



**We recognise the
deep sadness and
significance of
Her Majesty,
Queen Elizabeth's
passing, after 70
years of devoted
service. We
extend our
condolences to
her family for
their personal
loss**





**BRENTSIDE
HIGH SCHOOL**

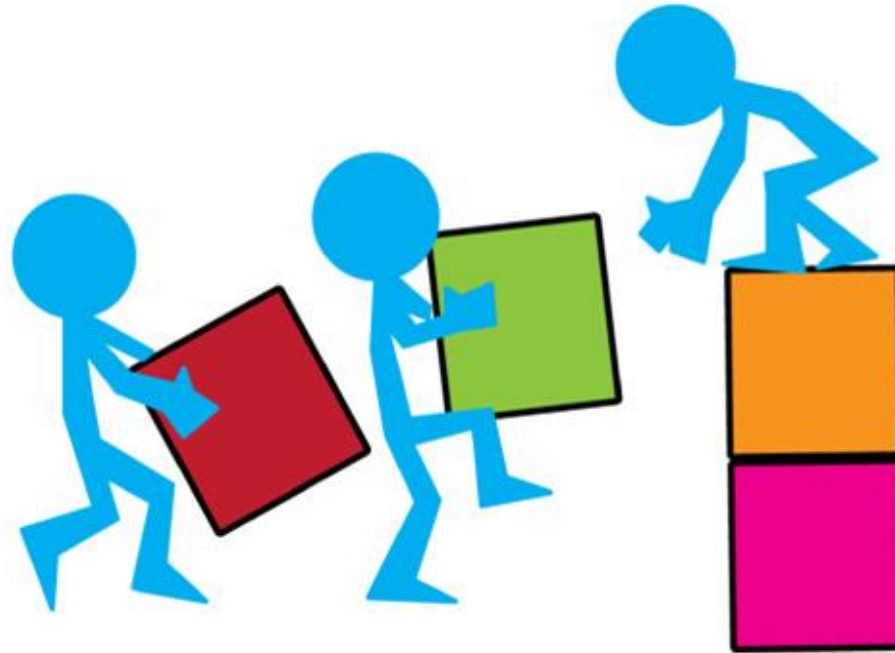
LEARNING & ACHIEVING TOGETHER

**Welcome to
the Year Ahead
Evening
Tuesday 13
September 2022**





Challenge and Success




- 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, *2020-COVID, 2021-COVID, 2022*
- Progress of students at Brentside High School is consistently, significantly above national



WE'RE IN THIS
TOGETHER

EVERYONE CAN
ACHIEVE THEIR BEST

← → ↻ | brentsidehigh.ealing.sch.uk/page/?title=Contact+Staff&pid=51 | 🏠 ☆ ⚙️ 👤 ⋮

 [HOME](#) [OUR SCHOOL](#) [LEARNING](#) [NEWS & EVENTS](#) [JOIN US](#) [SIXTH FORM](#) [CONTACT US](#)

CONTACT STAFF

[HOME](#) → [CONTACT US](#) → [CONTACT STAFF](#)

Staff may be contacted via a note in your child's planner or via email. Staff names, roles and emails are detailed in this section.

In This Section

- [Year Teams](#)
- [Form Tutors](#)
- [Sixth Form Staff](#)
- [Staff Contact by Department](#)



Aims of the evening:

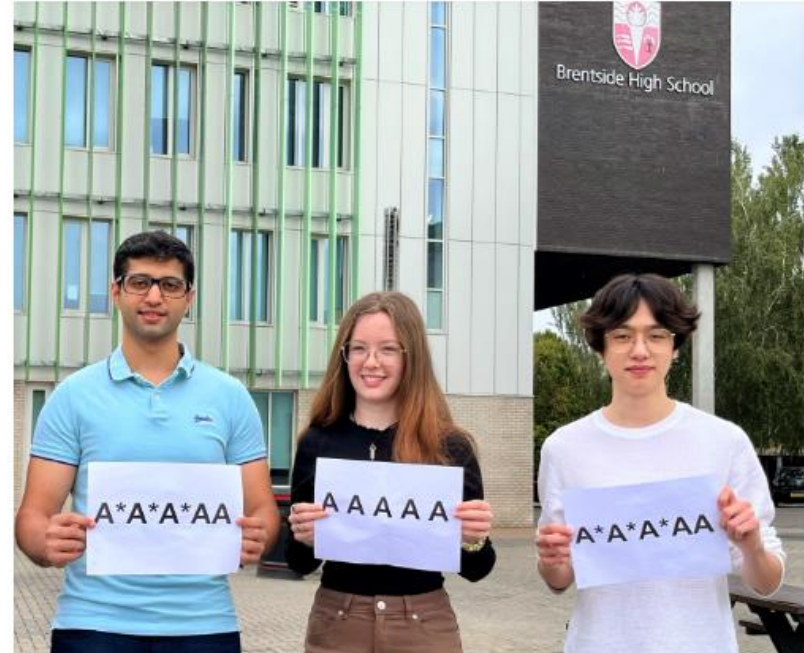
- Provide information on how to successfully prepare for public exams and pathways post 16
- How to support your child make the most of this year
- What really effective study and revision habits look like
- Provide specific guidance from English, Maths and Science
- Logging onto Satchel One for information about your child





Preparation for Public Exams and Post 16 pathways

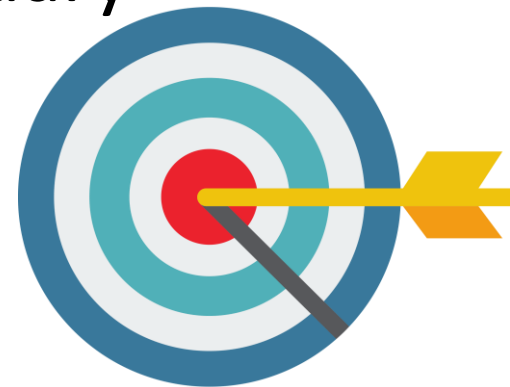
Ms Hickey





Exam Preparation and Support

- Return to a 'normal' GCSE/BTEC year
- Targeted Intervention and Exam Preparation Sessions on timetables
- Holiday booster sessions
- Mock Exams – December and February
- Revision guides and resources





Where is my child currently at and what do they need to do this year to really make a difference to their future pathways?



Start with the End of Year 10 Report

MTG = Minimum Target Grade – the grade a student should achieve if making progress in line with national expectations

ATG = Aspirational Target Grade – a grade a student should achieve to exceed national expectations

Subject	MTG	ATG	WTG	Internal Assessment	AtL
English		6	5	4	4
Maths	5	6	6	5	4
Biology	6	7	6	6	5
History	5	6	7	7	5
French	4	5	3	3	3
Citizenship	6	7	6	6	4

AtL = Attitude to Learning score
1- 5

WTG = Working Towards Grade - teacher prediction of final grade based on all assessments, mock results, work and effort



Pathways – Sixth Form and beyond!

