



Blue Coat
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Project 826 - Session 2

How to prepare for Year 13 mocks



What Students Say

- *My number one gold-star advice (and I genuinely believe this is the only reason I got my A* in English language) is this: read the examiners' reports. Then read them again.*
- *Exam-technique wise, this is the most useful and important resource you have. Utilise it. Be all fancy and print it off and highlight key points and make spider diagrams. Stick it on your fridge. Memorise it,*
- *If you're doing an essay subject, you walk into that exam knowing that, for the past five years in a row, examiners have given high marks to pupils who offer criticisms to viewpoints, or who relate to personal research.*
- *One way to structure a revision timetable is to allocate revision sessions and breaks within certain times, such as 45 minutes of revision followed by a 15 minute break, which is repeated.*



826 – Session 2 Agenda

1. Ms Fletcher – Revision Techniques
2. Ms Begum – Subject perspective
3. Year 13 student who left in the summer
4. Mrs Kershaw – Useful apps
5. Ms Davoile – Exams Do's and Don'ts



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What the Science says about revision...

Ms Fletcher

Ms Fletcher

Assistant Headteacher – Digital and Innovative Learning





1. Retrieval Practice



“Students who practised retrieval scored about **67%** on a delayed test vs **45%** for elaborative studying.



The Science: When learners actively recall information (rather than just re-studying it), long-term retention is significantly improved.



Researcher: Karpicke & Blunt (2011) — “*Retrieval Practice Produces More Learning than Elaborative Studying with Concept Mapping.*”





2. Spaced Retrieval



“Across 254 studies, spaced learning improved recall by an average of 15–25%, and outperformed cramming in 96% of comparisons.”



The Science: The Science: Spacing revision sessions apart (rather than massing them together) allows partial forgetting, which strengthens reconsolidation each time material is revisited. This deepens encoding and long-term retention.



Researcher: Nicholas J. Cepeda et al. (2006) Meta-analysis of 184 studies with 14,000+ participants confirming the “spacing effect” as one of the most reliable findings in memory research.



3. Interleaving



“After one month, students using interleaving scored 74% on tests vs 42% for blocked practice.



The Science: Mixing different topics or problem types (interleaving) instead of practising one topic at a time (blocking) improves long-term performance because learners must discriminate between different types of problems or materials.



Researcher: Doug Rohrer & colleagues (2015) large real-classroom study of interleaved vs. blocked practice. **“Education Endowment Foundation (2021) *Cognitive science approaches in the classroom: A review of the evidence*”**





4. Elaborative Retrieval (“Blank Page” Technique)



“In a UK A-Level chemistry setting, students using systematic retrieval quizzes raised their recall of key facts from 64% to 83%.”



The Science: Actively retrieving material (before checking notes) forces you to identify what you *don't* know. Then checking and re-retrieval strengthens encoding and boosts transfer into higher-order questions.



