



George Eliot Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

Year 11 Mock Examination Information February 2026



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Introduction

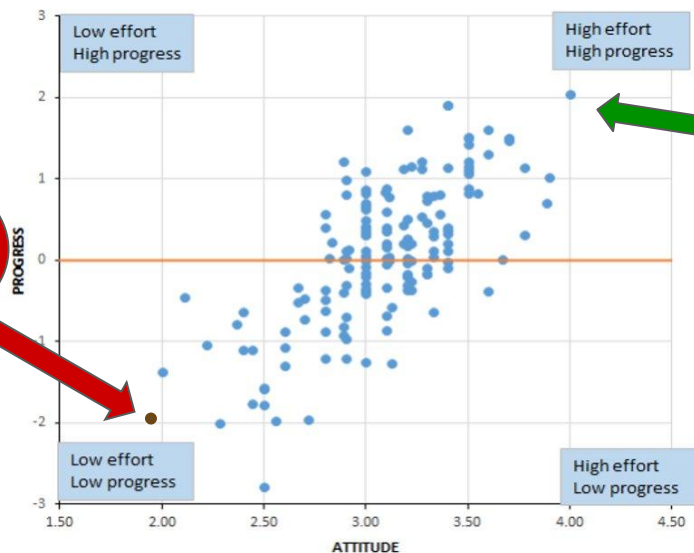
The upcoming mock examinations are pupils' final formal practice before the actual GCSE examinations in Summer 2026.

It is an opportunity to see if the extra work at home, in class and in intervention groups have helped to improve your grade.

These mocks will be used to inform pupils and teachers with vital information about pupils' areas of strength as well as areas of key knowledge and skills we need to work on before the Summer exams.

It is important that pupils revise correctly and smartly – this means planning a revision schedule and keeping to it, rather than revising at the last minute.

It is proven that pupils who demonstrate our **STAR values of, Self-Discipline, Tenacity, Ambition and Responsibility** make the most progress and achieve the best grades:



This pupil simply did not try and therefore, faced disappointment on results day

Hardest-working pupil made the most progress and got great results

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Attendance and Examinations

Attendance at school must be a priority. Every pupil needs to be in school every day.

When pupils are in school, they can access their teacher's expertise in lessons, attend the extra sessions on offer at lunchtime, receive revision resources from teachers and achieve their potential.

All Year 11 pupils need to show their tenacity in attending when perhaps they are not feeling 100%.

National research tells us pupils who attend school more often do better in examinations, however we also have George Eliot Academy data that tells us this too. The table below shows the impact attendance had on the mock results in English and maths for George Eliot pupils.

You will see that as attendance decreases so does the percentage of 4+, 5+ and 7+ grades in the two core subjects:

Attendance %	4+	5+	7+
95% and above	66%	47%	11%
85%-90%	67%	11%	0%
Less than 80%	17%	8%	0%

This data clearly shows the impact attendance is having on attainment in Year 11, pupils need to be in school to achieve brilliant GCSE results.



Year 11 Timeline

26th February -12th March 2026	Mock examinations 2
Thursday 26th March 2026	Year 11 parent's evening 2 in person Summer examination information
April 2026	Project and coursework deadlines
Easter holidays 2026	Revision classes
Tuesday 5th- Friday 22nd May 2026	GCSE examinations
May half term 2026	Revision classes
Monday 1st June- Wednesday 17th June 2026	GCSE examinations
19th June 2026	Prom

The Basics

Effective revision centres around good study habits. Pupils should ensure they:

- Support a balance between 'work and play'
- Eat healthy and always have a good breakfast
- Ensure good sleep routines
- Exercise regularly – this could be playing football or running, or it could just be taking the dog for a walk



When revising pupils should:

- Limit distractions – Including screen time, there are simple apps you can use to do this: Microsoft Family Safety, Google Family Link, Kasperky



- Create and use a revision schedule
- Find a nice quiet space to revise
- Set alarms and start early
- Revise, repeat, remember
- Stay positive

