



# 2023 Exam Results Overview

- Average grade in qualifications in year 11 = 4.9
- 77% of all grades 4+
- 21% of all grades 7+
- Grade 4 +:
  - English 85%
  - Maths 80%
  - Science 75%



# Maximising performance in year 11

September 2023

Subject information

Pillars of success

Revision techniques

# The GCSE grading system

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

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

**AWARDING**  
4 and above = bottom of C and above



# Key dates for year 11

- 20 September – parent information evening
- 6 October – revision planning and techniques session
- 18 October – Careers Fair
- 19 October – reports to parents
- 30 October – mocks
- 14 December – mock results event. Reports to parents. Parents' evening
- 1 February - mocks
- 28 March – reports to parents
- 13 May – GCSE exams start
- 22 August – results day



# Key people

- Tutor – subject teachers/leaders who are using tutor time for revisions and learning.
- Head of Year 11 – Mr Owen.
- Head of English – Miss R O'Connor.
- Head of Maths – Mrs D Cole.
- Head of Science – Mr C Campbell.
- Deputy Head Teacher – Mr S Woodhouse.
- Deputy Head Teacher – Mr A Kennedy.
- Careers Lead – Mr M Cooper.
- Careers Advisor – Kate Allen.

# GCSE English: Edexcel

- All students will complete **GCSE English Language** and follow one of two possible specifications. Both routes are assessed 9-1 and carry equal weighting with further and higher education establishments. The difference is seen in the formatting of tasks and the style of texts.
- All students will complete the **Spoken Language Endorsement** regardless of which route they follow for English Language. The format and assessment criteria is identical.
- All students will complete **GCSE English Literature**.
- **There is no tiered entry for GCSE English.**

# GCSE English Language: Edexcel (1st Generation)

## Paper 1: 19<sup>th</sup> Century Fiction and Imaginative Writing (40% - 64 Marks)

- Students examine an extract from an unseen 19<sup>th</sup> Century novel, such as “The Woman in White” by Wilkie Collins or “Crime and Punishment” by Fyodor Dostoyevsky.
- **SECTION A:** They must respond to a range of tasks that are based on the skills of inference, analysis, and evaluation (24/64).
- **SECTION B:** They then produce an extended creative response to prompts or images and will be judged on their ability to structure and craft with language in varied ways with sophistication and accuracy (40/64).

## Paper 2: 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Century Non-fiction and Transactional Writing (60% - 96 Marks)

- Students examine two 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century non-fiction texts across a range of forms such as, letters, articles, obituaries, websites or diary entries.
- **SECTION A:** They must respond to two texts using skills of inference, analysis, evaluation, comparison and the synthesis of information (56/96).
- **SECTION B:** They then produce an extended transactional response to one of two tasks that takes its themes from the Section A texts. Much like Paper 1, students will be judged on their ability to structure and craft language in varied ways with sophistication and accuracy but with additional focus on writing for a specific audience and purpose (40/96).

# GCSE English Language: Edexcel (2nd Generation)

## Paper 1: Non-Fiction Texts (50% - 80 Marks)

- Students examine a range of function, non-fiction 19th Century texts and develop their analytical and evaluative reading skills as well as their transactional writing skills for a variety of forms, purposes and audiences.
- **SECTION A:** Students will respond to a range of short and open response questions on two thematically linked, unseen non-fiction extracts (40/80).
- **SECTION B:** They then have a choice of two transactional writing tasks that require an extended response from students, thematically linked to the texts in Section A. Accuracy, sophistry and variety with spelling, punctuation and grammar is assessed in this task.

## Paper 2: Contemporary Texts (50% - 80 Marks)

- Students examine two 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century prose fiction and literary non-fiction.
- **SECTION A:** Students will respond to a range short and open response questions on two thematically linked unseen fiction and literary non-fiction extracts (40/80).
- **SECTION B:** They then produce an extended imaginative response to one of two tasks that takes its themes from the Section A texts. Much like Paper 1, students will be judged on their ability to structure and craft language in varied ways with sophistication and accuracy.



