

Year 11 – Mock Exams Revision Guide

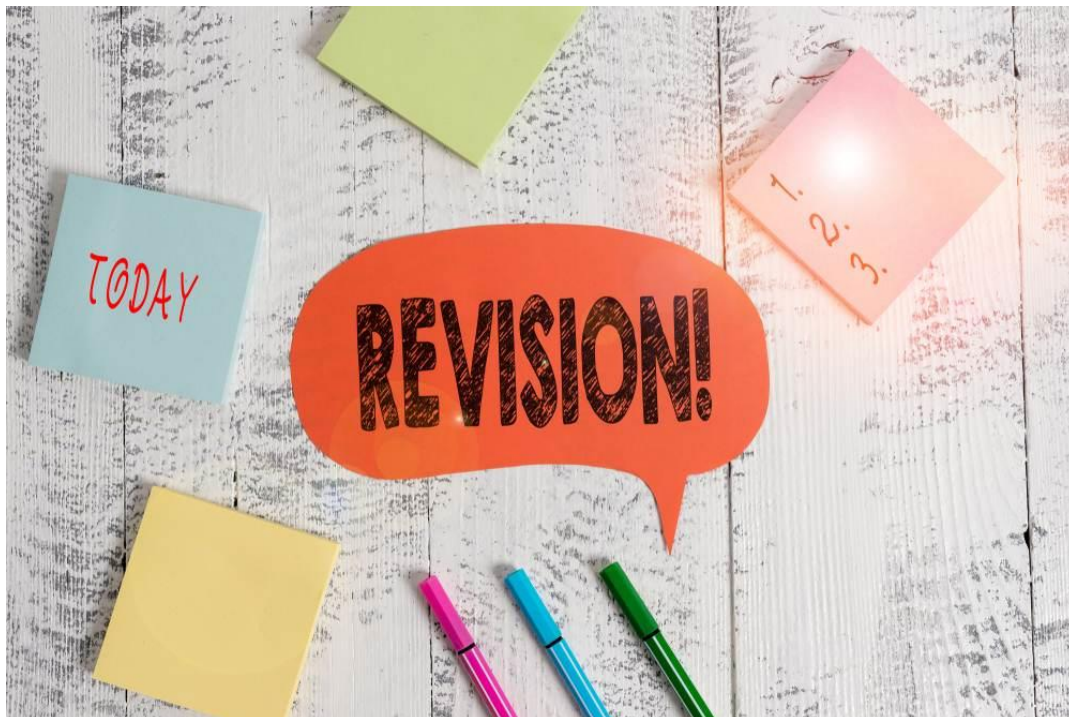
2024 - 2025

Contents:

Part 1 – Mock Timetable

Part 2 – Subject Specific Guidance

Part 3 – Effective Revision Strategies





Part 1: Mock Timetable

| GCSE Mock Exam Timetable March 2025 – Week A | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|-------|----------|-------|--|----------|--|
| | 08.50 | 09.50 | | 11.10 | | 12.40 | 13.40 | |
| | Lesson 1 | Lesson 2 | | Lesson 3 | | Lesson 4 | Lesson 5 | Revision Notes |
| Mon 03.03.25 | English Language Component 1 1h 45m | | Break | | Lunch | Geography Paper 1 1h 30m | | Period 6 - Maths |
| Tue 04.03.25 | Maths Paper 1 – Non Calc 1h 30m | | | | | Spanish Writing F – 1h, H – 1h 15m | | Period 6 - Science |
| Wed 05.03.25 | Science - Biology SS – 1h 45m Tril – 1h 15m | | | | | Child Development 2h (L4 & L5 classroom (D201)) Russian Writing (1 student only DD) French Writing (1 students only SF) | | Period 6 - English |
| Thu 06.03.25 | English Literature Component 1 2h | | | | | IT 1h 30m | | Period 6 - History |
| Fri 07.03.25 | History Paper 1 2h | | | | | Hospitality and Catering 1h 30m | | Saturday 8 th March – Maths/English |