To support pupil well-being during examination periods there are many apps pupils could use, including:

- Headspace: A relaxation app
- Calm: A relaxation app



Revision Timetable

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:30am – 4pm	School Day	School Day	School Day	School Day	School Day
4pm-5pm	Homework	Drama Club	Homework	Football	Homework
5pm-6pm	Dinner and Free time	Dinner and Free Time	Dinner and Free Time	Dinner and Free Time	Dinner and Free Time
6pm-7pm	Revision – English Literature	Revision - Maths	Revision - Science - Chemistry	Revision – History – Paper 1 - Medicine	Revision - French
7pm – 8pm	Revision – Science - Biology	Homework	Revision – English Language	Homework	Free Time
8pm – 9pm	Free Time	Free Time	Free Time	Free Time	Free Time

Time	Saturday	Sunday
9am – 10am	Breakfast and Free Time	Breakfast and Free Time
10am – 11am	Revision – Science - Physics	Revision - RE
11am – 1pm	Free Time and Lunch	Free Time and Lunch
1pm – 3pm	Revision - Maths	Revision - Computing
	Revision – History Paper 2 – Cold War/Elizabeth	Revision – History Paper 3 – Weimar and Nazi Germany
3pm-6pm	Homework	Free Time
	Free Time	Homework
6pm-9pm	Dinner and Free Time	Dinner and Free Time

It is crucial that pupils are organised with their revision.

Here is an example of what an excellent revision timetable would look like and some top tips in putting a timetable together:

- Each hour should be broken down into 20-minute chunks for revision
- Use knowledge checks to identify the topics that you need to revise
- Homework tasks will often support revision tasks
- Keep a regular bedtime schedule to ensure that you rest
- Ensure some of the free time involves getting out and about

Top Tips for Revision

The importance of effective study and revision

Learning is the process of understanding information and being able to remember it over a long period of time.

Revising is the process of revisiting information which you have already been taught to ensure that you have learned it and to ensure that you can easily use it in examinations.

To remember a lot of knowledge quickly, that knowledge needs to be securely stored in long-term memory.

To make sure knowledge goes into long-term memory, stays there, and to make sure it can be recalled quickly, pupils need to spend time thinking hard about that knowledge in their working memory.

Key pieces of advice to learn and revise effectively:

1. **Avoid distractions;** to focus on the information that is being learnt or revised.
2. **Think hard;** without thinking hard about the information being learnt or revised, it is unlikely to go into long-term memory.
3. **Start early;** thinking hard about information takes time and information needs to be revisited regularly to strengthen those memories. Leaving revision until the last minute is likely to be overwhelming and will limit how effective revision is.

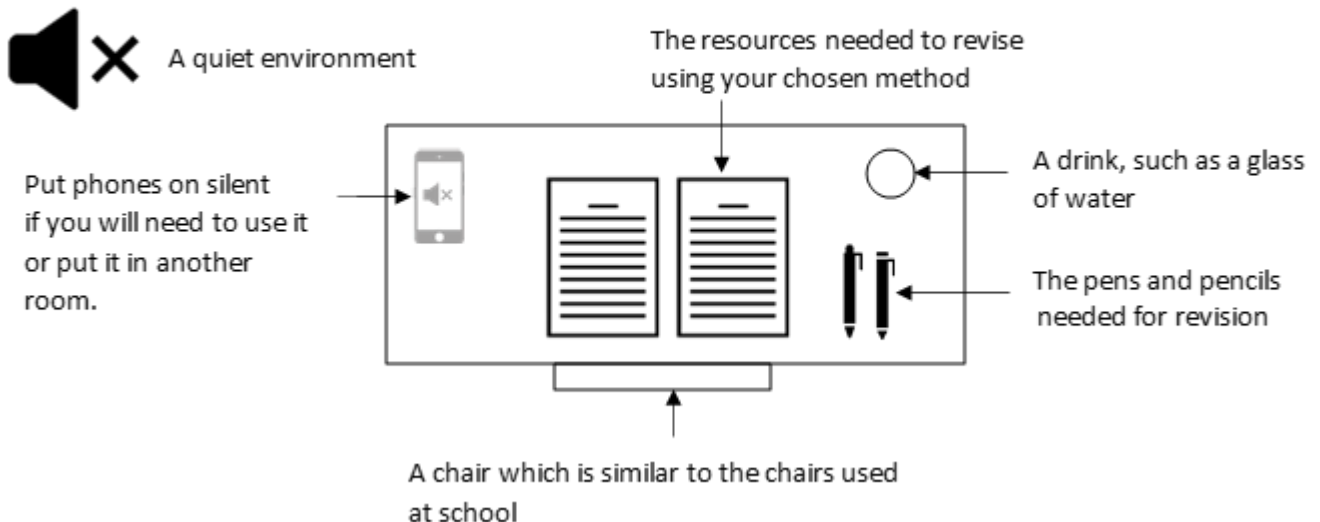
Where should your child work and revise?