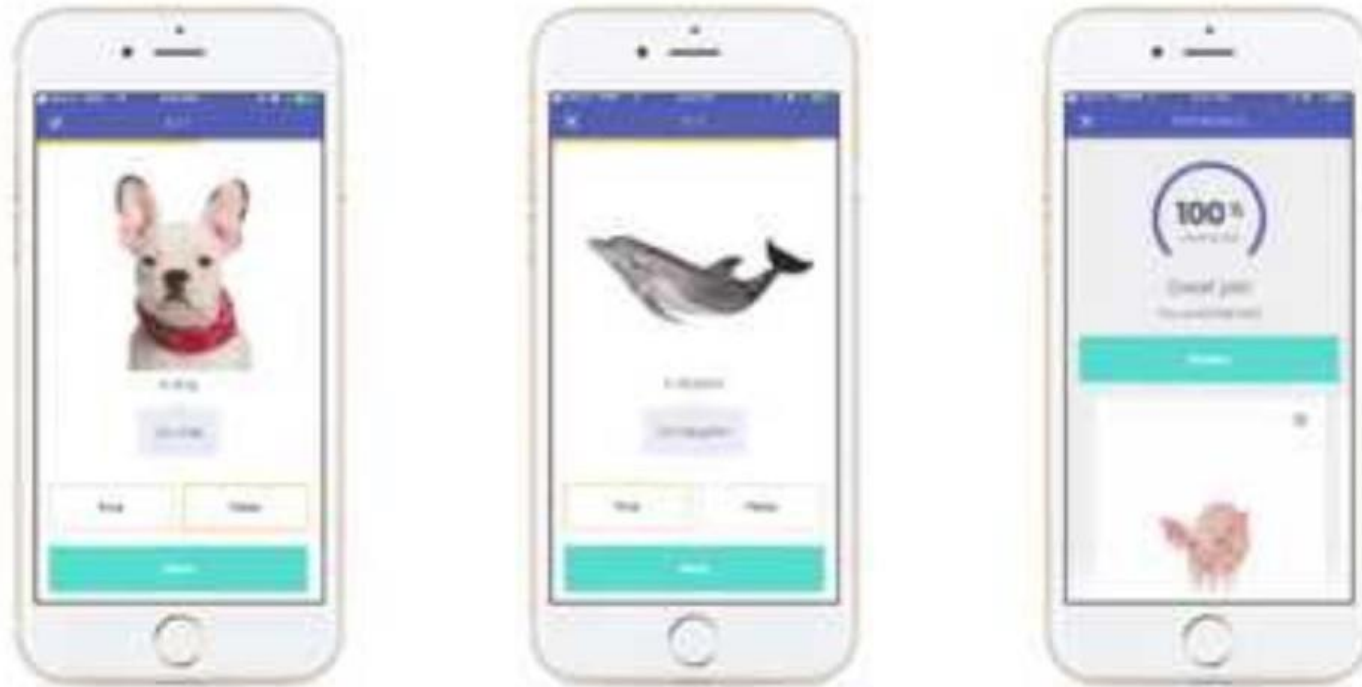
Researcher: Robotham, P. (2020) — *An investigation into the impact of retrieval practice strategies on science teachers and students*, University of Oxford.



How Technology can help you to revise... Notebook LM




How Technology can help you to revise..Quizlet



How technology can help you to revise...ChatGPT Study and Learn



ChatGPT

An abstract graphic featuring a light blue background with various colorful shapes (yellow, green, pink, orange) and white lines, possibly representing a network or data flow.

Study Mode





Separate your revision into two elements:

Knowledge and Application

- Which tool will help you to master this skill?
- Do you know where you need to improve?
- How do you know?
- How can you use science to aid you in these areas?





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From a Business Perspective

Ms Begum





The Statistics:

66% material is forgotten after 7 days

88% material is forgotten after 6 weeks

Reading notes and text books leads to a mere 10% retention

So how can I find more effective ways to revise?



How to Revise for my A Levels? POSITIVE MINDSET!

Be Organised:

WHERE? Sit at a desk – somewhere designed for study

WHAT? Make task specific & realistic

HOW? Like > Less favoured > Like

WHEN? Alert times of days

WHY? Review and do self reflections

FILLING SYSTEM NOTES? Less is more

FOCUS – WORK ethics (opportunity cost of time organisation)

Top 6 strategies – worked with my A level Business/Economics students

1. Use and create your own Revision Planners
2. Use your knowledge organisers
3. Videos – YouTube – selection of videos important
3. Practicing Past Paper Questions – lots of them- self marking/teachers/ Essay plans
4. Retrieval Practice – i.e. Mind Maps on each topics, questions/Quizzes
5. Teamwork/Groupwork – planning exam questions together, working with peers, assessing one another
6. Use PLC (Personalised Learning Checklists for your subject) – create your own

REVISION ACTIVITIES

Mind-maps
words

Highlight (command words, key words)

Key words – post-its

Chant/Rap

Flash Cards
schemes

Exam questions and mark

Podcasts

Write your own Q's

Family and Friends Test

Mnemonics

(YouTube, Seneca Learning)

Essay plans



KNOWLEDGE

Mind maps

Knowledge Organisers

Create your own revision cards

Use a textbook or revision guide to create your own summary notes

Create and play games

Play quizzes such as: Blooket, Khaoot, Quizziz and others

SKILLS & APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE

- Read around your subject

- Watch/read the news appropriate to your subject

- Watch podcasts

- Know the exam technique

- Create essay plans where appropriate

- Familiarise yourself with the specification and all the command words you need to know.