- Level 2: Grades 9-3 in 5 subjects (including English Language or Literature and Maths)
- Level 3 BTEC courses: Grades 9-4 in 5 subjects (including English Language or Literature and Maths)
- Level 3 A Level courses: Grades 9-5 in 5 subjects (including English Language or Literature and Maths)
- University and Apprenticeships
- www.ucas.com



Miss Bhati

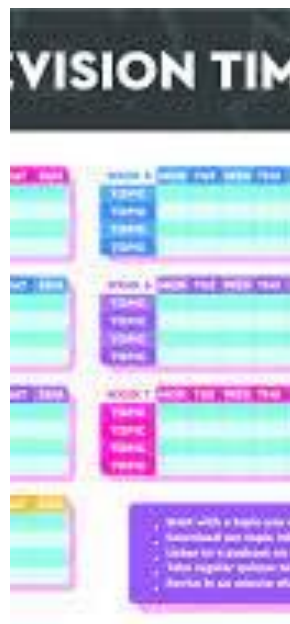
Head of Year 11



**Good
revision
habits**

Eat breakfast		Skip breakfast
Sleep 8–10 hours a night		Get little sleep
Have regular bedtimes		Have inconsistent bedtimes
Get fresh air each day		Stay indoors all day
Exercise regularly		Do no exercise
Do past papers		Mostly revise highlighting 'key' passages
Spread out their revision		Cram their revision
Keep a diary to capture negative thoughts		Dwell on worst case scenarios
Revise in a quiet environment		Revise whilst listening to music or TV
Drink water regularly		Forget to stay hydrated
Put their phone away during revision		Revise with their mobile phone next to them

**Poor
revision
habits**



Organisation – the importance of routines



Physical and mental well-being



NUTRITIONAL DIET



SLEEPING WELL



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
AND FRESH AIR



LIMITED TIME ON
TECHNOLOGY

SUCCESS



**WHAT PEOPLE THINK
IT LOOKS LIKE**

SUCCESS



**WHAT IT REALLY
LOOKS LIKE**

Ms Griffiths

DHT (Teaching and Learning)



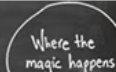
Onwards and upwards!



Year 11 is a
marathon, not a
sprint.

**Preparation is 80% of
the work!**

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Weekend Planner!		
4-5pm							Sat	Sun
5-6pm						9-11		
6-7pm						11-1		
7-8pm						1-3		
8-9pm						3-5		
9-10pm	Packing bag, 20-30 mins reading & wind down					5-7		
						7-10		




Where the magic happens

THERE IS NO ELEVATOR TO SUCCESS.

"Nothing is IMPOSSIBLE, the word itself says, IMPOSSIBLE!"

THERE WILL BE OBSTACLES. THERE WILL BE DOUBTERS. THERE WILL BE MISTAKES.



I haven't failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work.

Step 1: Establish a routine and get organised

Do you have a **fixed place to study** (a particular desk/room at home, a spot in the library, etc.)? If you do, your mind will get into the **habit** of working and being **focused**.

Have you sharpened your pencils? Make sure all of your **equipment** is to hand and in good order. Don't give yourself excuses not to write or highlight!



Music is OK as long as it helps you to study, and blocks out distracting noises.



Experiments show that some types of classical music **boost brain power** and increase your IQ!

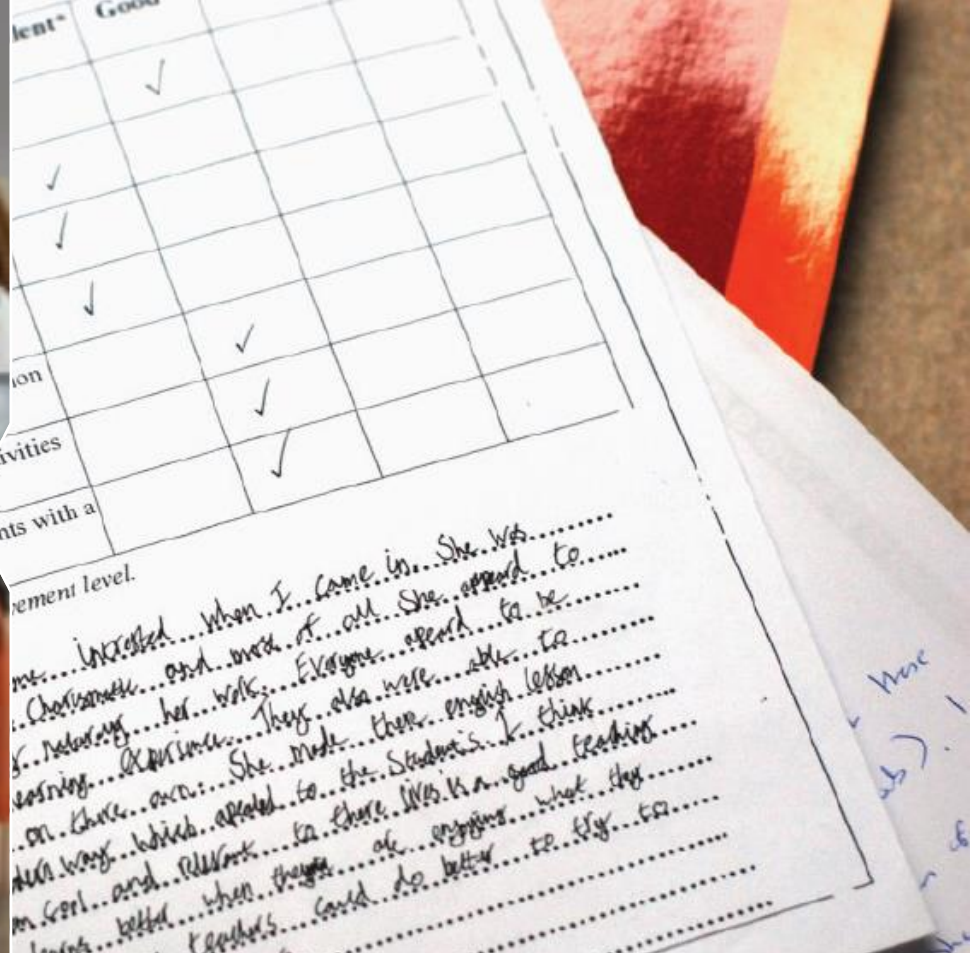
Use study music on YouTube to help you relax.

Turn your room into a **positive learning environment**. Keep books and notes on the desk to a minimum and **decorate your walls** with colourful notes and **key facts**.



A person with long hair, seen from behind, stands in a grassy field looking out over a vast, hazy mountain landscape under a soft, overcast sky. The person is wearing a dark jacket. The text "Looking back and looking forwards" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font on the left side of the image.

**Looking back and
looking forwards**



Year 10 exams –what have you not mastered?

