



Y11 Parents' Information Evening 2026

What is the strongest predictor of success in the long term?

- A - Intelligence
- B - Grit and determination
- C - Your talents





The strongest predictor for success

ANGELA LEE DUCKWORTH



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GfF2e0vyGM4>

A person is seen from behind, climbing a dark, craggy rock face. The climber is wearing a dark shirt and light-colored pants. The background is a vast, cloudy sky with a mix of dark and light patches, suggesting a dramatic or challenging environment. The overall tone is one of perseverance and risk-taking.

What is the strongest predictor of success in the long term?

A - Intelligence

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C - Your talents

Core subjects

Measure	Outcome 2026	Outcome 2025
EM4+	62% (65%*)	58%
Maths 4+	70%	62%
English 4+	70%	67%
Science 4+ (2 or more)	62%	54%

2025-26 Focus Group v1.0 (predictions)

Ma 4+/En 3 (16)

[Redacted]

En 4+/Ma 3 (9)

[Redacted]

Ma 3/En 3 (7)

[Redacted]



70% EM4+

144/206

Aiming high? (grade 7 - 9)

Quiz question:

**What % of all grades were awarded at 7-9
in 2026 (nationally)?**

23%







What can students do now...

- Listen to the experts (teachers)
- (Deliberate) practice makes permanent!
- Focused routine (daily) revision activities e.g. topic revision cards/mind maps
- Take advantage of support in lessons and extra sessions (P0/6/holidays)
- Be positive about what they can achieve!

Revision tips - what the research says...

April 20, 2026
GCSE Revision Strategies:
Evidence-Based Techniques
That Genuinely Work
By Billie Geena Hyde
SEO Lead, Tutorful

- **Retrieval practice and brain dumps:** Write down everything you know about a topic from memory on a blank sheet for 5 minutes, then check your notes with a different colored pen
- **Past papers and mark schemes:** Practice under real exam conditions and use official mark schemes to see where you can gain specific points
- **Flashcards:** Use active self-testing by creating question-and-answer cards to recall core definitions and key formulas quickly
- **Mind maps/dual coding:** Draw visual diagrams to link abstract concepts, central themes, and connected ideas together

What we will do...

- Teach what matters in a coherent sequence
- Check and intervene
- Use diagnostic testing
- Track and monitor
- Facilitate mock exams and mock results
- Support and guide
- Reward and incentivise

How you can help as a parent...

- Check in daily - be carefully curious
- Guide and support routines
- Study space
- Active help - quiz questions
- Wellbeing monitor - exercise, diet, sleep
- Incentives/rewards
- Balance and perspective

Y11 Period 0/6 interventions 26-27 (email changes to WIJ)

Day	P0 Subject(s)	P6 Subject(s)
Mon	English	Art, Photography, French, German, Media (rev.), BTEC IT, Drama, Product Design, Textiles, Food & Nutrition
Tues	German 1:1 Eng (appt.)	English (inc. WB target groups)
Wed	History	Maths (inc. WB target groups)
Thurs	Geography	Science
Fri	1:1 Eng (appt.)	Music, Sociology, History, Geography, PE (GCSE), Sports Studies, Comp. Sci, Media (NEA)

October half term holiday sessions - TBC by email request

Y11 Tutor time interventions 26-27

Day	Subject(s)
Mon	
Tue	English
Wed	Science (by invite - TBC)
Thur	Maths
Fri	

[Home](#) / [Find past papers and mark schemes](#)

Find past papers and mark schemes

Find past papers and mark schemes to help you prepare for exams.

Select a subject to start your search.

Subject

English



Qualification

GCSE



Specification

English Language (8700)



Series

June 2022



Exam Boards

AQA	English/English Literature/Art/Photography/ Science/MFL/Ethics and Philosophy/Sociology/History/Music/PE/Geography
EdExcel	Computer Studies/Digital IT/Drama/Travel and Tourism
OCR	Maths Child Development/Health and Social Care
WEJC/Eduqas	Media Studies/Design Technology

The examination period in a school is always the 'business' end of a student's school career and, as such, ideally should be addressed with a methodical approach to independent revision and preparation. For a parent, as well as students, it can be a daunting time as much hinges on the GCSE results in August.

