

The Appletton School

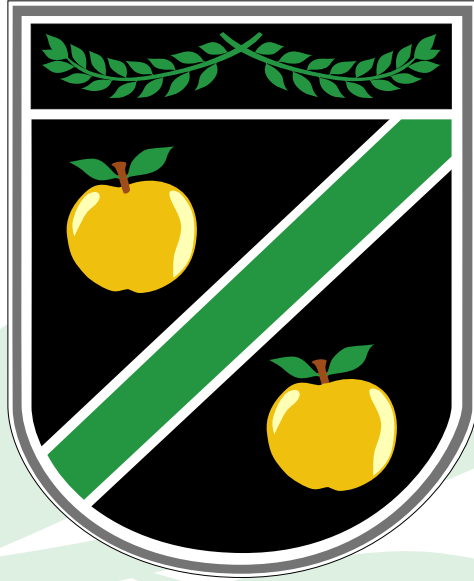
Welcome to our 'Revision and Examination' conference.



Key speakers:

- Mr Lawrence – Second in Sixth Form
- Mr Archer – Head of English
- Miss Anley – Maths, key stage four lead
- Mr Hannan – Deputy Headteacher
- Mr Morrison – Assistant Headteacher
- Mr Sultana – Head of Year 11
- Dr Reay – Raising Standards Lead

Success Tomorrow. Starts
Today.



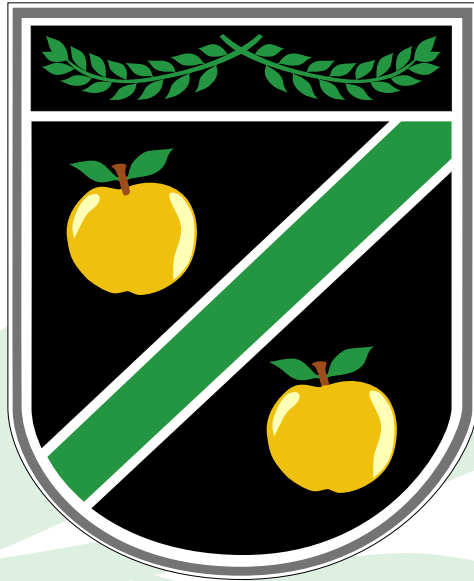
The Appleton Sixth Form



Where are we?

- We have completed our guidance interviews
- You have been offered a **conditional** place and had this confirmed in writing
- Your focus is now you

Entry Criteria



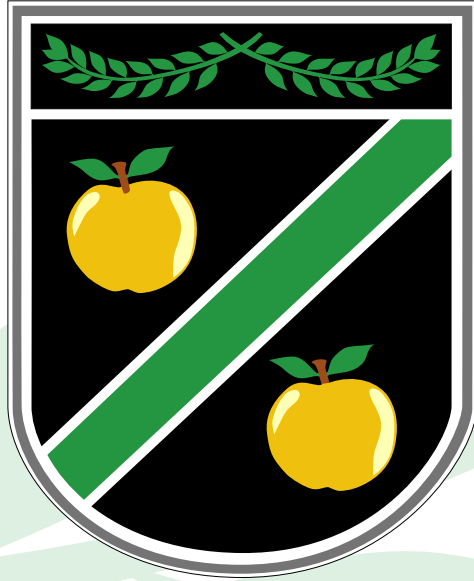
- 1. To get onto our A Level Pathway – you need a minimum of 40 points**
- 2. To get onto our BTEC Pathway – you need a minimum of 35 points**

Approximately 1 grade is 1 point e.g. 8 x grade 5 = 40 points

HOWEVER individual subjects have specific criteria. E.g A Level Science = 6 English, Maths, Science

Entry Criteria

**You must also uphold the correct conduct;
behaviour & attendance**

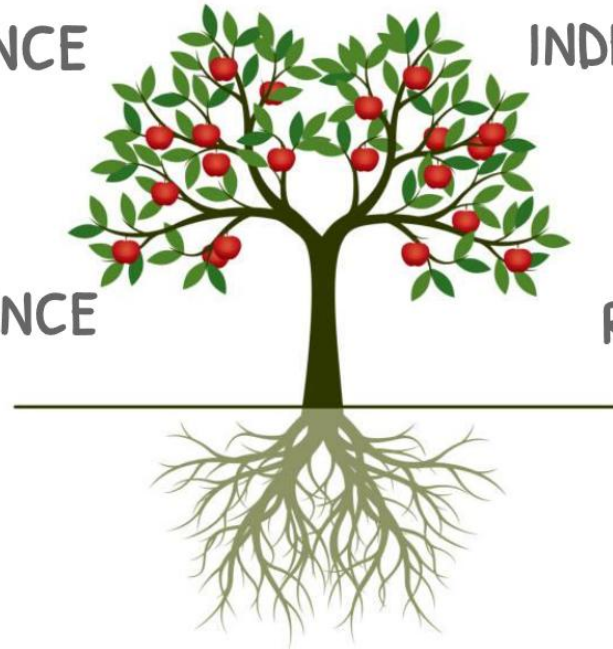


RESILIENCE

INDEPENDENCE

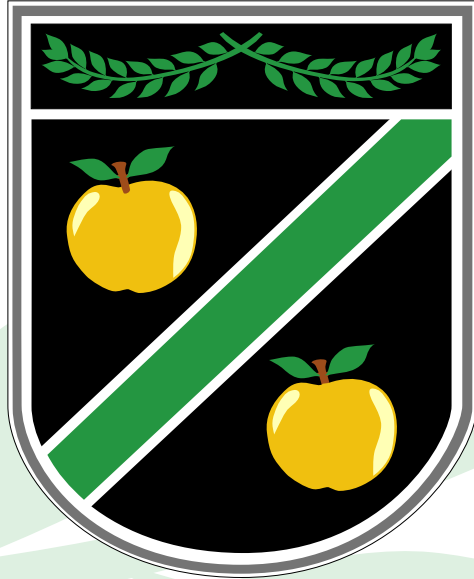
EXCELLENCE

RESPECT



What now...

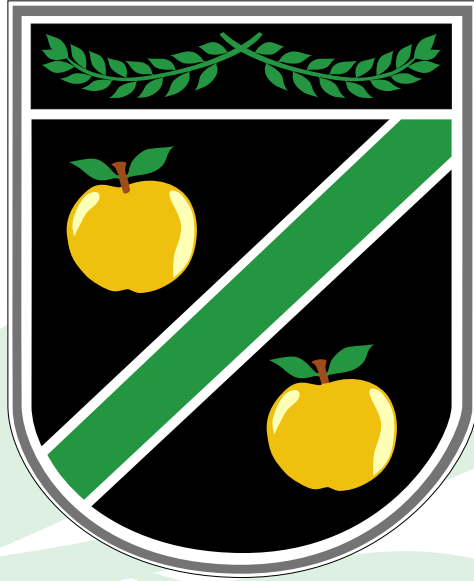
....good luck!



Any questions - come and speak with us or email at sixthform@theappletonschool.org

- Complete your GCSE examinations
- Receive your GCSE results on Thursday 20th August 2026
- Enrol with us in the Main Hall on the same day
- Start your journey at The Appleton School Sixth Form.

GCSE Science @ Appleton – AQA



Students study either Combined Science or Separate Sciences when pursuing AQA Science qualifications.

Combined Science: This route covers core concepts in all three strands of science, Biology, Chemistry, and Physics, and students receive ***two GCSE grades***.

Separate Science: This route allows students to study Biology, Chemistry, and Physics as separate subjects, each with its own set of exams and ***individual (three) GCSE grades***.

Combined Science: Double Award Trilogy (8464)

- 6 papers (2 Biology, 2 Chemistry, 2 Physics).
- Each paper is 1 hour 15 minutes and worth 70 marks (16.7% of the total GCSE).
- Awarded as a double grade e.g. 9-9, 7-6.
- Students sit either **Foundation tiered papers**, grades 1–5 or **Higher tiered papers** grades 4–9. Students must sit all papers at one of these tiers.

Separate Sciences: Triple Award

- 6 papers total (2 for each subject).
- Each paper is 1 hour 45 minutes and worth 100 marks (50% of each individual GCSE).
- Covers more material than the Combined route with additional modules.
- Students sit either **Foundation tiered papers**, grades 1–5 or **Higher tiered papers** grades 4–9 for each subject. As they are separate the tiers can be too.

Each exam comprises as a mix of multiple-choice, structured, closed short-answer and open-response questions.

Practical Knowledge: Students must be able to recall specific 'Required Practicals' that have been covered during the course. These are then assessed via questions in the written exams. These account for **15%** of each paper.

Maths Skills: At least **20%** of marks are based on maths skills, with a focus on a 1:2:3 ratio across Biology, Chemistry and Physics respectively.

Working Scientifically: 15% of the total marks are dedicated to these skills, which include scientific thinking, data analysis and evaluation.

Extended writing response: 6 mark questions.

