



VALE OF YORK ACADEMY

Hope Learning Trust | York

DREAM/BELIEVE/ACHIEVE

A person is crouching on the edge of a rocky cliff, looking down. In the background, a waterfall cascades down a dark, mossy rock face. The scene is dimly lit, creating a moody atmosphere. The text "LIMITS EXIST ONLY IN THE MIND" is overlaid in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters across the center of the image.

**LIMITS EXIST ONLY
IN THE MIND**

SUPPORTING YOUR CHILD:

INTERESTED

DETERMINED

CONSISTENT

RESOURCES

REALISTIC

KNOWLEDGABLE

SLEEP

ASK THEM, ASK THE NET, ASK US

VALE OF YORK WEBSITE

EXAM BOARD WEBISTES

GOOGLE: EDEXCEL, OCR, AQA

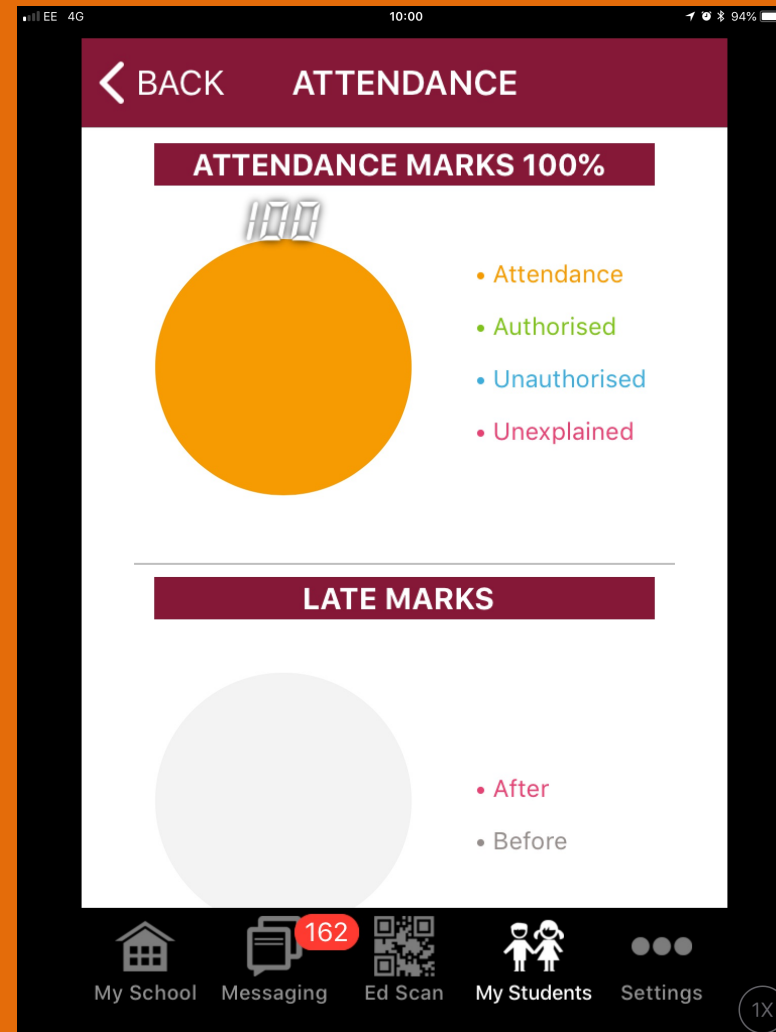
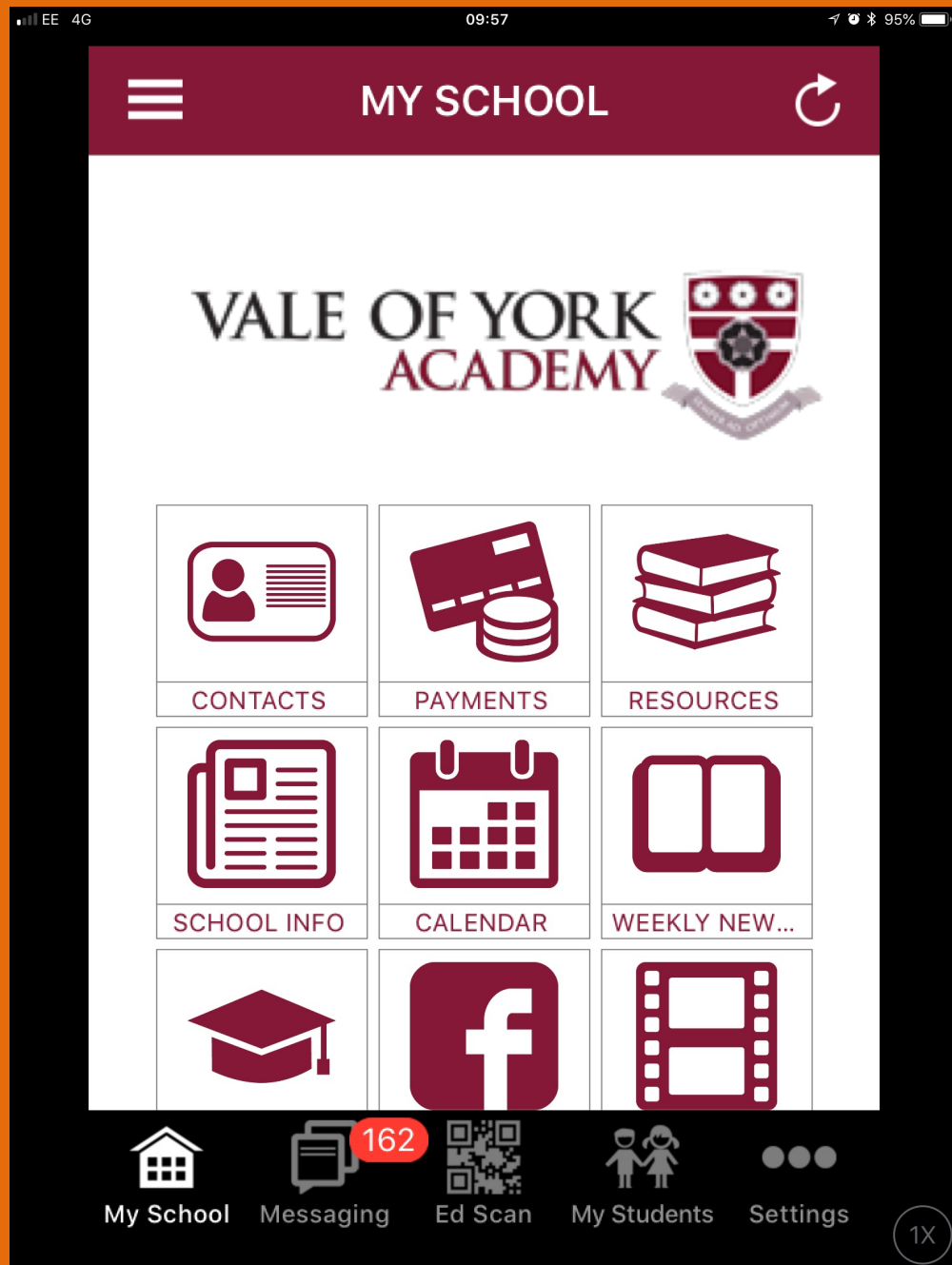
YOUTUBE & OTHER APPS

