

- Preparing for GCSEs in summer 2027
 - Working at and projected grades

Mr A Carter – Deputy Headteacher

10th September 2026

When will the GCSE exam series occur? (Provisional)

- Exams begin w/b **3rd May.**
- Exams end **21st June.**
- MFL Speaking exams **w/b 12th and 26th April**
- Art and Photography exams **w/b 19th April**
- Contingency day – **Wednesday 23rd June** (All day)
- Results day : **Thursday 19th August.**

ST Exams will decide Tiering

- Maths, Science & MFL are tiered.
 - Foundation (1-5) and Higher (4-9) Maths and MFL
 - Foundation (11-55) and Higher (44 – 99) Science
- Students must be entered for the correct tier.
- The tier that students will be entered for will be dependent on the results from **both** ST1 and ST2.

“We recommend that students who are predicted to achieve a grade 4-4 or 5-4 in Combined Science, or a 4 in Maths and MFL, should be entered for the foundation tier.”

Ofqual

Working at grade

In ST1 and ST2 students will sit full papers which will allow subjects to use real grade boundaries.

Maths - Foundation

Raw Score / 300	Grade
0	U
24	1
64	2
104	3
144	4
189	5

Maths - Higher

Raw Score / 300	Grade
0	U
51	3
68	4
102	5
136	6
171	7
213	8
256	9

Projected grade

Students will still be issued with a projected grade – this is *generally* worked out by taking some marks away from each boundary

Maths - Foundation

Raw boundary / 300	Projected boundary / 300	Grade
0	0	U
24	20	1
64	60	2
104	102	3
144	138	4
189	185	5

Maths - Higher

Raw boundary / 300	Projected boundary / 300	Grade
0	0	U
51	48	3
68	60	4
102	97	5
136	132	6
171	165	7
213	206	8
256	250	9

Example

Student scored 38 marks

Gives them a working at grade of a 4

Student scored 69 marks

Gives them a working at grade of an 8

Using the projection boundary they are given a projected grade of a 9

Using the projection boundary they are given a projected grade of a 5

J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Year 11 ST2 mark	Year 11 ST2 No Projection Grade	Year 11 ST2 No projection residual	Year 11 ST2 Projected Grade	Year 11 ST2 Projected Residual	Year 11 ST2 - Year 11 ST1	Comments
38	4	-2	5	-1	-1	
72	9	2	9	2	1	
69	8	3	8	3	2	
69	8	1	9	2	2	

Raw boundary	Projected boundary	Grade
0	0	U
24	20	3
33	29	4
39	35	5
45	40	6
50	47	7
56	52	8
72	69	9

Working at and projected grades can be the same

Student scored 60 marks

Gives them a working at grade of an 8

J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Year 11 ST2 mark	Year 11 ST2 No Projection Grade	Year 11 ST2 No projection residual	Year 11 ST2 Projected Grade	Year 11 ST2 Projected Residual	Year 11 ST2 - Year 11 ST1	Comments
38	4	-2	5	-1	-1	
72	9	2	9	2	1	
60	8	3	8	3	2	
69	8	1	9	2	2	

When applying the projected boundary this student has not achieved the score for a grade 9

Raw boundary	Projected boundary	Grade
0	0	U
24	20	3
33	29	4
39	35	5
45	40	6
50	47	7
56	52	8
72	69	9

Mock results day

Example Student

11B

Subject	Target	ST1 Working at GCSE Grade	ST1 Projected GCSE Grade
English Language	5	5	6
English Literature	5	5	5
Maths	4	3	4
Combined Science (worth 2 GCSE grades)	44	44	44
Geography	5		7
Spanish	4	5	5
Food Preparation and Nutrition	4	3	3
PE (GCSE)	5	5	6

ST windows versus the real GCSE window

In ST windows

- Students who are absent are given an opportunity to “catch up” missed exams

GCSE window

- If students miss an exam through illness, or any other reason, there is no opportunity to catch up

Why provide both grades?

Why provide projected grades?

- Students are sitting real papers with real boundaries
- ST1 and ST2 exams are important *but* students will revise more for the real thing
- More teaching time including revision of topics/skills

Why provide working at grades?

- Shows students what they would have got
- Motivational tool – close to a boundary
- Students can exceed the projected grade if they work hard

Importance of Student Tracking Exams: Arrangements and Reports

Miss C Thomas – Assistant Headteacher

Why are these ST Exams important?

- Teachers will have a better understanding of what students know and what they don't know. This evidence will then be used to plan future lessons and future interventions.
- Mock exams (ST1 and ST2) will be used to make decisions on tier of entry.