Year 11 new content –top-up as you go

	Tricky topic 1	Tricky topic 2	Tricky topic 3
Maths			
English Lit			
Chemistry			
Biology			
Physics			
RE			
Hist / Geog/ Option			
MFL / Option			
Option			

Step 2: Subject Hit Lists!
Specify and prioritise

Step 3: Little and often

REVISION TIMETABLE	Subject and Specific Topic to Revise		Subject and Specific Topic to Revise	
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

REVISION TIMETABLE	Subject and Specific Topic to Revise		Subject and Specific Topic to Revise
Monday	Geography: practising 6 mark questions (<i>cite specific topics e.g. population, development</i>)		ENGLISH: practise using unseen texts
Tuesday	CHEMISTRY: practising 8 mark questions (<i>cite specific topics</i>)		SPANISH: revising for 'writing' exam on Nov 25 th
Wednesday	MATHS: revision class		BIOLOGY: revise past paper questions (<i>cite specific topics</i>)
Thursday	MUSIC: exam questions from past papers (<i>cite specific topics</i>)		RE: St Mark's Gospel questions (<i>cite specific topics</i>)
Friday	BREAK		BREAK
Saturday	Geography: population questions	SPANISH: revising for 'writing' exam	

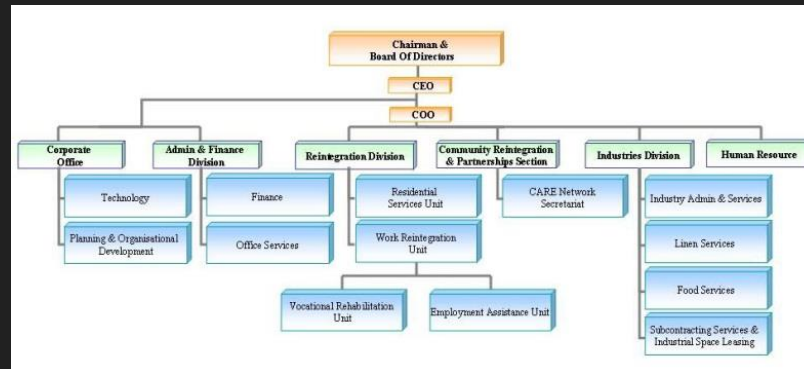
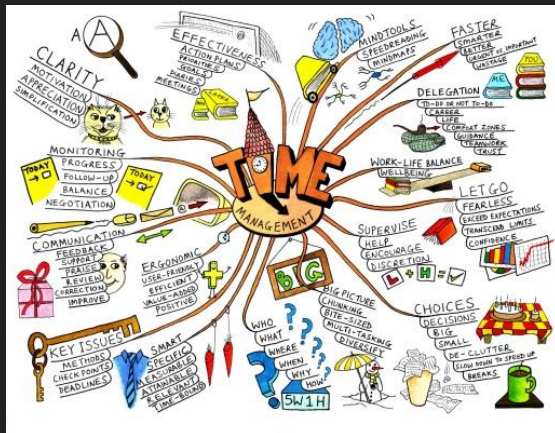
MATHS

Weekly revision starts now!

Did you know?

In order to remember something, your brain needs to experience it:

- 3 different times and in
- 3 different ways



Icons designed by Zee Que | Designbolts.com

Reading Better and *Faster*

Active Reading

By adopting a more **active approach** to reading, you can begin to read **better** and **faster** within a very short space of time.

- Skim read first
- Make notes as you go
- Draw diagrams as you go
- Repeat key phrases and key terms **OUT LOUD**.

Student Example of Active Reading



NOTICE...

- \$ for "money words" (SAT)
- Literary terms (personification)
- Paraphrases
- Interpretations
- Observations
- Characters

From "An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge" by Ambrose Bierce

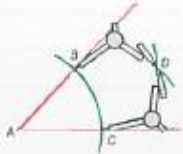
Accurate Drawings

A **construction** is an accurate drawing using a combination of ruler, protractor and a pair of compasses. In your examination it's important that

when you use a pair of compasses, the construction arcs are clearly shown and that all lengths and angles are accurate.

c) Draw an angle. Construct the angle bisector.

Solution



Draw an angle at point A. Draw a long arc from A to cut the lines at B and C. Draw arcs of equal radius from points B and C to intersect at point D.

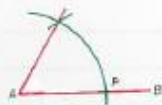
Join A to D to form the bisector of the angle.

d) Construct an angle of 30° .

Solution

Problem Solving

Think about how you can combine basic constructions. In this case, construct an angle of 60° and then bisect it to create an angle half the size.



Construct the angle of 60°



Bisect the angle of 60°

Lowest common multiple

3 and 5

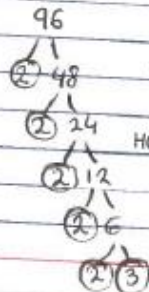
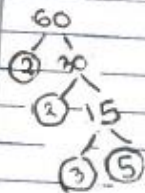
3 = 3 6 9 12 15 18 21

5 = 5 10 15 20

List all the multiples of 3 and 5.
The LCM is the number that's the same in both.

LCM of 60 and 96

too big so use decomposition



$$60 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 3$$

$$96 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{HCF} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$$