Exam Overview for both courses

For all sciences AQA follows these strict mark weightings:

AO1: Recall

Stating facts, definitions or describing standard procedures
- 40% of the paper.

AO2: Application

Applying known science to a new and unfamiliar situation
or context - 40% of the paper.

AO3: Analysis

Interpreting data, evaluating experiments, and drawing
conclusions - 20% of the paper.

AQA balances the difficulty of questions across the tiers in each exam paper.

Foundation Tier - 100% "Standard Demand" with questions aimed at grades 1–5.

Higher Tier - 40% Standard Demand (grades 4–5) and 60% High Demand (grades 6–9).

Common questions appear across both tiers with 30% of the marks on a Higher Tier paper being identical to those on the Foundation paper to ensure grading consistency.

Command Word	What the Examiner Wants	Typical Marks
State / Give / Name	A simple fact, term, or equation. No reasoning is needed.	1
Describe	State what happens or the characteristics of something. Do not say why it happens.	1–3
Explain	State how or why something happens. Use "because" to link your points.	2–4
Calculate	Use numbers from the question to work out an answer. Always show your working.	2–5
Compare	State both similarities and differences . You must mention both things being compared.	2–4
Evaluate	Use evidence to state pros and cons , then give a final conclusion or judgment.	4–6
Suggest	Apply your knowledge to a new or unfamiliar situation. There is often more than one right answer.	1–2

Key Reminders for 2026

Formula Sheets - For 2026, students will be provided with an equation sheet for Physics exams.

Maths Skills - 20%–30% of the marks are based on math skills (highest in Physics).

Required practicals - Approximately 15% of each paper will test knowledge of the experiments conducted or shown in class.

Units in 'Calculate' - For 2026 students must include the correct units (e.g. J, kg, m/s) in their final answer or they may lose a mark, even if the number is correct.

**Exam
Dates:**

Combined Science Paper 1

- **12th May 2026**
- Combined Science: **Biology** Paper 1 (both tiers)
- Duration: 1h 15m 70 marks

- **18th May 2026**
- Combined Science: **Chemistry** Paper 1 (both tiers)
- Duration: 1h 15m 70 marks

- **2nd June 2026**
- Combined Science: **Physics** Paper 1 (both tiers)
- Duration: 1h 15m 70 marks

**Exam
Dates:**

Combined Science Paper 2

- **8th June 2026**
- Combined Science: Biology Paper 2 (both tiers)
- Duration: 1h 15m 70 marks

- **12th June 2026**
- Combined Science: Chemistry Paper 2 (both tiers)
- Duration: 1h 15m 70 marks

- **15th June 2026**
- Combined Science: Physics Paper 2 (both tiers)
- Duration: 1h 15m 70 marks

**Exam
Dates:**

Separate Sciences

	Biology	Chemistry	Physics
Paper 1 (both tiers) •Duration: 1h 45m •100 Marks	12th May 2026	18th May 2026	2nd June 2026
Paper 2 (both tiers) •Duration: 1h 45m •100 Marks	8th June 2026	12th June 2026	15th June 2026

Resources To Support Learning

- Focus E Learning: www.focuselearning.co.uk
 - Username: student@theappleton3762
 - Password: 5xw2qyqcw
 - Practice required practical at home to gain a better understanding
- Kerboodle: www.kerboodle.com
 - Username: initial and surname
 - Password: initial and surname (and then reset yourself)
 - Institute Code: qpx7
 - **OR** use you school email address and passwords and click on Google
 - Access textbooks

- Websites:

Oak Academy – Online lessons with learning checks

MME – Timed exam paper practice

Physics and Maths Tutor – Past papers and revision resources



Google Classroom

SCIENCE REVISION RESOURCES

AQA SEPARATES HIGHER



Code: mulh4du

AQA SEPARATES FOUNDATION

Code: d3psvkn



AQA COMBINED HIGHER

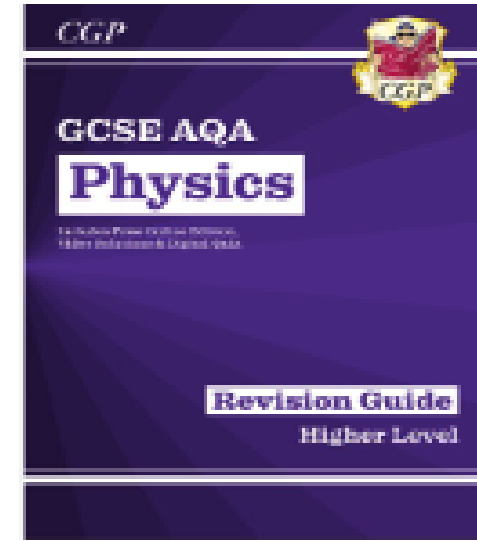
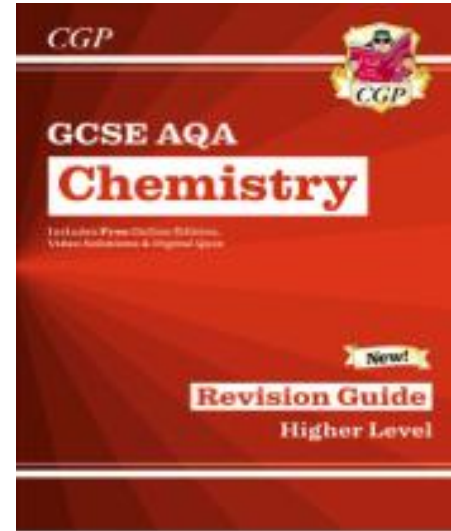
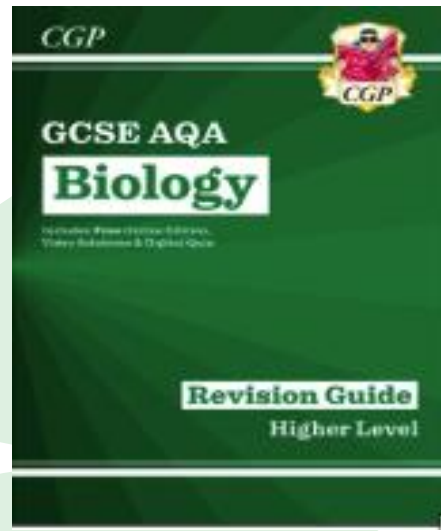
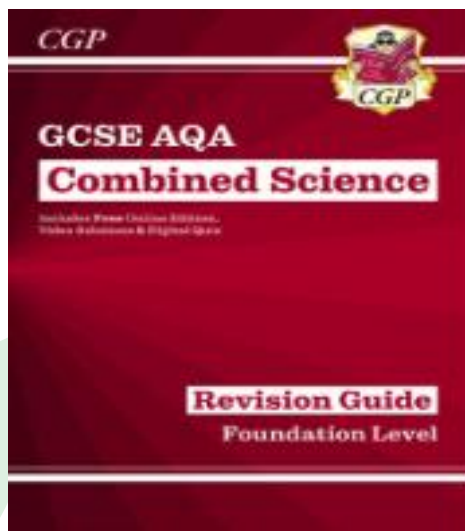
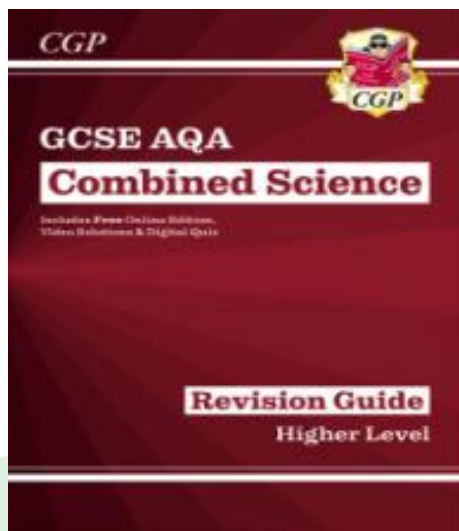


Code: dz2yxif

AQA COMBINED FOUNDATION

Code: fu6mt di





Revision Guides: We recommend CGP books or Collins as they are readable, concise and each page gives a clear summary.

