

Are you locked in?



Yr 11 PiXI Revisit Revision workshop



All Different. All Equal. All Flourishing.



/SaintGeorgesCofE

#WeAreAllOne



StGsGravesend



AIMS OF THIS SESSION



How do we revise?



How can we revise more
efficiently?



Strategies to help you revise

You are able students.

We know you are capable of your goals

How can we help you do this?



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What CAN you control?

- ✓ What revision you do
- ✓ How you switch off
- ✓ Making sure you have exercise in your life
- ✓ Getting the balance right
- ✓ Recognising the signs of stress or fatigue



What CAN'T you control?



- What question will come up in the exam
- How the examiner might mark it

You CAN control
how much
preparation you do...



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How do you
revise?

Take off if you....



Freehold estates
(four categories)

Concept
Intent

Intent

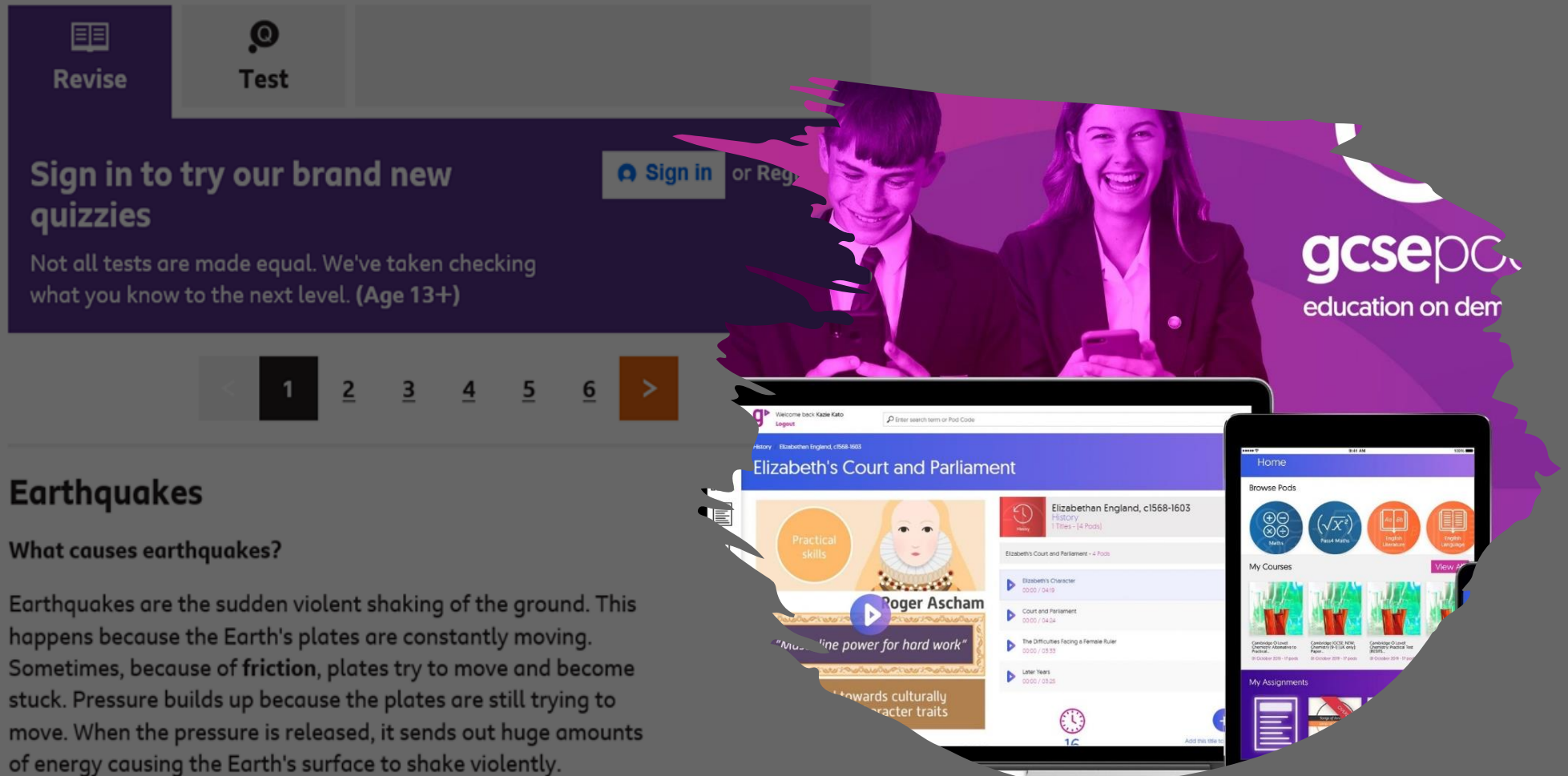
SIX factors
TORTS

Statutory definitions
apply - unless

Flash Cards

Classifications of
torts
(by function)

QUIZZES



Revise **Test**

Sign in to try our brand new quizzes

Not all tests are made equal. We've taken checking what you know to the next level. (Age 13+)

[Sign in](#) or [Register](#)

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education on demand

Earthquakes

What causes earthquakes?

Earthquakes are the sudden violent shaking of the ground. This happens because the Earth's plates are constantly moving. Sometimes, because of **friction**, plates try to move and become stuck. Pressure builds up because the plates are still trying to move. When the pressure is released, it sends out huge amounts of energy causing the Earth's surface to shake violently.

The point inside the Earth's crust where the earthquake originates from is known as the **focus**. The earthquake's energy is released in seismic waves and they spread out from the focus.

