finding the HCF and LCM using prime factor decomposition Finding the mode Finding the percentage an amount has been changed by Finding the perimeter and area of similar shapes Finding the surface area of spheres, Finding the circumference of circles Finding unknown angles in right-angled triangles Frequency trees Function machines Geometric proofs with congruence and similarity Graphs of reciprocal functions, Plotting horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines Identifying parts of circles Index rules with negative indices Index rules with positive indices Interpreting bar charts Interpreting equations of straight line graphs Interpreting pie charts Interpreting scatter graphs Interpreting two-way tables, Fractions of amounts, Percentage change Line and shape properties Measuring and drawing bearings, Drawing and interpreting scale diagrams Multiplying and dividing with negative numbers Multiplying and dividing with place value Multiplying column vectors by a scalar Multiplying fractions Ordering fractions, decimals and percentages Percentage change, Finding the percentage an amount has been changed by Plans and elevations Position-to-term rules for arithmetic sequences Probabilities of mutually exclusive events Problem Solving: Finding the HCF and LCM, Term-to-term rules Reading and drawing inequalities on number lines Reading and plotting coordinates Reading, converting and calculating with time, Simplifying fractions Reflection Rounding decimals Rounding integers

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	Sample space diagrams Sampling and bias Simplifying expressions by collecting like terms Simplifying expressions using index laws Solving direct proportion word problems Solving equations with the unknown on both sides Solving equations with two or more steps Solving inverse proportion word problems Solving shape problems involving coordinates Solving simultaneous equations graphically Solving single inequalities Special sequences Standard form with a calculator Substituting into algebraic formulae Substituting into real-life formulae Symmetry Translation Tree diagrams for independent events Understanding and ordering integers Understanding column vectors Use equivalent ratios to find unknown amounts, Fractions of amounts Using a calculator, Rounding decimals using significant figures Using algebraic notation Using equivalent ratios to find unknown amounts Using lines of best fit Using number lines Using Pythagoras' theorem in 2D, Finding the circumference of circles Using standard form with negative indices Using the correct order of operations Venn diagrams Writing & simplifying ratios, Converting between ratios, fractions and percentages Writing and simplifying ratios Writing numbers as percentages of other numbers
English Language (AQA)	**AQA English Language Paper 2:** **Paper title: Writers' Viewpoints and Perspectives** **Time: 1 hour 45 minutes** Marks: 80 total (40 for Reading, 40 for Writing) Sections: • Section A: Reading (2 non-fiction texts) • Section B: Writing (1 transactional writing task) • Section A: Reading (40 marks) • You will be given two linked non-fiction texts: • Text 1: A 19th-century text (e.g. letter, diary, article, speech) • Text 2: A modern text (20th or 21st century)

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What to Revise

1. Reading Skills

   - Understanding viewpoints and perspectives
   - Comparing attitudes and tones across texts
   - Identifying methods writers use to express their opinions (language + structure)
   - Summarising key differences/similarities
   - Understanding audience, purpose and form

2. Question Breakdown

Question	Skill	Marks	Focus
Q1	Information retrieval	4	Choose 4 true statements
Q2	Summary	8	Summarise differences/similarities between texts
Q3	Language analysis	12	How the writer uses language to express viewpoint
Q4	Comparison	16	Compare how the two writers present their viewpoints

3. Language Features to Revise

   - Tone & mood (sarcastic, serious, passionate, nostalgic…)
   - Emotive language
   - Rhetorical devices: repetition, questions, triplets, direct address
   - Imagery: similes, metaphors, personification
   - Sentence forms: short sentences, lists, varied structure
   - Word choice (diction): connotations and impact
   - Pronouns & modality: "we", "you", "must", "should"

4. Structure Features to Revise

   - Paragraphing and cohesion
   - Juxtaposition and contrast
   - Repetition for emphasis
   - Order of ideas (shift from past to present, positive to negative, etc.)