GCSE English Language and Literature Information Evening





GCSE English Key Dates:

Literature Paper 1 - 11th May
2026

Literature Paper 2 - 19th May
2026

Language Paper 1 - 21st May
2026

Language Paper 2 - 5th June 2026

Language Paper 1

Paper 1 (1hr 45mins) 50% GCSE

Section A (25%)

Based on one text

Q1- Multiple Choice (4)

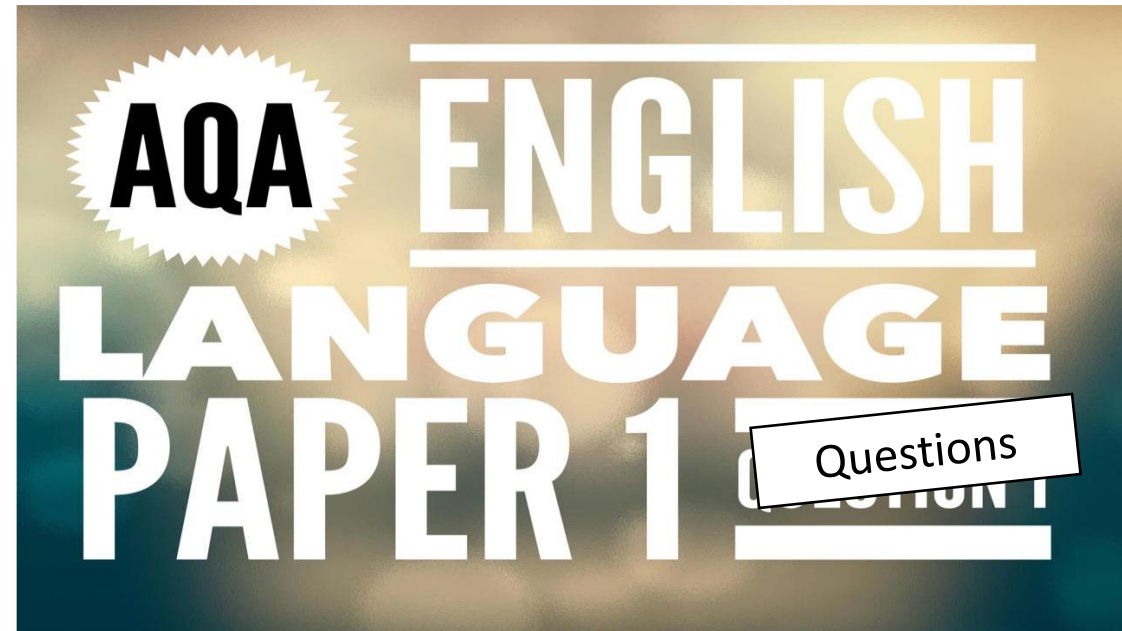
Q2- specific language (8)

Q3- Structure Specific (8)

Q4- Evaluate a statement (20)

Section B (25%)

description or narrative (40) (24+16)



Language Paper 2

Paper 2 (1hr 45mins) 50% GCSE

Section A (25%)

Based on **two** texts.

Q1- Select 4 true statements. (4)

Q2: Summary of differences and similarities. (8)

Q3: Specific Language. (12)

Q4: Compare viewpoints. (16)

Section B (25%)

Writing to present a viewpoint. (40) (24+16)





Literature Paper 1

Paper 1 (1hr 45mins) 40% GCSE

Section A: Shakespeare.

Macbeth: 30+4 Marks.

Section B:

19th Century Novella: ACC or J+H.

30 marks.



Literature Paper 2

Paper 2 (2hr 15mins) 60% GCSE

Section A:

Animal Farm: 30+4 Marks

Section B:

Poetry comparison: 30 marks

Section C:

Unseen Poetry: 24 marks

Unseen Compare: 8 marks



Websites we recommend:



Massolit

Log in to MASSOLIT

Log in with SSO



Type school/college name



Google Drive

3 LEARNED

296 COMING UP!

What does Lady Macbeth need have by her continually in Act 5, and how does this contrast with her demands in Act 1?

[SHOW ANSWER](#) ↻

What does Lady Macbeth need have by her continually in Act 5, and how does this contrast with her demands in Act 1?

In Act 5, Lady Macbeth needs to have "light by her continually", despite demanding for darkness to descend on her in Act 1.

[HIDE ANSWER](#) ↻

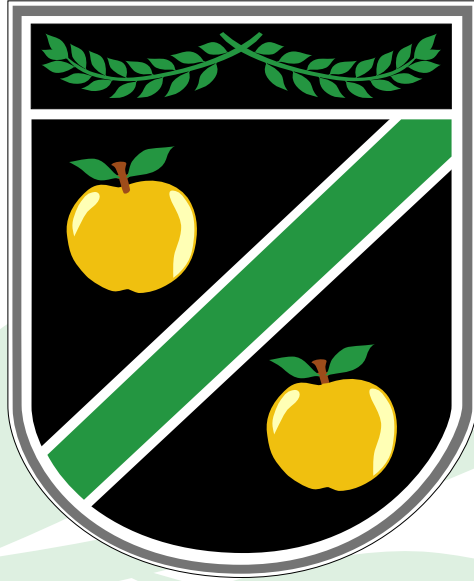
I GOT THIS...

WRONG

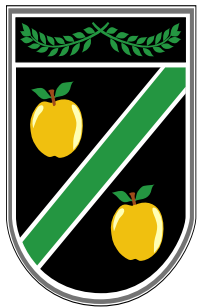
NEARLY
RIGHT

RIGHT

GCSE Edexcel Maths @ Appleton



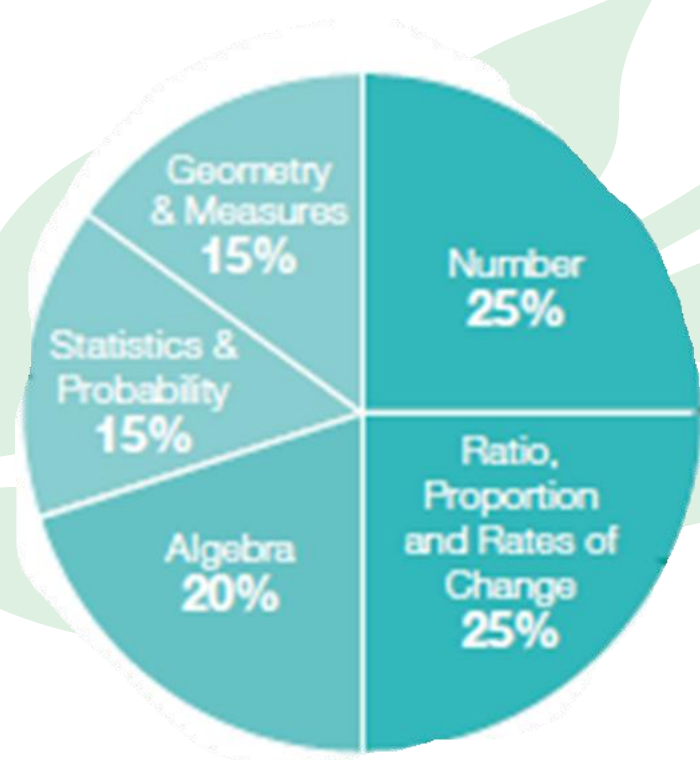
Supporting Your Child's
Success in GCSE Maths



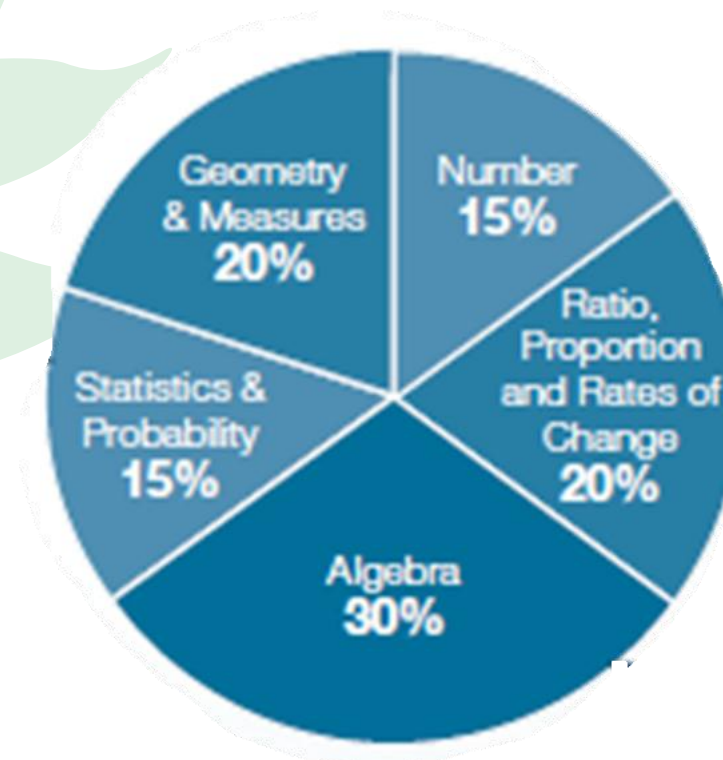
GCSE Mathematics

There are 2 tiers of entry Foundation and Higher Tier

Foundation



Higher



Edexcel Maths Exam Information

Assessment Objective	Descriptor	Foundation %	Higher %
A01	Use and apply standard techniques	50	40
A02	Reason, interpret and communicate mathematically	25	30
A03	Solve problems within mathematics and other contexts	25	30

Tier	Topic area	Weighting
Foundation	Number	22 - 28%
	Algebra	17 - 23%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	22 - 28%
	Geometry and Measures	12 - 18%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%
Higher	Number	12 - 18%
	Algebra	27 - 33%
	Ratio, Proportion and Rates of change	17 - 23%
	Geometry and Measures	17 - 23%
	Statistics & Probability	12 - 18%

Mathematics- Exam Structure

Paper 1- Non Calculator (90 Minutes)

