

Year 11 Revision Information Evening 2026

Mrs R Chantler: Vice Principal Quality of Education.

Mr E Crouch: Assistant Principal, Progress and Attainment.

Mr C Farnworth: Head of Year 11

Miss N Heeks: Head of Mathematics

Ms N Thornberry-French: Head of English

Mrs T Markham: Head of Science

What do GCSEs look like?

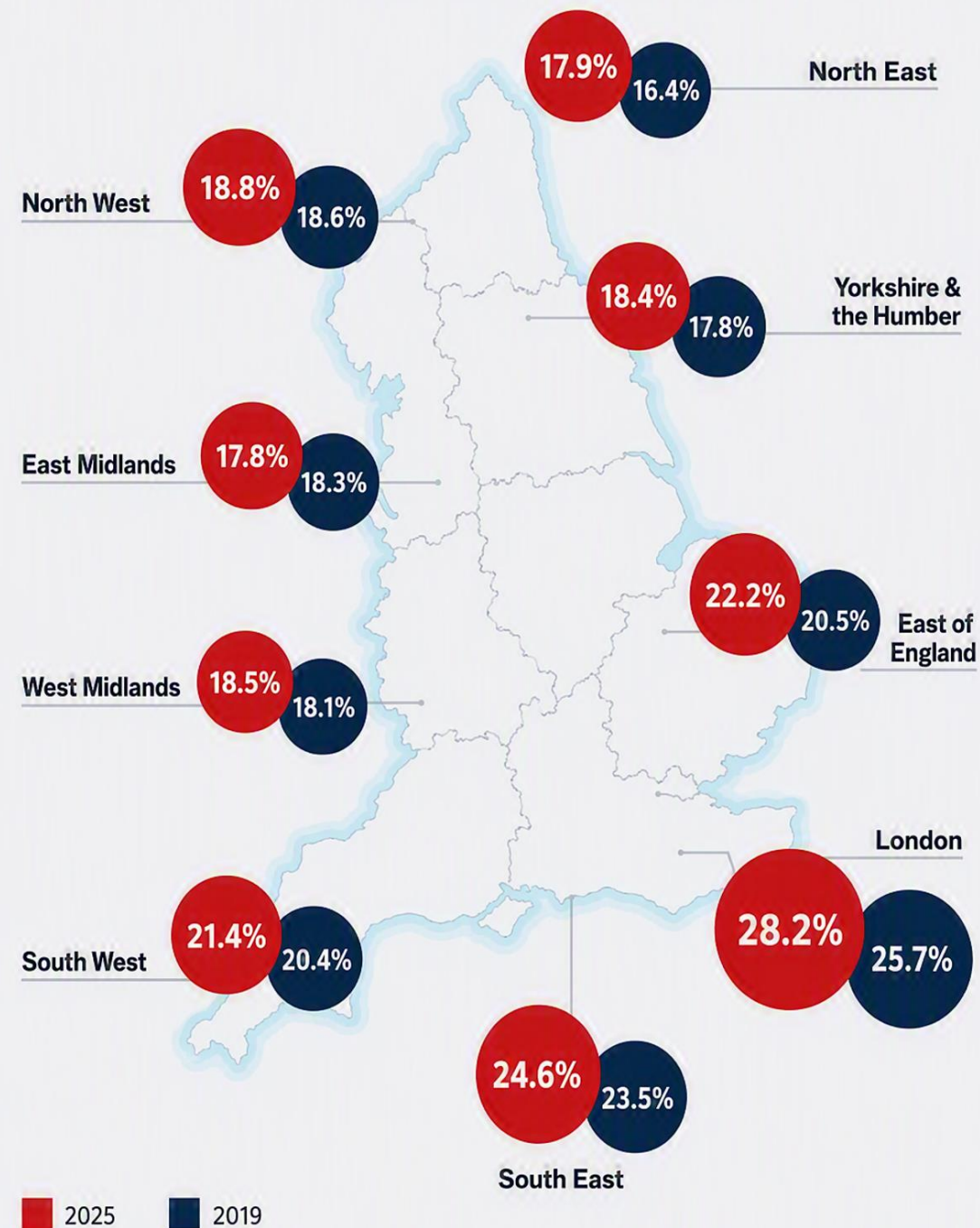
OLD GRADES	NEW GRADES
A*	9
A	8
	7
B	6
C	5 STRONG PASS
	4 STANDARD PASS
D	3
E	2
F	1
G	
U	U

- **All students** who do not achieve a grade 4 in English or Maths will resit at college.
- Marple Sixth Form College require 5 GCSEs between 5-9. Some subjects may require higher.
- Level 2 courses at Stockport College requires 4 GCSEs at grade 3+ (including English and Maths).
- Level 3 courses at Stockport College require - 5 GCSEs grades 4-9 (including English and Maths).