Exam Technique, Revision and Exam Skills

EXAM TECHNIQUE

1. Read the exam questions properly and underline keywords and command words
2. Know your exam appropriate techniques – use acronyms (ie AJIM, PEE etc)
3. Go through model answers and mark schemes
4. Read the examiner's reports for key strengths, common mistakes students have made in previous series exams

Other help

Have monitoring mechanism to achieve goals

Attend intervention sessions – use the help you can get

Use study periods well

Use the resources well – selection of what resources to use to revise – see your teacher or a peer for help



Examples of revision materials used in the past – Easter Revision Planner

EXAM TOPIC TRACKER FOR EDEXCEL A-LEVEL



A Level Business Revision Planner 2024

A level Business – Revision Planner
Revision timetable is organised:

Theme 1 and 4: Paper 1
Theme 2 and 3: Paper 2

Exam Dates:

Business					
	9BS0 01	Paper 1: Marketing, people and global businesses	Tuesday 23 May	Morning	2h 00m
	9BS0 02	Paper 2: Business activities, decisions and strategy	Wednesday 07 June	Morning	2h 00m
	9BS0 03	Paper 3: Investigating business in a competitive environment	Wednesday 14 June	Morning	2h 00m

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Websites:

- [Business | Business | tutor2u](#)
- Seneca
- [Revision Quizzes for A Level Business | Business | tutor2u](#)
- Paper 1 and 2 revision: YouTube [Bizconsesh - YouTube](#)
- Paper 1 Revision Blast Theme 1 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=swG9YP9Unzc>
- Paper 1 Revision Blast Theme 2 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sNtGkMO4TDk>

Revision Guide:

[Pearson REVISE Edexcel AS/A level Business Revision Guide & Workbook: for home learning, 2022 and 2023 assessments and exams \(REVISE Edexcel GCE Business 2015\) \(Packaging may vary\): Redfern, Andrew: Amazon.co.uk: Books](#)

Examples: mind maps and essay plans – linked to specification



Application and Analysis:

1.4.1 Approaches to staffing

Approaches to staffing	
Individual methods	
Collective methods	

Video:

Revision Activity:

Application and Analysis:

1.4.2. Recruitment and Selection

Recruitment and Selection: Methods, Costs and Benefits					
Reasons for recruitment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion Employees leaving New skills needed Relocation 				
Recruitment Methods	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Internal Recruitment Methods</th> <th>External Recruitment Methods</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Internal Recruitment Methods	External Recruitment Methods		
	Internal Recruitment Methods	External Recruitment Methods			
Internal Recruitment	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Advantages</th> <th>Disadvantages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Advantages	Disadvantages		
Advantages	Disadvantages				

Essay plan

Essay Title:
Case study Evaluate the extent to which companies like Nestle contribute to increased Globalisation. (20 Mark)

Introduction – Knowledge

Define Transnational companies/Multinational companies /Globalisation

Arguments	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3 (Balance)
Point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State the point (in every paragraph) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How Big is the business – how many operations does it have. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do transnational help with foreign businesses – i.e. think about partnership they create with foreign companies 	Talk about the counterargument who would disagree with the part they play in globalisation
Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logical chains of thought Link to theory and models BLT (Because/leads to/therefore)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does Nestle contribute to growing economies – GDP What are they building in foreign countries/buying What future plans have they got – BLT this all 	Think about how this helps with globalisation – give examples for context What joint ventures have they had What connections do they have suppliers and suppliers do they rely on. Also, how they help create employment	Think about that their contribution to globalisation might be more based on pressure for profits – returns for their owners. BLT – links to expanding their activities for new business opportunities Make link to cost cutting
Evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application from the case Examples 	How does all this help with globalisation	Give examples from the case study and link it back to increased globalisation Links to Global youth to give evidence to back up huge contributions they make	Add Quantitative Data Add Qualitative Data So How will t
Link <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Back to the question 	Use BLT – Link back to globalisation	Link back to opportunities in different countries (what has aided this growth)	What does this depend upon on the new market? Think about economic cycle/conditions/PESTLE

Conclusion

A	Answer	How important is Nestle contribution to globalisation – think about the size of the business and MOPS
J	Justify Use MOPS	What market is it – Dynamic or static – does it depend on Tech Objective – what is their main objective Product/Service – compare it to competition Situation – Can they compete/Established or new
I	It depends	

DISCOM Conclusion

D Decision is (use MOPS)

I It depends upon

S Short term v Long term

C Cost implications

O Opportunity cost

M Most important consideration

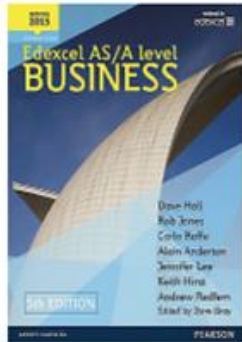
Knowledge organisers – linked to specification



