ARENA ACADEMY

Welcome to the Year 11 Information Evening

Collaboration Opportunity Respect Excellence

DELIVERING A CORE EDUCATION

Contents

- Examination information (Mr Mann)

    1. Preparation for Maths Exam (Ms Gogna)
    2. Preparation for Science Exam (Mr Levy)
    3. Preparation for English Exam (Mr Amos)
    4. Head students (Naomi and Morgan)

- Question and Answer Session (Mr Mann + Mr Malik)

What is in my pack?

Summer 2025 Examinations Timetable

Week One	Monday 28th April 2025		Tuesday 29th April 2025		Wednesday 30th April 2025		Thursday 1st May 2025		Friday 2nd May 2025	
am 9am Start										
pm 1pm Start							BTEC DIT	1h 30m		

Week Two	Monday 5th May 2025		Tuesday 6th May 2025		Wednesday 7th May 2025		Thursday 8th May 2025		Friday 9th May 2025	
am 9am Start	Bank Holiday						Psychology Paper 1	1h 45m	Sociology Paper 1	1h 45m
pm 1pm Start	Bank Holiday						German Listening Paper 1 & Reading Paper 3	F35m & H45m F45m & H1hr	Business Studies Paper 1	1h 45m

Week Three	Monday 12th May 2025		Tuesday 13th May 2025		Wednesday 14th May 2025		Thursday 15th May 2025		Friday 16th May 2025	
am 9am Start	English Literature Paper 1	1h 45m	Religious Studies Paper 1	1h 45m	Geography Paper 1	1h 30m	Maths Paper 1 (Non-Calculator)	1hr 30	History Paper 1	2h
pm 1pm Start	Computer Science Paper 1	1h 30m	GCSE Biology Paper 1	1h 45m	CNAT Sports Studies	1h 15m	Psychology Paper 2	1h 45m	Business Studies Paper 2	1h 45m
	Chinese (Mandarin) Listening & Reading	F35m & H45m F45m & H1hr	Combined Science Biology Paper 1	1h 15m			German Writing	F1h & H1h 15m		

Week Four	Monday 19th May 2025		Tuesday 20th May 2025		Wednesday 21st May 2025		Thursday 22nd May 2025		Friday 23rd May 2025	
am 9am Start	GCSE Chemistry Paper 1	1h 45m	English Literature Paper 2	2h 15m	French Listening & Reading	F 35m H 45m F45m H 1h	GCSE Physics Paper 1	1h 45m	English Language Paper 1	1h 45m
	Combined Science Chemistry Paper 1	1h 15m					Combined Science Physics Paper 1	1h 15m		
pm 1pm Start	GCSE Physical Education Paper 1	1h 15m	Sociology Paper 2		Religious Studies Paper 2	1h 45m	Arabic Listening Paper 1 & Reading Paper 3	F35m & H45m F50m & H1hr 5m		
	Chinese (Mandarin) Writing	F1h & H1h 15m	Computer Science Paper 2	1h 30m						

Half-Term Holiday

Week Five	Monday 2nd June 2025		Tuesday 3rd June 2025		Wednesday 4th June 2025		Thursday 5th June 2025		Friday 6th June 2025	
am 9am Start	Italian Listening & Reading	F35m & H45m F45m & H1hr	Arabic Writing Paper 4	F1h 20m & H1h 25m	Maths Paper 2 (Calculator)	1h 30m	History Paper 2	2h	English Language Paper 2	1h 45m
pm 1pm Start			Panjabi Listening & Reading	F35m & H45m F45m & H1hr	CNAT H&SC	1h 15m	French Writing Paper 4	F 1h H 1h 15m	Geography Paper2	1h 30m

Week Six	Monday 9th June 2025		Tuesday 10th June 2025		Wednesday 11th June 2025		Thursday 12th June 2025		Friday 13th June 2025	
am 9am Start	GCSE BiologyPaper 2	1h 45m	Spanish Listening & Reading	F35m & H45m F45m & H1hr	Maths Paper 3 (Calculator)	1h 30m	Geography Paper 3	1h 30m	GCSE Chemistry Paper 2	1h 45m
	Combined Science Biology Paper 2	1h 15m							Combined Science Chemistry Paper 2	1h 15m
pm 1pm Start	GCSE Physical Education Paper 2	1h 15m			CONTINGENCY AFTERNOON		Panjabi Writing	F1h & H1h 15m		
	Italian Writing	F1h & H1h 15m								

Week Seven	Monday 16th June 2025		Tuesday 17th June 2025		Wednesday 18th June 2025		Thursday 19th June 2025		Friday 20th June 2025	
am 9am Start	GCSE Physics Paper 2	1h 45m	Spanish Writing	F1h & H1h 15m	Design Technology	2h				
	Combined Science Physics Paper 2	1h 15m								
pm 1pm Start			Food Preparation & Nutrition	1h 45m						

Week Eight	Monday 23rd June 2025		Tuesday 24th June 2025		Wednesday 25th June 2025		Thursday 26th June 2025		Friday 27th June 2025	
am 9am Start					CONTINGENCY DAY					
pm 1pm Start					CONTINGENCY DAY					

CONTINGENCY AFTERNOON/DAY – for GCSE should sustained national or local disruption arise during the June 2025 series – All students must be available until 26th June 2025.

Start:
1st May

Finish:
18th June

Contingency day:
25th June

Results day:
21st August

WHAT EVERY STUDENT needs to know about REVISION

ARENA ACADEMY

ARENA ACADEMY

What techniques?

When to start?

Where is best?

What to revise?

How often?

Revision **Timetable**

Create your own revision timetable.

You could use colour to identify individual subjects. Remember to plan for sensible breaks, drink lots of water and have healthy snacks to hand.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Subject	Sessions per week
9am									
10am									
11am									
12pm									
1pm									
2pm									
3pm									
4pm									
5pm									
6pm									
7pm									
8pm									

Remember to spread out when you study the same subject/topic and to focus on testing yourself/ retrieval practise and the Leitner system when using flashcards in preference to reading large amounts of information and highlighting notes/texts.

GCSE Mathematics Foundation Tier

Number · Algebra · Ratio, proportion and rates of change · Geometry & measures · Probability · Statistics

Here is pretty much all the Foundation Tier content we could fit onto an A3 sheet of paper, including all the formulae you are required to know for GCSE. An ➔ points to an illustrative example. The index refers to the IMK subject content. Pin this to a wall, keep it on your desk, carry it in your bag, make notes on it (sorry, don't take it into the examination)...

BIDMAS N3

...or BODMAS. Use the correct order of operations; take care when using a calculator.

- Brackets
- Indices (or pOwers)
- Division and Multiplication
- Addition and Subtraction

Types of number N4

Integer: a "whole" number

Factors: the divisors of an integer

Multiples: a "times table" for an integer (with continue indefinitely)

➔ Multiples of 12 are 12, 24, 36 ... Prime number: an integer which has exactly two factors (1 and the number itself). Note: 1 is not a prime number.

HCF, LCM N4

Highest Common Factor (HCF)

Factors of 6 are 1, 2, 3, 6

Factors of 9 are 1, 3, 9

HCF of 6 and 9 is 3

Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

➔ Multiples of 6 are 6, 12, 18, 24, ...

Multiples of 9 are 9, 18, 27, 36, ...

LCM of 6 and 9 is 18

Prime factors N4

Write a number as a product of its prime factors; use indices for repeated factors:

➔ $720 = 5 \times 3^2 \times 2^4$

Powers and roots N6, N7

Special indices: for any value a:

$a^0 = 1$

➔ $3^{-4} = \frac{1}{3^4} = \frac{1}{81}$

Calculating with fractions N8

Adding or subtracting fractions; use a common denominator...

➔ $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{11} = \frac{11}{33} + \frac{6}{33} = \frac{17}{33}$

Multiplying fractions; multiply numerators and denominators...

➔ $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{11} = \frac{2}{33}$

Dividing fractions: "flip" the second fraction, then multiply...

➔ $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{2}{11} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{11}{2} = \frac{11}{33}$

Fractions, decimals N10

Fraction is numerator ÷ denominator

➔ $\frac{5}{8} = 5 \div 8 = 0.625$

Use place values to change decimals to fractions. Simplify where possible.

➔ $0.45 = \frac{45}{100} = \frac{9}{20}$

Learn the most frequently used ones:

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
0.5	0.25	0.1	0.2	0.75

Surds N8

Look for the biggest square number factor of the number:

➔ $\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16 \times 5} = 4\sqrt{5}$

Standard form N9

Standard form numbers are of the form $a \times 10^n$, where $1 \le a < 10$ and n is an integer.

Standard units N13

1 tonne = 1 000 kilograms

1 kilogram = 1 000 grams

1 kilometre = 1 000 metres

1 metre = 100 centimetres

= 1 000 millimetres

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

1 day = 24 hours

1 hour = 60 minutes = 3 600 seconds

1 minute = 60 seconds

Rounding N15

Truncate the number, then use a "decider digit" to round up or down.

decimal places: use the decimal point

significant figures: use the first non-zero digit.

➔ 162.3681 to 2dp: 162.36 | 81 = 2.37 to 2dp

➔ 162.3681 to 2sf: 16 | 2.3681 = 160 to 2sf

➔ 0.007 039 to 3sf: 0.007 03 | 9 = 0.007 04 to 3sf

Error intervals N15

Find the range of numbers that will round to a given value:

➔ $x = 5.83$ (2 decimal places)

$5.825 \le x < 5.835$

➔ $y = 46$ (2 significant figures)

$45.5 \le y < 46.5$

Note use of $\le$ and $<$, and that the last significant figure of each is 5.

Algebraic notation A1

$ab = a \times b$

$3y = y + y + y$

$a^2 = a \times a$

$a^3 = a \times a \times a$

$a^2b = a \times a \times b$

$\frac{a}{b} = a \div b$

Equations and identities A3

An equation is true for some particular value of x...

➔ $2x + 1 = 7$ is true if $x = 3$

...but an identity is true for every value of x

➔ $(x + a)^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2$

(note the use of the symbol ≡)

Laws of indices A4

For any value a:

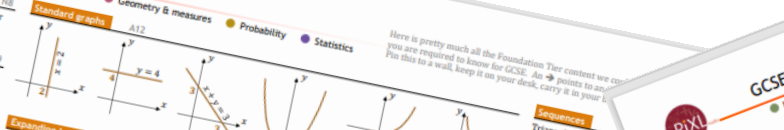
$a^1 \times a^n = a^{n+1}$

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

$(a^n)^y = a^{ny}$

➔ $\frac{(5a^2)^3}{a^4b} = \frac{5^3a^{2\times3}}{a^4b^1} = \frac{5a^2}{b^1}$ or $5a^2b^{-1}$

Standard graphs A12



Expanding brackets A4

$p(q + r) = pq + pr$

$5(x - 2y) = 5x - 10y$

$(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + ax + bx + ab$

$(2x - 3)(x + 5)$

$= 2x^2 - 3x + 10x - 15$

$= 2x^2 + 7x - 15$

Opposite of expanding is factorising - putting an expression into brackets.

Difference of two squares A4

$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$

$x^2 - 25 = (x + 5)(x - 5)$

$y = mx + c$ A9

Equation of straight line $y = mx + c$

m is the gradient; c is the y intercept.

➔ Find the equation of the line that joins $(0, 3)$ to $(2, 11)$

Find its gradient...

$\frac{11 - 3}{2 - 0} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$

...and its y intercept...

Passes through $(0, 3)$, so $c = 3$.

Equation is $y = 4x + 3$.

Parallel lines: gradients are equal: $y = 2x + 3$ and $y = 2x - 5$ both have gradient 2, so are parallel.

Rearrange a formula A5

The subject of a formula is the term on its own. Use rules that "balance" the formula to change its subject

➔ Make x the subject of $2x + 3y = z$

Here, subtract $3y$ from both sides...

$2x = z - 3y$

...then divide both sides by 2...

$x = \frac{z - 3y}{2}$

Simultaneous equations A19

➔ Solve $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 11 \\ 3x - 5y = 7 \end{cases}$

Multiply to match a term in x or y

$\begin{cases} 10x + 15y = 55 \\ 9x - 15y = 21 \end{cases}$

Add or subtract to cancel...

$19x = 76$, so $x = 4$

Finally, substitute and solve...

$2 \times 4 + 3y = 11$, so $y = 1$

Quadratics A18

Solve a quadratic by factorising:

➔ Solve $x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$

Put into brackets (taking care with any negative numbers)...

$(x - 3)(x - 5) = 0$

...then either $x - 3 = 0$ or $x - 5 = 0$, so that $x = 3$ or $x = 5$.

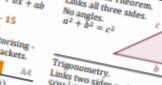
Right angled triangles G20, G22

Pythagoras Theorem.

Links all three sides.

No angles.

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



Trigonometry:

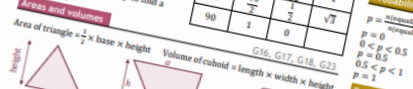
Links two sides and one angle.

SOH | CAH | TOA

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

Use "2ndF" or "SHIFT" key to find a missing angle.

