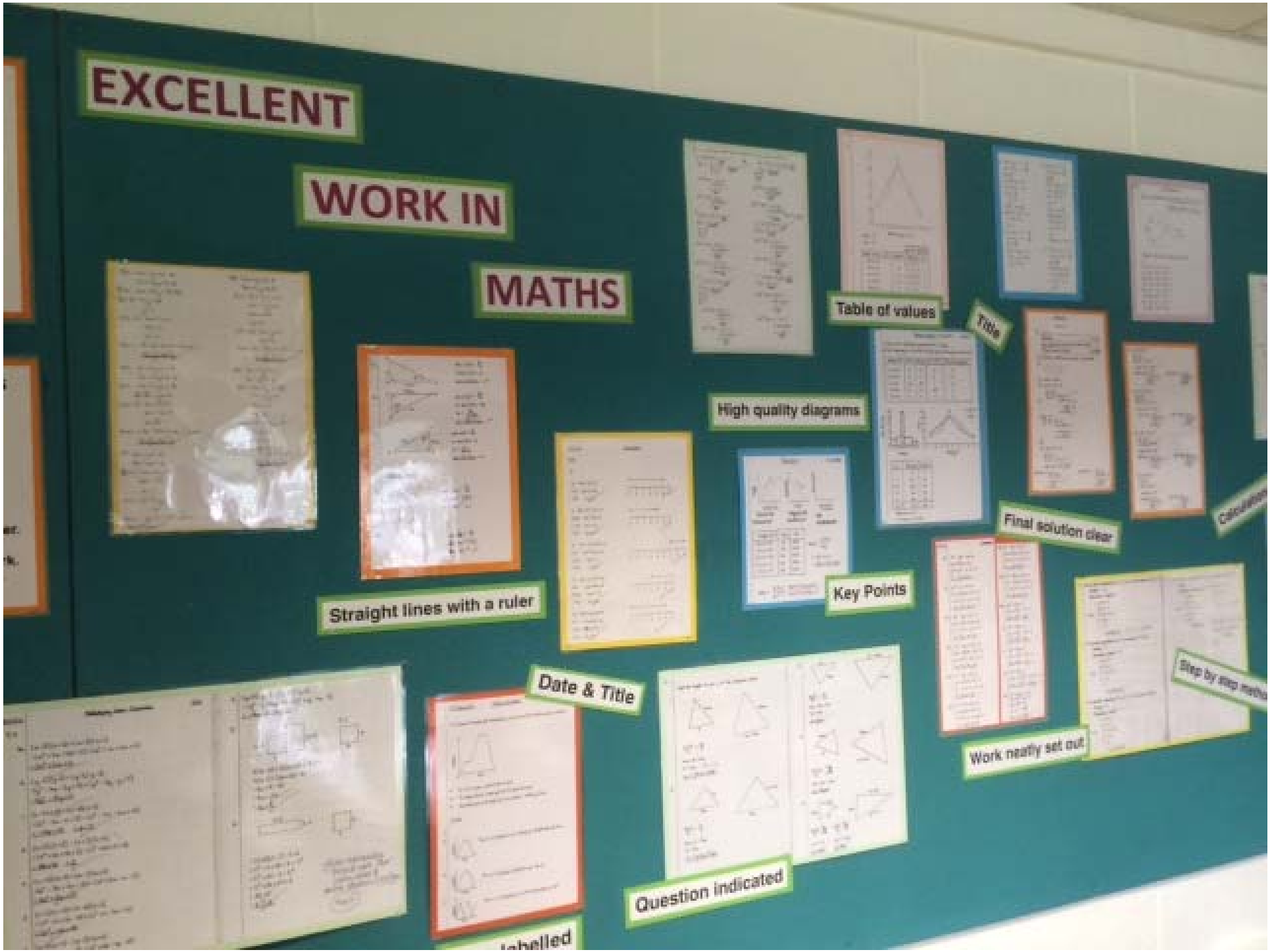