On this page (below) parents will hopefully find a 'steer' as to helping their child become organised and ready for the main public examinations. The timings of revision sessions, during half-terms and the Easter holidays, for example, will be updated on an annual basis once programmes are put in place. You will also find the full programme of the summer examinations as well as generic guidance from JCQ, the qualifications awarding body.

[Academic and Exam Stress \(Anna Freud\)](#)[Access Arrangements Policy](#)[Exam Information for Candidates \(JCQ\)](#)[GCSE Exam Timetable 2027](#)[How to Cope with Exam Stress \(Young Minds\)](#)[Next Steps \(Education Business Partnership\)](#)[Ofqual Student Guide to Exams and Assessments](#)[Ofqual Student Guide to Coping with Exam Pressure](#)[Parent Revision Guide \(Firefly\)](#)[Student Revision Guide \(Firefly\)](#)

GCSE Exams: 10th May - 18th June 2027

Date	7.30/ 8.00am to 8.30am	1 9am to 10am	2 10am to 11am	BREAK	3 11.15am to 12.15pm	4 12.15pm to 1.15pm	LUNCH	5 1.45pm to 2.45pm	6 2.45pm to 3.45pm
Monday 13 May	Eng. Lit.?	English Literature 1 1 hour 45 mins			Media Revision ↔		Media Studies 1 1 hour 30 mins		French?
						↔	French Revision	↔	
Tuesday 14 May	French?	French Listening H: 45 mins F: 35 mins	French Reading H: 60 mins F: 45 mins				History Revision ↔		History?
Wednesday 15 May	History?	History 1 2 hours			Comp. Science Revision ↔		Computer Science 1 1 hour 30 mins		Maths?
						↔	Maths Revision	↔	
Thursday 16 May	Maths?	Maths 1 (non calc.) 1 hour 30 mins			RS Revision ↔		Religious Studies 2 1 hour 45 mins		Science?
						↔	Chemistry Revision	↔	
Friday 17 May	Science?	Chemistry 1 H: 1 hour 45 mins F: 1 hour 15 mins			Geography Revision? ↔		Geography 1 1 hour 30 mins		Eng. Lit.?

Key dates

Year 11 Mocks: 2nd Nov - 13th Nov

Y11 reports issued/Mock results assembly: 1st Dec

Y11 Parents' Evening: 3rd Dec

Year 11 Mocks (2): 8th Feb - 26th Feb

Y11 reports issued: 2nd March

Y11 Parents' Evening: 23rd March

GCSE start: 10th May 2027 (but...Drama/Art/MFL before this)

GCSE end: 18th June 2027

Leavers' assembly: 24th June / Prom: TBC

Life after Springfield

- Applications for colleges will open October 2026
- Pupils should explore all their options but make more than one application (e.g. for apprenticeships and a college, or two colleges)
- Careers appointments for all (started Y10)
- The careers adviser is available Wednesday and Thursday
- Look up open days and application deadlines