Areas and volumes G16, G17, G18, G23



Transformations G7, G8

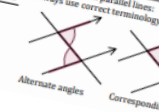
Reflection
- Line of reflection
- Translation
- Vector

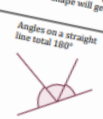
Rotation
- Centre of rotation
- Angle of rotation
- Clockwise or anticlockwise

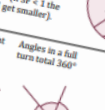
Enlargement
- Centre of enlargement
- Scale factor (if SF < 1 the shape will get smaller).

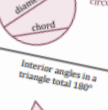
Angle facts G3

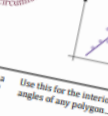
Equal angles in parallel lines: always use correct terminology...

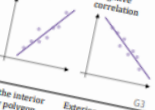












Sequences N5

Triangular numbers:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
1	3	6	10	15

Square numbers ($n^2 = n \times n$):

1^2	2^2	3^2	4^2	5^2
1	4	9	16	25

Cube numbers ($n^3 = n \times n \times n$):

1^3	2^3	3^3	4^3	5^3
1	8	27	64	125

nth term of an arithmetic (linear) sequence is $an + d$

➔ nth term of 5,8,11,14,... is $3n+2$ (always increases by 3; first term is $3 \times 1 + 2 = 5$)

Geometric sequence; multiply each term by a constant ratio

➔ 1, 6, 12, 24, ... (ratio is 2)

Fibonacci sequence; make the next term by adding the previous two ...

➔ 2, 4, 6, 10, 16, 26, 42, ...

Probability P8, P9

$P = \frac{\text{n(equally likely favourable outcomes)}}{\text{n(equally likely possible outcomes)}}$

$P = 0$ impossible

$0 < P < 0.5$ unlikely

$P = 0.5$ evens

$0.5 < P < 1$ likely

$P = 1$ certain

Probability rules P8, P9

Multiply for independent events

➔ P(6 on dice and H on coin) $= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$

Add for mutually exclusive events

➔ $P(5 \text{ or } 6 \text{ on dice}) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$

Apply these rules to tree diagrams.

Parts of a circle G9

Averages S4

Mode: most frequently occurring

Median: put the data in numerical order, then choose the middle one

Mean = $\frac{\text{total of items of data}}{\text{number of items of data}}$

Correlation S6

Speed, distance, time R11

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

➔ A car travels 90 miles in 1 hour, 30 minutes. Find its average speed.

90 miles ÷ 1.5 hours = 60 mph

Percentages: multipliers R9, R16

Percentage increase or decrease: use a multiplier (powers for repetition)

➔ Initially there were 20 000 fish in a lake. The number decreases by 15% each year. Estimate the number of fish after 6 years.

$20\,000 \times 0.85^6 = 7\,500$ (2sf)

Formula for compound interest

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

➔ I invest £600 at 3% compound interest. What is my account worth after 5 years?

£600 × $\left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right)^5$ = £695.56

Direct & inverse proportion R10

y is directly proportional to x^2: $y = kx^2$ for a constant k

➔ a is directly proportional to b^2; $a = 6$ when $b = 6$. Find b when $a = 8$.

$a = kb^2$; $a \div 6 = b^2$; $b = 90$ for k; $b = \pm 2.5\sqrt{a}$, $b = \pm 5a^2$

$6 = k \times 6^2$; so $k = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

$b = 2.5 \times \sqrt{8} = 7.07$

$90 = k \times 2.5^2$; so $k = \frac{90}{6.25} = 14.4$

$b = \pm\sqrt{\frac{a}{14.4}} = \pm 4$

y is inversely proportional to x:

$y = k$ or $y = \frac{k}{x}$ for a constant k

$yx = k$ or $y = \frac{k}{x}$

P8, P9

Probability rules S3

Multiply for independent events

➔ P(6 on dice and H on coin) $= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$

Add for mutually exclusive events

➔ $P(5 \text{ or } 6 \text{ on dice}) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$

Apply these rules to tree diagrams.

In general:

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

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

Histograms S4

Frequency = frequency density multiplied by class width. This means that bars with the same frequency have the same area.

Box plots S4

Interquartile range (IQR) = UQ − LQ

GCSE Mathematics Higher Tier

Number · Algebra · Ratio, proportion and rates of change · Geometry & measures · Probability · Statistics

Here is pretty much all the Higher Tier content we could fit onto an A3 sheet of paper, including all the formulae you are required to know for GCSE. An ➔ points to an illustrative example. The index refers to the IMK subject content. Pin this to a wall, keep it on your desk, carry it in your bag, make notes on it (sorry, don't take it into the examination)...

Listing strategies N5

Product rule for counting:

➔ 4 × 3 × 2 × 1 = 24 ways to arrange the letters P, I, X and L

Powers and roots N6, N7

Special indices: for any value a:

$a^0 = 1$

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

$a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a}$

$a^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{a}$

➔ $3^{-4} = \frac{1}{3^4} = \frac{1}{81}$

➔ $8^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{8^2} = 4$

Surds N8

Look for the biggest square number factor of the number:

➔ $\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16} \times 5 = 4\sqrt{5}$

Rationalise the denominator N8

Multiply the numerator and denominator by an expression that makes the denominator an integer:

➔ $\frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{7}$

➔ $\frac{2}{4 + \sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{4 + \sqrt{5}} \times \frac{4 - \sqrt{5}}{4 - \sqrt{5}} = \frac{2(4 - \sqrt{5})}{11}$

$= \frac{2}{4 - \sqrt{5}} \times \frac{4 - \sqrt{5}}{4 - \sqrt{5}} = \frac{8 - 2\sqrt{5}}{11}$

Standard form N9

Standard form numbers are of the form $a \times 10^n$, where $1 \le a < 10$ and n is an integer.

Recurring decimals N10

Make a recurring decimal a fraction:

➔ $x = 0.236$

(two digits are in the recurring pattern, so multiply by 100)

$100x = 23.636$

(this is the same as $23.6 + x$)

$99x = 23.636 - 0.236 = 23.4$

$x = \frac{23.4}{99} = \frac{234}{990} = \frac{13}{55}$

Error intervals N15

Find the range of numbers that will round to a given value:

➔ $x = 5.83$ (2 decimal places)

$5.825 \le x < 5.835$

➔ $y = 46$ (2 significant figures)

$45.5 \le y < 46.5$

Note use of $\le$ and $<$, and that the last significant figure of each is 5.

Equations and identities A3

An equation is true for some particular value of x...

➔ $2x + 1 = 7$ is true if $x = 3$

...but an identity is true for every value of x

➔ $(x + a)^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2$

(note the use of the symbol ≡)

Laws of indices A4

For any value a:

$a^1 \times a^n = a^{n+1}$

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

$(a^n)^y = a^{ny}$

➔ $\frac{(5a^2)^3}{a^4b} = \frac{5^3a^{2\times3}}{a^4b^1} = \frac{5a^2}{b^1}$ or $5a^2b^{-1}$

Difference of two squares A4

$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$

$x^2 - 25 = (x + 5)(x - 5)$

Rearrange a formula A5

The subject of a formula is the term on its own. Rearrange to

➔ Make x the subject of $y = mx + c$

$y - c = mx$

$x = \frac{y - c}{m}$

Functions A7

Combining functions:

➔ If $f(x) = f(g(x))$

$fg(x) = x + 3$ and $g(x) = x^2$

$fg(x) = g^2 + 3$

$gf(x) = (x + 3)^2$

The inverse of f is f^{-1}

➔ If $f(x) = 2x + 5$ then

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x - 5}{2}$

$y = mx + c$ A9

Equation of straight line $y = mx + c$

m is the gradient; c is the y intercept.

➔ Find the equation of the line that joins $(0, 3)$ to $(2, 11)$

Find its gradient...

$\frac{11 - 3}{2 - 0} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$

...and its y intercept...

Passes through $(0, 3)$, so $c = 3$.

Equation is $y = 4x + 3$.

Parallel lines: gradients are equal: perpendicular lines: gradients are "negative reciprocals"

➔ $y = 2x - 3$ and $y = 2x + 3$ are parallel

➔ $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$ and $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$ are perpendicular

Transformations of curves A13

Starting with the curve $y = f(x)$:

Translate $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$ for $y = f(x) + a$

Translate $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ for $y = f(x + a)$

Reflect in x axis for $y = -f(x)$

Reflect in y axis for $y = f(-x)$

Velocity - time graph A15

Gradient = acceleration (you may need to draw a tangent to the curve at a point to find the gradient).

Area under curve = distance travelled.

Quadratics A4

If a quadratic equation cannot be factorised, use the formula

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

➔ Solve $2x^2 + 3x - 7 = 0$

$a = 2$, $b = 3$, $c = -7$

or $x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{9 - (4 \times 2 \times -7)}}{2 \times 2} = -2.73$

or $x = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{9 - (4 \times 2 \times -7)}}{2 \times 2} = 1.23$

Complete the square to find the turning point of a quadratic graph.

➔ $y = x^2 - 6x + 2$

$y = (x - 3)^2 - 9 + 2$

$y = (x - 3)^2 - 7$

Turning point is at $(3, -7)$

Equation of a circle A16

$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ is a circle with centre $(0, 0)$ and radius r.

➔ $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ has centre $(0, 0)$ and radius 5.

Simultaneous equations A19

One linear, one quadratic:

➔ Solve $\begin{cases} x + 3y = 10 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 20 \end{cases}$

Rearrange the linear, and substitute into the quadratic

$x = 10 - 3y$

$(10 - 3y)^2 + y^2 = 20$

Expand and solve the quadratic:

$100 - 60y + 9y^2 + y^2 = 20$

$10y^2 - 60y + 80 = 0$

$y^2 - 6y + 8 = 0$

$y = 2$ or $y = 4$

Finally, substitute into the linear and solve, pairing values...

$x + 3 \times 2 = 10$ so $(x, y) = (4, 2)$

$x + 3 \times 4 = 10$ so $(x, y) = (-2, 4)$

Sequences A13

nth term of an arithmetic (linear) sequence is $an + c$

➔ nth term of 5,8,11,14,... is $3n+2$ (always increases by 3; first term is $3 \times 1 + 2 = 5$)

nth term of a quadratic sequence is $an^2 + bn + c$

➔ nth term of $n^2 + 3n - 1$ are 3, 9, 17, ...

Geometric sequence; multiply each term by a constant ratio

➔ 1, 6, 12, 24, ... (ratio is 2)

Fibonacci sequence; make the next term by adding the previous two ...

➔ 2, 4, 6, 10, 16, 26, 42, ...

Iteration A20

You will be given the formula to use:

➔ Solve $x^3 + 6x + 4 = 0$ by using the iteration $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{6x_n - 4}$

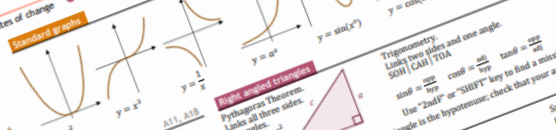
Start with $x_1 = -2.8$...

$x_2 = \sqrt{6 \times (-2.8) - 4} = -2.750...$

$x_3 = \sqrt{6 \times (-2.750...) - 4} = ...$

Repeat until you know the solution, or you do as many as the question says.

Standard graphs A12



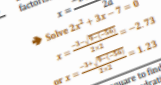
Right angled triangles G20, G22

Pythagoras Theorem.

Links all three sides.

No angles.

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



The longest side of any right angled triangle is the hypotenuse; check that your answer is consistent with this.

Advanced trigonometry G21, G22

Trigonometry:

Links two sides and one angle.

SOH | CAH | TOA

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

Use "2ndF" or "SHIFT" key to find a missing angle

Use this if you're not working with a right angled triangle.

Sine Rule

Use if you are given an angle-side pair

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

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

Cosine Rule

Use if you can't use the sine rule

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

Missing angle: $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$

Special values of sin, cos, tan

Learn (or be able to find without a calculator)...

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

$\sin 0° = 0$, $\cos 0° = 1$, $\tan 0° = 0$

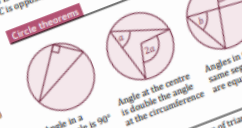
$\sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cos 30° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\tan 30° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\sin 45° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\cos 45° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\tan 45° = 1$

$\sin 60° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\cos 60° = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan 60° = \sqrt{3}$

$\sin 90° = 1$, $\cos 90° = 0$

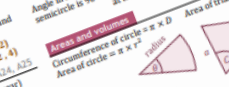
Circle theorems G10



Areas and volumes G16, G17, G18, G23

Circumference of circle = π × D

Area of circle = π × r²



Transformations G7, G8

Reflection
- Line of reflection
- Translation
- Vector

Rotation
- Centre of rotation
- Angle of rotation
- Clockwise or anticlockwise

Enlargement
- Centre of enlargement
- Scale factor (if −1 < SF < 1 the shape will get smaller).

Similar shapes G19

Ratios in similar shapes and solids:

Length / perimeter	1 : n	a : b
Area	1 : n^2	a^2 : b^2
Volume	1 : n^3	a^3 : b^3

ARENA ACADEMY

Year 11 Easter Revision Timetable

Day	Subject	Time	Staff	Room Number
Monday 14th April 25	R.E	9am to 1.30pm	AMO	5
	English Language	12pm to 1.30pm	LAM	16
Tuesday 15th April 2025	English Literature	10am to 12pm	LAM	16
Thursday 17th April 2025	Business Studies	9am to 10.30am	HBA	35
	Psychology	9am to 10.30am	GSK	10
	History	10.30am to 12pm	GSK	10

How many hours should my child be revising?