Student Tracking Exam Arrangements in Year 11

Y11 ST1

Starts Monday 12th October

Finishes Friday 23rd October

(Two weeks: before October half-term)

Y11 ST2

Starts Monday 25th January

Finishes Friday 5th February

(Two weeks: before February half-term)

ST1 Guidance Document

SUBJECT & FOCUS	ADVICE / my own notes on what to revise.	HIT LIST	HOW and WHAT Places / Strategies Revised / Practiced				
English Language Paper 1 1 hour 45 mins Fiction Reading and Creative Writing	Language - Paper 1 content: 1. Reading Section: Fiction Reading. Ability to answer Identify, Analyse and Evaluate Questions. 2. Writing Section: Prepare a first-person narrative, using the <u>5 part</u> story arc, tension techniques, character descriptions, and figurative devices.						
			Science	ADVICE / my own notes on what to revise.	HIT LIST	HOW and WHAT Places / Strategies Revised / Practiced	
			SCIENCE X3 exams 1 hour 15 mins Combined paper X3 1 hour 45 mins Separate Paper Higher & Foundation paper Biology	Biology Paper 1 content: 1Cell biology 2. Organisation (tissues & organs) 3. Infection and response 4. Bioenergetics (photosynthesis & respiration)			
English Literature Paper 1 2 hours Shakespeare and Poetry Anthology	Literature - Paper 1 content: 1. Section A: Romeo and Juliet Extract and Essay on a theme. Know the structure of an Overview and Key Hook; learn key quotes and key moments for the themes of love, <u>conflict</u> and fate. 2. Section B: Poetry Anthology Part A and Part B. Learn key quotes and context for your Chosen 8 poems. Know the structure for a Part A and Part B response.						
Maths Paper 1 - Calculator - 1 hr 30 mins Paper 2 - Non- Calculator - 1 hr 30 mins Paper 3- Calculator - 1hr 30 mins	1. Number operations and integers 2. Fractions, <u>decimals</u> and percentages 3. Indices and surds 4. Approximation and estimation 5. Ratio, <u>proportion</u> and rates of change 6. Graphs of equations and functions 7. Basic geometry 8. Congruence and similarity 9. Mensuration 10. Probability 11. Statistics						
			Chemistry	Chemistry Paper 2 content: 1. The rate and extent of chemical change (rates & equilibrium) 2. Organic chemistry (fractional distillation & cracking. <u>Alcohols, esters, carboxylic acids, polymerisation, DNA & reactions of alkenes</u>) 3. Chemical analysis (chromatography, <u>ion testing & instrumental methods</u>) 4. Chemistry of the atmosphere (evolution of atmosphere & greenhouse effect) 5. Using resources (extracting metals, water & Life cycle assessment. <u>Corrosion, composites, ceramics & glass. NPK fertilisers</u>)			

ST1 Preparation

OVERALL REVISION MAPPING

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5 ST1	Week 6 ST1
Monday			.			
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Saturday						
Sunday						



ST1 Revision Materials

What is an Ecosystem?

An ecosystem is a system in which organisms interact with each other and with their environment.

Ecosystem's Components

Abiotic These are non-living, such as air, water, heat and rock.

Biotic These are living, such as plants, insects, and animals.

Flora Plant life occurring in a particular region or time.

Fauna Animal life of any particular region or time.

Food Web and Chains

Simple food chains are useful in explaining the basic principles behind ecosystems. They show only one species at a particular trophic level. **Food webs** however consists of a network of many food chains interconnected together.

Nutrient cycle

Plants take in **nutrients** to build into new organic matter. Nutrients are taken up when animals eat plants and then returned to the soil when animals die and the body is broken down by **decomposers**.

Litter This is the surface layer of vegetation, which over time breaks down to become **humus**.

Biomass The total mass of living organisms per unit area.

Biomes

A biome is a large geographical area of distinctive plant and animal groups, which are adapted to that particular environment. The climate and geography of a region determines what type of biome can exist in that region.

The most productive biomes – which have the greatest biomass- grow in climates that are hot and wet.

Biome's climate and plants

Biome	Location	Temperature	Rainfall	Flora	Fauna
Tropical rainforest	Centred along the Equator.	Hot all year (25-30°C)	Very high (over 200mm/year)	Tall trees forming a canopy; wide variety of species.	Greatest range of different animal species. Most live in canopy layer
Hot desert	Found along the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	Hot by day (over 30°C) Cold by night	Very low (below 300mm/year)	Lack of plants and few species; adapted to drought.	Many animals are small and nocturnal: except for the camel.

Equilibrium

Equilibrium occurs when all parts of an ecosystem are in balance for each other. Eg there are enough insects to provide food for birds and enough birds to provide food for the birds of prey. If any changes occur to the ecosystem then the equilibrium will adjust until a new equilibrium is found.

Yellowstone national park

The equilibrium of Yellowstone was changed after wolves were reintroduced to the park

Unit 1b

The Living World

AQA

CASE STUDY: UK Ecosystem: Delamere Forest, Cheshire

This is a typical English lowland deciduous woodland.

Components & Interrelationships		Management
Spring	Flowering plants (producers) such as bluebells store nutrients to be eaten by consumers later.	- Delamere has been managed for centuries. - Currently now used for recreation and conservation. - Trees cut down to encourage new growth for timber.
Summer	Broad tree leaves grow quickly to maximise photosynthesis.	
Autumn	Trees shed leaves to conserve energy due to sunlight hours decreasing.	
Winter	Bacteria decompose the leaf litter, releasing the nutrients into the soil.	

Tropical Rainforest Biome

Tropical rainforest cover about 2 per cent of the Earth's surface yet they are home to over half of the world's plant and animals.

Interdependence in the rainforest

A rainforest works through **interdependence**. This is where the plants and animals **depend on each other** for survival. If one component changes, there can be **serious knock-up effects** for the entire ecosystem.

