

Year 11 Parent Information Evening

Introductions

Mr Lingard – Headteacher

Mr Lovelock – Head of Year 11

Mr Dudley – Assistant Headteacher

Dr Ryan – Head of P16 (Assistant Headteacher)

The purpose of the evening....

To provide key dates and information relating to Year 11 and beyond



HELSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

PARENT GUIDE 2026 – 2027

The purpose of this quick reference guide is to help you when your child is at Helston Community College. Please keep this handy, and use it on a daily basis to help you get familiar with the College. If you cannot find the information that you are looking for in this quick and easy guide, please look on the College website

www.helston.comwall.sch.uk

or contact our main Reception on

enquiries@helston.tpacademytrust.org.

- On the website
- Will be emailed to you
- Available as a hard copy on request – please let us know if you need one

RAISING THE BAR



Year 11 – time to step up. The more we do now. The less stressful the exams become.



How are grades decided?

BBC NEWS

How the new GCSE grades compare with old ones

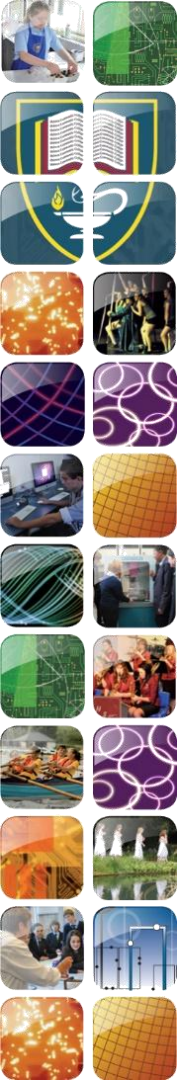
Old	New
A*	9
A	8
	7
B	6
	5 Strong Pass
C	4 Standard Pass
D	3
E	2
F	
G	1
U	U

Source: Ofqual

With the exception of the Covid years, every year only a certain proportion of students receive each grade.

For example, every year around 67% of students will achieve a grade 4 or above. This means every year around a third of students won't pass. Only a certain percentage will get a grade 9 or a grade 7 and so on.

What this means practically is that our students are in competition with all the other Year 11 students in England.



Exams and Non-Examined Assessments (NEAs)



(otherwise known
as coursework)

- 7 Subjects
- 8 or 9 qualifications
(Science = 2 or 3, English = 2, Further Maths = 1)
- Up to 24 exam papers to sit
- Plus NEAs (in 9 subjects)

Art	1	NEA
Business	2	
Computer Science	2	
Construction	1	NEA
DT	1	NEA
Drama	3	
English	4	
Food	1	NEA
French	4	
Geography	3	
Hair & Beauty	1	NEA
H&SC	1	2 NEA
History	3	
Maths	3	
Further Maths	2	
Media	2	NEA
Music	3	
Photography	2	
Science	6	
Spanish	4	
Sport	1	2 NEA
Travel	1	2 NEA

Exam Papers

English + Maths + Science = 13 papers
3 options = up to 9 papers

Longest paper = 2 hours 15 minutes

Examples:

English Lang – 1 hour 45

Maths – 1 hour 30

Science – 1 hour 15 or 45

Construction/Hair – 2 hours



Exam Dates

5th May to 18th June

Contingency Day – 23rd June



Do not book to be away until after this date!

Exam Week	Week beginning	Exams	
1	3 rd May	H&SC	
2	10 th May	Comp Sci Eng Lit Drama	Science Business Maths
3	17 th May	Science 2 Geog Eng Lit 2 History	Sport Engineering Comp Sci 2 Business 2
4	24 th May	Food Science 3 French (x 2) Maths 2	Eng Lang Geog 2 Music History 2
Half-term			
5	7 th June	French (3) Spanish (x2) Geog 3 Further Maths	Eng Lang 2 History 3 Science 4
6	14 th June	Maths 3 Science 5 & 6 Spanish (3) Further Maths 2	H&B DT Construction

Practical exams, e.g. Art, Drama, Food, H&B will take place from March onwards

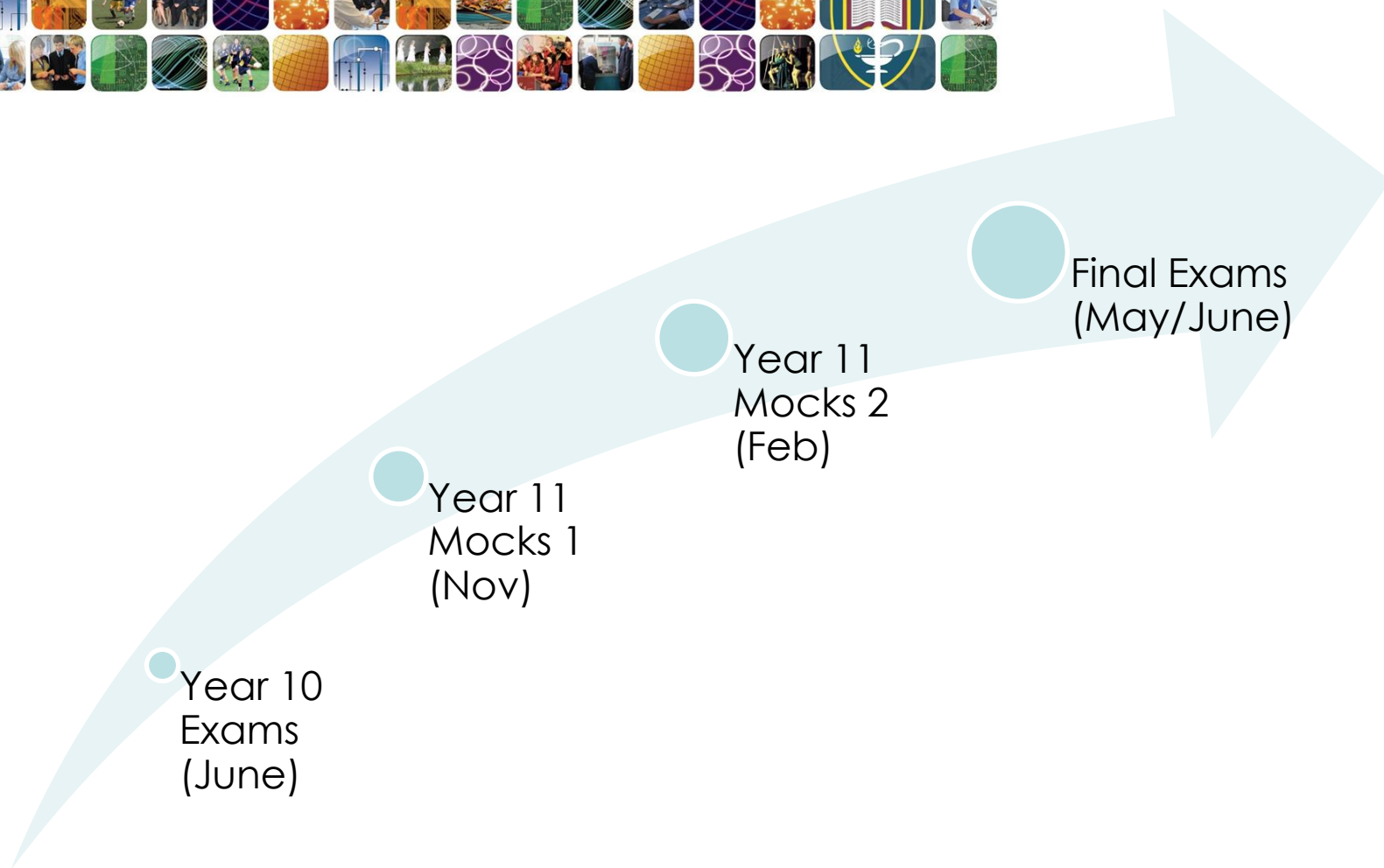
Maths and English exams are spread out through the exam season.

There's a science exam every week!

We cannot stress enough the importance of being in every day

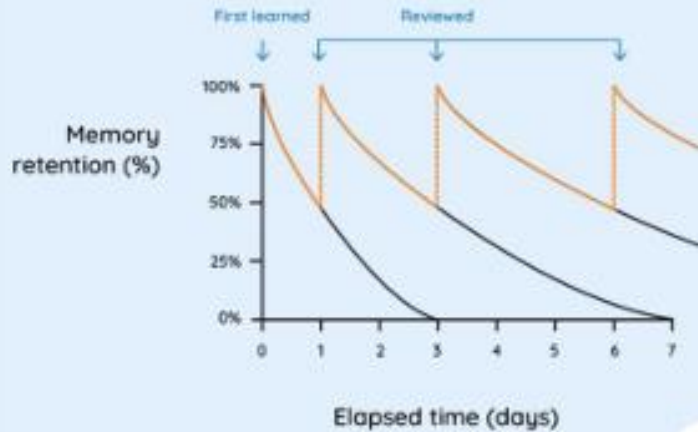
Every day counts

> 95%	90% and 95%	< 90%
Percentage of students achieving five grades at 9-5 (inc. English and Maths)	Percentage of students achieving five grades at 9-5 (inc. English and Maths)	Percentage of students achieving five grades at 9-5 (inc. English and Maths)
78%	30%	3%
Average GCSE grade	Average GCSE grade	Average GCSE grade
6	4	3



Results
Day
August
2027

The Forgetting Curve



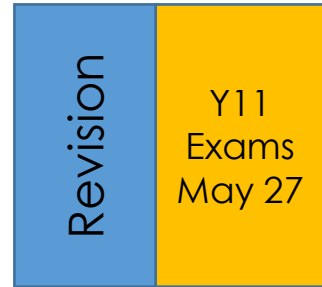
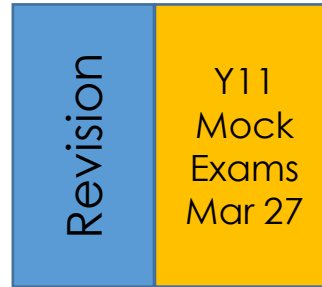
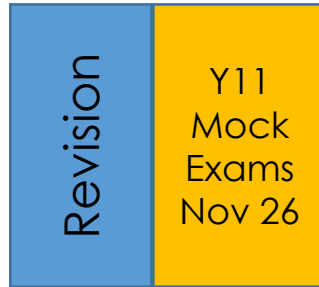
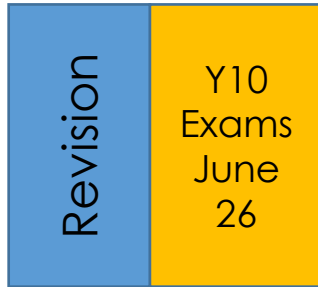
Leaving revision to the end is not effective.