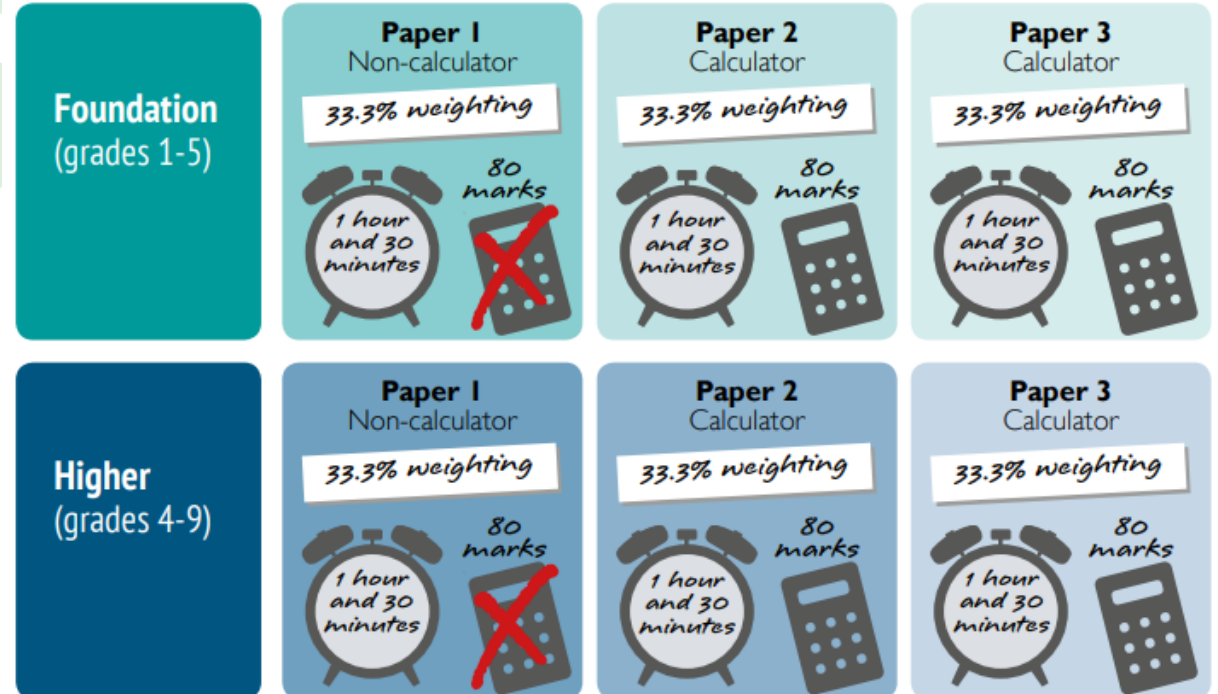
14th May 2026

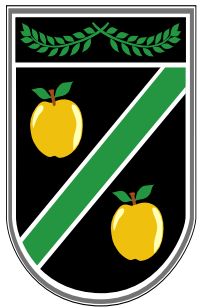
Paper 2- Calculator (90 Minutes)

3rd June 2026

Paper 3- Calculator (90 Minutes)

10th June 2026





GCSE Grades explained...

Here is a breakdown of the 9 to 1 grades compared with A* – G:

- Grade 9 is the equivalent of above an A*
- Grade 8 is the equivalent of in between grades A* and A
- Grade 7 is the equivalent of a grade A
- Grade 6 is the equivalent of just above a grade B
- Grade 5 is the equivalent of in between grades B and C
- Grade 4 is the equivalent of a grade C
- Grade 3 is the equivalent of in between grades D and E
- Grade 2 is the equivalent of in between grades E and F
- Grade 1 is the equivalent of in between grades F and G

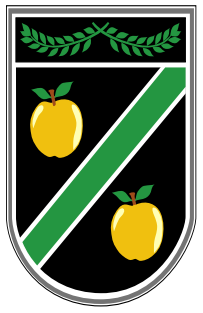
Higher

Foundation

Grades 5–1 ----- Foundation tier

Grades 9–3 -----Higher tier

(However, If the overall result is slightly below the 4 grade boundary, a grade 3 MAY be awarded).



Approximate Grade Boundaries

Average percentage needed for each grade on each tier (over the last 3 years)

Grade	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Higher (%)	83	70	58	45	31	18	11		
Foundation (%)					73	59	43	28	13

School Support

- Repeat activity each lesson – informed by PPE analysis and knowledge of the group
- Regular exam question practice in lesson
- Weekly Retention Tests
- Other homework and out of class practice and revision activities
- Access to online support, practice and guidance to aid independent revision eg: mathswatch, methodmaths, sparx
- Practise Makes Perfect sessions every Tuesday period 6.

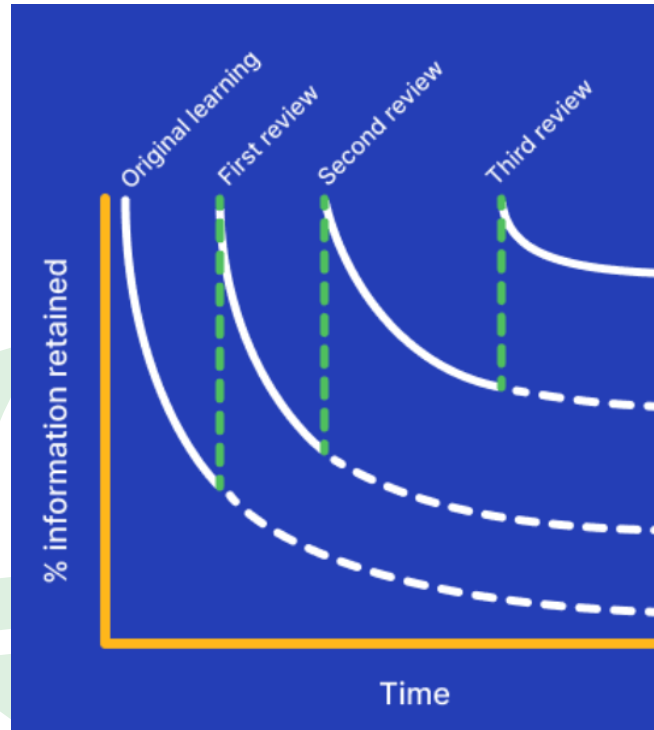
Nov 25 PPE

Question and Analysis tools



Pearson		Your Score	52	Performance Data				
Question	Topic	Your Marks	Max Marks	Green		Amber		Red
				5	4	3	2	1
1	Rounding; Inequality notation to s	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
2	Conversion between fractions, dec	1	1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
3	Conventional geometrical terms ar	0	1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
4	Order numbers	1	1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3
5	Roots and powers	1	1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4
6	Apply four operations	4	4	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.7	1.9
7	Bar charts	3	4	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.2
8	Apply angle facts	2	3	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.1
9	Inverse and composite functions; f	5	5	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.0	1.6
10	Ratio notation, reduction to simple	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.8
11	BIDMAS and inverse operations	3	3	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.0
12	Perimeters of 2D shapes	4	4	3.5	2.9	2.0	1.2	0.7
13	Randomness, fairness and equally	3	3	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.4
14	Apply four operations	3	3	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.0
15	Stem and leaf diagrams	1	4	3.5	3.1	2.3	1.3	0.5
16	Solve problems involving direct an	3	3	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.6
17	Solve linear equations	0	3	2.8	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.2
18	Index notation	1	1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
19	Transformations	0	2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
20	The nth term of a sequence	2	2	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.2
21	Apply four operations	0	3	2.5	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.2
22	Use compound units	5	5	4.1	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.2
23	Enumerate sets and combinations	2	3	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.1
24	Approximation and estimation	1	4	2.6	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.3
25	Graphs and equations of lines	0	4	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
26	Ratio in real context	2	5	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.1
27	Percentages and problems involvir	2	2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
28	Solve linear inequalities	0	3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Supporting Your Child's Revision



Establish a Study Routine: Set specific times for Maths revision.

Active Revision Techniques: Targeting areas for development, videos, worked examples, exam questions

Use of Resources: Mathswatch, Sparx, Methodmaths, revision websites...

