

Year 11

Information Evening

Year-11-The-Journey-is-as-Important-as-the-Destination

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Hayden Roberto Freddie Jordan Ashley Taylor Finlay Bonham Shaydon Nicholas Matthew Brennan Thomas Riley Harrison
Hassaan Ryan Michael Arthur Carter Shay Josh Fahim Zack David Aidan Kai Louis Reece Jack Oliver Kadi Luke Adam Gerald Aaron Philip Manuel Jordon William Blake Alfie
Shay Josh Fahim Zack David Aidan Kai Louis Reece Jack Oliver Kadi Luke Adam Gerald Aaron Philip Manuel Jordon William Blake Alfie Elliot



Welcome back to Carshalton Boys!



2017-18: A year in which to seize opportunities



Carshalton Boys Sports College

Outstanding outcomes for all....

Dates for the diary - Academic

Currently running Applications for Carshalton Boys 6th Form

9th Oct Drama Trip

17th October 5pm to 7pm Main Hall – 6th Form Open Evening

23rd to 27th Oct Half Term

1st Nov Interim Reports

23rd Nov Parents Evening

24th Nov 9.45am start

6/7th Dec Little Shop of Horrors

15th Dec Closing date for Carshalton Boys 6th Form Applications

15th Dec End of term 1pm finish

3rd Jan start of term 9.45am start

19th Jan start of term 9.45am start

12th to 16th Feb Half Term

21st Feb Full Report

12th to 16th Feb Half Term

23rd Feb 9.45am start

9th Mar Directions and Destinations Day

28th Mar Interim Report

29th Mar End of term 1pm finish

16th Apr start of term 9.45am start

20th Apr 9.45am start

28th Apr to 1st Jun Half Term

8th Jun 9.45am start



Carshalton Boys Sports College

Outstanding outcomes for all....

Dates for the diary - Exams

	Date	Start	Length	Board	Component Code	Component Title	Level	No.	Venue
GOLD	Thur 19 Oct	8.30	1hr 30mins	PIXL	Paper 1 (Non-calc)	Maths	GCSE	189	SH
	Thur 19 Oct	13.45	1hr 45mins	PIXL	Paper 1	English	GCSE	189	SH
	Fri 20 Oct	8.30	1hr 30mins	PIXL	Paper 2 (Calc)	Maths	GCSE	189	SH
	Tue 31 Oct	8.30	1hr 30mins	PIXL	Paper 3 (Calc)	Maths	GCSE	189	SH
	Tue 31 Oct	13.45	1hr 45mins	PIXL	Paper 2	English	GCSE	189	SH
	Wed 01 Nov	9.00	1hr 45mins	AQA	8700/1	English Language Paper 1	GCSE	15	TBC
	Wed 01 Nov	13.45	2hrs	NCFE	Food	NCFE Level 2 Certificate in Food and Cookery 11Y/Ft1 11Z/Ft1	GCSE	36	TBC
GOLD	Thur 09 Nov	8.30	ALL DAY	NCFE	Graphics	NCFE Level 2 Certificate in Creative Studies: Graphic Design 10Y/Pd1 10Z/Pd1	GCSE	48	E17
	Fri 10 Nov	8.30	ALL DAY	NCFE	Graphics	NCFE Level 2 Certificate in Creative Studies: Graphic Design 10Y/Pd1 10Z/Pd1	GCSE	48	E17

Grading new GCSEs from 2017

New grading structure	Current grading structure
9	A*
8	
7	
6	B
5	
4	C
3	
2	D
1	
U	E
	F
	G
	U