When revision is done effectively, information is pulled from their long-term memory and strengthened in working memory. It may also allow gaps in long-term memory to be identified and these can be closed by thinking hard about new information in their working memory.

Working memory can only hold a small amount of information at once. In order to revise and learn effectively, techniques should be used which stop working memory from becoming overwhelmed.

Anything that is being currently experienced or paid attention to takes up space in working memory. One way to free up space in working memory is by working in an environment which is free from distractions.

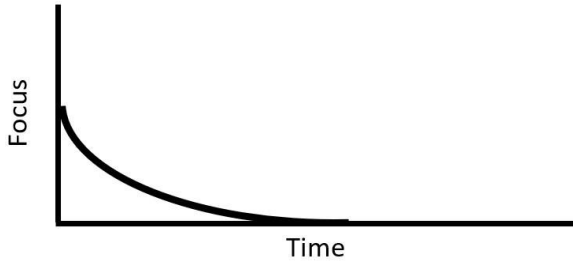
An example of an effective revision space :



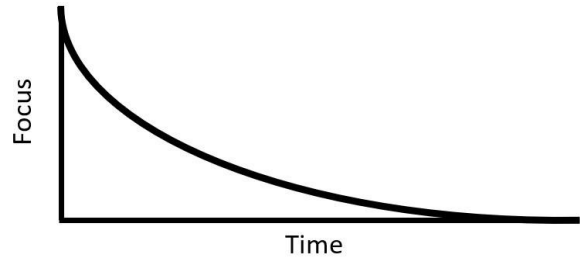
When should I revise?

In order to revise effectively, pupils have to think hard. Thinking hard is tiring. Therefore, revising, pupils should choose a time when they find it easiest to focus. This should be a time when pupils are well-rested and when pupils are used to working.

Revising when tired:

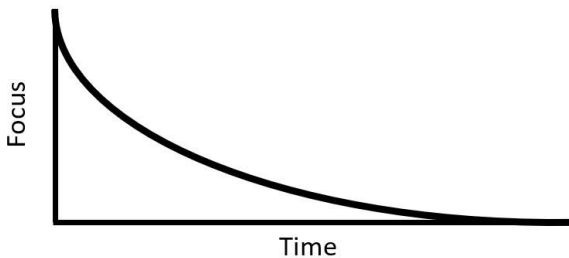


Revising when well-rested:

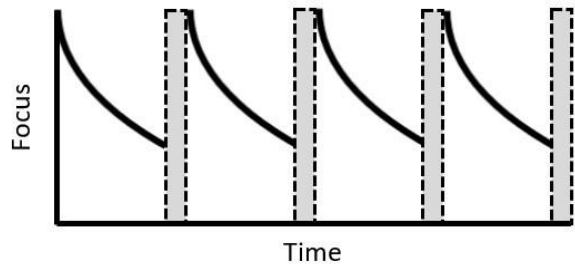


Pupils should also take regular breaks when revising. These breaks can be structured using a method called the Pomodoro technique.

