

18th May 2018

Dear Parent/Carer,

Re: End of year assessments

Further to my letter dated the 10th May, I would like to further clarify subject assessment dates and offer revision topic lists for each subject.

Date	Yr	Subject
Wednesday 6 th June	9	Maths
Thursday 7 th June	8	Maths
Wednesday 13 th June	7	Maths
Tuesday 5 th June or Wednesday 6 th depending on lesson day	7	English
Thursday 14 th June	9	English
Friday 15 th June	8	English

Date	Yr	Subject
Tuesday 5 th June	7	Science
Tuesday 5 th and Wednesday 6 th June	8	Science
Thursday 7 th June	9	Science
Wk beginning 4 th June (depending on lesson day)	7	MFL
Wk beginning 11 th June (depending on lesson day)	8	MFL
Wk beginning 18 th June (depending on lesson day)	9	MFL
Varied for each class due to the two - week timetable. The date for each individual	7	History
class will be given by the class teacher.	8	History
	9	History
Varied for each class due to the two - week timetable. The date for each individual	7	Geography
class will be given by the class teacher.		Geography
	9	Geography
Varied for each class due to the two - week timetable. The date for each individual		RS
class is available on students' Show My Homework.	8	RS
	9	RS

All revision resources and overviews are available on Show My Homework but there is also an overview for each year group on the attached pages below, along with the school statement regarding reasonable adjustments for assessments.

Yours faithfully

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Mrs E. Mills Deputy Headteacher

English	Maths	Science	MFL	RS	Geography	History
An Inspector Calls: Context Writer's intentions Structural analysis Language analysis Themes an ideas Key quotes (Everything on Knowledge Organiser)	Number Properties; Fractions, Decimals and Percentages; Probability and Tree Diagrams; Rounding and Estimation; Index Laws; Standard Index Form; Algebraic Manipulation; Solving Linear Equations; Solving Quadratic Equations; Perimeter, Area and Circumference; Ratio and Proportion; Sequences; Calculating with Percentages; Averages and Range; Representing Data; Coordinates and Linear Graphs; Quadratic Graphs; Circle Theorems; Volume and; Surface Area; Inequalities; Real Life Graphs; Scatter Graphs and Correlation; Compound Measures; Transformations; Surds	Biology: Cell types and cell structure; Microscopy Differentiation/ adaptations of cells Diffusion, osmosis and active transport; Adaptations of exchange surfaces; Cell division (the cell cycle and mitosis). Chemistry: Atomic structure; The history and structure of the periodic table; The development of the atom; Metals, properties of metals and metallic bonding; Properties of ionic compounds, making ions and ionic bonding; Reactions and reactivity in groups 0, 1 and 7. Physics: Energy transfers (EPE, GPE, KE, thermal); Work, energy transferred and power; Efficiency; Energy, voltage, current, charge and resistance calculations (V=IR, E=VQ, Q=It); Voltage, current and resistance in parallel and series circuits; Investigating and interpreting I-V characteristics for diodes, ohmic resistors, filament bulbs; Uses and properties of LDRs and thermistors.	Travel and Tourism (weather, countries, transport, accommodation, past tense, opinions). Free time and daily routine (sport and non sporty hobbies, time phrases, daily routine phrases, getting up, going to bed, activities after school and opinions). Shopping (Clothes shopping, pocket money, different shops). Life at School (subjects and opinions, uniform and opinion, timetable). Healthy Living and eating out (diet and healthy living, making reservations).	Religion and the media Freedom of speech Hate speech Terrorism Media Bias on religion Media and extremism Peace and Protest Introduction to Equality Stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination Martin Luther King Gandhi Violence Persecution The Holocaust Memorials Anti-Semitism and Islamaphobia Holocaust Fiction Anne Frank Neo-Nazis Survivors Ethics and Justice Morality	Development and Development Indicators Climate Graphs Coasts (GCSE) – Processes and Landforms India and Mumbai Globalisation Fair Trade	 World War One: Causes; Trench warfare; Battle of the Somme; Propaganda and conscription; The Home Front (Women & conscientious objectors); Reasons for the armistice; Treaty of Versailles America in the 1920s: Why was there an economic boom? Prohibition: why was it introduced? Why did it fail? 1920s entertainment and fashion Weimar and Nazi Germany: Reactions to the Treaty of Versailles Difficulties in the Weimar Republic Adolf Hitler and the creation of the Nazi Party Munich Putsch The Great Depression and impact on Germany How did Hitler gain power? (propaganda, Reichstag Fire) Aims and beliefs of the Nazi Party Life in Nazi Germany (children, women, Jews) World War Two: Causes (rearmament, Hitler's foreign Policy) Appeasement (strengths and weaknesses