GOOD PASS (DfE)
5 and above = top of C and above

AWARDING
4 and above = bottom of C and above

ART

Week #	Key Concept Question	Individual Lessons (with #) – click on the link for lesson resources.	Shared Outcomes – what must be produced by the end of the conceptual focus.	Homework (suggested)
1	Observational drawing skills – the formal elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apple test – 4B pencil drawing ▪ Apple test – colour pencil drawing ▪ Apple test – watercolour painting ▪ Black sheet with apples tests annotated explaining the process. Use formal elements key words ▪ Apples Feedback sheet 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 apple tests completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annotation completed	Observational drawing of kitchen item
2	Analysing an artwork Gridding	<p>Powerpoint for remaining landscape lessons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to Edward Hopper ▪ Analysis of 'The Lee Shore'. Pupils take notes from class discussion ▪ Learn how to measure the image, scale up and draw a grid A4 size ▪ Draw out the composition accurately 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full written analysis from notes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Image is drawn from a grid	Write analysis notes in paragraph form
3 & 4	Mark making and tonal shading with colour pencils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Begin shading using colour pencils – building up layers of tone; mark making to show texture and direction of lines to show movement ▪ Complete shading of 'The Lee Shore' 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed 'The Lee Shore' drawing	Analysis HW due Complete any unfinished work

Below is the plan for Year 11 **assessments next** week (week beginning Monday 9th October).

You will also have been set other homework to do as well as these assessments.

This list is just the examination style assessment focus!

Please ensure that you prepare sufficiently and prioritise your revision dependent on the days of the assessments. This may differ due to Option blocks

Additional Tuition Sessions will also run during period 7 through the week (except Fridays which will be in period 6). Subjects can request pupils on any day however the following subjects having **priority** on the days listed below.

Monday: Citizenship, Computer Science, Economics, Geography, History, Modern Foreign Languages, Music

Tuesday: Art & Photography, Business Studies, Design & Technology, Drama, Food Technology, Media Studies, PE, RE, Sociology

Wednesday: Mathematics

Thursday: English

Friday: Science (Period 6)

Subject	Assessment for Week Beginning Monday 9th October
English Language	No assessments this week
English Literature	Poetry quote, context and method retrieval test
Mathematics	Week 5 Test on Thursday
Science Separates Foundation	No assessments this week
Science Trilogy Foundation	Recall Test Topic 3 Chemistry (Quantitative Chemistry) 11aSc6 & 7
Science Trilogy Higher	Recall test Topic 5 Physics (Forces) 11aSc3 4 & 5
Physics	Recall Test Topic 6 Physics (Waves) 11aSc1 & 2
Chemistry	Recall test Topic 4 – Chemistry (Chemical Change) 11aSc1 & 2
Biology	No assessments this week
History	Anglo Saxon and Norman England 2 & Weimar and Nazi Germany 2
Geography	India Starter Test 2 to 4
Computer Science	PLC Test for Data Representation (Images, Sound & Compression)
French	Vocabulary Test
Spanish	Vocabulary Test
Art	No assessments this week
Business Studies	No assessments this week
Citizenship	Citizenship Action Evaluation
Construction	Health and Safety at Work Act
Drama	Blood Brothers 12 mark questions
Engineering	Fabrication Processes
Food Studies	Balanced Diet Recall Test
Media Studies	Assignment 3 Research Task
Music	No assessments this week
PE Btec	No assessments this week
PE GCSE	Engagement Patterns
Photography	No assessments this week
Product Design	Electronic components
Psychology	No assessments this week
RE	Islam Beliefs & Practices
Sociology	Research methods

English- 2 GCSES

English Language

English Literature

Pupils will have:

- Key knowledge sheets for all set texts PLUS key quote lists
- The Pixl Lit App to revise set texts
- Copies of the set texts to read at home
- Workbooks to practise the language questions PLUS 'how to answer' sheets

Top Tips:

- Read the set texts as many times as possible
- Know your quotes
- Practise writing...not typing
- Apply the language questions to texts you read at home

Overview:

Gold Thursday : exam practise (Language)

Blue Friday : quote retrieval (Literature)

