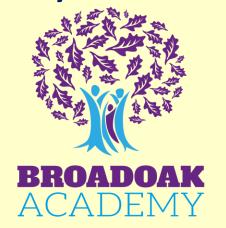
Welcome to Broadoak Academy

Y10 PPE Assessment Event

Tuesday 5th December







Aim tonight:

1.What is a PPE and when will Y10 students be sitting PPEs across KS4?

2. How will the PPEs run?

3.What will students be assessed on?

4. How can you help?



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The assessment process



This cycle repeats itself across Y10 and Y11 with multiple different assessment points

Key Information

What is a PPE?

A PPE is a Pre-Public Exam (mocks) which allow students to have a practice run of their exams and for teachers and students to see their current working grades / gaps in learning.

When will students sit PPEs across KS4?

In total students will sit 4 sets of PPEs.

Year 10:

Y10 – 20th Jan – 2nd Feb (Core subjects only – English/Maths/ Science)

Y10 – Term 6 June (most subjects)

Year 11:

Y11 – Term 2 November (most subjects)

Y11 – Term 4 February (most subjects)



When will students be assessed?

First PPE will assess core subjects only.

PPE Dates - PPE 1 – 22nd Jan – 2nd February

Almost 5 teaching weeks away (7 weeks including the holidays

W/C	4 Dec	11 Dec	18 Dec	25 Dec	01 Jan	08 Jan	15 Jan	22 nd Jan	29 th Jan
			Christmas Holidays				Assessme Window	ent	





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PPE Example Timetable

Students will not sit more than 1 PPE a day in the January PPEs (At the end of Y10/in Y11 they could have 2 a day).

This is to allow them to get used to building up their exam resilience and to also ensure they are not losing lesson time in other subject areas.

The timetable will be like the one displayed here and will be shared to students and parents in due course.

Year 10 Core PPE Timetable – Term 3 2023 Monday 23rd Jan– Friday 3rd Feb

		W	Veek 1						
	Monday 23 rd	Tuesday 24 th	Wednesday 25th	Thursday 26th	Friday 27 th				
	January	January	January	January	January				
Lesson 1 & 2			Maths Paper 1	Science Paper F	••				
			Non-Calculator	& H (Biology,					
			F&H	Chemistry &					
			1hr 30 minutes	Physics)					
				1hr 10 mins					
		Bre	aktime						
Lesson 3 & 4		English Lang			Maths Paper 2				
		Exam (45 mins)			Calculator				
		English Lit Exam			F&H				
		(50 mins)			1hr 30 mins				
		Lun	ichtime						
Lesson 5 & 6	••								

	Week 2								
	Monday 30th	Tuesday 31st	Wed 1st	Thursday 2 nd	Friday 3 rd				
	January	January	February	February	February				
Lesson 1 & 2									
		Bre	aktime						
Lesson 3 & 4									
		Luc	l Ichtime						
		Lui	icitaine	I					
Lesson 5 & 6	000001								
	Calculator								
	F&H								
	1hr 30 mins								



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Key Information

Where will students sit their PPEs?

PPEs will be sat in the exam hall or small rooms/offices if they have the appropriate exam Access Arrangements (AA). The PPEs will run just like the real GCSE exams, so it is good practice. Normal timetabled lessons will run around the PPE exams in January.



How do students know if they have AA?

Students can speak to their tutors; any member of the student support team or Miss Forster and they will be able to tell the student what AA they are entitled to.



PPE Briefings

Every morning before each exam all students will meet in the main hall with Miss Forster and their tutors.

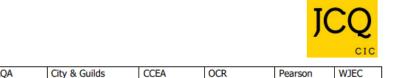
Miss Forster will give out any key notices for the day and then the appropriate Head of Faculty will carry out a PPE Briefing.

This is an opportunity for the students to hear any last-minute tips for the exam paper they are about to sit and any key reminders (e.g. use your formulae sheets, how to write a good paragraph, show your workings out etc.)

PPE/GCSE Exam Rules and Regulations

It is important to follow all guidance in your exams and this includes the

following outlined on these posters:



Warning to Candidates

- 1. You **must** be on time for all your examinations.
- Possession of a mobile phone or other unauthorised material is not allowed even if you do not intend to use it. You will be subject to penalty and possible disqualification from the exam/qualification.
- 3. You **must not** talk to, attempt to communicate with or disturb other candidates once you have entered the examination room.
- 4. You **must** follow the instructions of the invigilator.
- You must not sit an examination in the name of another candidate.
- 6. You **must not** become involved in any unfair or dishonest practice in any part of the examination.
- 7. If you are confused about anything, only speak to an invigilator.