5. Comparison Skills

- Compare attitudes, methods, and effects
- Use comparative connectives: similarly, whereas, on the other hand, in contrast, both writers…

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Section B: Writing (40 marks)

You will write one piece to present a viewpoint, such as:

- An article
- A letter
- A speech

What to Revise

1. Writing Skills

   - Form, audience, purpose awareness
   - Using rhetorical devices effectively
   - Structuring arguments logically
   - Crafting a clear, strong viewpoint
   - Using a range of vocabulary and sentence forms
   - Punctuation for effect

2. Common Writing Tasks

Be ready to write:

   - A letter to an editor, headteacher, MP, etc.
   - A speech for a school assembly or event
   - A newspaper or magazine article

3. Planning Your Response

   - Intro: engage reader + outline your viewpoint
   - main paragraphs: clear points, evidence/examples, persuasive techniques
   - Conclusion: memorable closing, call to action or use of cyclical structure

4. Persuasive & Rhetorical Devices

   - Anecdotes
   - Statistics/facts
   - Rhetorical questions
   - Emotive language
   - Repetition / rule of three
   - Direct address
   - Contrast
   - Inclusive language (“we”, “us”)

5. Technical Accuracy (SPaG – 16 marks)

   - Capital letters, commas, apostrophes
   - Paragraphing
   - Sentence variety
   - Correct spelling
   - Avoiding sentence fragments and comma splices

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English Literature (AQA)

Revision Tips

- Practise identifying viewpoints and tone in articles or opinion pieces.
- Annotate non-fiction texts daily (e.g. from newspapers, speeches).
- Write practice responses under timed conditions.
- Memorise connectives and sentence openers for comparisons.
- Revise how to write for different forms (know conventions for letters, speeches, etc.).

Checklist Before the Exam

✅ Know all 4 Reading question types and what each is asking for
✅ Can analyse tone, language, and structure confidently
✅ Can compare writers' viewpoints fluently
✅ Have practised at least 3 writing forms (letter, article, speech)
✅ Can write persuasively using a range of techniques
✅ Can proofread for SPaG errors

AQA GCSE English Literature Paper 2 – Modern Texts and Poetry

Exam Overview

Section	Texts	Marks	Timing
Section A	Modern Text – An Inspector Calls	34 (incl. 4 SPaG)	~45 min
Section B	Anthology Poetry – Power and Conflict cluster	30	~35 min
Section C	Unseen Poetry (2 poems)	32 (24 + 8)	~40 min

Total: 96 marks 2 hours 15 minutes

Section A – An Inspector Calls (J. B. Priestley)

What to Revise

Plot & Structure

- Chronology of events and how Priestley builds tension.
- Cyclical structure – ending mirrors the beginning.
- Entrances/exits and lighting to show shifts in power.
- The revelations and the twist ending (the phone call).

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Character	Focus On
Inspector Goole	Priestley's moral voice, authority, symbolism, justice.
Arthur Birling	Capitalist values, arrogance, dramatic irony ("unsinkable").
Sybil Birling	Hypocrisy, class prejudice, lack of compassion.
Sheila Birling	Moral growth, gender, responsibility.
Eric Birling	Guilt, redemption, conflict with parents.
Gerald Croft	Privilege, respectability, dual standards.
Eva Smith / Daisy Renton	Represents the exploited working class; Priestley's moral example.

Themes

- Social Responsibility – community vs selfishness.
- Class Division – treatment of the working class.
- Gender Inequality – patriarchy and expectations.
- Generational Divide – younger generation as hope for change.
- Morality & Guilt – conscience and denial.
- Time & Social Change – set in 1912, written in 1945 to show progress.

Context

- Post-war audience in 1945 learning from pre-war mistakes.
- Rise of socialism and demand for equality.
- Priestley's political message: collective responsibility.
- The impact of WWI and WWII on British society.