| GCSE Mock Exam Timetable March 2025 – Week B | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | 08:50 | 09:50 | | 11:10 | | 12:40 | 13:40 | | |
| | Lesson 1 | Lesson 2 | Break | Lesson 3 | Lunch | Lesson 4 | Lesson 5 | After School Revision | |
| Mon 10.03.25 | English Language Component 2 2h | | | | | | History Paper 2 2h | | Period 6 - Science |
| Tue 11.03.25 | Science – Chemistry SS – 1h 45 Tril – 1h 15m | | | | | | Geography Paper 2 1h 30m | | Period 6 - Maths |
| Wed 12.03.25 | Spanish Listening, F – 35m & H – 45m Reading, F – 45m & H – 1h | | | | | | Maths Paper 2 – Calc 1h 30m | | Period 6 - Science |
| Thu 13.03.25 | Science – Physics SS – 1h 45 Tril – 1h 15m | | | | | | Retail Business 1h 30m Russian Listening & Reading (1 student only DD) French Listening & Reading (1 students only SF) | | Period 6 - English |
| Fri 14.03.25 | Maths Paper 3 - Calc 1h 30m | | | | | | | | |



Part 2: Subject Specific Guidance

Subject: English Language

Exam Board: Eduqas

Papers/Duration: Paper 1 (1 hour and 45 minutes) and Paper 2 (2 hours)

Paper 1 – Key Information:

- Section A - 1 hour reading section (fiction writing)
 - 5 questions
- Section B – 45 minutes writing section (writing a story of your own)
 - 4 titles – pick one

Paper 2 – Key Information:

- Section A – 1 hour reading section (two non-fiction texts)
 - 6 questions
- Section B – 1 hour writing section (writing two non-fiction pieces of your own)
 - Given specific topics.
- Do Both Tasks!

Revision Tips/Strategies:

YouTube

- Watch videos on exam tips
- Take notes while/after you watch
- Apply the advice – in order for you to *learn* something, you have to actively *do* something with it.

Seneca Learning

Seneca has some excellent courses for all aspects of GCSE English Language. Dip in and out of the courses and, when you find something that you struggle with, go back to your lesson materials and re-learn it before you go back to the Seneca quiz.

Practice Papers

- Practice whole papers or specific questions
- Do them in timed conditions
- Give papers to your teachers to mark – and *act on* the feedback.

Story Preparation

Prepare a story for your exam before you even go in. Spend time perfecting the story, taking advice from teachers on board, and revising your story. All you have to do in the exam is tweak your story to fit the title. This is a great way to get excellent marks for Section B.



Subject: English Literature

Exam Board: Eduqas

Papers/Duration: Paper 1 (2 hours)

Paper 1 – Key Information:

Section A - 1 hour on *Romeo and Juliet*

- 2 questions: 1 on an extract, 1 on the whole play

Section B - 1 hour on *Anthology Poetry*

- 2 questions: 1 analysis of a poem, 1 comparison between the poem on the exam and one from memory

Revision Tips/Strategies:

YouTube

- Watch videos on exam tips/the texts we have studied
- Take notes while/after you watch
- Apply the advice – in order for you to *learn* something, you have to actively *do* something with it.

Know the Plots & Techniques

Knowing all off the plots is half the battle in English Literature. Make sure you understand the stories (An Inspector Calls, A Christmas Carol). Re-read them, use summary videos, draw diagrams, watch film versions, do something active to help you remember the plot! Go over techniques, their effect, and examples as well.

Quote Retention

All of our exams are closed-book, which means you are not allowed to take a copy of the text into the exam with you. Some good strategies for learning quotes are:

- Pick quotes which you can use for multiple characters/themes.
- Pick short quotes.
- Make a flashcard for each quote.
- Put your quotes on sticky notes and put them up around your room/house.
- Ask family or friends to quiz you on the quotes.
- Explode the quotes – and then put them up around your house where you can see them.

