



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

Year 11 Mock Examination Information October 2025



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Introduction

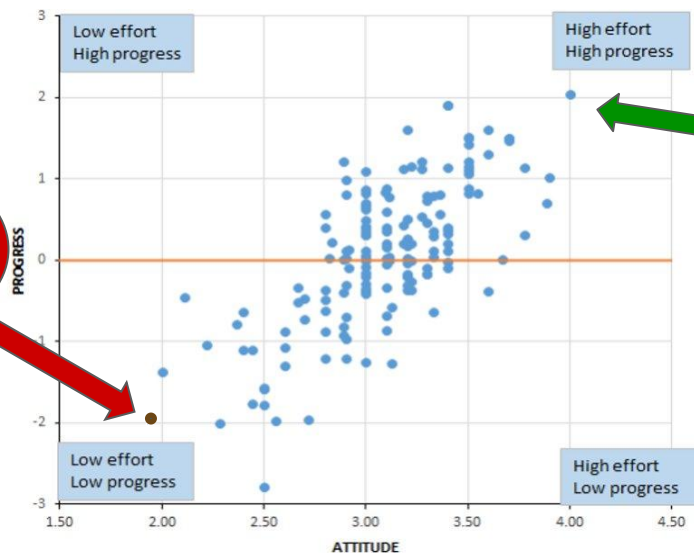
The upcoming mock examinations the first opportunity in Year 11 for formal practice before the actual GCSE examinations in Summer 2025.

It is an opportunity to see if the extra work at home, in class and in interventions 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 in March 2025, for **our previous cohort of Year 11 pupils**.

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

Attendance	% of each grade in English and Maths		
	4+	5+	7+
95%+	68%	46%	15%
85-90%	57%	29%	0%
<80%	5%	0%	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

Year 11 mocks 1	10th-20th November 2025
Year 11 mock results	Wednesday 26th November 2025 P7
Year 11 parents evening in person	Thursday 27th November 2025
February Half term revision sessions	16th-20th February 2026 Timetable TBC
Year 11 mocks 2	26th February- 12th March 2026
Year 11 mock results	Wednesday 18th March 2026 P7
Year 11 parents evening in person	Thursday 19th March 2026
Easter holidays revision sessions	Monday 30th March- Thursday 2nd April Timetable TBC
GCSE Exams begin	Tuesday 5th May 2026
May half term revision sessions	Tuesday 26th - Friday 29th May 2026 Timetable TBC
Year 11 Prom	Friday 19th June 2026 Year 11 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.

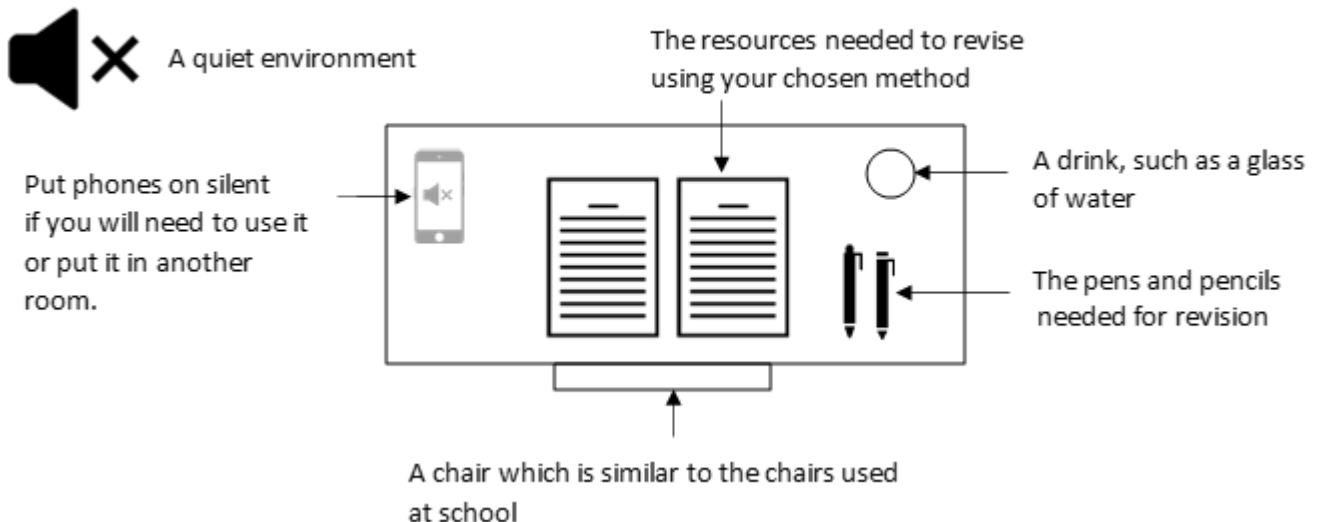
Where should your child work and revise?