Minimum 24 h eek

hours a day

Quality over Quantity

Revision Strategies

~~Re-reading~~

Active Recall ✓

~~Highlighting~~

Retrieval Testing ✓

~~Making notes~~

Past exam papers ✓

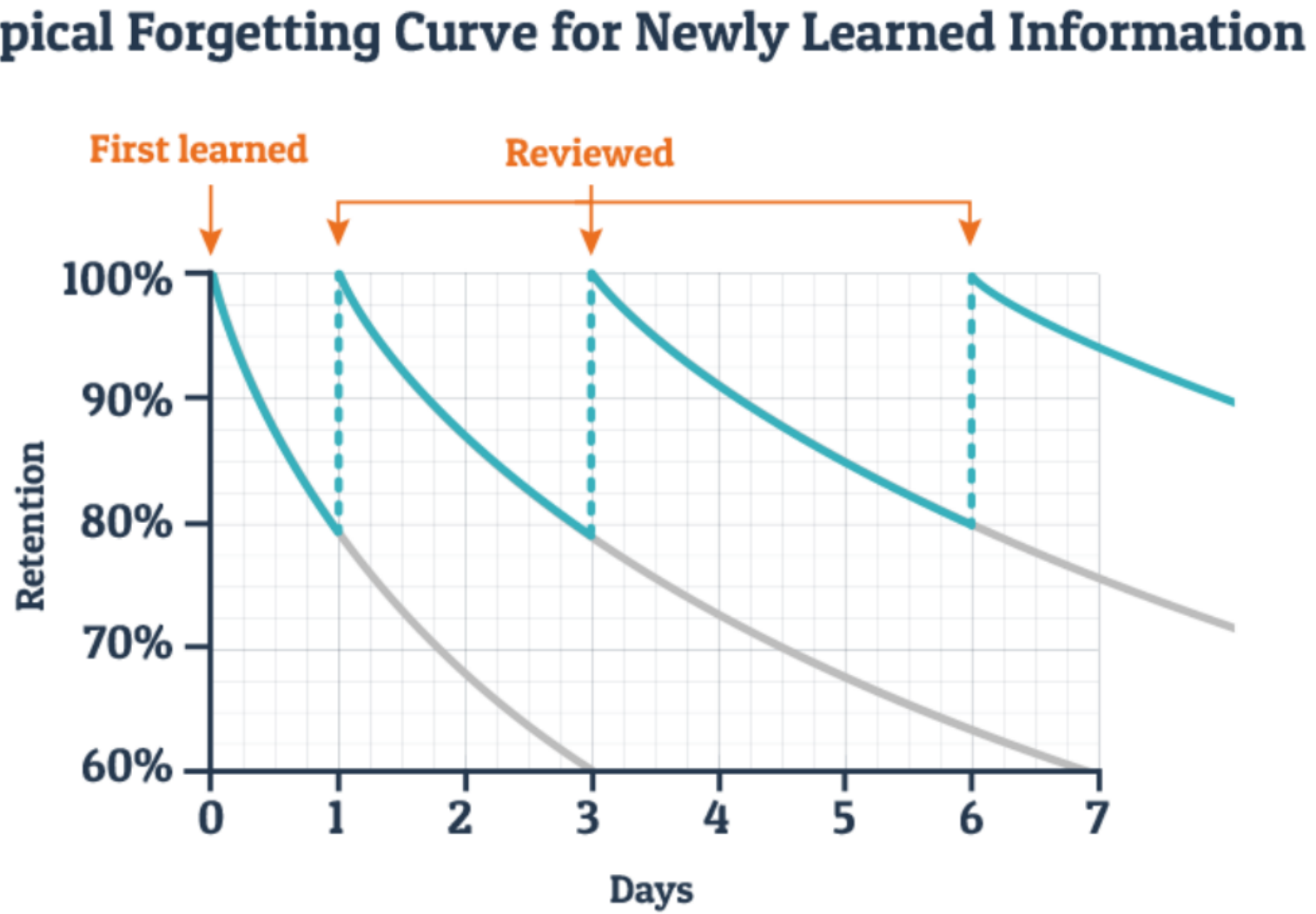
Revision Guidance

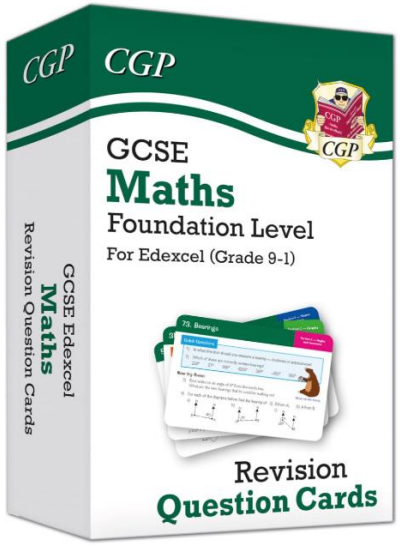
What is Revision?
Revision means 'looking again'.

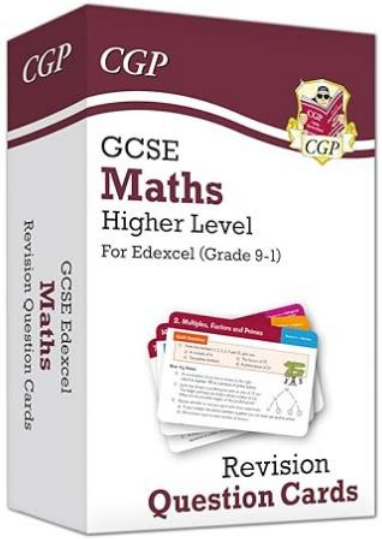
Research into learning and memory shows that:

- When we learn something, we rapidly forget much of it. This is shown by the graph

- When we re-visit something we've learned repeatedly, we remember it better and we forget less.




CGP
CGP
GCSE
Maths
Foundation Level
For Edexcel (Grade 9-1)
GCSE Edexcel
Maths
Revision Question Cards
Revision
Question Cards


CGP
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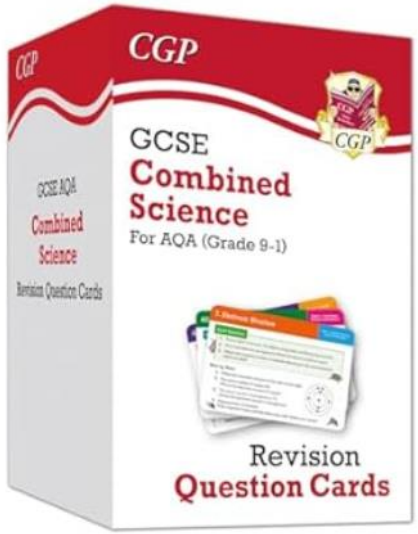
Maths
Higher Level
For Edexcel (Grade 9-1)
GCSE Edexcel
Maths
Revision Question Cards
Revision
Question Cards


Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)
Wednesday 8 November 2023
1MA1/1F
Mathematics
PAPER 1 (Non-Calculator)
Foundation Tier
P69525A


CGP
CGP
GCSE
Combined
Science
For AQA (Grade 9-1)
GCSE AQA
Combined
Science
Revision Question Cards
Revision
Question Cards


Silvine
Record Cards
MEDIUM
6x4"
152x102 mm
Lined with headline
100 Cards
Assorted colours
Made with care in the UK
silvine.com

Revision **Timetable**

Create your own revision timetable.

You could use colour to identify individual subjects. Remember to plan for sensible breaks, drink lots of water and have healthy snacks to hand.

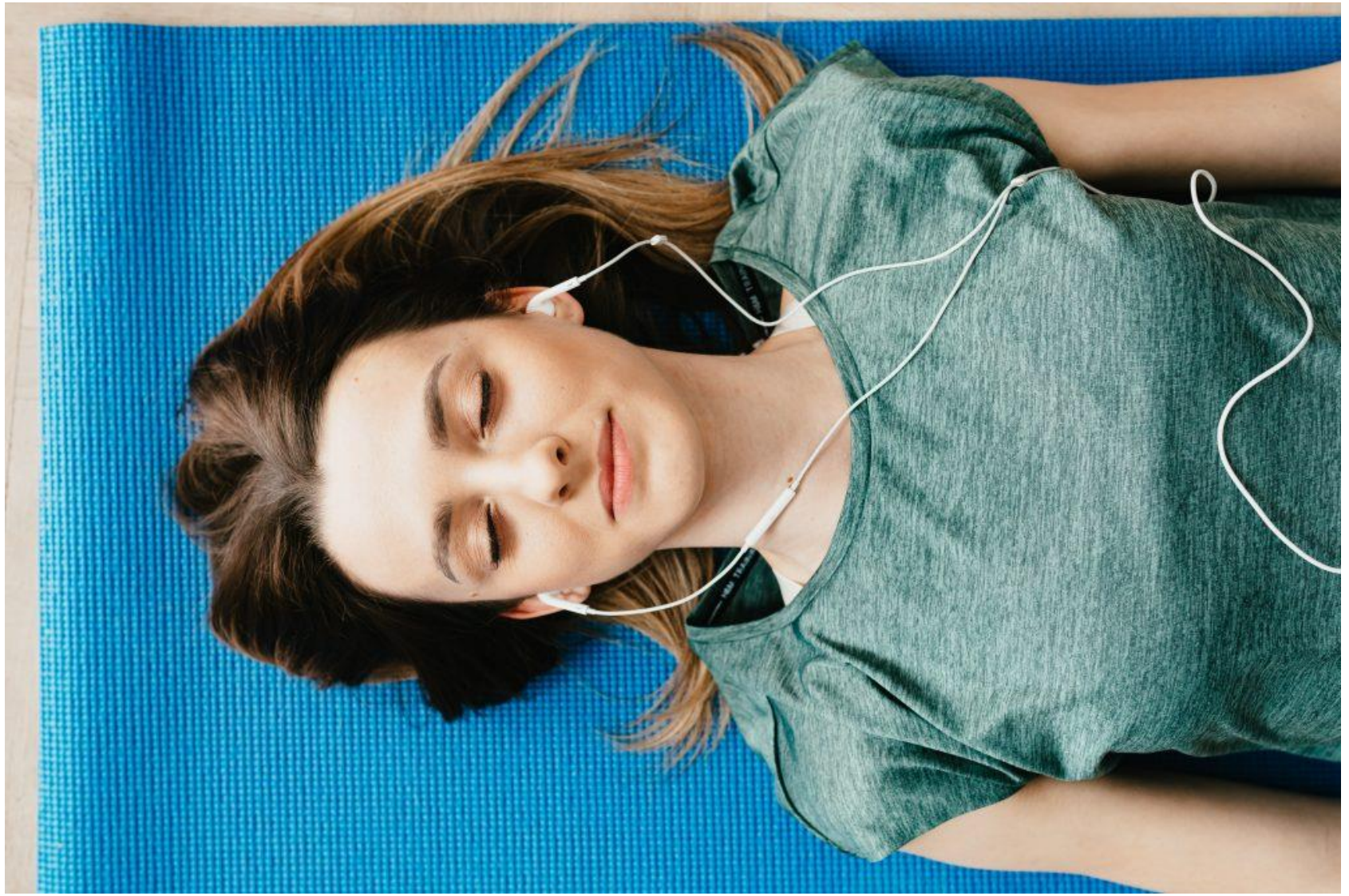
	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Subject	Sessions per week
9am									
10am	Geometry		Networks						
11am		Rivers			Rivers Elizabethan England				
12pm									
1pm				Geometry Reactions Networks					
2pm									
3pm	Reactions								
4pm									
5pm		Elizabethan England							
6pm									
7pm									
8pm									

Remember to spread out when you study the same subject/topic and to focus on testing yourself/ retrieval practise and the Leitner system when using flashcards in preference to reading large amounts of information and highlighting notes/texts.

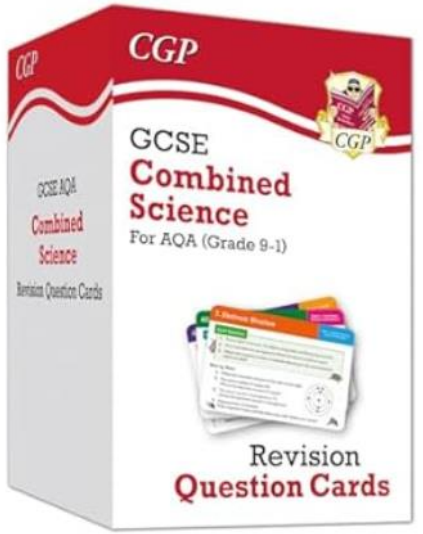
How can I help my child?