Distribution of Tropical Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are **centred along the Equator** between the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn. Rainforests can be found in South America, central Africa and South-East Asia. **The Amazon** is the world's largest rainforest and takes up the majority of northern South America, encompassing countries such as Brazil and Peru.

Layers of the Rainforest

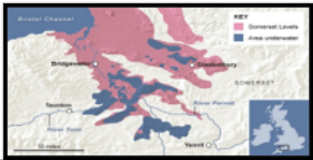
Emergent	Highest layer with trees reaching 50 metres.
Canopy	Most life is found here as it receives 70% of the sunlight and 80% of the life.
U-Canopy	Consists of trees that reach 20 metres high.
Shrub Layer	Lowest layer with small trees that have adapted to living in the shade.

Rainforest nutrient cycle

The hot, damp conditions on the forest floor allow for the rapid decomposition of dead plant material. This provides plentiful nutrients that are easily absorbed by plant roots. However, as these nutrients are in high demand from the many fast-growing plants, they do not remain in the soil for long and stay close to the surface. If vegetation is removed, the soils quickly become infertile.

Climate of Tropical Rainforests

- Evening temperatures rarely fall below 22°C.
- Due to the presence of clouds, temperatures rarely rise above 32°C.
- Most afternoons have heavy showers.
- At night with no clouds insulating, temperature drops.

The challenge of natural hazards			Example						
Title	The Somerset level floods – extreme weather in the UK	Specific Locations	Burrowbridge, Bristol channel, Bridgewater						
<u>Where are the Somerset levels?</u> The Somerset levels are located in the south-west of England. The Somerset levels and the Somerset Moors form an extensive area of low-lying farmland and wetlands bordered by the Bristol Channel and the Mendip Hills to the north. 									
<u>What caused the floods in 2014?</u> - Wettest January since records began – a succession of depressions (low pressure) driven across the Atlantic Ocean brought a period of wet weather lasting several weeks. 350mm of rain fell in January and February (about 100mm above the average) - High tides and storm surges swept water up the rivers from the Bristol channel. - Rivers had not been dredged for at least 20 years.									
<u>What were the impacts of the flood?</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Social</th> <th>Economic</th> <th>Environmental</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Over 600 houses flooded 16 farms evacuated Residents evacuated to temporary accommodation Villages such as Moorland cut off. This affected people's daily lives e.g. attending school, shopping etc. Many people had power supplies cut off </td> <td> Somerset County Council estimated the cost of flood damage to be more than £10 million Over 14,000 ha of agricultural land under water for 3-4 weeks Over 1000 livestock evacuated Local roads cut off by floods </td> <td> Floodwaters were heavily contaminated with sewage and other pollutants including oil and chemicals A huge amount of debris had to be cleared </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Social	Economic	Environmental	Over 600 houses flooded 16 farms evacuated Residents evacuated to temporary accommodation Villages such as Moorland cut off. This affected people's daily lives e.g. attending school, shopping etc. Many people had power supplies cut off	Somerset County Council estimated the cost of flood damage to be more than £10 million Over 14,000 ha of agricultural land under water for 3-4 weeks Over 1000 livestock evacuated Local roads cut off by floods	Floodwaters were heavily contaminated with sewage and other pollutants including oil and chemicals A huge amount of debris had to be cleared
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<u>What were the responses to the floods</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Immediate responses</th> <th>Longer-term responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Homeowners coped as best as they could. Villagers cut off by the floods used boats to go shopping or attend school. Local community groups and volunteers in Burrowbridge gave invaluable support Many pumps were used to get water off the Levels and back into the rivers. These pumps were pumping 10 tonnes of water per second. </td> <td> The Somerset Contingencies Partnership improved their website and set up a social media site to give people detailed and easy access to information on how to reduce their flood risk and prepare for a flood. By 2015, some of the temporary pumping stations such as those at Northmoor and the Bridgewater Taunton Canal were to be made permanent so they could be used again in times of flooding increasing the capacity of Sowey/King Sedgemoor drain. The Sowey channel was to be widened to increase its capacity increasing the capacity of Sowey/King Sedgemoor drain. The Sowey channel was to be widened to increase its capacity </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Immediate responses	Longer-term responses	Homeowners coped as best as they could. Villagers cut off by the floods used boats to go shopping or attend school. Local community groups and volunteers in Burrowbridge gave invaluable support Many pumps were used to get water off the Levels and back into the rivers. These pumps were pumping 10 tonnes of water per second.	The Somerset Contingencies Partnership improved their website and set up a social media site to give people detailed and easy access to information on how to reduce their flood risk and prepare for a flood. By 2015, some of the temporary pumping stations such as those at Northmoor and the Bridgewater Taunton Canal were to be made permanent so they could be used again in times of flooding increasing the capacity of Sowey/King Sedgemoor drain. The Sowey channel was to be widened to increase its capacity increasing the capacity of Sowey/King Sedgemoor drain. The Sowey channel was to be widened to increase its capacity		
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ST1 Revision Materials

General Posts Files +

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Documents > General > Class Materials > Chemistry > **Year 11**

Name	Modified	Modified By
RAG Sheets	February 1	C Thomas
Year 11 Lessons	September 1, 2021	C Thomas
Year 11 Revision materials	September 1, 2021	C Thomas

