





Class of 2019



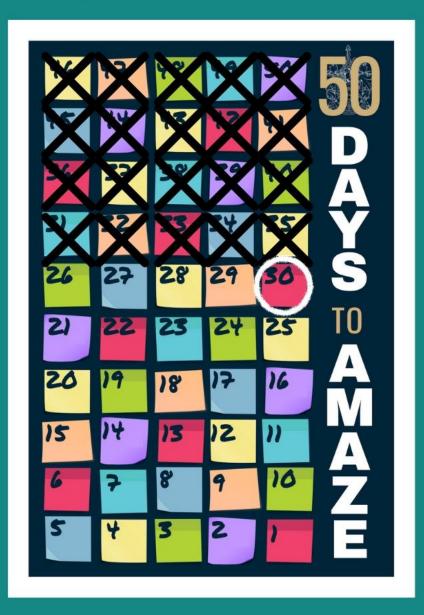
#examsarecoming

















"The best GCSE grades don't always go to the cleverest students, they go to those who revised hardest and were prepared"







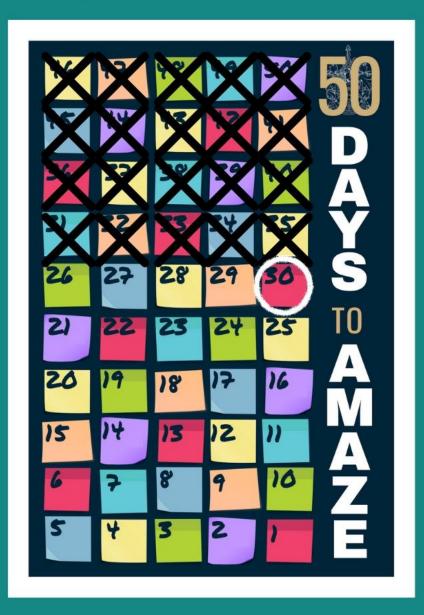
"There is still time to get brilliant GCSE results..."











50 DAY 5



AMAZE



We need to ensure you are organised and using your time wisely!























How can we do it... Your challenge for the next six weeks







Spend time revising

- These next six weeks are going to be some of the busiest times you will see, but remember... you will have the longest holiday of your lives *after* exams finish
- Aim for up to 3 hours per day including homework
- Decide when you work best and stick to the plan







Complete and stick to a Revision Timetable

- We will do this, this week
- We will be planning 30-min blocks of a subject at a time, unless timed exam paper
- You will need to commit to sticking to the plan for the next six weeks.







Turn off the technology

Your revision is not efficient or effective if you have your phone by your side, the temptation is just too great. Decide in advance if you are going to do revision that involves your phone, e.g. Tassomai or GCSEPod. But remember... These can be done on the computer!







Find a quiet place with a desk, not sitting on your bed!

Maximise the effectiveness of your revision by working on a flat surface with enough space to lay out your revision materials







Learn a little bit about everything and re-visit it

- It's better to have a little bit of knowledge about everything than lots of knowledge about only a few topics (that might not come up on the exam)
- Our brains are much more likely to remember information if we go back over it a few time's
- Aim to revise all topics three times at least before the exam







Use Personalised Learning Checklists (PLCs)

| GCSE Mathematics: PERSONALISED LEARNING CHECKLIST | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Grade Red Amber Gre | | | | | | |
| Area of Study: Algebra | | | | | | |
| Approximate solutions to equations using iteration. 9 | | | | | | |
| Equation of a circle | | | | | | |
| Equation of a tangent 9 | | | | | | |
| Algebra and Proof | | | | | | |
| Gradients and area under a graph | | | | | | |
| Graphs of trigonometric functions 8 | | | | | | |
| Quadratic equations (completing the square) 8 | | | | | | |
| Composite functions 7 | | | | | | |
| Expand the product of two or more hipomials 7 | | | | | | |