THEME 1

Case Studies & Model Answers

9BS0 A level Business



1.1.1 The Market

Case study

HYBRID AND ELECTRIC CARS

Choosing between petrol, diesel, electric and hybrid vehicles is a complex decision. Many consumers are looking for a vehicle that is both economical and environmentally friendly. Hybrid and electric vehicles (EVs) combine an internal combustion engine and an electric motor. These vehicles are more expensive to purchase but have lower running costs and produce fewer emissions.

It was reported by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) that 9.9% of new cars registered in the UK in 2014 were hybrid or electric. This compares to 1.1% in 2013. The SMMT predicts that this figure will rise to 14.1% by 2015.

An SMMT spokesman said the APV's mission is to bring the benefits of new models coming on to the market in 2014. There were more than 30 plug-in hybrids available compared to just 10 in 2013, bringing from 10,000 to 20,000 units. This compares to 10,000 units in 2013. The spokesman said the government's plug-in grant that offered up to £5,000 off the cost of a pure electric or plug-in hybrid. This compares to £3,000 for a conventional car. The government's EVSE rollout is helping the market and will continue to help in the coming months. The spokesman said the government's EVSE rollout is helping the market and will continue to help in the coming months.

Figure 1
UK sales of electric vehicles between 2010 and 2014

Figure 2
UK sales of electric vehicles between 2010 and 2014

1.2.1 Demand

Case study

BARCHESTER HEALTHCARE LTD

Barchester Healthcare Ltd is one of the UK's largest providers of care homes. It employs over 17,000 staff providing care for over 11,000 residents in over 300 locations. The profit-making company is currently constructing a high-quality purpose-built care home at a picturesque site by the sea in Barchester Water, Lincolnshire. The home will provide residential and nursing care, including dementia care, to the elderly.

The home's publicity states it will employ highly trained staff and provide facilities specifically designed to help people with dementia, including sensory rooms for each person receiving care to help them to remember. Dementia is a long-term condition that affects memory and thinking. It can be caused by a variety of factors, including age, genetics, and lifestyle.

Figure 4
UK population 1971 to 2011 (million)

Figure 5
UK population (male and female over 75) 1971 to 2010 (000s)

(c) Explain one way in which Best Western has developed a competitive edge. (4 marks)

Each hotel in the Best Western group is independently owned. Hotels range from 12th-century castles to those that grow their own produce. To those with their own produce, Best Western has added a competitive edge. By emphasizing the individuality and variety of hotels in the chain, Best Western has gained a competitive edge.

According to Tim Wade, head of marketing at Best Western: "Because every hotel is independent, every hotel has its own personality, and we had a real opportunity to stand out against the formulaic hotel chains and say something very different about ourselves." Rather than going for traditional demographic segmentation, the new position, as Tim explains, "targeted" independent-minded people, who don't want the same experience everywhere. We already had the product, it was really about getting people to look at us from a different perspective. This was the approach used by Best Western to gain an edge in the hotel market.

(d) Assess the importance to Best Western of product differentiation in this case. (12 marks)

In order to reposition the Best Western hotel chain it was felt necessary to differentiate its product from those of other hotels. The hotel market has become very competitive in the UK. Large chains such as Premier Inn, Travelodge and others have used extensive TV campaigns to win larger market shares. The way forward for Best Western was to emphasize the individuality of their hotels and target a particular market segment. Rather than going for traditional demographic segmentation, the new position targeted independent-minded people who preferred some variety in accommodation choices. Best Western has managed to distinguish itself very effectively from brands like Premier Inn, ibis, Cruise

Pizza and the Holiday Inn. These chains tend to offer standardisation in many aspects of their operations. For example, whichever hotel you stay in, room design, furniture, layout, facilities, pricing and other features are common to all units in the chain. This has advantages, but it was not the approach Best Western took.

Market research is the collection, presentation and analysis of information relating to the marketing and consumption of goods and services. It helps to identify customer needs and wants.