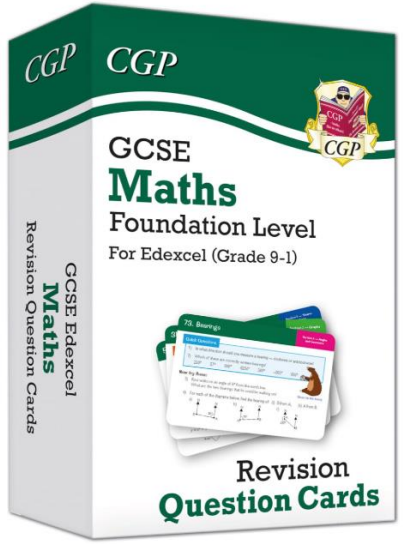
Quiet space to study

Encourage regular breaks



Ask your child questions



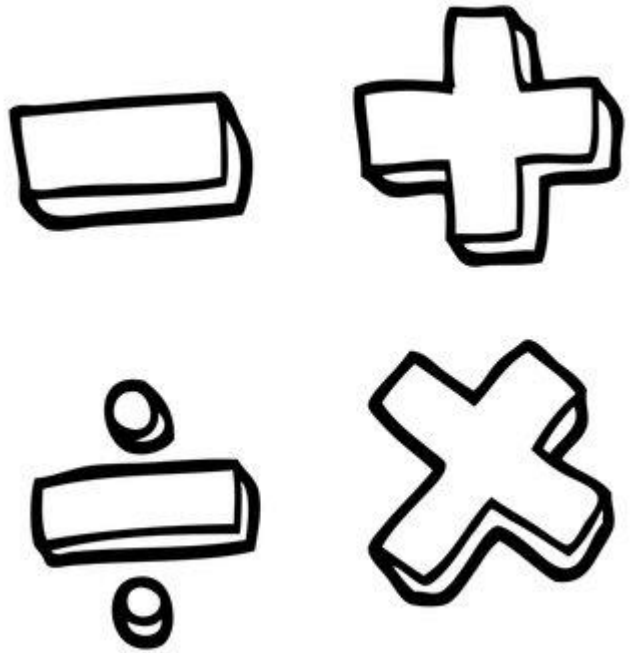


Healthy Diet

Healthy Sleep Pattern

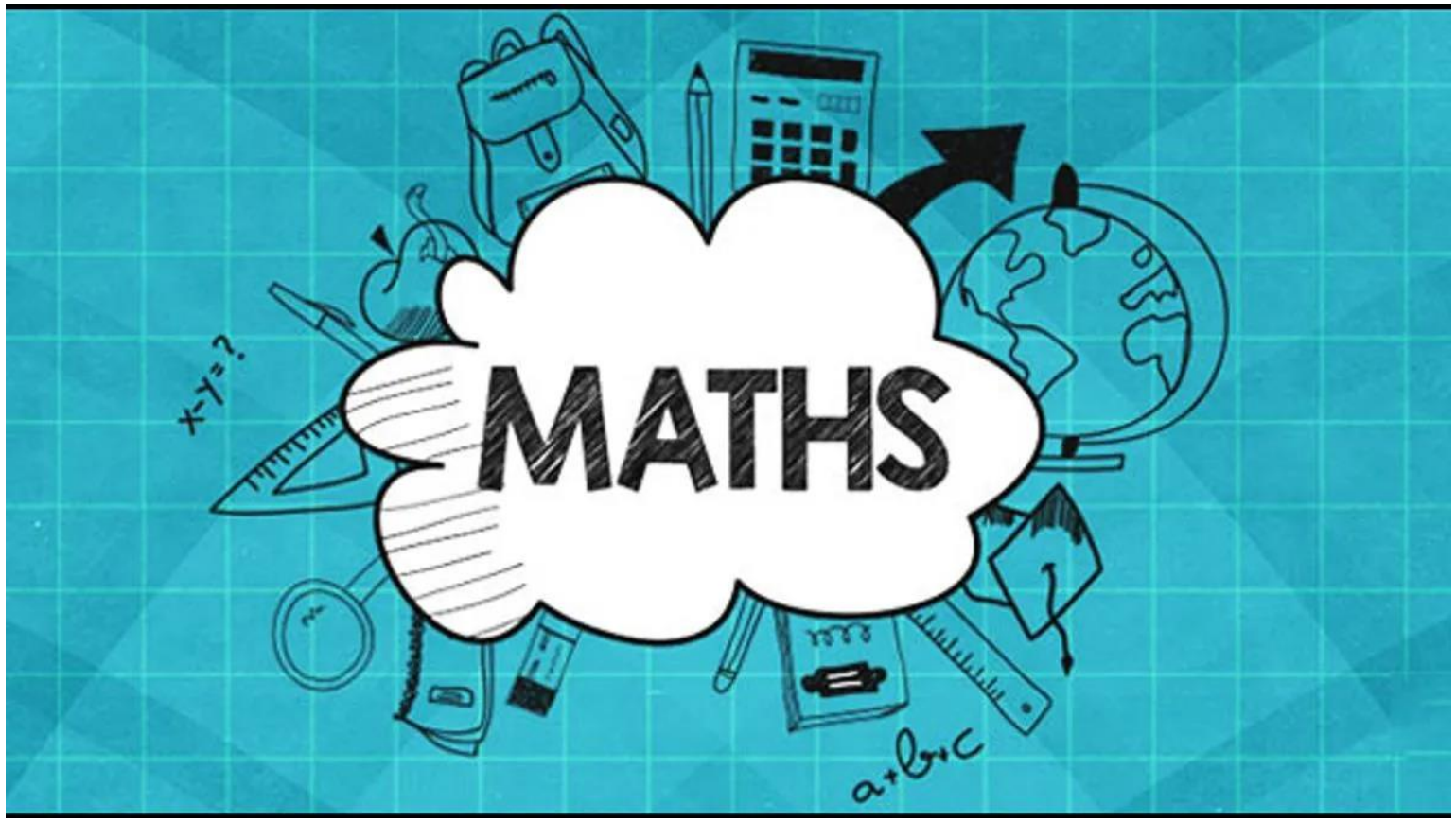
Too much pressure

Ms Gogna



CORE
ARENA
ACADEMY

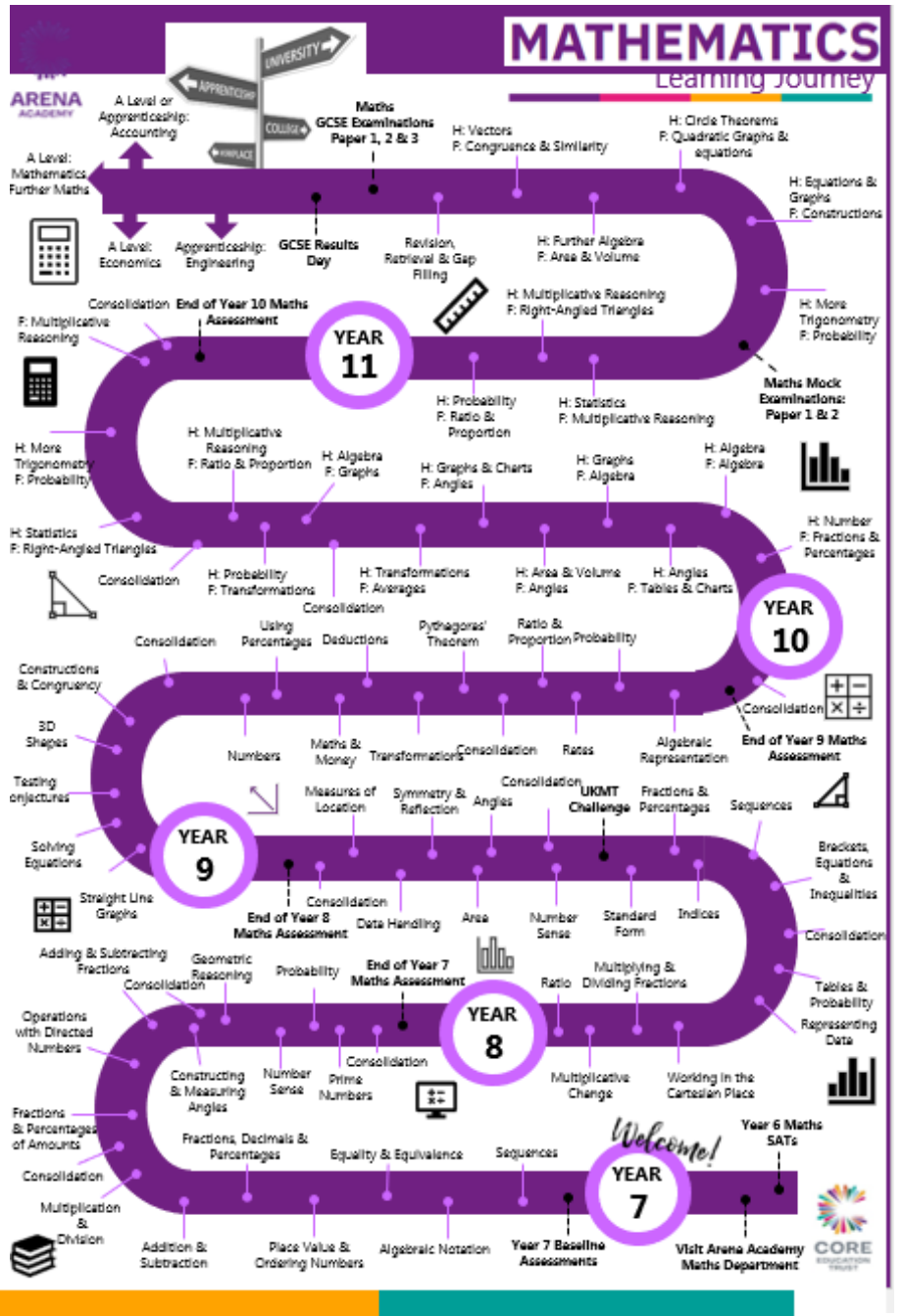
How to be successful in ….



Maths at Arena

Maths learning journey

These are all the topics you will have learnt in maths



Maths at Arena

What topics will come up on the different papers?

- You can be asked anything from the topics you have learnt in maths
- Number, Algebra, Shape and space, Handling data
- After the first paper you will have a rough idea about what can come up on other papers

Maths at Arena

Resources and Websites

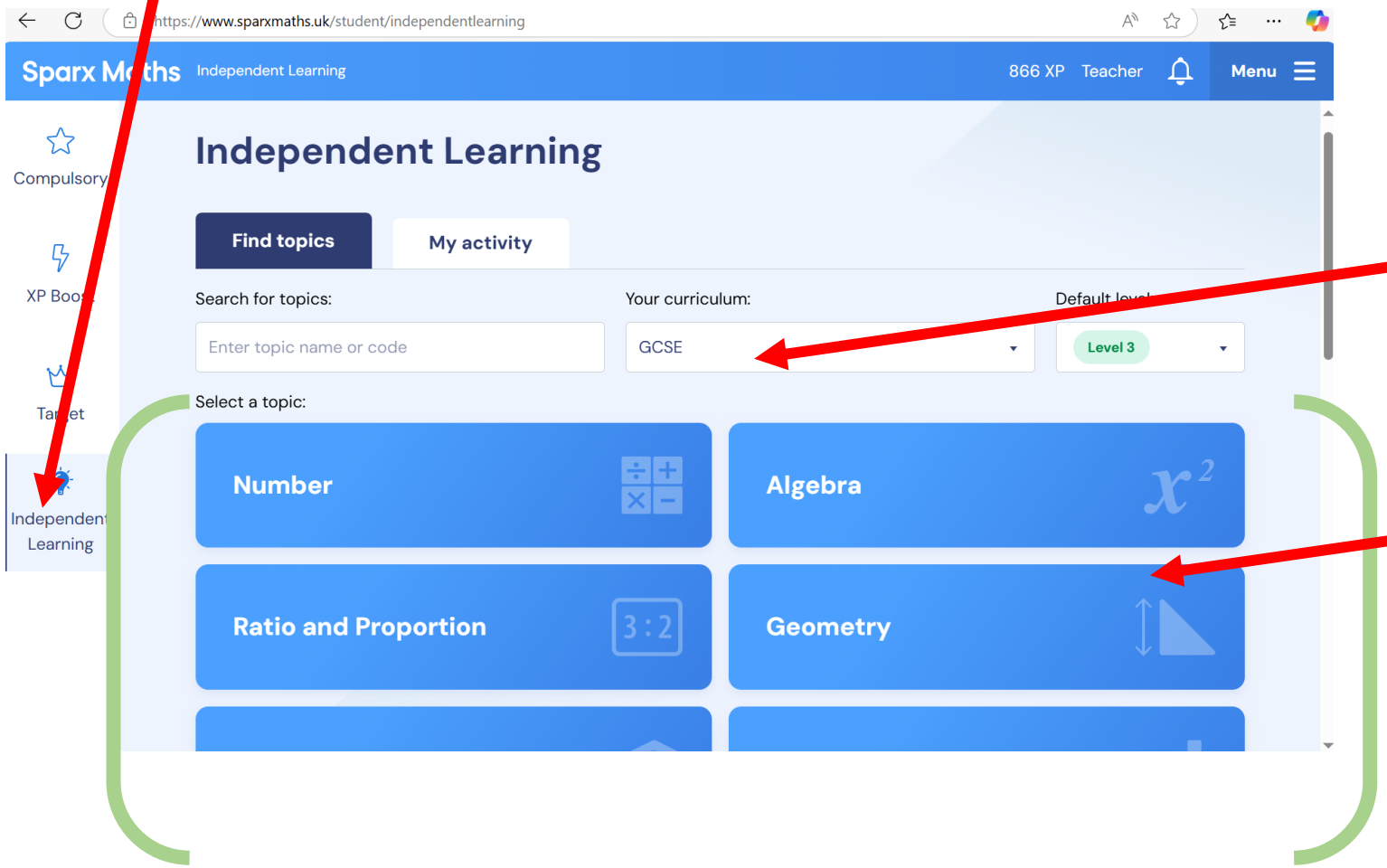
1. Sparx Maths
2. Maths Genie
3. Past Exam Papers
4. Maths Flash Cards
5. Exercise books

Maths at Arena

SPARX MATHS

www.sparx.uk

Select this!



