HIGHGATE WOOD SCHOOL

How to help your child succeed in year 11

- Motivation and encouragement
- Reminding, nagging & protecting
- Checking quality of work without knowing about the subject yourself
- Use of syllabus sheets and past papers

Everyone matters

Motivation and encouragement - a sixth form plan

Progression: what is your child's plan?

Advice and guidance from HWS

- Everyone gets seen by the careers advisor
- A series of assemblies about sixth form
- Sixth form open evening Wed 20th Nov
- Everyone gets an interview for the sixth form
- Tutors are regularly advising and supporting

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Highgate Wood Sixth Form

- If your child doesn't get the grades they won't be able to come
- Entry Grade Criteria not yet fixed but will be for the sixth form open evening and a draft follows
- High grades will be needed – some should have a plan B (advice from careers advisor)

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Subject	Entry requirements	Subject	Entry requirements
Art and Design	Grade 6 in GCSE Art Grade 5 in GCSE English Language	Mathematics Further Maths	Grade 7 in GCSE Mathematics Grade 8 in GCSE Maths
Biology	Grade 6 in Maths Grade 6 in GCSE Biology or Grade 7 in Add Science	Media Studies	Grade 5 in English Language
Drama	Grade 6 in GCSE Drama Grade 5 in GCSE English Language	Music	Grade 5 in GCSE Music or Merit or above in Music Technology
Chemistry	Grade 6 in GCSE Mathematics Grade 6 in GCSE Chemistry or Grade 7 in Add Science	Music Technology	Grade 5 in GCSE Music or Merit or above in Music Technology

Subject	Entry requirements	Subject	Entry requirements
Computing	Grade 6 in GCSE Computer Science Grade 6 in Mathematics If Computer Science has not been taken for GCSE then a Grade 7 in GCSE Mathematics and a 7 in GCSE Physics is required.	Philosophy	Grade 6 in English Language
Economics	Grade 6 in GCSE Mathematics Grade 5 in GCSE English Language	Physics	Grade 6 in GCSE Mathematics Grade 6 in GCSE Physics or Grade 7 in Additional Science
English Language	Grade 6 in GCSE English Language	Photography	Grade B in GCSE Art Grade 5 in GCSE English Language
English Literature	Grade 6 in GCSE English Language and in GCSE English Literature	Politics	Grade 5 in English Language

Subject	Entry requirements	Subject	Entry requirements
French	Grade 6 in GCSE French. Native French speakers do not need to have taken a GCSE.	Sociology	Grade 5 in GCSE English Language
Geography	Grade 6 in GCSE Geography Grade 5 in English Language	Textiles (Taught through Art)	Grade 6 in GCSE Textiles or and art or other DT can be substituted following a successful interview
History	Grade 6 in GCSE History Grade 5 in English Language	PE	Grade 5 in GCSE English language and a grade 5 in Biology or Double Science or alternative evidence of aptitude

Motivation and encouragement

You know your child best – ask yourself what works best! Is it…

- Constant supervision?
- Light supervision (phone / social media)?
- Rewards (money / trip / cinema etc)?
- Sanctions (holding back pocket money / revision or chores – your choice)?
- Tell them to give themselves a break?
- You decide… Discuss with your tutor if unsure

Reminding and Nagging

- At school we will treat students that we know work well and do well in exams with a ‘light touch’. We will support and help rather than remind and nag
- For students that demonstrate that they’re not doing as well as they can we do increase the reminding and nagging and communicate with home etc
- If we need to we will deliver students to revision sessions that we think they must attend. Please bear this in mind if you want them to pick up a sibling
- Check with SMHW, epraise etc

Homework and Private Study

- A minimum of 15 hours per week should be spent on homework and revision.
- Homework is intended primarily to reinforce learning in class and therefore is the same as revision.
- An example revision timetable is shown on the next slide

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8am-9am	Travel and 2 mins revising physics & maths equations, then school					Sleep in	Sleep in
9am-10am	School						
10am-11am							
11am-12pm						Maths / Science	English
12pm – 1pm						Geog / French	Maths / Science
1pm – 2pm						Friends and family time	Maths / Lit quotes
2pm – 3pm							Sunday lunch and family time
3pm – 4pm							
4pm – 5pm	Science / Maths	Football practice	English	French / REP	Meet friends		
5pm – 6pm	Maths / Science		Media / Geog	Science / Maths			
6pm – 7pm	Dinner and TV with family						
7pm – 8pm	English	Favourite TV show	Maths / Science	Media / Geog	Meet friends		
8pm – 9pm		French / REP					