Qualitative research: based on opinions, attitudes, beliefs and intentions. This kind of research deals with questions such as "Why?" "Would?", or "How?" – open questions

Quantitative research: the collection of data in larger samples that can be quantified and are often represented in numerical form e.g. 15% - closed questions

Edexcel A-level Business Theme 1

1.1 Meeting Customer Needs

1.1.2 Market Research

Sample: a small group of people who must represent a proportion of a total market when carrying out market research



	Definition	Examples	Pros	Cons
Primary Research (field)	Gathering new information that which does not already exist	Questionnaires, postal surveys, telephone interviews, personal interviews, focus groups or consumer panels, observations, test marketing, social networking, databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific to individual businesses needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expensive Time consuming Bias Human behaviour
Secondary Research (desk)	The collection of existing data	Information externally from competitors e.g. sales, government publications, the internet and internally from sales figures, internal databases and annual reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively cheap (or free) Quick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not specific to businesses individual needs

Market orientated businesses have several advantages over a product orientated businesses:

- It can respond more quickly to changes in the market because of its use of market information
- It will be in a stronger position to meet the challenge of new competition entering the market
- More able to anticipate change
- Be more confident that the launch of a new product will be successful

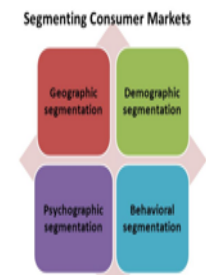
This is because:

- The product is designed according to the wishes of the consumer
- Produce the product in quantities that consumers want to buy
- Distribute the product according to the buying habits and delivery requirements of the consumer
- Set the price of the product at a level that the consumer is prepared to pay

Market research is used to identify and anticipate customer needs and wants, how much demand there might be and to gain insight into consumer behaviour

Geographic & demographic looks at different customers have different needs depending on where they live and who they are:

- Age
- Gender
- Income
- Social class
- Ethnicity
- Religion



Geographic	Demographic	Behavioural	Psychographic
'Customers within 10 miles of the M25'	'A Level & University Students'	'Customers wanting a value for money impulse buy'	'Customers who prefer to buy fairtrade food'
Customer location Region Urban / Rural ACORN classification	Age Gender Occupation Socio-economic group	Rate of usage Benefits sought Loyalty status Readiness to purchase	Personality Lifestyles Attitudes Class

Psychographic looks at groups customer according to their attitudes, opinions and lifestyles

Behavioural looks at how customers relate to a product:

Usage rate: customers are categorised according to how frequently and how many products / services they buy

Loyalty: customer are categorised according to their product loyalty

Socio-economic groups: division of people according to social class

Whether a business will be more product or market orientated will depend on:

- The nature of the product
- Policy decision
- The views of those in control
- The nature and size of the market
- The degree of competition

By using segmentation, businesses are more able to meet the needs of customer groups. Benefits include:

- Increase in revenue
- Increased customer loyalty
- Avoid wasting money on promotions by targeting only customers who are interested in the products / services
- Can gain wider target markets by aiming products and several groups



A Level Exam Revision Techniques

Effective strategies for successful exam preparation



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Introduction to Effective Revision

From a Sixth Formers Perspective



Why revision matters and common challenges



Importance of Revision

Revision reinforces learning, boosts confidence, and improves exam performance for students.



Common Revision Challenges

Students face procrastination, lack of structure, and ineffective study methods that hinder progress.



Adopting Smarter Strategies

Identifying pitfalls helps learners adopt efficient, less overwhelming revision techniques for better retention.



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Planning Your Revision



Creating a structured timetable and setting goals

TIME	SUBJECT	ACTIVITY
9:00 - 10:30	Biology	Review notes and flashcards
11:00 - 12:30	Maths	Practice past paper questions
14:00 - 15:30	Chemistry	Mind mapping key concepts
16:00 - 17:00	English	Essay planning and blurting
19:00 - 20:00	Review	Teach someone else or self-quiz



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Active Revision Techniques



Engaging methods to reinforce learning

Active Revision Techniques

Active revision engages the brain more effectively than passive reading, aiding better information recall.

Blurting and Flashcards

Blurting helps identify knowledge gaps; flashcards combined with spaced repetition aid memorization.

Mind Maps Visualization

Mind maps visually connect ideas making complex topics easier to understand and remember.

Teaching and Practice Exams

Teaching others reinforces learning, while timed past papers improve exam readiness and time management.





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Managing Stress and Staying Motivated



Techniques for mental and physical well-being

Positive Thinking Benefits

Using affirmations and visualising success boosts morale and reduces anxiety during revision.