Select GCSE

Assess all topics here!!

- Exam style questions
- Video walk throughs
- Detailed explanations
- Additional tasks

MATHS MOCK EXAM SPARX CODES

Sparx Maths

Mathematics Assessment Feedback

sparx

Paper	Edexcel November 2023 Paper 1F
Name	Alexis
Teacher	Enter Teacher Name

Questions	Topic	Score	Sparx Code
1	Calculating the range	1 / 1	U526
2	Adding and subtracting integers	1 / 1	U417
3	Using algebraic notation	1 / 1	U613
4	Understanding, measuring and drawing angles	1 / 1	U447
5	Finding fractions of amounts without a calculator	1 / 1	U881
6	Converting units of length, mass and capacity	3 / 3	U388
7a	Drawing and interpreting scale diagrams	1 / 1	U257
7b	Drawing and interpreting scale diagrams	1 / 1	U257
8a	Drawing and interpreting tally charts	2 / 2	U653
8b	Finding averages from frequency tables	1 / 1	U569
8c	Drawing bar charts	3 / 3	U363
9i	Writing probabilities as fractions	1 / 1	U408
9ii	Probabilities of mutually exclusive events	1 / 1	U683
9iii	Using probability phrases	1 / 1	U803
10	Solving direct proportion word problems	0 / 3	U721
11	Enlargement by a positive scale factor	1 / 2	U519
12ai	Substituting into algebraic formulae	2 / 2	U585
12aii	Substituting into algebraic formulae	2 / 2	U585
12b	Substituting into algebraic formulae	2 / 2	U585
13	Using a written method to multiply and divide integers	0 / 4	U127, U868
14	Plotting straight line graphs	3 / 3	U741
15	Finding percentages of amounts, Using a written method to divide integers	0 / 4	U554, U868
16	Finding percentages of amounts without a calculator	2 / 2	U554
17	Dividing fractions	3 / 3	U544
18	Using a written method to multiply decimals	2 / 3	U[illegible]
19ai	Calculating with roots and powers	1 / 1	U851
19aii	Index rules with negative indices	0 / 1	U694
19b	Index rules with positive indices	2 / [illegible]	U235
20a	Prime factor decomposition	1 / 2	U739
20b	Finding the HCF and LCM using prime factor decomposition	[illegible] / 2	U250
21a	Calculating the mean	0 / 3	U291
21b	Calculating the mean	0 / 1	U291
22	Constructing perpendicular bisectors and lines	1 / 2	U245
23	Angles in triangles, Constructing and solving equations	0 / 4	U628, U599
24	Constructing and solving equations, Solving direct proportion word problems	5 / 5	U599, U721
25	Calculating with density	0 / 2	U910
26	Estimating calculations	1 / 3	U225
27a	Expanding double brackets	0 / 2	U768
27b	Factorising a difference of two squares	1 / 1	U963
	Total	50 / 80	

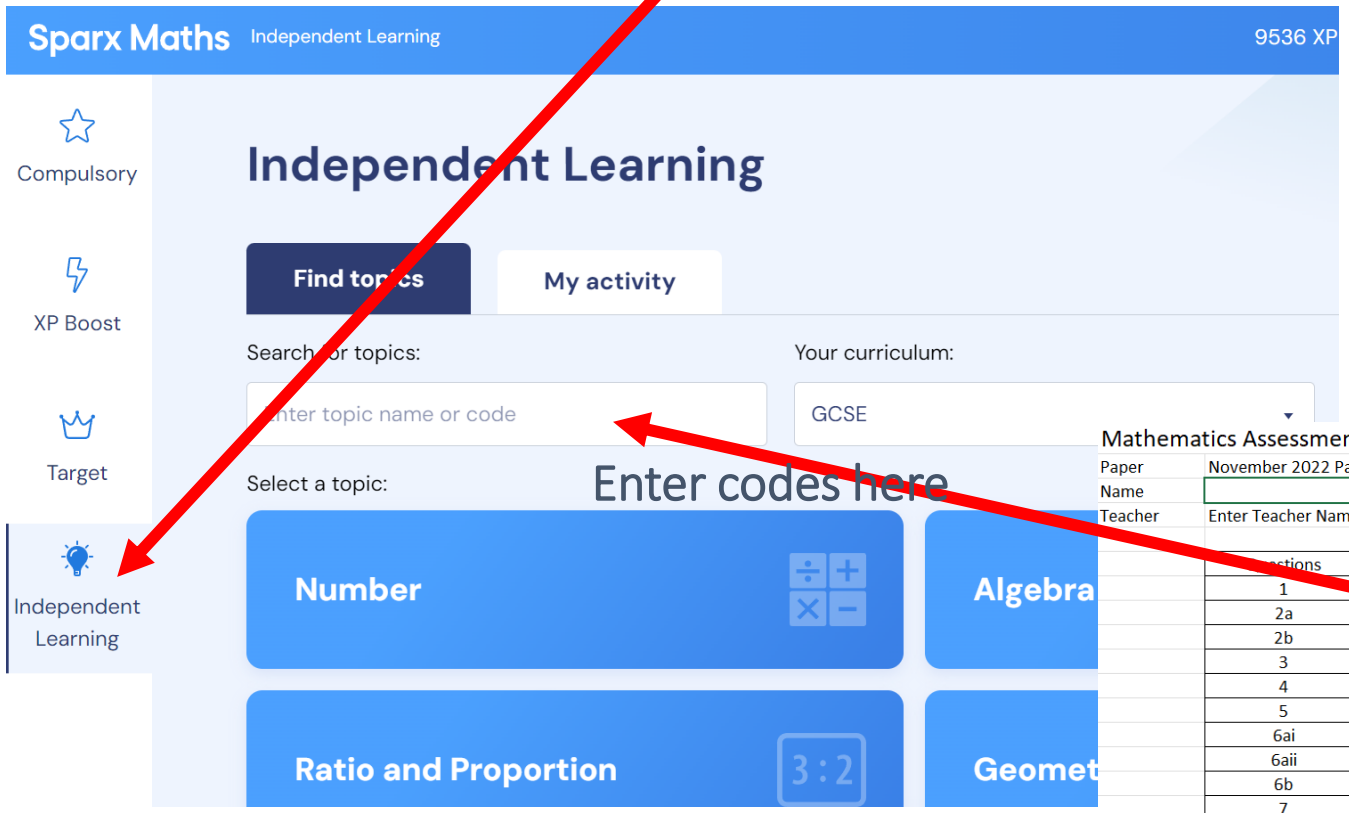
Every child has a sparx codes sheets generated from mock exams

The red and yellow detail & pinpoint what areas to work on

YEAR 11: HOW TO USE SPARX CODES

Sparx Maths

Select this!



Enter codes here

CODES WILL SEND YOU STRIGHT TO LEARNING!

Mathematics Assessment Feedback

sparx

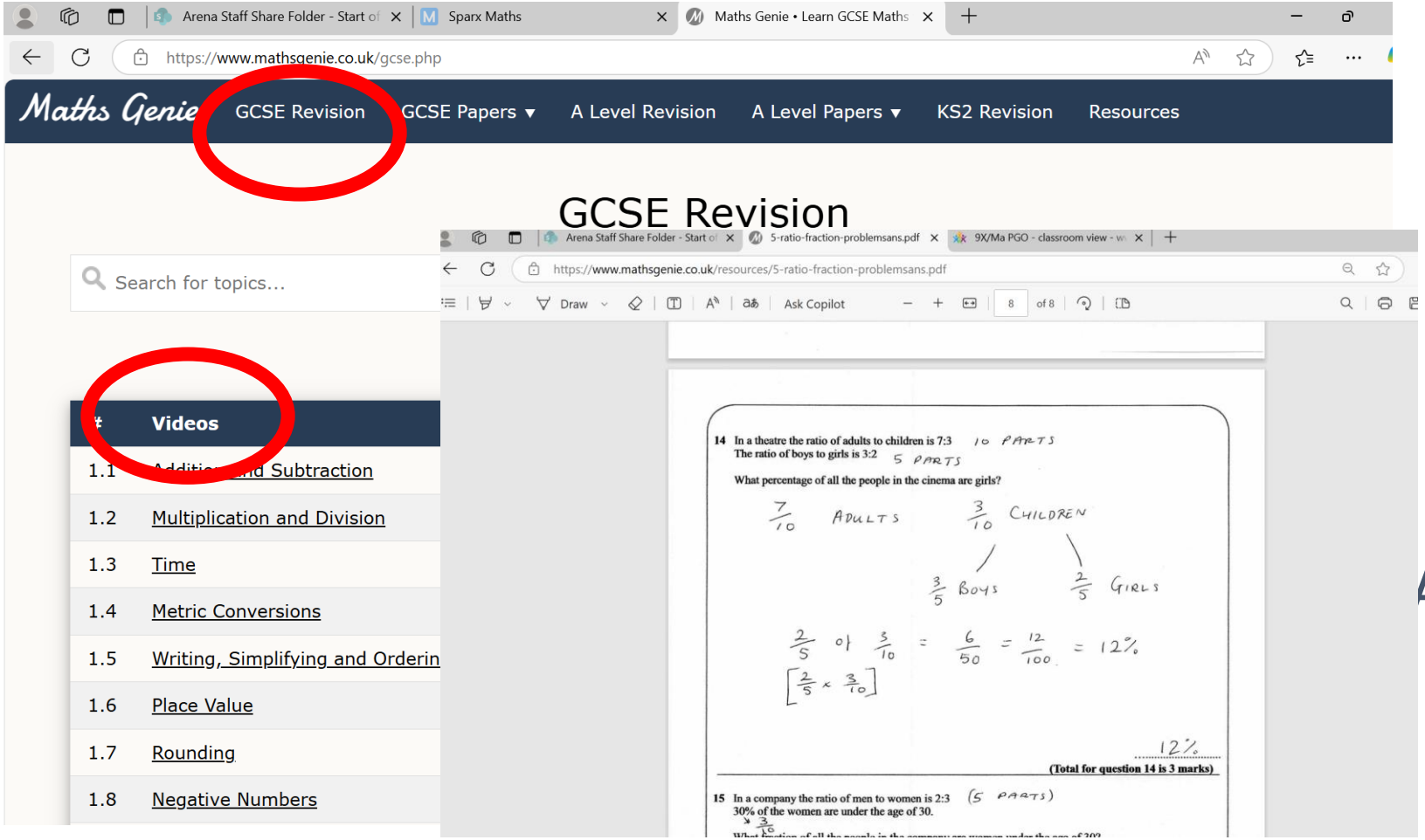
Paper	November 2022 Paper 1H
Name	
Teacher	Enter Teacher Name

Questions	Topic	Score	Sparx Code
1	Prime factor decomposition	3 / 3	U739
2a	Adding and subtracting mixed numbers	2 / 2	U793
2b	Dividing with mixed numbers	2 / 2	U538
3	Index rules with positive and negative indices	2 / 2	U235
4	Multiplying and dividing with place value, Multiplying decimals	2 / 2	U735, U293
5	Solving direct proportion word problems, Multiplying and dividing with place value	2 / 2	U721, U735
6ai	Combining ratios	1 / 2	U921
6aii	Converting between ratios, fractions and percentages	0 / 2	U176
6b	Changing the subjects of formulae, Writing and simplifying ratios	0 / 2	U556, U687
7	Calculating with pressure	2 / 2	U527
8	Finding the highest common factor (HCF)	2 / 2	U529
9a	Graphs of cubic functions	2 / 2	U980
9b	Graphs of cubic functions	0 / 2	U980
10a	Experimental probabilities, Tree diagrams for independent events	0 / 2	U580, U558
10b	Experimental probabilities, Converting fractions, decimals and percentages	2 / 2	U580, U888
11	Enlargement by a positive scale factor	0 / 2	U519
12	Solving simultaneous equations using elimination	3 / 4	U760
13	Constructing inverse proportion equations	3 / 3	U138
14	Drawing histograms with unequal class widths	2 / 3	U814

Step 1 : Log into sparx
Step 2 : Select Independent learning
Step 3: Enter topic codes from your mock exams sheets.
Step 4: CLOSE GAPS IN LEARNING