The Warning to Candidates must be displayed in a prominent place outside each examination room. This may be a hard copy A3 paper version or an image of the poster projected onto a wall or screen for all candidates to see.



Exam Packs & Pencil Cases

Pencil Cases:

On their desks students will be provided with an exam pack with all the necessary equipment for their exams. This will include:

- Black/Blue Pen
- Highlighter
- Protractor
- Pencil
- Calculator
- Rubber

If they are missing any equipment, they can just ask the invigilators.

*Water bottles: You are only allowed to bring in a clear water bottle in the exam with no label.

Candidate Cards:

These have the school's Centre number and each student's unique exam number on. They also have their photograph on and will remain on their exam desk at all times.

Students need to make sure that for EVERY exam they fill in the paper with their full name, the centre number and your unique exam number. It is essential so your papers can be marked correctly by exam board examiners

Exam Packs:

If a student has AA, they will be given an exam pack in their smaller room/office space which will include the pencil case /candidate card and their exam papers. This will be on the desk for them when they enter the room.

Student Room and Seating Plan Lists

Student room and seating plans will be put up in tutor rooms and in appropriate places around the academy for students to see prior to their exams.

It's important that students go to look at these carefully in advance of the exams so that you are not arriving late and possibly disrupting things for other students.

DATE: XXXXX

SUBJECT & LENGTH: MATHS PAPER 1 - 1 HOUR

IF YOU HAVE EXTRA TIME – IT WILL HAVE BEEN ADDED TO YOUR FINISH TIME

Legal	Legal					
Surname	Forename	Exam No.	Start Time	Finish Time	Room	Seat
BLOGGS	JOE	6789				
			11:30	12:30	C3A	1
SMITH	EMMA	1234			C3A	
			11:30	12:45		2



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Y10 PPE Paper Contents

English Language

- English Language: Paper 1 Explorations in creative reading and writing
- 1 hour 45 minutes
- No English literature exam in this window

Science

- 1 paper Exam will include questions that cover a range of biology, chemistry and physics topics that students have studied so far in Science
- Foundation and Higher Tier each paper using a mixture of recall questions as well as skills-based questions.
- 1 hour and 10 minutes / Maximum mark of 60

Maths: 2 adapted papers – combination of topics (more information to come through teachers)

- Maths Paper 1 (adapted past paper) 1 hour
- Maths Paper 2 (adapted past paper and merge of paper 2/3) 1 hour 30 minutes / Calculator paper
- Tiers Foundation and Higher



Aim tonight:

1. What is a PPE and when will Y10 students be sitting PPEs across KS4?

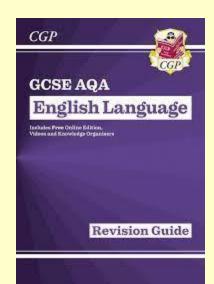
2. How will the PPEs run?

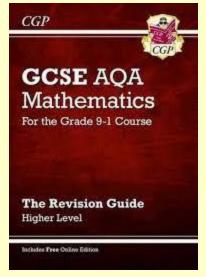
3. What will students be assessed on?

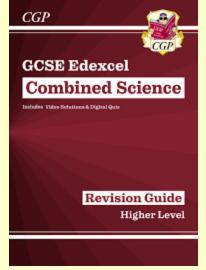
4. How can you help?

How can you help?

- Encourage use of the revision guides & revision materials provided by teachers.
 - SMHW task will go live before half-term
 - Revision materials to collect at the end of the session (paper/revision cards etc.)
- Support revision and independent learning where possible.
 - Use the support in the handout to guide your child through different revision strategies.
- Check students know when and what the assessments are.