Elizabeth's Court and Parliament

Elizabeth's England, c1568-1603

Practical skills

Roger Ascham

My Assignments

CGP

GCSE Core Science

Exam Board: OCR

CGP

GCSE Additional Science

Exam Board: OCR 21st Century



CGP

GCSE Physics

Exam Board: OCR 21st Century

For the New 2011
GCSE Science courses

The Revision Guide

For the Year 10 & 11 exams

CGP

GCSE Chemistry

Exam Board: OCR 21st Century

For the New 2011
GCSE Science courses

The Revision Guide

For the Year 10 & 11 exams

CGP

GCSE Biology

Exam Board: OCR 21st Century



For the New 2011
GCSE Science courses

The Revision Guide

For the Year 10 & 11 exams

Most ATP 1000
R. Nadal = 19



Most Weeks N°1
COMBINED: P. SAMPRAS = 286
CONSECUTIVE: R. FEDERER = 237



= FASTEST SERVE =
I. KARLOVIC = 251 kph

MOST ACES
SEASON: G. IVANISEVIC = 1477
MATCH: J. ISNER = 113

LONGEST MATCH
TIME 11:05 h!
J. ISNER: 6 3 6³ 7³ 70
N. MAHUT: 4 6 7³ 6³ 68



ATP FINALS
I. LENDL = 5
P. SAMPRAS = 5
R. FEDERER = 5

★ **GRAND SLAMS**

MOST TITLES - R. FEDERER = 16

GRAND SLAM - R. LAVER = 2
- D. BUDGE = 1

CAREER GRAND SLAM - A. AGASSI
- R. FEDERER
- R. NADAL

CAREER GOLDEN SLAM - A. AGASSI
- R. NADAL

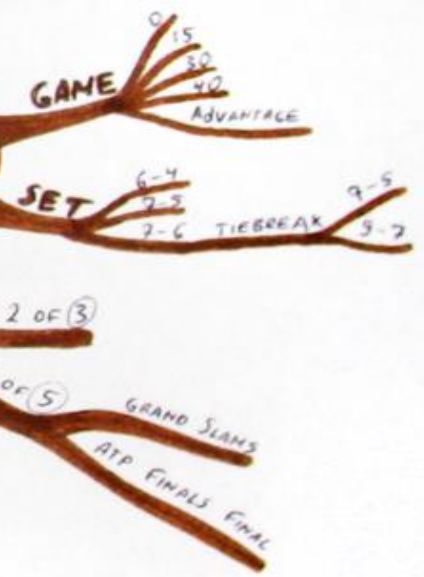


WINNING STREAKS
ALL: G. VILAS = 46
GRASS: R. FEDERER = 65
HARD: R. FEDERER = 56
CLAY: R. NADAL = 81

MOST TITLES
ALL: J. CONNORS = 109
GRASS: R. FEDERER = 11
HARD: A. AGASSI = 46
CLAY: G. VILAS = 45

6:3, 5:7, 7:6

SCORING





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These are all acceptable ways of revising, however on their own....they can be ineffective....



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Timed Pair Share

THINK TIME!

A – biggest hand

What are the biggest problems for you when revising?

How long do you spend revising?

So to change make the MOST of your revision
you need to tweak two things

1. The time
you revise

2. The way
you revise



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StGsGravesend

Number 1

The Time

Weekly Revision Timetable

Name: _____



Day	9:00 – 10:00	10:00 – 11:00	11:00 – 12:00	12:00 – 1:00	1:00 – 3:10	3:10 – 4:30 (Revision / Intervention)	4:30 – 5:00	5:00 – 6:00	6:00 – 7:00	7:00 – 8:00	8:00 – 9:00	9:00 – 10:00
Monday							Science	Maths	Geog			
Tuesday												
Wednesday												
Thursday												
Friday												
Saturday												
Sunday												

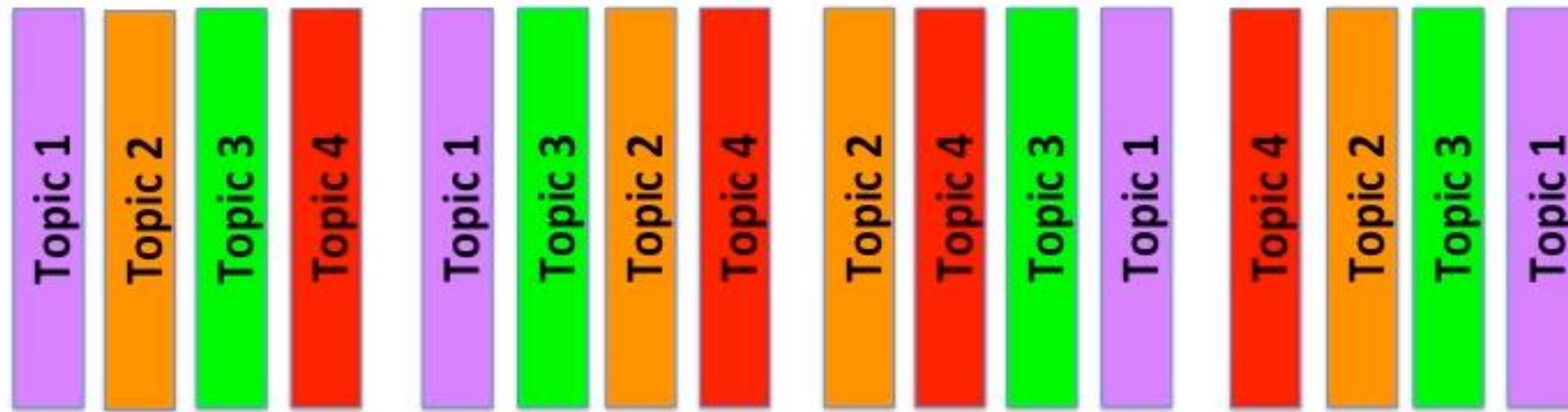
*****Remember: make sure you give yourself breaks and allow time to relax and do the things your want to do and enjoy doing.**

Interleaved Practice

When you are revising a subject, the temptation is to do it in 'blocks' of topics. Like below:



The problem with this is, is that it doesn't support the importance of repetition – which is so important to learning. So rather than revising in 'topic blocks' it's better to chunk these topics up in your revision programme and interleave them:



This means that you keep coming back to the topics. So, instead of doing a one hour block of revision on topic 1, do 15 minutes on topic 1, then 15 minutes on topic 2, then the same for topic 3 and 4.

For example Monday night...

Rather than.....

5pm – Spanish

6pm – Maths

7pm – History

Change it to be

5pm – Spanish, Maths, History (20 mins on each)

BREAK

6pm – Spanish, Maths, History

BREAK

7pm – Spanish, Maths, history

Down time



Repetition is KEY



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Number 2

The way you revise

PiXL Re-visit

1. 
**Upload
KNOWLEDGE**

2. 
**Process
KNOWLEDGE**

3. 
**Download
KNOWLEDGE**



Process

PiXL Re-visit

Thinking hard?

Better Future – Brighter Hope

PiXL
Partners in excellence

What 'thinking hard'
strategies do we use in
lessons?