Revision

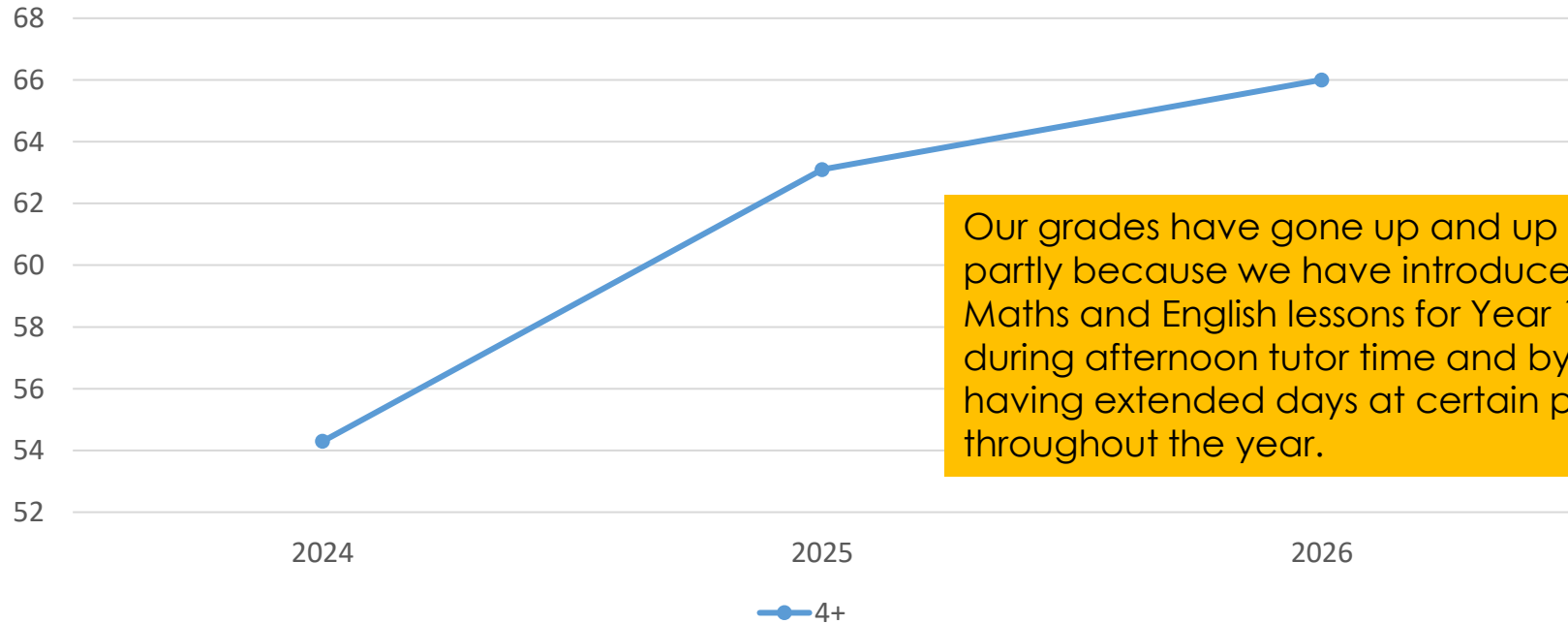
Y11
Exams



Revising for each set of mocks and then for the final exams is much more effective.



Grade 4 or above in English **and** Maths at Helston



Our grades have gone up and up again, partly because we have introduced extra Maths and English lessons for Year 11 during afternoon tutor time and by also having extended days at certain points throughout the year.

**Extended
Day**

**NEA
P5s**

Extended Day

Revision	Y10 Exams June 26
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Revision	Y11 Mock Exams Nov 26
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Revision	Y11 Mock Exams Feb 27
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Revision	Y11 Exams May 27
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Easter
School

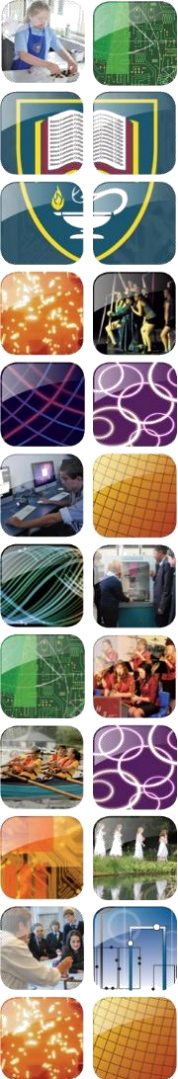
Half-term
School





Period 5s start 4 weeks before mocks

- Mocks start 9th November
- Period 5s therefore start w/b 28th September
- Mon – Maths
- Tues – English
- Weds – Options
- Thurs - Science



Parent Teacher Consultation Evening – A week on Thursday (17th)

Mock Exams 1 – **9th November** (2 weeks) (+ 2 weeks to mark)

Mock Results Report – **week beginning 14th December**

Parent Teacher Consultation Evening – **Thursday 14th January**

Mock Exams 2 – **8th February** (2 weeks) (+ 2 weeks to mark)

Final Report – **week beginning 15th March**

The Exams – **5th May – 18th June** (23rd June = contingency day)

**Extended
Day**

Extended Day

Revision
Y10 Exams
June 25

Report

PTC

Revision
Y11 Mock Exams
Nov 25

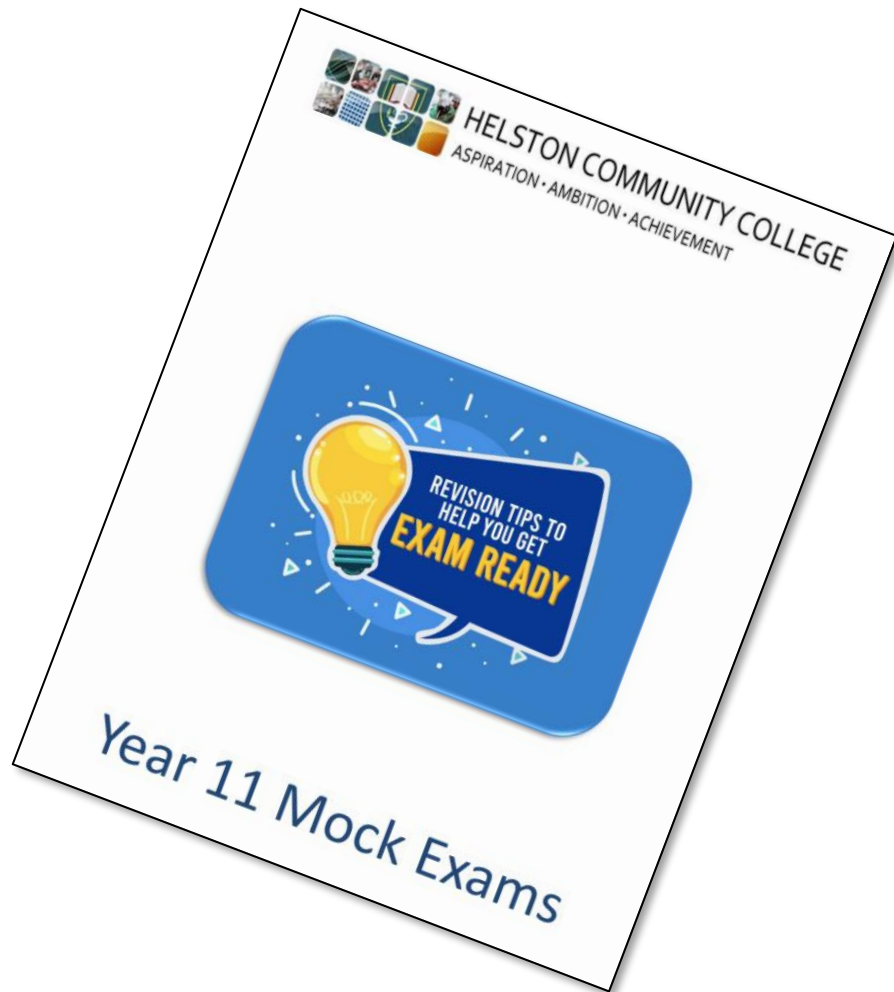
Report

PTC

Revision
Y11 Mock Exams
Feb 26

Report

Revision
Y11 Exams
May 26



A selection of revision strategies

Revision timetable

Subject information

This will be emailed home before the mocks to help students to revise at home.

Topics to revise:

- C1 Atomic structure and the Periodic table
- C2 Bonding, structure and properties
- C3 Quantitative Chemistry
- C4 Chemical changes
- C5 Energy changes

Revision resources:

- Knowledge organiser and checklists have been allocated to you via class charts for all of these units
- Two past papers have also been allocated to you to use for revision via class charts.
- A Showbie Science Revision room has been set up for you to join to have extra revision resources at your fingertips. Code: MM6TU
- Science afterschool support and coaching every Thursday in Lab 3. 3:15 to 4:30pm.
- Past papers – download from the AQA website [AQA | Find past papers and mark schemes](#)
- Revision guide, workbooks, revision card pack can be ordered from the school shop.
- Cognito videos with linked worksheets for each small topic/key concept [Cognito - YouTube](#)
- Seneca learning [Free Homework & Revision for A Level, GCSE, KS3 & KS2 \(senecalearning.com\)](#)
- Focus science software to revise the required practicals: [Focus eLearning by Focus Educational Software Ltd.](#)
- [Cognito Resources - Past Papers - GCSE > Qs by Topic > Chemistry > AQA](#)
- [GCSE Chemistry \(9-1\) - YouTube](#)

SENECA

C1 - Atomic Structure and the Periodic Table	Seneca Learning Combined Science: Biology Course: Atomic Structure and the Periodic Table Folder	
C2 - Bonding, Structure, and the Properties of Matter	Seneca Learning Combined Science: Chemistry Course: Bonding, Structure, and the Properties of Matter Folder	
C3 - Quantitative Chemistry	Seneca Learning Combined Science: Chemistry Course: Quantitative Chemistry Folder	
C4 - Chemical Changes	Seneca Learning Combined Science: Chemistry Course: Chemical Changes Folder	
C5 - Energy Changes	Seneca Learning Combined Science: Chemistry Course: Energy Changes Folder	
Chemistry Paper 1: Required practical	Required practical review of: Making salts, Electrolysis and Temperature changes.	

Here's an example for science

Topics to revise

Additional resources

Links to revision on each topic



Students can also find 'knowledge organisers' to help with revision on the website...



Home | College Information | News | Parents | Students | Post 16 | Community | Contact

Study Support Year 10 - 11

Activities Week 2024
Advice and Help
Careers
Duke of Edinburgh Award
eLibrary
Examination Information - Key Stage 4
Extra-curricular activities
Key Stage 4 Options 2024
Knowledge Organisers Y7-9
Knowledge Organisers Y10 - 11
Personal Development
Remote Learning Portal
Student Voice
Study Support Year 10 - 11
Useful Weblinks
Year 11 Revision Resources

A range of resources are available below to help with your studies, please take time to look through them all.

- Revision-Guide Helston
- Art & Design Y11 Independent Study Guide.pdf
- Fine Art Independent Study Guide 2019.pdf
- How to revise for English Language.pdf
- How to revise for English Literature.pdf
- English Lit paper 1 from 'meet the examiner'.pdf
- English Lit paper 2 from 'meet the examiner'.pdf

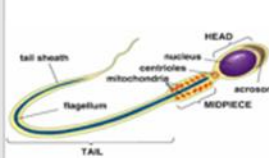
Biology 1: Cell Biology

Section 1: Cell Structure

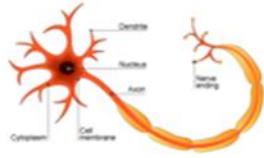
Cell Structure	Function	Animal Cells	Eukaryotic Plant Cells	Prokaryotic Bacterial Cells
1 Nucleus	Contains genetic information that controls the functions of the cell.	Y	Y	
2 Cell membrane	Controls what enters and leaves the cell.	Y	Y	Y
3 Cytoplasm	Where many cell activities and chemical reactions within the cell occur.	Y	Y	Y
4 Mitochondria	Provides energy from aerobic respiration .	Y	Y	
5 Ribosome	Synthesises (makes) proteins .	Y	Y	Y
6 Chloroplast	Where photosynthesis occurs.		Y	
7 Permanent vacuole	Used to store water and other chemicals as cell sap .		Y	
8 Cell wall	Strengthens and supports the cell. (Made of cellulose in plants.)		Y	Y
9 DNA loop	A loop of DNA , not enclosed within a nucleus.			Y
10 Plasmid	A small circle of DNA , may contain genes associated with antibiotic resistance.			Y

Section 2: Specialised Cells

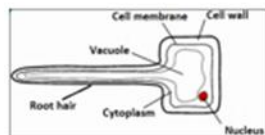
Specialised Cell	How structure relates to function
13 Sperm cell	Acrosome contains enzyme to break into egg; tail to swim; many mitochondria to provide energy to swim.
14 Nerve cell	Long to transmit electrical impulses over a distance.
15 Muscle cell	Contain protein fibres that can contract when energy is available, making the cells shorter.
16 Root hair cell	Long extension to increase surface area for water and mineral uptake; thin cell wall .
17 Xylem cell	Waterproofed cell wall; cells are hollow to allow water to move through.
18 Phloem cell	Some cells have lots of mitochondria for active transport ; some cells have very little cytoplasm for sugars to move through easily.