$$12 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 = 480$$

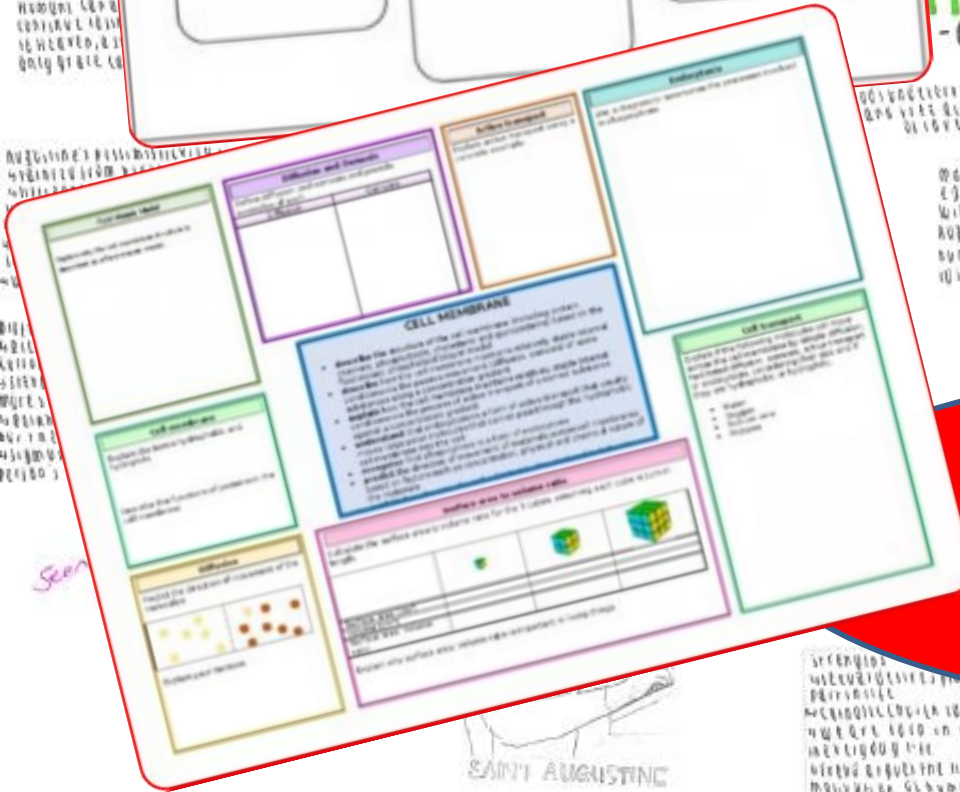
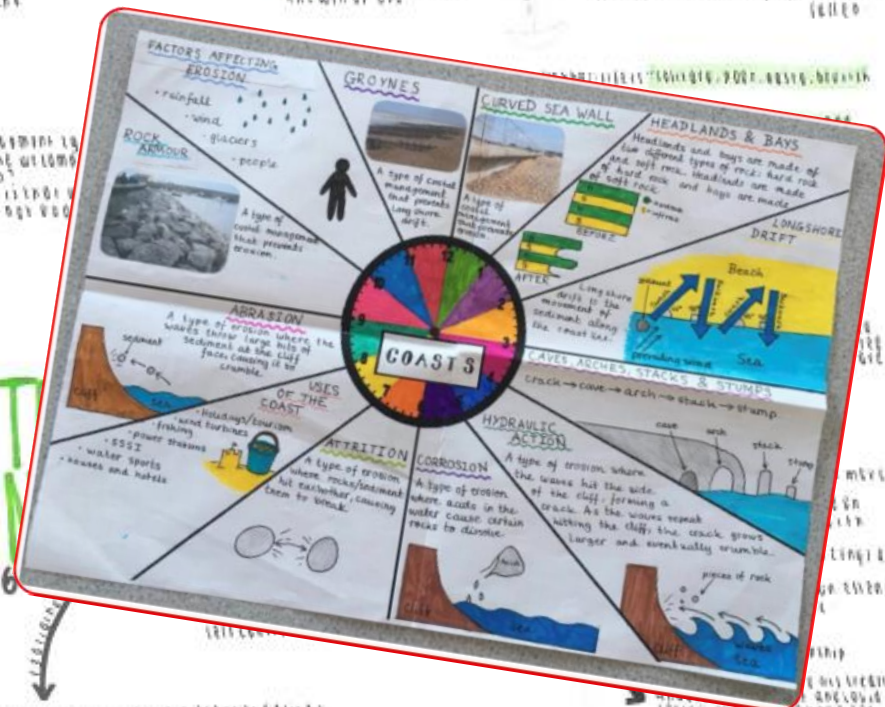
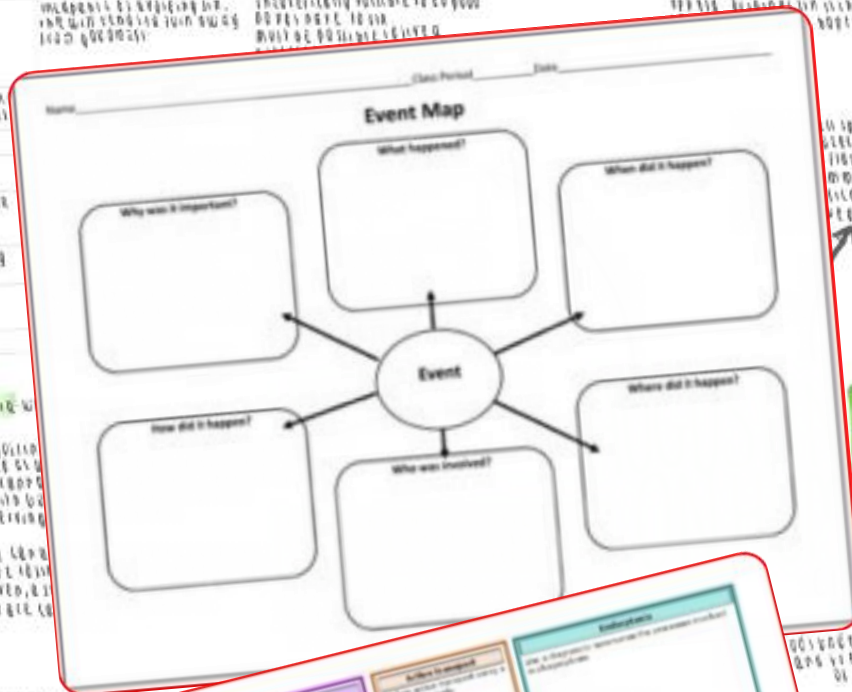
$$\text{Formula} = \text{HCF} \times \text{REST NUMBERS.}$$

cross out the numbers that appear in both

Why and how do we use flash cards?

They should be visually stimulating to help your photographic memory

Don't use too much text...use colour, interesting layouts and lots of diagrams



Mind maps are a great way of synthesising information. They force us to make connections. They also support our visual memory.

Cornell Notes	Topic/Objective: Identify significant literary devices that define a writer's style and use to interpret work	Name: Class/Period: Lang. Arts Date: Oct. 12, 2009
Essential Question: How does Langston Hughes' poem, "Mother to Son", advise the reader to overcome difficulty and keep from giving up in life?		
Questions:	Notes:	
① What is the significance of the speaker in the poem?	① <u>Speaker</u> - * voice that communicates a poem's ideas, actions, descriptions, & feelings - similar to narrator - can be <u>unknown or specific</u> (like character)	
② How does a poet's choice of speaker affect the mood/meaning of a poem?	Impt. - Poet's choice of speaker - contributes to the poem's mood/meaning - who speaks is as imp. as what is said - different points of view regarding same event (ie. parent, child, elderly person) * the person telling the story gives point of view and affects the message told ← P.O. V* writer's/poet's style	
③ How does Hughes use vocabulary to contribute to and convey his message?	Vocab - helps to understand meaning "crystal stair" = luxuries (metaphor) <small>compares 2 things</small> ie. "Life for me ain't been no crystal stair" "reachin" - replace letter at end of word (dialect) "cause" = because → slang <small>var. lang. used by group speak in diff.</small>	
Summary: The speaker/voice in the poem is important because it communicates the ideas/feelings of the poem. Who the poet chooses as the speaker identifies the point of view and affects the message/meaning. Hughes uses vocabulary and style to convey the message that life is hard when Mother says "Life for me ain't been no crystal staircase."		