The national picture

GCSE grades 7/A and above by region*

2025 (latest) comparison with 2019

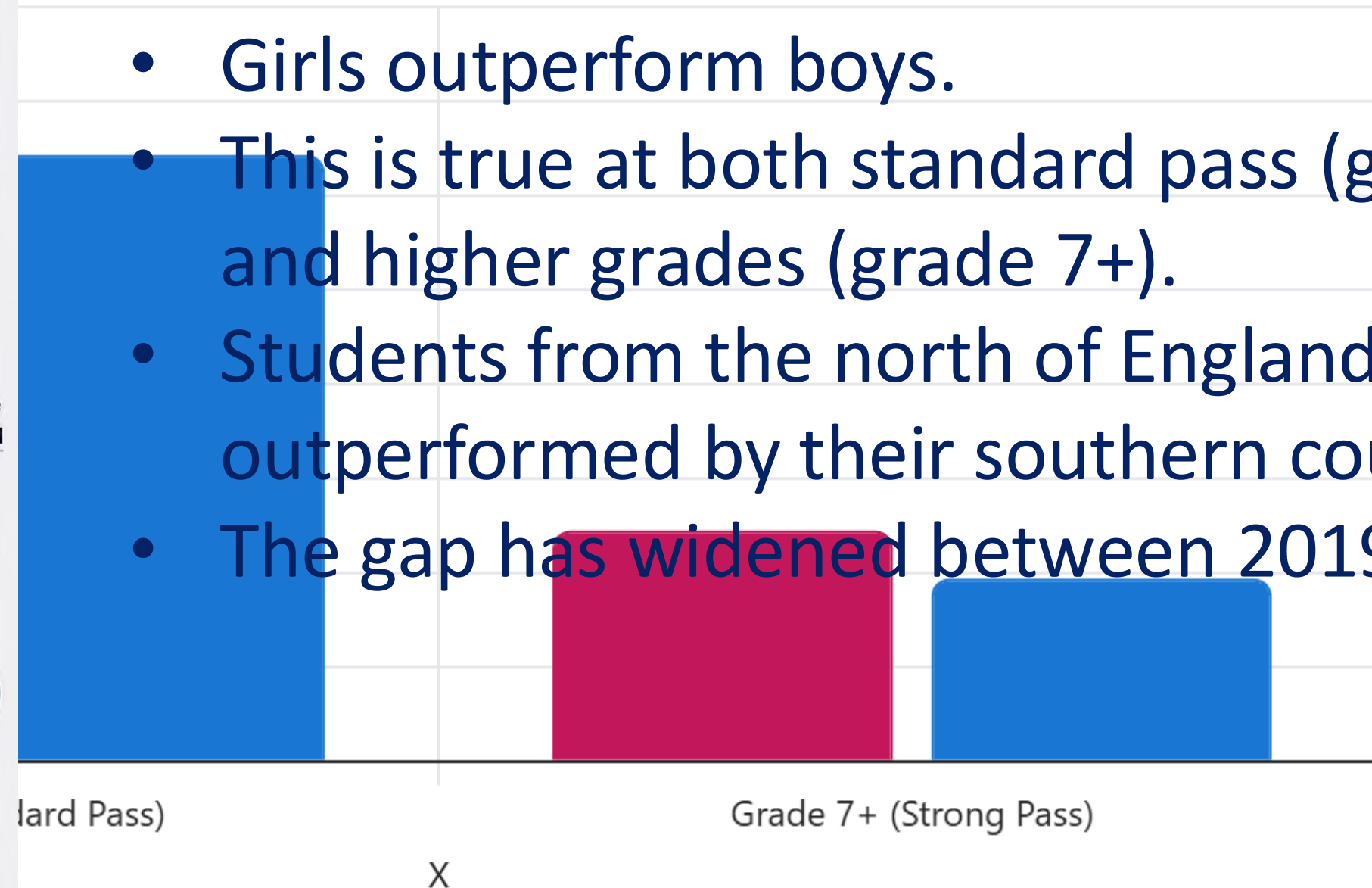


by Gender (England, latest available data for 2025/26 reporting)

Summary

Girls Boys

- Girls outperform boys.
- This is true at both standard pass (grade 4), and higher grades (grade 7+).
- Students from the north of England are outperformed by their southern counterparts.
- The gap has widened between 2019 and 2025.



What is the solution?

In School

- Targeted interventions.
- Quality first teaching.
- Rewards to maintain motivation
- Foster a strong link between school and home.

At Home

- Support attendance and punctuality.
- Speak regularly about school.
- Promote good attendance.



Attendance



The Impact of School Absence on Lifetime Earnings

Research report

March 2025

- 13 days missed from school in total (93% attendance) equates to a drop of 1 GCSE grade in every subject.
- One day of absence between Years 7 to 11 was associated with an approximate £750 (2024 prices) loss in future earnings.
- One day of school missed in Years 10 and 11 is associated with a 0.8% decrease in yearly earnings.



Year 11 2025-26 English and Maths

	9-7	9-5	9-4
>90% attendance	28%	59%	89%
<90% attendance	0%	7%	21%

- Nobody with less than 90% attendance got 9-7.
- **Half of students with over 90% attendance got 9-5 grades.**
- More than 8 out of ten students with over 90% attendance got 9-4.
- Punctuality is the same as attendance.
- The first indication of your child's progress will be the mock exams.

Mock Exams

What?

- A two-week period of exams under exam conditions.

Why?

- For students to get a realistic experience of what GCSEs will be like.

When?

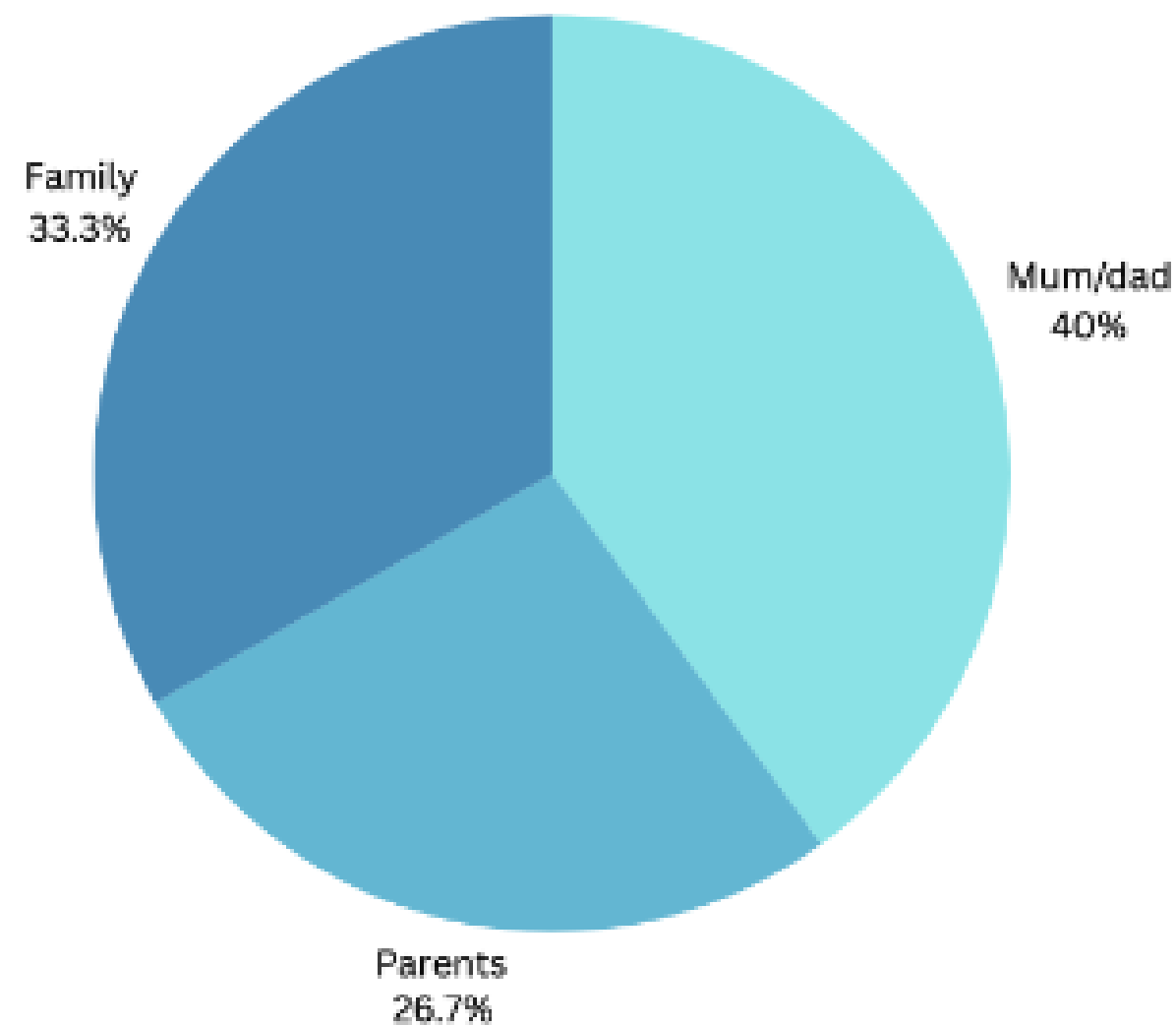
- Mock Series 1 (2026): Tuesday 3rd November until Friday 17th November.
- Mock Series 2 (2027): Monday 22nd February until Friday 5th March.