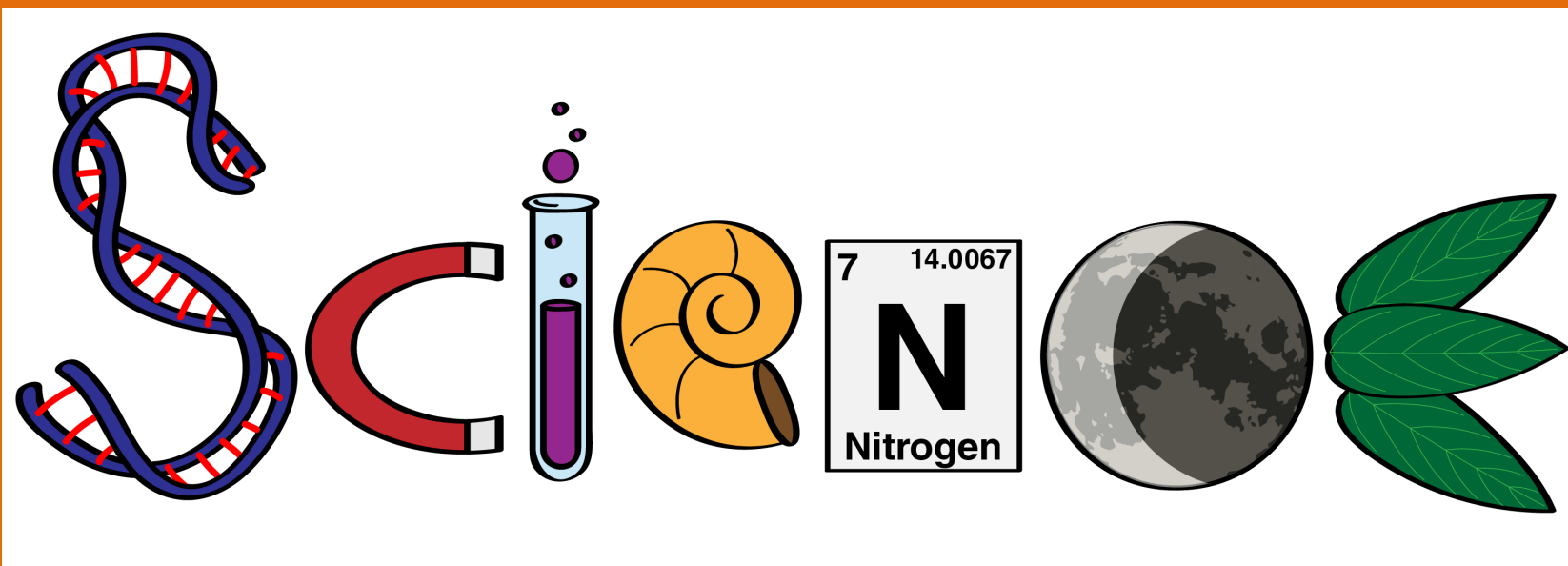
WHAT TO EXPECT:

3 REPORTS EACH YEAR, 1 PARENTS' EVENING

ANNUAL REVISION SKILLS EVENT, WORK EXPERIENCE & CAREER
ADVICE, PERIOD 6 REVISION, EMAIL SUPPORT, TRIPS & VISITS

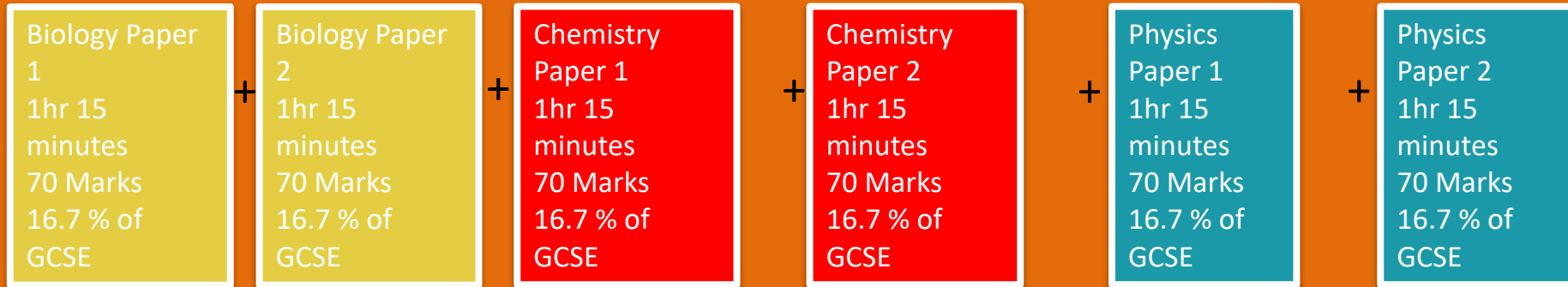
MY ED — NEW APP COMING SOON





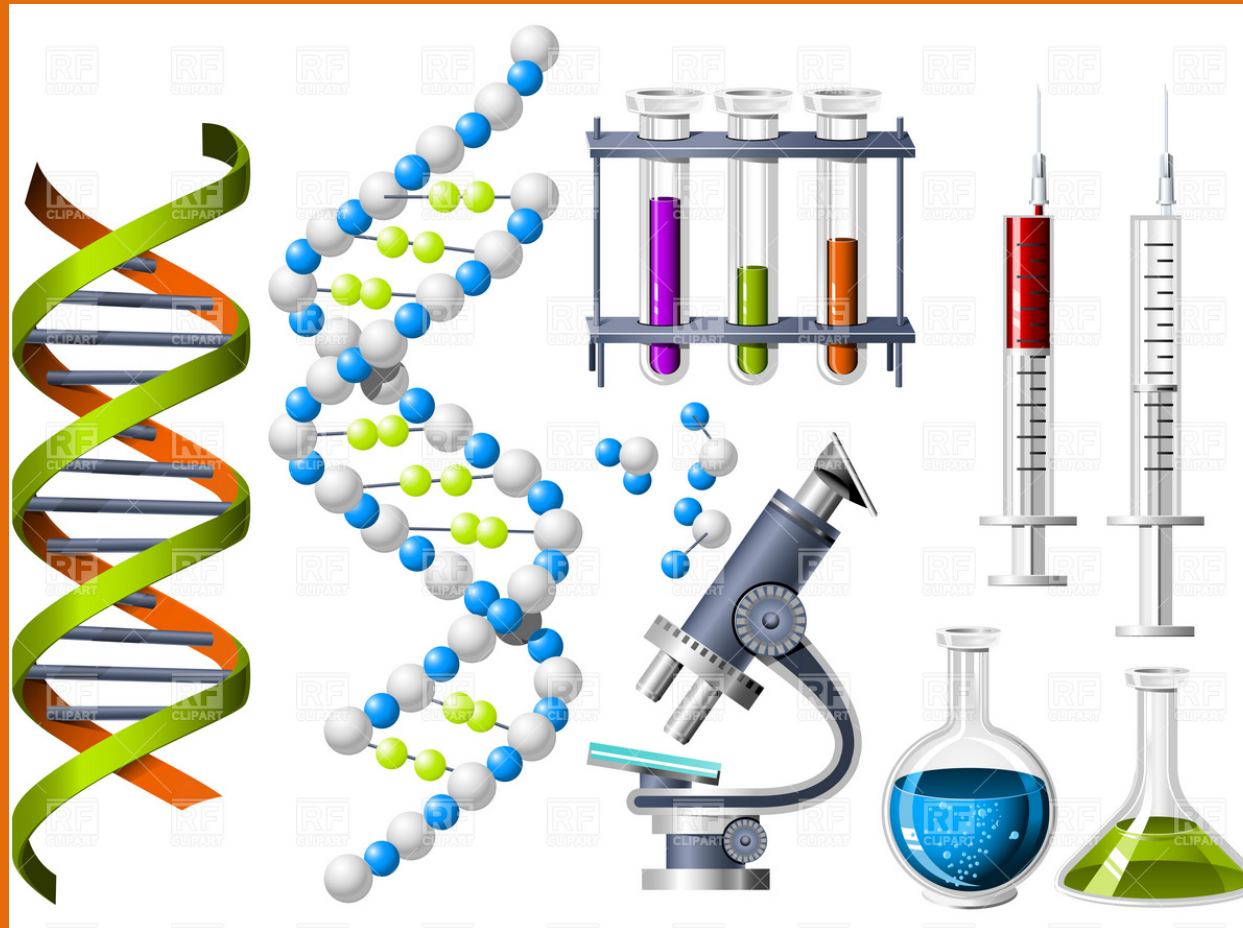
GCSE Combined Science (AQA)

The GCSE is made up of 6 units



- Students will be entered for Higher tier (9-9 to 4-3) or Foundation tier (5-5 to 1-1)
- If students achieve less than a 4-3 on the Higher tier paper they will be awarded a U
- Exams are all at the end of year 11 (June)
- This is a **double GCSE** – they will get a double grade:


Required practicals



Student guides





Biology topic 3 – Infection and response (higher)		
Topic	Taught	Revised
Communicable (infectious) diseases Pathogens are microorganisms that cause infectious disease. Pathogens may be viruses, bacteria, protists or fungi. They may infect plants or animals and can be spread by direct contact, by water or by air. Bacteria and viruses may reproduce rapidly inside the body. Bacteria may produce poisons (toxins) that damage tissues and make us feel ill. Viruses live and reproduce inside cells, causing cell damage. I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain how diseases caused by viruses, bacteria, protists and fungi are spread in animals and plants. explain how the spread of diseases can be reduced or prevented. 	✓	
Viral diseases Measles is a viral disease showing symptoms of fever and a red skin rash. Measles is a serious illness that can be fatal if complications arise. For this reason most young children are vaccinated against measles. The measles virus is spread by inhalation of droplets from sneezes and coughs. HIV initially causes a flu-like illness. Unless successfully controlled with antiretroviral drugs the virus attacks the body's immune cells. Late stage HIV infection, or AIDS, occurs when the body's immune system becomes so badly damaged it can no longer deal with other infections or cancers. HIV is spread by sexual contact or exchange of body fluids such as blood which occurs when drug users share needles. Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) is a widespread plant pathogen affecting many species of plants including tomatoes. It gives a distinctive 'mosaic' pattern of discolouration on the leaves which affects the growth of the plant due to lack of photosynthesis.	✓	
Bacterial diseases Salmonella food poisoning is spread by bacteria ingested in food, or on food prepared in unhygienic conditions. In the UK, poultry are vaccinated against salmonella to control the spread. Fever, abdominal cramps, vomiting and diarrhoea are caused by the bacteria and the toxins they secrete. Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) with symptoms of a thick yellow or green discharge from the vagina or penis and pain on urinating. It is caused by a bacterium and was easily treated with the antibiotic penicillin until many resistant strains appeared. Gonorrhoea is spread by sexual contact. The spread can be controlled by treatment with antibiotics or the use of a barrier method of contraception such as a condom.	✓	
Fungal diseases Rose black spot is a fungal disease where purple or black spots develop on leaves, which often turn yellow and drop early. It affects the growth of the plant as photosynthesis is reduced. It is spread in the environment by water or wind. Rose black spot can be treated by using fungicides and/or removing and destroying the affected leaves.	✓	
Protist diseases The pathogens that cause malaria are protists. The malarial protist has a life cycle that includes the mosquito. Malaria causes recurrent episodes of fever and can be fatal. The spread of malaria is controlled by preventing the vectors, mosquitos, from breeding and by using mosquito nets to avoid being bitten.	✓	
Human defence systems I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the non-specific defence systems of the human body against pathogens, including the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> skin nose trachea and bronchi stomach. 	✓	