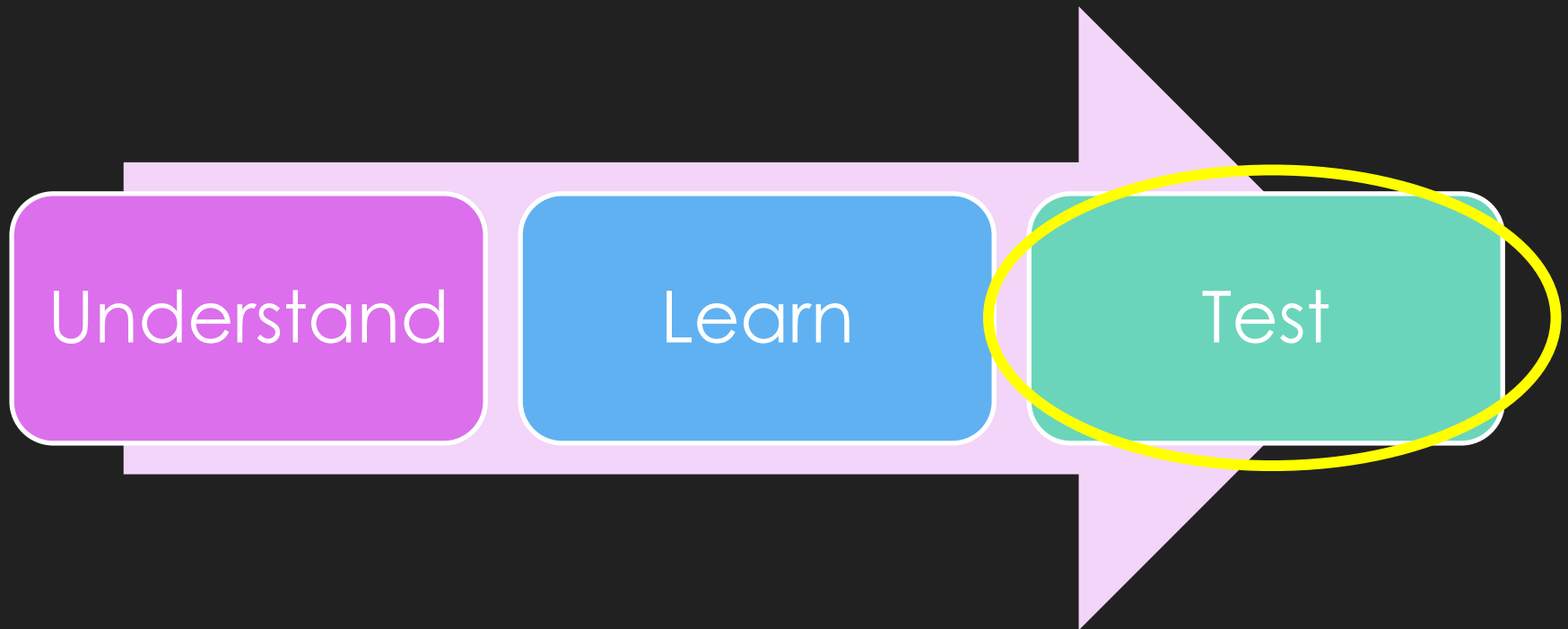
CORNELL NOTES

- | | |
|---|--|
| | - Key words and ideas |
| | - Important dates/people/places |
| - Main Idea | - Repeated or stressed info |
| - Key Question
(after notes are completed) | - Ideas or brainstorming written on the board or projector |
| | - Info from textbook or stories |
| | - Diagrams and pictures |
| | - Formulas |

Summary of your notes in your own words

Making notes

To succeed...



$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2m+1 & -4m \\ m & 1-2m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+1 & -4+1 \\ 1 & 1-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore true for $m=1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} 2k+1 & -4k \\ k & 1-2k \end{pmatrix}$$

we prove for $m=k+1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2k+1 & -4k \\ k & 1-2k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6k+3-4k & -8k+4+4k \\ 3k+1-2k & -4k-1+2k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2k+3 & -4k+4 \\ k+1 & -2k-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2(k+1)+1 & -4(k+1) \\ k+1 & 1-2(k+1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$m=k$ & $m=k+1$ so true for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

Final step: Test yourself!

Two students have identical knowledge and attainment levels.

One practises answering exam questions under timed conditions and understands how marks are awarded.

They score 25% more in the exam.
That's 2-3 grades difference!



Top Ten Revision Tips

1. Establish a **routine**
2. Get **organised**
3. Use a set place to study
4. Make sure your workspace is **quiet**
5. **Prioritise** your weakest areas
6. Work smart –**vary** the way you revise and always **reflect** on whether it works
7. Move to the **testing** phase when you can
8. **Time** your answers
9. Use your **stress positively**
10. Look after your physical health –eat well, exercise and **go to bed early**



English

Subject Lead: Mrs Colagrossi

Mandatory Components

- **English Language Paper 1: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing**
(One FICTION extract); 1 hr 45 mins. 50%
- **English Language Paper 2: Writer's Viewpoints and Perspectives**
(Two NON-FICTION extracts); 1 hr 45 mins. 50%

- **English Literature Paper 1: Shakespeare and the 19th century novel**
1 hr 45 mins. 40%
- **English Literature Paper 2: Modern texts and poetry**
2 hrs 15 mins. 60%

Literature text choices at Brentside

- Macbeth
 - *A Christmas Carol*
 - *An Inspector Calls*
 - *Power and Conflict Poetry*
- Mandatory= Unseen Poetry*



How can students revise?

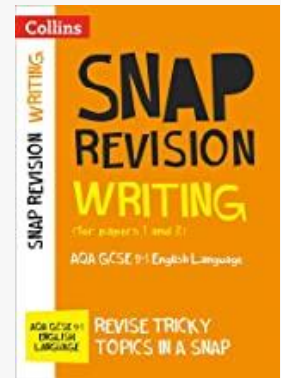
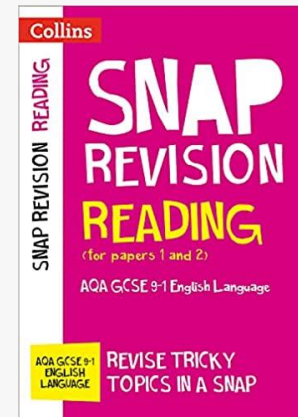
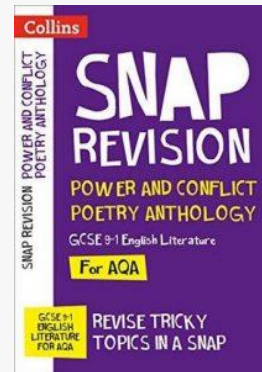
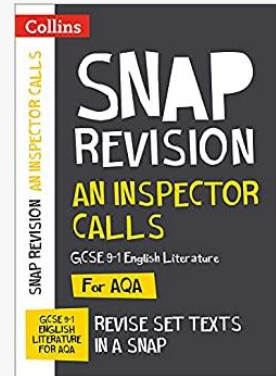
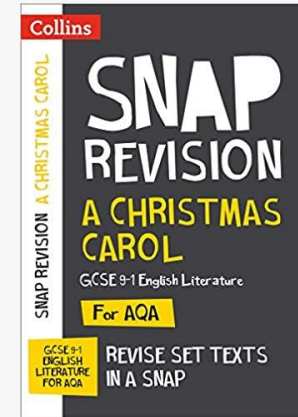
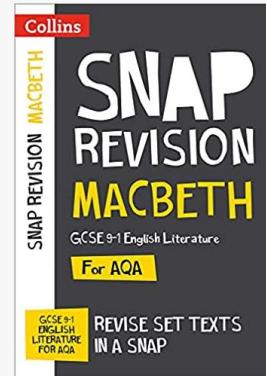
Language

- Learn key terminology
- Learn what is required and the 'formulas' for each question
- Complete practice papers/questions under timed conditions
- Read examples of creative and persuasive writing (Charlie Brooker, Eva Wiseman etc)
- Planning for Question 5 (Section B) and writing an answer in 45 minutes

Literature

- Learn contextual information for each text
- Complete critical readings to broaden knowledge of the set texts
- Memorise key quotations (closed book)
- Learn key terminology
- Complete practice papers/questions under timed conditions

**Your son/daughter
has been given or
will receive Snap
Revision guides
for Literature set
texts and the two
Language papers.**





Thursday morning intervention sessions are ongoing.