Healthy Lifestyle Habits

Eating nutritious food, exercising regularly, and getting enough sleep improve concentration and energy.

Reward System Motivation

Rewarding oneself after revision goals enhances motivation and sustains study efforts.

Pomodoro Technique

Studying in 25-minute intervals with 5-minute breaks helps maintain focus and prevents fatigue.





Final Tips and Exam Day Preparation



Strategies for the final stretch and exam readiness

Focus on Review

Students should prioritise reviewing summaries and key points instead of learning new material just before exams.

Preparation Essentials

Packing essentials like ID, pens, calculator, and water the night before reduces exam day stress.

Adequate Sleep

Getting a good night's sleep is crucial for optimal cognitive function during exams.

Stay Calm During Exam

Staying calm by taking deep breaths and managing time wisely helps improve exam performance.





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There's an App for that!

Mrs Kershaw

Student Reflection and Analysis

Mini Knowledge Checks – MS forms – Instant feedback

End of Topic Reflection

END OF TOPIC REFLECTION

MY STRONG POINTS & KEY TERMS TO REMEMBER

MY AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT?

What may have affected your exam performance

- Overconfidence in my understanding of the topics
- Insufficient time spent revising or non at all
- Lack of exam practice
- Not linking back to the question in my answer
- Lack of understanding on how to answer the exam questions
- Not reading the question properly
- Poor attendance in lessons, or poor attention
- A lack of detail and knowledge in my answer

How thorough was your revision?

How much time did you spend?
When did you start to revise?
How much of the topic did you revise?

How did you revise (tick)?

- Reading from the text book
- Reviewing homework
- Reviewing your notes
- Using pre-created flash cards on quizlet.com
- Watching Craig & Dave videos
- Using recall, practice, cover and recall
- Answering questions from the textbook / revision guide
- Completing the learning mats
- Completing past papers
- Creating flashcards
- Creating sketch notes or mind maps
- Creating your own questions



Name: | Teacher: Mrs Kershaw
 Total Score: 9 | Grade: A good Understanding
 Instructions: Look at what you have achieved and at what you need to develop further.

You have achieved:	Areas for revision:
3. I know that allocating IP addresses to computers manually is called "Static addressing". 4. I know a "protocol is "A set of rules and conventions for communication." 5. I know that SMTP is "A protocol responsible for sending emails." 6. I know that POP3 is "A protocol responsible for receiving emails." 1. I know the difference between a MAC address and an IP address is "A MAC address is the address of the NIC. Whereas an IP address uniquely identifies a device in a network." and "A MAC address is assigned by the manufacturer of the device. Whereas an IP address is assigned by a network administrator." 8. I know that VoIP is "Placing voice calls over the Internet." 9. I know that the "Application layer" in TCP/IP interacts directly with the sender. 16. I know that "x.x.x.1" represents the default router address.	1. I need to revise: the difference between a MAC address and an IP address is "A MAC address is the address of the NIC. Whereas an IP address uniquely identifies a device in a network." and "A MAC address is assigned by the manufacturer of the device. Whereas an IP address is assigned by a network administrator." 2. I need to revise: that "Dynamic host control protocol" - is responsible for assigning IP addresses to devices dynamically. 10. I need to revise: that "Routing data packets" is NOT a function of the transport layer. 11. I need to revise: that the "Internet layer" is responsible for identifying the IP addresses of the sender and the receiver in a data packet. 12. I need to revise: that the "Transport layer" is responsible for determining the communication protocol, size of packets and data speed. 13. I need to revise: that "encapsulation" is adding information to data at each layer of TCP/IP stack. 14. I need to revise: that "Transport layer" interacts directly with both the application layer and internet layer. 15. I need to revise: that the "Transport layer" interacts directly with both the application layer and internet layer. 17. I need to revise: that "2 power of 24" is the number of hosts an organisation can be addressed if class A addressing is used. 18. I need to revise: "Packet switching" is type of routing is a connectionless mode of communication. 19. I need to revise: the disadvantage of circuit switching are: "Does not allow other data packets to be transmitted during a connection session and in the case of circuit failure, the communication is disrupted." 20. I need to revise: the significance of the packet number field in a data packet is to "rearrange the data packets in order at receiver's end." 21. I need to revise: "Radio Signals" is the Wi-Fi technology used for transmitting and receiving data

GREEN PEN TASK: Take 2-3 items that you need to develop further and prove that you have now done this in the space provided below:

What can you do together?