Google classroom - Code – oik6rqb

 Year 11 Trilogy Science

STREAM

PEOPLE



Year 11 Trilogy Science

About
Select theme
Upload photo

UPCOMING











No work due in soon

Welcome to your class stream

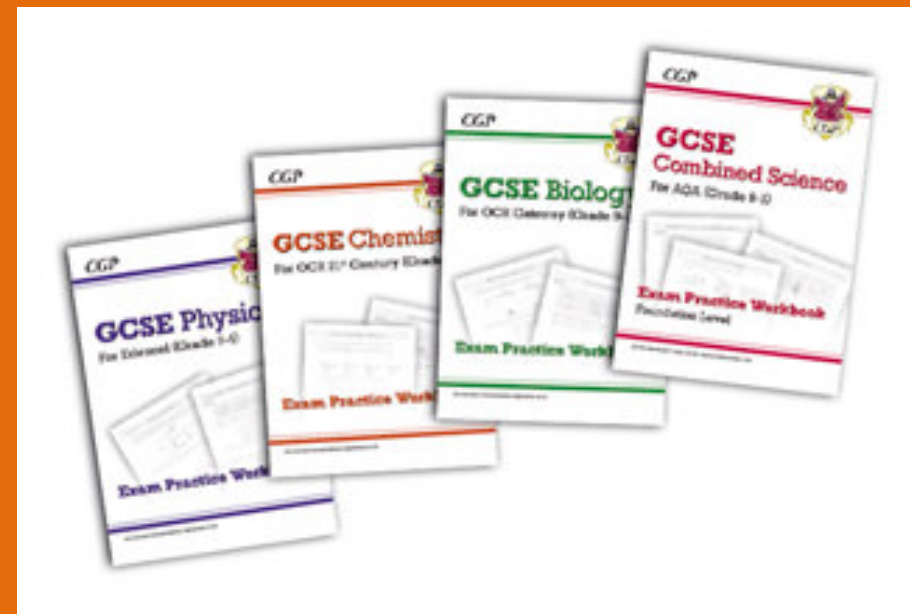
Assignments and posts will appear here.

End of topic tests

Comments:

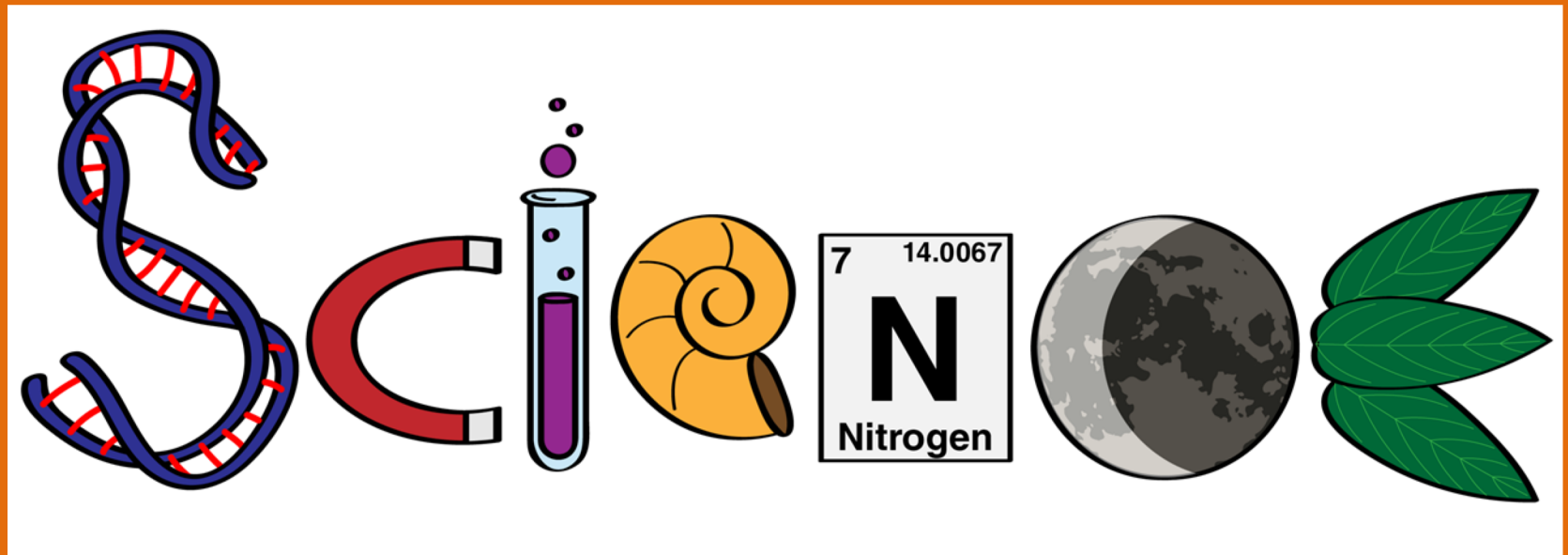
Question No.	Topic	out of.	RAG
1	Making the most of photosynthesis	1/3	
2	Affect of exercise on the body circulatory system.	2/4	
3	Respiration and photosynthesis.	2/4	
4 a & b	Ph/s required practical	1/3	
4c	Structure of leaf	5/6	
5	Respiration	5/10	
6	Affect of temperature on ph/s	1/8	
7	Making the most of photosynthesis	1/7	
8	Affect of exercise on circulatory system.	1/9	
9	Breathing system	3/4	