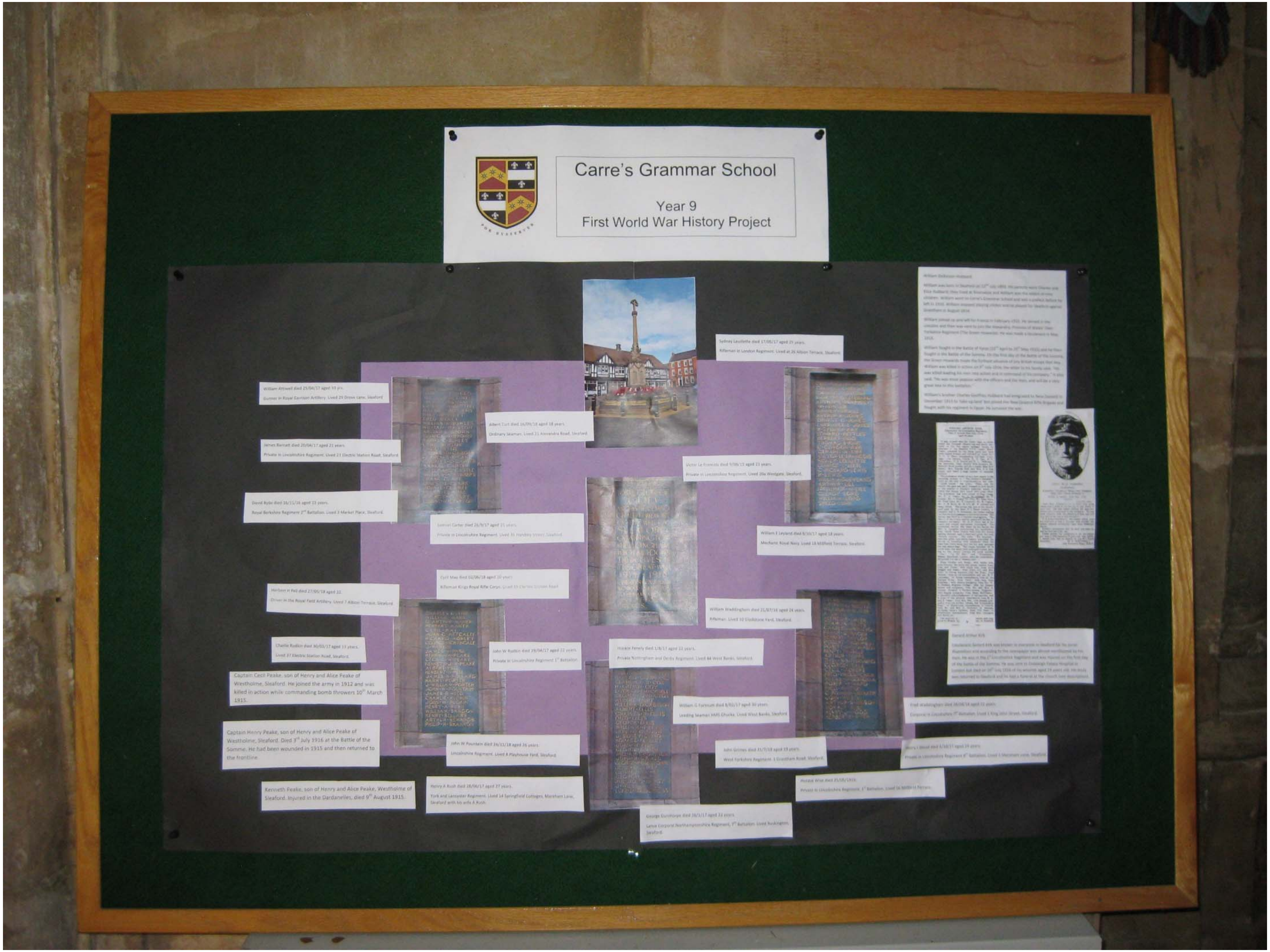
Working Together