ALL WRITE RALLY TABLE

Thinking Hard Device

Extend it



Categorise it



Prioritise it



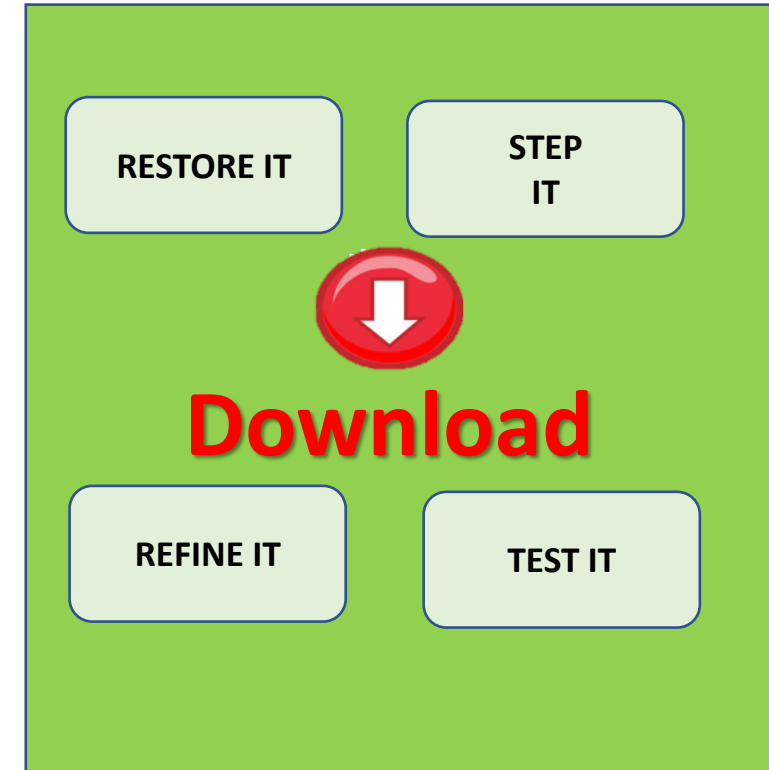
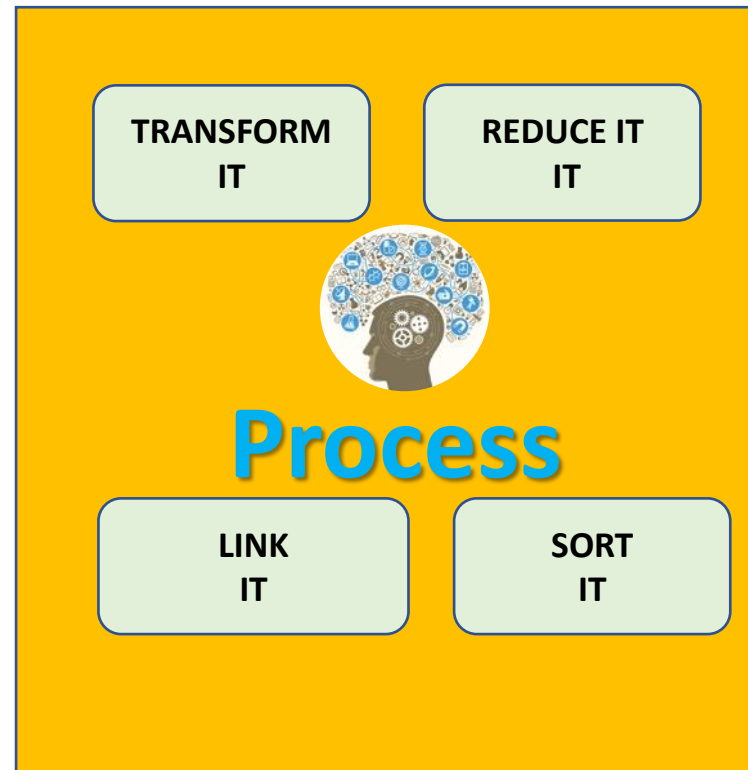
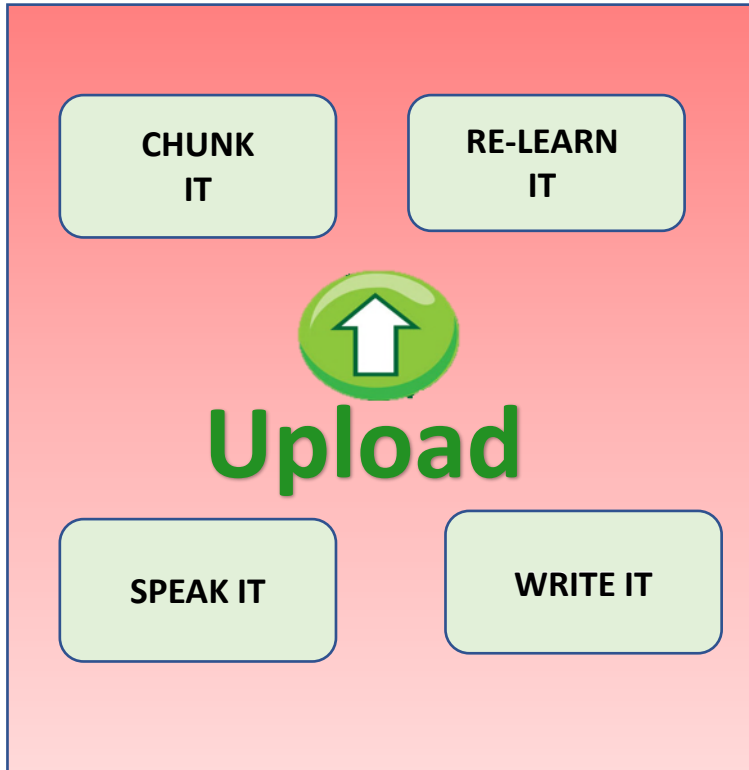
Transform it



Reduce it



PiXL Re-visit



PiXL Re-visit



Upload

CHUNK
IT



RE-LEARN-IT



WRITE IT



SPEAK IT



Process

TRANSFORM
IT



REDUCE IT



SORT IT



LINK IT



Download

RESTORE IT



STEP IT



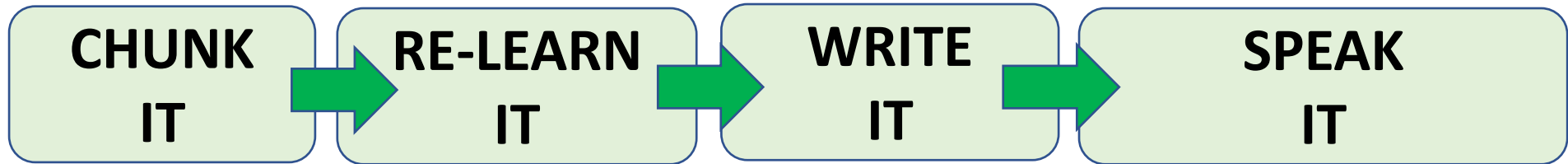
TEST IT



REFINE IT



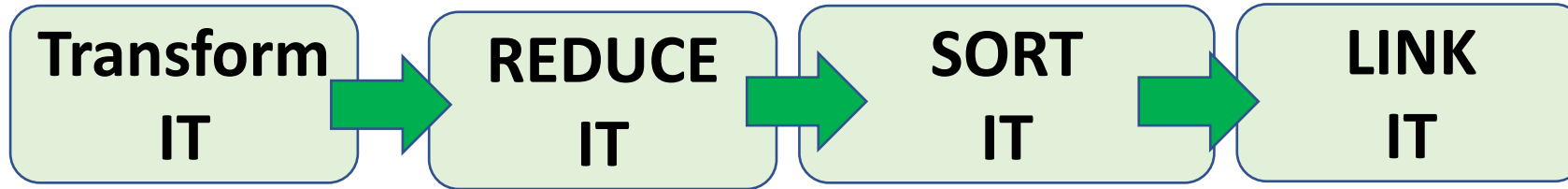
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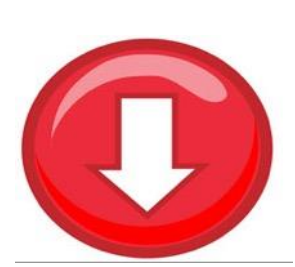




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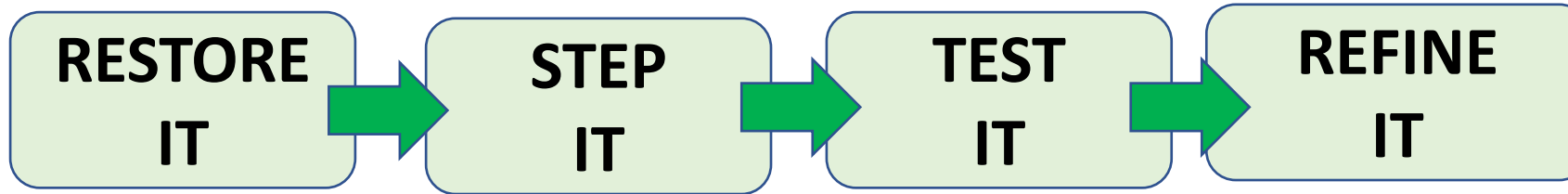
Process





Download

PiXL Re-visit



Better Future – Brighter Hope

Let's try it!