MATHS IN YEAR 11

- Information for 2026/27
- Journey to the exams
- How to help your child



CHANGES IN 2026/27

We have changed Exam Board to OCR

More marks available and a bigger focus on method and process

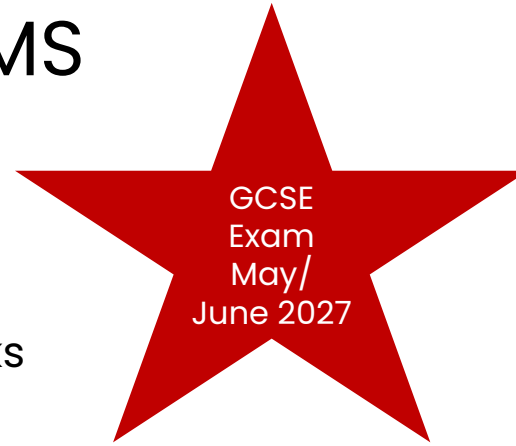
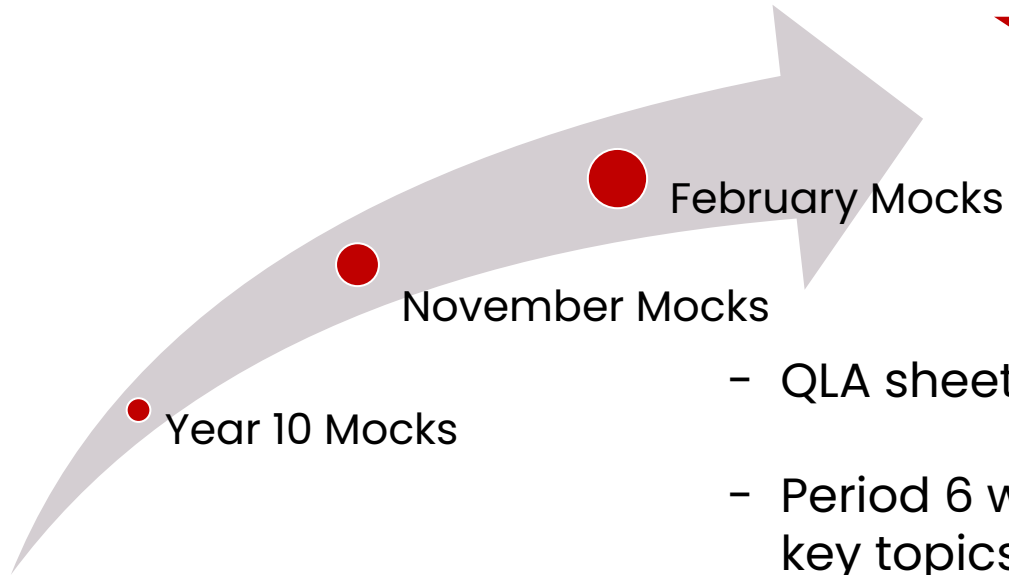
Kinder grade boundaries

Fewer topics

We will provide plenty of opportunity for exam practice.

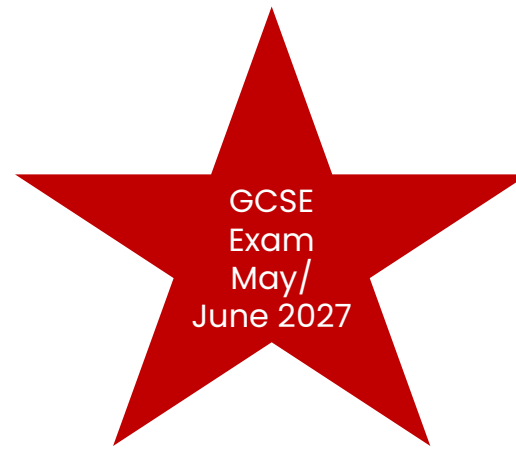
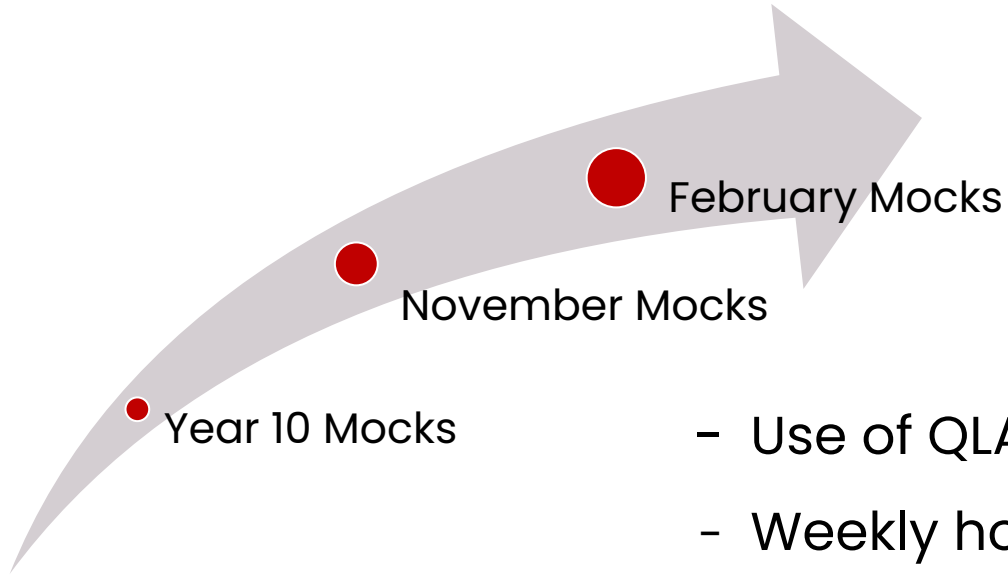
Every student has received an OCR Revision Guide