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English	Maths	Science	MFL	RS	Geography	History
Romeo and						
Juliet or the	Number Properties	All term 2	Introducing	Creation	Rainforests -	English Civil War
Merchant of	Fractions Algebraic	topics	yourself -How to	Scientific views on creation	location,	Causes of the war
Venice:	Manipulation and		give your name,	Christian views on creation	characteristics,	Roundheads and Cavaliers
Context	Substitution		age, birthday	The design argument	adaptations,	How did Cromwell win? Model Army
Writer's	Decimals and		Family and pets	Hindu views on creation	deforestation	Why was King Charles executed?
intentions	Percentages		Make sure you	Comparison of the above	Climate and	Interpretations of Cromwell: hero or villain?
Structural	Angles and Bearings		know how to	ideas	Climate Graphs	Industrial Revolution
analysis	Converting Units		describe your	Life after death	Climate	Domestic system
Language	Rounding and		family and pets.	Paranormal	Change/Global	Causes of the industrial revolution
analysis	Estimating		Free time activities	Humanist views on Life after	Warming	Textile machine inventions
Themes and	Area and Perimeter		Make sure you can	death	Renewable/Non-	Living conditions in cities
ideas	Averages and Range		give lots of	Funerals	Renewable	Factory conditions
Key quotes	Equations and		examples of free	Christian views on life after	energy	Children during the Industrial Revolution
	Formulae		time activities and	death	Rivers - features	Victorian Crime and Punishment
	Inequalities		that you can give	Hindu views on life after	and erosion	How did the Industrial Revolution lead to a
	Probability and Tree		and justify your	death		rise in crime?
	Diagrams		opinion.	Good and Evil		Identifying a Victorian criminal
	Ratio and Proportion		School	Morality		Jack the Ripper
	Collecting Data		Make sure you can	Moral and Natural evil		Crimes
	Representing Data		list your school	Humanist views on evil and		Development of the police
	Volume and Surface		subjects, give your	suffering		Prisons
	Area		opinion and explain	Free will		Empire
	Indices and Standard		why you like and	The fall of Man		Why did Britain want an empire?
	Form		dislike certain	Forgiveness		Exploration
	Coordinates and Linear		things in school.	Key terms		First settlers in America
	Graphs		House and home	Case studies		American Independence
	Pythagoras' Theorem		Make sure you can	Christin views on		What was India like before the empire?
	Trigonometry		talk about where	Forgiveness		Why did Britain want an empire in India?
			you live and	Easter		Indian Mutiny 1857
			describe your	Judaism views on		Scramble for Africa
			house, the rooms	Forgiveness		Empire troops in WW1 and 2
			and your bedroom.	_		Slavery
						Slave Triangle
						Reasons for slavery

Year 8

sh?
hrone Bridge vin the Battle of Hastings? ngland Castles (strengths and orth (events, causes and ow did this help the ntrol? ch so powerful? Il people believe about (nuns, monks and priests) nurder ngland what did Medieval people e Black Death? Cures) the Black Death sants' Revolt ants achieve from the
vin th nglan Castl orth (ow c ntrol ⁷ ch sc (nur nurd ngla vhat e Bla sants ants

R D



Reasonable adjustments for assessments based on evidence of need

As outlined in the school's SEND policy, Lymm High School is committed to ensuring that all students have a right to high quality teaching that is differentiated and personalised to meet their individual needs. It recognises that some students need educational provision that is additional to this also. Assessment is an integral element of teaching and therefore teachers are required to ensure they provide all students with the reasonable adjustments that they may require, as stipulated in the Inclusion Register.