What does his future hold?


The Iceberg Illusion
Success is an iceberg
SUCCESS!
WHAT PEOPLE SEE
WHAT PEOPLE DON'T SEE
Persistence
Failure
FAIL
Sacrifice
THINGS I HAVE TO GIVE UP
1.
2.
3.
Disappointment
Dedication
GOAL
Hard work
Good habits
@sylviaduckworth


EXCELLENT
WORK IN
MATHS
Table of values
Title
High quality diagrams
Final solution clear
Straight lines with a ruler
Key Points
Date & Title
Question indicated
Work neatly set out


Geography
Students Excelling at Carre's
History
rammar School
www.carres.lincs.sch
e's Grammar School


Carre's Grammar School
Year 9
First World War History Project
Captain Cecil Peake, son of Henry and Alice Peake of Westholme, Sleaford. He joined the army in 1912 and was killed in action while commanding bomb throwers 10th March 1915.
Captain Henry Peake, son of Henry and Alice Peake of Westholme, Sleaford. Died 3rd July 1916 at the Battle of the Somme. He had been wounded in 1915 and then returned to the frontline.
Kenneth Peake, son of Henry and Alice Peake, Westholme of Sleaford. Injured in the Dardanelles, died 9th August 1915.

Extreme weather

Hurricanes

Hurricanes are a gigantic storm ranging to about 700km, which cause lots of destruction in towns and cities. Hurricanes are caused when a hot air pocket travels over a warm ocean (25-30 degrees), which then causes rapid evaporation. A large amount of cumulonimbus clouds are spawned, which are then spun by the coriolis effect (the earth spinning).

Hurricanes, Cyclones and Typhoons are the same raging storms but have different names depending on what part of the world the storm was in. Hurricanes are in the Caribbean and southern US, Typhoons take place in the West Pacific and Cyclones are in the Indian Ocean, Africa and Australia.

The impact that some hurricanes can have on coastal cities and towns can be very extreme. Strong winds can blow cars off the road and destroy buildings as well as rip trees from the ground. Storm surges, caused by wind, can also wreck houses and drown a community with its own debree. Most people are killed by the storm surges and flash floods, as they cannot escape the horrific surge.

The Saffir Simpson scale measures hurricanes. This scale ranges from a category 1 (weakest), to a raging category 5 (strongest). Winds in a category 5 can reach up to a whopping 160mph-the speed of an aircraft taking off.

To prepare for a hurricane you should bring in all outdoor furniture, board up all windows, fasten your roof, create a basic supplies kit and think of an emergency plan for your family. You should also listen to authorities as they will most likely evacuate you and listen out for any weather reports.

On August 29th 2005 Hurricane Katrina (one of the most extreme hurricanes) struck the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean. Katrina was a raging category 5 with extremely powerful winds up to 175mph. It affected some 90,000 square miles of the USA and killed nearly 2000 residents with a further 34,000 people

Tornadoes

A tornado is formed when hot and cold air meets with a large difference of temperature. The hot air rises rapidly and condenses quickly soon forming many cumulonimbus clouds. The wind then blows the mixture of clouds. A tornado is then formed in a spiral shape.

Tornadoes can form anywhere in the world but normally form in regions with flat, dry terrain. The most devastating tornadoes form in Tornado valley, a place in the US that includes Northern Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska.

The impact that tornadoes have on communities is devastating. They can push moving cars off roads, demolish mobile homes, tear roofs off houses, throw trains over and lift a whole house and carry it. However, their path of destruction is fairly narrow at approximately 50m wide.

The Fujita scale measures the strength of a tornado. This scale ranges from an F1 (weakest) to an F5 (strongest). Winds in a F5 can reach up to an amazing speed of 300mph-the speed of the fastest train on earth!

The main rules to survive a tornado is get in, get down and cover up. You should listen out for any TV or radio reports as well as a siren. If you have any internal rooms in your house you should go to them immediately to ensure that any debree doesn't hit you. During a tornado make sure that you are always on the ground floor of your house. Because tornadoes happen so fast there is very little authorities can do to help, but you should always listen to them if they have any advice.