# GCSE English Language: Edexcel

## Spoken Language Endorsement:

- All students are required to complete the Spoken Language Endorsement (SLE). This is common across all GCSE exam boards and, without it, students will not be able to certificate.
- The SLE does not carry any weight toward the overall qualification.
- Students research, plan and deliver a short (4-5 minutes) presentation on an appropriate, and mutually agreed, topic.
- They must answer questions posed at the end of their presentation.
- Students be awarded a Pass, Merit or Distinction for their efforts.
- Students are judged on their ability to speak with clarity, order and sophistication. They will also be judged on the depth and challenge of their responses to questions posed.
- Teachers will record presentations from selected students as evidence. This will be shared with external moderators to verify staff judgements.

# GCSE English Language: Top Tips

- **Read widely** – the more familiar you can become with the complex grammatical structures and overly wordy styles of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Literature the better off you will be... writers typically got paid by the word and published weekly so it was in their best interest to be verbose!
- Don't stop at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – read as many non-fiction texts, in as many different styles, genres and forms, as you can. This means going beyond the internet – visit the non-fiction section of the library – and read newspapers, magazines, journals, biographies, reports...the list is endless.
- Expand your vocabulary - the greater range of ways in which you are able to describe, explore, detail and shape what is thought, felt and imagined, the better your responses will be.
- Walking Talking Mocks – use the videos stored in the student drive to learn the key skills for each question and the process by which you should approach each one.
- Past Papers and WAGOLL – complete and re-write past question papers wherever available (there are lots on the shared area). Use the exemplar responses (WAGOLL) to identify areas for development in your own responses and then re-write them for improvements.
- Get to know the criteria – the more familiar you are with expectations the more able you will be to effectively review your own responses and adjust your responses accordingly.
- Talk to your teachers – English is a subject all about words; use them 😊 Share your thoughts, your concerns and your achievements in our lessons so we know how to help you and can personalise your lessons as best we can.
- Take detailed notes in all lessons and respond to ALL feedback – you will rely on these notes and responses for revision!
- Attend the revision sessions recommended to you...f we invite you, it's because we want to help you!! 😊

# GCSE English Literature: Edexcel

## Paper 1: Shakespeare and Post 1914 Literature (50% - 80 Marks)

- Students focus closely on “Romeo and Juliet”.
- They first answer one extract based task and then a second task that focuses on the thematic issues raised in the extract, as they can be evidenced throughout the play as a whole. They will also be expected to comment on the relationship between the play and the context(s) in which it was written and performed (40/80).
- Students also study a work of Post 1914 literature from prescribed list; we study “An Inspector Calls” by J B Priestley. Students will be given a choice of two tasks that are based on key elements plot, theme and character. Their response should examine such elements closely as well as make links to the context(s) in which the play was set, written and performed. Students will also be awarded a mark for the quality of the written communication (40/80).

## Paper 2: 19<sup>th</sup> Century Novel and Poetry since 1789 (50% - 80 Marks)

### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Novel

- Students study a 19<sup>th</sup> Century novel from a prescribed list; we study either “The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde” by Robert Louis Stevenson or “A Christmas Carol” by Charles Dickens.
- Much like the Shakespeare task on Paper 1, students complete a two part task: one with an extract (20/40) and one that examines the whole text (20/40) However, students are not expected to comment on the context of the novel.

### Poetry since 1789

- Students work in their Edexcel Poetry Anthology to analyse one of three clusters of poems; we focus on the “Belonging” cluster, which features work from poets such as Bronte, Clare, Zephaniah, Wordsworth and Dharker. We focus on a range of literary devices as well as the context of each poem. In the exam students are given one of the poems studied and asked to compare it, based on a thematic steer, to one of the other poems studied (20/40).
- Finally, students will be given two unseen poems and are asked to compare how a specific element, usually content based or a thematic idea, can be evidenced (20/40).