General Posts Files +

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Documents > General > Class Materials > Chemistry > Year 11 > **Year 11 Revision material**

Name	Modified	Modified By
Atomic structure revision materials	September 1, 2021	C Thomas
Bonding revision materials	September 1, 2021	C Thomas
Chemical Analysis revision materials	September 1, 2021	C Thomas
Chemical Changes revision materials	September 1, 2021	C Thomas
Earths Atmosphere revision materials	September 1, 2021	C Thomas
Electrolysis revision materials	September 1, 2021	C Thomas
Energy Changes Revision materials	September 1, 2021	C Thomas
Knowledge organisers	September 1, 2021	C Thomas
Markscheme - Topic tests 1 - 5	September 12, 2021	C Thomas
Markscheme - Topic tests 6 - 10	September 12, 2021	C Thomas

Guides to Success

Key Stage 4

Guides to Success

Exam Policies

GCSE Information for Candidates

Revision Guides

Year 10

Year 11

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL1LfPk-KuTqiTKO1SfYxhyEnOfhuj6fN0>



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Guide to Success - KS4 CC&M

Headteacher Mr R Warburton BA(Hons), PGCE

KS4 Guides to Success

CHS-Leftwich

12 videos 387 views Last updated on Oct 15, 2023

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Guidance on how to revise & where to find revision materials.

- 

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Guides to Success

History Guide to Success KS4 2023

Step 3: Find an effective revision strategy

Flashcards

Front

Q: What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar constitution?

Strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution

The new constitution was drawn up in the town of Weimar because there was still unrest in Berlin.

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Democratic system where no one person or group held absolute power • Voting age reduced to 21 for men and women • Election for president every seven years	• Proportional representation led to unstable coalition governments • Article 48 enabled the president to pass laws without the Reichstag's approval

Back



SENECA
Free interactive content to keep students engaged

BBC

Bitesize

HOW CAN I REVISE EFFECTIVELY?

RE-READ LITERATURE TEXTS



ASK FAMILY/FRIENDS TO QUIZ YOU

Use materials you have created



CREATE FLASH CARDS

Use the *Leitner method* (spaced practice little and often)



COMPLETE *FULL* PAST PAPERS

(Inc. with mark schemes)

This will build exam stamina + timing

COMPLETE *PARTIAL* PAST PAPERS

This is for bite-sized exam practice

CREATE YOUR OWN REVISION RESOURCES / NOTES

TRY: 'One stop' posters with condensed guidance on each exam section; use the Cornell notes method; practise writing (monitor VSSPS), and create glossaries of T2 and T3 vocabulary!

Complete *most* revision **independently** (in addition to any school/peer group revision)

ST1 First Week

Week A	AM	PM
Monday 12 th October	English Literature 2 hours	Geography Paper 1 1h 30m
Tuesday 13 th October	Maths Paper 1 (calculator) 1h 30m	Art & Photography 2 hours (in lessons) (a) BTEC Health & Social Care 2 hours (a) Computer Science Paper 1 1h 30m (a) D&T 1h 30m (a) Drama 1h 45m (a) Food Preparation & Nutrition 1h 30m (a) GCSE PE Paper 1 1h 15m (a) RS Paper 1 (Islam) 1 hour (a)
Wednesday 14 th October	Biology Combined 1h 15m Biology Separate 1h 45m	French & Spanish Writing 1h 10m (F) 1h 15m (H) - Hall
Thursday 15 th October		Art & Photography 2 hours (in lessons) (b) BTEC Digital Information Technology 1h 30m (b) BTEC Health & Social Care 2 hours (b) Computer Science Paper 1 1h 30m (b) D&T 1h 30m (b) Food Preparation & Nutrition 1h 30m (b) GCSE PE Paper 1 1h 15m (b) RS Paper 1 (Islam) 1 hour (b)
Friday 16 th October	History 2 hours	Maths Paper 2 (non-calculator) 1h 30m

ST1 Second Week

Week B	AM	PM
Monday 19th October	English Language 1h 45m	Spanish Reading (45 min) & Listening (35 min) – F Spanish Reading (1 hour) & Listening (45 min) - H
Tuesday 20th October	Physics Combined 1h 15m Physics Separate 1h 45m	Art & Photography 2 hours (in lessons) (a) Computer Science Paper 2 2 hours (in lessons) (a) GCSE PE Paper 2 1h 15m (a) Music – 1h 30m – in lessons (a) RS Paper 2 (Themes) 1 hour (a)
Wednesday 21st October	Geography Paper 3 – (Fieldwork) 40 min	French Reading (45 min) & Listening (35 min) – F French Reading (1 hour) & Listening (45 min) – H
Thursday 22nd October		Art & Photography 2 hours (in lessons) (b) Computer Science Paper 2 2 hours (in lessons) (b) GCSE PE Paper 2 1h 15m (b) Music - 1h 30m (in lessons) (b) RS Paper 2 (Themes) 1 hour (b)
Friday 23rd October	Chemistry Combined 1h 15m Chemistry Separate 1h 45m	Maths Paper 3 (calculator) 1h 30m

Assessment Record (Year 11)

Date	Tracking Point	Exam Result	WWW	EBI	Progress (ie Report Grade)
Oct 2025	ST1				
Feb 2026	ST2				