1999 one of the most extreme tornadoes struck Oklahoma. A team of 65 tornadoes were found in a 150 mile belt, which was responsible for 45 deaths and a further 8000 buildings damaged. This tornado was an F5 and was the first 'One Billion Dollar Tornado.

Torrential rain/Flooding

Torrential rain is extremely heavy rain that can cause serious flooding and destruction to communities. One of the main causes of flooding is a river bursting its banks, however the prime cause of flooding is torrential rain. Torrential rain links closely with a monsoon. A monsoon is much like convectional rainfall-rapid evaporation causing many clouds resulting in heavy rainfall, however monsoons can last for a long period of time.

Heavy rainfall often occurs in low-lying areas close to streams and rivers. It can normally occur anywhere with the correct weather conditions however there are some countries that suffer from it the most. Australia is a very common place for torrential rain and flooding but monsoones usually form over the Indian Ocean meaning that Southern Asia also suffers from monsoons.

When a country is struck by torrential rain or flooding the aftermath can be tragic. Flash floods occur and rivers burst their banks, which causes lots of destruction to a community. Houses and buildings are destroyed leaving people startled and homeless. Due to the amount of water on the ground, the sewage over flows and the water becomes contaminated meaning that it is not safe to drink. Electricity can also be cut off and people can drown in their own homes.

Torrential rain and flooding is measured by the amount of water left on the ground after it has stopped precipitating. A rain gauge is used to measure it, which uses mm as the unit of measurement. The world record held for the most amount of rain in one day was 1075mm-43 inches!

To prepare for torrential rain you should repair existing flood banks, increase the amount of pumping, listen out for any flood warnings, shut all the windows in your house and put sandbags next to any doors. Listen to authorities, as they will most likely take a plan of action for the community.

In January 2011 one of the most extreme precipitation and flooding took place in Brisbane, Australia, which lead to 22 deaths and a further 70000 were evacuated. 200000 people were affected by this flood, which costed billions of dollars to repair the damage.

Lightning

Lightning is a strong electrical current that can cause damage and can come in different forms. Lighting is formed when the hot ground heats the air above it, causing it to rise. As the warm air rises it cools down forming many clouds and as the air gets higher the water vapor begins to freeze and turns into ice. In the cloud, lots of small bits of ice crash together, (which is the cause of thunder) and this can produce an electrical current. Eventually, when the whole cloud fills will electrical charge, lightning is formed.