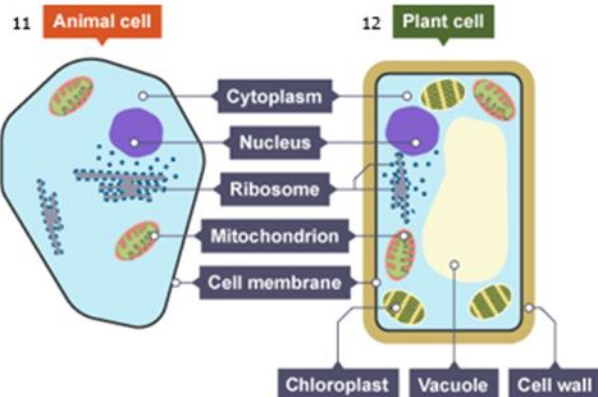
19 - Sperm cell



20 - Nerve cell



21 - Root hair cell



Section 3: Microscopy

22 Magnification	The degree by which an object is enlarged . Magnification = $\frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{size of real object}}$
23 Resolution	The ability of a microscope to distinguish detail .
24 Light microscope	Basic microscope with a maximum magnification of 1500x. Low resolution .
25 Electron microscope	Microscope with a much higher magnification (up to 500 000x) and resolving power than a light microscope. This means that it can be used to study cells in much finer detail.

Section 4: Orders of Magnitude

Unit Prefix	Size in metres	Standard Form
26 Centimetre (cm)	0.01m	10^{-2} m
27 Millimetre (mm)	0.001m	10^{-3} m
28 Micrometre (μ m)	0.000001m	10^{-6} m
29 Nanometre (nm)	0.000000001m	10^{-9} m

Marley was dead, to begin with.



Scrooge and Bob are both working late on Christmas Eve.

"Solitary as an oyster"

Scrooge turns down Fred's invitation, scorns the charity collectors and reluctantly gives Bob Christmas Day off.

"Increase the surplus population!"

Scrooge slowly makes his way home and sees Marley's face in his door knocker.

"Darkness is cheap, and Scrooge liked it."

Later that evening, Marley's ghost appears.

"I under the chains I forged in life."

Marley warns Scrooge that he must change his ways to avoid the same fate. He explains that he'll be visited by three spirits.

"Individual was my business!"

The Ghost of Christmas Past appears.

"Sprung a bright clear jet of light"

Scrooge is taken to the village where he grew up and sees his younger self at school alone at Christmas.

"A solitary child, neglected by his friends..."

Scrooge sees his sister Fan coming to take him home and a party organised by his old boss, Fezziwig.

"He more were tonight, Christmas Eve, Dick!"

Scrooge is then shown his split from Belle, before being shown Belle's family, who remind Scrooge of missed opportunities.

"Another lady has disciplined me! - A golden one!"

The Ghost of Christmas Present arrives.

"...an antique scabbard, but no sword was in it."

Scrooge and the Ghost stop at the Cratchit's house on Christmas Day. Scrooge learns Tiny Tim will die.

"If three shadowy spirits unwatched by the future, they could will die"

A02: Technical analysis

Although the basic narrative is in chronological order, the spirits are able to manipulate time to suggest their power. The continual references to time (running out) drives the plot and builds tension.

Is the happy ending forewarned by the fact that Scrooge's mean father had a change of heart? Anything is possible.

The reader inherently trusts the omniscient narrator, due to their light-hearted, conversational, and occasionally sarcastic, tone. They encourage us to dislike Scrooge, initially, before making us sympathise with him by the end.

Repetition and hyperbolic lists help to exaggerate the atmosphere (often celebration). It can also act as to quicken the pace and add excitement.

Sensory language is used to bring a scene to life. Likewise personification brings life to abstract concepts (I & W) or settings.

The novella is **allegorical**, meaning it has a moral message hidden within it.

Spirits are frequently used to lighten the mood. Whereas, metaphors are often used to darken it.

Dickens often darkens the mood to highlight his message about social responsibility. Marley, I & W, Joe's shop.

Much like a piece of drama, pay attention to the dialogue. Descriptions of the speaker's manner and body language indicate their thoughts and feelings, as well as their choice of words. Compare the Cratchits before and after T.T.'s death.

Questions are also cleverly employed by Dickens. The narrator asks questions to engage the reader or leaves them unanswered to force them to reflect. Past uses questions to make Scrooge consider his emotions. Present uses them to force Scrooge to consider his attitude. Scrooge's questions in S4 indicate his determination to change. Although they're aimed at Scrooge, the spirits' questions indirectly make the reader consider their own attitude.

Dickens frequently uses symbols to represent larger ideas within the novella. A longer list can be found in the black box, but one of the most famous is the use of fire to symbolise the Christmas spirit. Scrooge's "small fire" in S1 represents his lack of Christmas spirit. By S3 Scrooge is telling Bob to buy another "coal scuttle", representing his willingness to share his Christmas spirit with others.

Dickens regularly makes use of contrasts to emphasise a set of ideas or values. Scrooge's selfish nature, in Stave 1, is exacerbated by its juxtaposition with the selfless attitudes of Fred, Bob and the charity collectors, for example.



A CHRISTMAS CAROL

A01: Characters

Scrooge: - Motivated by money - He is cold hearted - His past shaped him - Has to see himself as others see him - Tiny Tim is his catalyst for change - Scrooge's values change - His actions in S5 mirror those in S1 - His change is the story	Marley: - Represents what Scrooge would be - Punished by God - His appearance is disturbing - He is full of regret - He is now selfless	The Cratchits: - Poor but loving - B polite to Scrooge - B = devoted father - Mrs C good natured but busy - Tiny Tim is frail but doesn't mean	Present: - Generously helps others - Compassionate, jolly and peaceful - Shows Xmas despite isolation - Sad about poverty
Fred: - He is Scrooge's foil, due to their contrast - He's very cheerful - Shows true Christmas Spirit - Warm and friendly	Past: - Memory and truth - Fan = Sorrow - Fezziwig = antithesis - Belle = regret - S is reluctant	Yet to Come: - Mysterious, silent and intimidating - Scars Scrooge with the future - Pities Scrooge - Moment of change - Symbol of death?	

Symbolism

Marley's chains symbolise his obsession with material wealth and money.

Ignorance and Want are the personification of society's problems.

Past's light represents truth from memories.

Yet to Come's shroud symbolises uncertainty.

Fire and light represent emotional warmth.

Weather reflects Scrooge's character and emotions. Pathetic fallacy is often used by Dickens to set the tone.

"You are about to shroud shadows of the things that have not happened, but will happen in the time before us"

A03 : Context

Religion: Society was very religious, and many Victorians feared God's punishment, for not abiding to the strict moral code. Marley's penance would have frightened the upper class. In contrast, Dickens believed good Christians should be humble, charitable, faithful and selfless, rather than merely appearing religious. Christmas was becoming more secular and Dickens wanted to spread the message that charity, forgiveness and generosity should be all year round.	Poverty: John Malthus argued that poverty was inevitable and there wasn't enough to go around. Dickens, in contrast believed that the rich just needed to be more generous. Initially, Scrooge represents the uncaring attitudes of Malthus et al., who wrongly (or so Dickens said) thought that charity encouraged poverty and advocated workhouses. Dickens knew about the plight of the poor, having grown up in poverty, and wanted to raise awareness; hence the sympathetic Cratchits.	Charity / Education: Industrial Revolution created a huge gap between rich and poor; however, it encouraged selfishness from the rich. Dickens believed in collective responsibility and Scrooge's change echoes this. He also thought education could prevent crime, poverty and disease; Ignorance is a personified representation of this problem. Dickens hoped that the over-giving Tiny Tim would draw sympathy from upper class readers for children and the issues they faced.	Society: Industrial Revolution created jobs and drew large numbers of people together, which resulted in poor living conditions amongst the poor. The population grew [too?] rapidly and conditions worsened. Overcrowding, like the slums in S4, led to hunger, disease and crime. The slums were scary places for the rich, like Scrooge. Children suffered the worst (Tiny Tim / I & W) and it was very difficult to escape poverty. Dickens aimed to raise awareness for the poor; discouraging the rich's ignorance.	Character sentence stems: - Scrooge, an obviously calculating but unscrupulously accurate depiction of the Victorian upper class, is... - Scrooge, who initially represented the notoriously selfish Victorian business owners, is... - The Cratchit family, a deliberately sympathetic portrayal of the Victorian poor, are... - Tiny Tim, whose frailty was indicative of the plight of the poorest children in Victorian cities, is... - Fred, whose positivity formed an ideal which Dickens wanted the wealthy to emulate, is...
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A01: Themes

Family: - Source of comfort - Full of happiness - Scrooge didn't see the point, at first - Scrooge is isolated and alone to contrast the warmth of families - Scrooge finally embraces his chance for a family	Poverty: - Dickens exposes unfair treatment of poor - Wealthy must take responsibility - Cratchits = Victorian poor - Poverty can be seedy - Not as simple as rich and poor	Redemption: - The reality of the visions changes S - There are hints S will be redeemed - Scrooge's changed behaviour leads to redemption - Scrooge isn't forced to change - Transformed by learning empathy	Christmas: - Brings out the best in people - Involves generosity and kindness - Religious and secular side - Powerful enough to transform Scrooge - Message = all year
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"I will live in the Past, the Present, and the Future; neglected, graving his own name..."

Scrooge promises the Ghost that he will honour Christmas and change the course of his life.

The Ghost takes Scrooge to a graveyard and points to a grave with Scrooge's name on it.

Scrooge and the Ghost visit the Cratchits again. He's upset to find out that Tiny Tim has died.

"I am sure you shall none of us forget poor Tiny Tim."

Scrooge is shown a corpse under a bed sheet and a woman rejecting that her debt collector is dead.

"And so, as Tiny Tim observed, God bless us, every one!"

We're told that Tiny Tim will survive, and that Scrooge celebrates Christmas for the rest of his life.

The next day Scrooge gives Bob a pay rise.

"He was at home in five minutes. My dear Mr Scrooge, are you serious?"

He buys the Cratchits a huge turkey then joins Fred and his friends for Christmas dinner.

"I am as merry as a school-boy!"

Scrooge finds himself back in his own bed on Christmas Day.