Location: Usual English classroom

Time: 8-8.45am

Saturday revision sessions.

These will occur in the lead up to trial exams and the actual Summer 2023 GCSE exams.

Dates and timings will be emailed out to you.

Holiday revision sessions.

Please look out for calendared sessions taking place in the February half term and Easter holidays.



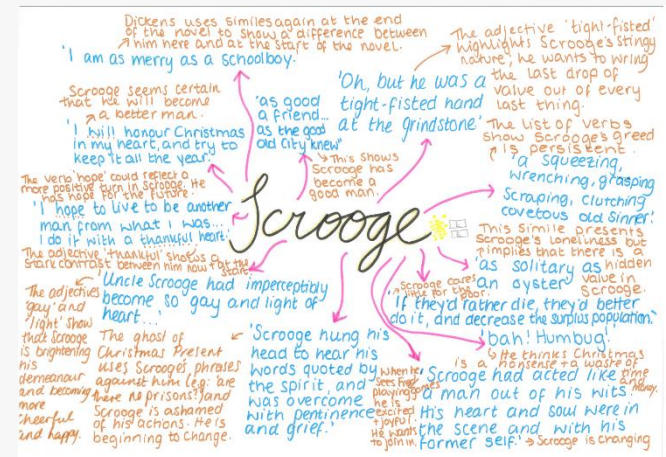
Homework:

Homework is set weekly on SMHW. We also save revision and lesson materials onto this platform for students who have been absent or for revision purposes. Please check twice weekly.



Students are awarded 2 GCSEs for English so therefore sufficient time must be set aside daily for revision.

We recommend 30 minutes for English Language and 30 minutes for English Literature.



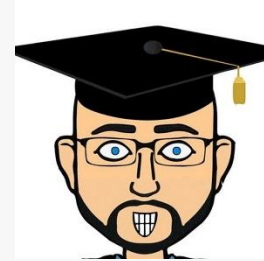
Reading

The correlation between reading for pleasure and success at GSCE is undeniable, so please encourage your child to read for 30 minutes a day.



Suggested online resources

- Mr Bruff
- Seneca Learning
- Massolit
- BBC Bitesize



The first Trial Exam will cover English Language Paper 1 and 2.

Your pack
contains English
revision ideas to
take home.

In the extract below, taken from the middle of a science-fiction short story, a group of safari hunters have travelled back in time to hunt a dinosaur, the Tyrannosaurus Rex.

1 Everyone stopped. Travis raised his hand. "Ahead," he whispered. "In the mist. There
2 he is. There's His Royal Majesty now." The jungle was wide and full of twitterings,
3 rustlings, murmurs, and sighs. Suddenly it all ceased, as if someone had shut a door.
4 Silence. Then ... a sound of thunder.

5 Out of the mist, one hundred yards away, came Tyrannosaurus Rex.

6 "It," whispered Eckels. "It ...

7 "Sh!"

8 It came on great oiled, resilient, striding legs. It towered thirty feet above half of the
9 trees, a great evil god, folding its delicate watchmaker's claws close to its oily reptilian
10 chest. Each lower leg was a piston, a thousand pounds of white bone, sunk in thick
11 ropes of muscle, sheathed over in a gleam of pebbled skin like the chain-mail of a
12 terrible warrior. Each thigh was a ton of meat, ivory, and steel mesh. And from the
13 great breathing cage of the upper body those two delicate arms dangled out front,
14 arms with hands which might pick up and examine men like toys, while the snake neck
15 coiled. And the head itself, a ton of sculptured stone, lifted easily upon the sky. Its
16 mouth gaped, exposing a fence of teeth like daggers. Its eyes rolled, as large as ostrich
17 eggs, empty of all expression except hunger. It closed its mouth in a death grin. It ran,
18 its pelvic bones crushing aside trees and bushes, its taloned feet clawing damp earth,
19 leaving prints six inches deep wherever it settled its weight.

20 It ran with a gliding ballet step, far too delicate and balanced for its ten ton weight. It
21 moved into a sunlit area warily, its beautifully reptilian hands feeling the air.

22 "Why, why," Eckels twitched his mouth. "It could reach up and grab the moon."

23 "Sh!" Travis jerked angrily. "He hasn't seen us yet."

24 "It can't be killed," Eckels pronounced this verdict quietly, as if there could be no
25 argument. He had weighed the evidence and this was his considered opinion. The rifle
26 in his hands seemed a toy gun. "We were fools to come. This is impossible."

27 "Shut up!" hissed Travis.

28 "This is a Nightmare!" Eckels replied.



Details for Summer Exams 2023



- Paper 1: 1 hour 30 mins- Non calculator
- Paper 2: 1 hour 30 mins- Calculator
- Paper 3: 1 hour 30 mins- Calculator



- **Maths Watch** www.vle.mathswatch.com
- Great for visual learners.
- Different ways of explaining concepts.
- Home tutoring- independent learning.
- Built-in time to practice questions.
- Use with key topics that are red or amber.
- Weekly assessments during lessons.
- Twilight sessions – **every Tuesday** (3.15pm-4.15pm).