Student Tracking Reports and Events

- **Mock Results Event (ST1):** Friday 27th November 2026
- **ST1 Reports:** week commencing 30th November 2026 (TBC)

- **Mock Results Event (ST2):** Friday 5th March 2027 (TBC)
- **ST2 Reports:** week commencing 8th March 2027 (TBC)
- **Year 11 Progress evening:** 11th March 2027

ST1 and ST2 reports

ST1 report

Will provide a *working at* grade and *projected* grade for students and a written comment providing EBI advice

ST2 report

Will provide a *working at* grade and *projected* grade for students

Support and Intervention after ST1 and ST2 Mock Exams

- Careful Analysis of results to support students with their gaps in learning.
- Quality first teaching **in lessons**
- Intervention in all Subjects from January/post ST2 in February

Celebrating success like the Class of 2026!



Post-16 Learning Pathways

Mr Kinder

Be Excited



Post 16 Pathways: The Law

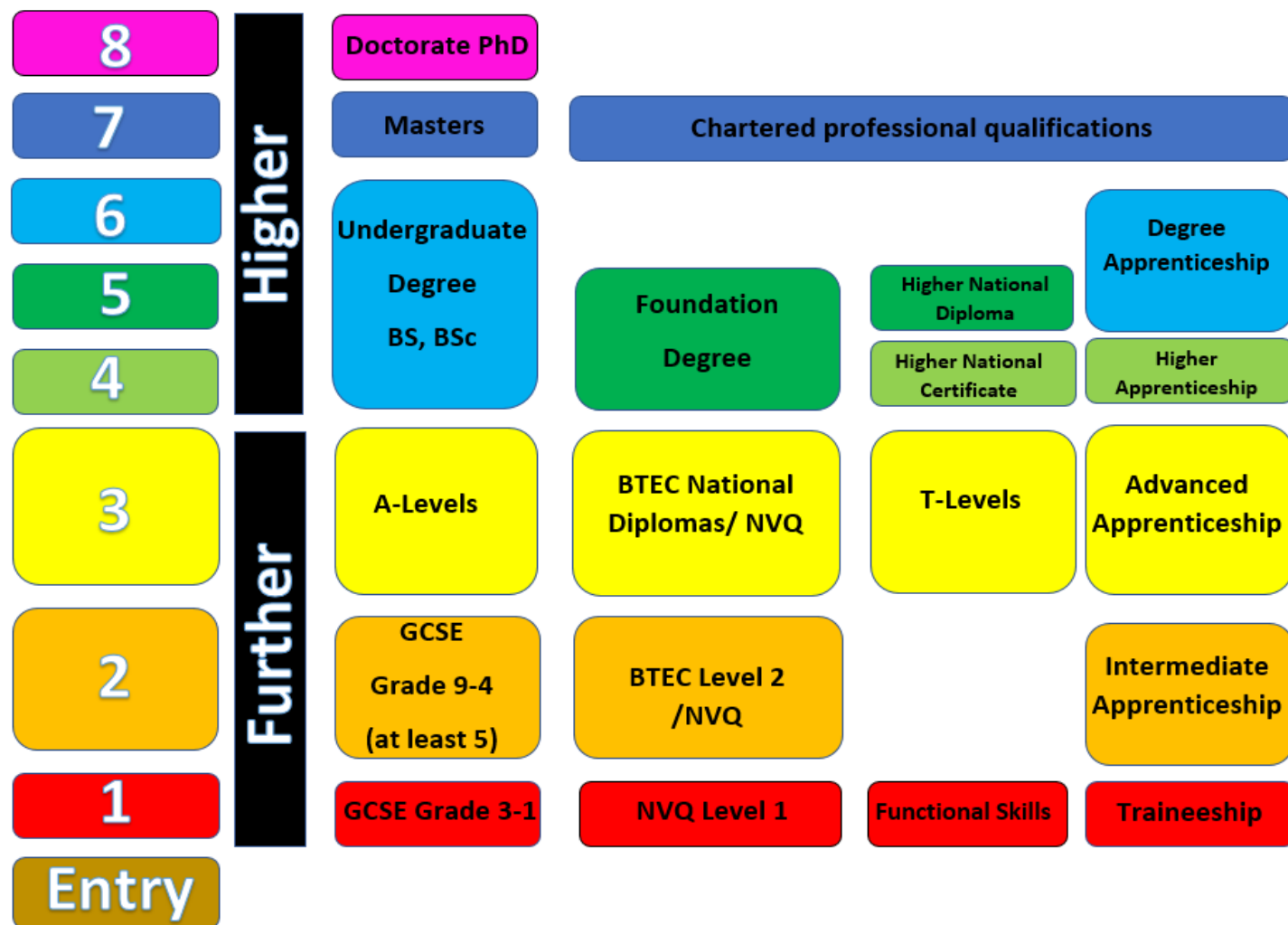
All young people are required to continue in education or training until at least their 18th birthday.