Personalised Learning Checklist - AQA GCSE Graphics

| | | | Red | Amber | Gree |
|-----------------------------|--|--|-----|-------|------|
| Materials and Components | Materials and Components | Paper Sizes & their relationships Eg. A0-A6 | | | |
| | | Units by which the thickness of paper & Board measured | | | |
| | | Properties & uses of Paper, Board: Eg. cartridge, layout | | | |
| | | Composites | | | |
| | | Properties and uses of thermoplastics; i.e. HIPs. PVC. | | | |
| | | Properties of sheet & block modelling materials and their uses | | | |
| | | Use of spiral wound tubes | | | |
| | | Judgements about cost, flexibility, finish Etc | | | |
| | | Apply a quality finish to modelling materials including fillers | | | |
| | | Functions, uses and applications of 'smart'/modern materials; | | | |
| | | Full range of graphic equipment to develop hand-generated images | | | |
| | | Appropriate adhesives for different materials; i.e. PVA, epoxy resins. | | | |
| | | Hand & powered cutting & forming tools safely; i.e. Craft Knife | | | |
| | | 'Bought-in' components where appropriate. i.e. fasten, seal. | | | |
| | | How graphic materials can be linked with other components | | | |
| | | Recognise that designers are influencing new graphic products | | | |
| | | Recognise the style of the work of the main designers | | | |
| | | Harry Beck | | | |
| | Designers | Alberto Alessi | | | |
| | , and the second | Jock Kinneir and Margaret Calvert | | | |
| | | Wally Olins | | | |
| | | Robert Sabuda | | | |
| | Techniques and Processes | Communicate a concept to a client, manufacturer or purchaser | | | |
| | | Functions of mock-ups, models & Prototypes & importance in the DP | | | |
| | | Target marketing' & 'gap in the Market' are used to promote a product | | | |
| | Sketching | Produce quality, annotated 2D and 3D freehand drawings | | | |
| | | Use crating/wire frame techniques to produce drawings | | | |
| - | | Use grids and under-lays | | | |
| | | Pencils, pen, colour to add visual impact & accentuate shape & form | | | |
| | | Use textural representation to convey different materials and surfaces | | | |
| | Enhancement | Demonstrate an understanding of contrast, complementary, hue & tone | | | |
| | | Apply the language of colour | | | |
| | | Aware of colour fusion & separation and its commercial application | | | |
| Design and Market | | Demonstrate a knowledge of computer graphic manipulation | | | |
| | | | | | |







Use Revision Packs and Knowledge Organisers

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Plates, Earthquakes and Volcanoes

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Key Terms

Crust – the thin outer layer of the Earth, made of rock Continental crust – this is made of lighter rock and forms the continents

Oceanic crust – the crust under the oceans

Core – the inner layer of the Earth, made mainly of iron
plus a little nickel

Crater – the hollow around the vent of a voicano

Mantle – the middle layer of the Earth, between the
crust and the core

Lithosphere – the hard outer part of the Earth's surface; it is broken into large pieces called plates which are moving slowly around

Convection current – a current of warmer material; when air or water or soft rock is heated from below, the warmer material rises in convection currents Focus – the 'centre' of an earthouske

Epicentre – the point on the ground directly above the focus of an earthquake

Seismic wave – wave of energy given out in an earthquake; it shakes everything

Magma – melted rock below the Earth's surface; when it reaches the surface it is called lava

Pyroclastic flow – a flood of gas, dust, ash and other particles rushing down the side of a volcano, after an eruption

Mudflow — a river of mud; it can form when the material from an eruption mixes with rain or melting ice Volcano — a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a creater or vent through which lava is erupted from the Earth's crust

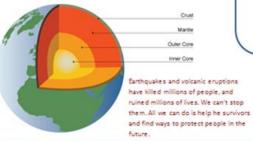
Aftershock – a smaller earthquake following the main shock of a large earthquake

Plates – the Earth's surface is broken into large pieces, like a cracked eggshell; the pieces are called plates Earthquake – the shaking of the Earth's crust caused by rock movement

A map showing the Earth's plates



The layers that make up the Earth



Some facts & information...

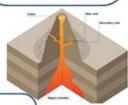
- > The Earth's crust is 8 65km thick
- > The continental crust is mainly granite and about 30km thick on average
- > The oceanic crust is mainly basalt and about 5km thick on average
- > Volcanoes & Earthquakes occur along the edge of the Earth's plates
- A volcano forms when liquid rock reaches the Earth's surface
- > An earthquake is caused by rock suddenly shifting

Plate Movements

- Some plates are moving apart North American plate & Eurasian plate Here you get earthquakes and eruptions
- Some plates are pushing into each other Nazca plate & South American plate
 Here you get earthquakes

and volcanoes

 Some plates are sliding past each other – Pacific plate & North American plate Here you get earthquakes but no volcances



The amount of energy an earthquake gives out is called its magnitude. We show it on the Richter scale.







Look, Cover, Write, Check

- LOOK at a topic in your revision notes/pack (only look over what your hand can cover)
- COVER it with your hand
- See what you can remember and WRITE it down bullet points only
 - Remove your hand and CHECK what you remembered. Write in the bits you missed.





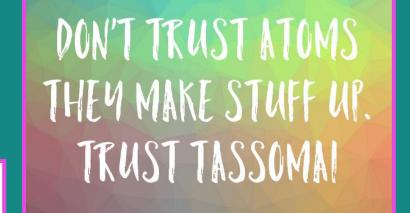






Use the Apps — Tassomai & GCSEPod





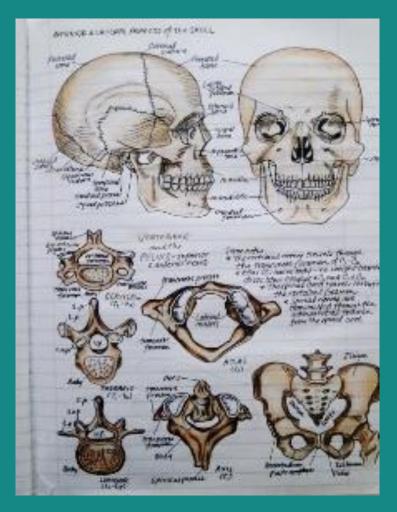












Don't waste time making things look pretty

A little colour or quick diagram do help you remember, but don't waste time on detailed sketches or over-complicated notes.