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.

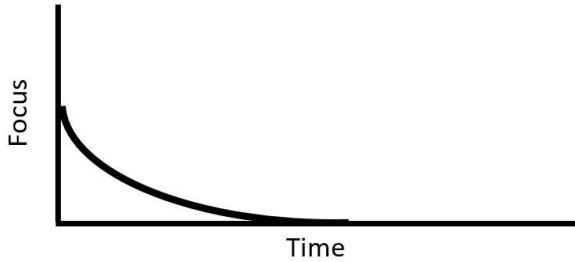
An example of an effective revision space :



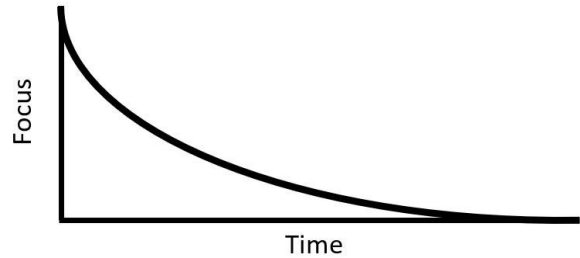
When should I revise?

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:

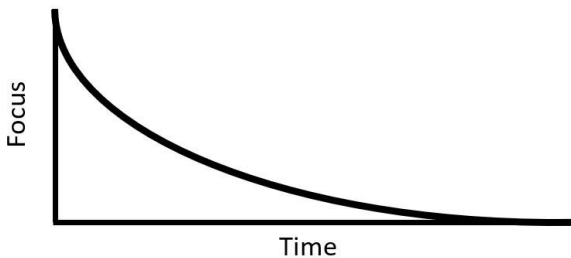


Revising when well-rested:

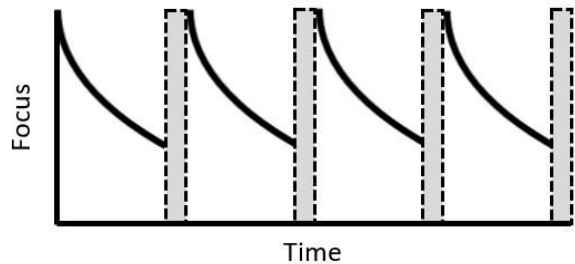


Pupils should also take regular breaks when revising. These breaks can be structured using a method called the Pomodoro technique.

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

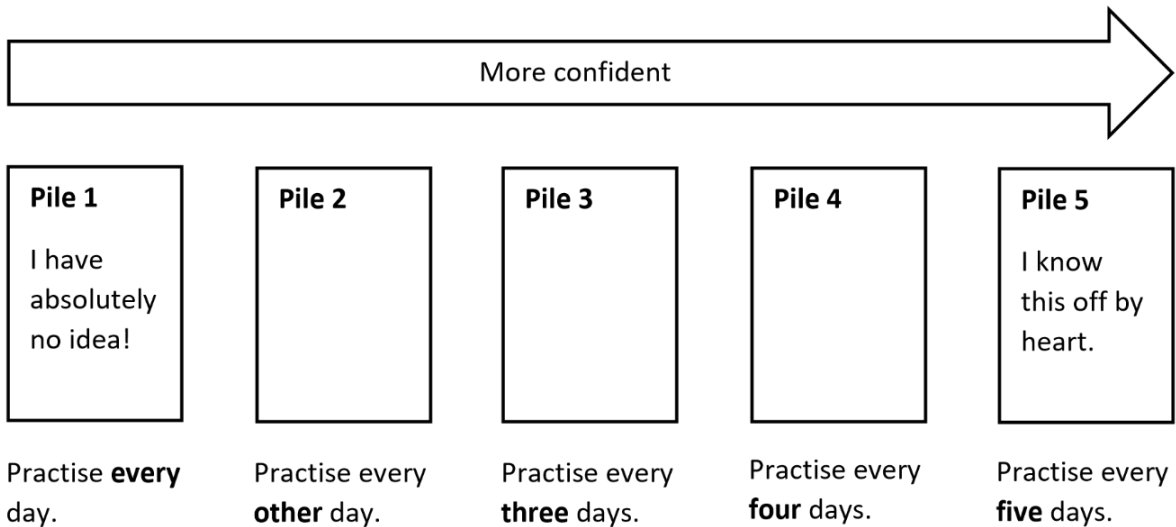
Flashcards are small sheets of paper or card with matching pieces of information on either side. They are a useful tool for learning facts and allow pupils to quickly check whether they have remembered something correctly.

