

End of Year Exams

Year 7 & 8 information Evening





study

(verb)

The act of texting, eating
and watching TV with an
open textbook nearby.

"Don't complain about the marks you didn't get for the work you didn't do"





**A GOAL
WITHOUT
A PLAN
IS JUST
A WISH**

**“HARD WORK BEATS
TALENT WHEN TALENT
DOESN'T WORK HARD”**
-TIM NOTKE

What is a knowledge organiser?



A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic. Typically an organiser fits onto one page of A4 or A3 – this helps pupils to visualize the layout of the page which in turn helps them to memorise the information better.

How can you use your organiser to revise?

- Ask someone to write questions for you
- Write your own challenging questions and then leave it overnight to answer them the next day
- Create mindmaps
- Create flashcards
- Put the key words into new sentences
- Look, cover, write and check
- Mnemonics
- Draw a comic strip of a timeline
- Use the 'clock' template to divide the information into smaller sections. Then test yourself on different sections
- Give yourself spelling tests
- Definition tests
- Draw diagrams of processes
- Draw images and annotate/label them with extra information
- Do further research on the topic
- Create fact files
- Create flowcharts

Year 7 – GREEK (Term 1)

800 BC – 600 AD

Grab your time machine because we're headed waaaaay back! This classical period was a golden age for literature and the arts and home to the great works from Ancient Greece. Think: epic tales, mythology, philosophy and theatre and you are on the right track – let's take a closer look....

How has Greek Theatre influenced later texts – From The Tragic Hero to Peter Pan?

What is a tragic hero?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Tragic hero is someone high and mighty who falls from grace. Usually that fall is brought about by a tragic flaw in the hero's character, for example: pride, ambition or greed. But, this can also come about as the result of unfortunate circumstances, or even just REALLY bad luck This genre got its start in Greek drama/theatre but has changed throughout the ages and is still a key part of modern narratives.
A famous Greek Philosopher – Aristotle – came up with this idea	
'Peter Pan' – how is he a tragic hero?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peter Pan is the boy who refuses to grow up. His fear of growing old leads him to make some terrible mistakes He rejects his own development and refuses to accept that, as a child, he needs guidance sometimes – for example from a mother figure

Aristotle's rules of the tragic hero

Hamartia	The tragic flaw that causes the downfall of hero
Hubris	Excessive pride and disrespect of hero for natural order
Anagnorisis	This moment happens when hero makes an important discovery in the story.
Nemesis	A fortune that protagonist cannot avoid, usually due to retribution of his hubris.
Catharsis	The feelings of pity and fear the audience feels for the protagonist after his downfall.

Reading tasks

Write a fiction analysis and a non-fiction analysis

Writing tasks

Write a persuasive speech and an entertaining article

Speech layout

- a clear address to an audience
- paragraphs
- rhetorical indicators that an audience is being addressed
- a clear sign off e.g. 'Thank you for listening'.

The conventions of a play script

Layout - the name of the character who is speaking should be written at the left-hand margin of the page - It is a good idea to print it in capitals, then use a colon.

Dialogue – what the characters say

Stage directions – instructions to the actors and director. In brackets and/or italics

Act – often only 3 or 5 acts – they separate the major sections of the play

Scene – a 'chapter' in a play

Reading: understanding how evidence strengthens a proposition

Q: What is a quotation?	A quotation is one way to give evidence for your ideas. This is taken directly from the text and is signified using quotation marks. For example, if you want to say that Hook is aggressive, your evidence could be: "Put back that pistol".
Q: How do you punctuate a quotation	
Q: How do you embed an effective	HOW DO WE KNOW HOOK IS IN CHARACTER? Hook instructs Smee to, "Put

Writing: Understanding that punctuation brings voice and clarity

, , : ; ? – () ' ! ""

Epic Poetry

Epics are very long pieces of writing that usually deal with exciting, action-packed heroic events like wars or explorations. Classical epic recounts a journey, either physical or mental or both.

Stretch yourself

Find other examples of great speakers or speeches where rhetoric has been used brilliantly. Explore the idea of rhetoric generally, it is a subtle and vast art!

Article layout

- Broadsheet = formal/local or tabloid = informal
- a clear/apt/original title
- a strapline & subheadings
- an introductory (overview) paragraph
- effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs.