Handout contents

- ☐ The Assessment Process
- ☐ Key PPE Information
- ☐ PPE Dates
- ☐ How to learn over time
- ☐ Revision Strategies
- ☐ Flashcards
- ☐ Concept Maps
- ☐ GCSE English Language Example Questions
- ☐ GCSE Maths Example Questions
- ☐ GCSE Science Example Questions



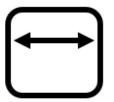
How to learn over time

Successful Learning Takes Place Over Time

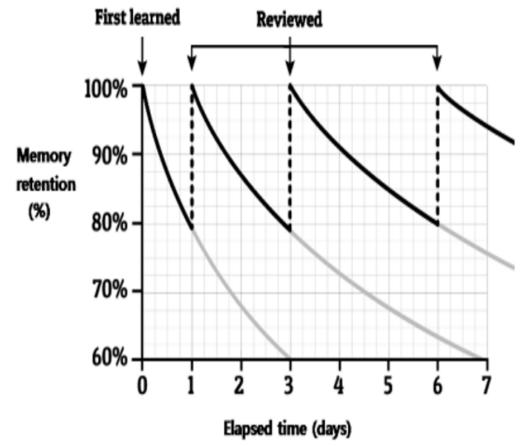


It's rare for anyone to be completely comfortable with something they learn for the first time. This could be a new piece of music, dance move, language or chemistry. We all have to practice. In most instances, the aim is to be at your optimum on the day it matters, e.g. the performance, race or exam. Everything leading up to this point is part of the process of improving. It's about the long-term rather than the short-term, which also means there are no quick fixes. During this period, it's okay to make mistakes; it's okay to feel frustrated. What matters is what you do about it.

Space out your learning on a subject



Spacing out your learning over time is far more effective than last-minute cramming. This is based on research into how we forget and how we remember. The speed at which we forget something will depend on many factors such as the difficulty of the material, how meaningful it was to us, how we learned it and how frequently we relearn or remember it. The last factor tells us that when we learn something for the first time, we need to review it quickly afterwards. The more times we force ourselves to remember something, the longer the gap between reviews, which the diagram below illustrates nicely. The Leitner system and Cornel Notes mentioned earlier provides a wonderful way of achieving this, but the principle applies to all of the learning strategies mentioned in this booklet.



Revision Strategies

List It



This is a simple free recall task that is very versatile. It can feel challenging, but this is a good thing, and it provides clear feedback on what you do and don't know. Choose a topic, set yourself a time limit and...

- · List as many keywords as you can
- · List as many facts as you can
- List as many key events/quotes/individuals as you can
- List as many causes of X as you can
- · List as many consequences of Y as you can

Flashcards



Flashcards have the potential to be a powerful learning aid. However, how successful this is will depend on the thought you put into making them in the first place and then how they're used. It's very important to remember that they're for testing, not summarising.

Mapping



Mapping is a brilliant way of organising and learning information, demonstrated on various pages in this booklet. It helps you break down complex information, memorise it, and see the connections between different ideas.

Self-testing



Research has shown that every time you bring a memory to mind, you strengthen it. And the more challenging you make this retrieval, the greater the benefit. Self-testing improves the recall of information, transfer of knowledge and making inferences between information. Equally, there are many indirect effects, such as a greater appreciation of what you do and don't know, which helps you plan your next steps.

Flashcards



Flashcards are small sheets of paper or card with matching pieces of information on either side. They are a useful tool for learning facts and allow you to quickly check whether you have remembered something correctly.

When making and using flashcards:

Do:		Don	't:
✓	make flashcards quickly.	Χ	spend more time making
✓	put a single piece of information of each flashcard. sort your flashcards according to your confidence with them (see	x	flashcards than actually using them. put lots of information onto each flashcard.
✓	below). test yourself on the flashcards from memory.	Х	revise the flashcards in the same order every time that you use them.
		Χ	only read through flashcards.

1861	groynes	osmosis	Where is the pharmacy?
Pasteur published his paper about germ theory.	A low wall on the coastline which slows longshore drift	Net movement of water from a high concentration to low concentration across a partially permeable membrane	Où est la pharmacie?