Revision guides



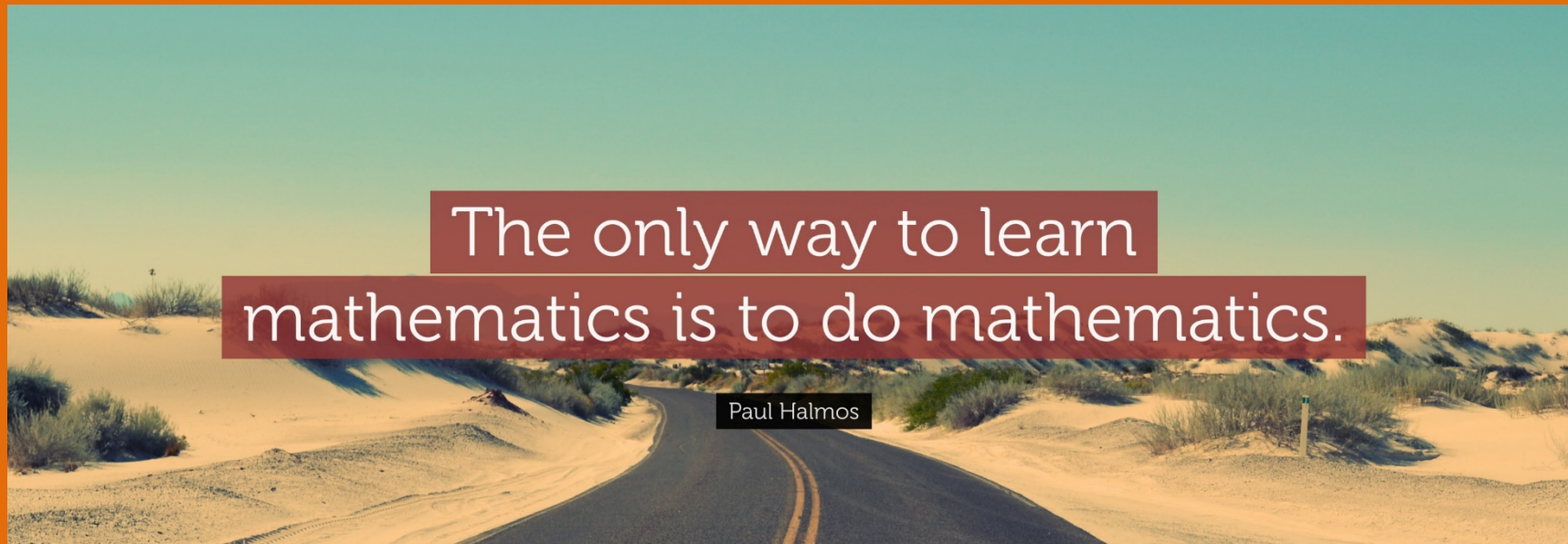
Any further questions?

d.pickering@valeofyorkacademy.org



KS4 MATHS at the Vale of York Academy

Ms Ward a.ward@valeofyorkacademy.org



THE NEW MATHS GCSE

EDEXCEL

3 Papers

90 minutes each

80 marks each (240 marks in total)

1 x non calculator

2 x calculator

HIGHER – FROM GRADES 9 TO 4

FOUNDATION – FROM GRADES 1 TO 5

Tier	Topic area	Weighting
Foundation	Number	22 - 28%
	Algebra	17 - 23%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	22 - 28%
	Geometry and Measures	12 - 18%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%
Higher	Number	12 - 18%
	Algebra	27 - 33%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	17 - 23%
	Geometry and Measures	17 - 23%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%

New to KS4 Maths

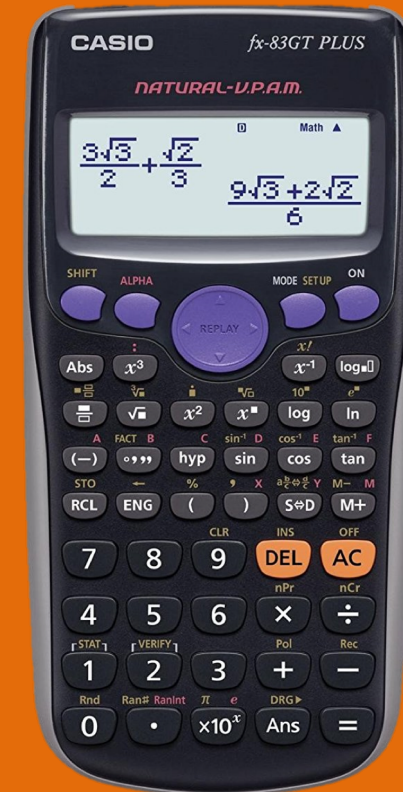
Further Maths GCSE qualification

- Extra qualification to supplement the higher GCSE.

EQUIPMENT

WHAT DO STUDENTS NEED?

- SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR
- PROTRACTOR
- PAIR OF COMPASSES
- RULER



KS4 ASSESSMENTS

EXAM DATES

Alongside end of topic tests, KS4 student will sit regular GCSE assessments to track their progress against the GCSE criteria.

Year 11

In class assessments - fortnightly

Mock Exams – W/b 12th November

February Mock exams

GCSE exam series

Paper 1 (non calculator) Tuesday 21st

May 9am

Paper 2 (calculator) Thursday 6th June

9am

Paper 3 (calculator) Tuesday 11th June

9am

Year 10

3 x in class assessments
spread out before April
exams.

