



**Year 11 Winter
Exam Week 2019**

Examination and Revision Guide

Year 11 Winter 2019 Examination and Revision Guide

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Year 11 Examination Timetable

Date	Period	Activity – Exam or Revision
Tuesday 3 Dec	1	Business Studies
	2	Business Communication Systems
	3	Motor Vehicle Studies
	4	French
	5	Child Development
Wednesday 4 Dec (Occupational Studies pupils attend SERC as normal)	1	<i>Revision</i>
	2	Tourism
	3	Geography
	4	History
	5	Sports Studies
Thursday 5 Dec	1	Home Economics
	2	Single Award Science
	3	<i>Revision</i>
	4	Maths Exam (1h 15) (2.15pm start)
	5	

*Please note, periods when pupils have no exam should be used for independent study and revision.

*All exams are 55 minutes, unless otherwise stated.

*Subjects not listed here do not require a winter exam.

Exam and Revision Guidance and Tips

Get Organised:

It really helps your brain to remember things if you are able to order your thoughts. This means that to help your brain do this you need to organise all aspects of your learning:

1. Find the best place for your revision – bedroom, dining room table etc
2. Find your favourite styles of revision – see the points below
3. Find the best times for you to revise
4. Keep the area where you revise organised – neat, tidy, room to spread out
5. Create a detailed revision plan – what are you going to revise and when?
6. Make sure you know what you are revising – see the subject guidance in this booklet
7. Stay healthy - get fresh air, drink water and eat healthy food

Brain facts:

1. Your brain has an ability to remember everything and anything you want it to!
2. To do this we all need to give our brains some help to store information.
3. It is important to try different ways to revise as this will help your memory to improve.
4. Your memory works best if you stimulate your imagination.
5. Your brain needs rest and breaks – so revise in chunks of 30 to 45 minutes and then take a break, have a healthy snack for 15 to 20 minutes and then get back to another chunk of revision.

Revision Techniques/Memory Aids:

1. Note taking:

This is the most common form of revision for most people. Get the information down and keep it organised by using sub-headings, topics or bullet points. When you turn information into something else, even if it's just the writing, it will help it stick in your brain!

2. Test Yourself:

Research has proven that the most effective way to revise is to regularly test yourself on what you know. There are a number of ways you can do this, point 6 and 8 are some examples. However, the most effective is to do the following:

- a) Make organised notes as above in point 1
- b) Rest, take a break etc
- c) Write out everything you can remember from what you have made notes on.
- d) Compare what you have written out with your organised notes.
- e) Read over, make more notes, highlight etc what you missed.
- f) Repeat b to e, until you are able to recall everything!

3. Underlining:

Underlining key words or picking out the key facts can be helpful. Underlining command words or key words in exam questions is also a good idea, so that you know more clearly what the question is asking you.

4. Colour coding:

Use highlighter pens to 'highlight' information under a range of headings e.g. topic headings in yellow, all key terms in green, important facts in pink . . . Using different colours for different ideas or themes or topics helps you to organise your thoughts and so better remember things.

5. Spider diagrams/Memory/Mind Maps:

These are a quick and excellent way of organising and remembering information. Your brain is much more likely to remember things when you use words, colours and images than if you were to use any of them on their own.

1. Start with the paper in landscape.

2. Use your favourite colours.
3. Start in the centre with an image that summarises the topic and write this on it.
4. From the centre draw lines. In capitals write a main idea linked to the theme.
5. From these branches use smaller lines to expand the ideas and illustrate them with small images.
6. Stick them around your bedroom!

6. Acrostics and acronyms:

Often these can seem like things you used in Primary School, but they can be very effective in sparking ideas and helping you to remember. Use this concept to sequence information or remember a list. Turn the initials of the words into another word. A classic is 'King Richard Of York Gave Battle In Vain' for remembering the colours of the rainbow.

7. Quiztastic:

Turn revision for a subject into 10 or 20 quiz questions and test your friends. You could make answering them a text or email challenge.

8. Repetition:

Repeating something 5 times helps your brain to remember:

1. First repetition just after you have first learnt it.
2. Second repetition one day after.
3. Third repetition one week after.
4. Fourth repetition one month after.
5. Fifth and final repetition 3 to 6 months after.

9. Babble Gabble:

This is a brilliant way to check what you know and understand as if you can talk about it clearly and concisely, you know you've learnt it! Find a friend and tell them everything you know about a topic in 60 seconds. They should then repeat it back in 30 seconds. At the end you can discuss what you missed out.

10. Perspective:

1. You can complain about exams and why you have to do them until the cows come home, but whatever your opinion, exams are inevitable and you need to accept this as soon as possible.
2. Listen to your teachers. They are professionals with a wide range of experience and they will be able to help you!
3. Talk to your family. Explain to them that you need their support over the coming weeks and there may be moments when you are stressed or anxious and you may be even more grumpy than usual. Ask them to be understanding and help you to get through this and succeed.
4. Make an agreement with your friends. You must still have a social life but try to include revision in it somewhere and ask your friends not to pressurise you into going out if there is work you want to finish.
5. In your revision plan, include lots of relaxation breaks. These give your brain a chance to learn and remember your work.
6. Consider your health. If you are feeling overwhelmed or unusually sad or tired, speak to someone.
7. Eat healthily and drink plenty of water. Bananas are supposed to help your brain remember things!
8. Plan a celebration event with all of your friends at the end of the final exam.
9. Everyone can improve and get better at something. To do this you just need to keep trying, listen to and act on feedback and advice and believe you can do it.
10. Finally, be positive and remind yourself that with hard work and effort you are someone who can do well and who deserves to succeed. Be proud of your abilities and efforts and support others by being positive about school, learning, revision, hard work and success.