Practice Papers

- Practice whole papers or specific questions
- Do them in timed conditions
- Give papers to your teachers to mark – and *act on* the feedback.



Subject: Maths

Exam Board: Edexcel

Papers/Duration: Paper 1 - Non-Calculator (90 mins) Paper 2 - Calculator (90 mins)
Paper 3 – Calculator (90 mins)

Higher Revision Topics

- Calculations with fractions
- Plans and elevations
- Calculations with surds
- Laws of indices
- Finding the equation of a line
- Transformations (rotation, reflection, translation and enlargements)

Foundation Revision Topics

- Calculations with fractions
- Find a fraction of an amount
- Finding percentages
- Expanding brackets
- Solving equations
- Drawing a pie chart
- Converting between fractions, decimals and percentages

! This is not an exhaustive list but should give a starting point for some topics!

Revision Tips/Strategies:

There are many useful sites with videos and help on, two of which are listed below. The best way to revise maths is to do it: answer the question, mark the questions. If the questions you answer are incorrect then watch a video on that topic and try them again. Any questions which you continue to get wrong bring in to class and ask your teacher for help or phone a friend.

- <https://corbettmaths.com/>
- <https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/gcse.html>



Subject: Science

Exam Board: AQA

Papers/Duration: AQA Paper 2

Trilogy: 3 papers (1xBiology/ 1xChemistry/ 1xPhysics) 1hr15mins

Separates: 3 papers (1xBiology/ 1xChemistry/ 1xPhysics) 1hr45mins

Biology:

Homeostasis and Response

Inheritance, variation and evolution

Ecology

Chemistry:

The rate and extent of chemical change

Organic Chemistry

Chemical Analysis

Chemistry of the Atmosphere

Using Resources

Physics:

Forces

Waves

Magnetism and Electromagnetism

Space Physics (Separate Science only)

Revision Tips/Strategies:

The key to successful revision is to find what works best for you. However, it is essential to not only learn facts, but to retrieve knowledge using: past exam questions; get family to test you; use questions in the revision books or on Bitesize/Seneca. The more you retrieve information and learn what you cannot remember at first, the better your long-term memory will become. Remember to use the Science Strands lists given to all students to see exactly what you need to revise for each paper. Email: rharris@thegrangeacademy.co.uk if you need any help.

SCIENCE: TOP TIPS TO SUPPORT YOUR CHILD

EXAM BOARD: AQA

TOP TIPS:

- Create revision materials; mind-maps, posters, flash cards, summary notes
- Go through your text books, redo questions, worksheets, problems.
- Use your revision resources (do not just read them!)
- Get family and friends to test you!
- Go through your previous assessments
- Go through past papers and mark scheme on the AQA website
- Plan to revise Biology, Chemistry and Physics in short sections (i.e. focus on one chapter/topic per week)
- You should have started revising already but if you haven't... start now!
- Science revision, study and exam preparation sessions take place after school - ask your teacher for details.
- Always check Science Twitter for updates: twitter.com/tgssciencehrs

Microsoft Teams - on Notebook (one note) we have placed revision materials and all lesson materials that have been used this year. Get on and have a look, it will really help you.

AQA website: Specifications, past papers & mark schemes:

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/science/gcse/combined-science-trilogy-8464>

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/science/gcse> (look for: Combined Science: Trilogy (8464))

AQA Revision Guide and Workbook

Your exercise book, assessments, homework, MAPS - look back through the resources and work you have created in lessons. This will help structure your revision and support you in remembering content.