Encourage Self-Testing: Regular quizzes on key topics, past paper practice

Weekly Retention Test Year 11



- Commenced at the end of last term
- Revision resources for these topics are available on Satchel one
- Students sit a 30 minute in class test, each test recalls 3 high appearance topics
 - Foundation – Grade 1-3
 - Higher- Grade 3-5

Students are given an independent learning task based from their weakest topic

MethodMaths- Year 11



- Home Learning Online Platform
- Access to all past papers online
- Assess students as they go
- Username and Password given by class teacher

MethodMaths- Year 11

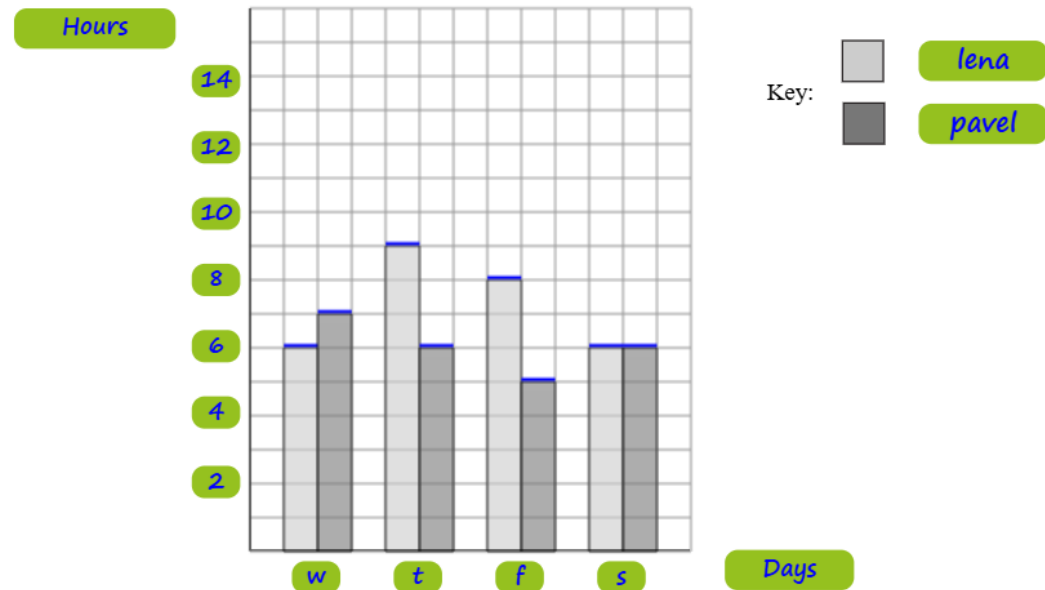
EMILY ANLEY (TEACHER) Mark 13 Grade 1.33 Next Grade 8 X

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 < >

7 The table shows the number of hours that Lena and Pavel worked on each of four days last week.

	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Lena	6	9	8	6
Pavel	7	6	5	6

On the grid, draw a suitable diagram or chart for this information.



Other useful maths revision sites

[MathGenie](#)-
target tests

[CorbettMaths](#)- 5
a day

[1st Class Maths](#)

[Maths4Everyone](#)

[Dr Austin](#)

[GCSE Maths](#)
[Questions](#)

Attendance Matters!

Our mission Statement

'Every student, every day, engaged, supported and present. We are committed to creating an environment where daily attendance is not just expected, but inspired, driven by strong relationships, meaningful learning, and a culture of belonging.'

Attendance and punctuality really matter.

Did you know, this year, from the GCSE results, there is half a grade difference between students who achieve 95% attendance last year, with those who finished the year on 90% attendance. **On the whole, those students below 90% attendance achieved a whole grade less** than those who attended school 95% plus.

School timings

Gates open: 7:30am

Morning registration starts: 8.30am

Morning registration closes: 9.15am

Afternoon registration starts at 12:25pm

Afternoon registration closes at 12:40pm

End of the school day: 3.00pm

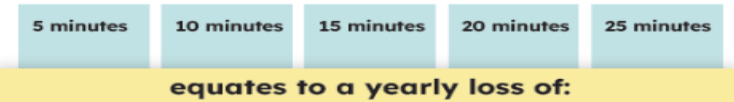
Students need to be arriving to school no later than 8.25am to get to their tutor room on time.

Days lost from irregular attendance.

Essex County Council
Education



Minutes lost per day



Five minutes late per day adds up to three learning days lost in a school year

If 15 minutes late each day you will miss two full weeks of school in one year

Poor timekeeping means less chance of success!

The Importance of Attendance: Building Resilience, Reliability and Success

Every school day contributes to your child's learning journey. When students attend regularly and arrive on time, they benefit from:

- Structured Learning:** Lessons build on prior knowledge. Missing even one day can interrupt understanding, though we appreciate that occasional absences may be unavoidable.
- Cognitive Development:** Consistent participation strengthens memory, focus, and problem-solving skills.
- Social Growth:** Being present supports friendships, teamwork, and a sense of belonging.
- Confidence and Independence:** Arriving on time fosters responsibility and helps establish positive routines.

NHS guidance detailing – how ill does your child need to be to stay off school?

What to do Advice on childhood illnesses		Go to school	Getting treatment	More advice
				Go to school; if needed, get treatment as required
				Some restrictions for school attendance
				Don't go to school and see the GP
What it's called?	What it's like	Go to school	Getting treatment	More advice
Asthma flare up	Worsening of usual symptoms		Follow your care plan	Stay off school if feeling too unwell
Chicken pox	Rash begins as small, red, flat spots that develop into itchy fluid-filled blisters		Pharmacy	Back to school five days after on-set of the rash, or when all lesions are crusted over
Common cold	Runny nose, sneezing, sore throat		Pharmacy	Ensure good hand hygiene
Conjunctivitis	Teary, red, itchy, painful eye(s)		Pharmacy	Try not to touch eye to avoid spreading*
Flu	Fever, cough, sneezing, runny nose, headache, body aches and pain, exhaustion, sore throat		Pharmacy	Ensure good hand hygiene*
German measles/ Rubella	Fever, tiredness. Raised, red, rash that starts on the face and spreads downwards		GP	Back to school four days after the rash has started, if feeling well enough. Please let the school know, as pregnant members of staff may be affected.
Glandular fever	High temperature, swollen glands, sore throat; usually more painful than any before		GP	*
Hand, foot & mouth disease	Fever, sore throat, headache, small painful blisters inside the mouth on tongue and gums (may appear on hands and feet)		GP	Attend school while monitoring symptoms
Head lice	Itchy scalp (may be worse at night)		Pharmacy	
Impetigo	Clusters of red bumps or blisters surrounded by area of redness		GP	Back to school when lesions crust or 48 hours after start of antibiotics
Measles	Fever, cough, runny nose, watery inflamed eyes, rash		GP	Back to school four days from on-set of rash, and if feeling well enough
Ringworm	Red ring shaped rash, may be itchy, rash may be dry and scaly or wet and crusty		Pharmacy	
Scabies	Itching rash, commonly between fingers, wrists, elbows, arm		GP	Back to school after first treatment
Scarlet fever	Fever, unwell, red tongue, sandpaper rash		GP	Exclusion period during first 24 hours of antibiotics*
Shingles	Pain, itching, or tingling along the affected nerve pathway. Blister-type rash		GP	Only stay off school if rash is weeping and cannot be covered
Sickness bug/ diarrhoea	Stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea		Pharmacy	Contact GP if symptoms persist after 48 hours
Threadworms	Intense itchiness around anus		Pharmacy	Ensure good hand hygiene
Tonsillitis/ Strep throat	Intense sore throat for more than 1 day		Pharmacy	See GP if temperature lasts more than 48 hours or cannot swallow. Only need to stay off school if feeling too unwell
Whooping cough	Violent coughing, with a 'whoop'		GP	Exclusion period during first five days of antibiotics
Covid				Visit www.nhs.uk for latest guidance

*Attend school while monitoring symptoms.
This information is a guide and has been checked by health professionals. If you are unsure about your child's wellbeing, we recommend you contact your pharmacy or GP to check.

Should my child go to school/nursery today?
Hertfordshire and West Essex Healthier Together for further information
<https://www.hwehealthiertogether.nhs.uk/parents/carers>