4.9.2.4 The carbon footprint and its reduction

Content

The carbon footprint is the total amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted over the full life cycle of a product, service or event.

The carbon footprint can be reduced by reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and methane.

Students should be able to:

- describe actions to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and methane
- give reasons why actions may be limited.

The carbon footprint and its reduction

The carbon footprint of a product is the total amount of carbon dioxide (and other greenhouse gases) which are emitted over the full life cycle of a product, service or event.

For example, the carbon footprint of a car would include the carbon dioxide emitted by:

- machinery whilst the metal is extracted from the Earth's crust and processed
- power stations which generate the electricity used to manufacture the car
- the car itself when it is driven for many years
- the machinery which is used to dispose of or recycle the car

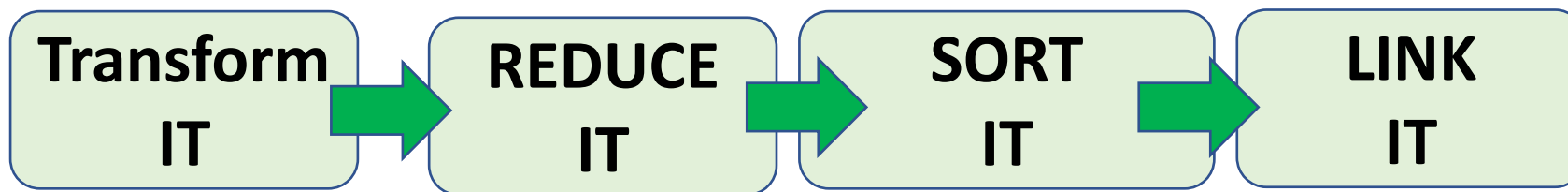
The carbon footprint of a person during one year would consist of the total amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere by all of the activities they take part in, and the manufacture, use and disposal of all the products and resources they use. For example, a typical young person might:

- use electricity at home, probably generated from fossil fuels, for lighting their room and using electronic devices
- use a gas-powered boiler at home (which produces carbon dioxide) for heating and hot water
- travel to school by bus or car (which probably runs on petrol or diesel)
- eat beef or rice which have been farmed using methods that release methane
- travel abroad once per year on an aeroplane (which produces carbon dioxide)



PiXL Re-visit

Process



The carbon footprint and its reduction

Process

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 = CO₂ omitted over lifetime

CO₂

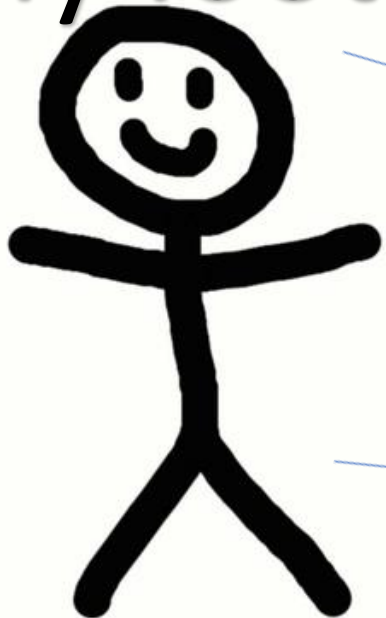
e.g



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My footprint?



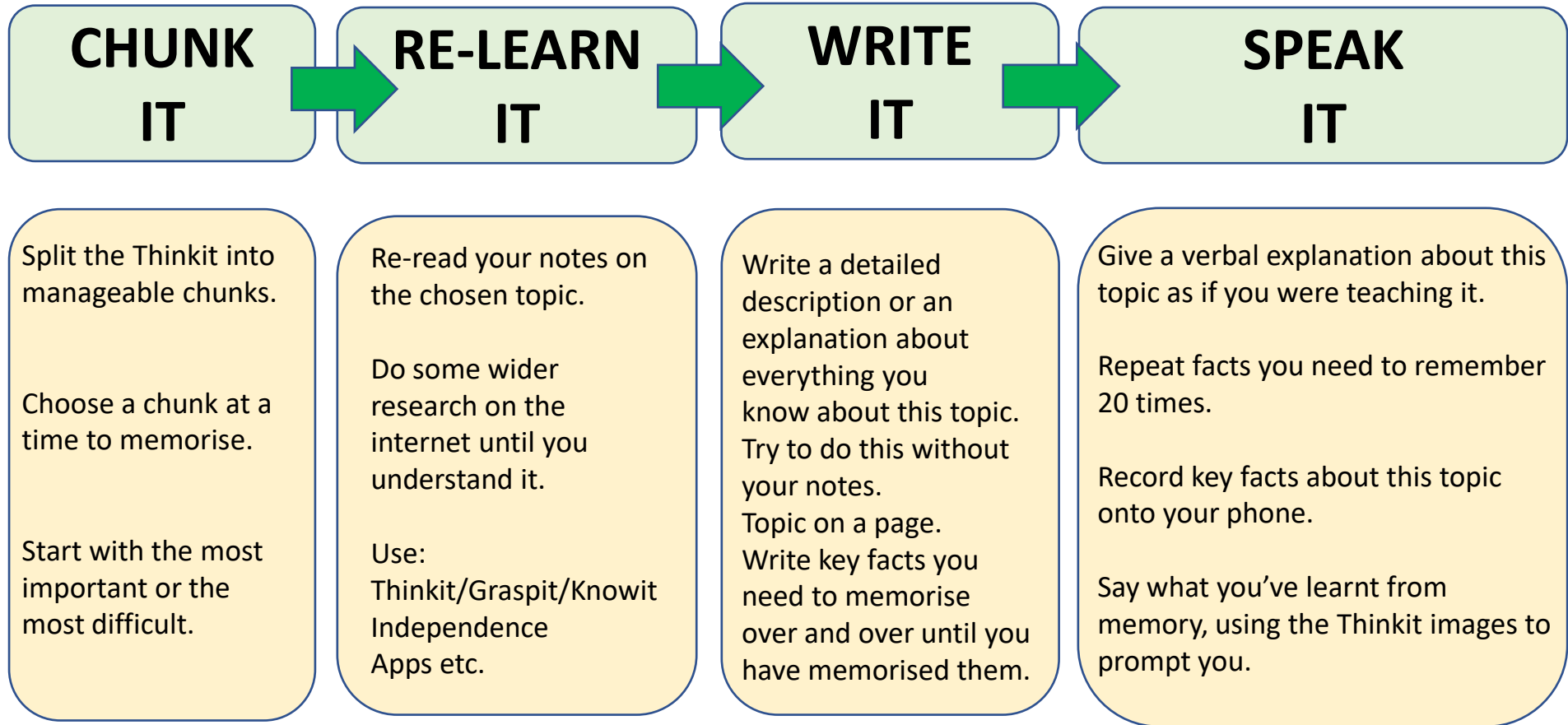
Download

Suggest and explain three ways that someone living in the UK could reduce their carbon footprint.