BBC Bitesize - <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/levels/z98jnp3>

You tube videos - there are lots, make sure you search for AQA GCSE 9-1 materials and videos e.g. Videos | [freesciencelessons](https://www.freesciencelessons.com)

Seneca learning - complete a variety of revision techniques on the appropriate units you need to practice more. www.senecalearning.com/



Subject: Geography

Exam Board: AQA

Papers/Duration: Paper 1 (1 hour 30 minutes) Paper 2 (1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper 1 – Key Information:

Topics are as follows;

- Natural Hazards (tectonic, weather and climate change)
- The Living World (ecosystems)
- UK Landscapes (rivers and coasts)

Paper 2 – Key Information:

Topics are as follows;

- Changing Economic World
- Urban Issues and Challenges
- Fieldwork

Revision Tips/Strategies:

- Spotify can be used to listen to short podcasts that break down sections of topics from the AQA geography papers. Spotify is free to access if you don't already have an account, you will just have some adverts play if you don't have a paid account.
- Seneca is a great starting point for quizzing yourself on the topics and using this to identify your weakest units – this helps you to focus your revision around those areas.
- Turning your case studies into stories using facts and figures such as place names, times and dates, impacts and responses can help to make your case study information more memorable.
- Practice questions are a great way of testing how you apply your knowledge, past papers along with mark schemes are available on the AQA website, this is a great way for parents to support revision too.
- Repetition is key- space out your revision into bitesize chunks between now and your mocks to give yourself time to recap and see what you have remembered, cramming the night before will not help to build your long-term memory.

Subject: History

Exam Board: AQA

Papers/Duration: Paper 1 = 2hrs Paper 2 = 2hrs

Paper 1 – Key Information:

Conflict and Tension -1919-1939

Treaty of Versailles / League of Nations / Road to War

USA: Land of freedom and inequality
1920-73

Boom / But and post-war USA

Paper 2

Elizabethan England

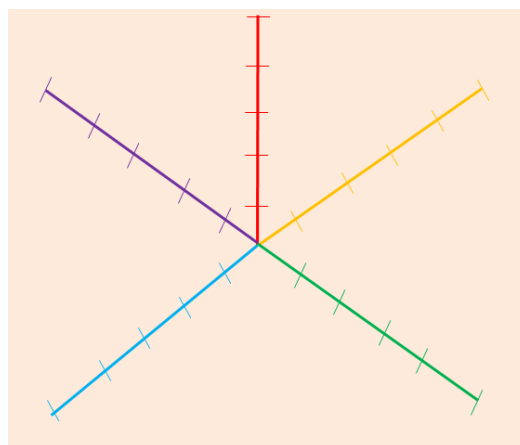
Government / Elizabethan times /
Trouble at home and abroad

Power and the People

Medieval / Early Modern / C19th /
C20th

Revision Tips/Strategies:

- Flash-cards
- Mind-maps
- Lotus diagrams
- Seneca Learning
- Practice papers
- BBC Bitesize
- USA - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z22fvwx>
- Elizabeth - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxgvfrd>
- AQA Oxford revision guide
- Learn your Hardwick Hall answer!





| <u>Group activities</u> | <u>Individual activities</u> |
|--|--|
| <u>Frankenstein answers</u> Using past questions that require extended answers, write a list of paragraphs / needed to answer that question. Each person writes a paragraph and the response is stitched together. | <u>Who am I?</u> Write down a list of key data / actions / achievements of individuals / events. |
| <u>Speedy sources</u> Place a source in the middle of a sheet of A3. Jot down ideas, origin, purpose and nature and key information from the source in two minutes. | <u>100 words</u> Write about a topic in one hundred words only. |
| <u>You say, we pay</u> One student cannot see a named topic / event / individual and the rest of the group give as much information as possible. The Student has to guess what / who / when. | <u>I still don't know</u> Write down any questions about any topic on a post-it. Come back to it the next day and research it. |
| <u>Examiner for the day</u> Using the exam board question stem, come up with as many exam questions as possible. Swap them and respond. | <u>Washing line</u> Create a time line in your room of key events from a topic. |
| <u>Just a minute</u> One student is given a revision topic to speak about for 1 minute with no hesitation, deviation or repetition. | <u>Command word dictionary</u> Create a list of key vocabulary that is used in exams such as "describe", "explain". |
| <u>Dominoes</u> Create a set of dominoes on a topic. Each domino should end with a question that links to an answer on the next domino. | <u>Guess the grade</u> Use marking criteria to work out the grades given. |
| <u>Revision time table</u> Just like your overall revision timetable, create one for your option subject with topics that you need to cover. | <u>Revision flashcards</u> Write down key facts for events or people and test yourself |