By Christmas students will have studied everything once

Chapters and Major Moments		Key Characters	
Stave One	The novella begins on Christmas Eve with Scrooge, a mean and miserly man working in his counting-house. His clerk, Bob Cratchit, is working hard and trying to warm himself over a candle as Scrooge refuses to give him more coal. Scrooge's cheerful nephew, Fred, arrives to wish him a Merry Christmas and to invite his uncle to a Christmas dinner. Scrooge responds with a grumpy 'Bah!' followed by 'Humbug!'	Ebenezer Scrooge	Scrooge is the main character of Dickens's novella and is first presented as a miserly, unpleasant man. He rejects all offerings of Christmas cheer and celebration as 'Humbug!'. He is cold-hearted, miserly, ill-mannered and self-deluded. By the end of the story, Scrooge is a changed man, sharing his wealth and generosity with everyone. He achieves redemption for his past sins.
	Two gentlemen enter the office as Scrooge's nephew leaves. They are collecting for the poor and homeless. Scrooge refuses to give them a donation, declaring that if they cannot go to prison or the workhouses the poor should die and decrease the surplus population. Back at home, Scrooge has strange visions of the door knocker and tiles bearing the face of his old business partner, Jacob Marley. He refuses to believe his eyes, but then Marley's ghost appears and frightens Scrooge by rattling his chains. He tells Scrooge he will be haunted by three spirits.	Bob Cratchit	Bob Cratchit is Scrooge's clerk and works in unpleasant conditions without complaint. He obeys Scrooge's rules and is timid about asking to go home to his family early on Christmas Eve. He cares for his sickly son Tiny Tim.
Stave Two	As promised by Marley's ghost, Scrooge is visited at the bell tolls one o'clock by the first of three spirits: the Ghost of Christmas Past. The apparition is 'a strange figure' seeming to be both an old man and child. The ghost shows Scrooge scenes from his childhood and a lively scene with his cheerful old boss, Fezziwig. Next he takes Scrooge to a time where his younger self is with his fiancée, Belle. She is telling the younger Scrooge how she must leave him because he has changed and seems to love money more than her.	Fred	Scrooge's nephew. He is cheerful, generous and kind-hearted. Even when Scrooge puts down all his talk of Christmas festivities, Fred persists with his good cheer.
	The second spirit is the Ghost of Christmas Present who takes Scrooge to the Cratchit family where he sees the humility with which the family tolerates its poverty. The sight of Tiny Tim, who is sick and weak, saddens him. Next the spirit shows Scrooge his nephew and friends as they celebrate and joke about how Scrooge is a 'ridiculous fellow'. Lastly, the ghost shows Scrooge two poor children, Ignorance and Want. The ghost disappears and a dark hooded phantom comes towards Scrooge.		<p>Key Themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social responsibility and justice • Charity • Disability • Redemption • Christmas <p>Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written in Victorian times (1843). • Treatment of poor children – workhouses, disease. • Victorian Christmas: feasting, gift and card giving; charity; reading ghost stories. • Christianity and capitalism clashed during the industrial revolution. • Dickens' life experiences: worked as a manual labourer aged 12 whilst his father was in debtors' prison; worked as a law clerk (like Bob Cratchit).
Stave Three	The final spirit is the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come who leads Scrooge through scenes relating to a man's death. He shows him the Cratchits whose son, Tiny Tim, has also died. Finally the ghost shows Scrooge the gravestone of the man the people have been talking about. It bears the name: Ebenezer Scrooge. Clutching at the spirit's robes, Scrooge pledges to change his ways if he can avoid this solitary death. The ghost disappears and leaves Scrooge clutching at his bed curtains.		<p>Quotations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "the cold within him froze his old features," 1 • "Hard and sharp as flint" 1 • "solitary as an oyster" 1 • "decrease the surplus population." Scrooge, 1 • "I wear the chain I forged in life" Marley's Ghost, 1 • "Your reclamation, then. Take heed" The Ghost of Christmas Past, 2 • "What idol has displace you?" he rejoined. / "A golden one" Scrooge and Belle, 2 • "To any kindly given. To a poor one most." The Ghost of Christmas Present, 3 • "I'll drink his health for your sake and the Day's" Mrs Cratchit, 3 • "His wealth is of no use to him. He don't do any good with it," Fred, 3 • "This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want." The Ghost of Christmas Present, 3 • "I will honour Christmas in my heart," Scrooge, 4 • "A merrier Christmas, Bob – I'll raise your salary," Scrooge, 5 • "I am as light as a feather" Scrooge, 5 • "I am as merry as a schoolboy" Scrooge, 5
	Scrooge wakes up full of a zest for life. He presses the bed to check it is real and then laughing, proclaims himself as 'giddy as a drunken man'. He gives the boy half a crown to buy the prize turkey from the butchers and have it delivered to the Cratchits. Scrooge gives a generous donation to the charity collectors from the previous day. Then Scrooge goes to church and at last to his nephew Fred's for Christmas dinner. The next day, Scrooge offers Bob Cratchit a pay-rise and promises to help look after his family. He learns how to laugh at himself and eventually becomes known as a man who knows how to celebrate Christmas.		<p>Writer's Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allegory – the story teaches a clear moral lesson about how we ought to live. ○ Narrative voice – Dickens uses an intrusive, omniscient narrator to comment on the action of the novel. ○ Characterisation through dialogue: e.g. "Humbug!" "God bless us every one!" ○ Figurative language used to describe characters and ideas e.g. similes ("solitary as an oyster"), personification ("the crisp air laughed"), metaphors (Ignorance and want represented as 'a boy and girl. Yellow, meagre, ragged, scowling, wolfish.")