Elephants eat 72 to 158 kilograms of food each day. Baby elephants, called calves, weigh around 90 kilograms at birth. Elephant tusks are made of dentine, calcium and salt. The average lifespan of an elephant is 80 years. Elephants use more than 70 voice signals and 160 visual signals for daily communication. Elephants have the largest brains by mass of all mammals, weighing in at a hefty 10.5 pounds (4.7 kilograms) for an adult



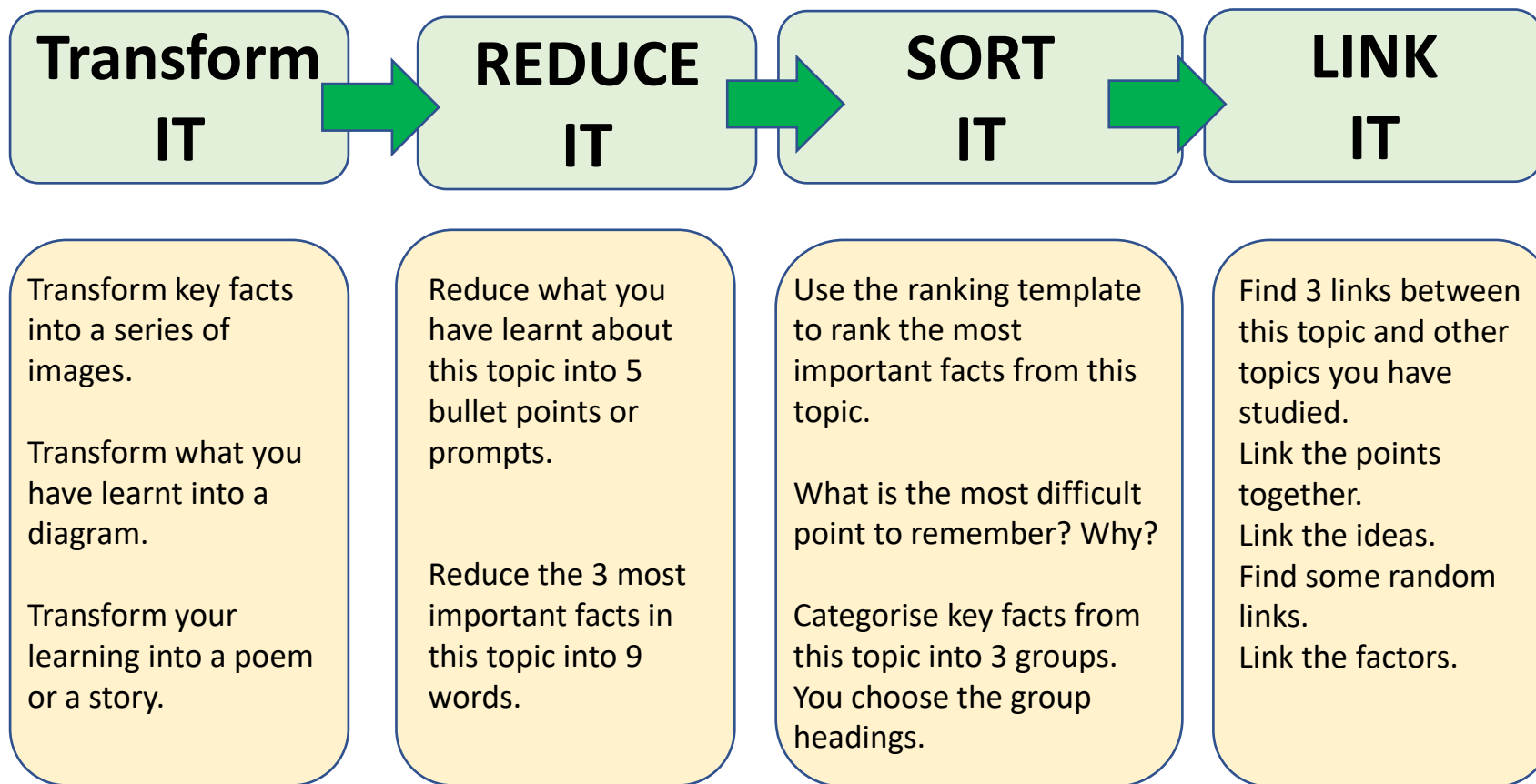
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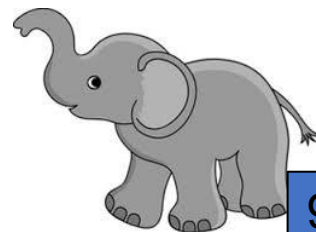
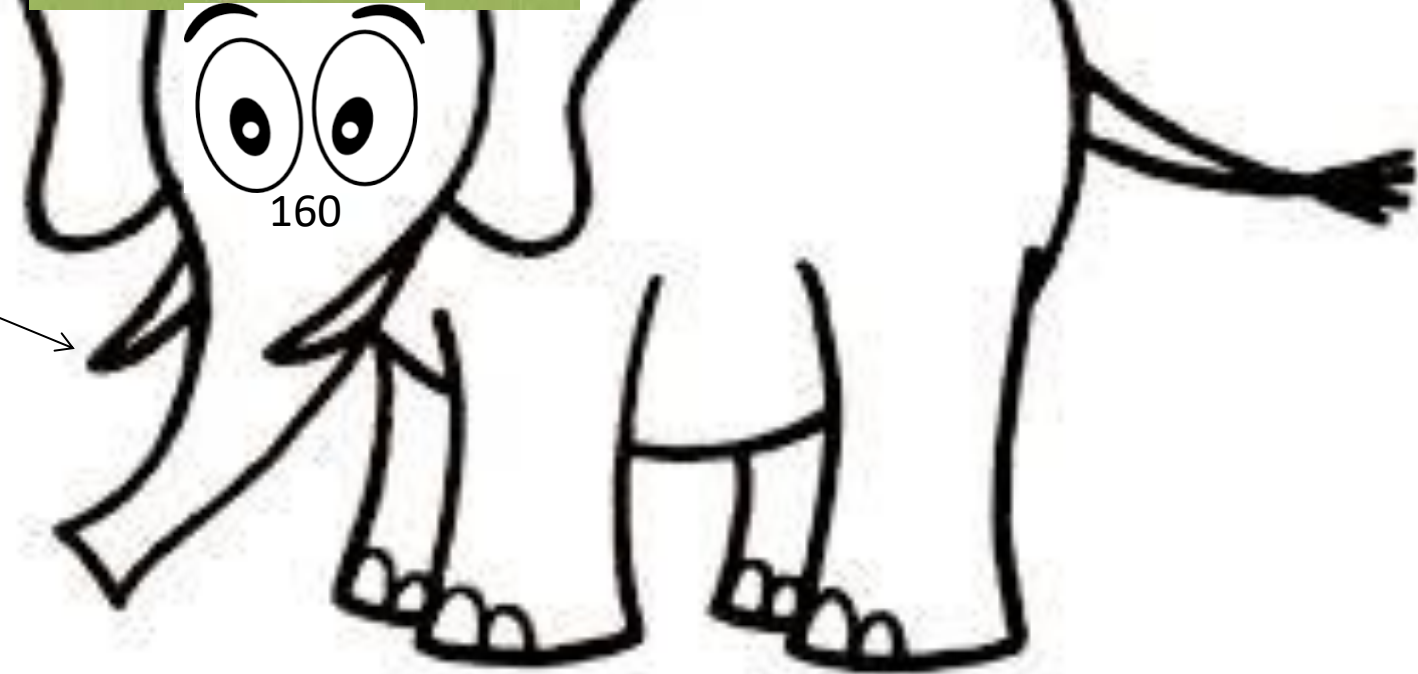
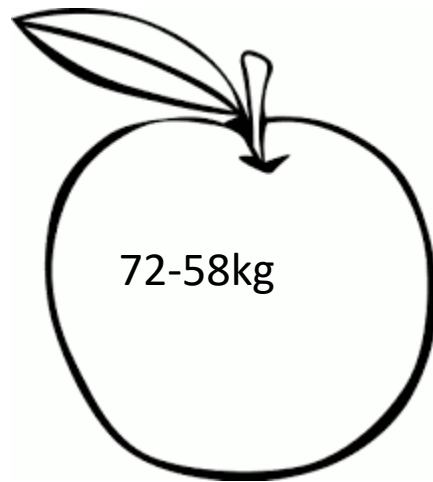
PiXL Re-visit