Checking quality of work

- You can check the quality and quantity of work without knowing anything about a subject – have the confidence to do so!
- Revision cards should have been written – See this video clip for how to do them (also this one for more detail)

Checking quality of work

- Use your child's revision cards to ask them questions (if you feel that is feasible)
- If not, and you have concerns about the progress your child is making (see report – predicted grade vs MTG) please check work is being done in other ways
- Please let your child's tutor know (copy me in) if you are worried that your child is not working hard or not showing you their work in any way

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Revision cards are not the end – they are a beginning

- Revision cards (and mind maps) are great at recalling facts. This is an essential part of course but 60% of an exam is likely to be about the application of these facts
- 60% of revision (on average) should be to apply facts (memorised from revision cards) and answer questions (as close to exam style as possible)
- Always have a set in school

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Heat transfers and specific heat capacity definitions

conduction - vibration of particles passed through solid

convection (fluid)
- heat vibrates particles
- volume increases
- density decreases
- hot fluids rise, cold sinks

infra-red radiation - I.R. radiated by hot objects

specific heat capacity = energy needed to raise 1kg by 1°C

Heat transfers and specific heat capacity definitions

Conduction — Vibration of atoms passed to others

~~Conduc~~ Convection — hot air rises

Radiation — radiated heat

Specific heat capacity: Energy to heat something.

Conduction – Vibration of atoms passed to others through a solid

~~Conduction~~ Convection – hot air rises Heat vibrates particles, volume increases, density decreases, hot fluids

Radiation – ~~radiated heat~~ Infra-red radiated by hot objects

Specific heat capacity: Energy to heat ~~something~~ 1kg of a substance by 1°C

Questions and past papers

- Work books with questions are a great place to start
- Past papers might be downloaded from exam board websites but past papers can be a scarce resource – your child can check with their teacher if this is recommended
- Look at our school website
- Look at exam board websites, where useful
- Tassomai and MyMaths and PiXL Lit app

Checking past papers or questions

- Your child can firstly check their answers using their revision guide or exercise book
- Then check using the mark scheme (these are written for teachers so it can be tricky - but worth the effort for top grades)
- The examiners reports can be a great resource for you to use with your child after the mocks
- Ask your child whether they had the same problem described
- Ask them to see their teacher (note in journal?)

Syllabus sheets

- Print off the syllabus for the relevant exam board or use similar information from teachers (checklists etc)
- Your child should ‘traffic light’ the bullet points – do they know / understand each point?
- To address problems do they need to look it up or ask the teacher?
- For example

4.3.1 Changes of state and the particle model

Science Syllabus example

4.3.1.1 Density of materials

Content	Key opportunities for skills development
The density of a material is defined by the equation:	MS 1a, b, c, 3b, c
density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	Students should be able to recall and apply this equation to changes where mass is conserved.
[$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$]	
density, ρ, in kilograms per metre cubed, kg/m^3	
mass, m, in kilograms, kg	
volume, V, in metres cubed, m^3	
The particle model can be used to explain • the different states of matter • differences in density.	
Students should be able to recognise/draw simple diagrams to model the difference between solids, liquids and gases.	WS 1.2
Students should be able to explain the differences in density between the different states of matter in terms of the arrangement of atoms or molecules.	WS 1.2

Required practical activity 5: use appropriate apparatus to make and record the measurements needed to determine the densities of regular and irregular solid objects and liquids. Volume should be determined from the dimensions of regularly shaped objects, and by a displacement technique for irregularly shaped objects. Dimensions to be measured using appropriate apparatus such as a ruler, micrometer or Vernier callipers.

AT skills covered by this practical activity: AT 1.

This practical activity also provides opportunities to develop WS and MS. Details of all skills are given in

Timeline

- Today – concerns screen
- WB November 25th 2019 – Mocks
- 21st January 2020 – Mock results afternoon and parents' evening
- Spring half term – revision sessions
- Wb 16th March 2020 – Mock 2s (for some subjects)
- Easter holidays – revision sessions
- 11th May 2020 GCSEs start
- Summer half term – revision sessions
- 19th June 2020 – Celebration Evening
- 20th August 2020 – results day and 6th form enrolment (please make sure your child is there or see Ms Pinnick)

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Summary

- 15 hours per week outside of lessons
- Making and using revision cars
- Students should always have a set of revision cards for a subject in their bag to do in form time after half term
- Checking understanding using the syllabus (useful for many subjects)
- Answering questions
- Asking teachers for help

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