Key Dates

Event	Date
Mock Exam Series 1	3rd November -17th November 2026
Parents' Evening 1	Thursday 10th December 2026
Mock Exam Series 2	22nd February - 5th March 2027
Parents' Evening 2	Thursday 18th March 2027
GCSE Exam Series	W/C 4th May 2027
Prom	TBC (Mid to Late July)
Results Day	Thursday 19th August 2027

Motivation

“Making my family proud”.



Positive contact with home ‘universally effective’ (Payne 2015).

- You can’t underestimate your impact on your child’s life.
- We want to forge a greater relationship between school, home and the student.
- We believe our collaboration is key to your child’s success.

Mathematics Revision Strategies

Miss N Heeks: Head of Mathematics

Overview of Exams

Mathematics

- 3 exams: Paper 1 is Non-Calculator, Paper 2 and Paper 3 are both Calculator
- Each exam 1 hour 30 minutes, 80 marks
- Foundation tier (grades 1-5)
- Higher tier (grades 3-9)
- Grades are determined by total score.

Both tiers

Exam board: Pearson Edexcel

Paper 1 exam in May, Paper 2 and 3 exams in June 2027

Exam dates

Paper 1 – Friday 14th May

Paper 2 – Thursday 27th May

Paper 3 – Monday 14th June



How can I work towards getting a higher grade?

Maths grades are determined by an accumulation of marks, not specific skills completed.

Do as much as you can on every question!

Tier	Topic area	Weighting
Foundation	Number	22 - 28%
	Algebra	17 - 23%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	22 - 28%
	Geometry and Measures	12 - 18%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%
Higher	Number	12 - 18%
	Algebra	27 - 33%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	17 - 23%
	Geometry and Measures	17 - 23%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%

Revision Strategies

Use Active Recall

Try explaining what you've learned without looking at your notes. Use flashcards or get someone to quiz you, it really helps things stick!

Beat the Forgetting Curve

Go back over key topics after 1 day, then 3 days, then 7 days. Spaced repetition helps your brain remember for longer.

Make It Visual

Draw mind maps, diagrams, or use colour-coded notes. Stick key visuals somewhere you'll see them often, like your bedroom wall or fridge.

Create a Focus Zone

Find a quiet, tidy space to revise. Turn off your phone or use apps that block distractions while you work.

Mix Things Up

Try writing, testing yourself, teaching someone else, or switching subjects. Changing how you study keeps your brain engaged.

Celebrate your Progress

Be proud of your effort, not just your results. Stay positive and keep going!

Yeah, but how do you *actually* revise maths?

Okay, so you want to review multiple things at once?



Past Papers

Collect papers
from room 210

<https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/papers.html>



Yeah, but how do you *actually* revise maths?

Okay, so you've got a specific area of focus?



QLA from Two Week Tests

Ask your teacher
for a copy of your
QLA to take home
and your **pinpoint**
booklet

q1a	Decimal Multiplication	U293	3	3
q1b	Dividing by a Decimal	U868	3	3
q2	Venn Diagrams and Probability	U476,U748	3	0
q3	Add and Subtract Mixed Numbers	U736	3	3
q4	percentage increase	U671,U773	4	4
q5	Dividing into a ratio	U577,U753	3	0
q6	Missing Length and Volume	U174	3	1
q7	Cone and Sphere Problems	U116,U523,U617,U893	4	1
q8	Solve Quadratic after Rearranging	U228	3	0

Yeah, but how do you *actually* revise maths?

Okay, so you prefer using a device?



Sparx

q1a	Decimal Multiplication	U293	3	3
q1b	Dividing by a Decimal	U868	3	3
q2	Venn Diagrams and Probability	U476,U748	3	0
q3	Add and Subtract Mixed Numbers	U736	3	3
q4	percentage increase	U671,U773	4	4
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q6	Missing Length and Volume	U174	3	1
q7	Cone and Sphere Problems	U116,U523,U617,U893	4	1
q8	Solve Quadratic after Rearranging	U228	3	0

Sparx Maths



Log in to Sparx using Microsoft

Sparx Revision Exam Questions from Mock 1 up until the GCSEs

In addition to your weekly Independent Study, you can complete additional independent practice.