MATHS GENIE : GCSE REVISION

www.mathsgenie.co.uk



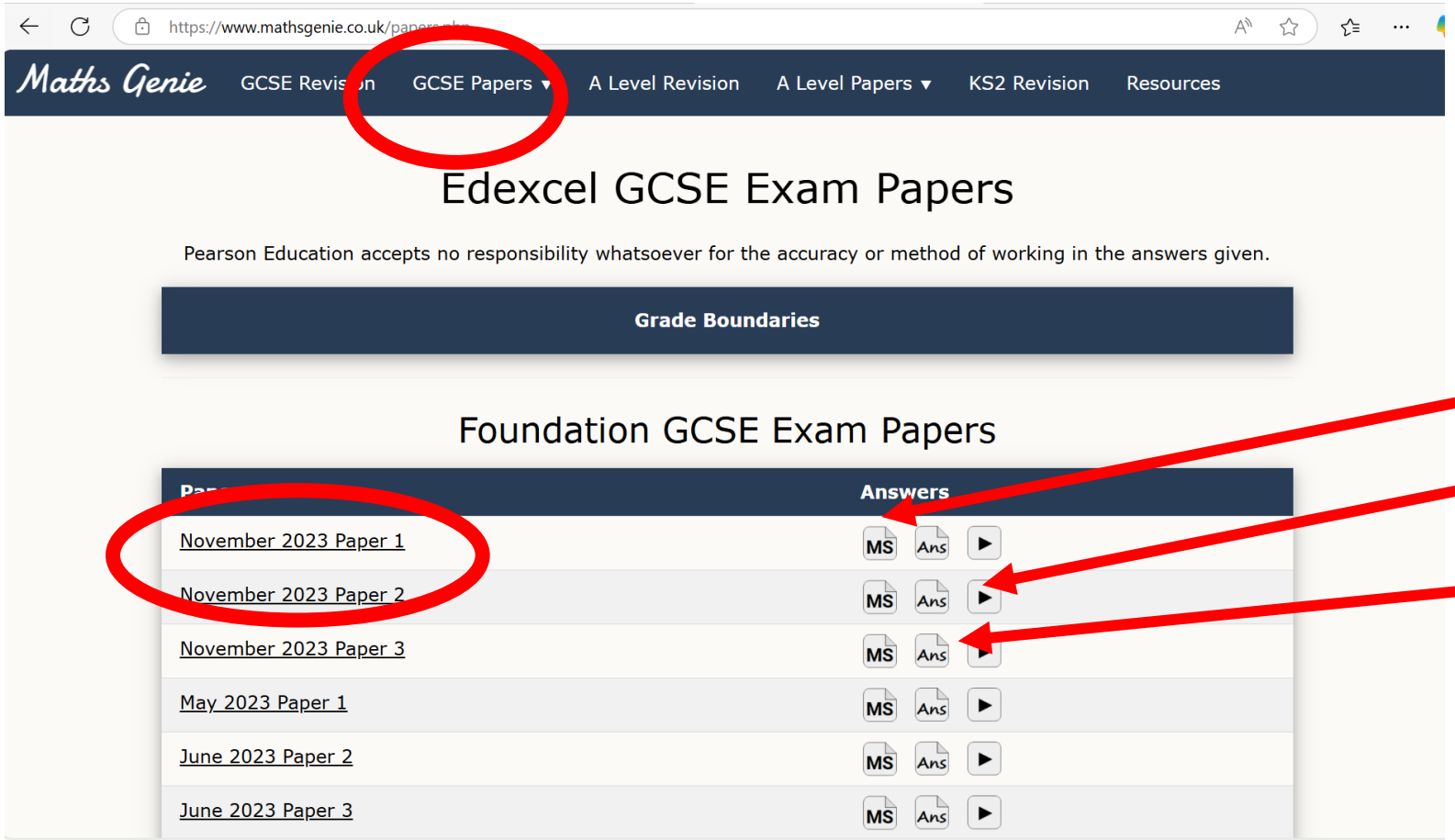
Use Exam Genie to access

Video walk throughs
Exam Questions
Written solutions

All topics organised and listed by grade
From 1 to 9.

MATHS GENIE: PAST EXAM PAPERS

www.mathsgenie.co.uk



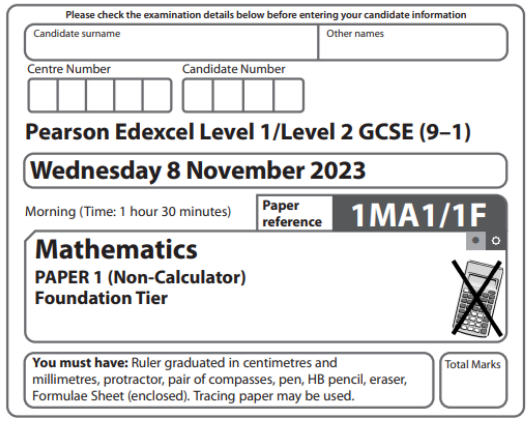
Use Exam Genie to access
All past exam papers

Official Markschemes
Video walk throughs
&
Worked solutions

Maths at Arena

PAST EXAM PAPERS

www.mathsgenie.co.uk



Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname | Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

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

Wednesday 8 November 2023

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

Mathematics
PAPER 1 (Non-Calculator)
Foundation Tier

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

Total Marks

Instructions

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

Information

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

Advice

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

Turn over ▶

P69525A

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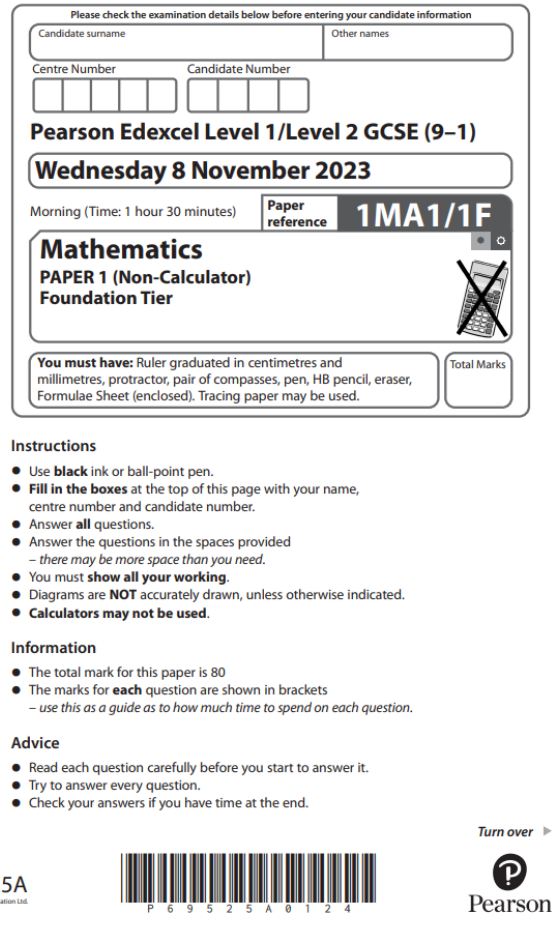
P 6 9 5 2 5 A 0 1 2 4

Pearson

Foundation paper		
	Total	Av
Grade 5	175	59
Grade 4	142	47
Grade 3	103	34
Grade 2	65	22
Grade 1	27	9

80 marks per paper

Maths at Arena



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Turn over ▶

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P 6 9 5 2 5 A 0 1 2 4

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Higher paper	Total	Av
Grade 9	197	66
Grade 8	167	56
Grade 7	137	46
Grade 6	105	35
Grade 5	73	24
Grade 4	42	14
Grade 3	26	9

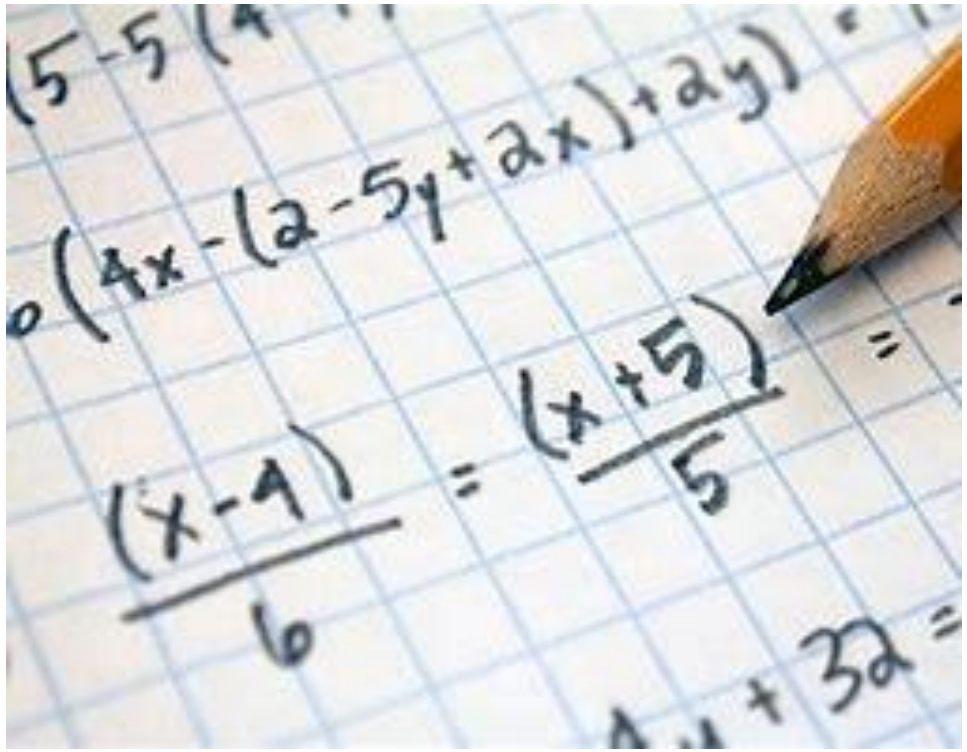
80 marks per paper

CORE ARENA ACADEMY

Year 11 Maths intervention

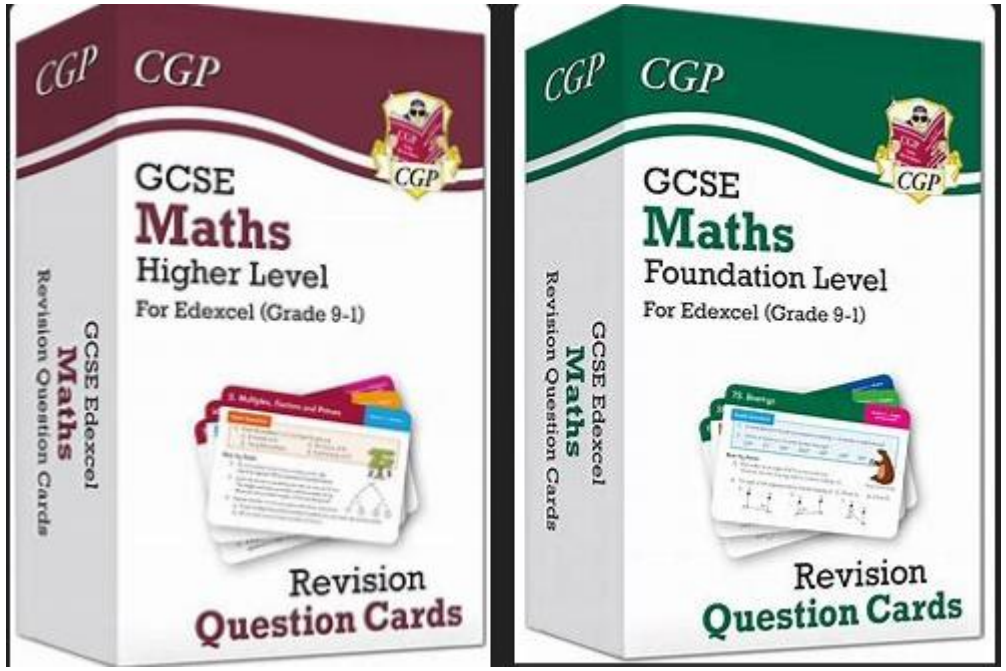
- **Tuesday Afterschool 3.10 – 4pm - Everyone!!**
  Go to normal maths classroom
- **Wednesday Lunchtime Room 28 – Sparx club**
- **Wednesday Online 6 – 7pm – All Foundation**
- **Thursday Online 6 – 7pm All Higher**
- **Thursday Online 6 – 7pm All Foundation**

(For online sessions please see teams for links)



Maths at Arena

FLASH CARDS

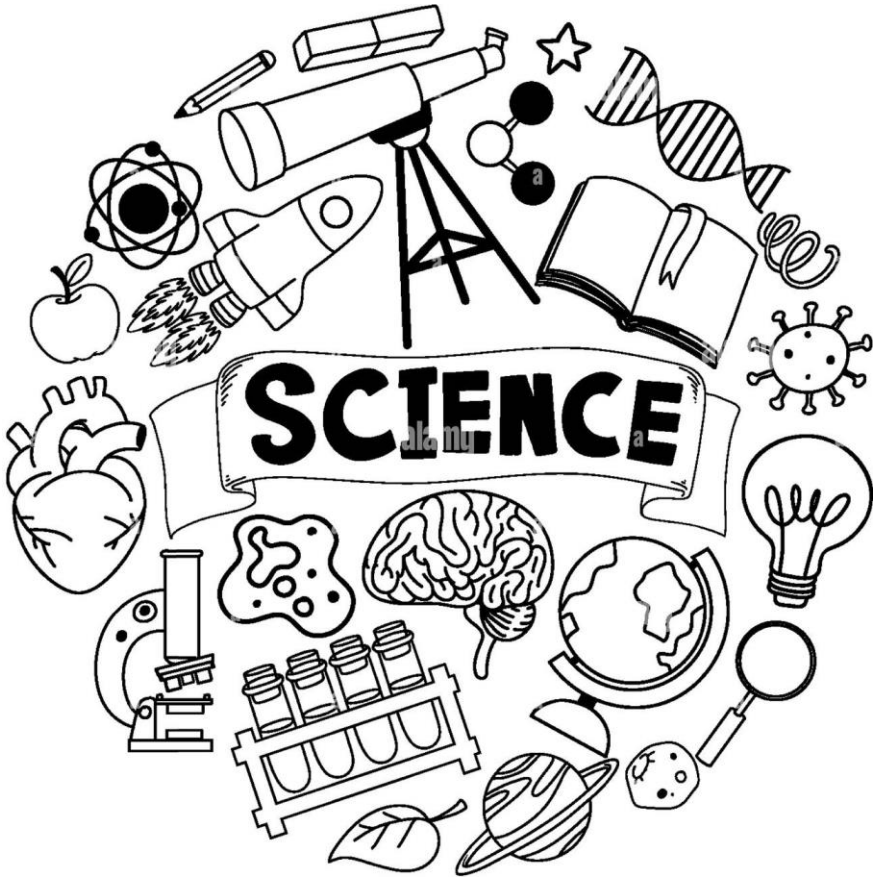


Maths at Arena

How to be successful in maths

1. Do Homework
2. Ask questions in Class
4. Understand the Method & the Process
6. Prime the Brain
7. Practice, Practice, Practice
8. Don’t Stress
9. Slow Down
10. Analyze Any Errors
11. Exercise Before Homework

