Consider the below question and prompts; discuss with your child before we begin.



How can you support your child during mock exams and beyond?

What subject went well during report?

What subject do you need to work on?

What have you been doing to work on that?

How often have you been revising for your subjects so far?

Family Briefing: Exam Preparation

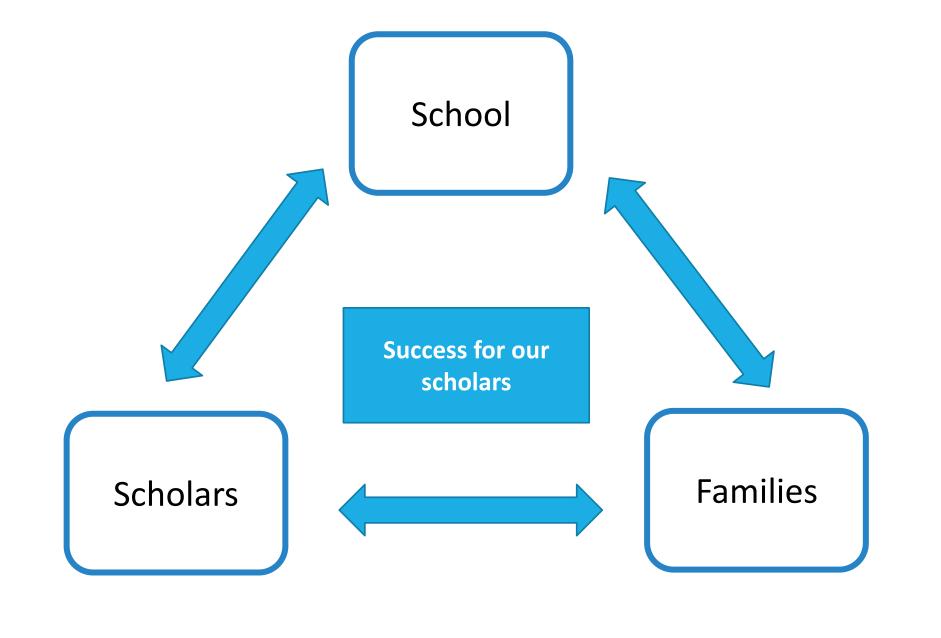
Part 1- Presentation in the theatre by:

- 1. Miss Thorley (Assistant Principal- Achievement)
- 2. Curriculum Leader of Core Subjects
- 3. Mrs Yazdani (Head of Scholar Wellbeing)

Part 2- Carousel of option subjects

Part 3- Return to the Dining Hall for summary and revision resources.







OLD GCSE GRADE	NEW GCSE GRADE
Top 20% of A/ A* will achieve a grade 9	9
A+/A*	8
A	7
B/B+	6
C+/B-	5 = new strong pass
С	4= new standard pass
E+/D	3
F/E	2
G/F-	1

GCSE Facts

Scholars will share their GCSE results for the rest of their life; when they apply to colleges, university, and any job!

You need a minimum of grade 4 in Maths and English for most college courses, A Levels, apprenticeships, jobs and university degrees.

For some A Levels you need a minimum of a grade 5 in Maths and English

Post 16- Next Steps

Level 3 Vocational Course in Business: Minimum of **5 GCSES of grade 4-9**, with a minimum of **grade 4** in **English** and **Maths**

Intermediate Apprenticeships (for example; hair and beauty, construction, business, accountancy): Minimum grade 4 in English and Maths

Beauchamp City Sixth Form (A Levels)- 6 grade 5's, including at least a grade 5 in English Literature or Language, and a grade 5 in Maths.

Importance of Grade 4

Scholars will have to resit their English and Maths if they do not get the minimum grade.

Currently at CMA: 5 x Maths Lessons a week and 7 x English Lessons a week (English Literature and Language)

If scholars have to resit, they will study this alongside their course.

How can you help? Discuss with your child their current predicted grade for Maths and English. Speak to your child about the next steps/ any worries they have.

GCSE Facts

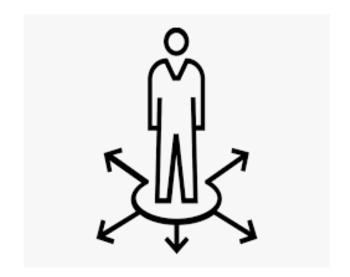
Scholars who read books more than once a week gain higher results in all GCSE's compared to those who read less regularly.