Subject: Spanish

Exam Board: AQA

Papers/Duration:

Paper 1: Listening - Foundation Tier: 35 minutes Higher Tier: 45 minutes

Paper 2: Reading - Foundation Tier: 45 minutes Higher Tier: 1 hour

Paper 4: Writing - Foundation Tier: 1 hour Higher Tier: 1 hour 15 min

Listening – Key Information:

Foundation Tier (40 marks)
and Higher Tier (50 marks)

- Section A – Questions and answers in English
- Section B – Questions and answers in the target language

Reading key information

Foundation Tier (60 marks) and Higher Tier (60 marks)

- Section A – Questions and answers in English
- Section B – Questions and answers in the target language
- Section C – Translation from the target language into English

Writing key information

Foundation Tier (50 marks)

Question 1 – Photo card

Question 2 – 40 word task

Question 3 – Translation from English into the target language (5 sentences)

Question 4 – 90 word task – choice of two questions

Higher Tier (60 marks)

Question 1 – 90 word task – choice of two questions

Question 2 – 150 word task – choice of two questions

Question 3 - Translation from English into the target language (A short paragraph)

Revision Tips/Strategies:

Writing exam

Foundation and higher tier:

- Learn how to write 15 transferable language phrases from memory in Spanish (These are on the back of your book cover)
- Learn how to write 5 infinitive verbs in 3 different time frames, present, past and future (These are on the back of your book cover)
- Learn 'CROISSANT' structures from the literacy mat (You have been given a copy of this in class)



Listening and reading exam

Foundation and higher tier:

- Watch Netflix/Prime series in Spanish with subtitles in English, this will boost your listening and comprehension skills. You can change the language in the settings.
- <https://lyricstraining.com/> This is a website and an App that you can download. You complete different listening exercises to Spanish music.
- GCSE bitesize Spanish– there are lots of different exercises to support your reading, listening and comprehension skills, covering all different topics.



Subject: Hospitality and Catering

Exam Board: WJEC

Papers/Duration: 1hour 30 mins

Paper 1 – Key Information:

Unit 1: The Hospitality and Catering Industry

Revision Tips/Strategies:

- The structure of H&C industry – commercial/non-commercial/residential/non residential
- Equipment
- Providers/services
- Contract caterers
- Job roles – **front of house** (receptionist)/back of house
- Types of contract – permanent/casual/flexi
- Personal skills and qualities for jobs in H&C
- Working conditions – pay/hours/shifts – variety needed because of the industry hours
- What affects the success of a business?
- Profit/loss – why do businesses fail?
- Environmental issues
- Technology
- Customer needs and service
- Customer trends
- Media and reviews of businesses.

LO2: How H&C provisions operate/work

- Kitchen layout/front of house layout – reception position
- FIFO and stock control
- Documents and record keeping
- Dress code
- Safety and security in hotels
- Types of customer – business/residents/leisure
- Customer needs and expectations
- Customer trends/rights
- Regulations/COSHH
- PPER – Personal Protective Equipment at work Regulations
- Risks to health and security



LO4: Food Hygiene

- How food can cause ill health – Bacteria/Chemicals/Metals/poisonous plants/Allergies/intolerances.
- Role and responsibilities of the EHO
- Food Safety Act – including food labelling
- Common types of food poisoning and bacteria – campylobacter/salmonella/E Coli/Clostridium perfringens/Listeria/Bacillus cereus/Staphylococcus aureus
- The signs and symptoms of food poisoning, allergies and intolerances.