Focus on timing

- 1 mark 1 minute

Do past questions / essay style answers under timed conditions

- When looking at model answers. Know when to stop!
 - “I'm going to stop here because...”
 - “I don't need to rewrite the question here because...”.
- Imagine that ink is the most precious resource in the world.
 - Practice writing an answer to a question that would get full marks but using the fewest possible words.
 - Use past Mark schemes to create a model answer
 - Make it into a competition.

What can you do together?



Practice makes permanent

If students prepare for exams by completing a huge number of past papers but continue to make the same sort of errors, they will repeat these errors in their exam.

One important part of teaching exam technique is redrafting.

- Keep handing an answer back until all mistakes are corrected and they can show that they know how to write the best possible answer.

Encourage them to use the mark scheme when redrafting their work.

What can you do together?



Exam Technique

- understanding **exam technique** is not about **what** you know, but **how** you **apply** your knowledge under exam conditions.

Whilst **revision** is a vital part to getting good exam results, **examination technique** is also important.

Key to this is the importance of understanding “**Command Words**”.

It is important to **always read the whole question**

Top tip: ALWAYS **HIGHLIGHT** THE COMMAND WORDS IN EACH QUESTION



What can you do together?

Establish a date for your exams

Divide all the topics and areas you need to cover according to the time you have

Let's say there are **75 days** until an exam and the Computing Syllabus has 14 chapters. I would revise a new topic every **2-3 days from a revision guide**, giving myself two rounds of revision for the entire syllabus and almost **three weeks** of exam question practice at the end.

There's an APP for this!

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	←			Year 13 - 31 weeks countdown: tasks and topics						
2	w/b			CPE	HPR	Project				
3	28-Feb			Data structures Linked lists theory / practical	Computational methods (a) Features that make a problem solvable by using computational methods (b) Problem recognition. (c) Problem decomposition.	1 lesson p/w		1 hr after school		
4	07-Mar			Data structures Graphs theory and / learning steps	(d)divide and conquer (e) Use of abstraction.	1 lesson p/w		1 hr after school		
5	14-Mar			Graphs continued	(f) Learners should apply their knowledge of: • backtracking • data mining • heuristics • performance modelling • pipelining • visualisation to solve problems.			1 hr after school		
6	21-Mar			Project finish off	Project finish off	all week		1 hr after school		
7						revision homeworks from exam board guidance U1		revision homeworks from exam board guidance U2	1hr per week revision / t	
8	28-Mar			Hash tables / Data structures recap / exam practice	2.1.5 Thinking concurrently (a) Determine the parts of a problem that can be tackled at the same time. (b) Outline the benefits and trade offs that might result from concurrent processing in a particular situation.	1.1.1 Structure and function of the processor (b) The Fetch-Decode-Execute Cycle, including its effect on registers (d) The use of pipelining in a processor to improve efficiency (e) Von Neumann, Harvard and contemporary processor architecture		2.1.1 Thinking abstractly (a) The nature of abstraction (b) The need for abstraction	1hr per week revision / t	
9	04-Apr			2.3.1 Algorithms (a) Analysis and design of algorithms for a given situation. (b) The suitability of different algorithms for a given task and data set, in terms of execution time and space.	2.2.1 Programming techniques Recursion LMC Assembly language	1.1.2 Types of processor (a) The differences between and uses of CISC and RISC processors 1.2.1 Systems Software (d) Scheduling: round robin, first come first served, multi level feedback queues, shortest job first and shortest remaining time		2.1.2 Thinking ahead (c) The nature, benefits and drawbacks of caching (d) The need for reusable program components	1hr per week revision / t	
	Easter 2 weeks									
						1.2.2 Applications Generation (d) Translators: Interpreters, compilers and assemblers				

Apps / Websites



Computing Specific – Isaac Computer Science – regular on line booster sessions

- Computing Specific – Physics and Maths Tutor – Great Computer Science Resources
- Craig N Dave YouTube videos – short sharp and insightful, Full Paper Walk Throughs



Deck the halls

Celebrate the holidays with our festive A level Student Boosters!

Whether revising or exploring new computer science topics, these sessions offer a compact understanding of each concept. Gain confidence and the knowledge to sleigh your exams.