- Full-time study in a school, college or with a training provider
- An Apprenticeship, traineeship or supported internship
- Full-time work or volunteering (20 hours or more) combined with part-time education or training leading to relevant regulated qualifications

Post 16 qualifications

- **A Levels** - if students want to continue studying subjects they took for GCSE to a higher level or pick new subjects they haven't studied before. There is a wide range of subjects to choose from. Students choose 3 A Levels to study
- **Technical Courses** - if a student is interested in a particular job or industry. Technical courses combine practical learning with developing knowledge and skills. They are available at a range of different levels which are the equivalent to one, two or three A Levels
- **Apprenticeships** - for students who want to earn a salary and work towards gaining a qualification. Typically spend one day a week in college with the rest of the time spent in a place of work

Qualification Levels



All Level 3 Qualifications give UCAS points for University but not all courses accept these as being equivalent

Post 16 Qualifications

Level	Qualification				
3	Further	A-Levels	BTEC National Diplomas/ NVQ	T-Levels	Advanced Apprenticeship
2		GCSE Grade 9-4 (at least 5)	BTEC Level 2 /NVQ		Intermediate Apprenticeship
1		GCSE Grade 3-1	NVQ Level 1	Functional Skills	Traineeship



College options



**SIR JOHN DEANE'S
SIXTH FORM COLLEGE**
1557



**Cheshire College
South & West**



**Warrington
& Vale Royal
College**



Apprenticeship options



AIRBUS



BENTLEY



Warrington
& Vale Royal
College



Cheshire College
South & West



Hanson
HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

[Find an apprenticeship - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)



Post 16 Assemblies

Date of assembly	College provider	Open events	Website
25 th September	Priestly College	Wednesday 7 th October Thursday 8 th October Wednesday 4 th November Saturday 21 st November (Bookable)	https://www.priestley.ac.uk/
22 nd September	Reaseheath College	Saturday 27 th September Saturday 18 th October Saturday 29 th November	https://www.reaseheath.ac.uk/
24 th September	Warrington & Vale Royal College	Wednesday 7 th October Wednesday 21 st October Monday 9 th November Wednesday 18 th November (SEND)	https://wvr.ac.uk/
1 st October	Sir John Deanes College	Saturday 10 th October Thursday 22 nd October Tuesday 3 rd November (Bookable)	https://www.sjd.ac.uk/
17 th September	Cheshire College – South & West	Tuesday 6 th October	https://www.ccswh.ac.uk/

An apprenticeship provider will also deliver an assembly in October

Application Process

- *Can apply to as many Post 16 Destinations as you like. You must apply for at least 2 courses*
- *Apply after visiting a college Open Event (Use most recent results)*
- *Colleges invite you for an interview (School/College/Phone)*
- *All offers will be conditional, you only confirm your place in August 2027*

Application SJD

- *Grade requirements are lower as we are a partner High School: 665555 (including English Language/Maths)*
- *Apply after the first Open Event – Applications open - **10th October***
- *Applications close **23rd November***
- *Interviews happen early 2027 (Update applications with ST1 Grades)*

Careers Education, Advice and Guidance

Post 16 Learning Pathways Events	Date
College and apprenticeship provider assemblies	September/October
Northwich and Winsford PLEDGE Careers Fair	TBC
Mock Results Day	30th November
Post-16 Applications (CHSL) deadline	18th December
College interviews	January/February
Apprenticeship application support	March
Careers Advisor meeting (Brian Lee – Mploy Solutions) <i>Individual/Group Sessions and Drop-ins throughout the year</i>	Ongoing
EfL Lessons <i>Form Tutors offering support with Application Forms and Personal Statements</i>	Ongoing