Stockport Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning



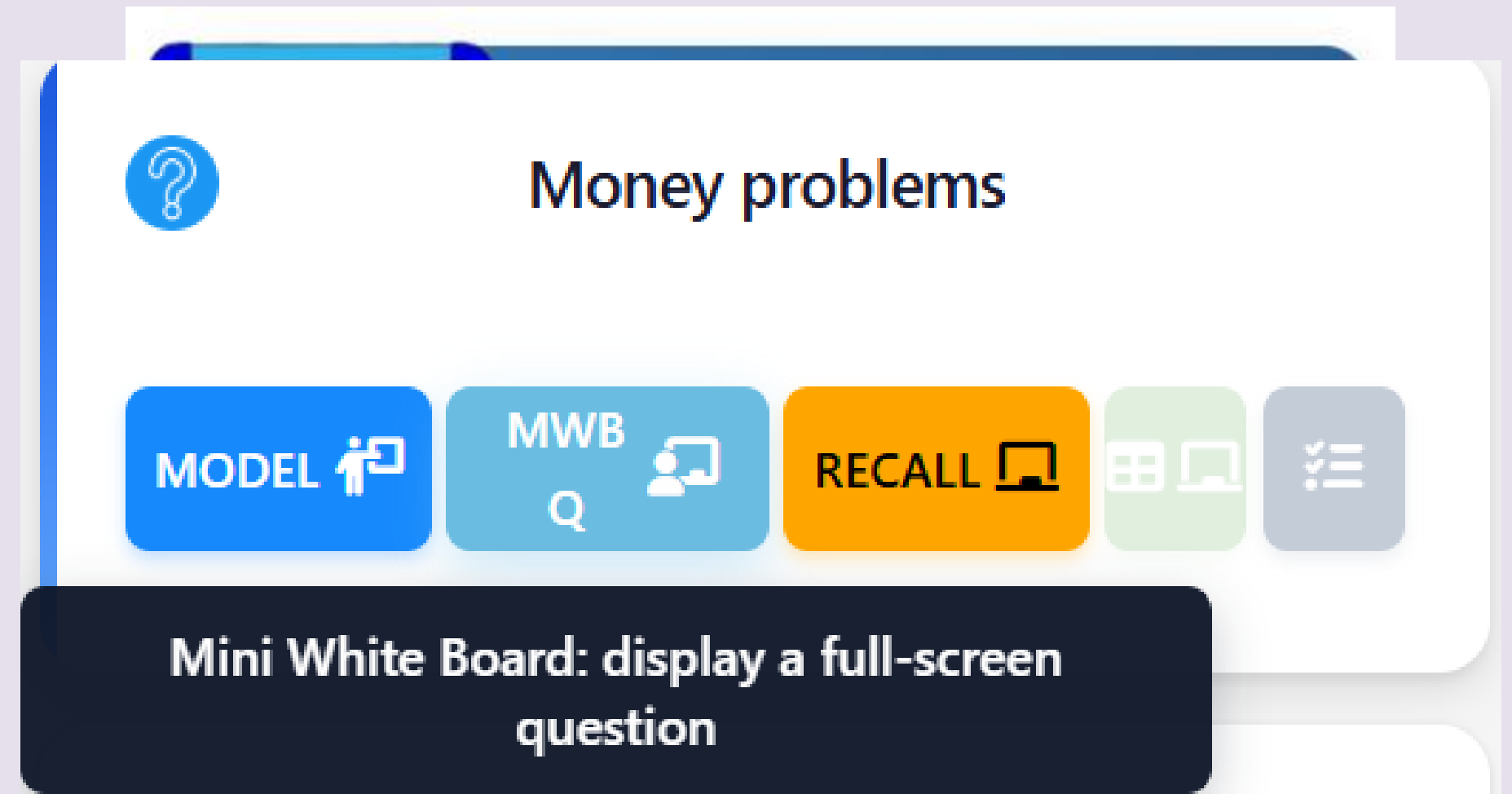
“Creating Opportunity To Succeed”

Yeah, but how do you *actually* revise maths?

Okay, but what advice should I give at home?

Maths Whiteboard:

Mathswhiteboard.com



1. Pinpoint Booklets

Spend up to an hour a week doing completing your Pinpoint Booklet. A Pinpoint booklet is a **personalised set of worksheets** generated from past papers you have completed in lessons. It focuses on the **exact topics you need to improve**, making it highly efficient for revision and skill-building.



Grade	Topic No.	Topic %	June 13	March 14	June 14	June 15	Nov 15	Nov 16	Conclusion
D	36	Area and Circumference of Circles	-	-	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	Consistent Weakness
D	36	Angles in Polygons	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	Consistent Weakness
D	26	Best Buy	-	75% ★	100% ★	100% ★	100% ★	100% ★	Improved
D	47	Scattergraphs	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	Improved
C	66	Drawing Straight Line Graphs	75% ★	100% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	Improved
C	55	Estimation	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	Consistent Weakness
C	74	Similar Shapes	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	Consistent Weakness
C	122	Worked LCM Questions	75% ★	100% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	Improved
C	79	Averages from Frequency Tables	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	Consistent Weakness
C	122	Worked LCM Questions	75% ★	100% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	75% ★	Improved

2. Past Exam Papers

Completing past papers is one of the best revision strategies for maths. Ask your teacher for some past papers. You can also find these on www.mathsgenie.com then check your answers!



How To Revise For Maths Exams

Key Revision Strategies

- 1. Use Active Recall** - Try explaining what you've learned without looking at your notes. Use flashcards or get someone to quiz you, it really helps things stick!
- 2. Beat the Forgetting Curve** - Go back over key topics after 1 day, then 3 days, then 7 days. Spaced repetition helps your brain remember for longer.
- 3. Make It Visual** - Draw mind maps, diagrams, or use colour-coded notes. Stick key visuals somewhere you'll see them often, like your bedroom wall or fridge.
- 4. Create a Focus Zone** - Find a quiet, tidy space to revise. Turn off your phone or use apps that block distractions while you work.
- 5. Mix Things Up** - Don't just read, try writing, testing yourself, teaching someone else, or switching subjects. Changing how you study keeps your brain engaged.
- 6. Celebrate Your Progress** - Be proud of your effort, not just your results. Stay positive and keep going!

3. Sparx

Sparx Maths

Log in here:

 Log in to Sparx using Microsoft

In addition to your weekly Independent Study, you can complete additional independent practice.

4. Revision Websites

Sparx Maths
<https://sparxmaths.com/>
Maths Genie
<https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/papers.html>
Corbett Maths 5 a Day
<https://corbettmaths.com/5-a-day/gcse/>
OnMaths <https://www.onmaths.com/>

Understanding cannot be gifted – it must be built

Deliberately

Carefully

Revision: Develop your thought process!

One way you will feel more confident going into your Mathematics exams is to have a rehearsed and developed thought process for as many questions as you can.

On your table, you have two booklets – Student and Adult – **Non Calculator**

1. Students – pick an appropriate question and try to answer
2. If students get stuck, adults are going to ask prompt questions to guide you through the question
3. Answer the question as best as you can
4. Adults – check the answers by turning over your page.