Process



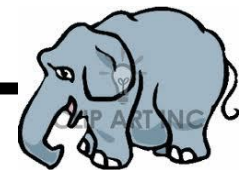


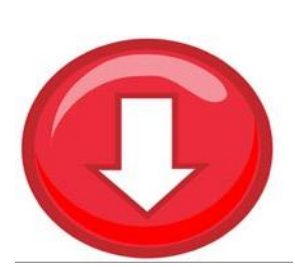
+ Dentine
+ Calcium
+ Salt



90kg

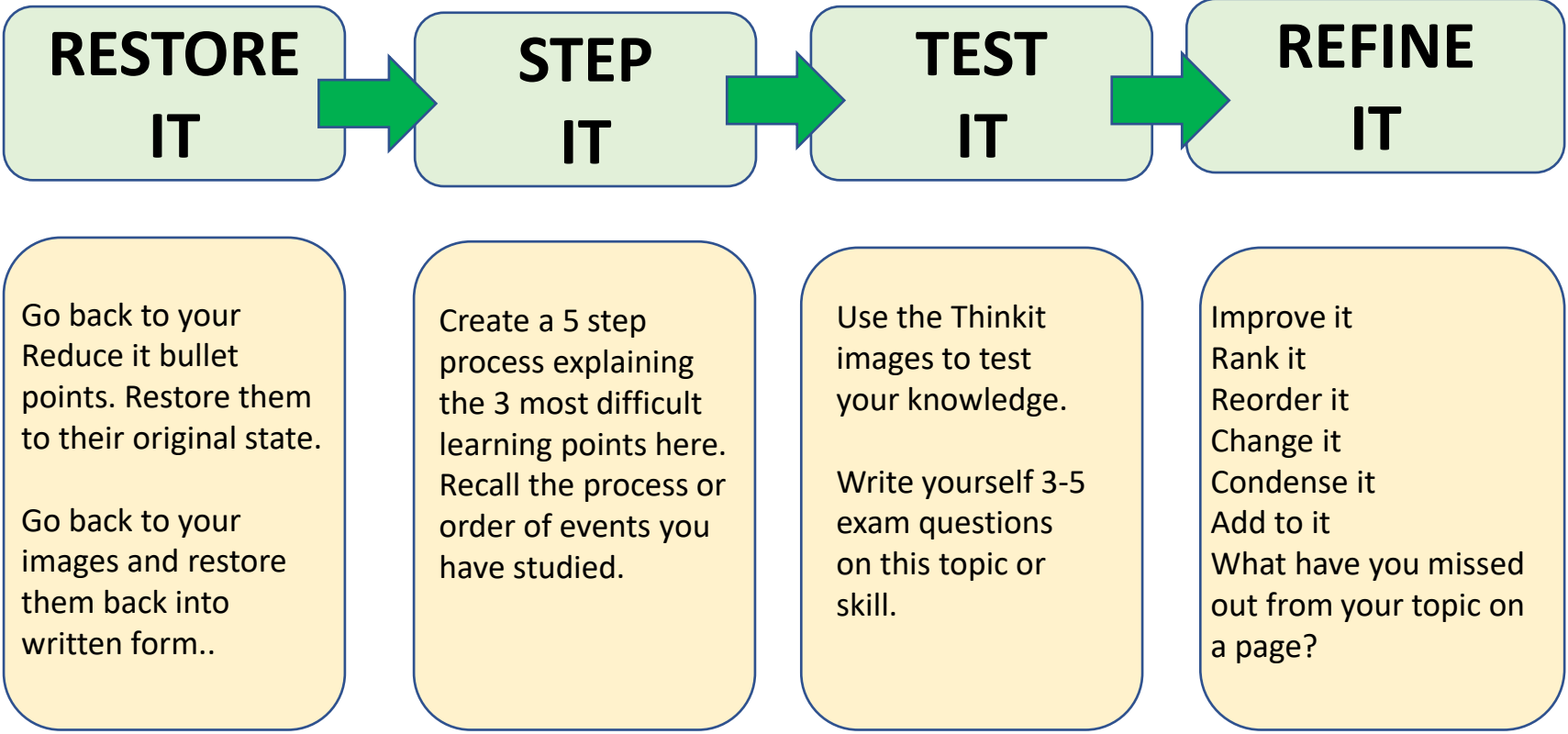
80





Download

PiXL Re-visit



Different subjects may have different models

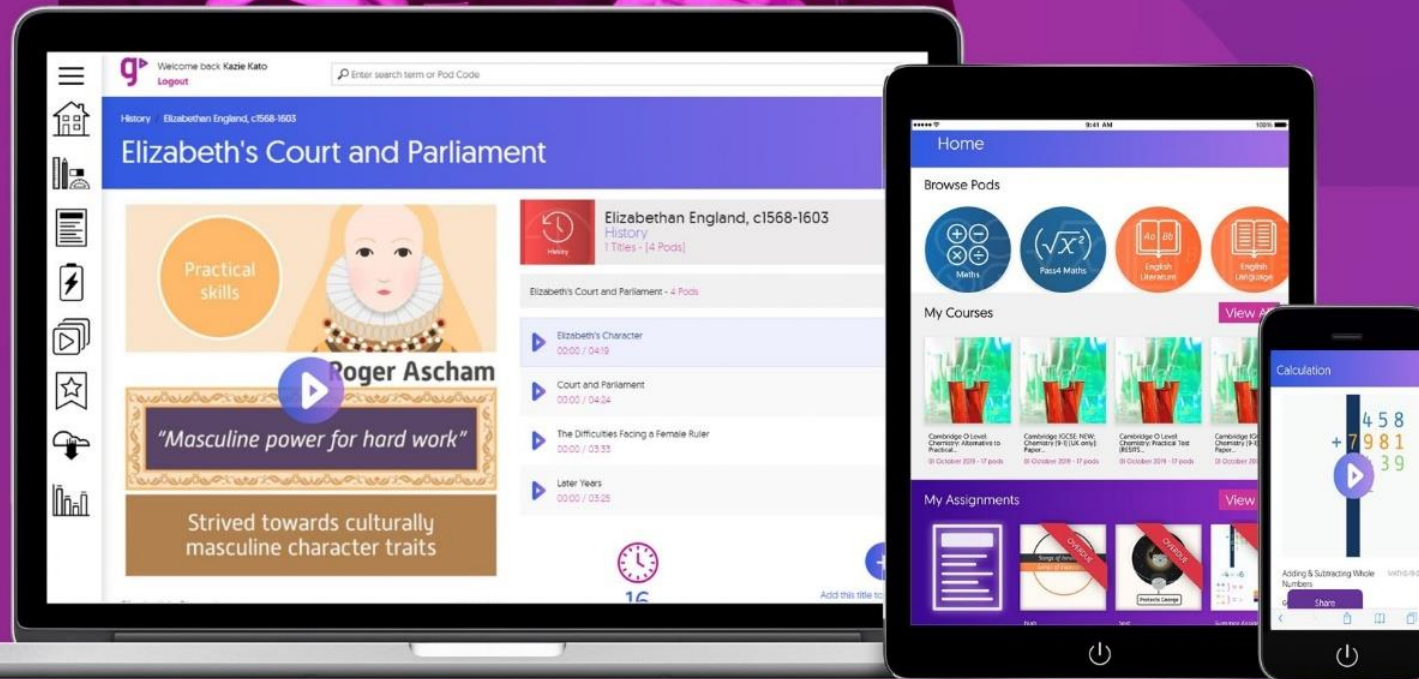


Different Topics may need smaller processes.