Algorithms: Pseudocode and Flowchart

Tuesday 12 December 2023

17:00 – 18:30

[Book your spot](#)



Search & Sort Algorithms

Thursday 14 December 2023

16:00 – 17:30

[Book your spot](#)

Complexity & Big(O)

Thursday 11 January 2024

16:00 – 17:30

[Book your spot](#)



Apps to help with organisation



Adapt – [Here](#)

Improved Time management and Organisation

Unlimited past paper questions with real time feedback

Every Subject and exam board covered

Input subjects and exam boards get a plan to exam day – flexible plan that stays up-to-date even if your child doesn't stick to it!

Has a parent portal to support child's revision

TimeTree

Having a revision timetable and prioritising certain subjects is key to exam success.

TimeTree is a calendar app that's a handy visual aid to see which tasks you need to complete each day and when you have a deadline coming up.

You can colour code each subject or task, create notes and set yourself reminders.



To stay on track:

Forest

Forest is designed to keep you off your phone and focus on revision.

You can plant a tree which will only grow if you leave your phone alone for a set period of time.

If you go on your phone, the tree dies.

It's surprising how motivating it can be to see your forest grow as a result of your hard work!

For revision on the move:



Quizlet

Quizlet is a great way to make sure all your revision is at your fingertips, as you can pop your notes onto digital revision cards within the app.

Once you've uploaded your flashcards, you can use them to play different games and test yourself in lots of different ways, so it's perfect for keeping revision interesting.

Seneca

Has lots of content pre-loaded into the app, so you don't even have to spend time uploading it yourself!

You can complete quizzes, word fills and games whilst being rewarded for the number of tasks you complete.



Blue Coat
Church of England School
& Music College



Mock Exam Reminders



WHERE

- Check your **timetable**
- Check your **venue, seat, row number** well **in advance** in your exam
- It will also be emailed and on **Arbor**
- **Photograph your timetable** on your phone and save as your screen saver
- Enter through the **changing room** if in the Sports Hall
- If you need to check the **board outside the Sports Hall** please do this well before the start time – you will not be able to do this on the way in



WHERE

Alternate venues – R Block

- Bag drop on the stage – ensure phones are OFF and placed in the provided cabinets so you do not disturb the exam



Alternate venues – B6-7, Z, T, S and R rooms

- Go straight up to the venues wait outside your room
- Bag drop in the classrooms – ensure phones are OFF and placed in the cabinets



WHEN - Mocks

Line up times:

- **Morning exams (9:00 AM):** Students should attend tutor time for registration and then proceed to the exam venue. By 8:45AM
- **Afternoon exams (1:15 PM):** Students should line up by 1:05 PM.
- You must be ready with your pen and equipment in hand
- You will not be able to do this in the bag drop area, please have all equipment ready
- **SILENT BAG DROP AS YOU WALK THROUGH YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO STOP**



KEY REMINDERS

- AM exam start time – 9am (to arrive no later than 8.45am, after registering with tutor)
- PM exam start time – 1.15pm (to arrive no later than 1.05pm)
- Subjects | - Subject area of the website with all specifications and exam boards



ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS

- Use your arrangements (e.g., extra time, reading pens, word processors) during mocks to avoid losing them.
- Practice with these tools in preparation for summer exams.
- Sign a document to confirm your arrangements.
- Coloured paper users: Trial coloured glasses in small rooms during mocks.
- Questions? Contact Mr Tomlinson, Mrs. Jobson & Mrs. Earl (in the Hub).



MISSED EXAM?

- You **MUST** sit the exams when scheduled
- You **CANNOT** sit it at a different time
- If you are sick – try to come in and sit the paper, we have plans in place to keep people isolated if they have an illness etc.



Mock Exams – Do

- Go to the toilet before the exam
- Take the correct equipment required for the paper
- Remove lids from calculators
- Switch your phone off and hand into the invigilator at your exam venue and they will place it in the secure phone cabinet and give your number.
- Allow the examiners to check for headphones if wearing a head covering or if you have long hair
- Follow all instructions given by the invigilation team




Mock Exams – Don't

- Write or draw on the candidate card
- Communication with another candidate
- Take a watch of any kind into the exam
- Leave labels on bottles
- Doodle or write anything offensive on your exam paper as you may be disqualified



Mock Exams – Key Message

- Any broken rules must be referred to the exam board
- Blue Coats Exams Officer, SLT or invigilation's  have no choice but to report infringements
- Do not waste 2 years of study for a poor choice on the day