English Revision Strategies

Ms N Thornberry-French: Head of English



GCSE Information

AQA English Language

- **Paper 1: Explorations in Creative Writing**
1 hour 45 minutes & 80 marks
- **Paper 2: Writers' Viewpoints and Perspectives**
1 hour 45 minutes & 80 marks
- Both papers have a **Section A** (to assess reading: inference and analysis) and a **Section B** (to assess writing: creative and transactional)

AQA English Literature

- **Paper 1: Shakespeare & the 19th Century Novel**
1 hour 45 minutes & 64 marks
(Macbeth & A Christmas Carol)
- **Paper 2: Modern Text & Poetry**
2 hours 15 minutes & 96 marks
(An Inspector Calls & Power and Conflict & Unseen)
- Both papers ask essay-style questions
- Pupils need to take care that they only answer the questions on the texts they have studied

The Exams

AQA English Language

- Pupils will not be familiar with the extract before this exam.
- The exam will assess a pupil's ability to read an unfamiliar text, make inferences and analyse writer's choice without any pre-planning for the specific extract.
- The pupils, however, will know what each question in the exam is going to ask them.
- Confidence with the success criteria for each question is key to doing well in these exams.

Paper 1:

- Q1 – Identifying explicit information (4 marks)
- Q2 – Analysing Language (8 marks)
- Q3 – Analysing Structure (8 marks)
- Q4 – Evaluative analysis (20 marks)
- Q5 – Creative Writing (40 marks)

Paper 2:

- Q1 – Identifying implicit information (4 marks)
- Q2 – Inferring Differences (8 marks)
- Q3 – Analysing Language (12 marks)
- Q4 – Comparative Analysis (16 marks)
- Q5 – Transactional Writing (40 marks)

The Exams

AQA English Literature

- Pupils will be familiar with texts before the exam.
- The exam will assess a pupil's ability present an argument and analyse the text, bringing their existing knowledge to the focus of the question.
- The pupils will not know what the questions will focus on – which characters, themes etc.
- Confidence with the texts and constructing an essay is key to doing well in these exams.

Paper 1: Section A: Macbeth

- An extract
- One question
- One essay – 34 marks

Paper 1: Section B: A Christmas Carol

- An extract
- One question
- One essay – 30 marks

They should spend 45 minutes writing each essay, allowing them 15 minutes to read and plan.

The Exams

AQA English Literature

- Pupils will be familiar with texts before the exam.
- The exam will assess a pupil's ability present an argument and analyse the text, bringing their existing knowledge to the focus of the question.
- The pupils will not know what the questions will focus on – which characters, themes etc.
- Confidence with the texts and constructing an essay is key to doing well in these exams.

Paper 2: Section A: An Inspector Calls

- No extract
- A choice of either a theme or character question
 - One essay
 - 45 minutes & 30 marks

Paper 2: Section B: Poetry Anthology

- One printed poem
- One question
- One essay that compares 2 poems
 - 45 minutes & 30 marks

The Exams

AQA English Literature

- Pupils will be familiar with texts before the exam.
- The exam will assess a pupil's ability present an argument and analyse the text, bringing their existing knowledge to the focus of the question.
- The pupils will not know what the questions will focus on – which characters, themes etc.
- Confidence with the texts and constructing an essay is key to doing well in these exams.

Paper 2: Section C: Unseen Poetry

Q1 – Analyse one unseen poem

30 mins & 24 marks

Q2 – Compare two unseen poems

15 mins & 8 marks

Revision

- Practising past papers (Learn Anything & Revision World)
- Planning potential essay questions (a BIG idea with selected quotes)
- Re-reading the set texts (SPARX Reader has Macbeth and A Christmas Carol)
- Testing your knowledge of the texts (Seneca)
- Testing your knowledge of the Language questions (Seneca)
- Quote retrieval practice (LitQuotes)

Beware the Tik Tok ‘tutor’!

Warning signs:

- PETER/PEE Paragraphs
- Memorising planned responses
- Predicting the questions

Revision: Cover – Recall - Check

One way you will feel more confident going into your Literature exam is to have a bank of quotes (that you know you will be able to analyse) for as many possible themes/characters/questions as you can.

On your table, you have a list of quotes from the Power & Conflict Poetry Anthology.

1. Read the quote
2. Read it again, as many times as you need, until you feel confident
3. Cover the quote (give it to your partner)
4. Recall the quote
5. Partners – check! Did they get it right?
6. Repeat!

Science Revision Strategies

Head of Science
Mrs T Markham

Exam board: AQA | Combined Science: Trilogy | Triple Science (Biology, Chemistry, Physics)

Science at a glance: Two routes, six exams

Combined Science: Trilogy (most students)

- Counts as 2 GCSEs: one double grade, e.g. 5-5
- 6 exams: Paper 1 and Paper 2 in each science
- Each exam 1 hour 15 minutes, 70 marks
- Every paper is worth the same: 16.7% of the total
- Foundation tier (grades 1-5) or Higher tier (grades 4-9), decided using mock evidence

Triple Science (separate Biology, Chemistry, Physics)

- 3 separate GCSE grades
- 6 exams: Paper 1 and Paper 2 in each science
- Each exam 1 hour 45 minutes, 100 marks
- Each paper is worth 50% of that science GCSE
- Higher tier only

Both routes

Exam board AQA

Paper 1 exams in May, Paper 2 exams in June 2027

The six exams: Summer 2027

Exam	Date (2027)	Start	Combined	Triple
Biology Paper 1	Tuesday 11 May	9:00am	1 hr 15 min	1 hr 45 min
Chemistry Paper 1	Monday 17 May	9:00am	1 hr 15 min	1 hr 45 min
Physics Paper 1	Tuesday 25 May	9:00am	1 hr 15 min	1 hr 45 min
Biology Paper 2	Thursday 10 June	9:00am	1 hr 15 min	1 hr 45 min
Chemistry Paper 2	Tuesday 15 June	9:00am	1 hr 15 min	1 hr 45 min
Physics Paper 2	Friday 18 June	9:00am	1 hr 15 min	1 hr 45 min

222

days from tonight to the first
science exam

What is on each paper?