How can you help? Encourage your child to read in the evening and check they have a reading book.

Opportunities in school

- After school tutoring
- Masterclasses during Prep
- Academic Mentor Support
- Subject Drop In/ After school Sessions





Staff Support

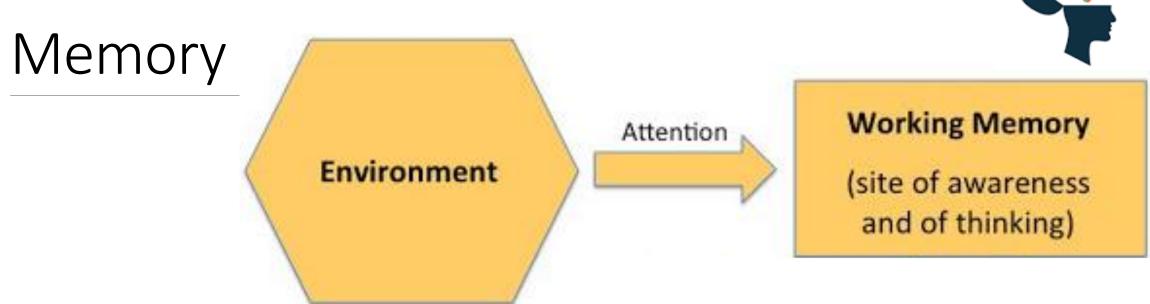
Summer Mock Exams

Why?

Helps scholars to familiarise and understand the process for year 11

To help both the scholars and the teachers identify strengths and success and understand any gaps in knowledge.





We take in information from all around us in a variety of ways.

We see, hear, taste, smell and feel things that we are aware of and our brain notices.





Environment

Attention

Working Memory

(site of awareness and of thinking)

Learning

Once we've noticed and used it we either forget the information or we learn it.

Forgotten

If it has been learnt it is then stored in the long term memory.

Long-Term Memory

(factual knowledge and procedural knowledge)



Memory

Environment

Attention

Working Memory

(site of awareness and of thinking)

Over time we can remember information, bringing it back from long term memory to the working memory.

If we don't re-use the information in a long time our brain's think we don't need it anymore and we will forget it.

Remembering

Learning

Long-Term Memory

(factual knowledge and procedural knowledge)



What does it mean to learn?

Learning is what happens when information is transferred into our long term memory.

Information is processed and used in the working memory first but if we use it regularly enough the information passes to the long term memory.

We want our knowledge to be in the long-term memory and the solution is retrieval and revision!



Practice make perfect?

Daniel Willingham:

- The unexpected finding from cognitive science is that practice does not make perfect.
- Practice until you are perfect and you will be perfect only briefly.
- What's necessary is <u>sustained practice</u>.
- <u>Sustained practice</u>: regular, ongoing review of the 'target material'. This kind of practice past the point of mastery is necessary to meet any of these three important goals of instruction: acquiring facts and knowledge, learning skills, or becoming an expert.

How can you support your child?

1. Revision: little and often

- Flashcards on the fridge
- Test them/ get younger siblings to test them
- Put their exam timetable up
- Remove their technology when completing work/homework and give them a timer instead.

2. Organisation

- Ensure they have all their year 10 books and resources
- Make sure they are bringing equipment each day
- Fill out the forms link if you need any equipment

3. Revision and Exam Prep Checklist

- Collect a checklist on your way out and go through this with your child

Success

Success



25

what people think it looks like

what it really looks like







Supporting your child during exam season



Exams are a stressful time for any young person

Some common things you may notice as signs of struggling

Angry or emotional outbursts

Feeling more tired than usual

Difficulty sleeping

Changes in eating habits

Not wanting to talk about things or becoming more closed off than usual



What can you do to help your child?

Perspective

Positive

Praise



School?

Mood?

Stress?

Exams?

Scaling 1 – 10

10 being the best OR most

Worries?

Sleep?

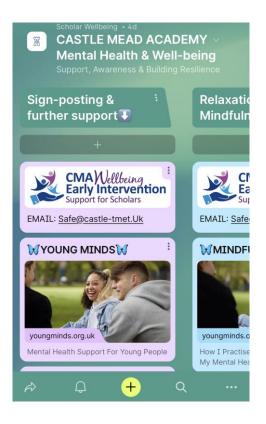
Happiness?











2 of my favorite go to apps for young people