Working in partnership with



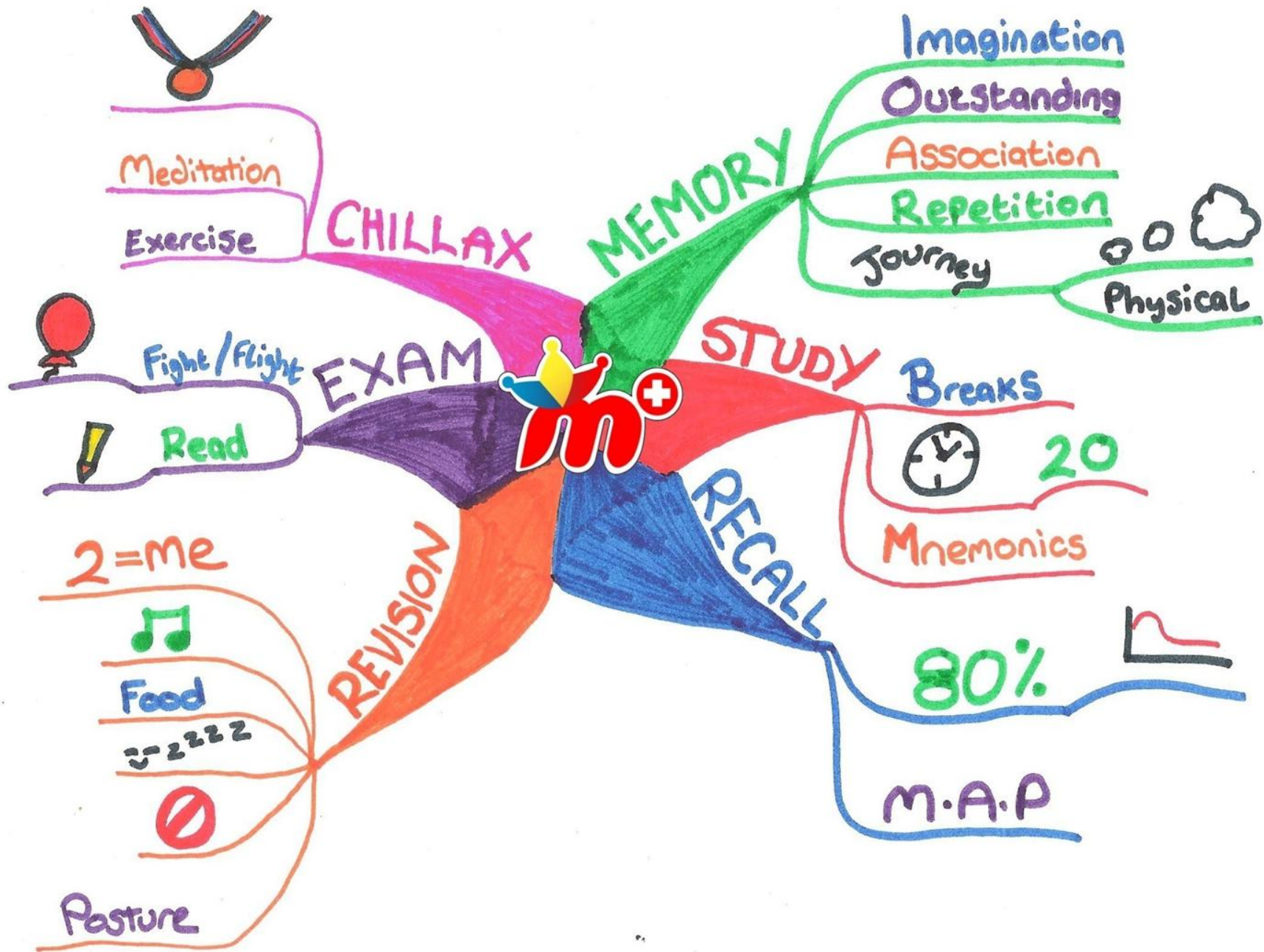
Positively YOU

EXAM BUSTERS For Parents

Mind Maps



The Appleton School – ASPIRE Programme



MUHAMMAD ALI 1942-...

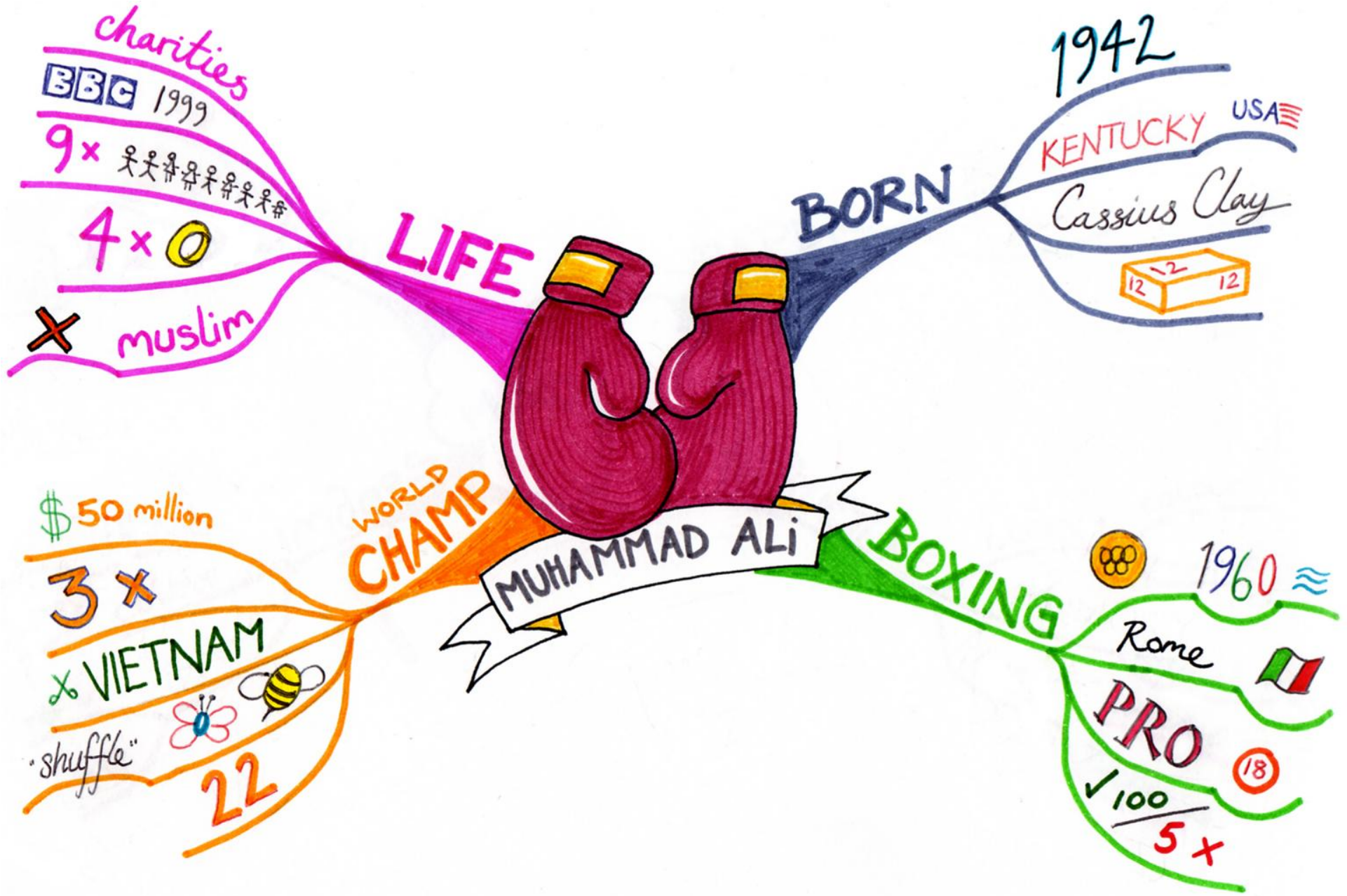
Muhammed Ali, arguably the greatest boxer in the history of the sport. He was born in 1942, in Louisville, Kentucky in the United States. He was named after his father, Cassius Clay, Sr., who was named for the 19th century abolitionist and politician Cassius Clay. He changed it to Muhammed Ali in 1964. He became a boxer at the age of 12. As an amateur boxer he won many titles, culminating in the Light Heavyweight gold medal in the 1960 Olympics in Rome, Italy. When Ali returned home to the states, he was so proud that he wore the medal around his neck wherever he went. After a week, he went to a café and ordered a drink. The waiter said "I'm sorry, we don't serve coloured people". Ali was so incensed by this! He had represented his country, won the gold medal, and come back to this kind of treatment. Muhammed Ali ripped from his neck and threw it into a river. Ali turned professional at the age of 18. Ali's record was 100 wins, 5 losses when he ended his amateur career.

Ali became the World Champ at the age of 22. Clay was famed for his unorthodox fighting style. Rather than match his opponents with brute force, Clay brought tactics and strategy into the ring. With his fast-moving style, he was equally adept at dodging a punch as at delivering one. His fancy footwork soon became known as the 'Ali shuffle'. Ali also fought a great psychological game, often beating fighters before they stepped foot in the ring. It was in the pre-fight build up to his first world-title fight with sonny liston that Ali famously said "I will float like a butterfly and sting like a bee".

In 1967, when Ali refused on religious grounds to be drafted into the US army to fight in Vietnam, he was stripped of his title and banned from boxing., two decisions he successfully overturned in court. This he achieved by defending himself brilliantly without a lawyer.

In 1971, Ali lost the title to Joe Frazier. Ali went on to win it back and then fought in two of the most famous fights in the history of boxing; The Rumble in the Jungle, versus George Forman and The Thrilla in Manilla, again versus Joe Frazier. Ali is the only boxer to have held the World title on 3 separate occasions. Ali retired from professional boxing in 1981, at the age of 39, with a career record of 56 wins and 5 losses, and as a three-time World Heavyweight Boxing Champion. Throughout his boxing career Ali was won over 50 million \$. Muhammed Ali became a Muslim around the age of 22, and a member of a group known as the Nation of Islam (or the Black Muslims) and was inspired by the teachings of Malcolm X. Muhammad Ali has been married 4 times, and has had nine children. There have been many films made of his life, most recently with Will Smith in the title role. Ali was awarded the coveted title of 'Sportsman of the Century' by the BBC in 1999.

Although suffering from parkinsons disease, Ali still makes many public appearances. He refuses to allow his disability to beat him. He travels around the world doing great work for charity.