THE JOURNEY TO THE EXAMS



- QLA sheets after each set of mocks
- Period 6 will be every Wednesday following key topics from mocks
- Homework will be both Sparx Maths and half a GCSE paper

How to Revise



- Use of QLAs
- Weekly homeworks
- Sparx maths
- Exam questions
- Regular practice
- Regular re-visits

HOW TO HELP YOUR CHILD

- Ensure your child is completing their homework each week.

- Equipment is essential!

- Encourage regular and consistent revision

- Practice, practice, practice. Here are some useful websites:

<https://mathsgenie.com>

<https://onmaths.com>



Year 11 English

How to support
your child in their
English Revision

Overview of Exams:

English Literature

Paper one:

12th May

19th Century Novel *Jekyll and Hyde*

AND

Shakespeare *Macbeth*

Paper Two

19th May

Modern text: *An Inspector Calls*

Cluster Poetry: *Power and Conflict*

Unseen poetry

Unseen poetry comparison

English Language

Paper one:

24th May

Explorations in creative reading and writing.

4 Reading comprehension and analysis questions and one creative writing question.

Paper Two

8th June

Writers Viewpoints and Perspectives.

4 Reading comprehension and analysis questions and one creative writing question.





An Inspector Calls, JB Priestley					
written in 1945 post-war	set in 1912 Edwardian era	inspired by Marx, who wanted the "flexible overhaul" of the bourgeoisie	wanted to avoid social and political repression	wanted to destabilise the status quo	bourgeoisie / proletariat
Inspector Goole		Mrs Birling		Mr Birling	
"sharp" ring of the door bell + "cutting in" when the Birlings speak	+interrupt +disrupt +status quo	Tells Mr Birling what he "ought to" and is "supposed to" do	+controlling +policing +superior	Thinks the Titanic is "unsinkable absolutely unsinkable"	+foolish +stability +status quo
"I don't play golf"	+reject +denounce +bourgeoisie	Calls Eric a "silly boy" and Sheila a "hysterical child"	+infantilising +controlling +policing	"A man has to look after himself and his own"	+selfish +individualist +capitalist
"chain of events"	+responsibility +socialism +collectivism	Calls Eva Smith a "girl of that class / that sort"	+dehumanising +inferior +proletariat	Interrupted by a "sharp ring of the door bell"	+interrupt +disrupt +status quo
"millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths"	+proletariat +suffering +oppressed	Inspector Goole says Mrs Birling metaphorically "slammed the door" in Eva's face	+rejecting +ignoring +proletariat	Calls Sheila and Eric "child"	+infantilising +controlling +policing
People who don't learn their "lesson" will be taught it in "fire and blood and anguish"	+punishment +inevitable +unavoidable	Calls the inspection and Eva's death "silly" and "nonsense"	+trivialising +callous +hubristic	Calls the inspection a "joke"	+trivialising +callous +hubristic
Sheila Birling		Eric Birling		Gerald Croft	
Described in the stage directions as "very pressed with life"	+naive +innocent +privilege	In the stage directions, described as "half shy, half assertive"	+unsure +confident +infantile	In the stage directions, described as "young, well bred" man	+privilege +superior +ignorant
Calls her mother "mummy"	+infantilising +controlling +policing	Called "squiffy" by Sheila	+aggressive +volatile +violent	Says to the Inspector "we're respectable citizens, not criminals"	+distortion +bourgeoisie +proletariat
"we must not build a wall"	+division +sharper +exclusion	Infantilised by his parents, who call him a "silly boy"	+infantilising +controlling +policing	Is mocked by Sheila for his foolish and ignorant hubris when she calls him a "lairy pincus"	+foolish +ignorant +hubris
Both Sheila and Eric begin to speak sharply and "cut in" to their parents	+interrupt +disrupt +status quo	Says he was in a state where a chap "easily turns nasty"	+aggressive +volatile +violent	Thinks the inspection was a "bluff" and a "hoax"	+trivialising +callous +misleading
At the end of the play, both Sheila and Eric criticise their parents for "pretending" nothing has happened.	+accuse +conceal +denial	After he has been told about the consequences of his actions, Eric realises that "we all helped to kill her"	+responsibility +shared +collectivism	At the end, says "everything's all right now Sheila... what about this ring?"	+typical +dogmatic +patriarchal