Revising without a break:



Revising with small regular breaks:



Planning revision sessions using the Pomodoro Technique:

1. Choose a time when well-rested and used to working.
2. Decide the specific task that is going to be completed (e.g. I will complete a Science revision module about electrolysis of aqueous substances).
3. Set up your study area.
4. Decide on how many 25-minute slots are needed to complete the task.
5. Remove phones and any other distractions from the working space.
6. Set a timer for 25 minutes. Ideally using a digital timer which is *not* on a phone.
7. Spend the *entire* 25 minutes working. If there is spare time at the end, another task can be started.
8. When the timer goes off, leave the working area and take a 5-minute break.
9. Repeat. Longer breaks can be taken after every three 25-minute sessions.

Technique 1: Self-quizzing

Self-quizzing is when a series of questions about a topic are answered from memory. It is a useful tool for finding specific gaps in knowledge within a topic and it allows a quick check about whether something has been remembered correctly.

Self-quizzing can be completed in lots of different ways. For example, specific questions can be answered, gap fill-activities can be completed, or a diagram can be filled in from memory. Below is an example of a specific question quiz, which shows that a pupil would have to revisit the information required for question 6:

Public Health in the Industrial Revolution

Questions:

1. Give two reasons why people migrated to urban areas during the Industrial Revolution.
2. Why did increased population density increase the risk of epidemics in urban areas?
3. Give an example which shows that many public health systems in urban areas were overwhelmed during the Industrial Revolution.
4. Why did many people living in damp and overcrowded housing increase the risk of epidemics during the Industrial Revolution?
5. Why didn't the government in the early Industrial Revolution take steps to improve public health services and living conditions?
6. Give an example of a disease, caused by poor public health, of which there were epidemics during the Industrial Revolution.

Answers:

1. Improvements in agricultural technology and the invention of the factory ✓
2. Diseases could easily spread from person to person. ✓
3. Multiple families would share one overflowing cesspit. ✓
4. People had weak immune systems which made them less able to fight off diseases. ✓
5. The government had a laissez-faire attitude to public health, meaning that they did not think that improving public health should be their responsibility. ✓
6. The plague X Cholera or typhus (the plague was in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance)

5/6 (83%)

Technique 2: Flashcards

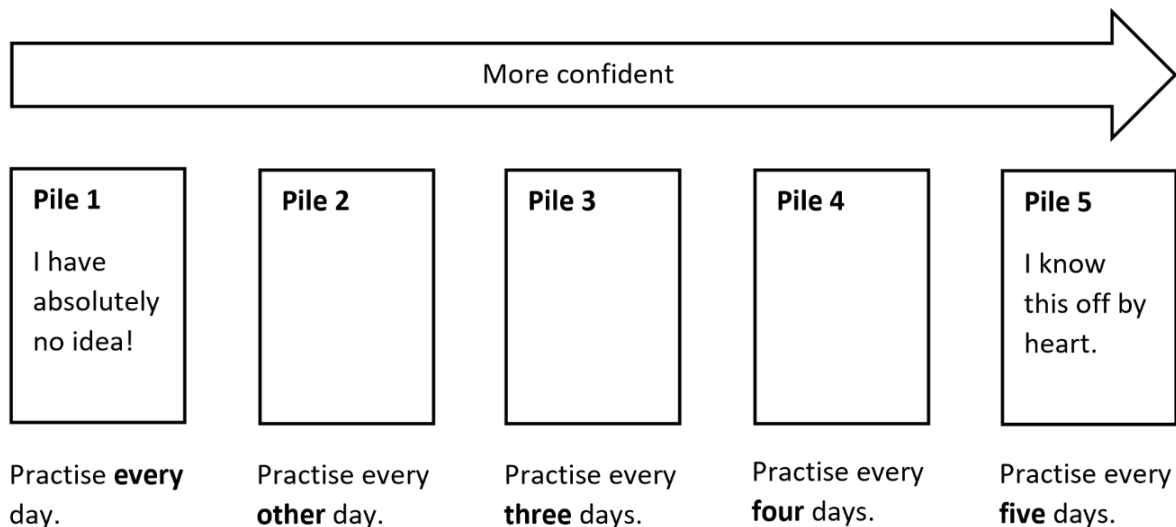
Flashcards are small sheets of paper or card with matching pieces of information on either side. They are a useful tool for learning facts and allow pupils to quickly check whether they have remembered something correctly.