Get the concept down quickly, LEARN it, TEST it, REVISIT it, TEST it again.







Try Trigger Cards

- Cards to stick around your room/house with key info
- Regular reading helps you remember
- Different to making flash cards (lots of info).
- Only use for **simple** facts/dates/formulae
- Add pictures/colour

BUT DON'T WASTE TIME MAKING THEM PRETTY!







Not a single day off

Those of you who have no days off school between now and your last exam will get the best grades. FACT.

Teachers have extra papers, exam tips and advice for you. Recent mocks have informed their revision lessons.

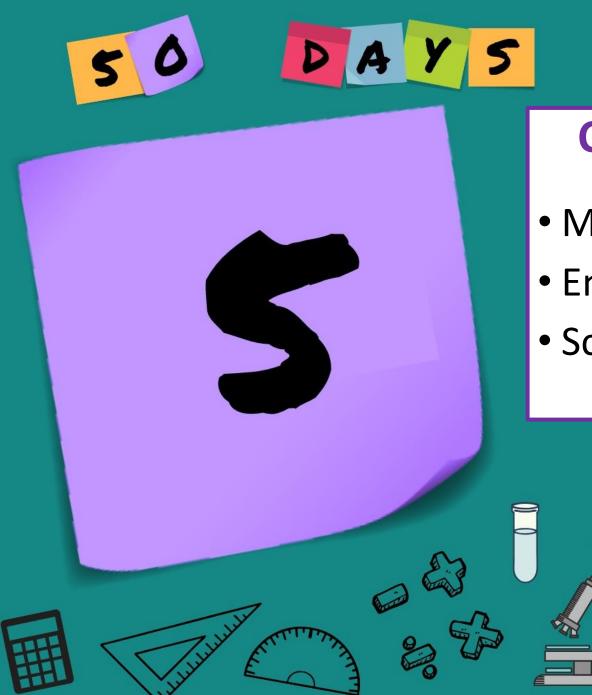
Don't miss out on information that could mean the difference between the grade you want © and one you don't 🕾



FOLLOW US ON INSTAGRAM LYMM_HIGH_SCHOOL



So what is next...







Core Mock Exams

- Maths x 3
- English Lang x 1
- Science x 3

W/C 4th March









Revision Room (B204)

- Wednesday 1.15 2.10pm
- Thursday 1.15 2.10pm















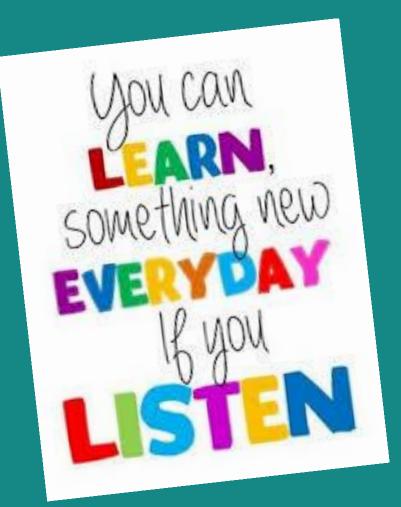
Revision Room (LRC)

- Every morning 8am -8.25am
- Monday 3.10 4.30pm
- Tuesday 3.10 4.00pm
- Wednesday 3.10 5.30pm
- Thursday 3.10 5.30pm
- Friday 3.10 4.00pm









Stay Focused

- No Year 11 students should be getting exited!
- No Year 11 students should be in a 40 minute for lack of effort!
- No Year 11 students should be in a 40 minute for no homework!











Think about what you have to look forward

- A long summer...
- Sunner



Prom... (VIP if you get your Passport completed)



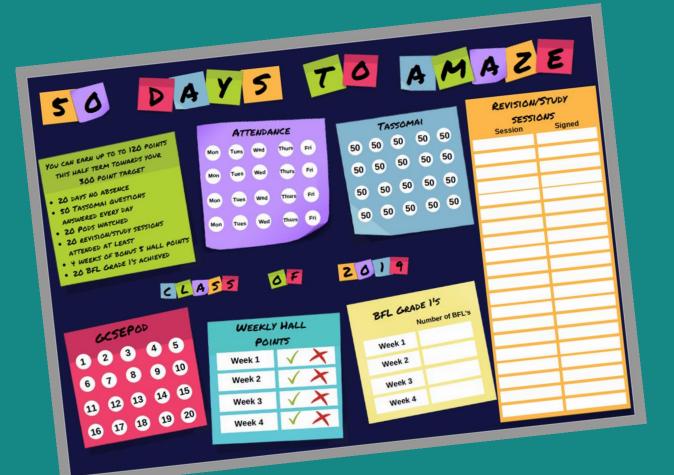
- Alton Tower... (Remember to fill in your passport)
- A Golden Ticket to your future...











Get something from all your hard work!!!







Top Pod Watchers since the #50days!!





A A B CLASS