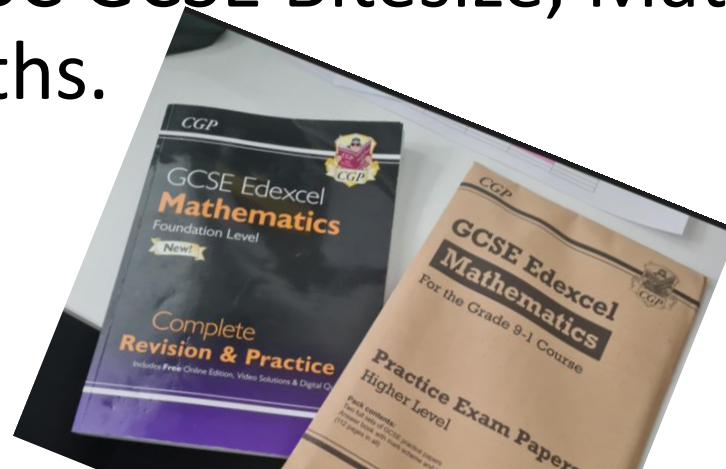
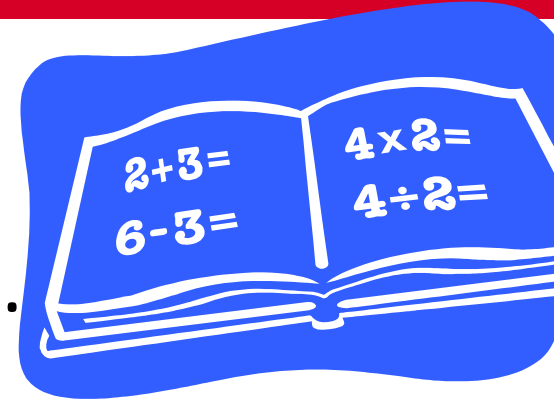
Question Level Analysis

■ Use
MathsWatch
to go through
the clips &
practice
questions

	Q10 a & b Expanding Single I	Q10 c Expanding Double Bra	Q10 d Factorising Single Bra	Q10 e Factorising Quadratics	Q11a Bearings	Q11b Speed	Q12 Plotting Quadratic Grap	Q13 Mean	Q14 Angles in Polygons	Q15 QWC Cumulative Freque	Q16 Forming and Solving Eq	Q17 Simultaneous Equations	Q18 Surds
	3	2	2	2	0	4	3	3	0	6	0	1	
	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	0	1	2	0	
	3	2	2	2	2	4	5	3	0	6	5	4	
	3	2	2	2	0	4	4	0	4	6	1	3	
	3	2	2	2	0	4	3	0	0	4	1	0	
	3	2	2	2	0	4	6	0	4	6	3	0	
	3	2	1	2	0	4	4	0	4	6	5	0	
	3	2	2	0	0	4	3	0	4	3	5	1	
	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	2	1	
	1	2	2	2	0	4	3	1	0	1	2	1	
	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	3	0	0	
	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	4	0	
	2	2	2	2	0	1	5	3	0	6	5	1	
	3	1	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	
	3	2	2	2	0	3	4	0	0	6	5	4	



- **Revision Materials**
- Revision is an important skill for life.
- Revision guides and past papers.
- Booklet of past exam questions and model answers.
- Websites: BBC GCSE Bitesize, Maths Genie, Corbett Maths.





Science

Director of Science: Dr. Malik

Subject Lead Biology: Mr Mansour

Subject Lead Chemistry: Ms Shepherd

Subject Lead Physics: Mr Addo

Lead Practitioner: Mr Wacfeu



Why study science?

- **Technological innovation**
- **Health care**
- **Fantastic careers with creative and enjoyable jobs**





... not to mention space exploration! Where science one day will enable us to visit far away stars and galaxies.



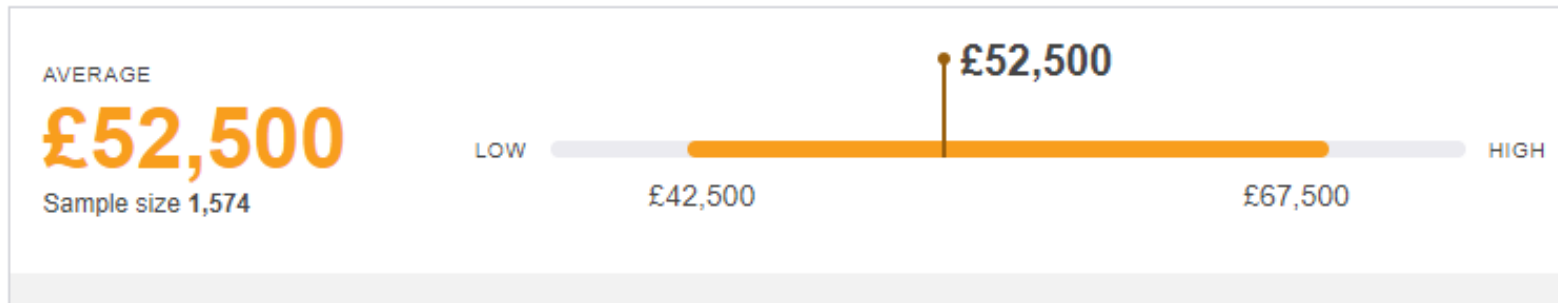


Lets talk money

What is the average salary for Science jobs?

The average salary for Science jobs is £52,500.

Read on to find out how much Science jobs pay across various UK locations and industries.



In 2021, the average salary for the UK was **£25,971**



To effectively revise for your science exams...

1. Schedule

- one or two days for each science

2. Split

- each subject (biology, chemistry and physics) into the different topics

3. Start

- using the science resources given to you

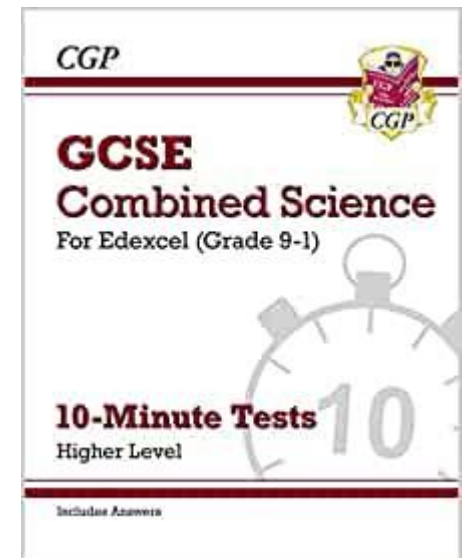
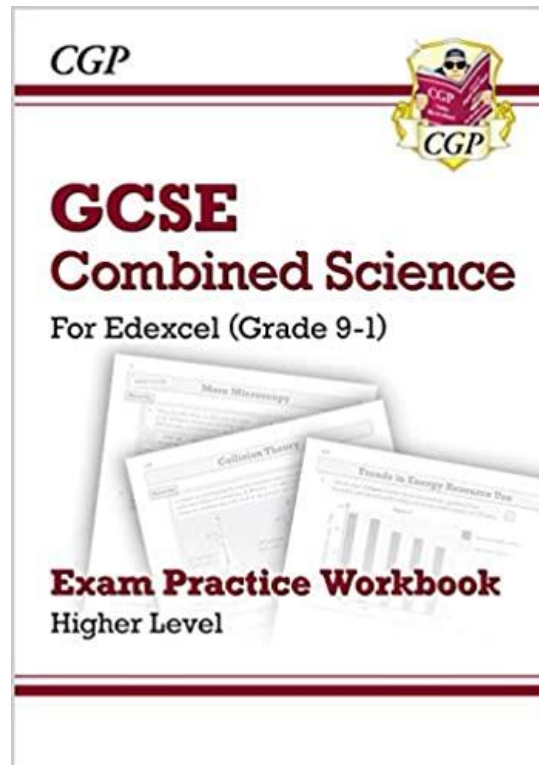
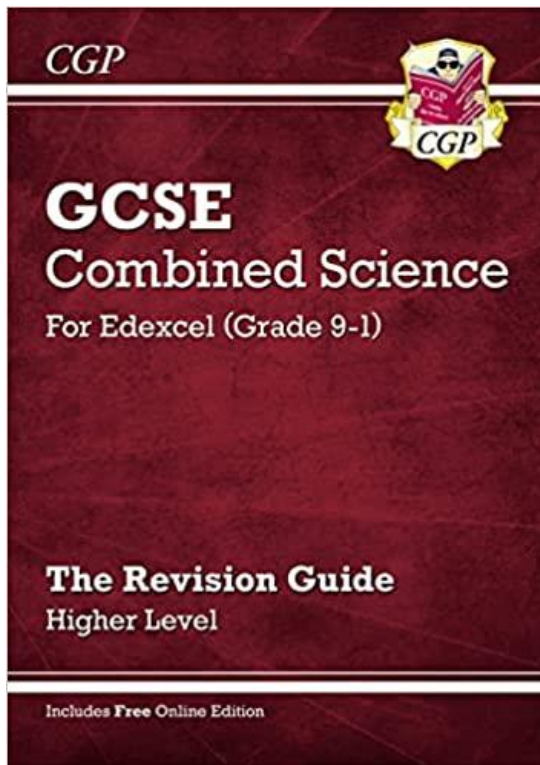