Below are some examples of flashcards, which can be used for simple quizzing:

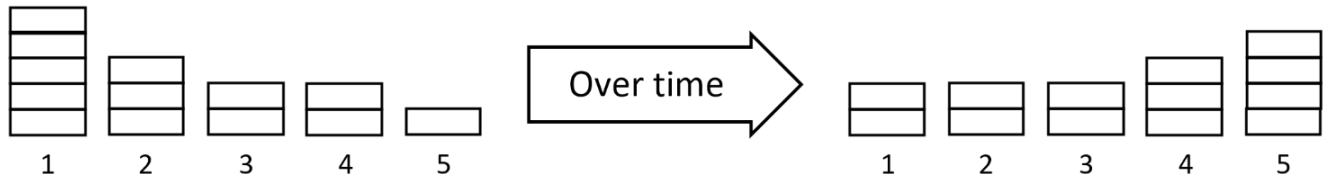
Front of the Flashcard	Back of the Flashcard
Henry VIII	King of England from 1509-1547
What are the parts of the 'Trinity'?	Father, Son and the Holy Spirit
Where is the pharmacy?	Où est la pharmacie?

How to use flashcards:

9. Test yourself using the flashcards.
10. As you test yourself, sort the flashcards into up to five piles according to how confident you are with the content.
11. Put the piles into numbered envelopes (1-5).
12. Test yourself on the different piles on different days (see below):