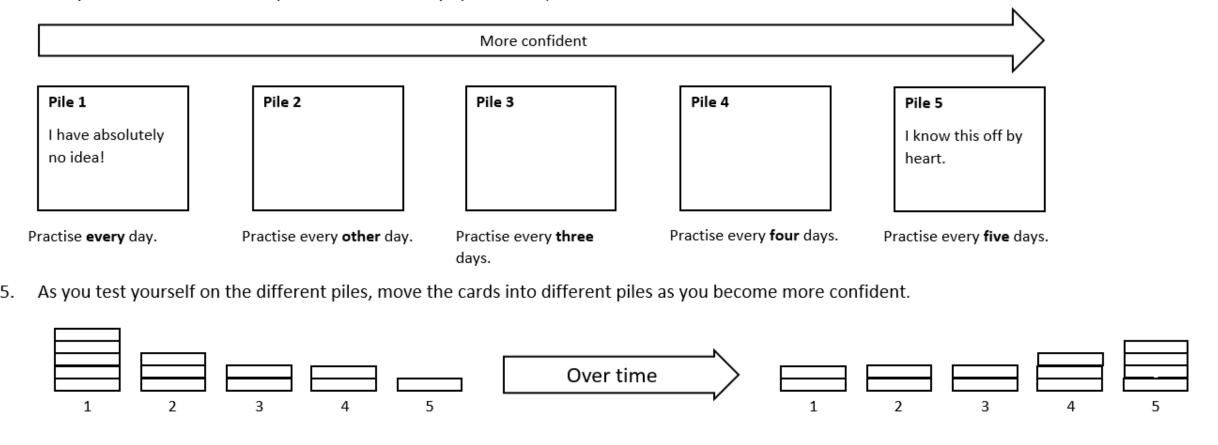
How to make flashcards:

- You can by a set of flashcards or use a free website such as Quizlet.
- Find the information you want to put onto flashcards using your existing revision resources (e.g. a knowledge organiser).
- Fold a piece of A4 paper into 10.
- •Write the questions on the top half of the paper.
- •Write the answers on the bottom half of the paper.
- •Cut the paper along the dotted lines shown here.
- Fold the strips of paper so that the writing is on either side.

n 1	ın 2	٦ 3	n 4	n 5
Definition 1	Definition 2	Definition 3	Definition 4	Definition 5
٥	۵	Δ	۵	۵
Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3	Answer 4	Answer 5
An	An	An	An	An

How to use flashcards:

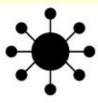
- Test yourself using the flashcards.
- 2. As you test yourself, sort the flashcards into up to five piles according to how confident you are with the content.
- 3. Put the piles into numbered envelopes (1-5).
- 4. Test yourself on the different piles on different days (see below):

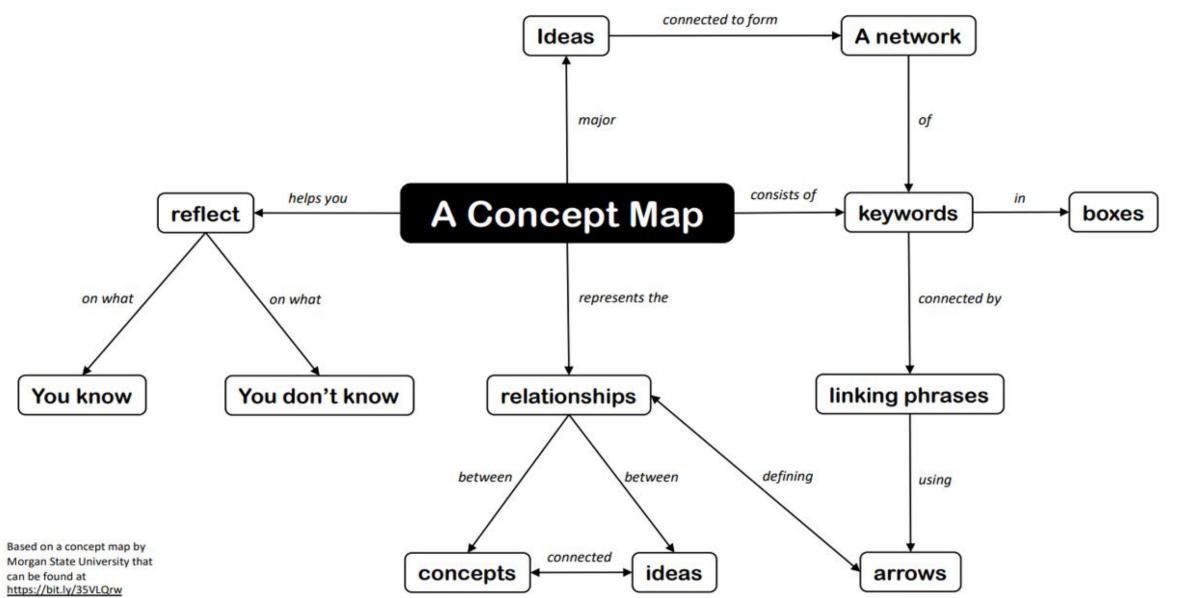


Useful resources:

www.quizlet.com - This free website allows you to quickly create flashcards which you can print, use on a computer, or use on your phone.