Maths

Weekly outline:

6 topics each week

Assessment

Problem Solving & Exam Qs

Pupils have:

Text book

MathsWatch login

PiXL App login

Top Tips for success:

Learn the formulae

Practice Exam Qs

FOUNDATION TIER Week 4 Topics

Counting Strategies

A systematic way ensures you make a list of all possible combinations

Collecting Like Terms

An expression does not have an equals sign in it
An equation does have an equals sign in it
The different part of an expression or an equation are called terms
Each term includes the sign (+ or -) in front of it
Like terms contain the same letters
 $a + a + a + a = 4a$
 $a \cdot x \cdot a \cdot x \cdot a = a^3$

Substitution

BIDMAS:
Brackets
Indices
Divide
Multiply
Add
Subtract

Simplifying Expressions

The two steps to multiply expressions are:

- Multiply any number parts first
- Then multiply the letters

Use a power of 2 (squared) for letters which are multiplied twice
Use a power of 3 (cubed) for letters which are multiplied three times

The three steps to divide expressions are:

- Write the division as a fraction
- Cancel any number parts
- If the same letter appears on the numerator and denominator cancel that as well

Expanding Brackets

Expanding brackets is sometimes known as multiplying out brackets
Expand and Simplify means multiply out the brackets and then collect like terms

Factorising

The four steps to factorise expressions are:

- Look for the largest factor you can take out of every term
- Write this factor outside the brackets. Write the sign (+ or -) from the expression inside the brackets.
- Work out what you need to multiply the factor by to get each term in the original expression
- Check your answer by expanding the brackets. You should get back to the original expression

Text Book Unit 4.1

MathsWatch clip numbers 25 and 26

Fractions

You need to be able to work confidently with fractions, with or without a calculator.

1 Dividing objects

You can use fractions to divide an object into parts.

The top number is called the numerator

$\frac{2}{3}$

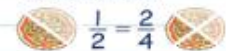
The bottom number is called the denominator



$\frac{2}{3}$ of this rectangle is shaded.

2 Equivalent fractions

Different fractions can describe the same amount.



$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are called equivalent fractions.
You can find equivalent fractions by multiplying or dividing the numerator and denominator by the same number.

3 Cancelling fractions

To cancel or reduce a fraction you divide the top and bottom by the same number.



4 Finding a fraction of an amount

Divide the amount by the denominator

Multiply by the numerator

Work out $\frac{3}{10}$ of 200 kg:
 $200 \text{ kg} \div 10 = 20 \text{ kg}$
 $20 \text{ kg} \times 3 = 60 \text{ kg}$

To see how to convert between fractions and decimals see page 56.

When you can't cancel the fraction any further it is in its simplest form.