13. As you test yourself on the different piles, move the cards into different piles as you become more confident.



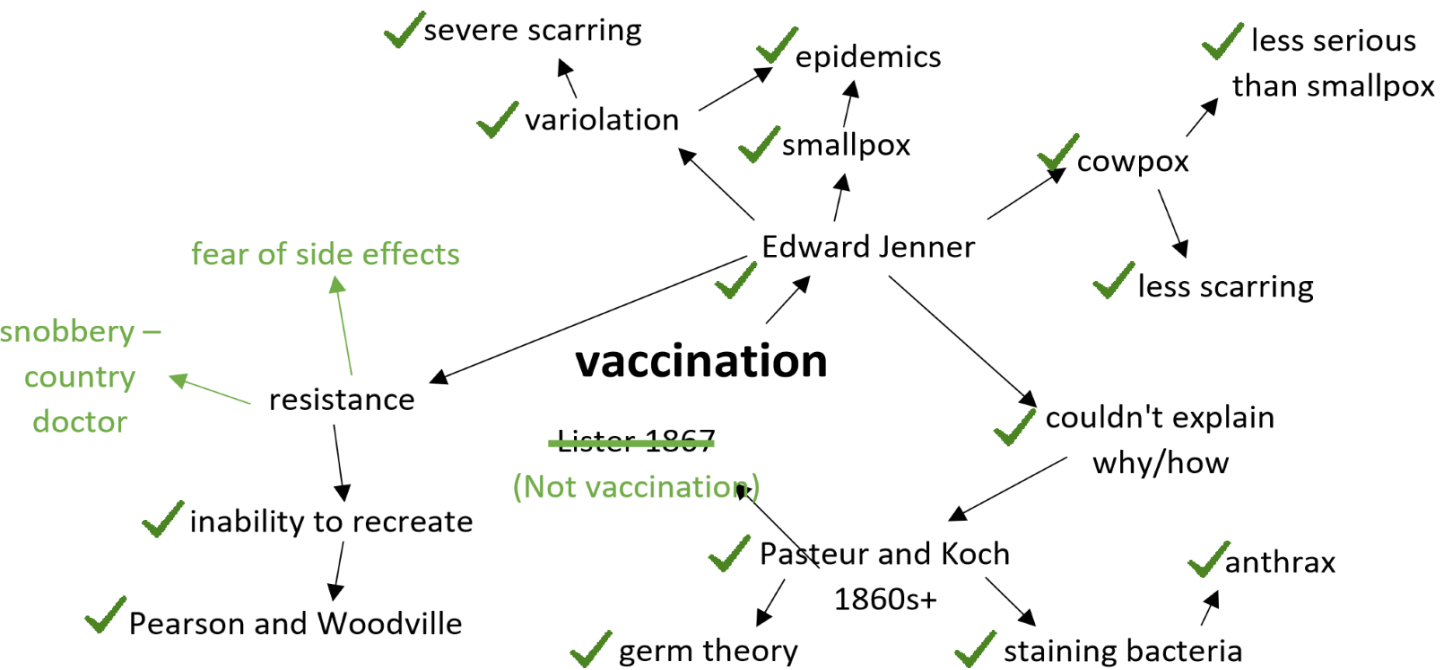
Technique 4: Examination questions

One of the best ways to think hard about knowledge that has been learnt and preparing for examinations is by completing examination questions; practising questions and techniques, such as writing in timed conditions or by annotating questions.

Examination questions can be collected from teachers and it is best if they are completed in conditions as close to a real examination as possible. So, it is important that exam questions are completed in a set amount of time as they would be in an examination, as this will help revise the skill as well as the knowledge.

Technique 4: Knowledge dumps

A knowledge dump is when everything that can be remembered about a topic is written down. They are a useful tool for finding out what is known and where the gaps are in knowledge. Below is an example about vaccinations:



How to write a knowledge dump:

1. Use an empty piece of paper and write the date at the top of the page.
2. Without any support, write down the first thing you can remember about the topic you have chosen. Use single words or phrases.
3. As this fact triggers more information, write those facts down. Connect the facts together with lines or arrows.
4. Once you can't remember anything else about the area you started writing about, try to remember another fact to start another 'web' of knowledge. Stop once you can't remember anything else.
5. Using a knowledge organiser or textbook, check and correct your knowledge using a different coloured pen.
6. Keep your knowledge dump. This will allow you to compare knowledge dumps over time so you can see your success.
7. Note down what you corrected or added. Practise these gaps using flashcards or quizzing.

Pearson Revise



Through United Learning, all pupils now have free access to Pearson Online.

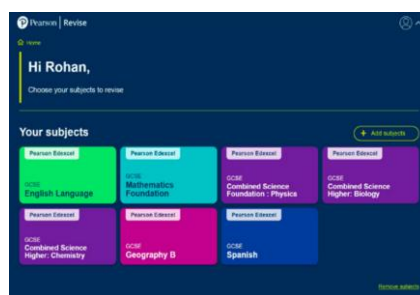
This provides pupils access to online revision guides, knowledge checks, quizzes and an interactive revision planner.

Knowledge checks will let pupils know what their strengths are and generate topics to revise