Key Stage 3, 4 and 5

For any summative and formative assessments (including end of topic assessments/exams etc.) that take place within classroom practice, additional and identified support that is required for students will be catered for by the class teacher and any Teaching Assistants within the usual classroom context. This identified support will be indicated on the Inclusion Register. Assessment is a key part of everyday teaching, as is differentiation. Teachers will adapt and differentiate the assessment as necessary for the students in their lessons. Extra support from the LDD faculty will not be available for teachers to request. Suggestions of good practice are:

- If there is a TA in the classroom, then they can act as a reader if necessary.
- If there is a TA in the classroom, then they can act as a scribe if necessary.
- If the rest of the class are completing an assessment, the teacher can act as a reader if necessary.
- If the rest of the class are completing an assessment, the teacher can act as a scribe if necessary.
- If there is more than one student in a class than requires a reader, they can sit together and the teacher/TA can act as a reader for them as a group.
- Using coloured or enlarged text/paper as necessary.
- The teacher or TA prompting a student/s if necessary to keep focused on the assessment.
- Students that require a word processor or a reading pen can access one from the LDD faculty.

The extra support that teachers find students need, should then be recorded with the LDD faculty to help them build a picture of normal working practice for students over time. This will help the SENCO when assessing students to determine if Exam Access Arrangements are necessary for external examinations.

Key Stage 4 and 5

In the instance of Mock Examinations or any externally assessed work, the Exams Team will cater for all access arrangements such as: sitting exams in a satellite venue; use of a word processor; access to a reading pen/reader/group reader; use of assistive technologies; enlarged exam papers; exams printed on coloured paper; use of a prompt; or any extra time requirements. This is the only time the LDD faculty will supply extra support for assessments.

In order to have Exam Access Arrangements, students will undergo an assessment with the SENCO (at the end of year 9) and evidence of normal working practice will have to be shown. All information is available to teachers through the Inclusion Register.

Exam Access Arrangements

EAA are a provision or type of support given to a student in an **external national exam** where a particular need has been identified by an assessment, so that the student has appropriate access to the exam where they would be at a substantial disadvantage in comparison to someone who do not have that need. They allow candidates/learners with special educational needs, disabilities or temporary injuries to access the assessment and show what they know and can do without changing the demands of the exam.

Assessments must demonstrate the evidence of need through both quantitative and qualitative measures. The pupil must meet the 'Joint Council for Qualifications' (JCQ) criteria for access arrangements set out in the JCQ 'Adjustments for candidates with disabilities and learning difficulties' booklet for the appropriate

year. In putting EAA in place, the school is required to comply with the Equality Act 2010 and JCQ regulations.

Students who have EAA at KS2 are screened for EAA again before KS4. Although they may have received EAA at KS2, it doesn't necessarily mean that they automatically receive it at KS4 because their needs may have changed. For example, a student who had a Reader for KS2 may not qualify for a Reader at KS4 because their reading has improved to the extent it does not meet the JCQ criteria. Students at KS3 do not require EAA as they do not have any **external national exams** in this Key Stage.

Students will be identified for EAA investigation through a number of ways:

- Teachers identifying through classwork and assessments that a student requires reasonable adjustments in order to access an assessment. If this is evidenced through KS3, then the student would be investigated for EAA at the end of year 9 ready for starting KS4.
- Parental request for investigation with evidence to suggest reasonable adjustments were required.
- If a student has received EAA at KS2, and there is evidence from throughout KS3 that their need has not improved, then they will be investigated for EAA.