Business Communication Systems

Winter Exam

Types of Ownership

- Key details, + and – of the four types
- Be able to pick the best form of ownership for a certain person

Stakeholders

- List various stakeholders of a business
- Explain what they want from a business
- Compare how there may be conflict based on what they want.

Digital Trading

- Explain what is meant by digital trading
- + and – for businesses and customers of buying/selling online

Communication

- Explain various forms of communication
- Know the difference between formal/informal and internal/external communication
- Explain how communication can be affected
- Explain how technology helps/hinders communication for businesses

Recruitment

- Be able to list examples of internal and external recruitment
- Be able to pick the best form of recruitment for a business to choose from.



Business Studies

Winter Exam

- Public Sector Organisations
- Business Location
- Business Aims



Child Development

Winter Exam

- Label and explain the function of the male and female reproductive organs
- Explain the stages of the menstrual cycle and the hormones involved
- Explain conception (fertilisation)
- Function of hormones during pregnancy and birth:
 - progesterone;
 - oxytocin;
 - oestrogen; and
 - prolactin
- Methods of contraception – advantages and disadvantages
- Evaluate family planning methods (types of contraception) and assess the benefits of family planning;
- list the causes of and describe the treatments for male and female infertility;
- Roles and responsibilities of family members
- Factors which effect the decision to have a baby
- Impact a baby has on all family members and their lifestyles
- How and why family roles have changed through time
- Family Types – definition, advantages and disadvantages



French

Winter Exam

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|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| ▪ Numbers | ▪ Description and Adjectives | | |
| ▪ Animals | ▪ Family | Listening | Translation |
| ▪ Days, months, dates | ▪ Names, ages | Reading | French → English |
| ▪ Alphabet | ▪ Sports | Writing | English → French |
| ▪ Personality | ▪ Activities and Hobbies | Grammar | Role-play |
| ▪ Physical Descriptions | ▪ Opinions | | |



Geography

Winter Exam

Theme 1B Coastal Environments

- Be able to describe the differences between destructive and constructive waves and explain how they erode the coast or build up beaches
- Be able to explain coastal processes of longshore drift, corrasion, hydraulic action, attrition and corrosion
- Know what coastal landforms look like on OS maps and be able to identify them from (aerial) photographs.
- Be able to explain how the following landforms are created
 - Wave cut platform
 - Headlands and bays
 - Cave, arch, stack and stump
 - Spits
 - Beaches (steep and gently sloping)
- Know the main ways that coastal areas can be managed and protected and why some coastal areas may need to be protected and others don't.
- Be able to use your Newcastle CASE STUDY to describe in detail how a coastal area you have studied has been managed and protected, why those strategies have been used and be able to evaluate how successful these strategies were.



History

Winter Exam

Germany

- Nazi Consolidation of Power
- Nazi control of young people – Education and Youth groups
- Propaganda and Censorship
- Nazis policies towards women



Home Economics

Winter Exam

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Macronutrients ▪ Protein ▪ Functions/roles of protein ▪ Types Plant/animal/novel ▪ Sources ▪ Amino acids ▪ dispensable ▪ Indispensable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy provided per g ▪ Fats ▪ Function/roles of fats ▪ Types saturated-unsaturated ▪ Essential fatty acids ▪ Sources ▪ How to modify meals to reduce fat content | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carbohydrate ▪ function ▪ Types starch/sugars/dietary fibre ▪ Sources ▪ How to modify meals to reduce sugar content ▪ Eat Well Guide |
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Maths

Winter Exam

Year 11.1

- Calculating with fractions and percentages
- Repeated proportional change, including compound interest
- Recurring decimals
- Product of Prime factors in index notation, inc HCF/LCM
- Algebra – Simplifying, solving, substituting, expanding 2 pairs of brackets and factorising
- Reciprocals

Calculator Required

Year 11.2-11.5

- Four rules of number for decimals
- Rounding to significant figures & decimals places
- Product of prime factors – HCF & LCM.
- Index notation and laws
- Four rules of number for fractions
- Percentages and repeated proportional change
- Calculating with money and solve problems including compound interest
- Simplify expressions, expand single brackets and factorise
- Substitution into formula and expressions
- Set up and solve linear equations in one unknown

Calculator Required



Sports Studies

Winter Exam

- The winter exam will be on all of Unit 1 and will be preparation for the official Unit 1 exam that will take place in December



Motor Vehicle Studies

Winter Exam

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Highway Code▪ Driving and riding under adverse conditions -<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Aquaplaning,○ Driving at night○ Fog, Snow, Ice, Strong winds, Low sun▪ Physical and mental fitness of the driver -<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Age○ Disability○ Fatigue○ Emotional state○ Vision▪ Causes and prevention of road traffic collisions▪ Methods to reduce road traffic collisions▪ Legal Requirements▪ Motor insurance▪ Terminology used by insurance companies▪ Documentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Road Transport and Its Effects on Society▪ Development of the modern road system and traffic management▪ Development of the internal combustion engine▪ Development of motor transport: from horseless carriages to hybrid vehicles▪ Motoring laws▪ Social and environmental effects of pollution▪ Motoring Mathematics▪ Buying a vehicle▪ Standing costs▪ Running costs▪ Additional costs▪ Collision Procedures▪ Precautions▪ Involvement in a road traffic collision |
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Single Award Science

Winter Exam - Chemistry

- Acids, Bases, The pH Scale and Indicators
- Elements, Compounds and Mixtures
- Separation Techniques
- Atomic Structure and the Periodic Table (Properties of Gp 1,2, 7 & 0)
- Group 1 and Group 0 elements



Tourism

Winter Exam

- Forms of ownership for tourism organisations, and types of tourism organisations
- Objectives of businesses in the tourism sector
- Methods used by businesses to achieve different business objectives