



**The Castle School**

ACHIEVE | BELONG | PARTICIPATE

# Year 11 Study Evening- Science

**31<sup>st</sup> January 2022**



## GCSE Science Exam dates

- Biology Paper 1: Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> May (am)
- Chemistry Paper 1: Friday 27<sup>th</sup> May (am)
- Physics Paper 1: Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> June (pm)

All exams are 70 mins (Combined Science) or 105 mins (Separate Sciences)



## GCSE Science Exam dates

- Biology Paper 2: Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> June (am)
- Chemistry Paper 2: Monday 20<sup>th</sup> June (am)
- Physics Paper 2: Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> June (am)

All exams are 70 mins (Combined Science) or 105 mins (Separate Sciences)



- Are the exams still going ahead?
- YES- With some small adaptations.
- Formula sheets will be provided.
- Further information will be published on Feb 7<sup>th</sup>.



# Need for revision





- Vital in science.
- Fact/ knowledge based work as well as application.
- Approx 250 taught content lessons as well as details of required core practical lessons.
- 100% of final assessment via terminal exams.



## What does good revision look like?

- Active
- Frequent
- Planned

Don't let this be you...



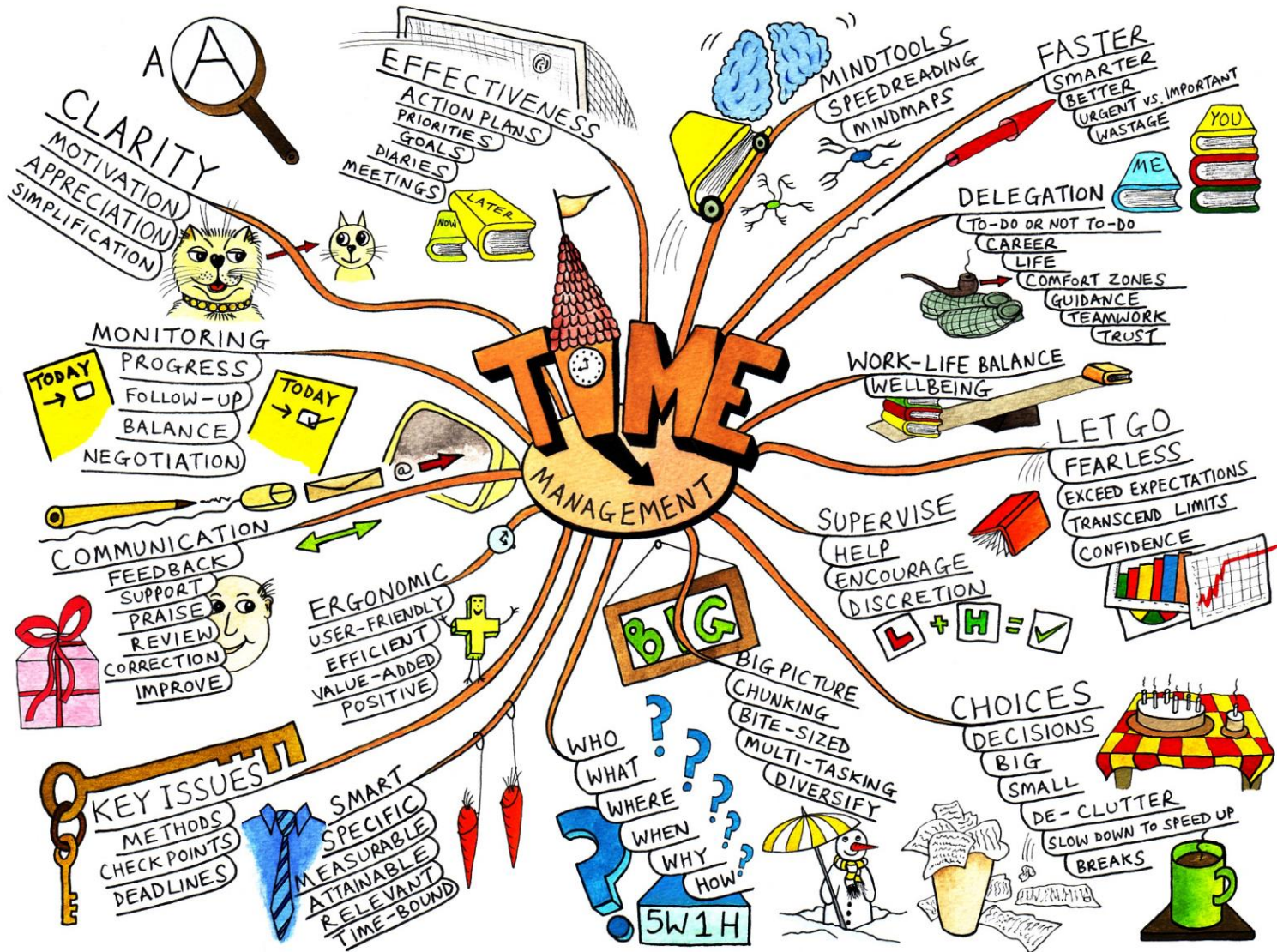


## STUDY TIMETABLE


SCHOOL  
FREE TIME

	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
9-4	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL		
4-5	CHEM	BAND	BAND	ENGLISH	BAND		
5-7							
7-7:30	BIOLOGY	TRUMPET	ENGLISH		MATHS	HISTORY	
7:30-8:00	GEO	CHEM	MUSIC		ENGLISH	MUSIC	
8:00-9	HISTORY	MATHS	BIOLOGY		BIOLOGY	MATHS	
9-9:30							







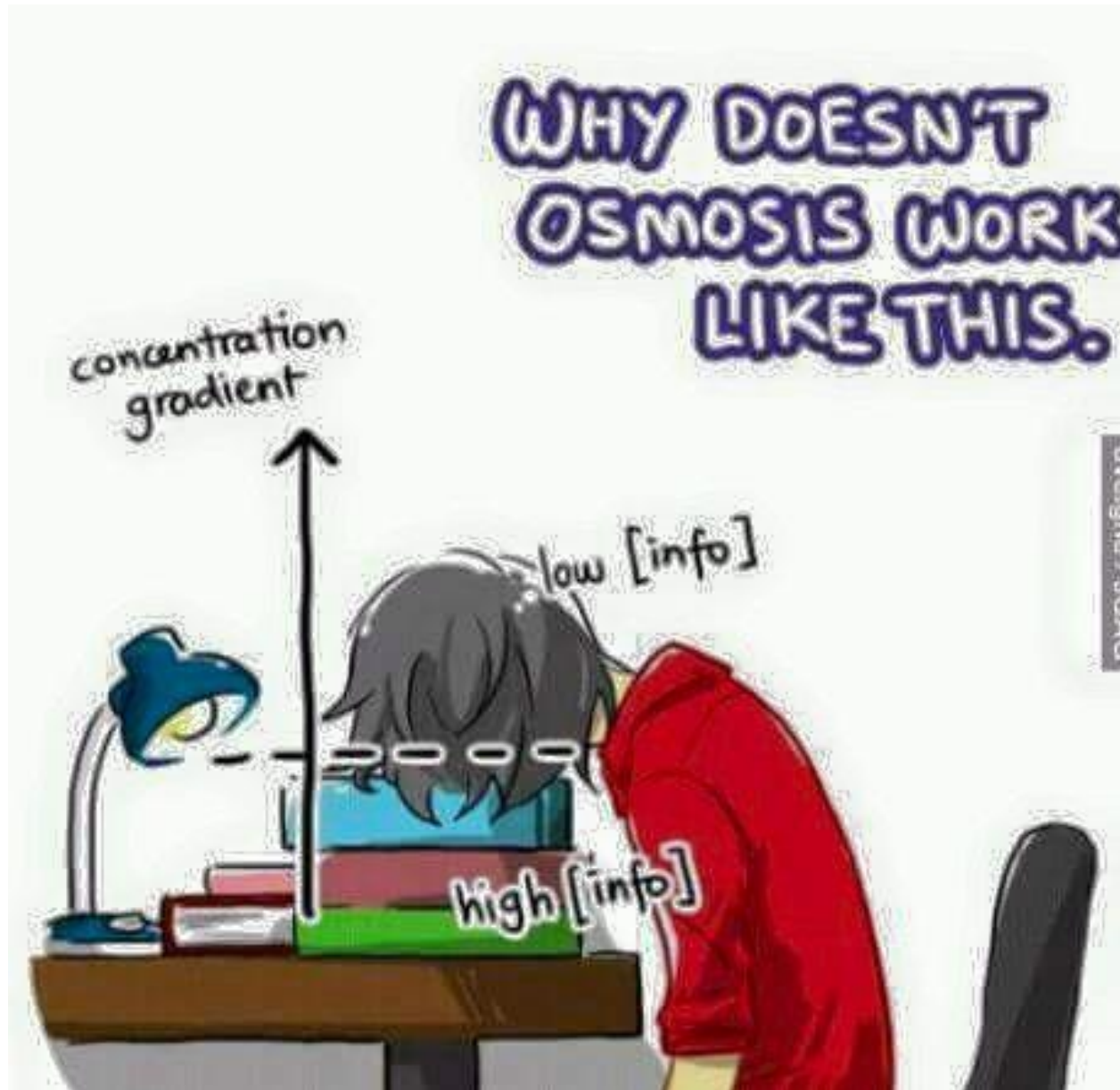
<b>Subject: Why take Cornell notes?</b>		<b>Date: 11/20/01</b>
<b>PROCESS (output)</b>	<b>Main Ideas (input)</b>	
<b>How can Cornell notes help me organize my ideas?</b>	Can be used to provide an outline of chapter or lecture. Organized by main ideas and details. Can be as detailed as necessary. Sequential- take notes as they are given by instructor or text in an orderly fashion. After class, write a summary of what you learned to clarify and reinforce learning and to assist retention. Can be used as study tool:	
<b>Which side for diagrams?</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Define terms or explain concepts listed on left side.</li><li>2. Identify the concept or term on the right side.</li></ol>	
<b>Why use concept maps?</b>	Can be used to provide a "big picture" of the chapter or lecture. Organized by main ideas and sub-topics Limited in how much detail you can represent. Simultaneous- you can use this method for instructors who jump around from topic to topic. After class, you can add questions to the left side	
	Can be used as a study tool to get a quick overview and to determine whether you need more information or need to concentrate your study on specific topics.	
<b>What are the benefits to me?</b>		