April Year 10 mock exams

Paper 1, 2 and 3

All 1 hr 30 mins

Year 9

6 In class
assessments
through the year

Each one is half a
GCSE Paper. (45
Mins)

QLA

QUESTION LEVEL ANALYSIS

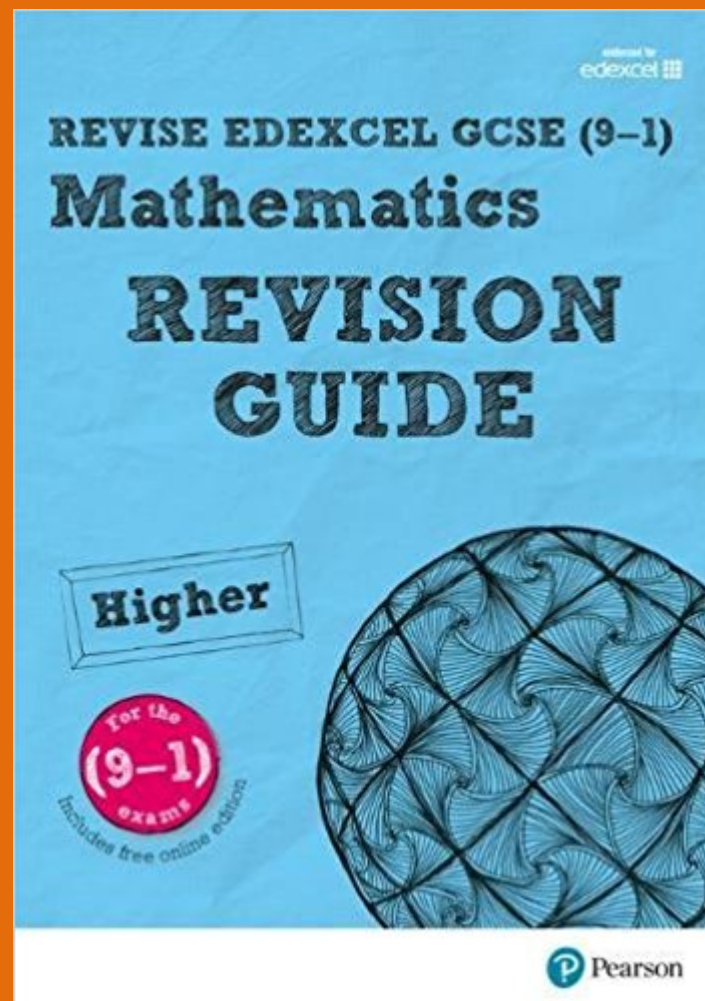
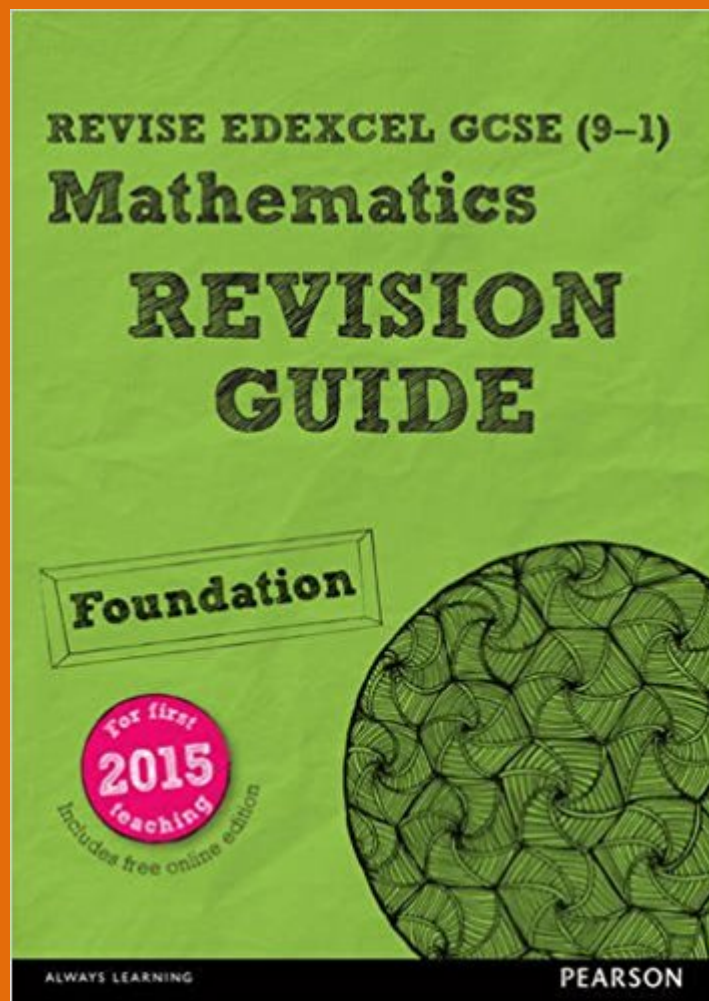
Q	Topic	Max Mark	My Mark
1	Round integer to nearest 1000	1	1
2	Order decimals	1	1
3a	Interpret dual bar chart	2	0
3b	Interpret dual bar chart	3	3
4	Solve money problem	1	1
5a	Draw pattern in sequence	2	2
5b	Find property of pattern in sequence	2	2
6	Interpret sequence of patterns	2	0
7a	Show primes and squares statement is wrong	1	1
7b	Find range of small data set	2	2
8	Find median of small data set	3	2
9	Solve fractions word problem	3	1
10	Solve capacity problem	3	3
11	Solve scale drawing problem	2	1
12	Write ratio in simplest form	4	3
13	Show that triangle is isosceles	3	0
14	Compare statement with data	3	2
15a	Draw linear graph from equation	2	2
15b	Find first three terms in quadratic sequence	1	1
16	Find term in quadratic sequence from value	3	2
17a	Solve recipe proportion problem	1	0
17b	Simplify expression	1	0
17c	Factorise expression	2	0
18	Change subject of formula	3	0
19	Solve multiples and time problem	2	2
20	Interpret statement on expanding brackets	4	4
21	Solve ratio money problem as percentage	2	1
22	Find errors in frequency polygon	2	0
23	Solve percentage increase problem	3	0
24a	Find missing angle using regular polygon	5	24
24b	Solve area money problem	1	1
25a	Interpret change in area	2	1
25b	Complete probability tree diagram	2	0
26a	Find probability using tree diagram	1	1
26b	Write number in standard form	2	1
27	Divide numbers in standard form	2	2
Total		80	48