Mind Mapping

- Page is landscape
- Central image
- Sub-topics
- Detail
- All lines are connected
- One word/picture per branch
- Use colour

Leonardo Da Vinci

Leonardo Da Vinci is one of history's most renowned artists. His **name** may sound familiar from his art or from the film 'the Da Vinci Code' based on one of his paintings, however 'Da Vinci' could mean anyone from the **town of Vinci** as that's what it means Leonardo from the town of Vinci.

Leonardo was born on the **fifteenth of April 1452**. His mother was called **Caterina** and it is believed she worked in the **house of his father**. Leonardo was born out of **wed lock** so had very few options available to him. He did not receive a proper **education** because of this.

Most of his works are **unfinished**, due mainly to his approach. He followed a very **scientific method** to his art. He would **study** a subject, sometimes for **months** to get it exactly right. He would observe, then make notes then re-evaluate before starting his piece. If he was studying a plant he would first need to understand its genetics and how it lived before starting his piece. This meant he would find a new project and be motivated and inspired and leave the project he was working on. He would take the money for the projects even though he did not finish them. This came back to haunt him in Milan when a court ordered him to finish a painting he started 20 years earlier.

The **Mona Lisa** has always caused discussion as to whether she is **smiling** or **sad**. During their sittings Leonardo would have **musicians** playing and joking while he painted so she didn't get bored. Although her husband commissioned the painting he never got it as Leonardo carried it around for **15 years** as it was 'unfinished'. He was commissioned by the Pope to paint but after **7 months** he had done no painting but had created a **varnish** from **herbs**!

He was the first man in the world to make a **mechanical toy** that **moved** independently. It was a **lion** which he made for the **King of France**. He also did a lot of studying of the human body. Due to his scientific interest he even went into **dissection** and was the first person to study each **organ** individually. Whilst doing this he was the first man to discover the **heart works** like a **muscle**.

The **Last Supper** is one of his most famous paintings. The film The Da Vinci Code is based around this painting. He didn't use water paints on wet plaster to paint like other artists he used his own recipe of **oil based paints** which did mean the painting started to deteriorate. He would paint for **3-4 days** without **eating, drinking** or **sleeping** then just stare at it for days. After 3 years of painting it a friar complained that it was taking him too long. Leonardo explained that he had been studying **low lifes** for weeks to find the right face for Judas but the **friar's face** seemed to fit!



To create a MindMap, start with an image in the centre of the page



Bloom from the centre...these topics represent the paragraphs from the text.
You wouldn't normally stop here, you continue to flow the information as you can see on the next page.



SOH CAH TOA

WHAT DO I KNOW

CAN I CALCULATE?

HOW FIND ANSWER

?

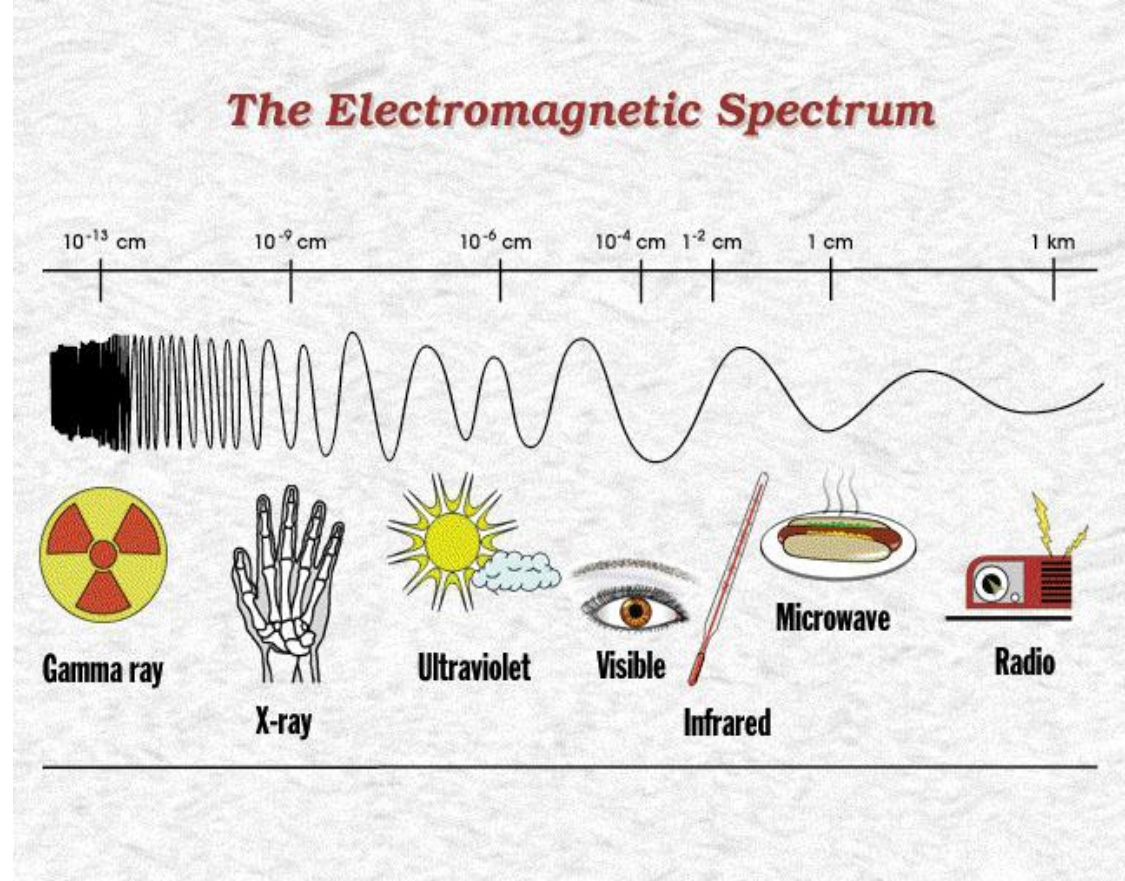
2 OUT OF 3

Mnemonics



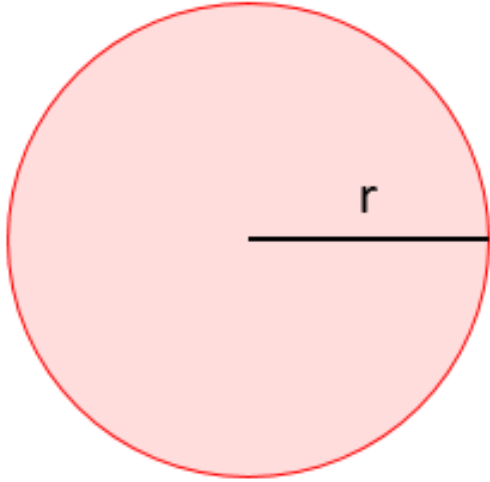
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Gamma
X-Ray
Ultra-Violet
Visible
Infrared
Microwaves
Radiowaves



Giving **X**-Rays **U**nder
Violence Is **M**ega **R**epulsive

Circumference of Circle



Circumference
of circle

$$C = 2\pi r$$

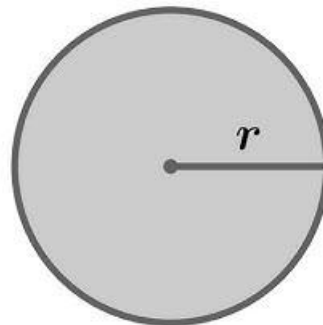
$$C = 2\pi r$$

Charlie Eats 2 Pies Regularly

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Archie Eats Pies Regularly 2

Area of Circle



$$A = \pi r^2$$

Using Numbers



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The Great Fire of London was

in

1 6 6 6



1 6 6 6

A London Bakery Burned

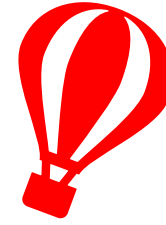
**The first place to
practise being
successful is
inside your own
head**