Writing About It –

- Intro (thesis statement – Throughout, Ultimately (or Initially), Perhaps
- 3 BIG IDEAS
- Conclusion

WHAT–HOW–WHY

Use this structure in every paragraph:

- WHAT – Identify what Priestley shows (idea, theme, attitude).
- HOW – Explain how he shows it (language, structure, stagecraft).
- WHY – Explain why (audience reaction or Priestley's purpose).

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	✅ Example: Priestley presents the Inspector as a voice of moral authority (WHAT) through his assertive tone and repeated use of "we" (HOW) to remind the audience that social change depends on collective action (WHY). **Section B – Power and Conflict Poetry** All 15 Anthology Poems (although for your mocks, you will only be expected to have covered the following poems: Exposure, Remains, War Photographer, Kamikaze, Bayonet Charge, Poppies 1. Ozymandias – Shelley 2. London – Blake 3. The Prelude (extract) – Wordsworth 4. My Last Duchess – Browning 5. The Charge of the Light Brigade – Tennyson 6. Exposure – Owen 7. Storm on the Island – Heaney 8. Bayonet Charge – Hughes 9. Remains – Armitage 10. Poppies – Weir 11. War Photographer – Duffy 12. Tissue – Dharker 13. The Emigrée – Rumens 14. Checking Out Me History – Agard 15. Kamikaze – Garland 🔑 **What to Revise** 1️⃣ **Themes** • Power of Nature – Ozymandias, The Prelude, Storm on the Island, Tissue. • Power of Humans – My Last Duchess, Ozymandias, London. • Conflict of War – Charge of the Light Brigade, Exposure, Bayonet Charge, Remains. • Memory & Guilt – Remains, Poppies, War Photographer, Kamikaze. • Identity & Place – Checking Out Me History, The Emigrée, Tissue. • Methods • Language: imagery, metaphor, personification, juxtaposition, tone. • Form & Structure: sonnets, free verse, enjambment, caesura, rhyme. • Perspective: first/third person, shifts in tone or mood. • Contrast: between power and vulnerability, pride and loss. • Context • Romantic poets (Shelley, Wordsworth) – nature's power. • War poets (Owen, Tennyson, Hughes) – patriotism vs reality.

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	• Modern poets (Duffy, Agard, Weir) – identity, culture, loss.
	
	4️⃣ **Comparison Skills**
	
	In the comparative question:
	• Identify the common theme.
	• Write balanced comparisons:
	  ○ WHAT – What both poems show.
	  ○ HOW – How they present it (methods, tone, form).
	  ○ WHY – Why the poets present it (message or viewpoint).
	✅ Example:
	Both Ozymandias and My Last Duchess explore human pride (WHAT). Shelley uses a ruined statue and ironic tone (HOW) to show the futility of power, while Browning uses a dramatic monologue (HOW) to reveal male control and ego. Both poets criticise those who misuse power (WHY).
	
	Section C – Unseen Poetry
	
	What to Revise
	
	1️⃣ **Reading Skills**
	
	• Identify the subject, tone, and message of the poem.
	• Analyse language and structure (imagery, repetition, rhythm).
	• Comment on the poet's purpose or emotion.
	
	2️⃣ **Answer Structure (24-mark question)**
	
	Use WHAT–HOW–WHY to explore meaning:
	
	• WHAT – What is the poem about? What ideas are explored?
	• HOW – How is it written? Which methods are used?
	• WHY – Why are these methods effective? What is the poet's message?
	✅ Example:
	The poet presents grief as isolating (WHAT) through the metaphor of a "frozen heart" (HOW) to show how loss emotionally paralyses the speaker (WHY).
	
	Comparison Question (8 marks)
	
	• Focus on similarities and differences in structure, tone, or technique.
	• Be concise – two short WHAT–HOW–WHY paragraphs are enough.