Rhetoric (I am a forester)

Imperative

Adjective/adverb

Modal verbs

Alliteration

Figurative language

Opinions

Repetition

Exaggeration/ expert opinion

Statistics

Triplets

Emotive language

Rhetorical question

LOGOS

PATHOS

ETHOS

Greek Philosophers

Plato

Socrates

Aristotle

Greek Gods

Hades – underworld

Aphrodite - love

Hera – queen

Zeus - king

Athena – wisdom and war

Poseidon - sea

Grammar

Abstract noun – something that is not tangible eg. love, happiness

Concrete noun – a physical object that can be touched eg. doughnut

Proper noun – a person, place or thing that begins with a capital letter eg. Turton School

Modal verb – indicates possibility, doubt or obligation eg. You **may** be right

Imperative verb – commanding, doesn't give an option eg. **Stand** up

ADJECTIVES: a word naming an attribute of a noun
Descriptive adjective – describes a noun eg. The **red** car
Evaluative adjective – gives an opinion eg. The play was **fantastic**
Emotive adjective – evokes an emotion from the reader eg. The girl was **starving**

Article - words which tell us whether a noun is general (any noun) or specific. There are three articles: 'the' is a definite article and 'a' and 'an' are indefinite articles.

Preposition - a linking word in a sentence. We use prepositions to explain where things are in time or space eg. beside, under, after, before

Apostrophe for singular possession – eg. Laura's classroom

Apostrophe for plural possession eg. The boys' changing room

Looking forward to next term....

Ready to travel through time?! Next you'll be looking at the Old English literary period, think; epic tales, Anglo Saxons, story telling and Beowulf!

Knowledge Organisers

Questions/Answers, Answers/Questions Question;

In what year was George V's coronation?

Answer; 1910

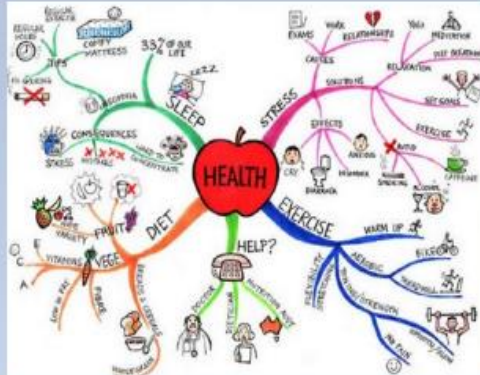
Ask a parent, carer, study partner to write you question s (or answers) and you write the answer (or possible q uestion that would correspond to that answer).

You can also write your own questions, but if you do t his leave it at least a day until you answer them to see what you can remember after a while.

Always check and correct!