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

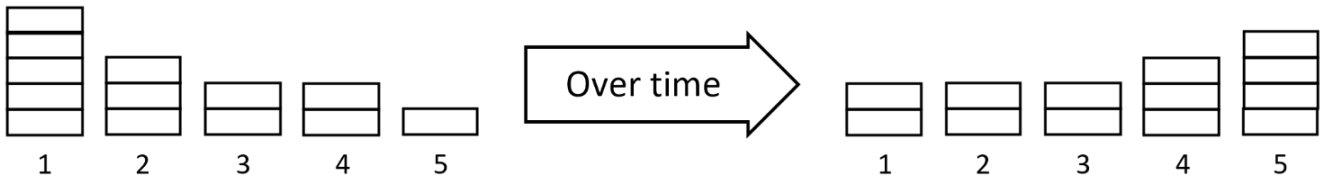
Front of the Flashcard	Back of the Flashcard
Henry VIII	King of England from 1509-1547
What are the parts of the 'Trinity'?	Father, Son and the Holy Spirit
Where is the pharmacy?	Où est la pharmacie?

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.



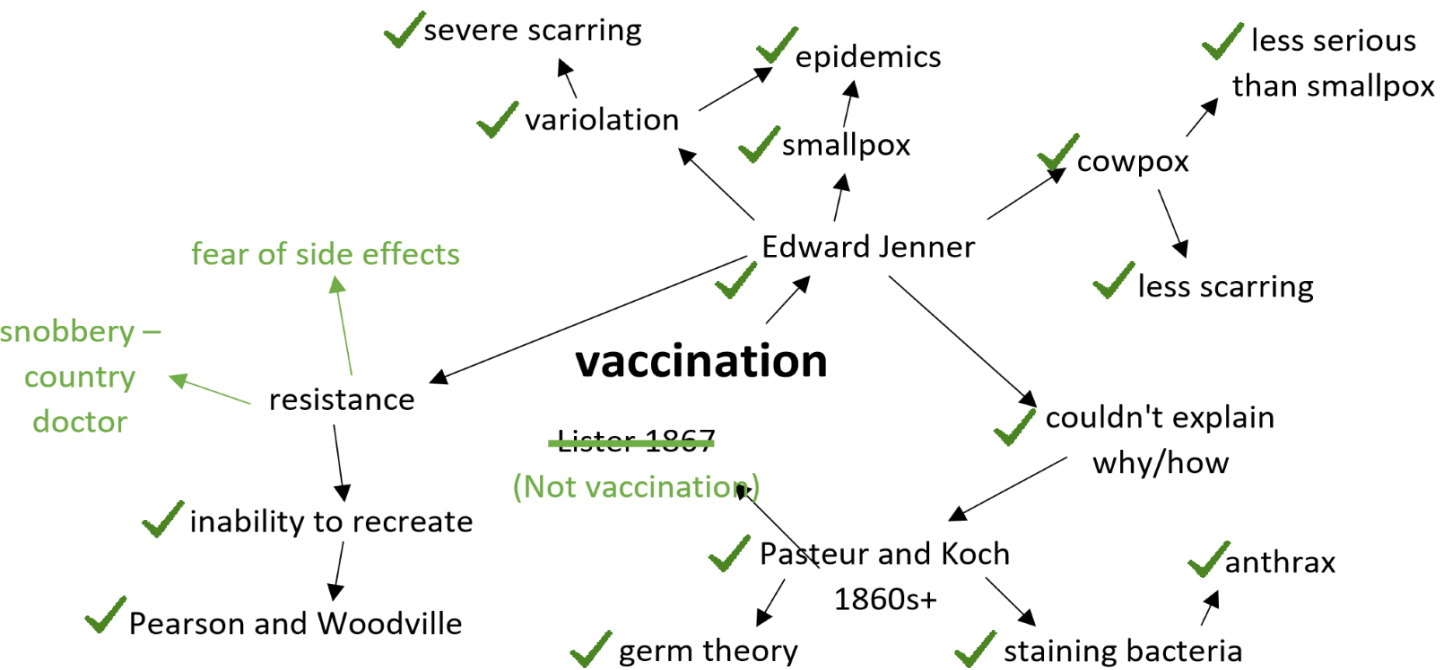
Technique 4: Examination questions

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 Online



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

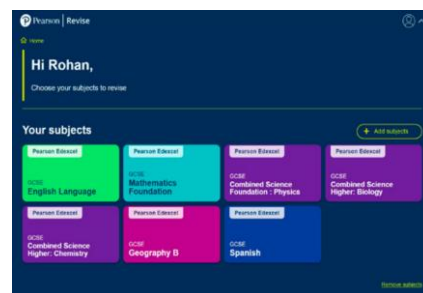
This provides pupils access to online revision guides, knowledge checks, quizzes and an interactive revision planner.

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

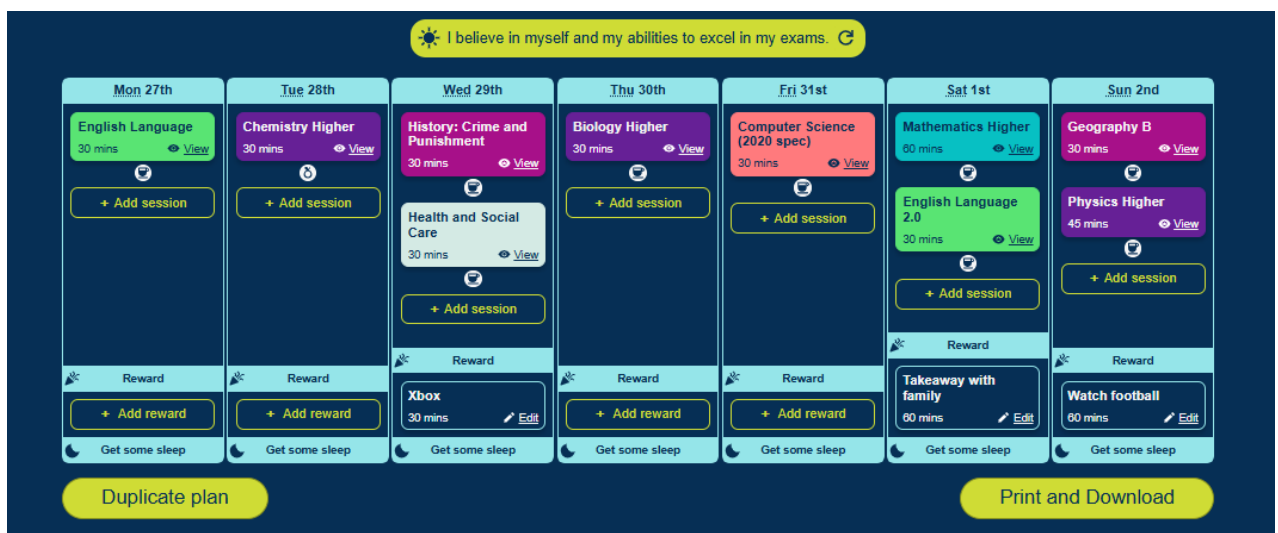
The interactive revision planner can be used to plan a week of revision, when to breaks and add in snacks and rewards.

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 2 2hrs 15 mins, Princess, Poetry Anthology, Unseen Poetry	Princess: plot, key quotations, notes on theme and character, context notes. Poetry Anthology: thematic groups, annotated quotations and comparison points Unseen Poetry: Poetry techniques and practice questions	Y11 Mock 1 Revision.docx
English Language	Language Paper 2 1hr 45 mins, Non-Fiction Paper unseen extracts	Review rhetorical devices, writing to argue process and practice papers	Y11 Mock 1 Revision.docx
Mathematics	Paper 1 – Non-Calculator Paper 2 – Calculator Paper 3 - Calculator	Each paper assesses content from the full GCSE maths specification (Number, Algebra, Ratio and Proportion, Geometry, Statistics and Probability).	https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/gcse.php Physics & Maths Tutor https://sparxmaths.com/ https://justmaths.co.uk/