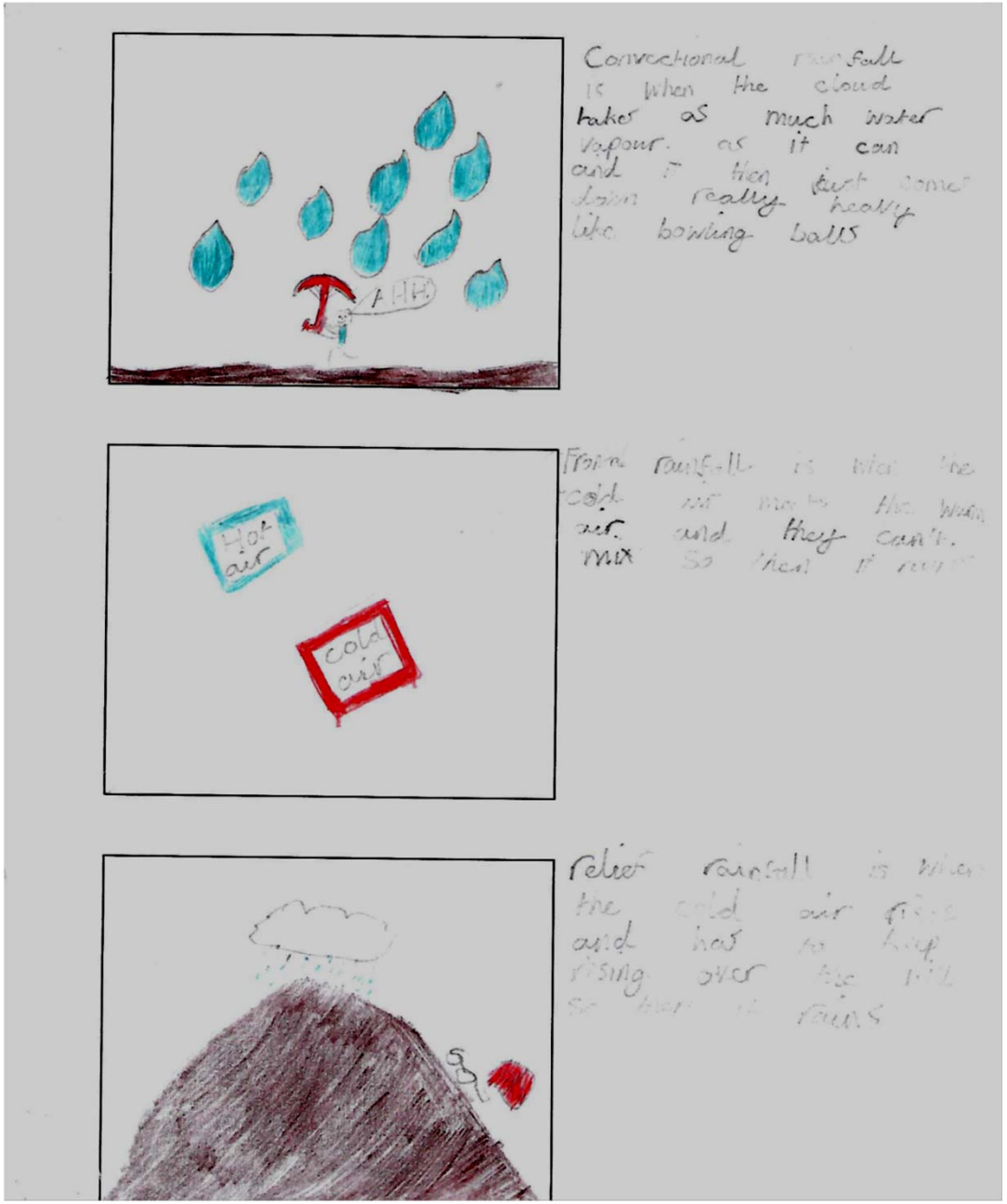
Lightning strikes mostly in places with warm, dry terrain however it can appear anywhere, except in some places it is more extreme. The USA is a very common place for lightning, with, on average, 70 lightning flashes per km2 within a year in New York alone. It is estimated that the Empire State building gets struck on average 25 times a year! Lightning is also very common in Central Africa, Dubai and Northern Australia.

Lightning is not normally threatening or destructive to a community, however in some occasions it can be. Lighting can strike planes, ships and buildings, as it strikes the object that is closest to it. It can cause wild fires and destruction to buildings or houses, which could lead to death. In an unfortunate occasion an electrical current can strike a person, meaning that their heart could stop beating.

The force of the electrical charge is what is used to measure lightning. It is measured using the unit of measurement called volts.

The main advice given to protect yourself from lightning is never hide under a tree as it could be the highest object, instead if you find yourself outside during a thunder storm get as low to the ground as you can, without laying down. If you are indoors you are genuinely safe, however you should turn off all electrical items until the storm is over. If you are in a car, you don't have to worry, as it is one of the safest places you can be when lightning strikes.

Technically there isn't a most extreme case of lightning, however there have been times in the past where a lot of people have died from lightning. For example, the most deaths from lightning in were in 1943 when 432 people were killed.

