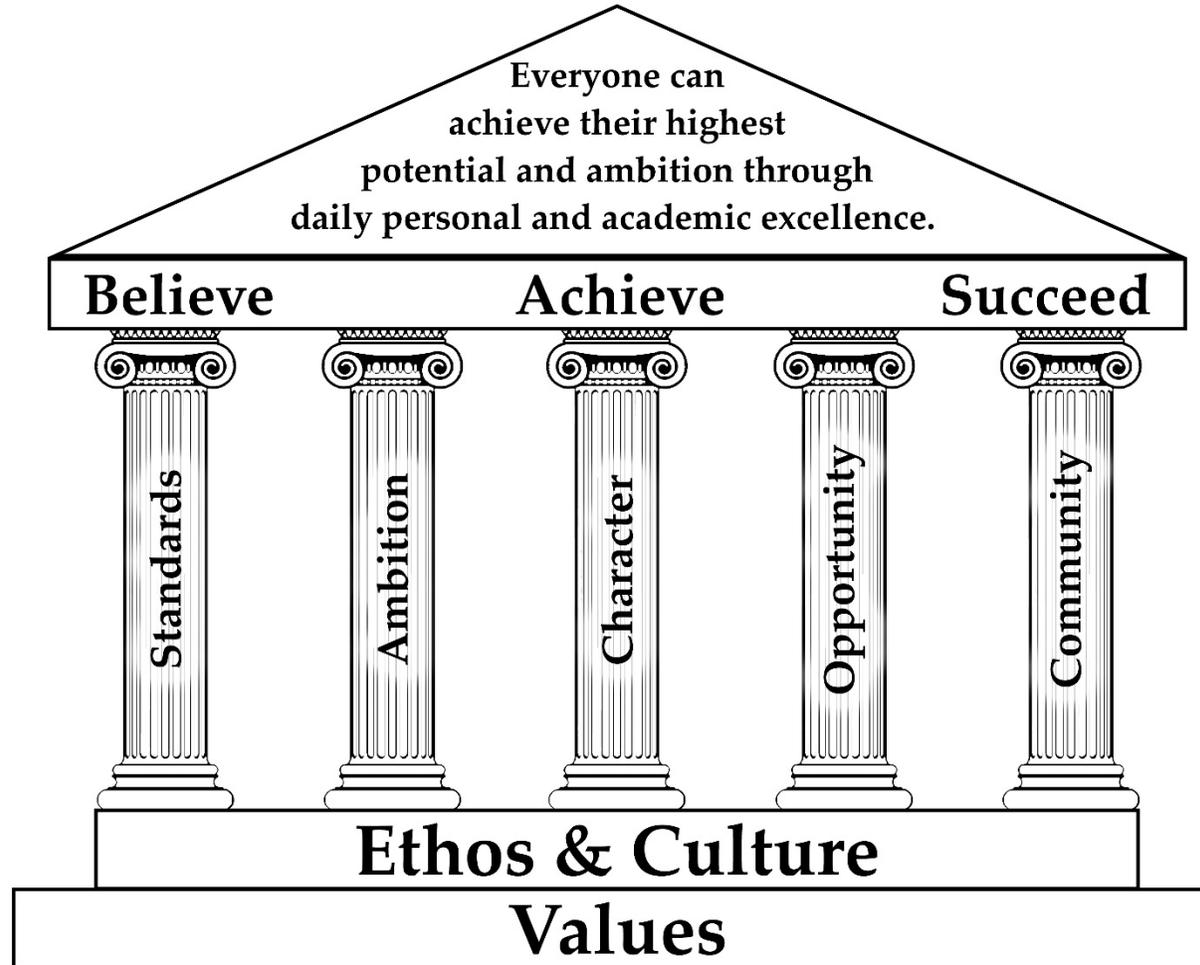


# GCSE Welcome Evening Parent Presentation



DEAN TRUST Ardwick

# School Vision



## Aims for this evening:

- To ensure that you are **fully prepared** with the skills and knowledge to support your child with their learning from the outset of their journey towards excellent outcomes.



The will to  
succeed means  
nothing without  
the **WILL** to  
prepare.

-Juma Ikangaa



## Challenges ahead:

Subject	Number of terminal exams
Maths	3
English Literature	2
English Language	2
Combined Science	6
Spanish	4
Geography	3
GCSE PE	2
Creative Media	1

- Our pupils will be competing against every other candidate.
- Childline delivered 3,135 counselling sessions on exam stress in 2016/17 – a rise of 11% over the past 2 years.



# Revision?



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# Subject Revision Folders:

- Knowledge Organiser
- Blank knowledge organiser
- Exam style questions
- Model answers
- Plastic wallets in which to store flashcards etc.

These will be coming home three weeks before the Mock Exams which begin on 10<sup>th</sup> December.

Combined Science P1 - Motion  
Half term 1 - 2

### Stage 4 Velocity/ Time graphs

For a moving object, the velocity can be represented by a velocity-time graph.

The graph shows velocity in m/s on the y-axis and time in s on the x-axis. The object starts at (0,0), accelerates to 8 m/s at 4s, moves at 8 m/s until 7s, and then decelerates to 0 m/s at 10s.

The gradient of the line is equal to the **acceleration** of the object. The distance under the graph is equal to the **distance travelled** by the object.

**See above on graph**

- Between 1 to 4 seconds the acceleration of the object is:  $6/3 = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$
- Between 7 to 10 seconds the acceleration of the object is:  $-8/3 = -2.67 \text{ m/s}^2$
- Between 0 to 4 the distance travelled is:  $(4 \times 8)/2 = 16 \text{ m}$  (area of a triangle)

### Stage 1 Vector and scalar quantities

Scalar quantities only have a **magnitude** or **size**.

E.g. Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), Mass (Kg), energy (J), Distance (m), speed (m/s), density ( $\text{kg/m}^3$ )

Vector quantities have both **magnitude** and an associated **direction**.

E.g. Force (N), weight (N), displacement (km), velocity (m/s), acceleration ( $\text{m/s}^2$ ), momentum (kg m/s)

### Stage 3 Acceleration and gravity

Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity or the amount that velocity changes per unit time. E.g. meters per second squared ( $\text{m/s}^2$ )

$$a = \frac{v - u}{t}$$

Objects accelerate to the earth due to the force gravity at a rate of  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \sim 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

Acceleration =  $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time taken}}$

### Stage 2 Distance/time graphs and calculating speed

Speed is the rate of change of distance or is the distance travelled per unit of time. E.g. meters per second (m/s)

$$v = \frac{d}{t}$$

$v$  = speed  
 $d$  = distance travelled  
 $t$  = time taken

distance = speed X time

The graph shows distance in m on the y-axis and time in s on the x-axis. The object moves at a steady speed of 2 m/s until 4s, is stationary until 7s, and then returns to the start at 10s.

The **speed** of an object can be calculated from the **gradient** of a distance-time graph.

**See above on graph**  
Between 1 to 4 seconds the speed of the object is:  $6/3 = 2 \text{ m/s}$



## Key dates:

Week Beginning	Activity
05.11.2018	This week pupils will begin their revision timetable and will bring their revision folders home.
29.11.2018	Year 10 Parents Evening to meet with subject teachers
10.12.2018	Year 10 Mock Exams begin
25.02.2018	Year 10 Second Assessment
17.06.2018	Year 10 Mock Exams begin

### Advice:

- Prepare an area of the house where these resources for each subject can be stored and kept together
- Try and ensure there is a study space at home