What to do next

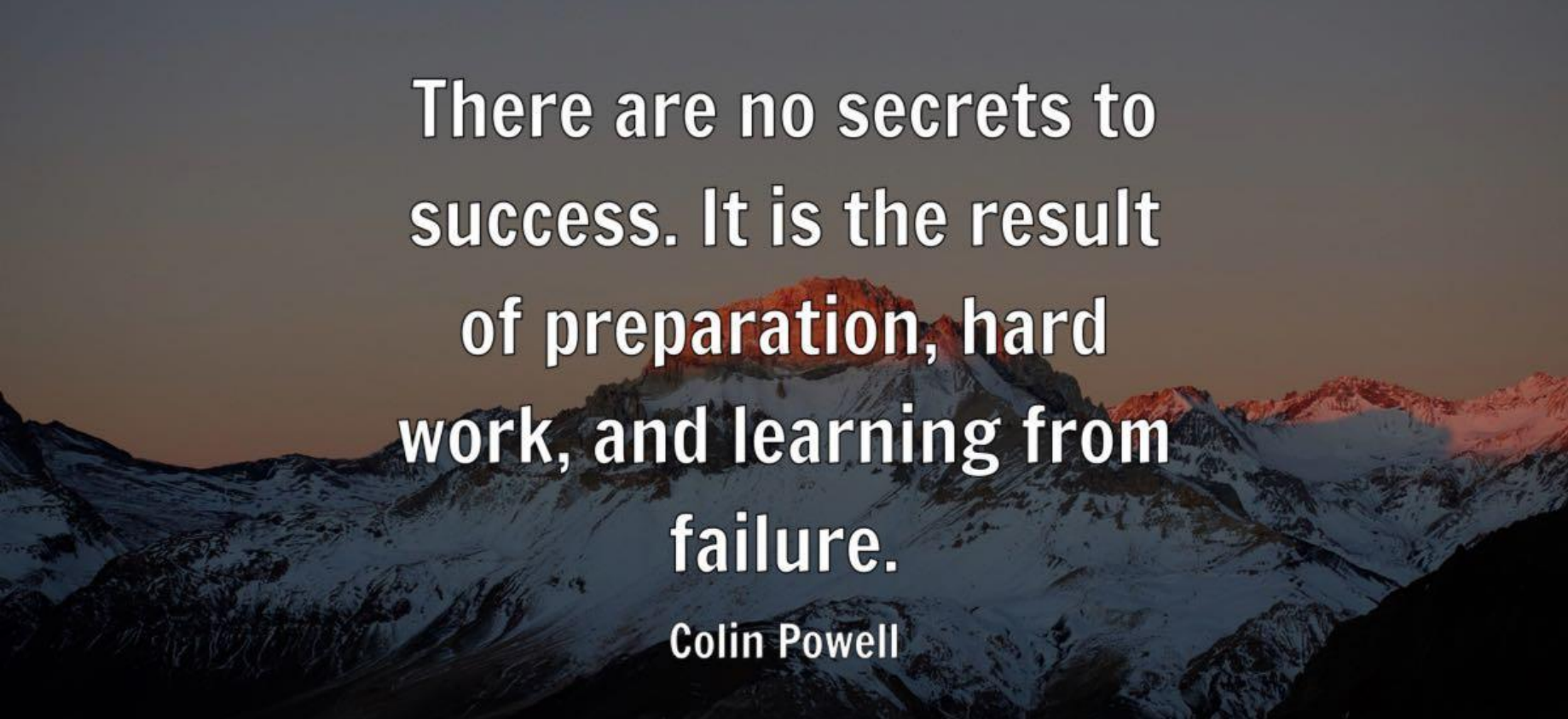
- **Research:** Attend open events and Careers Fair; explore websites; request a prospectus
- **Reflect:** Use Careers Interview Feedback and Assemblies to reflect on research, as well as your own achievements, qualities and skills
- **Apply:** Access advice and support on offer in order to complete your personal statement, applications and interviews
- **Apply Again:** You can apply and receive offers from as many colleges as you like

If you need advice speak to your Form Tutor, Mr Kinder, Teachers, Careers Advisor Brain Lee

How to Succeed in Year 11

What does success look like in Year 11?

Aspiration – Kindness - Pride



There are no secrets to
success. It is the result
of preparation, hard
work, and learning from
failure.

Colin Powell

What does success look like in Year 11?



At CHSL, students with attendance above 95% are **over 10 times more likely** to achieve grade 5 or above in English and Maths than those with attendance below 85%.