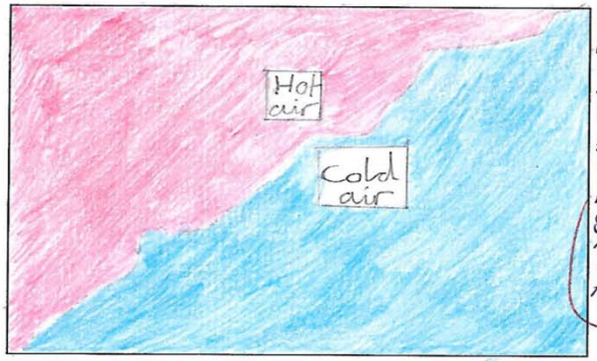

Convectional rainfall is when the cloud takes as much water vapour as it can and then just comes down really heavy like bowling balls
Hot air
cold air
relief rainfall is when the cold air rises and has to keep rising over the hill so then it rains

Different rainfall

Connor – this is a really pleasing effort! You have shown a much greater amount of knowledge and understanding. Good!

Convectional rainfall

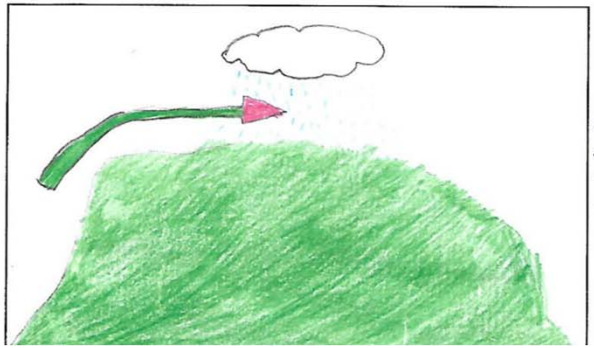
Convectional rainfall is when all the clouds take in water vapour, then when the cloud is full to the brim with water vapour, it overflows and rains and keeps raining because the cloud is full up of water vapour. Sometimes places are flooded because of all the convectional rainfall. So when somebody says about convectional rainfall you will be able to say oh yes I know about convectional rainfall. What why does the rain have that?