Subject	Mock examination information	Revision guidance/ focus	Revision links
Combined Science	Paper 1 – Biology –1hr 15 Chemistry 1hr 15 Physics – 1hr 15	Biology B1 – Cells B2 – Organisation B3 – Infection and response B4 – Bioenergetics Chemistry C1 – Atomic structure C2 – Bonding C3 – Chemical quantities C4 – Chemical changes C5 – Energy changes Physics P1 – Energy P2 – Electricity P3 – Particle model P4 - Radiation	GCSE Combined Science - AQA Trilogy - BBC Bitesize Physics & Maths Tutor Cognito - YouTube Free KS4 Combined science teaching resources Y10 & 11 Page 1 of 3 Oak National Academy - Foundation Free KS4 Combined science teaching resources Y10 & 11 Page 1 of 3 Oak National Academy - Higher
Triple Science	Paper 1 – Biology –1hr 45 Chemistry 1hr 45 Physics – 1hr 45	Biology B1 – Cells B2 – Organisation B3 – Infection and response B4 – Bioenergetics Chemistry C1 – Atomic structure C2 – Bonding C3 – Chemical quantities C4 – Chemical changes C5 – Energy changes Physics P1 – Energy P2 – Electricity P3 – Particle model P4 - Radiation	GCSE Biology (Single Science) - AQA - BBC Bitesize Free KS4 Biology teaching resources Y10 & 11 Page 1 of 2 Oak National Academy GCSE Chemistry (Single Science) - AQA - BBC Bitesize Free KS4 Chemistry teaching resources Y10 & 11 Oak National Academy GCSE Physics (Single Science) - AQA - BBC Bitesize Free KS4 Physics teaching resources Y10 & 11 Oak National Academy Physics & Maths Tutor Cognito - YouTube

Subject	Mock examination information	Revision guidance/ focus	Revision links
History	• Paper 1 – Medicine in Britain: 1250 – Present. 1hr 20mins. • Paper 2 – Superpower Relations and the Cold War: 1941 – 1991. 55mins. • Paper 3 – Weimar and Nazi Germany: 1918 – 1939. 1hr 30mins.	Medicine ▪ Renaissance Medicine – Thomas Sydenham, William Harvey and Andreas Vesalius. ▪ Industrial Medicine – John Snow, Surgery, Edward Jenner and Vaccination. ▪ Medicine 1900 – Present – Alexander Fleming and Penicillin, Improvements in Technology, Salvarsan and Prontosil. ▪ WW1 Medicine – Medical Advancements on the Western Front, Trench System, Blood Transfusions. Cold War ▪ Long and Novikov Telegrams and creation of Satellite States. ▪ Hungarian Uprising ▪ Prague Spring ▪ Berlin Wall ▪ Cuban Missile Crisis ▪ Brezhnev Doctrine ▪ Czechoslovakia ▪ Reagan and Gorbachev – End of Cold War. Germany ▪ Weimar Constitution ▪ Gustav Stresemann ▪ Munich Putsch ▪ Hitler becomes Fuhrer – Night of Long Knives. ▪ Reich Church ▪ Kristallnacht	Medicine in Britain, c.1250 to the present day - GCSE History - BBC Bitesize Germany - GCSE History - BBC Bitesize Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-1991 - The Cold War overview - Edexcel - GCSE History Revision - Edexcel - BBC Bitesize
Geography	Paper 1: Physical Geography and Fieldwork (1hr 30mins) Paper 2: Human Geography (1hr 30mins)	<i>Paper 1:</i> • <i>The Challenge of Natural Hazards</i> • <i>UK landscapes – Rivers</i> • <i>UK Landscapes – Coasts</i> • <i>Physical Fieldwork – Carding Mill Valley</i> <i>Paper 2:</i> • <i>Urban Issues & Challenges</i> • <i>Changing Economic World</i> • <i>The Challenge of Resource Management</i>	CGP guide Case study booklet SENECA Exercise Books