gcsepod
education on demand



A motivational poster featuring a vibrant sunset background with a bright sun low on the horizon, creating a lens flare effect. The sky transitions from a deep blue at the top to a warm orange and yellow near the sun, and then to a dark blue at the bottom. Overlaid on this background is the text "YES YOU CAN" in large, bold, white, sans-serif capital letters, arranged in three lines.

**YES
YOU
CAN**

It is not too late. But
soon it will be.

You have the power
to make a choice and
to make a change.

JCQ Guidance

Information for candidates

You would have received an email

Information for candidates

Coursework assessments

Effective from 1 September 2025

Sanctions for breaking the regulations

If it is discovered that you have broken the rules, one of the following sanctions will be applied:

- you will be awarded zero marks for your work;
- you will be disqualified from that unit for that examination series;
- you will be disqualified from the whole subject for that examination series;
- you will be disqualified from all subjects and barred from entering again for a period of time.

The awarding body will decide which sanction is appropriate.

REMEMBER – IT'S YOUR QUALIFICATION SO IT NEEDS TO BE YOUR OWN WORK.

Before sitting your exams, ensure you know:

- ☐ the date, time and location of each of your exams. You might find it helpful to write this information in a calendar or planner.
- ☐ who to contact at school or college in case there's an emergency that makes you late or unable to sit your exam.

What you will need:

- ☐ a clear pencil case
- ☐ at least two black ink pens – blue pens are **not** acceptable
- ☐ an approved calculator for relevant exams
- ☐ appropriate apparatus, such as a ruler or protractor, for relevant exams
- ☐ a clear water bottle if you wish to take one in. It **must not** have a label

Contingency sessions:

- ☐ There are contingency sessions within the Summer 2026 exam timetable on the morning and afternoon of 24 June 2026. Make sure you are available on 24 June 2026.

What you cannot take into your exams:

- ☐ any type of phone
- ☐ revision notes
- ☐ any type of watch (this includes analogue, digital and smart watches)
- ☐ smart devices (e.g. AirPods, smart glasses or tablets)



Other Important Information:

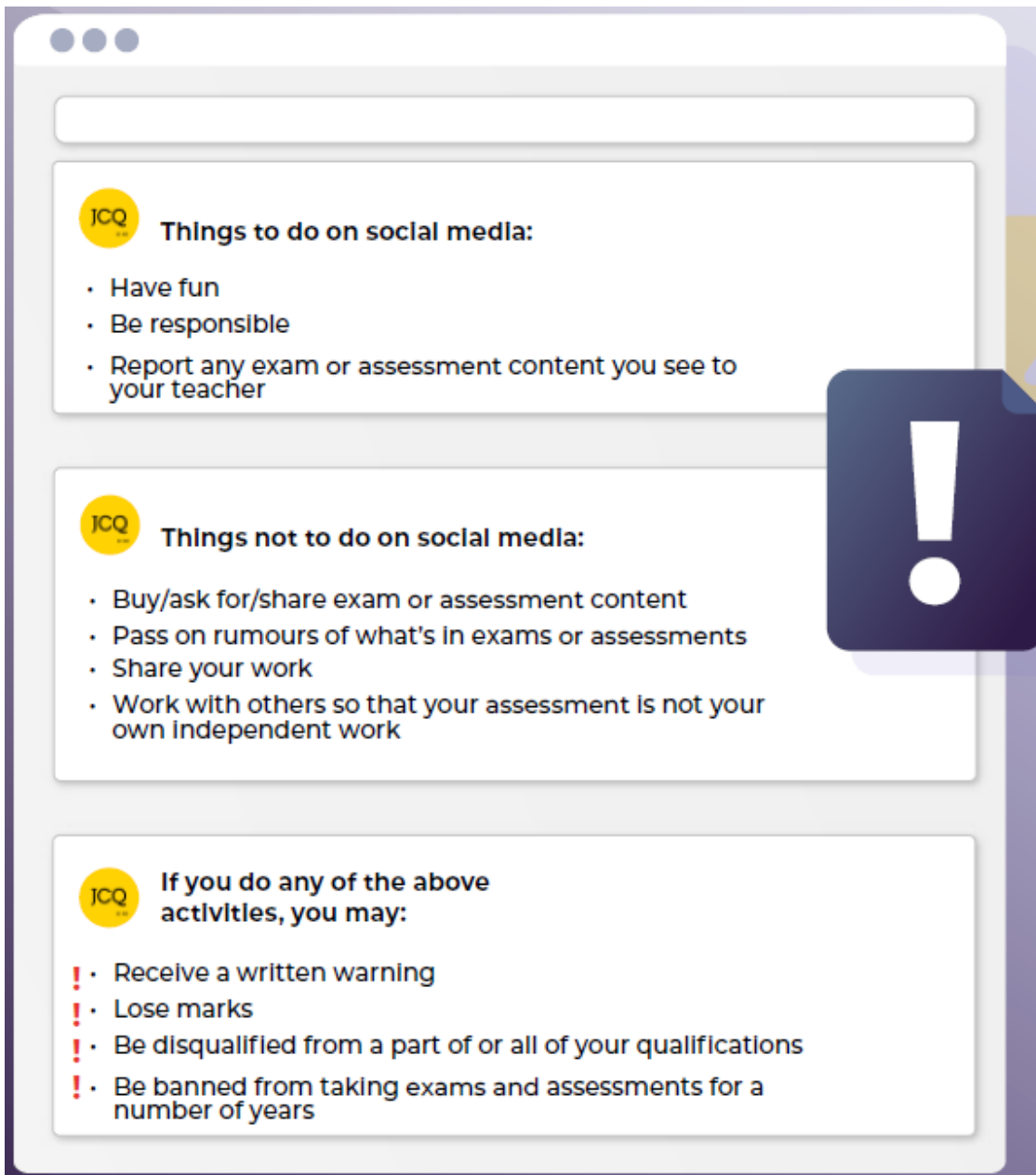
- ☐ Listen carefully to the invigilator's instructions, which will be specific to your exam. If you are unsure of anything, please raise your hand and wait for the invigilator to respond.
- ☐ Fill in your details on the front of your answer booklet.
- ☐ If you need an additional answer sheet, raise your hand and wait for an invigilator to provide one. Remember to add your details to this sheet.
- ☐ If you need to use the toilet or feel unwell, raise your hand and wait for an invigilator to escort you from the exam room.
- ☐ Remember to stay silent – talking to a fellow candidate could result in disqualification from all your exams.