Tutor Time Programme

'A' Week Monday

Motivational
Monday
Attendance

'A' Week Tuesday

STARRT

'A' Week Wednesday

Head's Assembly

'A' Week Thursday

Personal
Development

'A' Week Friday

Feel-good Friday

'B' Week Monday

Year Leader's
Assembly

'B' Week Tuesday

STARRT

'B' Week Wednesday

Head's Assembly

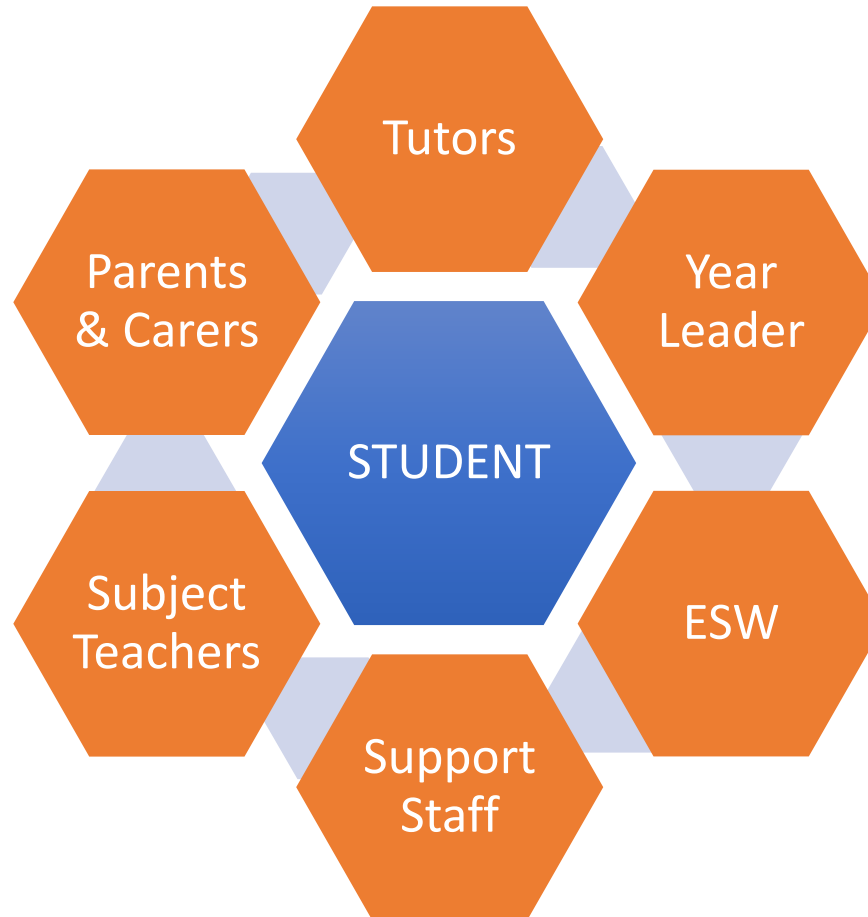
'B' Week Thursday

Personal
Development

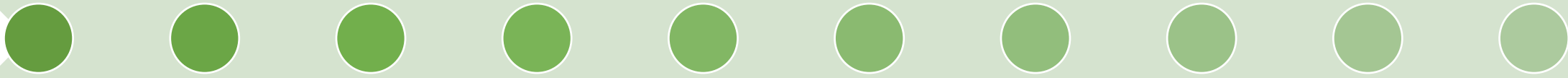
'B' Week Friday

Feel-good Friday

Student Support in Year 11



The Year 11 Journey



Enrichment Events



How can *you* help?

- Encourage attendance every day
- Help them organise themselves – do they have a revision plan?
- Build in reflection time
- Reduce distractions
- Be familiar with retrieval methods to help revision
- Motivational language
- Avoid comparisons
- Help build a balance



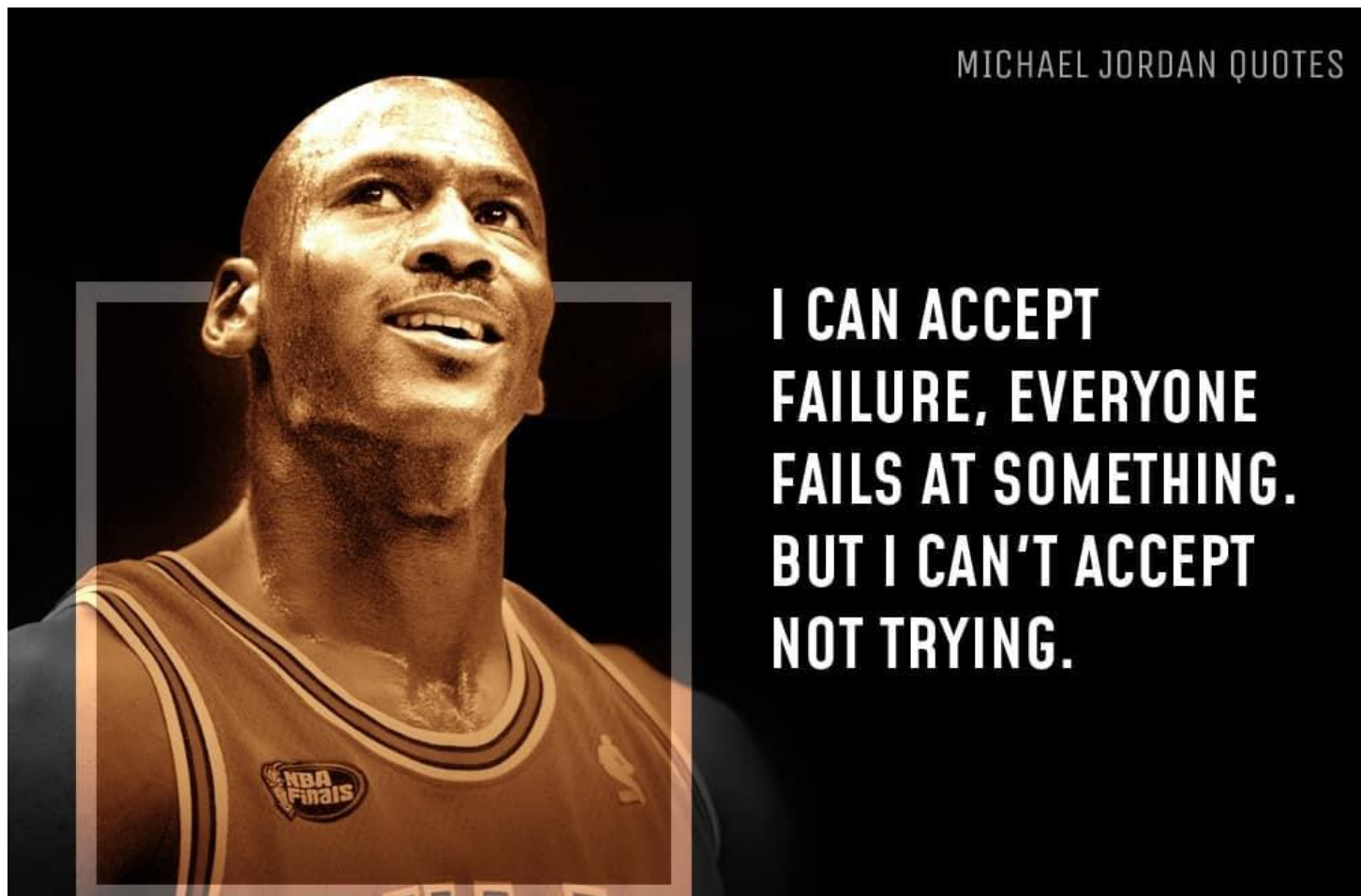
The
COUNTY
HIGH SCHOOL
Leftwich

Key Messages





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Amateurs practice until they get it right. Professionals practice until they can't get it wrong.

Kathy Mangold

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