YEAR 11 LANGUAGE EXAM PREP



KEEP
CALM
AND
PASS YOUR
ENGLISH EXAM



YEAR 11 LANGUAGE EXAM PREP



KEEP
CALM
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PASS YOUR
ENGLISH EXAM

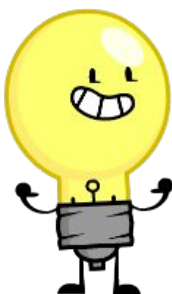
Paper 2: Viewpoints and Perspectives.
Practice question booklet.

Name:
Teacher:

Name
Teacher:

YEAR 11 LANGUAGE EXAM PREP

YEAR 11 LANGUAGE



How to know if you are completing effective and meaningful revision for English:
You should be producing something. With our subject, it is not enough to read through information- it's the practise that improves the responses. English is about the application of the skill, not the memory of facts.

Pupils:

- Check Google classroom for any homework set.
- **Complete any homework set each week.**
- Attend period 6/0 sessions
- **Complete any practice papers given to you by your teacher**
- Upgrade your mock responses
- **Proof read any written work in ANY SUBJECT and SPAG correct the errors.**
- Take a look at the unseen texts booklets and practise any relevant mock question
- **Watch Mr Bruff for Language revision- AQA**
- Watch Mr Bruff for Literature Revision-AQA
- **Brush up on subject terminology- you may want to make flash cards.**
- Watch Grammar Rock on YouTube to brush up on word classes
- **Email any exam responses to your teacher**
- Find relevant Kahoot quizzes for you to practise your knowledge.
- **Read the Guardian or Telegraph and work out the TAP of the text. Use two articles of a similar nature to have a go at paper 2 style questions.**
- Use revision guides to practise questions and email them to your teacher.

Adults:

- Check your child has everything they need to revise: access to the revision guides on Google Classroom or physical copies, knowledge organisers, vocabulary grids, highlighters if necessary.
- **Ask your child (and test them!) about their knowledge of Versatile Vocabulary.**
- Engage in conversations around their texts. You don't have to be the expert. In teaching you about them, they secure their knowledge.
- **Ask them about why they think characters behave in the ways they do.**
- Allow them access to the news- ask them about what the writer of the article thinks about the subject they are writing on and how they know.
- **Test their knowledge of subject terminology with flash cards.**
- Give them a timed session to practise papers at home.