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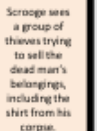
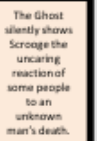
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S1 = character flaws
S2/3/4 = lessons
S5 = completes the circular structure where mirrored events emphasise the change in Scrooge

There's also a revision guide on here too



HELSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ASPIRATION • AMBITION • ACHIEVEMENT

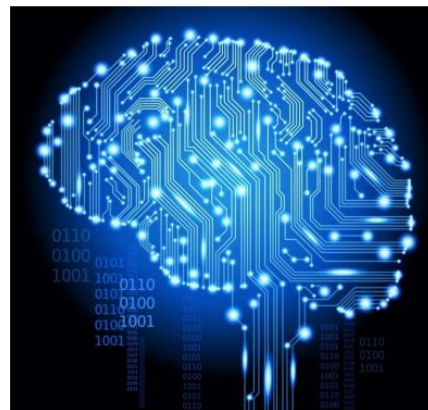
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Study Support Year 10 - 11

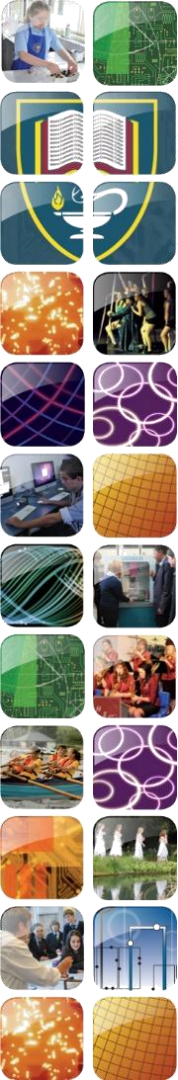
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Activities Week 2024
Advice and Help
Careers
Duke of Edinburgh Award
eLibrary
Examination Information - Key Stage 4
Extra-curricular activities
Key Stage 4 Options 2024
Knowledge Organisers Y7-9
Knowledge Organisers Y10 -11
Personal Development
Remote Learning Portal
Student Voice
Study Support Year 10 - 11
Useful Weblinks
Year 11 Revision Resources



A Guide on
How to Revise
Effectively

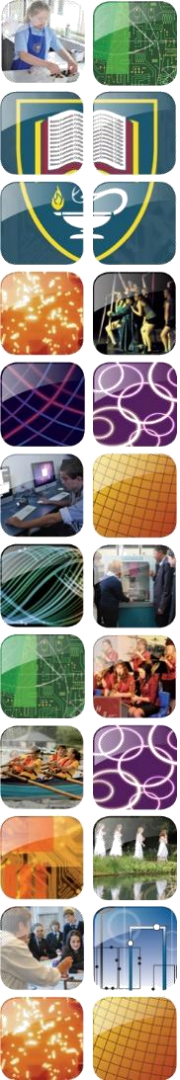


English Language – Reading at Home

Short newspaper articles. You can download apps like the Guardian online for free, and find topics that are of interest to your son/daughter. Encourage them to read even one article per week – starting now would mean that they get into the habit and become more confident readers. Even better if you read the article too and are able to have a chat about it over dinner

Short stories. Much more manageable than a whole novel, it's a great way to read some fiction. If you're not sure where to start, there's a lot online, but some good ideas are Roald Dahl's short stories for adults.

Read the opening page of a novel. The extracts on the exam papers are often openings of stories and even reading just one page of some fiction can really help build confidence if you ask some questions about it (use the independent study booklet to guide you!)



English Literature – Reading at Home

There are four 'set texts': ***Romeo and Juliet***, ***An Inspector Calls***, the collection of **Power and Conflict** poems and a **19th century novel** – either ***Jekyll and Hyde*** or ***A Christmas Carol***.

By now, your child has studied all of them in class except the 19th century novel, and some of the poems (which we will cover during the course of Y11).

It would be incredibly helpful for them to re-read each text – this can be made easier by breaking down into chunks and doing it little and often.

For the plays, it can be really helpful to watch a version along with the text – there are many film versions of R & J and a great BBC adaptation of 'An Inspector Calls'.

It is also key to **learn some quotes** from each text – start now!
The English teachers can point students to key quotations if they need some help.



You can use AI to find out which quotes are good to learn!

key quotes to learn for GCSE Romeo and Juliet

For GCSE English Literature, it's better to learn a small number of **versatile quotes** that can be used for multiple themes and characters. Here are some of the most important ones from **Romeo and Juliet**, with quick analysis.

Romeo

"O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!" (Act 1, Scene 5)

Theme: Love, Beauty

- Romeo immediately idealises Juliet.
- Light imagery suggests she is extraordinary and almost divine.
- Shows Romeo's intense, impulsive nature.

ASPIRATION · AMBITION · ACHIEVEMENT

Feedback Form: Higher November Mock

Maths and several other subjects will provide QLAs to show where the student needs to focus their revision

Target Grades **789**
Total Score **147**
Grade **7**

Grade Boundaries

The following are the grade boundaries for the paper that has been completed, grade boundaries tend to fluctuate from paper to paper

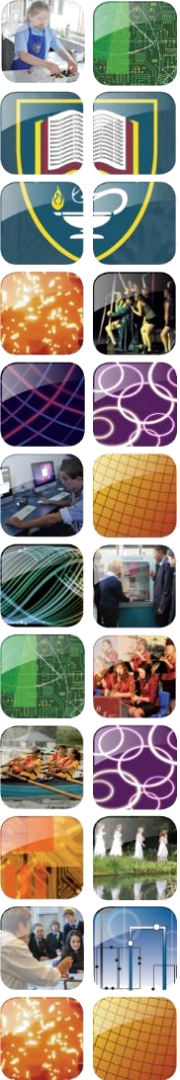
Grade 3: 35 Grade 4: 58 Grade 5: 84 Grade 6: 115 Grade 7: 140 Grade 8: 160 Grade 9: 174

Non-Calculator Paper

Q	Topic	Marks	RAG	Target?	Improved?
1	Scaling Recipes	3/3	1.00		
2	Find missing angles in triangles	3/3	1.00		
3	Substitute in to a formula in words	5/5	1.00		
4	Division in context	3/3	1.00		
5	Draw a Pie Chart	3/3	1.00		
6	Substitute negatives in to an expression	2/2	1.00		
7	Draw and use Two-Way tables	4/4	1.00		
8	Calculate using Exchange Rates	2/2	1.00		
9	Fractions and Percentages of amounts	4/4	1.00		
10	Calculate using Speed, Distance and Time	1/4	0.25		
11	Percentage decrease	1/3	0.33		
12	Plot equations of non-linear graphs	6/6	1.00		
13	Read IQR from Box Plots and compare	3/6	0.50		
14	Draw and calculate using a Venn Diagram	4/6	0.67		
15	Solve simultaneous equations	3/3	1.00		
16	Understanding $y=mx+c$	3/3	1.00		
17	Use similar shapes to calculate missing lengths	3/3	1.00		
18	Area problem	5/5	1.00		

Maths

Question Level Analysis (QLA)



Used for lots of homework, but also great for revision

Q1 ✓

Q2 ✓

Q3 ✓

Q4 ✓

Q5 ✓

Q6 ✓

Q7

Q8

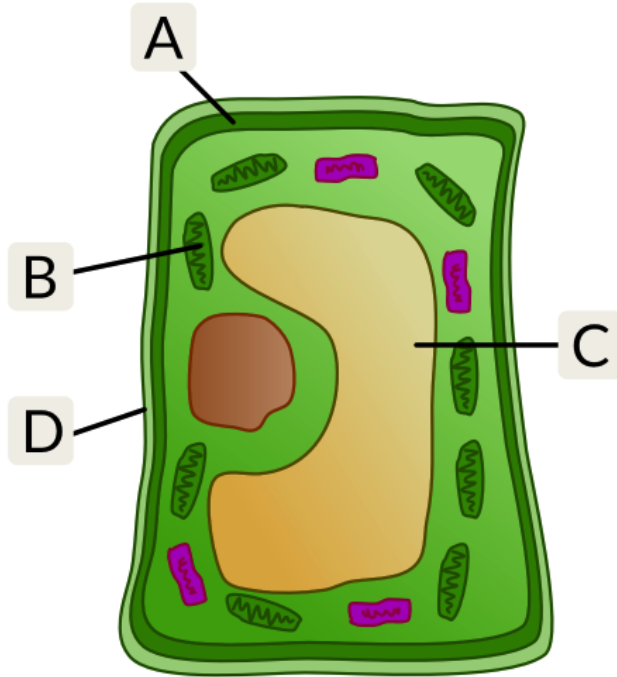
Q9

Q10

Q11

Q12

Q13



The diagram represents a **plant cell**.
Name each labelled part of the cell.

A: cell membrane ✓

B: cloroplast ✓

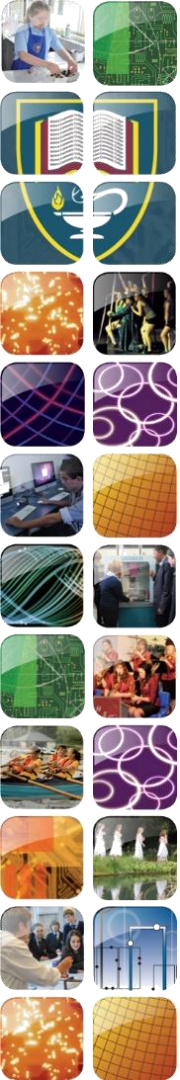
✓ chloroplast

C: permanent vacuole ✓

D: cell wall ✓

I don't know

Submit >



‘Meet the Examiner’ Sessions...

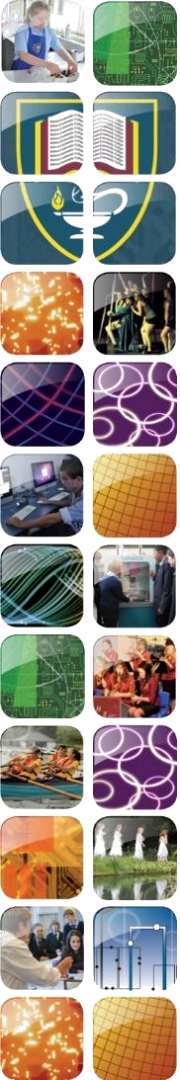
Top Tips for English and Maths

English – later this term

Maths – Spring term

Very well attended last year with very positive feedback

We will confirm dates as soon as we have them



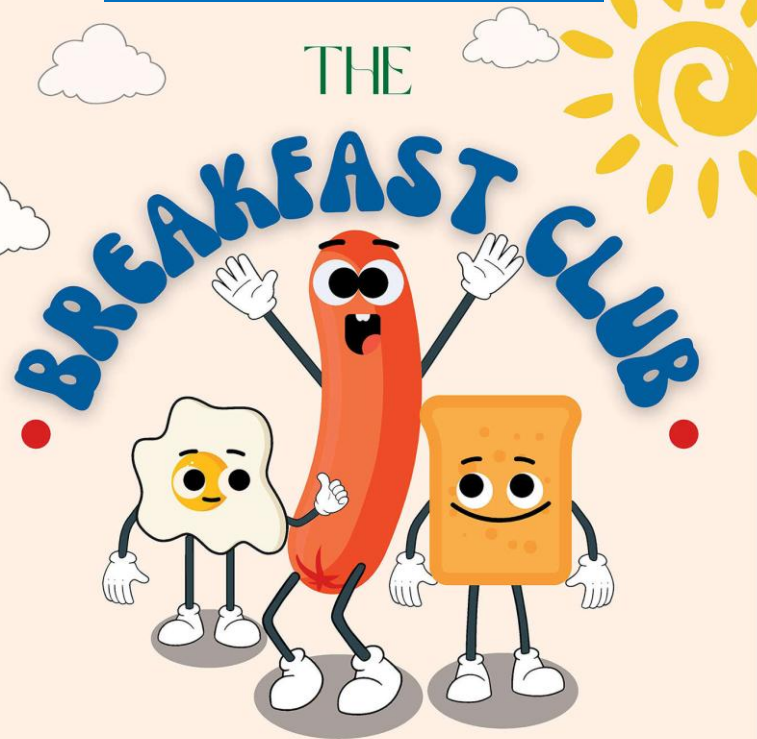
Final exam preparations...

- **Exam Breakfasts**
- **Exam Briefings**
- **Study Leave** – doesn't exist anymore!