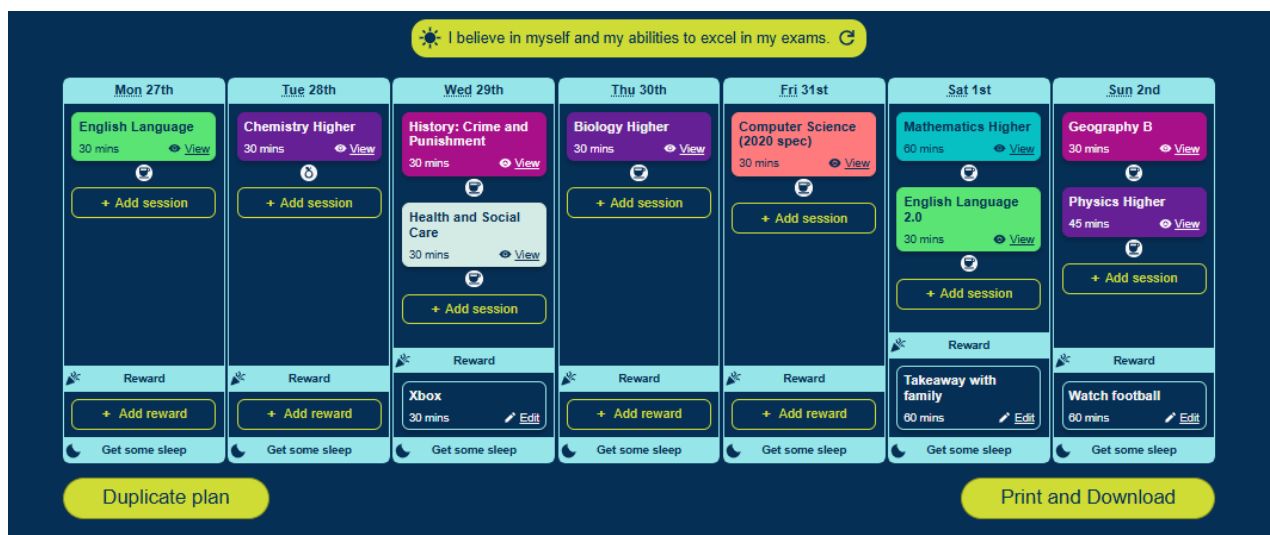
The interactive revision planner can be used to plan a week of revision, when to breaks and add in snacks and rewards.

It can be downloaded printed and stuck on the fridge! To help parents support pupils' revision.

This can be accessed through this link:
<https://reviseonline.pearson.com/school/united-learning>



Pupils can then use their dashboard to support their revision



Subject Specific Examination and Revision Information

Subject	Mock examination information	Revision guidance/ focus	Revision links
English Literature	Literature Paper 1 – 1hr 45 mins Macbeth + A Christmas Carol	<p>Review plot/theme/character/context for each text.</p> <p>Practice quotations using flashcards</p> <p>Practice essay planning.</p> <p>Use Knowledge Organisers to create essay plans.</p> <p>Revision materials sent out on Class Charts WC 26th Jan</p>	<p>Macbeth - GCSE English Literature - BBC Bitesize</p> <p>A Christmas Carol - GCSE English Literature - BBC Bitesize</p>
English Language	Language Paper 1 – 1hr 45 mins, Fiction Paper	<p>Revise key terminology from flashcards.</p> <p>Learn exam expectations for each question.</p> <p>Practice exam questions.</p> <p>Revision materials sent out on Class Charts WC 26th Jan</p>	<p>GCSE English Language - AQA - BBC Bitesize</p> <p>Seneca - Learn 2x Faster</p> <p>Seneca - Learn 2x Faster</p>

Subject	Mock examination information	Revision guidance/ focus	Revision links
Mathematics	Full set of papers. 1 x Non-Calc 1hr30 2 x Calc 1hr30	SparxMaths – Revision, fix up (gaps from previous mock), independent practice. JustMaths – Crossover video lessons and key revision resources including crossover bootcamp and past papers. Maths at Home folders – Key revision resources and practice papers available each week.	https://www.sparxmaths.uk/ https://justmaths.co.uk/ Username: GEASStudent Password: GEA Links emailed to pupils and parents every week.
Combined Science	Paper 2 – Biology –1hr 15 Chemistry 1hr 15 Physics – 1hr 15	Sparx Science – HWMK, Revision, Independent Study Past papers sent home for all pupils Revision Guide PPT (EMA) KS4 Revision Padlet (Including past paper, YouTube videos and other online resources).	https://sparxscience.com/ GCSE Combined Science - AQA Trilogy - BBC Bitesize Physics & Maths Tutor https://padlet.com/emarsdenscience/gcse-science-revision-3b1joqbks7z7as3h
Triple Science	Paper 2 – Biology –1hr 45 Chemistry 1hr 45 Physics – 1hr 45	Sparx Science – HWMK, Revision, Independent Study Past papers sent home for all pupils Revision Guide PPT (EMA) KS4 Revision Padlet (Including past paper, YouTube videos and other online resources).	https://sparxscience.com/ GCSE Science - BBC Bitesize Physics & Maths Tutor https://padlet.com/emarsdenscience/gcse-science-revision-3b1joqbks7z7as3h