Biology

Paper 1: taught in Year 10, Mock 1 in November

- Cell biology
- Organisation
- Infection and response
- Bioenergetics

Paper 2: being taught now, Mock 2 in February

- Homeostasis and response
- Inheritance, variation and evolution
- Ecology *

Chemistry

Paper 1: taught in Year 10, Mock 1 in November

- Atomic structure and the periodic table
- Bonding, structure and properties of matter
- Quantitative chemistry
- Chemical changes
- Energy changes

Paper 2: being taught now, Mock 2 in February

- Rates of reaction
- Organic chemistry
- Chemical analysis *
- Chemistry of the atmosphere *
- Using resources

Physics

Paper 1: taught in Year 10, Mock 1 in November

- Energy
- Electricity
- Particle model of matter
- Atomic structure and radiation

Paper 2: being taught now, Mock 2 in February

- Forces
- Waves
- Magnetism and electromagnetism
- Space physics (Triple only)

** Taught at the end of Year 9, so these topics need a full relearn.*

Key dates

Event	When	What
Now: October	Paper 1 finished; Paper 2 being taught	Paper 1 revision starts now (plan in your pack)
Mock 1: Biology Paper 1	Wednesday 4 November 2026, 8:55am	Real AQA past paper, full length
Mock 1: Chemistry Paper 1	Monday 9 November 2026, 8:55am	Real AQA past paper, full length
Mock 1: Physics Paper 1	Friday 13 November 2026, 8:55am	Real AQA past paper, full length
Parents' Evening 1	Thursday 10 December 2026	Mock 1 results and next steps
Mock 2: Paper 2s	22 February to 5 March 2027	Real AQA Paper 2 past papers
Summer: Paper 1 exams	11, 17 and 25 May 2027	Biology, Chemistry, Physics
Summer: Paper 2 exams	10, 15 and 18 June 2027	Biology, Chemistry, Physics

Mock exams are full length: Combined 1 hr 15 min, Triple 1 hr 45 min, exactly like the summer. Mock 1 tests only Paper 1 topics, all of which have already been taught.

What does a real paper look like?

AQA

GCSE Combined Science: Trilogy
Biology Paper 1, Higher tier
June 2023

- Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes
- 70 marks
- 7 questions, each in several parts
- Ruler and scientific calculator
- Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided
- Marks for good English and clear presentation on the 6-mark question
- Foundation tier papers have the same structure

Questions get harder as the paper goes on

1 mark

Which disease is a non-communicable disease? Tick one box.

Recall: quick, one word or a tick

2 marks

Describe how the measles virus is transferred from person to person.

Recall and describe: two clear points

3 marks

Determine the BMI category of a person 1.64 m tall with a mass of 69 kg.

Maths: equation, working, units

6 marks

Describe how the student could use the apparatus to estimate the mean length of the onion cells.

Extended response: required practical, logical method

About one minute per mark. Command words: Give, Describe, Explain, Calculate, Compare, Evaluate.

What do the exams actually test?



Essential knowledge

AO1: about 40% of marks

Every definition, fact, equation and process from lessons.

This is exactly what the Essential Knowledge quizzes contain, with answers written from AQA mark schemes.



Maths skills

AO2: about 40% of marks

At least 10% of Biology, 20% of Chemistry and 30% of Physics marks are maths: rearranging equations, units, graphs, ratios, significant figures.

A physics equations sheet is provided in the exam, but choosing and rearranging the right equation is still the skill.



Required practicals

AO3: about 20% of marks

21 set practicals (Combined) or 28 (Triple).

Questions ask about method, variables, results, errors and improvements. Analysing and evaluating data sits here.

Knowing the facts is the foundation for all three. Nobody can explain, calculate or evaluate with knowledge they cannot recall

How to revise Science: Three steps

1

RE-LEARN



Re-teach yourself the topic.

Use: Revision guide, Free Science Lessons, BBC Bitesize

10 to 15 minutes



2

REMEMBER



Quiz yourself until it sticks, then again a few days later.

Use: Essential Knowledge quizzes

10 minutes, repeated



3

EXAM PRACTICE



Do real questions, mark them with the mark scheme, fix the gaps.

Use: Physics and Maths Tutor past papers

15 to 20 minutes

One topic at a time, 25 to 30 minutes, then loop back. Anything wrong in step 3 goes back to step 2. Spend most of the time on steps 2 and 3: reading and highlighting are the least effective techniques there are.

Step 1: Re-learn

Where to relearn a topic

CGP AQA revision guide

The school-issued guide. One double page per topic. Read it, then close it.

Free Science Lessons (YouTube)

Short videos on every AQA topic, made by a science teacher. Search the topic name plus 'AQA'.

BBC Bitesize

Choose the AQA course. Notes, quick quizzes and the Bitesize GCSE Science podcasts on BBC Sounds for the bus or the walk.

Cognito (YouTube)

Clear animated explanations, good for physics and chemistry.

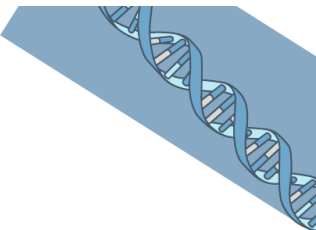
Make re-learning active

- Watch or read ONE topic (10 to 15 minutes)
- Close it. Write everything you remember on a blank page
- Reopen it. Add what you missed in a different colour
- Now go to Step 2: the quiz for that topic

Watch out!

Re-reading and highlighting feel productive but were rated 'low utility' in the largest review of study techniques (Dunlosky et al., 2013). Relearning is the starting line, not the finish.

Step 2: Remember (Essential Knowledge Quizzes)



**COMBINED SCIENCE
ESSENTIAL
KNOWLEDGE QUIZZES
YEAR 9/10**

Stockport Academy
The best in everyone™
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Cells – Essential Knowledge Quiz - Combined