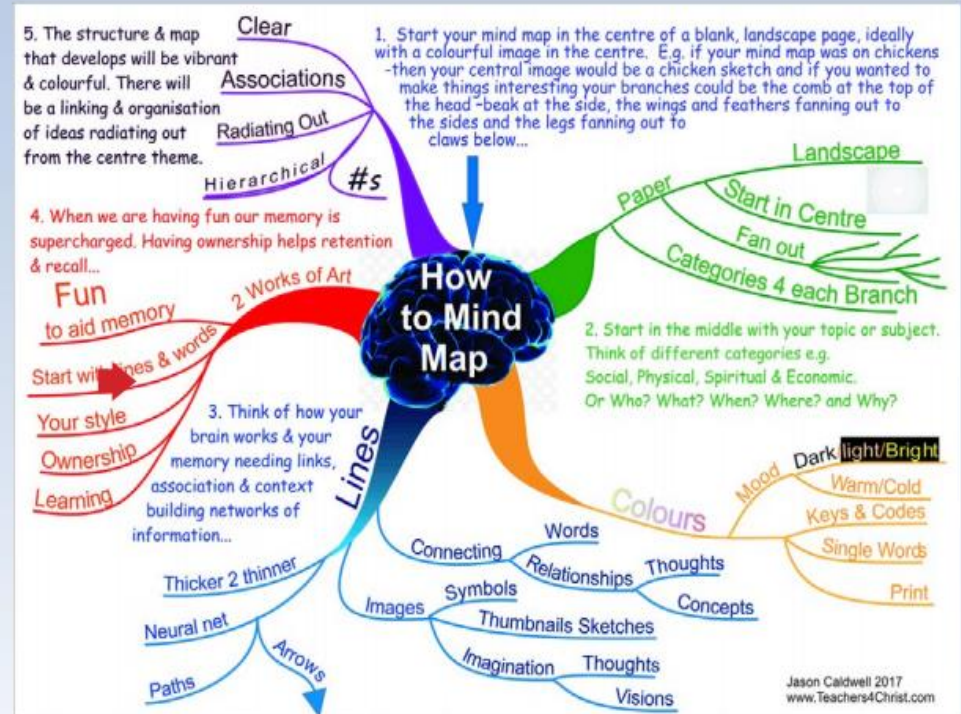


Mind Maps

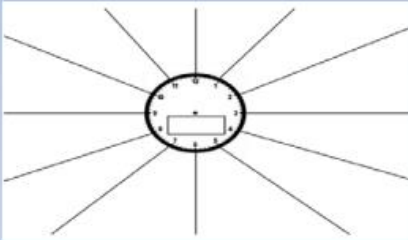


Mind Mapping is a process that involves a distinct combination of imagery, colour and visual-spatial arrangement. The technique maps out your thoughts using keywords that trigger associations in the brain to spark further ideas.

Once you have made your map, cover it and test yourself on different strands, eg. How much of the blue strand can you recall.



Clock Learning

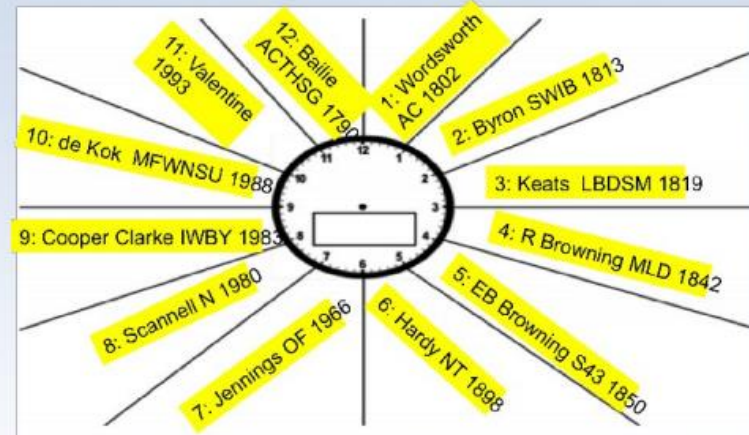


For this technique you draw a basic clock.

You can then take a subject or topic and break it down into 12 sub-categories. Make notes in each chunk of the clock. Revise each slot for 5 minutes, turn the clock over and then try to write out as much information as you can from one of the segments. Eg. all the information in the 2-3pm segment.

or

Use it to help visualise a timeline.



Flashcards

These are a very good and simple self testing tool.

They can be physical or electronic.

Quizlet's cards are good as they prioritise cards you have previously got wrong.

To make your own, take some card and cut into rectangles roughly 10cm x 6cm.

You then write the keyword on one side and the definition on the other.

Then go through your cards looking at one side and seeing if you can remember the keyword/definition on the other side.



Retrieval Practice



Retrieval practice means trying to remember material you have learned as opposed to re-reading it. Two of the least effective ways of studying are reading over stuff and highlighting it, which are also two of the most common things students do when revising.

A far more effective technique is to put everything away and test yourself on what you remember from a particular unit or chapter. By regularly making yourself try to retrieve it from memory, you will build a far stronger memory of it in the long term.

STEP

1

Make a list of all the important information you need to know from a particular unit or chapter.

STEP

2

Close the books and create a quiz using flashcards or app.

STEP

3

Try to retrieve everything you remember.

STEP

4

Go back and check all your answers.

It's important to remember to space out your learning and not only do this once. Repeated exposure to learned material helps you to retain it better.

Questioning and Elaboration



So now you have learned a lot of material, what should you do with it? Two of the most effective things you can do is to ask questions of what you have learned and then try to find connections between new ideas and concepts.

So for example, let's say you have learned a lot of material about World War II. Instead of asking when did this happen, ask yourself why did this happen? Or how did this happen?