Subject	Mock examination information	Revision guidance/ focus	Revision links
History	<p>Paper 1 – Medicine – 1 hour 20 minutes</p> <p>Paper 2 – Cold War and Elizabeth I – 1 hour and 55 minutes</p> <p>Paper 3 – Weimar and Nazi Germany – 1 hour 30 minutes</p>	<p>Revision guides for each paper</p> <p>Complete the homework tasks, and use the practice exam questions (or papers)</p> <p>Use the key study skills for key information for each topic.</p> <p>Revise the exam structures provided in lesson.</p>	<p>Medicine in Britain, c.1250 to the present day - GCSE History - BBC Bitesize</p> <p>Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-1991 - The Cold War overview - Edexcel - GCSE History Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize</p> <p>Elizabeth I - GCSE History - BBC Bitesize</p> <p>Germany - GCSE History - BBC Bitesize</p>
Geography	<p>Paper 1 – Living with the Physical Environment (1hr 30mins)</p> <p>Paper 2 – Challenges in the Human Environment (1hr 30 mins)</p> <p>Paper 3 – Geographical Applications (45 mins)</p>	<p>CGP revision guide – for knowledge</p> <p>Case Study Revision booklet – for Case Study/PSD</p> <p>Revision of key exam structures: KUU, AKUU, TEA</p>	<p>SENECA</p> <p>Time for Geography website</p> <p>Internet Geography website</p> <p>AQA Geography</p>
Computer Science	<p>Paper 1 – 90 Minutes (75 marks 50%)</p> <p>Paper 2 – 120 Minutes (75 marks 50%)</p>	<p>All topics on Spec.</p> <p>Paper 1 – Principles of Computer Science</p> <p>Paper 2 – Application of Computational Thinking</p>	<p>SmartRevise - Smart Revise Online Home - Smart Revise</p> <p>Pearson Edexcel</p> <p>BBC Bitesize</p>

Subject	Mock examination information	Revision guidance/ focus	Revision links
French	Mock speaking exams week beginning 23-2-26 Listening paper Reading paper Writing paper	Vocab focus on all topics	SENECA night before papers Languagenut for vocab learning Revision guides on Pearson Revise
Spanish	Mock speaking exams week beginning 23-2-26 Listening paper Reading paper Writing paper		SENECA night before papers QUIZLET all vocab sets https://quizlet.com/class/28421773/materials Languagenut for vocab learning Revision guides on Pearson Revise https://quizlet.com/join/Y8SuuZsAm?i=3sjv5p&x=1bqt https://quizlet.com/join/Y8SuuZ https://quizlet.com/join/Y8SuuZsAm?i=3sjv5p&bqtsAm?i=3sjv5p&x=1bqt
Performing Arts	NO EXAMINATION Will be an assessment day for component 3 at beginning of April		
Health and Social Care	Component 3 Examination – 2 hours	Examination practice workbook	Examination practice workbook

Subject	Mock examination information	Revision guidance/ focus	Revision links
Physical Education	Component 1 Examination- 1 hour 30mins Component 2 Examination - 1 hour 15 minutes	All pupils have a weekly homework timetable which formulates their revision. This has been shared with parents and pupils	
Sports Studies	R184 Examination- 1 hour 15 minutes	My Revision Notes Revision Guide	
Food Technology	Examination 1hour 45 mins (50%)	Examination practice workbook	Illuminate.digital/aqafood/
Photography	NO MOCK EXAM 10 hour GCSE exam will take place 20 th to 24 th April	Pupils to prepare for their final examination. Attendance to intervention required to complete work to target grade.	Use exemplar Attend intervention
Art	NO MOCK EXAM 10 hour GCSE exam will take place 20 th to 24 th April	Pupils to prepare for their final examination. Attendance to intervention required to complete work to target grade.	Use exemplar Attend intervention

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