Exam Week	Week beginning	Exams
1	3 rd May	H&SC
2	10 th May	Comp Sci Science Eng Lit Business Drama Maths
3	17 th May	Science 2 Sport Geog Engineering Eng Lit 2 Comp Sci 2 History Business 2
4	24 th May	Food Eng Lang Science 3 Geog 2 French (x 2) Music Maths 2 History 2
Half-term		
5	7 th June	French (3) Eng Lang 2 Spanish (x2) History 3 Geog 3 Science 4 Further Maths
6	14 th June	Maths 3 H&B Science 5 & 6 DT Spanish (3) Construction Further Maths 2

- **Exam regulations**
 - Clear bottles
 - Clear pencil cases
 - No phones
 - No watches

**North Site Canteen
Every Morning from 8am**



AN EPIC ADVENTURE EVERY MORNING



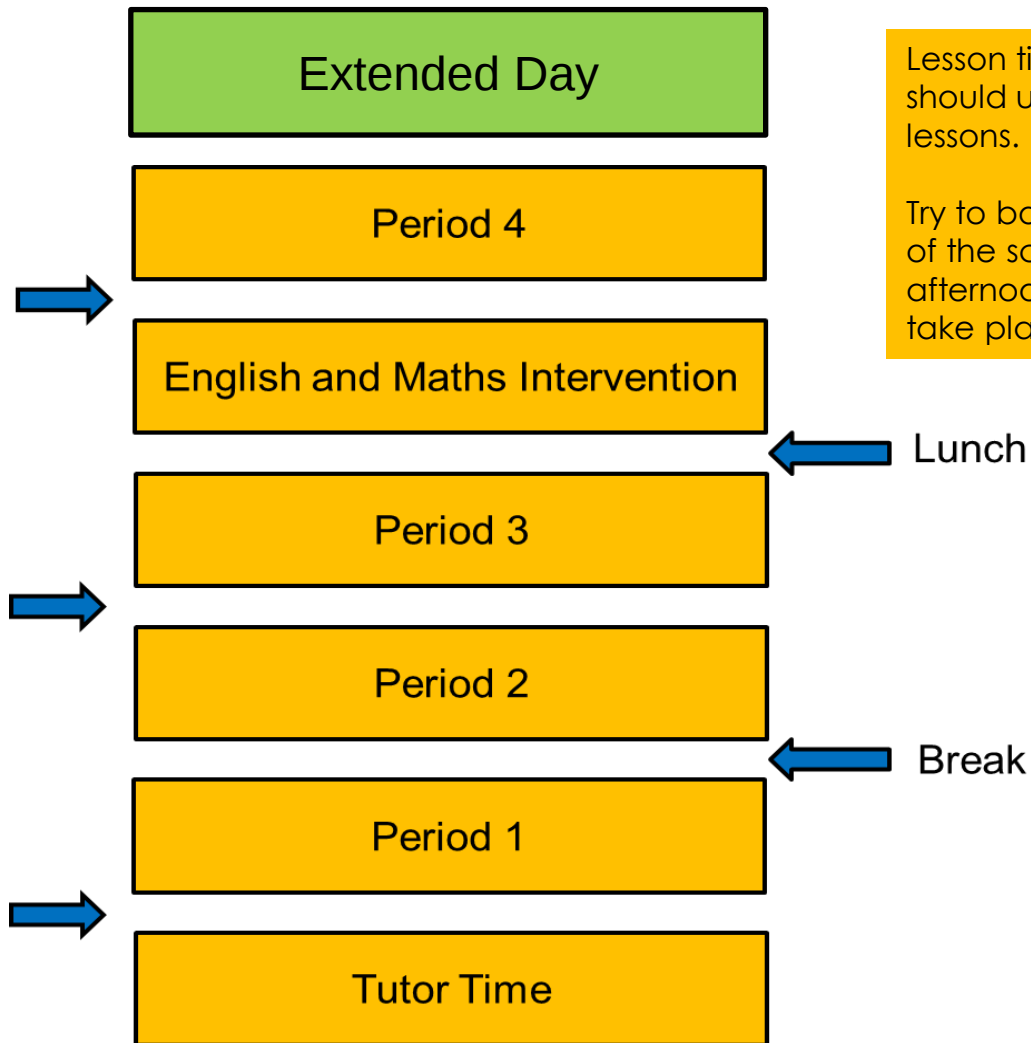
Free toast!



Free porridge!

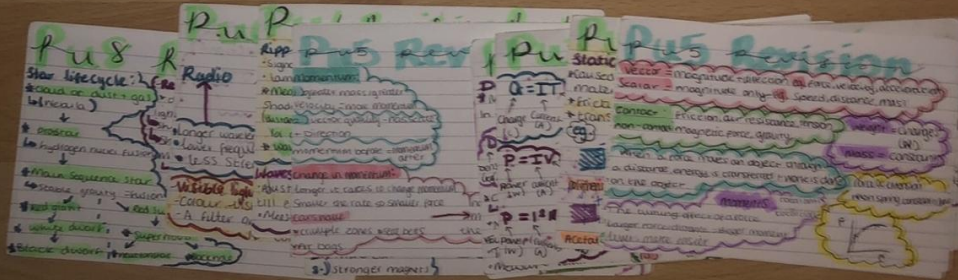


**Plus other
goodies to buy.**



Lesson time is precious. Students should use the toilet between lessons.

Try to book appointments outside of the school day or if not, in the afternoon. The majority of lessons take place before 1pm!

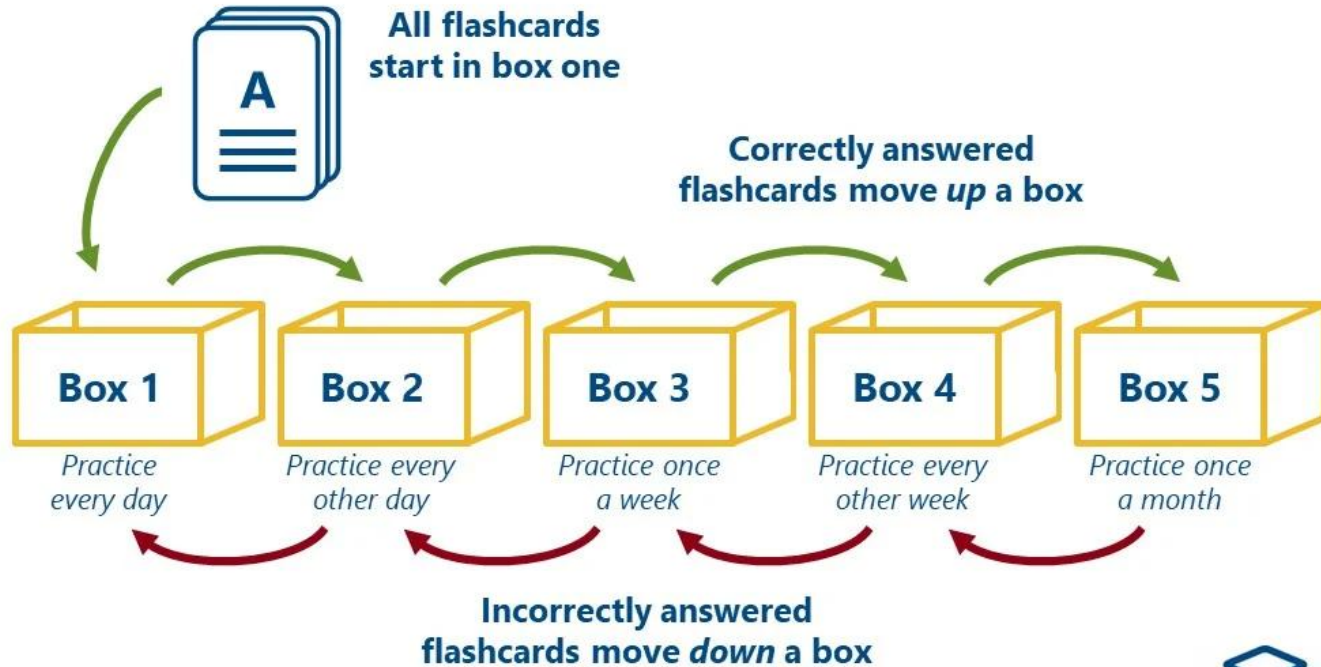


Morning Tutor Time Revision

At least two morning tutor sessions are dedicated to students **creating** flashcards and testing themselves using the Leitner method.

How to use the Leitner system for flashcards

Increase your memory with spaced repetition and active recall





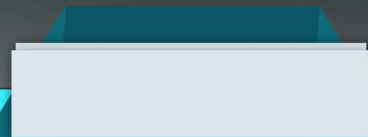
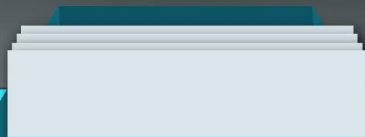
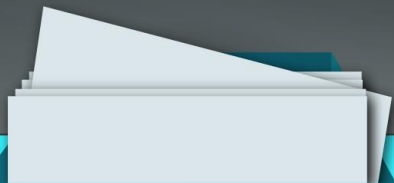
KNOWLEDGE



Don't know yet.

Sort of.

Got it.



Quiz every day.

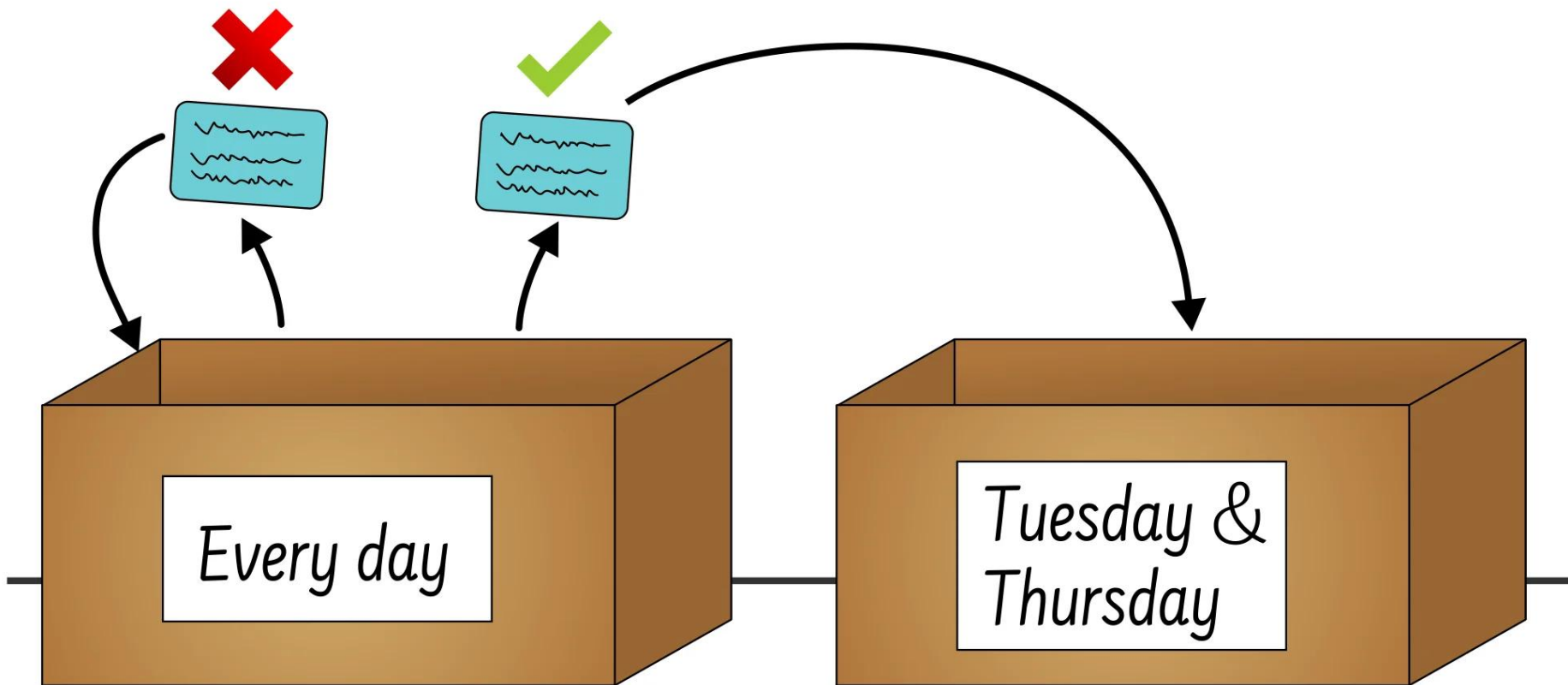
Quiz every 3 days.