**Both exams are closed book – students will not have full copies of the set texts with them in the exams.**

# GCSE English Literature: Top Tips

- **Read the set texts**...more than once! It is absolutely crucial that you know every aspects of the texts we study because the task could be on anything. It's not enough to know the main events – you must know it all!
- **Quotations** – although the Literature exams are closed book, you will still be required to reference them closely, which means you need to know lots of quotes. Start building your quotation banks now. Write them on post its, spare rolls of wall paper (NOT the actual wall!) or a paper tablecloth and surround yourself with words!
- **“Super Quotes”** – not all quotes are created equal. Some are multi purpose and considered higher tariff because they allow you to comment on character AND theme AND setting AND context...they won't be enough on their own but focusing on these to begin with is an efficient use of revision time.
- As with English Language...**use the WAGOLL's**, get to know the criteria, talk to your teachers and take very detailed notes.
- **Attend the revision sessions** recommended to you...if we invite you, it's because we want to help you 😊

# GCSE Mathematics

## AQA (8300)

Paper 1: non-calculator	+	Paper 2: calculator	+	Paper 3: calculator
<b>What's assessed</b>  Content from any part of the specification may be assessed		<b>What's assessed</b>  Content from any part of the specification may be assessed		<b>What's assessed</b>  Content from any part of the specification may be assessed
<b>How it's assessed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes</li><li>• 80 marks</li><li>• non-calculator</li><li>• 33⅓% of the GCSE Mathematics assessment</li></ul>		<b>How it's assessed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes</li><li>• 80 marks</li><li>• calculator allowed</li><li>• 33⅓% of the GCSE Mathematics assessment</li></ul>		<b>How it's assessed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes</li><li>• 80 marks</li><li>• calculator allowed</li><li>• 33⅓% of the GCSE Mathematics assessment</li></ul>
<b>Questions</b>  A mix of question styles, from short, single-mark questions to multi-step problems. The mathematical demand increases as a student progresses through the paper.		<b>Questions</b>  A mix of question styles, from short, single-mark questions to multi-step problems. The mathematical demand increases as a student progresses through the paper.		<b>Questions</b>  A mix of question styles, from short, single-mark questions to multi-step problems. The mathematical demand increases as a student progresses through the paper.

Foundation examines  
grades 1 -5

Higher examines  
grades 4 -9 and  
assumes grades 1 – 3  
as prior knowledge

Weightings of topics vary depending on tier of entry

Topic Area	Foundation Tier (%)	Higher Tier (%)
Number	25	15
Algebra	20	30
Ratio	25	20
Geometry	15	20
Probability and statistics (combined)	15	15

- The most successful approach to Maths is:
  - \* ensure you have a revision guide which you are using
  - \* practise little and often
  - \* work on the things you know you can't do
  - \* stay positive – ask for help when needed
  - \* bring all equipment to every lesson which includes a calculator, compass, 30cm ruler and a protractor

### Useful resources in Maths:

- Students have access to MathsWatch which they should be using regularly. They can choose any topic they want to improve their understanding on by watching the associated videos and answering questions.
- PiXL Maths App, tracks individuals areas of strength and weakness and addresses the weakness (free through school)
- CorbettMaths website – free revision videos with corresponding worksheets and examination questions

**Just Do Maths**

# GCSE Science

At Prince William, all students follow the OCR GCSE Science courses.

Some students are following the Triple Science route and will gain separate GCSE grades (1-9) for Biology, Chemistry and Physics.

Most students are following the GCSE Combined Science route. This course covers material from Biology, Chemistry and Physics but will result in two Science GCSEs grades (1,1 to 9,9) which come from the average performance across all the GCSE Science exams.

Students on either route can apply to study any A-level Science course



# The GCSE exams

All students will sit 6 GCSE science exams in the summer; 2 in Biology, 2 in Chemistry and 2 in Physics.

For the Triple Science groups, each exam will be 1 hour 45 minutes long to examine the additional content covered in Triple Science.

For the Combined Science groups, each exam will be 1 hour 10 minutes long.

# Practical work in Science

There is no longer any GCSE coursework or ISAs which make up any part of the overall GCSE assessment. The final grade is purely based upon performance in the summer GCSE exams.

The course does contain 22 required practical activities. These are experiments that students are expected to complete during lesson time. Each exam will contain questions which test understanding of these experiments which could be anything from planning experiments, processing and analysing data or drawing appropriate conclusions.

# Making the most of your time in KS4

Ensure you bring the correct equipment to each lesson, particularly the correct exercise book and your own scientific calculator.

Address weaknesses, or anything you don't understand, as they arise. All the Science teachers are happy to go through tricky concepts again at lunchtime or after school – don't be afraid to ask!