Mapping





Example Questions – English

0 4

Focus this part of your answer on the second part of the source, from line 19 to the end.
A student, having read this section of the text said: "The writer brings the very different characters to life for the reader. It is as if you are inside the coach with them."
To what extent do you agree?
In your response, you could:
write about your own impressions of the characters evaluate how the writer has created these impressions support your opinions with references to the text. [20 marks]

Section B: Writing

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Write in full sentences.

You are reminded of the need to plan your answer.

You should leave enough time to check your work at the end.

0 5 You are going to enter a creative writing competition.

Your entry will be judged by a panel of people of your own age.

Either: Write a description suggested by this picture:



weather.	(24 marks for content and organisation 16 marks for technical accuracy [40 marks]
<u> </u>	,
©	:
-	

Write the opening part of a story about a place that is severely affected by the

Or:

Example Questions – Science

Chemistry and 2 marker example:

(ii)	When metals react with acids, hydrogen gas is produced. Describe the test to show that the gas is hydrogen.	(2)

Biology and 4 marker example:

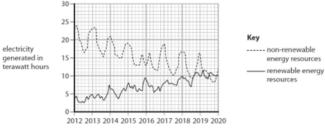
(c) As apples ripen, enzymes convert starch into sugars. Devise a method to find the optimum pH of an enzyme that breaks down starch. You may use standard laboratory equipment and the solutions listed in the box.

> starch solution enzyme solution iodine solution a range of pH solutions

Physics and 6 marker example:

*(b) In the UK, electricity is generated using non-renewable and renewable

The graph in Figure 11 shows how the amount of electricity generated by these resources changed from 2012 to 2020.



time in years from 2012 to 2020

Explain how and why the amount of electricity generated by renewable and non-renewable energy resources has changed from 2012 to 2020.

Your answer should include

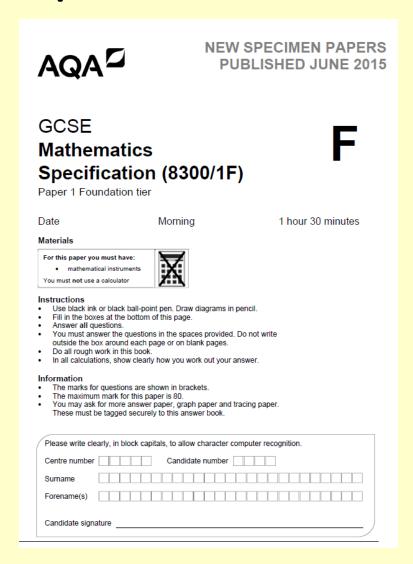
electricity

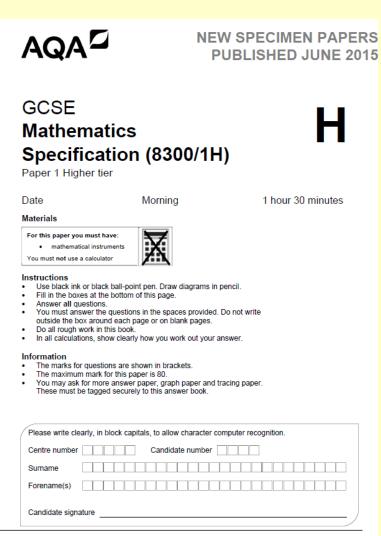
(4)

generated in

- the trends shown in Figure 11
- · the change in the amount of electricity generated by at least one renewable resource
- · the change in the amount of electricity generated by at least one non-renewable resource.

Example Questions – Maths





Useful websites...

General:

- https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/
- https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/levels/z98jmp3
- https://mmerevise.co.uk/

English:

- https://www.youtube.com/@mrbruff
- https://files.schudio.com/uabirkenhead/files/GCSE-Revision-Website-Links.pdf

Maths:

- https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/
- https://www.revisegcsemaths.co.uk/
- https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCcgZeHfol1Hs8MjvoLs79oQ
- https://www.primrosekitten.com/collections
- https://www.youtube.com/user/HEGARTYMATHS

Science:

- https://www.revisely.com/gcse/combined-science/edexcel
- https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/biology-revision/gcse-edexcel/
- https://www.primrosekitten.com/collections

Thank you