If you have any questions about your exams, please ask your teacher or exams officer.



Main Points – Day of exam

- Clear pencil case to be taken in with your equipment
- No revision notes, phones, watches or smart devices should be left in your bag and out of sight
- Fill in all details on the front page carefully



JCQ Things to do on social media:

- Have fun
- Be responsible
- Report any exam or assessment content you see to your teacher

JCQ Things not to do on social media:

- Buy/ask for/share exam or assessment content
- Pass on rumours of what's in exams or assessments
- Share your work
- Work with others so that your assessment is not your own independent work

JCQ If you do any of the above activities, you may:

- ! • Receive a written warning
- ! • Lose marks
- ! • Be disqualified from a part of or all of your qualifications
- ! • Be banned from taking exams and assessments for a number of years

Main Points – Social Media

- Do not buy/ask for/share any exam or assessment content
- Share any of your work
- Work with others when your work needs to be created independently
- Any of these things can lead to action by the exam body

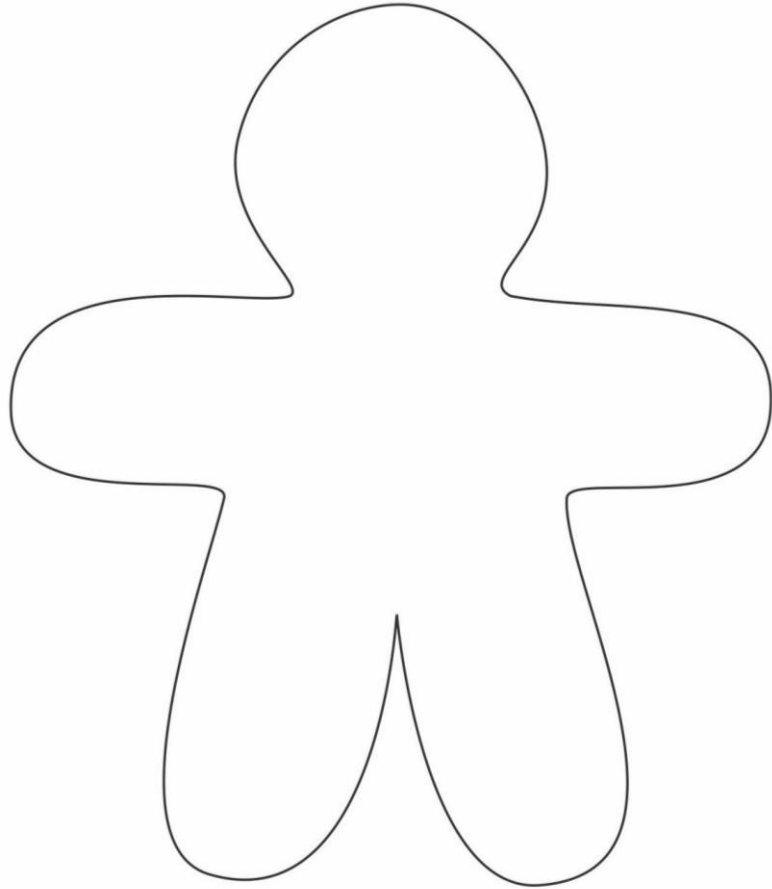
Important Exam Information

- Found outside the exam office, for reference.

Well-being in Year 11

How to manage the year and exam period

What causes you stress?



- Friends?
- Family?
- Social media?
- Appearance?
 - School?
- Expectations?
 - Pressure?

Sleep Matters

- How much sleep do you get each night?
- As teenagers, you require at least 8 hours, ideally 10!
- Do you have a sleep routine?

Sleep Matters

Why sleep matters

- Help you concentrate, learn and retain information
- Helps your mood for the day
- Keeps you healthy

To improve your sleep

- Have a set routine
- Put your phone away from your bed
- Is your room dark enough?
- Skip the caffeine!
- Keep your schedule, even at the weekend!
- Don't press snooze!

Exam Stress

- It's going to happen, but please don't let it consume you
- It can show up in different ways
 - Headaches
 - Stomach issues/aches
 - Vomiting
 - Brain fog
 - Rushing thoughts
 - Irritability

How to cope with stress

Everyday stress

- Use of apps such as Headspace or Calm
- Get out of your bedroom or even home
- Journal
- Don't listen to sad songs!
- TALK! Nothing beats this!

Exam stress

- Don't ignore the hard stuff
- Master your mindset!
- Remember you have worked hard for this

Nutrition in Year 11

Not so good nutrition

- Sugary snacks
- Skipping meals
- Caffeinated drinks
- Processed foods

Good nutrition

- Balance meals at set times
- Fruit or vegetable snack help with vitamin intake
- Nuts and fish help with brain development too!
- Treats!

Why Nutrition is important

- Our brains need fuel, not all food can become brain fuel
- The brain needs glucose; this is from carbohydrates but remembering to avoid the sugar crash!
- Those who have a decent breakfast prior to an exam perform better and have better memory and recall

You can't talk about nutrition and ignore hydration!

- Our brains are around 75% water!
- Water allows us to think faster, stay focussed and absorb information
- Each day we should aim to drink around 6-8 glasses of fluid each day; everything can count but fizzy could do the opposite
- During your actual exams (including PPEs) water is allowed, the bottle needs to be clear and have no labels

Well-being toolkit

- When time gets heavy, things you can turn to for a bit of a reset
- Calling a friend
- Going for a walk
- Watching a series
- Breathing exercises
- Gaming
- Crafting
- Listening to music

Remember the support available

- School teachers
- Pastoral staff
- Family members
- Friends
- GCSE POD
- Past exam papers
- Revision sessions
- Worship intervention
- PPEs

GCSE POD

- Online platform
 - Revision videos
 - Check and challenge
-
- Competition up to the PPE window (3 weeks)
 - Evidence on TEAMS

Revision Challenge

gcsepod

education on demand

Here is a list of activities ranging from around 5 to 15 minutes which you can choose from to revise over half term on GCSEPod.

Can you finish the GCSEPod Challenge and complete each of the tasks below?

Please upload your evidence/screenshots for each task you complete.

Good Luck and Happy Revising!

- ☐ Watch 1 Pod.
- ☐ Create a quick Playlist of topics you find difficult.
- ☐ Watch a Pod from the Keeping Fit & Healthy playlists: Body / Mind / Environment / Team You.
- ☐ Watch 1 Pod and take notes, pausing when necessary or slowing down the Pod as needed.
- ☐ Complete a new Check & Challenge.
- ☐ Create a playlist of Pods based on a revision list you have from school or one you have made yourself.
- ☐ Reattempt a completed Check & Challenge to beat your previous score and time.
- ☐ Watch 1 Pod & complete a learning activity.
- ☐ Watch 2 Pods from the Study Smart subject on one of the learning techniques – Spaced, Retrieval and Interleaving. Think about how you can use the technique you have learned about to plan your study time.

Year 11 Year Group Imported

Last thoughts

- Comparing self to others
- Keep a balance of hobbies and revision
- Past papers are the key to success
- With friends, listen to hear, not always respond
- Mindset can be everything