Question	Answer
1. Which organelles are found in animal cells?	Cell membrane, cytoplasm, mitochondria, ribosomes, nucleus
2. Name the three organelles only found in plant cells.	Cell wall, vacuole, chloroplasts
3. Give an example of a eukaryotic cell	Plant or animal cell
4. Give an example of a prokaryotic cell	Bacteria
5. How do prokaryotic cells compare with eukaryotic cells in terms of size?	Prokaryotic cells are smaller
6. What is different about the genetic material of bacteria?	It is not contained in a nucleus – it is free floating in the cytoplasm
7. What are the additional loops of DNA in bacteria called?	Plasmids
8. What is the function of the chloroplast?	Photosynthesis takes place here
9. What is contained in the vacuole?	Sap
10. What is the function of the cell wall?	Strength and support
11. What is the cell wall made of in plants?	Cellulose
12. What is the function of the cell membrane?	Controls what enters and leaves the cell
13. What is the function of the mitochondria?	Where respiration happens which releases energy.
14. What is the function of the ribosomes?	Making proteins
15. What is the function of the cytoplasm?	Where chemical reactions happen
16. Which part of the microscope does the slide sit on?	Stage
17. Which magnification do you always start with?	Lowest
18. Why is it necessary to start with the lowest magnification?	To give the widest field of view
19. What is the name of the lens you look down?	Eye piece lens
20. What do you do if the cells are blurry?	Turn the focusing wheel
21. How do you see more detail in the cells once you've found them?	Increase the magnification by using a higher powered objective lens
22. What is the name of the lens near the stage that rotates?	Objective lens
24. Name two differences between an electron microscope and a light microscope	Electron microscope has much greater magnification Electron microscope has much better resolution
25. What does 'resolution' mean in microscopy?	The ability to distinguish between 2 objects
26. How have electron microscopes developed the understanding of cells?	With an electron microscope, you are able to see the smallest organelles – e.g. ribosomes, mitochondria.
27. Put the following into size order, smallest first: Tissue, nucleus, organ, cell, organ system	Nucleus, cell, tissue, organ, organ system
28. As an organism develops, stem cells form different types of specialised cells. What name is given to this process?	Differentiation
29. Name one way in which a sperm cell is specialised for its function	Has a tail which allows it to swim towards the egg. Contains many mitochondria, releasing energy in respiration for swimming. Contains only half genetic information (23 chromosomes)
30. What are the special features of the plant root cell that allow them to take up water efficiently?	Many root hairs given them increased surface area
31. What does the xylem transport?	Water from the roots to the leaves.
32. How is the xylem specialised for its function?	No end walls between cells, allowing continuous stream of substances to flow from the roots to the leaves. Strengthened with lignin.
33. What does the phloem transport?	Dissolved sugars around the plant.

- Written by our science department: every essential fact for every topic, answers taken from AQA mark schemes
- Your child already has theirs: Paper 1 and Paper 2 booklets (Combined) or one per science (Triple)
- You do not need to know any science: the answers are printed

Quiz | Cover | Check

1. Cover the answer column. Parent asks 10 questions.
2. Student answers out loud or on paper, from memory only.
3. Uncover and check against the mark scheme. Tick = got it. Dot = not yet.
4. Re-ask the dots straight away.
5. Write the date and score at the top. Do the same 10 again in 3 days, then in a week.



“Creating Opportunity To Succeed”

Step 3: Exam Question Practice

Physics and Maths Tutor

physicsandmathstutor.com

- Past papers
- Every real paper since 2018 with its mark scheme, Foundation and Higher
- Questions sorted by topic, so you can practice just 'Cells' or just 'Electricity'
- Free, no login

1

DO IT

Timed, no notes, one minute per mark. Topic questions now, full papers from half term.

2

MARK IT

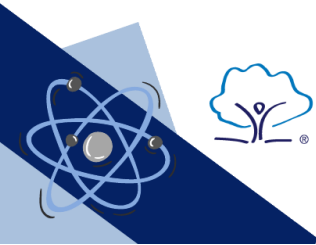
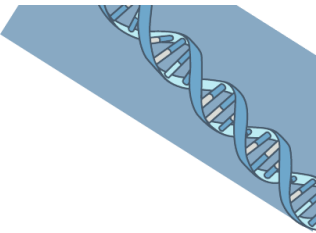
Use the mark scheme and be strict: only the mark-scheme wording scores. Parents can do this bit.

3

FIX IT

For every lost mark: was it knowledge (back to the quiz), maths (redo with the equation) or the command word (read what it asked)?

Let's try! Quiz, Cover, Check



**COMBINED SCIENCE
ESSENTIAL
KNOWLEDGE QUIZZES
YEAR 9/10**



Stockport Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

Cells – Essential Knowledge Quiz - Combined

Question	Answer
1. Which organelles are found in animal cells?	Cell membrane, cytoplasm, mitochondria, ribosomes, nucleus
2. Name the three organelles only found in plant cells.	Cell wall, vacuole, chloroplasts
3. Give an example of a eukaryotic cell	Plant or animal cell
4. Give an example of a prokaryotic cell	Bacteria
5. How do prokaryotic cells compare with eukaryotic cells in terms of size?	Prokaryotic cells are smaller
6. What is different about the genetic material of bacteria?	It is not contained in a nucleus – it is free floating in the cytoplasm
7. What are the additional loops of DNA in bacteria called?	Plasmids
8. What is the function of the chloroplast?	Photosynthesis takes place here
9. What is contained in the vacuole?	Sap
10. What is the function of the cell wall?	Strength and support
11. What is the cell wall made of in plants?	Cellulose
12. What is the function of the cell membrane?	Controls what enters and leaves the cell
13. What is the function of the mitochondria?	Where respiration happens which releases energy.
14. What is the function of the ribosomes?	Making proteins
15. What is the function of the cytoplasm?	Where chemical reactions happen
16. Which part of the microscope does the slide sit on?	Stage
17. Which magnification do you always start with?	Lowest
18. Why is it necessary to start with the lowest magnification?	To give the widest field of view
19. What is the name of the lens you look down?	Eye piece lens
20. What do you do if the cells are blurry?	Turn the focusing wheel
21. How do you see more detail in the cells once you've found them?	Increase the magnification by using a higher powered objective lens
22. What is the name of the lens near the stage that rotates?	Objective lens
24. Name two differences between an electron microscope and a light microscope	Electron microscope has much greater magnification Electron microscope has much better resolution
25. What does 'resolution' mean in microscopy?	The ability to distinguish between 2 objects
26. How have electron microscopes developed the understanding of cells?	With an electron microscope, you are able to see the smallest organelles – e.g ribosomes, mitochondria.
27. Put the following into size order, smallest first: Tissue, nucleus, organ, cell, organ system	Nucleus, cell, tissue, organ, organ system
28. As an organism develops, stem cells form different types of specialised cells. What name is given to this process?	Differentiation
29. Name one way in which a sperm cell is specialised for its function	Has a tail which allows it to swim towards the egg. Contains many mitochondria, releasing energy in respiration for swimming. Contains only half genetic information (23 chromosomes)
30. What are the special features of the plant root cell that allow them to take up water efficiently?	Many root hairs given them increased surface area
31. What does the xylem transport?	Water from the roots to the leaves.
32. How is the xylem specialised for its function?	No end walls between cells, allowing continuous stream of substances to flow from the roots to the leaves. Strengthened with lignin.
33. What does the phloem transport?	Dissolved sugars around the plant.