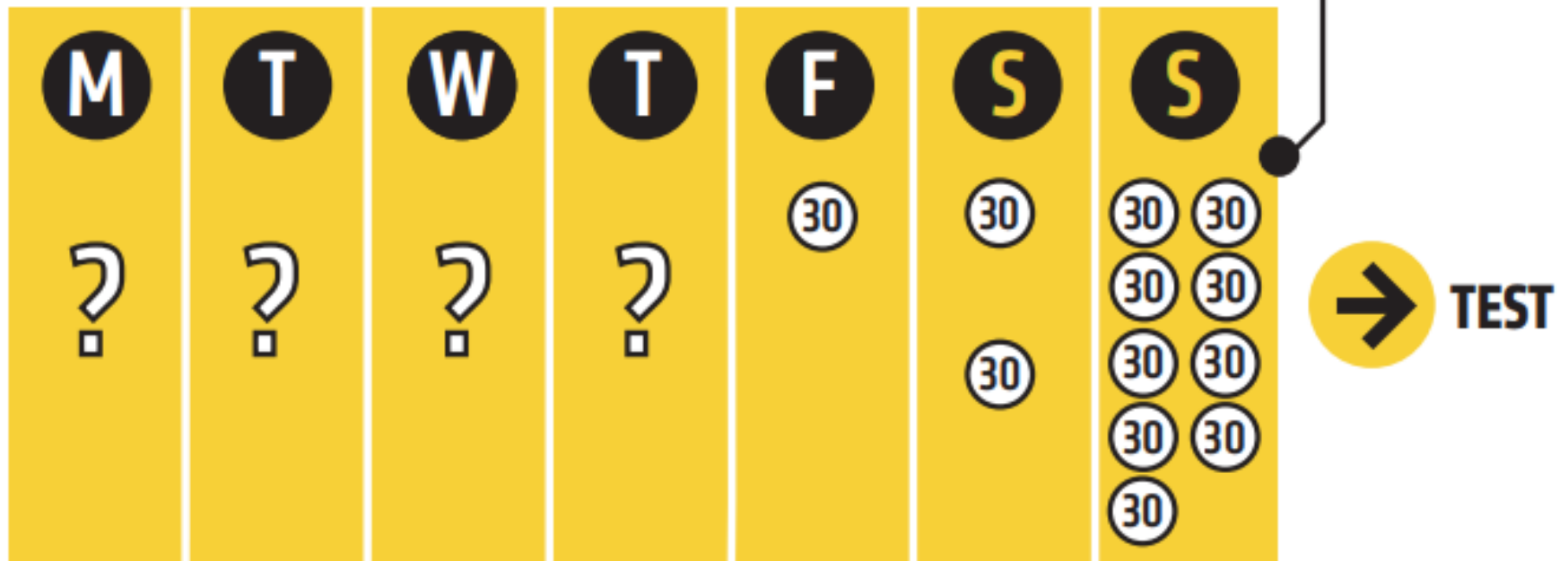
You can do this on your own or in pairs or even in a study group. The more information you have about a topic, the richer the conversation will be.

By elaborating on what you have already learned, you will be able establish new links and ideas and create a far richer mental model of the topic you are studying and will be far better prepared for answering more open exam questions. As Professor Dan Willingham reminds us, *"Understanding is remembering in disguise."*

Spaced Practice



Let's say you have a test one week and you have 5 hours to prepare for it broken down into 30 minute chunks. Very often that process looks like this.



Spaced Practice



We call this process mass practice or cramming, and it's one of the least effective ways of learning anything. It may get you through the exam but most of the material is quickly forgotten.

It also tends to make people very stressed and unable to work properly.

Instead of mass practice, a much more effective way of revising is to space out your revision like this:

M	T	W	TH	F	SAT	SUN
30	30	30	30	30	30	30
30	30	30	30	30	30	30
				30	30	30
					30	30

By breaking up your revision into 30 minute chunks and spacing out the time between revision, you will consolidate what you have learned and retain the material much more effectively.

Interleaving



Interleaving means mixing subjects or material up so that you don't study all the material at once .

By mixing up or 'interleaving' what you revise and when, you will remember that material far more effectively. This is mainly because you will have to revisit that material multiple times with gaps in between.

A revision plan - interleaving



Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
30 minutes	English	Maths	Science	French/Spanish	Drama	English	Maths
30 minutes	Maths	PE	Geography	Maths	Technology	PE	English
30 minutes	Science	FE	English	FE	Science	Maths	Science
30 minutes	History	French/Spanish	Maths	Music	English	History	Technology
30 minutes	<p>The idea is for you to spread your revision out over the week. Little and often is best. The sessions are divided into 30 minute sessions. This does not mean you spend 10 minutes sorting your pens, 10 minutes making a drink, 3 minutes texting your mate, 3 minutes finding your notes, 2 minutes checking your phone – any of that is on top of the 30 minutes! This is 30 minutes concentrated work</p>					Geography	Drama
30 minutes						Music	Geography
30 minutes						French/Spanish	Option C
30 minutes							FE