Subject	Mock examination information	Revision guidance/ focus	Revision links
Computer Science	Paper 1 – Principles of Computer Science 90 Minutes Paper 2 – Application of Computational Thinking 2 hours (ONSCREEN)	All content.	BBC Bitesize https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zdqy7nb SmartRevise https://smartrevise.online/ Quizlet Flashcards https://quizlet.com/gb/content/edexcel-gcse-computer-science-flashcards MrBrownCS Paper 1 https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL04uZ7242_M5OqGA2Rn1bVDMXamq-2tH0&si=kTThuNHg7CHRiwst MrBrownCS Paper 2 https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL04uZ7242_M66sh5atFPN1RiyxGirJhnp&si=6M3qmf77tyiOBqcj
French	Paper 1 Speaking (F 7-9min) (H 10-12 mins) + 15 min prep time Read aloud task Roleplay task Photo card and general conversation task Paper 2 Listening and understanding Listening and dictation tasks F 55 mins/H 65 mins Paper 3 Reading and understanding Reading and comprehension and translation into English. F 45 mins/H 60 mins Paper 4 writing F 1 hr 15 mins/H 1 hour 20 mins	• My personal world Family Friends Free time with friends Personal plans • Lifestyle and wellbeing Sport Free time Healthy lifestyle Well being • Media and technology Tv programs Film technology • Studying and my future School Future plans • Travel and tourism holidays	Speaking booklets GCSE bitesize Languagenut Pearson online SENECA

Subject	Mock examination information	Revision guidance/ focus	Revision links
Spanish	Paper 1 Speaking (F 7-9min) (H 10-12 mins) + 15 min prep time Read aloud task Roleplay task Photo card and general conversation task Paper 2 Listening and understanding Listening and dictation tasks F 55 mins/H 65 mins Paper 3 Reading and understanding Reading and comprehension and translation into English. F 45 mins/H 60 mins Paper 4 writing F 1 hr 15 mins/H 1 hour 20 mins	• My personal world Family Friends Free time with friends Personal plans • Lifestyle and wellbeing Sport Free time Healthy lifestyle Well being • Media and technology Tv programs Film technology • Studying and my future School Future plans • Travel and tourism holidays	Speaking booklets GCSE bitesize Languagenut Pearson online SENECA
Physical Education	Component 1: Fitness and Body Systems 90 minutes 80 marks	Topic 1: Applied anatomy and physiology Topic 2: Movement analysis Topic 3: Physical training	Revision Booklets – See Mr Lewis to borrow one MrBrownCS https://youtube.com/playlist?list=P L04uZ7242_M5C7q2Xry39ZSe3hOb3etQQ&si=qjVECEUTkGCvCnVN Quizlet for flashcards https://quizlet.com/gb/542895771/btec-digital-information-technology-level-2-gcse-exam-component-flash-cards/
Food Preparation and Nutrition	Written exam is 1 hour and 45 minutes, paper worth 50% of total marks. A- 20 multiple-choice questions. B – 5 structured questions. Feb 11th 12th 3 hour practical exam.	Pupils to revise all 5 modules ☐ Food safety ☐ Food nutrition ☐ Food choice ☐ Food science ☐ Food provenance	Login Screen AQA GCSE food prep and Nutrition digital bundle seliot3 student3 GCSE bitesize CGP GCSE Food 9-1 revision

Subject	Mock examination information	Revision guidance/ focus	Revision links
Photography	Whole day exam to create a final piece for their coursework project.	Personal and purposeful piece that demonstrates the pupils artistic journey through preparatory work, artist research and experimental development.	GCSE Art and Design assessment grid 44 GCSE photography exam final ideas photography, finals idea, art photography
Art	Whole day exam to create a final piece for their coursework project.	Personal and purposeful piece that demonstrates the pupils artistic journey through preparatory work, artist research and experimental development.	GCSE Art and Design assessment grid Grade 9 GCSE Art Examples – The Art Teacher
BTEC DIT	Component 3 – Effective working practice 90 Minutes Paper already with Zeenat	Topic A – Modern Technologies Topic B – Cyber Security Topic C – Wider Implications of digital systems Topic D – Planning and communication in digital systems	Revision Booklets – See Mr Lewis to borrow one MrBrownCS https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL04uZ7242_M5C7q2Xry39ZSe3hOb3etQQ&si=qjVECEUTkGCvCnVN Quizlet for flashcards https://quizlet.com/gb/542895771/btec-digital-information-technology-level-2-gcse-exam-component-flash-cards/

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