Quiz every week.



FREQUENCY





Afternoon Tutor Time Revision

Year 11 students have English and maths intervention during afternoon tutor time.

In these sessions, students revise key content and practise exam skills.



Revision Apps - on iPads

BBC Bitesize

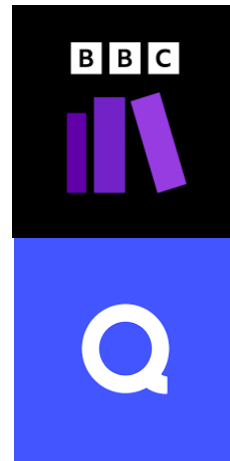
(quizzes, flashcards, podcasts, practice questions)

Quizlet

(flashcards, practice questions)

Brainscape

(flashcards)

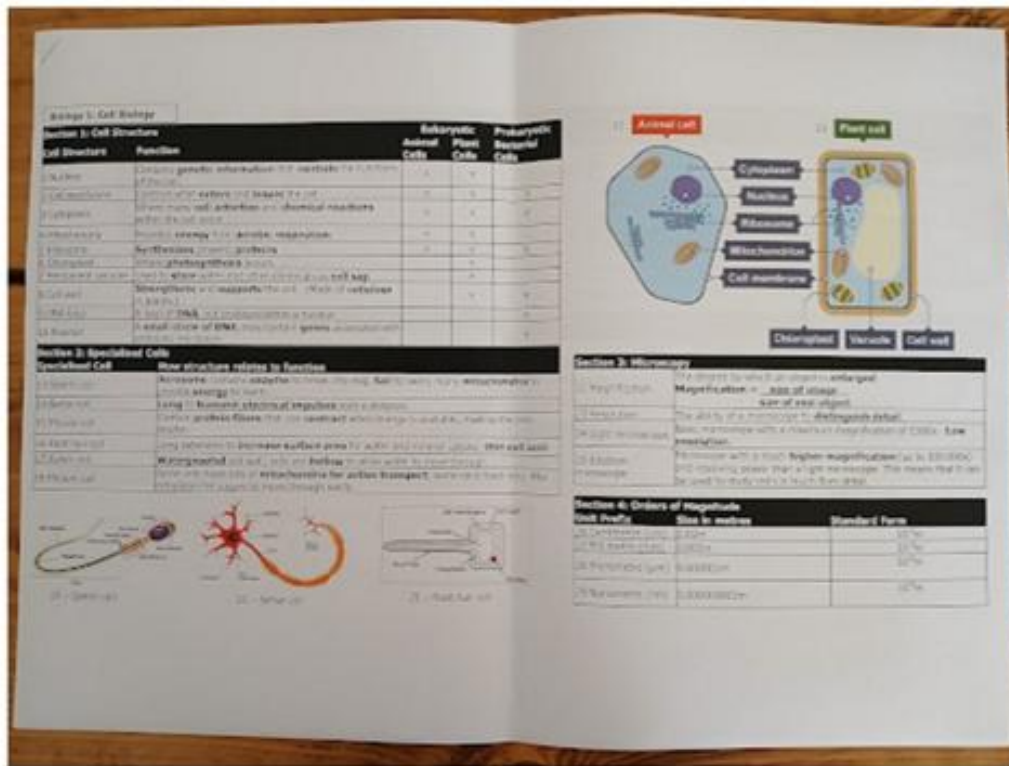




NotebookLM



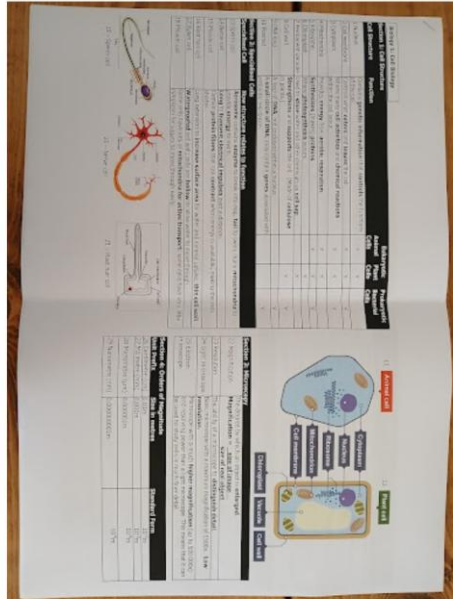
Here's a great app to help with revision. It will create resources for you using only the content you give it...



Take a picture of the content you want to revise and upload it to the app...

← 1000028477.jpg

Source Guide



← Fundamental Prin...

Audio Overview

Video Overview

Slide Deck

Flashcards

Quiz

Infographic

Reports

Sources

Chat

Studio

You can then choose what revision resource you want it to make for you.

20:23

   94

← Cells Flash...

1 / 61



Which cell structure contains the genetic information that controls the functions of the cell?

See answer

Flashcards

<

○

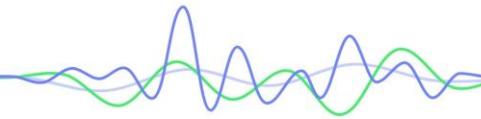
|||

20:32

   93

← Cell Factories ...



Podcast

1X

5:20



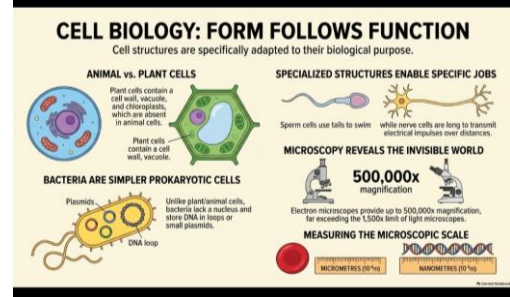
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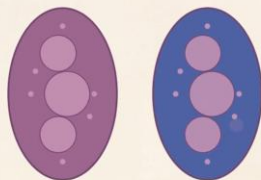
○

|||



Infographic

Videos



Resolving Power

resolving power.



If you just wanted to create some revision resources for the characters of A Christmas Carol then you could just upload a picture of that bit

Marley was dead, to begin with.

Scrooge and Bob are both working late on Christmas Eve.

Scrooge turns down Fred's invitation, scorns the charity collectors and reluctantly gives Bob Christmas Day off.

Scrooge slowly makes his way home and sees Marley's face in his door knocker.

Later that evening, Marley's ghost appears.

Marley warns Scrooge that he must change his ways to avoid the same fate. He explains that he'll be visited by three spirits.

The Ghost of Christmas Past appears.

Scrooge is taken to the village where he grew up and sees his younger self in school alone at Christmas.

Scrooge sees his happier Christmas: his sister Fan coming to take him home and a party organised by his old boss, Fezziwig.

Scrooge then shows his split from Belle, before being shown Belle's family, who remind Scrooge of missed opportunities.

The Ghost of Christmas Present arrives.

Scrooge and the Ghost see people all over the world enjoying Christmas, in spite of their isolation.

They then visit Fred's house. The guests at his party make fun of Scrooge and his attitude towards Christmas.

The Ghost reveals two starving children: Ignorance and Want. The ghost warns Scrooge to beware of them.

The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come collects Scrooge.

The Ghost silently shows Scrooge the uncaring reaction of some people to an unknown man's death.

Scrooge was a group of thieves trying to sell the dead man's belongings, including the shirt from his corpse.

Scrooge is shown a corpse under a bed sheet and a woman rejecting that her debt collector is dead.

A02: Technical analysis

Sensory language is used to bring a scene to life. Likewise personification brings life to abstract concepts (I&W) or settings.

The novella is allegorical, meaning it has a moral message hidden within it.

Scrooge to consider his attitude. Scrooge's questions in S4 indicate his determination to change. Although they're aimed at Scrooge, the spirit's questions indirectly make the reader consider their own attitude.

Scrooge to consider his attitude. Scrooge's questions in S4 indicate his determination to change. Although they're aimed at Scrooge, the spirit's questions indirectly make the reader consider their own attitude.

A03: Context

Religion:

Society was very religious, and many Victorians feared God's punishment, for not abiding to the strict moral code. Marley's penance would have frightened the upper class. In contrast, Dickens believed good Christians should be humble, charitable, faithful and selfless, rather than merely appearing religious.

Christmas was becoming more secular and Dickens wanted to spread the message that charity, forgiveness and generosity should be all year round.

Poverty:

John Malthus argued that poverty was inevitable and there wasn't enough to go around. Dickens, in contrast, believed that the rich just needed to be more generous. Initially, Scrooge represents the uncaring attitudes of Malthus et al., who wrongly (or so Dickens said) thought that charity encouraged poverty and advocated workhouses. Dickens hoped that the over-giving Tiny Tim would draw sympathy from upper class readers for children and the issues they faced.

Charity / Education:

Industrial Revolution created a huge gap between rich and poor; however, it encouraged selfishness from the rich. Dickens believed in collective responsibility and Scrooge's change echoes this. He also thought education could prevent crime, poverty and disease. Ignorance is a personified representation of this problem. Dickens hoped that the over-giving Tiny Tim would draw sympathy from upper class readers for children and the issues they faced.

Society:

Industrial Revolution created jobs and drew large numbers of people together, which resulted in poor living conditions amongst the poor. The population grew (too?) rapidly and conditions worsened. Overcrowding, like the slums in S4, led to hunger, disease and crime. The slums were scary places for the rich, like Scrooge. Children suffered the worst (Tiny Tim / I&W) and it was very difficult to escape poverty. Dickens aimed to raise awareness for the poor; discouraging the rich's ignorance.

Character sentence stems:

- Scrooge, an obviously caricatured but unswervingly accurate depiction of the Victorian upper class, is...
- Scrooge, who initially represented the notoriously selfish Victorian business owners, is...
- The Cratchit family, a deliberately sympathetic portrayal of the Victorian poor, are...
- Tiny Tim, whose frailty was indicative of the plight of the poorest children in Victorian cities, is...
- Fred, whose positivity formed an ideal which Dickens wanted the wealthy to emulate, is...

Scrooge has completely changed. He laughs, dances and wishes passers-by a Merry Christmas.

He buys the Cratchits a huge turkey then joins Fred and his friends for Christmas dinner.

The next day Scrooge gives Bob a pay rise.

We're told that Tiny Tim will survive, and that Scrooge celebrates Christmas for the rest of his life.

A01: Characters

Scrooge: - Motivated by money - He is cold hearted - His past shaped him - Has to see himself as others see him - Tiny Tim is his catalyst for change - Scrooge's values change - His actions in S5 mirror those in S1 - His change is the story	Marley: - Represents what Scrooge would be - Punished by God - His appearance is disturbing - He is full of regret - He is now selfless	The Cratchits: - Poor but loving - B polite to Scrooge - B = devoted father - Mrs C good natured but busy - Tiny Tim is frail but doesn't mean	Present: - Generously helps others - Compassionate, jolly and peaceful - Shows Xmas despite isolation - Sad about poverty
Fred: - He is Scrooge's foil, due to their contrast - He's very cheerful - Shows true Christmas Spirit - Warm and friendly	Past: - Memory and truth - Quiet but strong - Fan = Sorrow - Fezziwig = antithesis - Belle = regret - S is reluctant	Yet to Come: - Mysterious, silent and intimidating - Scans Scrooge with the future - Pities Scrooge - Moment of change - Symbol of death?	