Worked example

(a) Write $\frac{20}{80}$ as a fraction in its simplest form.

$$\frac{20}{80} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(1 mark)

(b) Work out $\frac{2}{5}$ of £240

$$240 \div 5 = 48$$

$$48 \times 2 = 96$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } \pounds 240 \text{ is } \pounds 96$$

(2 marks)

When you cancel a fraction in more than one step, write down all of your steps.

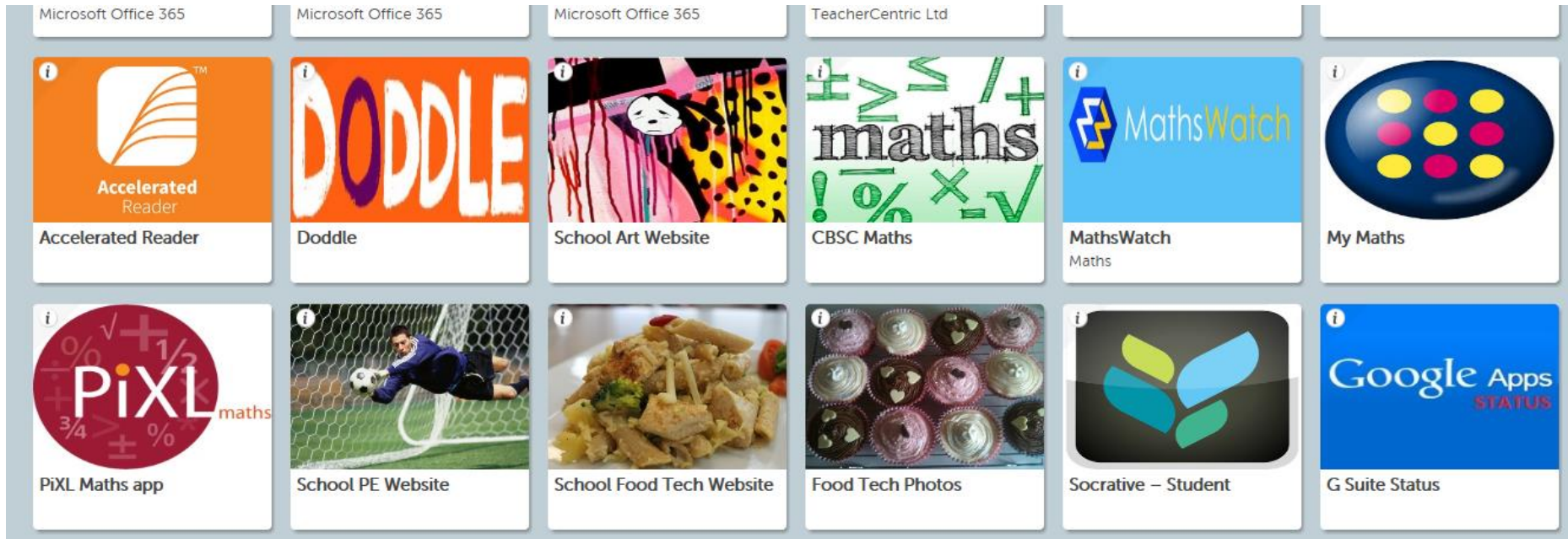


Check it!

- (a) A fraction with a numerator of 1 is in its simplest form. ✓
- (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ is less than 1 so the answer should be less than £240. ✓

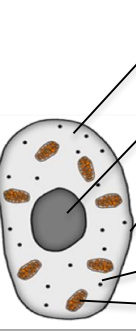
How to access MathsWatch and the PiXL Maths App.....

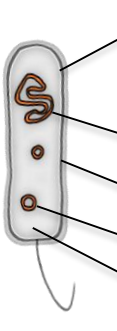
Click on RMUnify



Username and passwords have not changed.