Mr Levy



Science at Arena

In GCSE Combined Science (AQA) student will sit:

2x Biology exams (1hr 15 mins each)

2x Chemistry exams (1hr 15 mins each)

2x Physics exams (1hr 15 mins each)

At the end of Year 11 students will sit:

2x Biology exams (1hr 45 mins each)

2x Chemistry exams (1hr 45 mins each)

2x Physics exams (1hr 45 mins each)

Personalised Learning Checklists AQA Biology Paper 1

AQA Biology (8461) from 2016 Topic B4.1 Cell biology

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	Describe the features of bacterial (prokaryotic) cells			
	Demonstrate an understanding of the scale and size of cells and be able to make order of magnitude calculations, inc standard form			
	Recall the structures found in animal and plant (eukaryotic) cells inc algal cells			
	Use estimations and explain when they should be used to judge the relative size or area of sub-cellular structures			
	Required practical 1: use a light microscope to observe, draw and label a selection of plant and animal cells			
	Describe the functions of the structures in animal and plant (eukaryotic) cells			
	Describe what a specialised cell is, including examples for plants and animals			
	Describe what differentiation is, including differences between animals and plants			
	Define the terms magnification and resolution			
	Compare electron and light microscopes in terms of their magnification and resolution			
	Carry out calculations involving magnification using the formula: magnification = size of image/ size of real object -inc standard form			
	Bio ONLY: Describe how bacteria reproduce and the conditions required			
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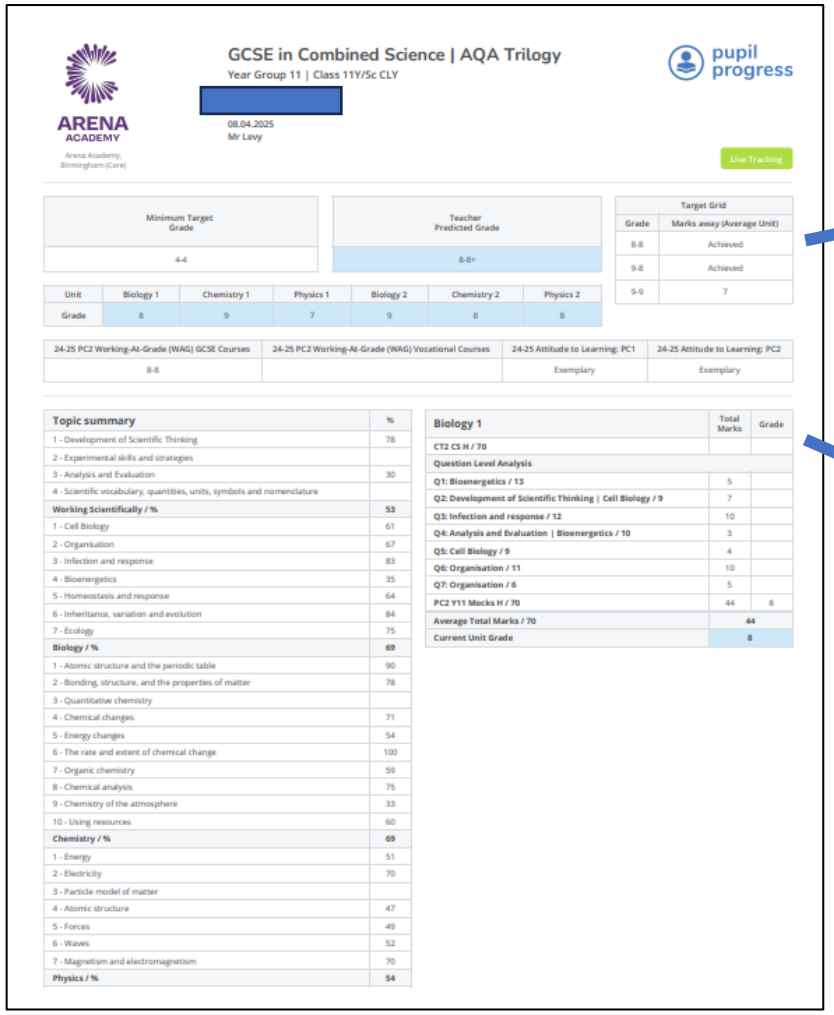
	Bio ONLY: Calculate cross-sectional areas of colonies or clear areas around colonies using πr^2			
	Bio ONLY: Calculate the number of bacteria in a population after a certain time if given the mean division time			
	Bio & HT ONLY: Express answers for last two points in standard form			
	Required practical 2: investigate the effect of antiseptics or antibiotics on bacterial growth using agar plates and measuring zones of inhibition			
4.1.2 Cell division	Describe how genetic information is stored in the nucleus of a cell (inc genes & chromosomes)			
	Describe the processes that happen during the cell cycle, including mitosis (inc recognise and describe where mitosis occurs)			
	Describe stem cells, including sources of stem cells in plants and animals and their roles			
	Describe the use of stem cells in the production of plant clones and therapeutic cloning			
	Discuss the potential risks, benefits and issues with using stem cells in medical research/treatments (inc diabetes and paralysis)			
4.1.3 Transport in cells	Describe the process of diffusion, including examples			
	Explain how diffusion is affected by different factors			
	Define and explain "surface area to volume ratio", and how this relates to single-celled and multicellular organisms (inc calculations)			
	Explain how the effectiveness of an exchange surface can be increased, inc examples of adaptations for small intestines, lungs, gills roots & leaves			
	Describe the process of osmosis (inc calculation of water uptake & percentage gain and loss of mass of plant tissue)			
	Required practical 3: investigate the effect of a range of concentrations of salt or sugar solutions on the mass of plant tissue			
	Describe the process of active transport, including examples - gut and roots			
	Explain the differences between diffusion, osmosis and active transport			

Science at Arena



GCSE in Combined Science | AQA Trilogy
Year Group 11 | Class 11Y/Sc CLY
[redacted]
08.04.2025
Mr Levy

pupil progress

ARENA ACADEMY
Arena Academy, Birmingham (Core)

Live Tracking

Minimum Target Grade	Teacher Predicted Grade
4-4	8-8+

Target Grade	
Grade	Marks away (Average Unit)
8-8	Achieved
9-8	Achieved
9-9	7

Unit	Biology 1	Chemistry 1	Physics 1	Biology 2	Chemistry 2	Physics 2
Grade	8	9	7	9	8	8

24-25 PC2 Working-At-Grade (WAG) GCSE Courses	24-25 PC2 Working-At-Grade (WAG) Vocational Courses	24-25 Attitude to Learning: PC1	24-25 Attitude to Learning: PC2
8-8		Exemplary	Exemplary

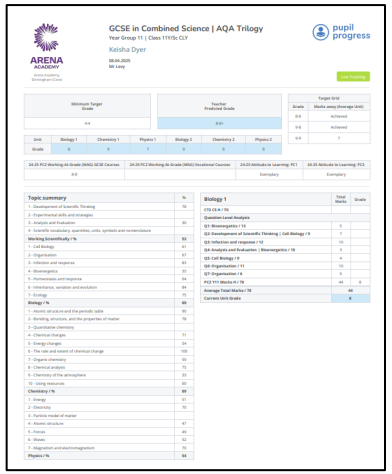
Topic summary	%
1 - Development of Scientific Thinking	78
2 - Experimental skills and strategies	
3 - Analysis and Evaluation	30
4 - Scientific vocabulary, quantities, units, symbols and nomenclature	
Working Scientifically / %	**53**
1 - Cell Biology	61
2 - Organisation	67
3 - Infection and response	83
4 - Bioenergetics	35
5 - Homeostasis and response	64
6 - Inheritance, variation and evolution	84
7 - Ecology	75
Biology / %	**69**
1 - Atomic structure and the periodic table	90
2 - Bonding, structure, and the properties of matter	78
3 - Quantitative chemistry	
4 - Chemical changes	71
5 - Energy changes	54
6 - The rate and extent of chemical change	100
7 - Organic chemistry	59
8 - Chemical analysis	75
9 - Chemistry of the atmosphere	33
10 - Using resources	60
Chemistry / %	**69**
1 - Energy	51
2 - Electricity	70
3 - Particle model of matter	
4 - Atomic structure	47
5 - Forces	49
6 - Waves	52
7 - Magnetism and electromagnetism	70
Physics / %	**54**

Biology 1	Total Marks	Grade
CT2 CS H / 70		
Question Level Analysis		
Q1: Bioenergetics / 13	5	
Q2: Development of Scientific Thinking | Cell Biology / 9	7	
Q3: Infection and response / 12	10	
Q4: Analysis and Evaluation | Bioenergetics / 10	3	
Q5: Cell Biology / 9	4	
Q6: Organisation / 11	10	
Q7: Organisation / 6	5	
PC2 Y11 Mocks H / 70	44	8
Average Total Marks / 70	44	
Current Unit Grade	8	

Target Grid	
Grade	Marks away (Average Unit)
8-8	Achieved
9-8	Achieved
9-9	7

Biology 2	Total Marks	Grade
Question Level Analysis		
Q1: Ecology / 11	7	
Q2: Inheritance, variation and evolution / 10	9	
Q3: Inheritance, variation and evolution / 15	12	
Q4: Homeostasis and response / 8	5	
Q5: Ecology / 9	8	
Q6: Homeostasis and response / 17	11	
PC3 - Mocks H B2 / 70	52	9
Average Total Marks / 70	52	
Current Unit Grade	9	

Science at Arena



Use the PLC in the Science GCSE Parent Pack (Class Charts)

Review the PLC statements together and mark them Red, Amber or Green.

Remember: There is a different between recognizing the statement content and knowing it.

Families: Use questions and vocabulary definition to support this process

Personalised Learning Checklists AQA Biology Paper 1

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	Use estimations and explain when they should be used to judge the relative size or area of sub-cellular structures			
	Required practical 1: use a light microscope to observe, draw and label a selection of plant and animal cells			
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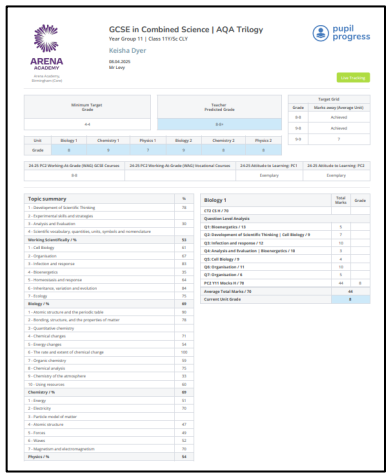
Science at Arena

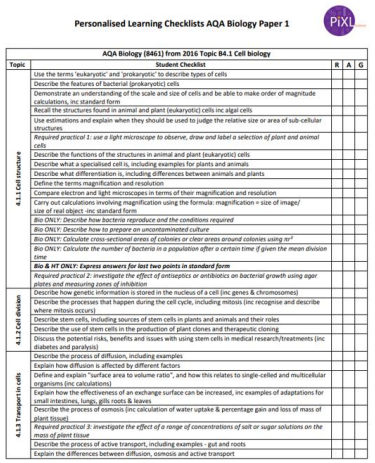

GCSE in Combined Science | AQA Trilogy

Year Group 11 | Class 11YSc CLY

Keisha Dyer

ARENA ACADEMY

pupil progress


Personalised Learning Checklists AQA Biology Paper 1

PiXL

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ChatGPT

Copilot

Careful prompts on ChatGPT or Microsoft Copilot can help you to support your child actively, providing resources, questions and answers without having to worry about knowing the content yourself!

Remember to ensure that the prompts are specific!