Symbolism

Marley's chains symbolise his obsession with material wealth and money.

Present's scabbard symbolises peace on earth.

The bed is a recurrent motif, which suggests the ghosts want to access Scrooge's most private thoughts.

Weather reflects Scrooge's character and emotions. Pathetic fallacy is often used by Dickens to set the tone.

Ignorance and Want are the personification of society's problems.

Yet to Come's shroud symbolises uncertainty.

Fire and light represent emotional warmth.

Past's light represents truth from memories.

Music and dance symbolise happiness.

Scrooge's ghosts want to access Scrooge's most private thoughts.

Pathetic fallacy is often used by Dickens to set the tone.

Scrooge's character and emotions.

Pathetic fallacy is often used by Dickens to set the tone.

A01: Themes

Family: - Source of comfort - Full of happiness - Scrooge didn't see the point, at first - Scrooge is isolated and alone to contrast the warmth of families - Scrooge finally embraces his chance for a family	Poverty: - Dickens exposes unfair treatment of poor - Wealthy must take responsibility - Cratchits = Victorian poor - Poverty can be seedy - Not as simple as rich and poor	Redemption: - The reality of the visions changes S - There are hints S will be redeemed - Scrooge's changed behaviour leads to redemption - Scrooge isn't forced to change - Transformed by learning empathy	Christmas: - Brings out the best in people - Involves generosity and kindness - Religious and secular side - Powerful enough to transform Scrooge - Message = all year
--	---	--	--

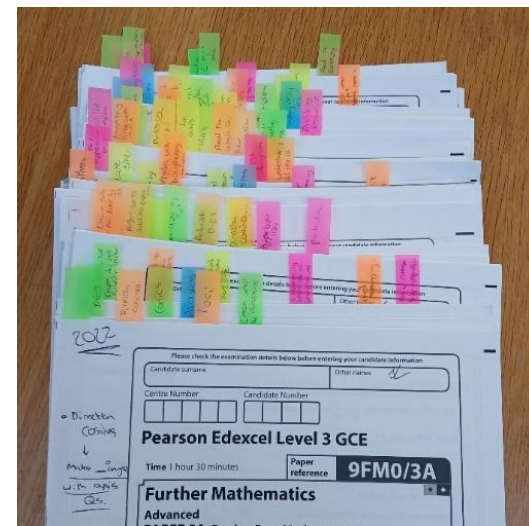
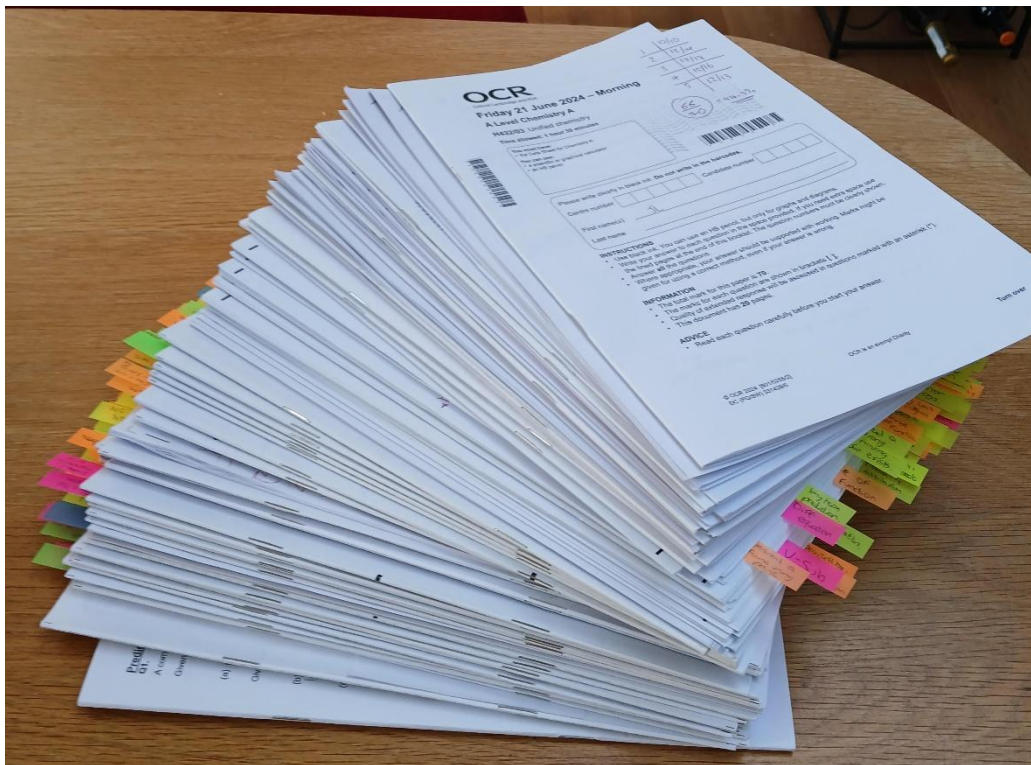
Scrooge is shown a corpse under a bed sheet and a woman rejecting that her debt collector is dead.

Scrooge is shown a group of thieves trying to sell the dead man's belongings, including the shirt from his corpse.

Scrooge was a group of thieves trying to sell the dead man's belongings, including the shirt from his corpse.

Scrooge is shown a group of thieves trying to sell the dead man's belongings, including the shirt from his corpse.

As Year 11 goes on, the more past papers students can do the better. Make a note of which questions you got wrong to help you focus your revision

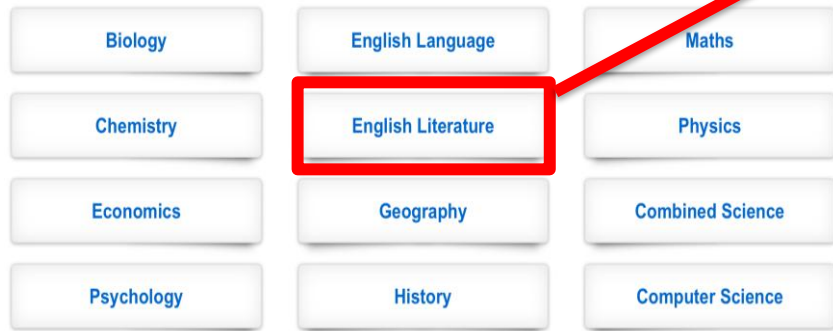


Past Exam Papers

Physics and Maths Tutor (don't be put off by the name!) has past papers for most GCSE subjects.

Below you will find AQA, CAIE, Edexcel, OCR, Eduqas and WJEC past papers and mark schemes for the following subjects:

GCSEs & IGCSEs



Section A: Modern prose or drama

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

JB Priestley: *An Inspector Calls*

EITHER

0 1

How far does Priestley present Mrs Birling as an unlikeable character?

Write about:

- what Mrs Birling says and does in the play
- how Priestley presents her by the ways he writes.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

OR

0 2

How does Priestley use the character of the Inspector to suggest ways that society could be improved?

Write about:

- what society is shown to be like in the play and how it might be improved
- how Priestley presents society through what the Inspector says and does.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]



Q Search



Class Discussion

paused



All Assignments

41 assigned



Report Reflection Sheets

1 assignment



English Revision

1 assignment



Maths Revision

2 assignments



Science Revision

2 assignments



English Revision



Q Search



Y10 Mock Exam Revision Summer 2025

1 assignment



English Literature Revision

2 folders



English Language Revision

5 assignments

Year 11 Showbie Class

AM BITION · ACHIEVEMENT



GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

8700/1 Paper 1 Explorations in creative reading and writing

Insert

The source that follows is:

Source A: 20th Century prose-fiction

The Tiredness of Rosabel by Katherine Mansfield

An extract from a short story written in 1908.

Please turn the page over to see the source

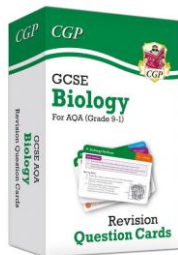
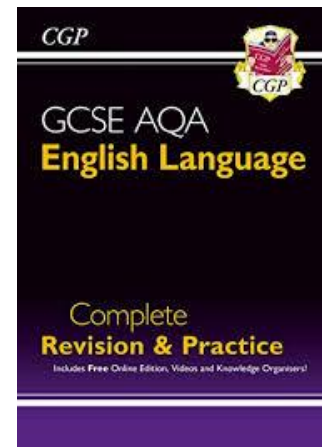
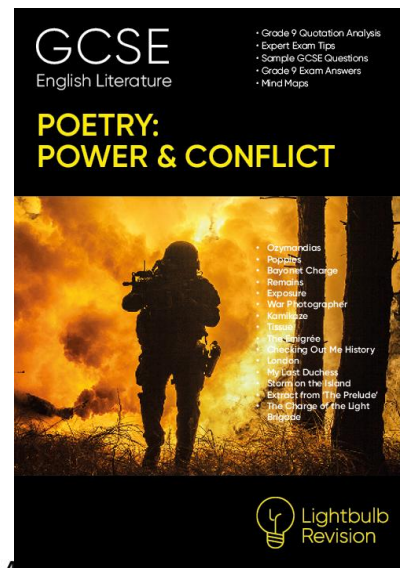
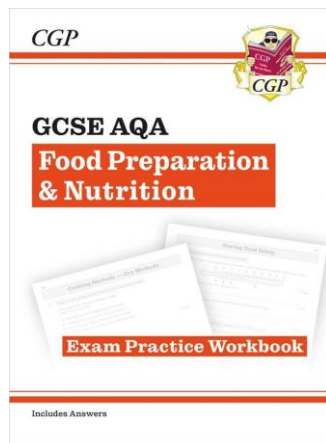
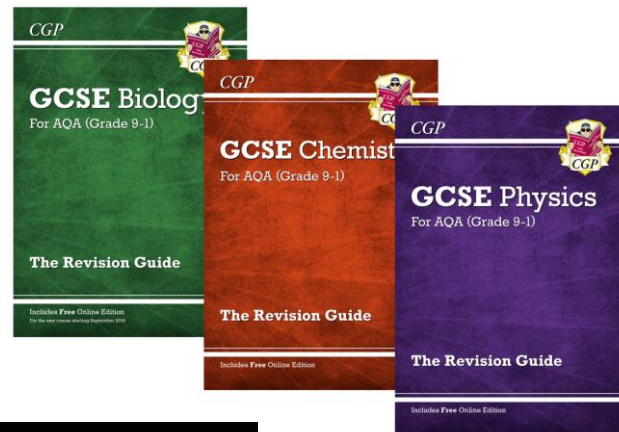


ASPIRATION · AMBITION · ACHIEVEMENT

1. 2017 June
<https://b.socrative.com/teacher/#import-quiz/79922916>
2. 2017 Nov
<https://b.socrative.com/teacher/#import-quiz/81366072>
3. 2018 June
<https://b.socrative.com/teacher/#import-quiz/81374835>
4. 2018 Nov
<https://b.socrative.com/teacher/#import-quiz/79755799>
5. 2019 June
<https://b.socrative.com/teacher/#import-quiz/81379049>

Revision Guides

- Available for every subject
- On ParentPay



ASPIRATION

EMENT



If you need support, please contact a member of the Year 11 pastoral team:

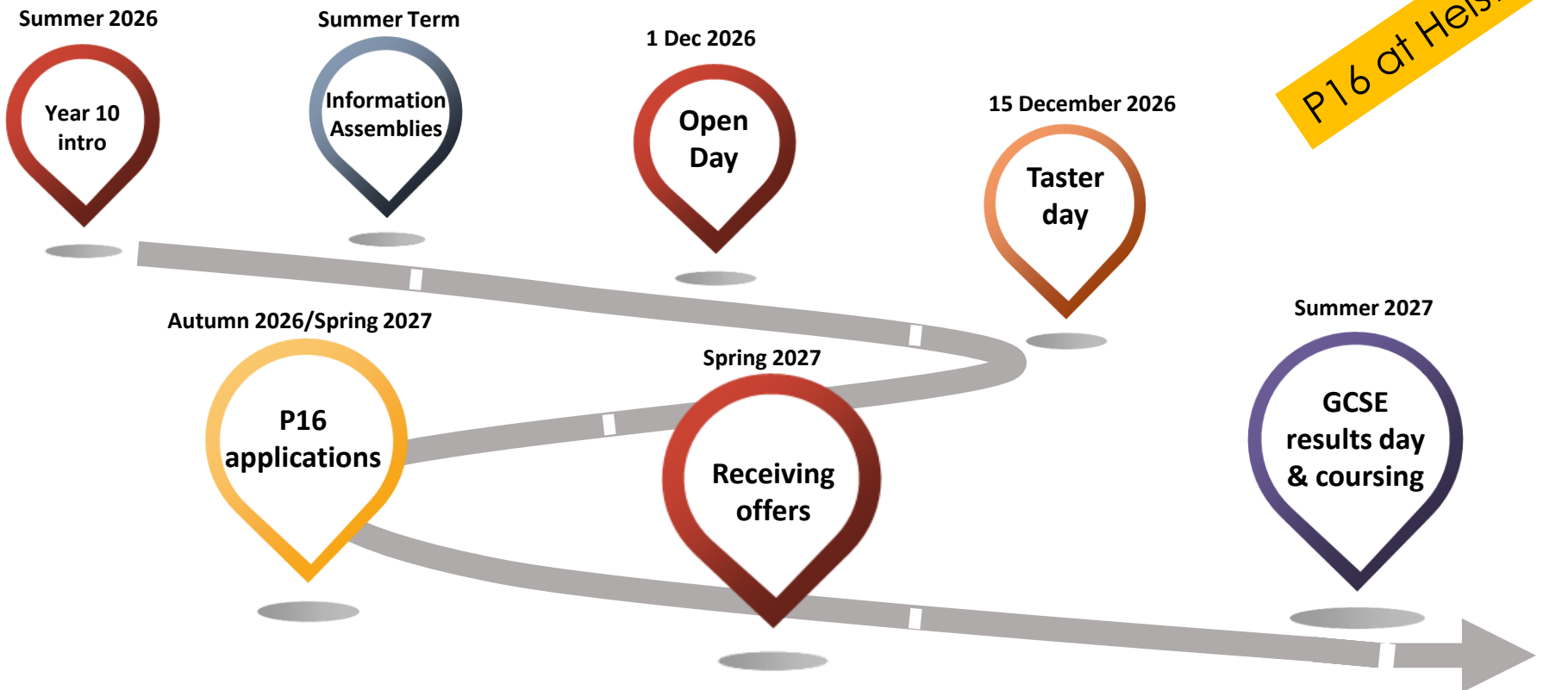
Mr Lovelock

jlovelock@helston.tpacademytrust.org

Mrs Marsh

jmarsh@helston.tpacademytrust.org

Beyond year 11...



YOUR PATH TO SUCCESS

- Small class sizes
- Combine A-Level and Applied courses
- Excellence pathways & experienced Oxbridge feeder
- Super-curricular time
- Education partner with Uni of Exeter
- Contextual university offers from Exeter, Bristol, & Plymouth universities
- Apprenticeship fair





Student Benefits

- Dedicated Post 16 Centre
- 1:1 Support
- Learning through iPads
- Dedicated Post 16 Art Studio & Music Studios
- Enrichment activities
- International Trips
- Access to on-site sports facilities

P16 at Helston

P16 at Helston

BETTER



Student Benefits

Subsidised Gym
Membership

iPad for learning

Subsidised bus travel

New Post 16 Centre in 2027



YOUR PATH TO SUCCESS

Open Evening:
1st December 2026
5-7pm

Helston College Post 16



post16helston

HCC Book Expectations

1. Books should not be written in until your teacher tells you to.
2. Write the title and the date and then underline them using a ruler.
3. For your writing use blue or black ink.
4. For DIT use a green pen.
5. Use a pencil for drawings and diagrams and label them in pen.
6. All work should be the best you can do. 100% first time, every time.
7. If you make a mistake, put one neat line through it.
8. If your work is not as good as you can do, your teacher will ask you to re-do it.
You should rule it off and put one neat line through it.
9. You will have to re-do any work that has been doodled on.
You may have to do this as additional homework.
10. Key pieces of work should be uploaded to Showbie.
11. Your teacher will give you your feedback either on Showbie or in your book.
12. After you have done your DIT you need to upload this to Showbie.

I have read and understood the above.

I will follow these expectations every time I work in my book.

Name:

Signature:

10th September 2016

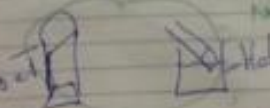
Solids, Liquids and gases

Experiment: Volume of ice and water

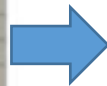


Prediction:
The volume will stay the same.

Observation:
My observation was wrong.
~~It was exactly what I predicted.~~
cold 258secs
Hot 25.30secs



Conclusion:
I think the quicker one will be the hot gel.
My prediction was right.
cold - 2 minutes 58 secs Hot - 3 seconds



10th September 2016

Solids, Liquids and gases

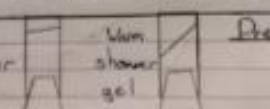
Experiment: Volume of ice and water



Prediction:
I predict that the volume of water will stay the same.

Observation:
My prediction was wrong. Because of the hot water the ice melted and the volume got ~~big~~ smaller.

Conclusion:
When the ice froze the molecules spread a little so the ice was bigger than the volume of water. When the ice was exposed to heat the molecules got closer together and this made the volume get lower.



Prediction:

Same student. First attempt was unacceptable. Made to re-do it.

What is photosynthesis?

2/9/26

Photosynthesis is the process that produces 'food' in plants. The food it produces is GLUCOSE

Photosynthesis uses energy to change carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and glucose



~~What is photosynthesis?~~

~~2/9/26~~

~~Photosynthesis is the process that produces 'food' in plants. The food it produces is GLUCOSE~~

~~Photosynthesis uses energy to change carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and glucose~~

A.L.



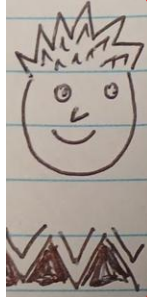
What is Photosynthesis?

2/9/26

Photosynthesis is the process that produces 'food' in plants. The 'food' it produces is GLUCOSE. Photosynthesis uses energy to change carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and glucose.

No doodling in books.

X



Health and Disease 23/09/26

Diseases are often responsible for causing ill-health.

Health is the state of physical and mental wellbeing.



The whole page needs to be re-written

(possibly as extra homework)

Health and Disease 23/09/26

Diseases are often responsible for causing ill-health.

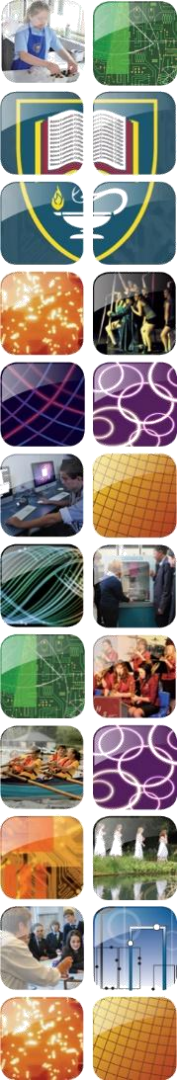
Health is the state of physical and mental wellbeing.



Writing on iPads

- Stylus or typing only (or writing directly in books)
- No-one using their finger

Ideally, every student needs a stylus. A basic one costs 40p (from the library or our online shop). Students on free school meals get them for free.



Other bits and pieces...

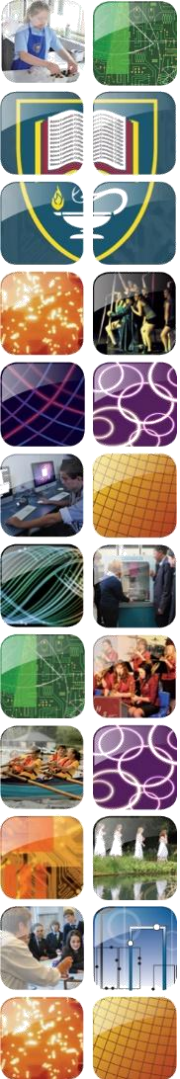
Mobile Phones – new government guidelines. We must enforce our policy.

After school detentions – extended to 90 minutes if missed without good reason.

School photographs – Tuesday 15th September

Chewing gum – banned!

Please label everything!



The Year 11 Prom

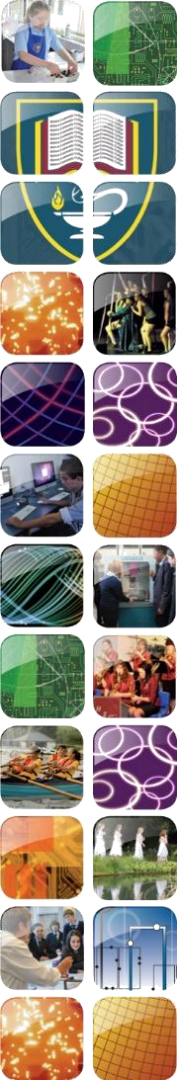
It is a privilege not a right

Invitations based on...

- Attendance (including the extended days)
- Behaviour (ratio of positive/negative points)
- Removals/Suspensions

Reviewed every half-term

- Warnings given, if needed



Other bits and pieces...

Please tell us if...

- You think you may qualify for Free School Meals
- You haven't told us you're in one of the military services
- Your child is a carer
- There have been any significant issues/events over the summer

Parents of Service Children

How to get in contact

Email serviceschildren@helston.tpacademytrust.org



When to get in contact

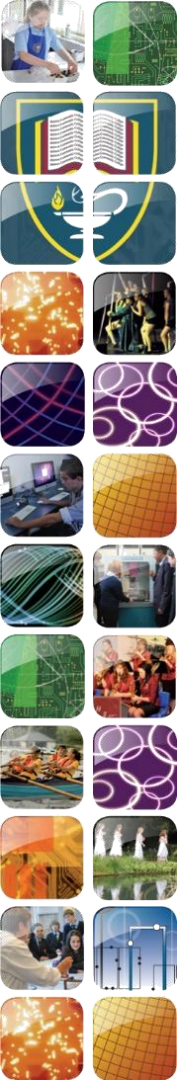
Culdrose are very good at informing us of long deployments, but we understand that there are many other reasons personnel might be serving away for shorter periods which can be just as disruptive for our families due to inconsistency. We want to help! Please inform us of any change in circumstances at home that might have an impact on your child's usual routine or well-being. For example, serving personnel have been deployed on a training exercise, short operation, temporary draft to another base etc.

What we can do

We can organise a pastoral appointment for your child with one of our pastoral team or if necessary, work with outside agencies and charities to ensure your child feels supported at school.

Next steps

Please look out for (and complete!) our annual information-gathering survey so that we can keep informed of students' current home situations and be proactive in providing help where needed.



Keen to get involved in College life?

Join our PTFA!

Join our LMC (governing body)!

If you're interested in getting involved,
please let us know.