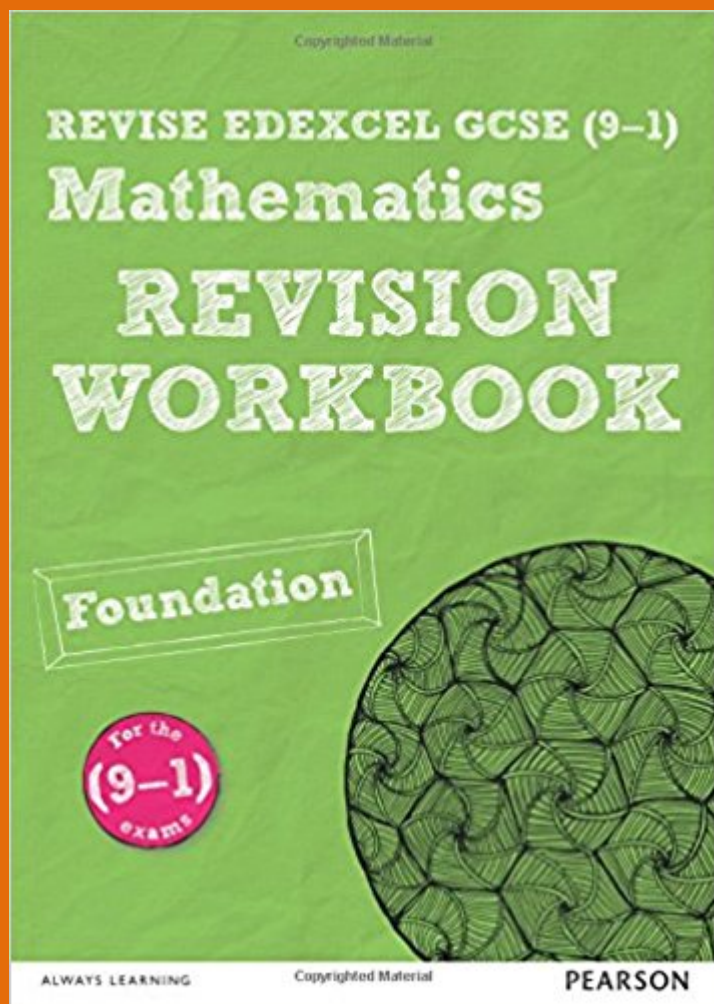
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1	Round integer to nearest 1000	1	1
2	Order decimals	1	1
3a	Interpret dual bar chart	2	0
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5a	Draw pattern in sequence	2	2
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12	Write ratio in simplest form	4	3
13	Show that triangle is isosceles	3	0
14	Compare statement with data	3	0
15a	Draw linear graph from equation	2	2
15b	Find first three terms in quadratic sequence	1	1
16	Find term in quadratic sequence from value	3	3
17a	Solve recipe proportion problem	1	0
17b	Simplify expression	1	1
17c	Factorise expression	2	0
18	Change subject of formula	3	3
19	Solve multiples and time problem	2	2
20	Interpret statement on expanding brackets	4	0
21	Solve ratio money problem as percentage	2	1
22	Find errors in frequency polygon	2	2
23	Solve percentage increase problem	3	2
24a	Find missing angle using regular polygon	5	0
24b	Solve area money problem	1	1
25a	Interpret change in area	2	0
25b	Complete probability tree diagram	2	1
26a	Find probability using tree diagram	1	0
26b	Write number in standard form	2	0
27	Divide numbers in standard form	2	1
Total		80	

QUICKLY IDENTIFIES AREAS OF STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

ALLOWS STUDENTS TO PICK A REVISION LIST FROM EACH PAPER SAT.

VISUAL INDICATOR OF A STUDENTS PROGRESSION PAPER BY PAPER.







MathsWatch



Maths Watch

<https://vle.mathswatch.co.uk/vle/>

Login – fullnamesurname@valeofyorkacademy

Password – multiply

Other revision websites and apps



CORBETT MATHS

<https://corbettmaths.com/>

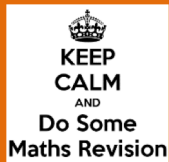
5 a day, practice questions, topic videos



MR BARTON MATHS

<https://www.mrbartonmaths.com/>

Past papers, past paper walk through videos,



MR CHADBURN
MATHS

<http://mrchadburn.co.uk/a-little-bit-of-maths-each-day/>

Monthly mats for a little bit of maths every day

Youtube

- Millions of videos available!

Curriculum Leader

Jonathan Gill



English Language

Paper 1 – Fiction

Paper 2 – Non-fiction

All texts in the examination will be unseen.

Paper 1: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing

What's assessed

Section A: Reading

- one literature fiction text

Section B: Writing

- descriptive or narrative writing

Assessed

- written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- 80 marks
- 50 % of GCSE

Questions

Reading (40 marks) (25%)

– one single text

- 1 short form question (1 x 4 marks)
- 2 longer form questions (2 x 8 marks)
- 1 extended question (1 x 20 marks)

Writing (40 marks) (25%)

- 1 extended writing question (24 marks for content, 16 marks for technical accuracy)

+

Paper 2: Writers' Viewpoints and Perspectives

What's assessed

Section A: Reading

- one non-fiction text and one literary non-fiction text

Section B: Writing

- writing to present a viewpoint

Assessed

- written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- 80 marks
- 50 % of GCSE

Questions

Reading (40 marks) (25%)

– two linked texts

- 1 short form question (1 x 4 marks)
- 2 longer form questions (1 x 8, 1 x 12 marks)
- 1 extended question (1 x 16 marks)

Writing (40 marks) (25%)

- 1 extended writing question (24 marks for content, 16 marks for technical accuracy)



Feel free
to take a
picture!