Science

Science Assessments

The whole course is assessed at the end of year 11 with **six** exam papers

Separate scientists will sit six 100 mark papers that are 1 hour 45 minutes

Combined scientists will sit six 70 mark papers that are 1 hour 15 minutes long

First mocks - Physics 1 and Biology 2 after October half term

40% Knowledge

40% Application

20% Analysis

	C	D	E	F	G	J
1	KEY CONTENT					
2						
3	Subtopic & free science lesson link	Link to specification	Key Points	PPQ Questions	BBC Bitesize Links	Other useful links
4	Atoms, elements and compounds Video 1 Video 2	Page 18	Atoms contain protons, neutrons and electrons Protons and neutrons are found in the nucleus, electrons move around the nucleus in shells Atoms are neutral so the number of protons equals the number of electrons The atomic number tells you how many protons there are The mass number tells you the total number of protons and neutrons in the atom Compounds are substances formed from two or more elements which are chemically combined	Atoms, elements and compounds PPQ	BBC Bitesize Chemical Symbols BBC Bitesize Chemical Formulae of Elements BBC Bitesize Chemical Formulae of Compounds BBC Bitesize Chemical Formulae of Ions BBC Bitesize Word Equations BBC Bitesize Balanced Symbol Equations	Kay Science
5	Mixtures Video 1 Video 2 Video 3 Video 4	Page 19	Mixtures are easily separated unlike compounds. Filtration separates insoluble solids from liquids Evaporation separates soluble solids from liquids Chromatography can be used to separate different inks and dyes Simple distillation is used to separate liquids with different boiling points or a solution to obtain the liquid	Mixtures PPQ	BBC Bitesize Pure Substances and Mixtures BBC Bitesize Filtering and Crystallisation BBC Bitesize Distillation BBC Bitesize Chromatography	myGCSEScience
6	The development of the model of the atom (common content with physics) Video 1 Video 2	Page 19	The theory of Atomic structure has changed over time At the start of the 19th century John Dalton described atoms as solid spheres In 1897 J J Thomson came up with the 'plum pudding model' - he suggested that the atom was a ball of positive charge with negative electrons spread throughout Rutherford showed that the Plum Pudding model was wrong with his alpha scattering experiment. Rutherford came up with the nuclear model of the atom Neils Bohr proposed that electrons orbit the nucleus James Chadwick proved the existence of neutral particles	The development of the model of the atom PPQs	BBC Bitesize Development of the Atomic Model BBC Bitesize More on the Atomic Model	Rutherford's Gold Foil Experiment Rutherford's Gold Foil Experiment 2
	Relative electrical charges of subatomic particles Video 1		Different tabs for each topic Atoms have no overall electrical charge. The number of protons in an atom of an element is its atomic number	2s	BBC E	Extra tab for whole topic revision

Flash cards

Linked on the
revision
maps for you
to print and
enjoy!

4.4 Chemical changes Chemistry Higher only

97. As the pH decreases by one unit, the hydrogen ion concentration of the solution increases by a factor of what?

A: 10

4.4 Chemical changes Chemistry Higher only

98. Explain the difference between the terms dilute and concentrated, and weak and strong in relation to acids

A:
Dilute and concentrated describes the amount of OH⁻ and H⁺ ions in a solution

weak and strong is the degree of ionisation (ability of the compound to separate into ions in a solution)

4.4 Chemical changes

99. When an ionic compound is melted or dissolved in water these liquids and solutions are able to conduct electricity and are called electrolytes. Why do they conduct electricity?

A: the ions are free to move about within the liquid or solution

4.4 Chemical changes

100. Positively charged ions move to the negative electrode (the cathode), and negatively charged ions move to the positive electrode (the anode). What process does this describe?

A: Electrolysis

4.4 Chemical changes

101. When a simple ionic compound such as lead bromide is electrolysed in the molten state using inert electrodes, what is produced at the cathode (negative electrode) and anode (positive electrode)?

A: The metal, lead (Pb), is produced at the cathode and the non-metal, bromine (Br), is produced at the anode.

4.4 Chemical changes

102. Aluminium is manufactured by the electrolysis of a molten mixture of aluminium oxide and cryolite using carbon as the positive electrode (anode). Why is cryolite used?

A: To reduce the amount of energy needed to liquidise the aluminium oxide

4.4 Chemical changes

103. What products are formed at the cathode (negative electrode) and the

4.4 Chemical changes Higher tier only

104. During electrolysis, at the cathode (negative electrode), do

4.5 Energy changes

105. A reaction that transfers energy to the surroundings so the temperature of the surroundings

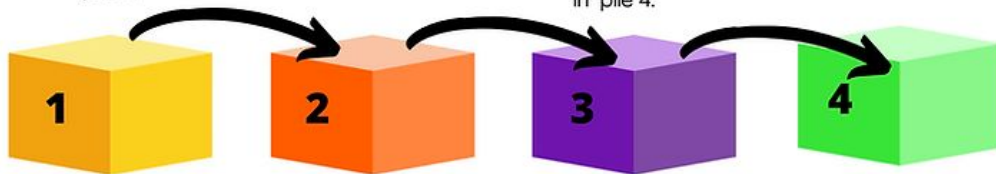
Leitner System

All flash cards start off in pile 1.
As you review the cards, each card you answer **correctly** goes into pile 2.

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

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

If you answer a card incorrectly in any pile it moves back to pile 1 for you to go over again.