Quiz | Cover | Check

- 1. Cover the answer column. Parent asks 10 questions.
- 2. Student answers out loud or on paper, from memory only.
- 3. Uncover and check against the mark scheme. Tick = got it. Dot = not yet.
- 4. Re-ask the dots straight away.
- 5. Write the date and score at the top. Do the same 10 again in 3 days, then in a week.

The dots are the revision list



“Creating Opportunity To Succeed”

Tonight's take-home pack and key dates

In your pack

Parent information sheet

Exams, dates, topics, the three-step method, Quiz Cover
Check instructions, resources and links.

Paper 1 revision timetable

Week by week from 5 October to the Physics mock on 13 November, with a topic tracker to tick off.

Essential Knowledge quizzes

Your child already has these. If lost, ask their science teacher for a replacement.

Key dates

Wed 4 Nov Biology Paper 1 mock, 8:55am

Mon 9 Nov Chemistry Paper 1 mock, 8:55am

Fri 13 Nov Physics Paper 1 mock, 8:55am

22 Feb to 5 Mar 2027 Paper 2 mocks

Tue 11 May 2027 First real science exam (Biology Paper 1)

Where to go

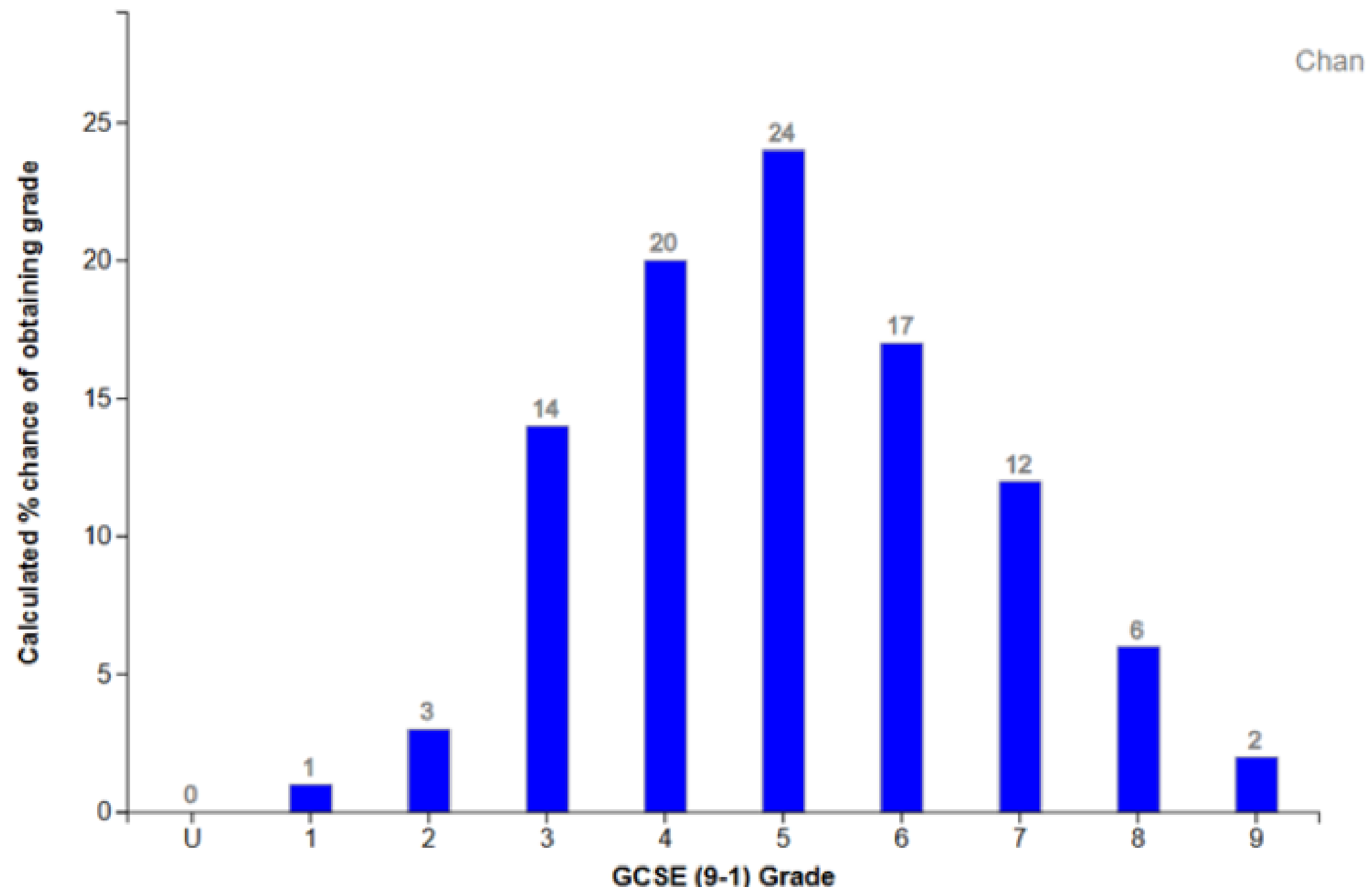
Relearn: CGP guide, Free Science Lessons (YouTube), bbc.co.uk/bitesize (AQA)

Remember: Essential Knowledge quizzes]

Exam practice: physicsandmathstutor.com

Chance Graphs

- There is a chance that you can achieve each grade!
- Yours is personal to you.
- The **more** effort you put in – the **better** the chance of a **higher** grade.



Wellbeing: Screen Time



- Using electronic devices before bed has been scientifically proven to impact your ability to sleep.
- Average screen time in teens is 7.5 hours per day.
- Blue light has been proven to affect sleep quality-use “night shift”.

Wellbeing: Sugar

- Excess sugar puts the brain in overdrive.
- Studies suggest that high consumption of sugar hinders learning and memory.



Wellbeing: Sleep



- Sleep plays a vital role in physical health, mental development, and academic performance.
- During the teenage years, sleep improves memory and cognitive abilities.
- Teens that do not get enough sleep are at greater risk for behavioural health problems.
- Teenagers need between 8-10 hours sleep a night.

GALAG: Gain at least a grade



By Mock 1 in November

If you achieve 5 grades or more in different subjects you will go to the Royal Nawaab – the best curry!

If you achieve 4 grades or more in different subjects you will go bowling!



Year 11 Revision Information Evening 2026

Any questions, see any of us on the way
out.

Thanks for coming!