If forgotten, they can be found by selecting CBSC Maths and then choosing your Year 10 teacher from last year.

	cytoplasm	<i>site of chemical reactions in the cell</i>	gel like substance containing enzymes to catalyse the reactions
	nucleus	<i>contains genetic material</i>	controls the activities of the cell and codes for proteins
	cell membrane	<i>semi permeable</i>	controls the movement of substances in and out of the cell
	ribosome	<i>site of protein synthesis</i>	mRNA is translated to an amino acid chain
	mitochondrion	<i>site of respiration</i>	where energy is released for the cell to function

	cell membrane	<i>site of chemical reactions in the cell</i>	gel like substance containing enzymes to catalyse the reactions
	bacterial DNA	<i>not in nucleus floats in the cytoplasm</i>	controls the function of the cell
	cell wall	NOT made of cellulose	supports and strengthens the cell
	plasmid	<i>small rings of DNA</i>	contain additional genes
	cytoplasm	<i>semi permeable</i>	controls the movement of substances in and out of the cell

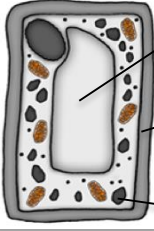
animal cell
plant cell

Eukaryotes complex organisms

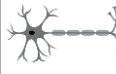





AQA Cell Structure

Prokaryotes simpler organisms

contains all the parts of animal cells plus extras

	permanent vacuole	<i>contains cell sap</i>	keeps cell turgid, contains sugars and salts in solution
	cell wall	<i>made of cellulose</i>	supports and strengthens the cell
	chloroplast	<i>site of photosynthesis</i>	contains chlorophyll, absorbs light energy

Specialised cells

specialised animal cells	nerve		<i>carry electrical signals</i>	long branched connections and insulating sheath
	sperm		<i>fertilise an egg</i>	streamlined with a long tail acrosome containing enzymes large number of mitochondria
	muscle		<i>contract to allow movement</i>	contains a large number of mitochondria long
specialised plant cells	root hair		<i>absorb water and minerals from soil</i>	hair like projections to increase the surface area
	xylem		<i>carry water and minerals</i>	TRANSPIRATION - dead cells cell walls toughened by lignin flows in one direction
	phloem		<i>carry glucose</i>	TRANSLOCATION - living cells cells have end plates with holes flows in both directions

how a cell changes and becomes specialised
Undifferentiated cells are called **STEM** cells

Cell differentiation

Microscopy

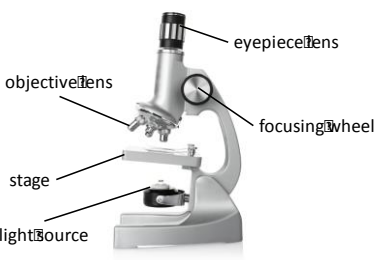
animal cell differentiation

plant cell differentiation

early stages of development only for repair and replacement

all stages of life cycle the stem cells are grouped together in meristems

magnification = $\frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{size of the object}}$

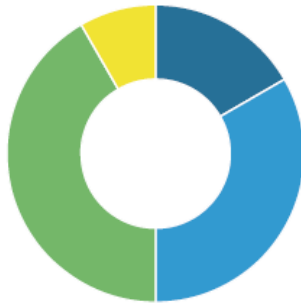


Feature	Light (optical) microscope	Electron microscope
Radiation used	Light rays	Electron beams
Max magnification	~ 1500 times	~ 2 000 000 times
Resolution	200nm	0.2nm
Size of microscope	Small and portable	Very large and not portable
Cost	~£100 for a school one	Several £100,000 to £1 million plus

PREFIXES		
Prefix	Multiple	Standard form
centi (cm)	1 cm = 0.01 m	$\times 10^{-2}$
milli (mm)	1 mm = 0.001 m	$\times 10^{-3}$
micro (µm)	1 µm = 0.000 001 m	$\times 10^{-6}$
nano (nm)	1nm = 0.000 000 001 m	$\times 10^{-9}$



Completing users outperformed non-users with a rate of A* to C grades that was 100.0% higher.



COMPLETING USERS

Results for all modules with more than 80% of the course covered

A* or A: 50.0%
A* to C: 100.0%



NON-USERS

Results for all modules with less than 5% of the course covered

A* or A: 0.0%
A* to C: 0.0%

Carshalton Boys Sports College

PRIDE
INDEPENDENCE