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Spanish (AQA)	- All speaking answers to date – for both speaking and writing - Role plays and describing a photo - Vocab for all topics and exam skills – use Languagenut, Memrise, BBC Bitesize
Science (AQA)	**Combined** **Paper 1 Topics:** Biology • Cell Biology • Organisation • Infection and response • Bioenergetics Chemistry • Atomic structure and periodic table • Bonding • Quantitative Chemistry • Energy changes Physics • Energy • Electricity • Particle model of matter • Atomic structure **Single Sciences** **Paper 1 Topics** Biology • Cell Biology • Organisation • Infection and response • Bioenergetics Chemistry • Atomic structure and periodic table • Bonding • Quantitative Chemistry • Energy changes Physics • Energy • Electricity • Particle model of matter • Atomic structure
Food (AQA)	• Food, Nutrition and Health • Food science • Food safety

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	• Food Choice • Food Provenance
Child Development OCR (CNAT)	**LO1** • preconception health, • contraception, • structure and function of the reproductive systems • signs and symptoms of pregnancy **LO2** • the purpose and importance of antenatal clinics • role of health professionals • screening and diagnostic tests • the purpose and importance of parenting classes • the choices available for delivery • the role of the birth partner through pregnancy and labour • methods of pain relief • 3 stages of labour • assisted delivery. **LO3** • postnatal checks • postnatal care of the mum and baby • the development needs of a child from birth to 5 **LO4** • childhood illnesses- signs and symptoms • how to meet the needs of an ill child • how to make a child safe environment • safety labels
Sociology (AQA)	**Family** Key Ideas / Concepts: • Functionalist: socialisation & stabilisation • Feminist: gender inequality • Diversity: nuclear, lone-parent, stepfamilies • Concepts: nuclear family, symmetrical family, patriarchy Key Studies / Examples: • Parsons – stabilises personalities • Murdock – universal functions • Oakley – unequal housework & childcare • Young & Willmott – symmetrical family • Delphy & Leonard – patriarchy benefits men **Education** Key Ideas / Concepts: • Functionalist: norms, values, solidarity • Marxist: hidden curriculum & inequality

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	• Interactionist: teacher labelling & expectations • Gender & ethnicity differences • Concepts: meritocracy, streaming, setting, self-fulfilling prophecy Key Studies / Examples: • Durkheim – prepares children • Parsons – bridge & meritocracy • Bowles & Gintis – reproduces inequality • Becker – labelling affects achievement • Rosenthal & Jacobson – Pygmalion effect • Hargreaves / Ball – streaming & setting • Gilborn & Youdell – ethnicity & labelling **Crime & Deviance** Key Ideas / Concepts: • Functionalist: crime is normal & functional • Marxist: linked to inequality & power • Interactionist: labelling • Subcultural theories: status frustration • Feminist: patriarchy & female crime • Media: exaggerates crime, moral panic • Concepts: deviance, moral panic, social control, subculture Key Studies / Examples: • Durkheim – crime functional • Merton – strain theory • Cohen – status frustration, subculture • Stan Cohen – media & moral panic • Becker – labelling • Heidensohn – patriarchal control • Carlen – class & gender oppression **Research Methods** Key Ideas / Concepts: • Quantitative: surveys, statistics, questionnaires • Qualitative: interviews, observations, case studies • Key issues: reliability, validity, representativeness, ethics • Applied in Education, Family, Crime Key Studies / Examples: • Durkheim (Suicide) – statistics • Wilkinson – survey, gender & health • Oakley – interviews, ethics

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	• Rosenthal & Jacobson – field experiment, ethics • Hargreaves – observation • Becker – participant observation, labelling **Exam Tips** • Paper 1: Families & Education (+ Methods in context) • Paper 2: Crime & Deviance (+ Methods & Stratification) • Question types: 4 mark (describe), 6 mark (explain), 12 mark (evaluate/methods), 16 mark (essay) • Link studies to theory & social groups • Include strengths & weaknesses for evaluation • Use key studies as evidence in every answer