Memory Palace

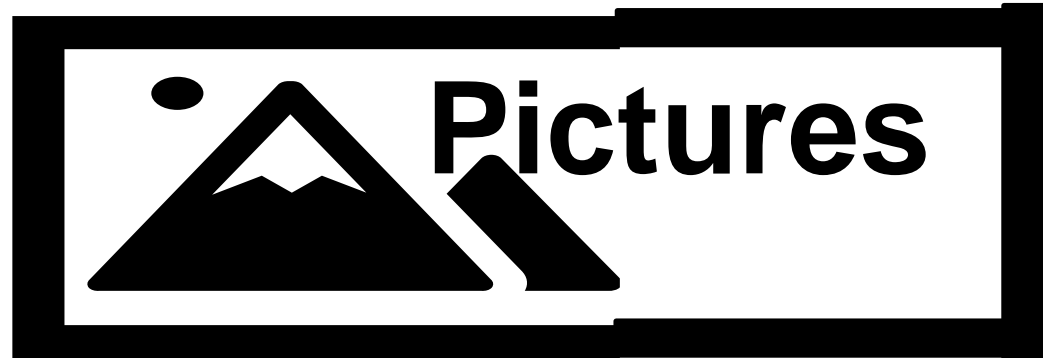


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Imagination



Colour



Oddness

1. Hydrogen

2. Helium

3. Lithium

4. Beryllium

5. Boron

Recall

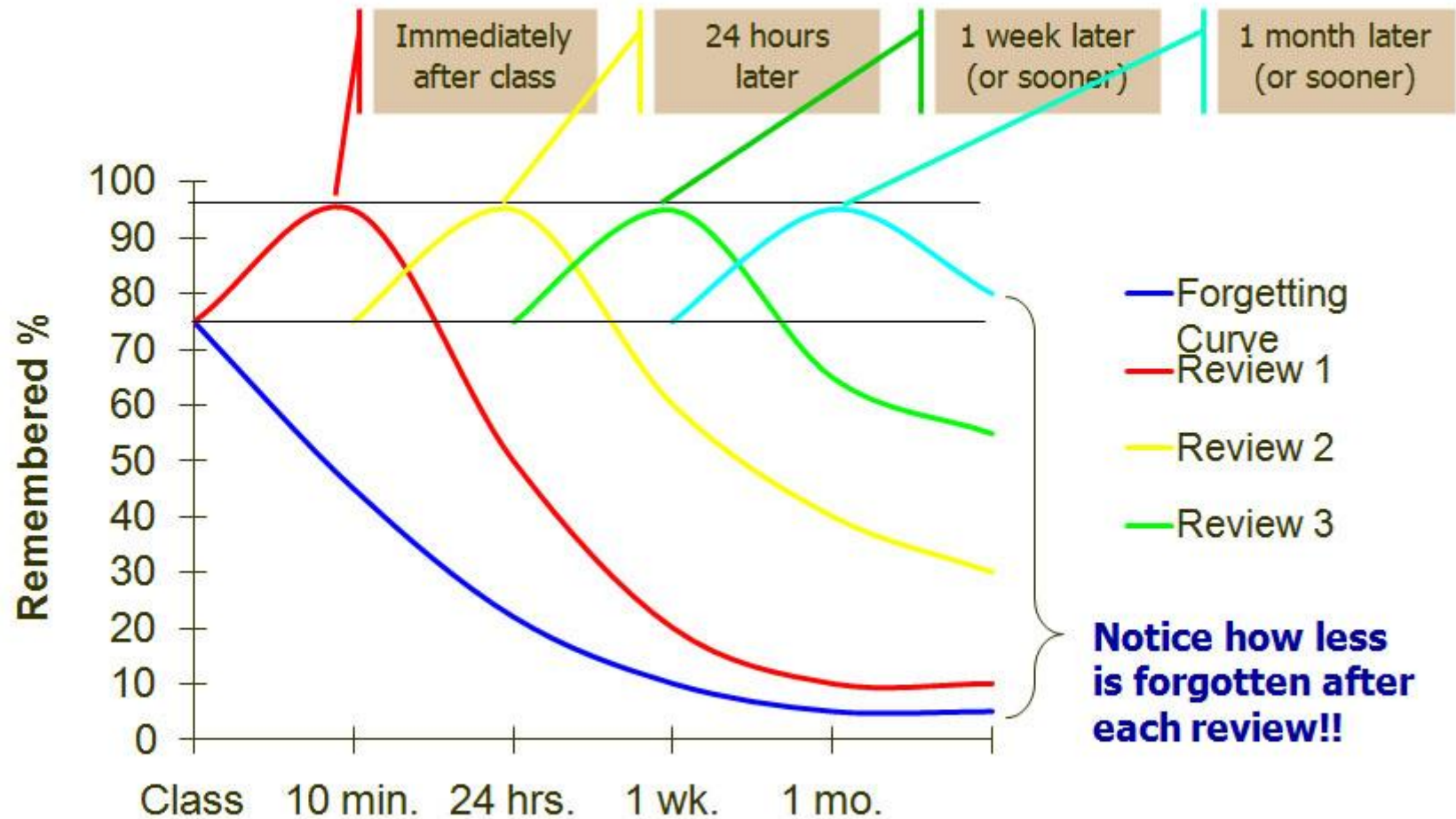


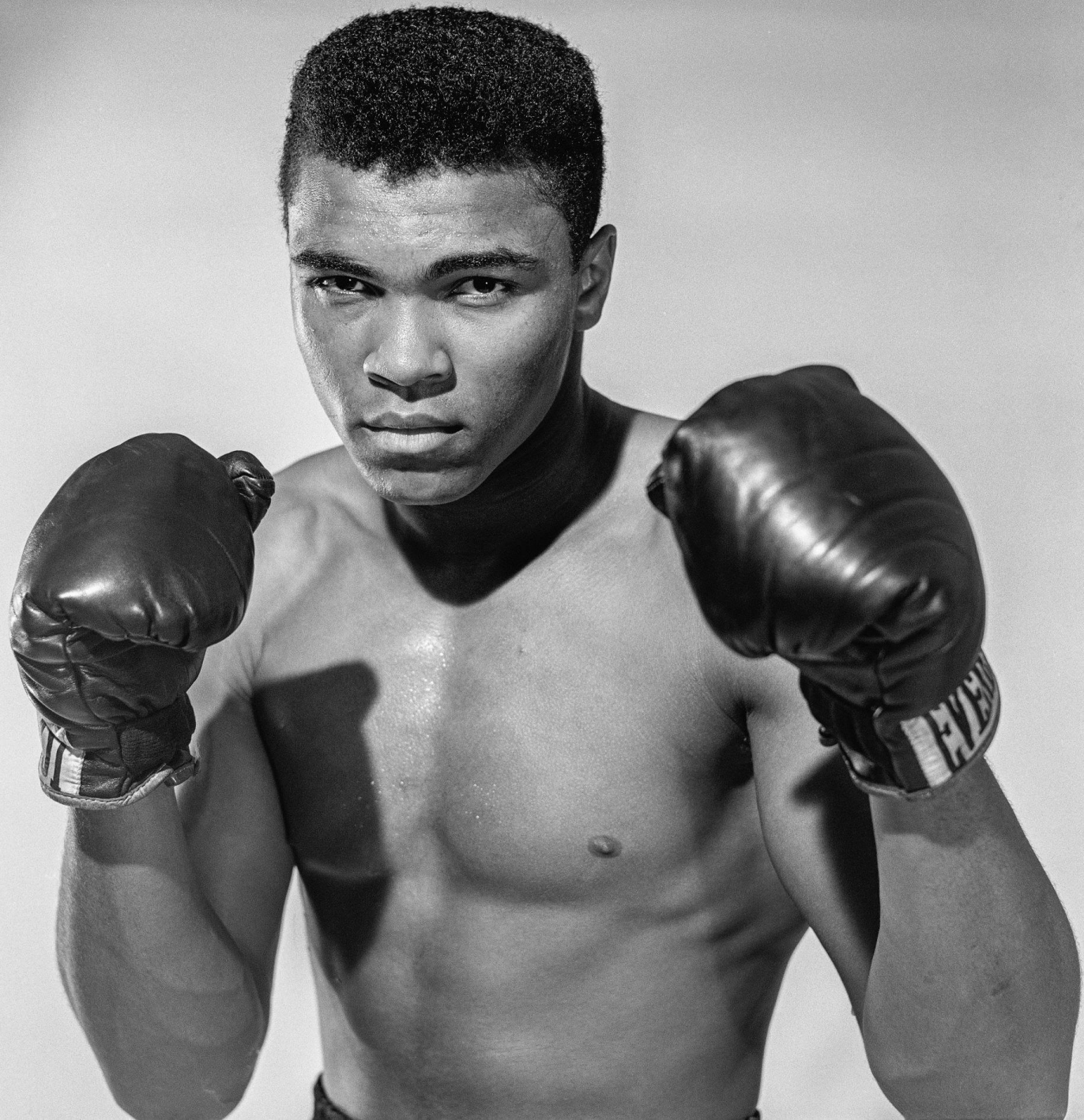
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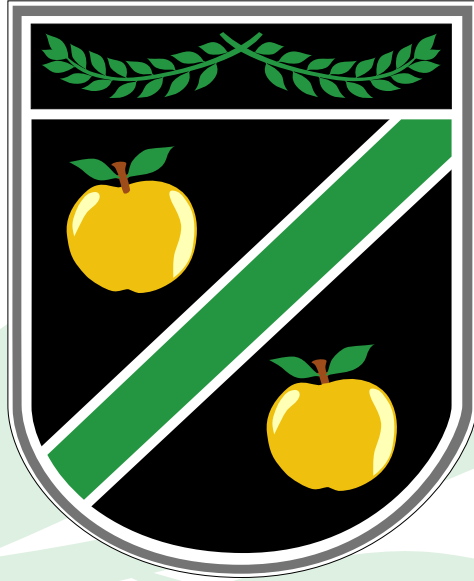
80%

Recalled after 24 hours

Overcoming the Curve







Thank you for your time and
your support.