The whole idea behind the system is that flashcards you answer incorrectly are revised more frequently. This is the perfect way to focus your revision.

You can choose the frequency that you revise each pile however, a suggestion is:

Pile 1: Every day

Pile 2: Every 2 days

Pile 3: Every 3 days

Pile 4: Every 4 days

Q1 ✓

Q2 ✓

Q3 ✓

Q4 ✓

Q5 ✓

Q6 ✓

Q7

Q8

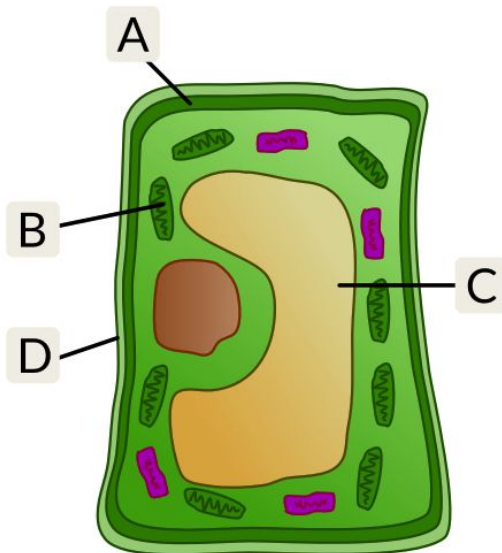
Q9

Q10

Q11

Q12

Q13



The diagram represents a **plant cell**.
Name each labelled part of the cell.

A: cell membrane ✓

B: chloroplast ✓

✓ chloroplast

C: permanent vacuole ✓

D: cell wall ✓

I don't know

Submit >

Physics Equations

13 to use for Physics paper 1

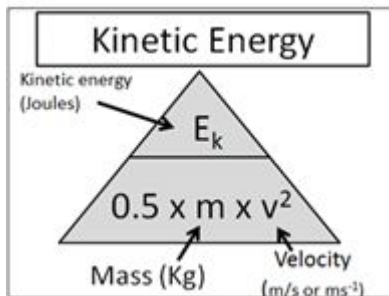
8 to use for Physics paper 2

Plus 2 extra for Separate Sciences

Students need to know the **correct units** and how to **convert** to them e.g. from g to kg or from minutes to seconds

They need to be able to **rearrange** the equations

Practise finding the correct equation from the 2-sided sheet provided



kinetic energy = $0.5 \times \text{mass} \times (\text{speed})^2$	$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
elastic potential energy = $0.5 \times \text{spring constant} \times (\text{extension})^2$	$E_e = \frac{1}{2} k e^2$
gravitational potential energy = $\text{mass} \times \text{gravitational field strength} \times \text{height}$	$E_p = m g h$
change in thermal energy = $\text{mass} \times \text{specific heat capacity} \times \text{temperature change}$	$\Delta E = m c \Delta \theta$
power = $\frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}}$	$P = \frac{E}{t}$
power = $\frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time}}$	$P = \frac{W}{t}$
efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful output energy transfer}}{\text{total input energy transfer}}$	
efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful power output}}{\text{total power input}}$	
charge flow = $\text{current} \times \text{time}$	$Q = I t$
potential difference = $\text{current} \times \text{resistance}$	$V = I R$
power = $\text{potential difference} \times \text{current}$	$P = V I$
power = $(\text{current})^2 \times \text{resistance}$	$P = I^2 R$
energy transferred = $\text{power} \times \text{time}$	$E = P t$

Required practicals

Use the **Springfield Revision Maps**

Videos of all the practicals needed for the course. Watch videos and make **method notes**
Identify **independent, dependent and control variables**

Microscopy
Osmosis
Food tests
Enzymes
Photosynthesis
Reaction times
Field investigations
Making salts
Neutralisation
Electrolysis
Temperature changes
Rates of reaction
Chromatography
Water purification
Specific heat capacity
Resistance
I-V characteristics
Density
Force and extension
Acceleration
Waves
Radiation and absorption

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How Lemons Can Help You Revise



We all know some of the best ways to revise, from getting lots of sleep and giving yourself enough time. But what about sniffing lemons and tweaking your ear?

SAMSUNG





Thank you for your support and good luck!