Try to attend every lesson. If you are absent be proactive and ask your teacher what you have missed; it could have been a required practical activity which you will need to do at some point.

# Revising at home

If students wish to purchase a GCSE revision guide, we recommend the CPG revision guide. Encourage students to bring this to lessons as well as using it to aid your revision at home.

Look at the OCR specification and either download or print a copy for the course you are following. This is a list of everything you will need to know for your GCSE exam. A good tip is to tick off each topic as you revise it.

Revise the required practical activities as well as the content covered in each lesson. The exam board is required to include questions on these experiments.

Revise for your mock exams. Every year the students who work hard in preparing for their mock exams will ultimately make the most progress.



# Central pillars to success

- Establish plans for September 2024 as early as possible
- Begin revising now
- Work hard in class
- Complete all homework
- Ensure that your focus is on success at GCSE. Don't be distracted by issues that are not about learning and progress
- Attend school as much as possible





# Next Step

- By law, all students need to be in education, employment (with training) or an apprenticeship until they are 18
- Year 11 is very challenging. The sooner a young person knows why they are doing all this hard work, the more likely they will be to do it
- Look at websites for all the local providers
- Explore open evenings at PWS (19<sup>th</sup> October) and other colleges in the area
- All students will have a careers 1-2-1 session with Kate Allen, Careers Advisor
- Explore on-line career activities. Research the possibilities available – Unifrog can help with this
- Think about the different routes – A levels, vocational courses, T Levels and apprenticeships. In school careers fair is on 18<sup>th</sup> October



# Next Step

- Aim to have your next steps in place by Christmas
- Applications should be completed for everything except apprenticeships which will be advertised from the beginning of 2024, usually for a September start
- Apprenticeships will usually require a CV. Contact Kate Allen if you need support with writing this
- Information about various opportunities will go out via email to students – encourage your young person to check their emails!



# Destinations for Year 11 Leavers 2023

- 56% of students to a Sixth Form
  - 39% of students to a College
  - 5% into Apprenticeships
- 
- A Level 3 qualification at college (Extended BTEC) is the equivalent of 3 x A Levels and carries the same amount of UCAS points
  - The apprenticeship route can eventually take you to higher and degree apprenticeships





# Revision

- Learning to revise is a key factor in success at GCSE
- Start by making a timetable. Aim to establish a routine whereby a student is completing 10 hours/week of revision now
- This will take the pressure off later in the year
- 30th September – session about how to revise and how to make a timetable for revision



# Revision – things to try

- Revision must be ACTIVE
- Try –
  - Mind mapping
  - Summarising
  - Internet resources/Apps – [Free Homework & Revision for A Level, GCSE, KS3 & KS2 \(senecalearning.com\)](https://www.senecalearning.com)
  - Coloured cards
  - Post-its
  - Teaching the cat/your parent/sibling
  - Revision books - CGP
  - Past paper practice – [pastpapers.com](https://www.pastpapers.com) is useful for this
- Think about a rewards structure



# Approaching the exams

- Reduce other commitments like work or hobbies – but keep enough to maintain good mental health
- Ensure that attendance is good. Medical appointments need to be outside school time (as far as possible) and please do not take holidays during term time
- Plan quality time off
- Students should work increasingly in silence with no electronic distractions
- Revision needs to tailor to the exam – if it is a written subject, write!



# During the exams

- Prepare the night before
- Get plenty of rest
- Eat a good breakfast – bananas make the brain work
- Hydration is important
  
- Know your exams – what does each day's paper look like?
  
- No watch of any sort is allowed in a public exam. Phones have been banned for a few years

And finally,

Best of  
luck!

# Parent View

If you would like to share your positive experiences with Ofsted, please follow the QR link and let them know why you think Prince William School is an excellent school





# Summary page

- Applications for September 2024 should be in by Christmas
- Maths – AQA (8300), Science – OCR, English – Edexcel
- Start revising now
- Make a timetable and be ACTIVE
- Attend school 100%
- Make the most of every learning opportunity in school
- Practise past papers as the exams approach
- Mocks start 30<sup>th</sup> October and 1<sup>st</sup> February