- What does bad revision look like?







## 7 known species of sea turtle today

flatback sea turtle which is native to Australia

green sea turtle which is found all over the world

larger populations of the green sea turtle in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans

hawksbill turtle is a critically endangered species of sea turtle and can be found all over the world

kemps ridley turtle is the rarest species of sea turtle in the world and is found in the Atlantic ocean and in the Gulf of Mexico

leatherback sea turtle is the largest species of sea turtle and is the most widely distributed species of sea turtle, found all over the world

loggerhead sea turtle is known for its large head and is mainly found in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans

olive ridley sea turtle is the smallest species of sea turtle and is generally found in the Indo-Pacific and Atlantic oceans

Sea turtles are found in all of the major oceans and smaller seas

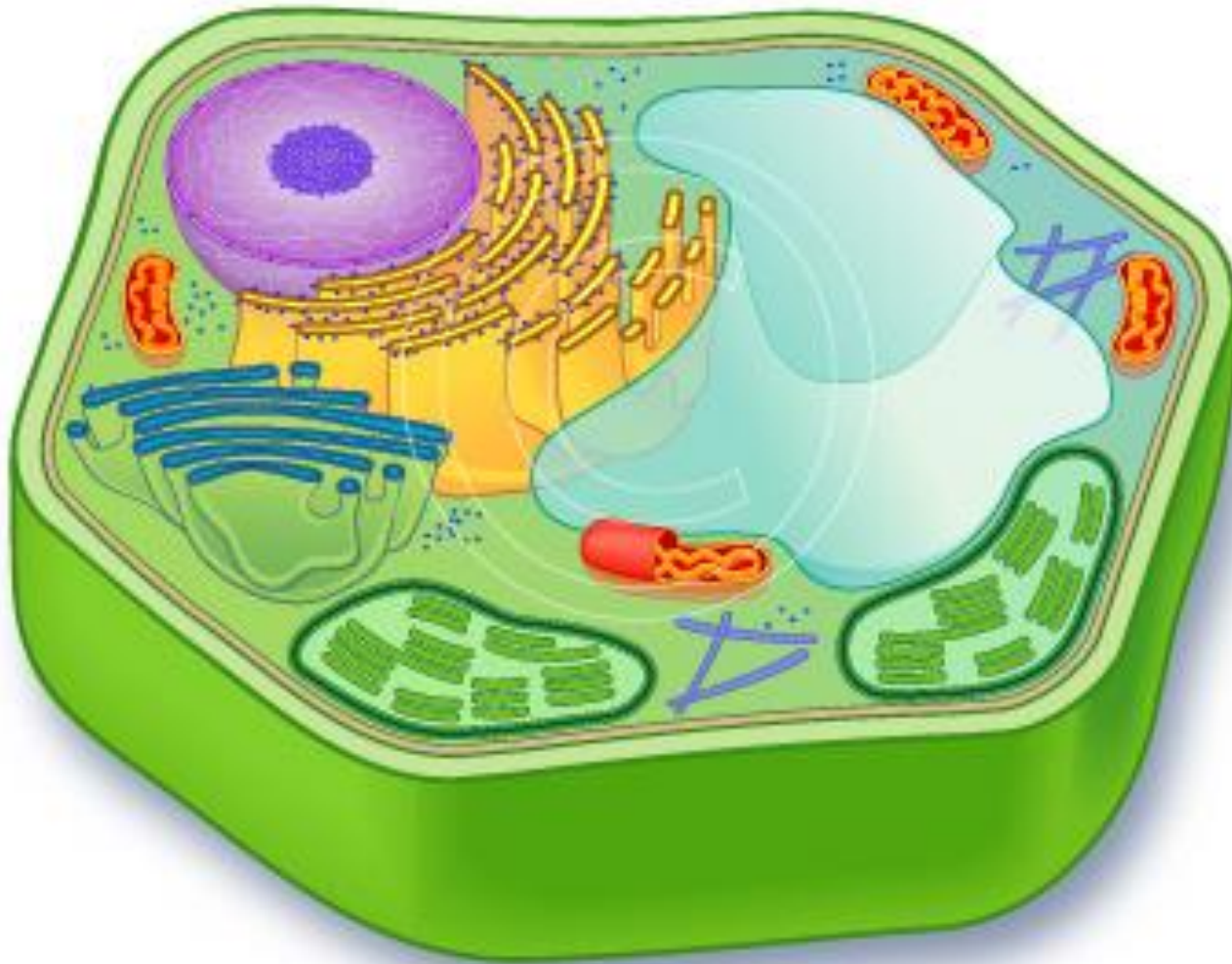
all of the 7 different species of sea turtle are under threat from extinction.

decline in the world's sea turtle population is thought to be mainly due to the sea turtles being caught accidentally by large fishing boats and due to the fact that humans will often take the eggs of the sea turtle to eat as a delicacy.

sea turtles spend their time out at sea, sea turtles always go back to the same beach to breed and often travel huge distances to get there.

female sea turtles bury their eggs in the sand on the beach where they were born. After laying her eggs the female sea turtle will return to the sea, leaving her eggs to hatch in their nest under the sand. When the baby sea turtles hatch, they walk straight into the ocean and begin their life at sea







## Resources

- PPEs- feedback and next steps. Next set in February/ March- 1 x paper 2 (Year 11 work).
- **Edexcel revision guide and workbook.**
- Teacher provided resources- STRENGTHEN BOOKLETS- now for years 10 and 11.
- **Revision sessions- TUESDAY EVENINGS AFTER SCHOOL.**
- Science revision websites.
- Science revision YouTube channels- cognito etc.



- After school revision sessions-FREE TUITION!
- **Tuesday evenings- 3.30-4.05/  
4.10-4.50**
- Topics chosen by those which regularly appear in papers or students have common misconceptions in.
- Teacher input plus guided practice questions.
- Rooms 2,3 and 4. All pupils need to be attending.





# Be prepared for the day!





## Equipment

- More than one working black pen.
- Ruler
- Pencils (sharp!)
- Eraser
- Own calculator (preferably), or one borrowed well in advance.



## Best of luck. Start revising NOW!





Finally- THANK YOU