The schedule

Week	SPEC	Topic Name	Completed
14/2	Topic 1 1.1 – 1.53	Topic 1 – Key concepts in chemistry, 1c Bonding & 1d Calculations	Yes
21/2	Topic 2 2.1 – 2.12	Topic 2 – States of matter and mixtures	



The resources





The resources

Specialised Cells

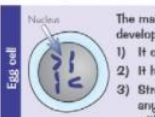
The previous page shows the structure of some **typical cells**. However, most cells are **specialised** for a particular function, so their **structure** can vary...

Different Cells Have Different Functions

- 1) **Multicellular organisms** contain...
- 2) Cells that have a structure which...
- 3) You need to know how **egg**, **sperm**...

Egg Cells and Sperm Cells

- 1) In **sexual reproduction**, the **egg cell** and **sperm cell** fuse together to create a **fertilised egg cell**. Both the nucleus of an egg cell and the nucleus of a sperm cell contain chromosomes that's in a pair.
- 2) This is important as it means the resulting cell will have the same number of chromosomes as the parent cells.



The **function** of a sperm cell is to...

- 1) A sperm cell has a **tail** (flagellum) which helps it to **swim**.
- 2) It has lots of **mitochondria** (from respiration) to provide **energy**.
- 3) It also has an **acrosome** which contains **enzymes** needed to break through the egg cell's outer layer.
- 4) It also contains a **nucleus** with genetic material.

Ciliated Epithelial Cells

- 1) Epithelial cells **line the surface** of organs.
- 2) Some of them have **cilia** (hair-like structures) which help to **move** substances in or out of the organ.
- 3) The function of these **ciliated** cells is to **move** substances in or out of the organ.
- 4) For example, the **lining of the trachea** (windpipe) has ciliated cells. These help to move **mucus** (a sticky substance) up to the **throat** so it can be coughed out.


Specialised Cells

An egg cell is fertilised when the nucleus of an egg cell and the nucleus of a sperm cell fuse together. Both egg cells and sperm cells are haploid. **Grade 4-6**

- a) Elephant body cells contain 56 chromosomes. How many chromosomes will an elephant egg cell contain? **[1]**
- b) Describe the role of a sperm's acrosome in fertilisation. **[2]**
- c) i) Explain why the membrane of an egg cell changes its structure immediately after fertilisation. **[2]**
ii) Explain how the cytoplasm of an egg cell is adapted to its function. **[1]**

Figure 1 shows a type of specialised cell which can be found in the lining of the fallopian tubes in the female reproductive system. **Grade 6-7**

- a) What is the name of this type of cell? **[1]**
- b) When an egg cell is ready to be fertilised, it moves through the fallopian tubes towards the uterus. Explain how the cells shown in **Figure 1** might be involved in this process. **[Total 6 marks]**



Test 1: Key Concepts in Biology

There are **11 questions** in this test. Give yourself **10 minutes** to answer them all.

1. Which of these parts is **not** found in a bacterial cell?
A Nucleus
B Cell membrane
C Ribosomes **[1]**
2. Diffusion is where particles spread out from...
A ... an area of lower concentration to an area of higher concentration.
B ... an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration. **[1]**
3. Chloroplasts...
A ... strengthen a plant cell.
B ... store all the genetic material of a cell.
C ... absorb light energy to make glucose. **[1]**
4. If the concentration of water inside a cell is lower than outside the cell, what will the net movement of water molecules be?
A Into the cell
B Out of the cell **[1]**
5. When using a light microscope to view a slide, which lens should be selected to start with?
A Lowest-powered objective lens
B Highest-powered objective lens **[1]**
6. At 37 °C it took amylase 80 seconds to break down all of the starch in a solution. What was the rate of reaction?
A 20 s⁻¹
B 0.08 s⁻¹
C 12.5 s⁻¹ **[1]**
7. Why is the shape of an enzyme important for its function? **[1]**
8. Proteases catalyse the breakdown of...
A ... lipids into glycerol. **[1]**



The digital extra resources

www.senecalearning.com

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

<https://www.savemyexams.co.uk/>



Science routines

- Punctuality
- The Planner
- 100% attention on teacher talk
- Equipment emphasis - calculators

“

You'll never change your
life until you change
something you do daily.
The secret to your success
is found in your daily
routine.

JOHN C. MAXWELL



Separate VS Combined Science

- **Set 1's follow the separate sciences pathway (3 GCSEs) and get single grades for each science**
- **Sets 2 to 6 will be following the combined science pathway (2 GCSEs) and will get double grades from 1-1 to 9-9**
- **Both require students to perform well across all three sciences and are fantastic qualifications**



Tiers and grades

- **Tiers and sets are generally based on MTGs and adjusted using the assessments**
- **Students will be placed where they will make the most progress – these are not final judgements on their academic worth**
- **Moving tiers or sets is possible**
- **Work hard and you will be awesome in whichever set or tier you are placed in!**



Satchel One



- Download the Satchel One app
- Enter the Parent PIN code – details on form for **collection today**
- [iOS app for parents | Satchel Help Center \(satchelone.com\)](https://satchelone.com)
- Support with logging on – **G65 today**, details on school website or email s.nagra@brentsidehigh.ealing.sch.uk



Visualising Success – August 2023





Thank you for your support!

If you have any questions, please contact the Year Team – Ms Bhati (Head of Year), Ms Uwahemu (Safe Worker), Ms Mertzelos (AHT), Mr Bannon (AHT) Subject Leads or Ms Hickey (DHT)

If you would like help with logging onto Satchel One – please go to G65. A member of staff can show you where this is.