Part 3 – Effective Revision Habits & Strategies

A study guide for pupils & parents

- Retrieval practice
- Space Practice
- Concrete Examples
- Elaboration
- Interleaving
- Dual coding
- Exam vocabulary
- Wellbeing
- Additional Revision tools

What is Retrieval Practice?

Retrieval practice is a learning strategy where we focus on getting information out. Through the act of retrieval or calling information to mind, our memory for the information is strengthened and forgetting is less likely to occur. Retrieval practice is a powerful tool for improving learning.



How to use this strategy:

- Use your class notes and textbooks to make a list of the important information & content that you need to know across different subjects.
- Then close your books & test yourself. You can create quizzes, use flashcards or complete the past exam papers. Make sure you don't use your notes!
- Retrieve as much information as you can then check your answers. It's important to know what you know and don't know...yet!
- Use your answers to inform the next stage of your revision, focus on the areas you struggled to recall from memory.

What is Spaced Practice?

Start planning early for exams and set aside a little bit of time every day. Five hours spread out over two weeks is better than the same five hours all at once. This is spaced practice and it is regarded as one of the most effective revision strategies.



How to use this strategy:

- Divide up your revision into short manageable chunks of time. When revising aim for 20-30 minutes per session.
- Mass practice or cramming is not effective and can be stressful. This is when you study for a very intense period of time just before the exam.
- You need to plan your time carefully to ensure all subjects and topics are covered in shorter chunks over a longer period of time.
- Dividing up your revision into smaller, manageable sections will benefit you in the long term.

WADE DEACON TRUST

What are concrete examples?

Students often gain a false sense of confidence in their abilities to memorise new material. Using concrete, relevant or real-life examples can help students understand abstract ideas and extend information retention.



How to use this strategy:

- Concrete examples involve finding and using specific examples to help develop and deepen understanding of abstract ideas.
- Abstract ideas can be difficult to understand and explain. Our memories find it easier to remember concrete examples better than abstract information.
- For example à Foreshadowing can be explained with a very specific concrete example. In Romeo and Juliet the tragic ending is subtly foreshadowed in the very first act of the play.
- Look through your books and class notes searching for concrete examples that are relevant to the idea you are studying or create your own if you can.

What is Elaboration?

The term elaboration can be used to mean a lot of different things. However, when we are talking about studying using elaborations, it involves explaining and describing ideas with many details. Elaboration also involves making connections among ideas you are trying to learn.



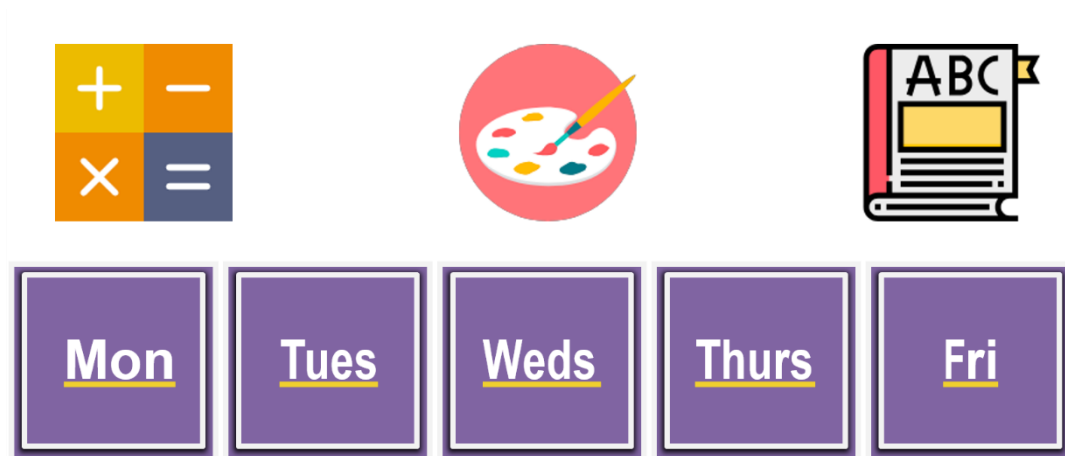
How to use this strategy:

- Elaboration involves asking further questions and making links to help you connect new information with what you already know.
- Ask yourself questions about a topic to delve deeper. The more information you have about a specific topic the stronger your grasp and ability to recall.
- For example, When you learn about the causes of WWI you could ask which causes are linked together? Which causes are short or long term? What was the major cause.
- Another way to elaborate is to take two ideas or concepts and think about the various ways they are similar and how they are different.

WADE DEACON TRUST

What is Interleaving?

Interleaving is a process where you mix and combine multiple subjects and topics while studying to improve your learning. Blocked practice on the other hand involves studying one topic very thoroughly before moving to another. Interleaving has been shown to be more effective than blocked practice leading to better long-term retention.

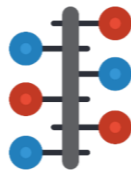


How to use this strategy:

- Use your class notes and textbooks to make links between key topics and subject areas – look for skills that you apply across different topics.
- For example, using the equation for speed, distance, time in Maths and Physics.

What is Dual Coding?

Dual Coding is the process of combining verbal materials with visual materials. There are many ways to visually represent materials such as with infographics, timelines, cartoon/comic strips, diagrams, and graphic organisers.



How to use this strategy:

- Dual coding involves you drawing images, graphs, diagrams or timelines to support your revision notes.
- When you are revising, using your class materials find or create visuals that link with the information. Compare and combined the visuals with the words.
- Don't worry if you don't consider yourself an artist – it isn't about the quality of your illustration, the focus is to improve and deepen your understanding.
- Make sure your images/diagrams are relevant.

WADE DEACON TRUST

Exam Vocabulary – Command Words

There will be subject specific key terms that you need to learn for each subject.

Below are a range of command words that could be used in your exams.

Command words can vary slightly across different subjects, so it is important you understand the command words in the exam question and in the correct content.



- Analyse – examine something in detail and try to explain or interpret it.
- Annotate – add to a diagram, image or piece of text to illustrate or describe features rather than just identify them which is labelling.
- Assess – consider different options/arguments/factors and weigh them up to reach a conclusion about their effectiveness or validity.
- Calculate – work out the value of something.
- Compare – give a point by point identification of similarities and differences.
- Define – this means what is meant by the precise meaning of a term or concept.
- Describe – provide an account in detail of an event/individual concept etc.
- Discuss – set out both sides of an argument and reach a conclusion, including evidence.
- Evaluate – consider different options/factors and reach a conclusion about their importance/impact/value/worth.
- Examine – consider carefully and provide a detailed account of the topic.
- Explain – provide a detailed description or interpretation of a term/concept.
- Identify – point out and name from a number of possibilities.
- Illustrate – refer to a specific case study or example (not illustrate to draw).
- Label – point out specific features on a diagram, image or a piece of text.
- Justify – explain why your selected choice/judgement is better than other options.
- Summarise – sum up the main points/arguments → this can be similar to outline.

Wellbeing

The exam period can be stressful which is why it is very important that you revise and prepare - this can help to reduce exam anxiety.

WADE DEACON TRUST



In addition to revising there are other strategies you can do to look after your mental and physical health.

Eat. Diet is important so don't neglect it during the exam period. Don't skip meals, stay consistent with a healthy balance of meals and stay hydrated.

Sleep. Staying up late to revise is a bad idea! Sleep deprivation can have a very negative impact on concentration, performance and memory.

Exercise. Take regular breaks from revision with exercise. Take part in a sport you enjoy, go for a walk or any activity that is active and part of your daily routine.

Relax. It is essential that you do make time to switch off and have a break. Watch Netflix, go for a walk, read, talk to friends.