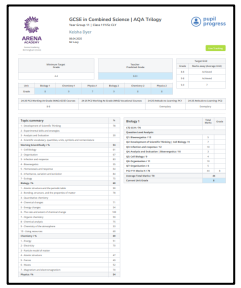
AQA **B4 Bioenergetics** **Grade 5**

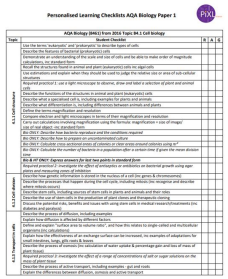
Combined Science **GCSE**

Science at Arena

ChatGPT

Copilot





Help me to revise AQA GCSE Combined Science with my daughter

Search Reason

Provide me with 10 Grade 5 questions on B4 Bioenergetics from AQA Combined Science for the GCSE exams

What is the Answer to question 2

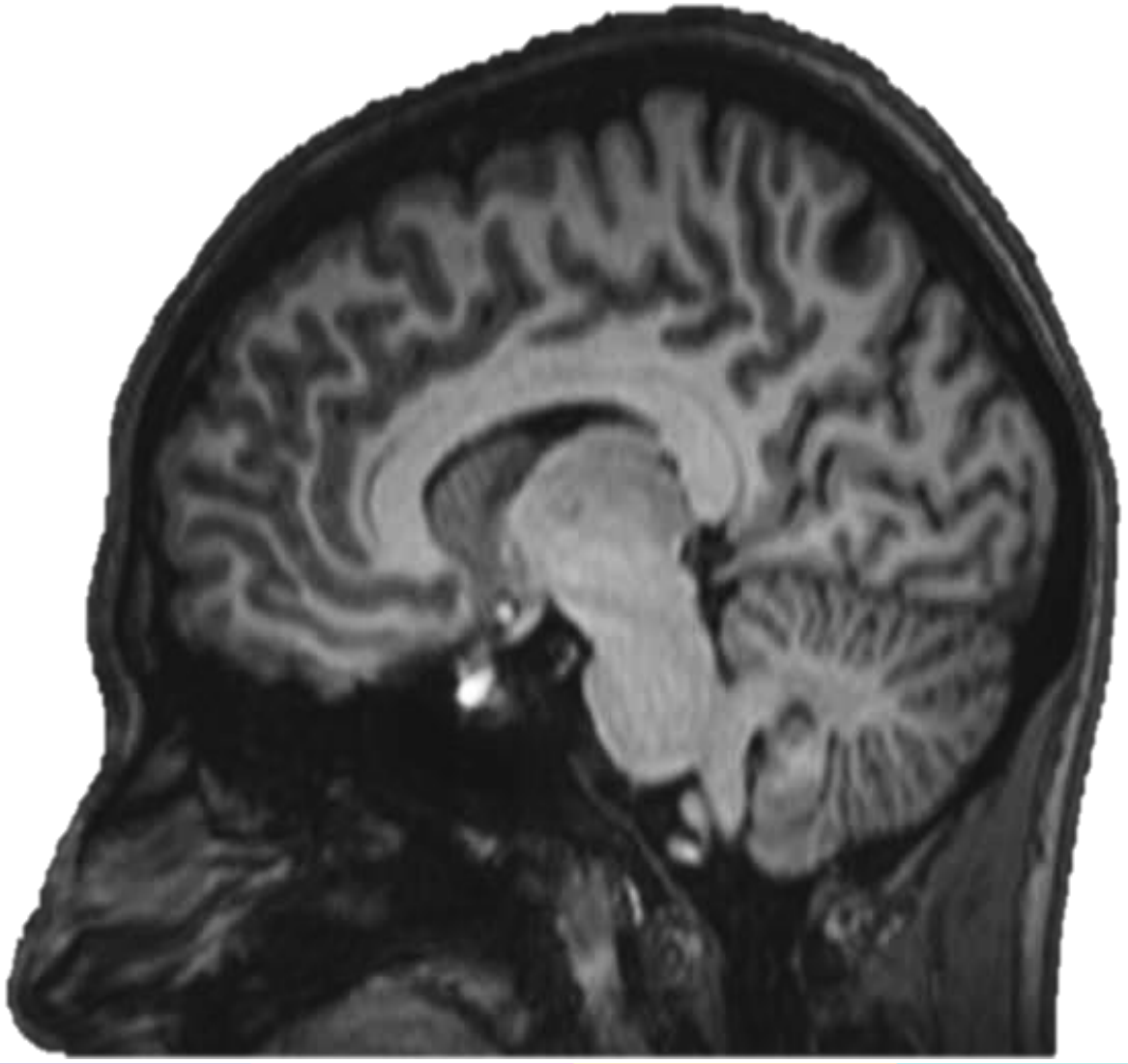
I don't understand, can you explain what this means

what would this question look like on the Higher Combined Science paper (AQA)

Science at Arena

Repetition

Repetition



Repetition

Repetition

Mr Amos

English at Arena Academy

ARENA ACADEMY

AQA Questions matter

Paper 1: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing

What's assessed

Section A: Reading

- one literature fiction text

Section B: Writing

- descriptive or narrative writing

Assessed

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

Questions

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

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

Writing (40 marks) (25%)

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

Paper 2: Writers' Viewpoints and Perspectives

What's assessed

Section A: Reading

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

Section B: Writing

- writing to present a viewpoint

Assessed

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

Questions

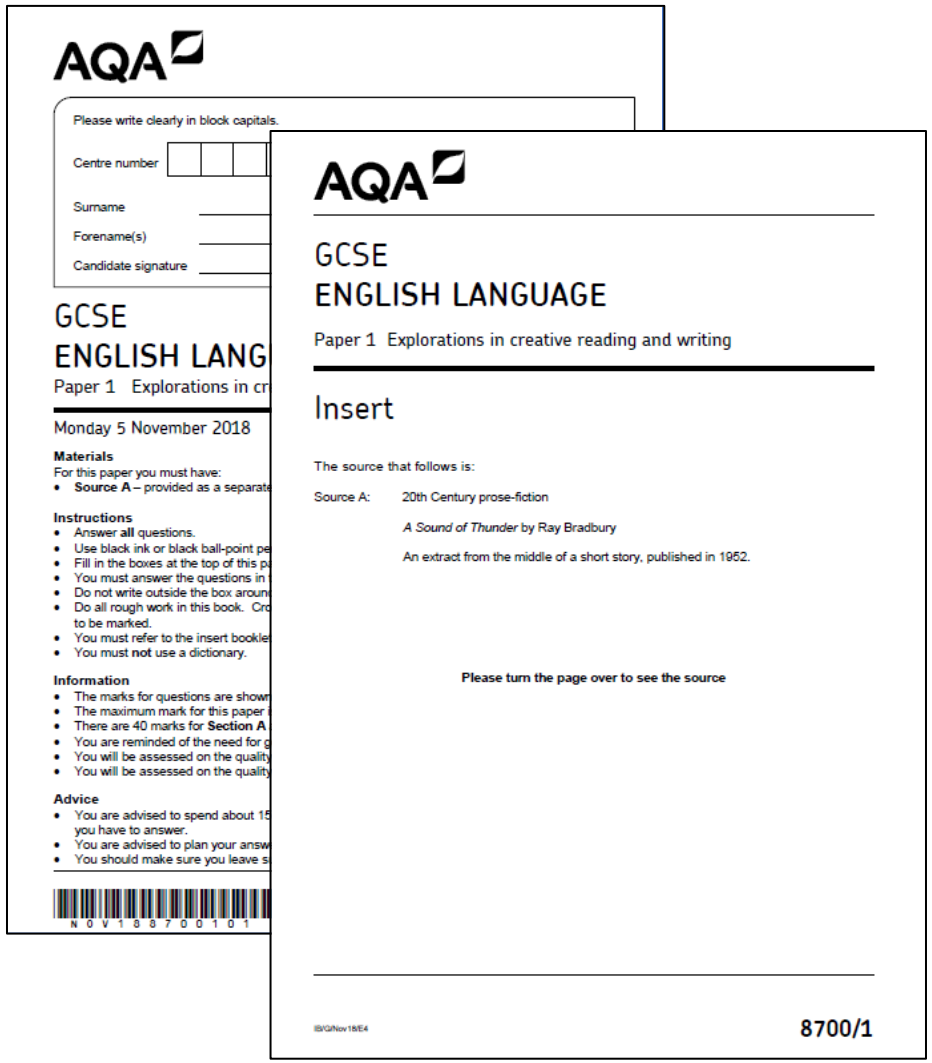
Reading (40 marks) (25%) – two linked texts

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

Writing (40 marks) (25%)

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

English at Arena Academy



Language Top Tips

- Use practice papers – time yourself for each question using teacher's guidance from lessons in school. Time yourself exactly for each question.
- Start with the Question 5 writing tasks – they are half of students' English Language grade overall.
- Practise evaluation and comparing perspectives skills.
- Remember what a summary and perspective means for Paper 2.

English at Arena Academy

Paper 1: Shakespeare and the 19th-century novel

What's assessed

- Shakespeare plays
- The 19th-century novel

How it's assessed

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

Questions

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

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

Paper 2: Modern texts and poetry

What's assessed

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

How it's assessed

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

Questions

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

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

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

What doesn't work?

- Re-reading notes doesn't really work – this doesn't embed in *long term* memory and doesn't help understanding.
- Highlighting information.
- Cramming information (in long, intense sessions).

What does work?

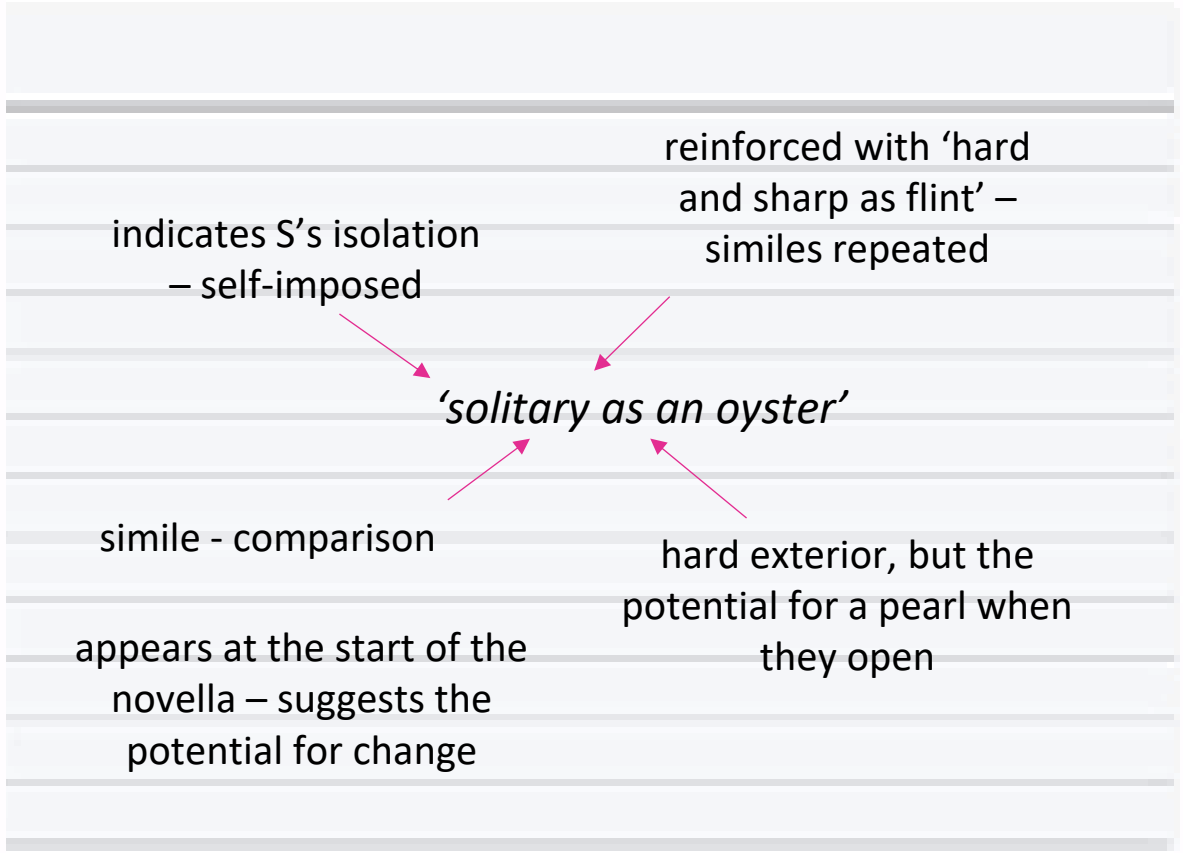
- Retrieval practice – literally 'retrieving' information from your brain and then checking / adding to that information.
- Spaced retrieval – revisiting information over time, in shorter sessions.

English at Arena Academy

Pick a text / theme / character / context and give yourself three minutes to write down everything you can remember
Choose a key quote and annotate with meaning / connotations / synonyms / context
Using up to 50 words, summarise the plot of a poem / stave / act
Pick a theme / character and make a chain of quotes from the text in chronological order
Using the essay focus word, spend 5 minutes planning an essay
Using a blank copy of an unseen poem, annotate as many language / form / structure techniques as you can
Using the essay focus word, write a practice essay paragraph (remember, the poetry essay is COMPARATIVE)
Write analytical statements about the text using the key vocabulary lists
Flashcard retrieval practice – do a few a day!

English at Arena Academy

‘SOLITARY AS AN OYSTER’



Have a quote on one side, and try and recall as much as you can

Check your answers – if you couldn’t remember much, return to the card in the next few days

Scrooge's character development timeline:

Stave 1

Stave 3

Stave 5

Stave 2

Stave 4

Question and Answer Session