All assessments are closed book: any stimulus materials required will be provided as part of the assessment.

All assessments are compulsory.

Paper 1: Shakespeare and the 19th-century novel

What's assessed

- [Shakespeare](#)
- [The 19th-century novel](#)

How it's assessed

- written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- 64 marks
- 40% of GCSE

Questions

Section A Shakespeare: students will answer one question on their play of choice. They will be required to write in detail about an extract from the play and then to write about the play as a whole.

Section B The 19th-century novel: students will answer one question on their novel of choice. They will be required to write in detail about an extract from the novel and then to write about the novel as a whole.

+ Paper 2: Modern texts and poetry

What's assessed

- [Modern texts](#)
- [Poetry](#)
- [Unseen poetry](#)

How it's assessed

- written exam: 2 hour 15 minutes
- 96 marks
- 60% of GCSE

Questions

Section A Modern texts: students will answer one essay question from a choice of two on their studied modern prose or drama text.

Section B Poetry: students will answer one comparative question on one named poem printed on the paper and one other poem from their chosen anthology cluster.

Section C Unseen poetry: Students will answer one question on one unseen poem and one question comparing this poem with a second unseen poem.

Paper 1

Romeo & Juliet
+
A Christmas Carol

Paper 2

An Inspector Calls/Blood brothers
+
Anthology poetry
+
Unseen poetry



Feel free
to take a
picture!

Lesson expectations

Ideas – Can you overcome the difficulty in thinking?

Inspiration – Do you have your own interpretations?

Multiple interpretations – Can there be more than one way to see it?

All of this creates fear – so the number one expectation is being willing to risk putting your ideas out there.



Reading – The importance



Reading improves:

1. Vocabulary - AO6 - Candidates must use a range of vocabulary
2. Spelling – AO6 - Accurate spelling and punctuation.
3. Punctuation – AO6 - Sentence structures for.
4. Grammar – AO6 - Clarity, purpose and effect.


(This requirement must constitute 20% of the marks for each specification as a whole).

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Opinion



Comment is free... but facts are sacred
CP Scott, 1921
Guardian editor


Theresa May has a dream. A mawkish, shabby 'British dream'
Nesrine Malik

The PM's jinxed idea is neither British nor dreamy. It is a great national crossing of fingers




125

Charm, style, tousled hair: is it any surprise we lust after Tories?
Paris Lees




211

The latest kitchen gadget inspires dreams, until it gathers dust
Emma Brockes




123

Arresting kids won't stop knife crime. Police should target the men in suits
David Lammy




358

School's creative subjects taught me the art of living
Rhiannon Lucy Cosslett



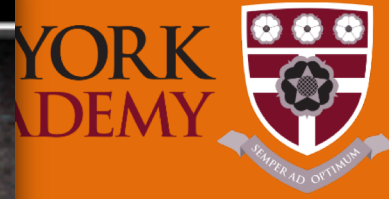
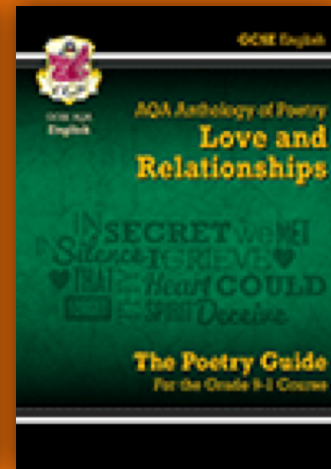
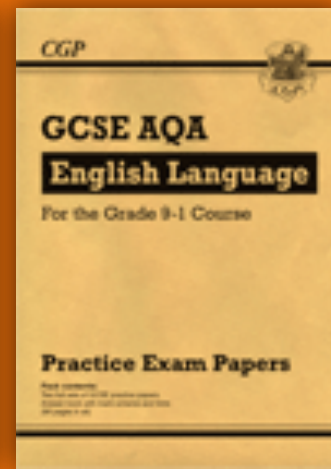
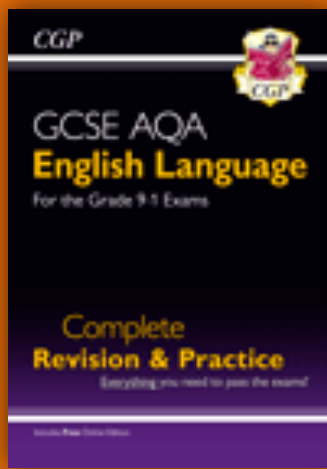
147

So killer whales can talk. Welcome to a brave new world of cross-species chat
Jules Howard



207

Encourage your children to
read as much as they can!



All available on Parent Pay.



Feel free
to take a
picture!



100% Full Marks Real Exam
Answer 1 (no spoilers!)

mrbruff
12,492 views

Channels to look for in particular:

- Mr Bruff
- Mr Salles Teaches English
- Stacey Reay

VALE OF YORK
ACADEMY



The Easiest Way to Jump Up a
Whole Grade in English Language

mrbruff
64,857 views



Mind-blowing Descriptive
Writing: How the Professionals
Do It

mrbruff
48,575 views



Analysing Eva Smith/Daisy
Renton

Stacey Reay
3,257 views

An example of Youtube videos on
offer from selected channels



Feel free
to take a
picture!

Practise makes perfect.

Language skills: guess what the language technique is

1. When a writer uses two opposing ideas together to highlight the other. Juxtaposition
2. Language that exaggerates. Hyperbole
3. A word that mimics the noise it makes. Onomatopoeia
4. The repetition of the same vowel noise across two or more words. Assonance
5. A clue the writer gives to the reader about a future event. Foreshadowing

Score out of 5 Attempt 1: /5 Attempt 2: /5 Attempt 3: /5

2019 English Exams



Literature Paper 1

*Romeo & Juliet and
A Christmas Carol*



Literature Paper 2

*An Inspector Calls and
both poetry sections*



Language Paper 1

*Explorations in
creative reading and
writing (fiction)*



Language Paper 2

*Writers' viewpoints
and perspectives
(non-fiction)*