Frontal rainfall

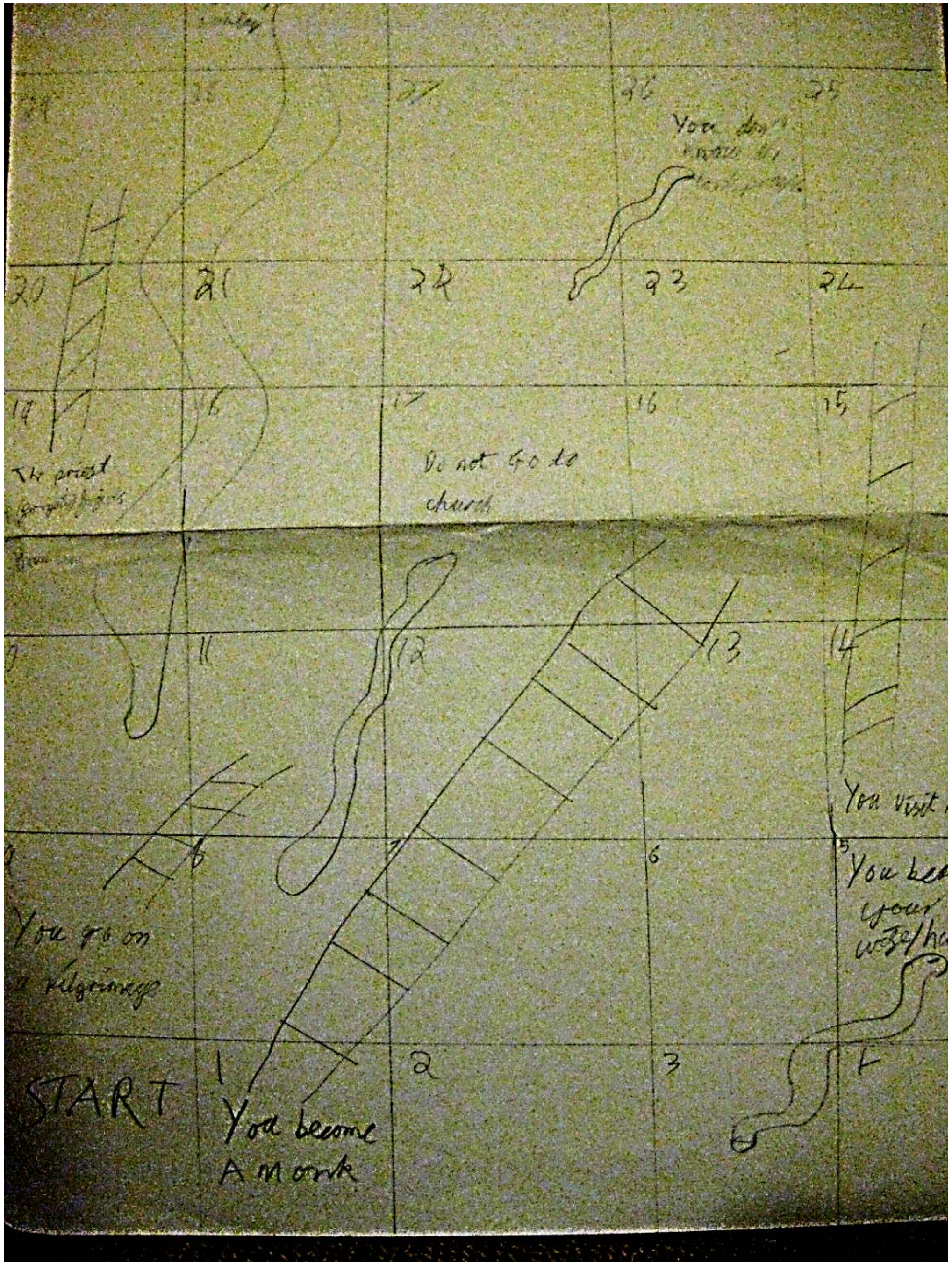
Frontal rainfall is where hot air and cold air meets and they do not mix. The cold air rises to the warm air, but as I said they don't mix. Then when they eventually give up on trying to mix it rains. So if you ever here about frontal rainfall. you will be able to say. I know about that

→ air rises and cools.



Relief rainfall

Relief rainfall is when the cloud takes in water vapour and the cloud has to rise over a hill. So the cloud keeps rising and keeps rising. When it finally gets to the top of the hill it starts to rain. When it starts raining on the hill there is a side which is protected from the rain. It is called the rain shadow



START
You become
A monk
You go on
pilgrimage
Do not Go to
church
The priest
You visit
You don't


YOU HAVE THE CHANCE TO BUILD A CHANTRY
YOUR CHILD LEARNS HOW TO READ AND WRIGHT BECAUSE OF CHURCH
RELICS ARE 1D CHEAPER
YOU ARRIVE TO WORK ON TIME BECAUSE OF THE CHURCH
THE NEXT RELIC IS 1D DEARER
YOU VISIT MASS A THE NEXT RELIC IS 1D CHEAPER
YOUR CROPS DON'T GO WELL LOSE 1D
YOU RECEIVE MEDICINE FROM CHURCH
THE NEXT RELIC IS 1D CHEAPER
FORGET TO PAY YOUR TITHES
RELICS ARE 2D DEARER
COMMIT ADULTERY
RELICS ARE 2D DEARER
YOU GAMBLE WITH A DI
THE NEXT RELIC IS 1D DEARER
YOU GO ON A PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALUM ALL RELICS ARE 4D CHEAPER
THE CHURCH INCREASES TITHES
LOSE 2D
A PARDONER COMES TO YOUR VILLAGE FOR 2D YOU GET A 1 TIME USE GET OUT OF PURGATOR Y CARD
YOU HAVE A FEAST AT THE CHURCH
THE NEXT RELIC IS 2D CHEAPER.
2D
2D
2D
2D
2D

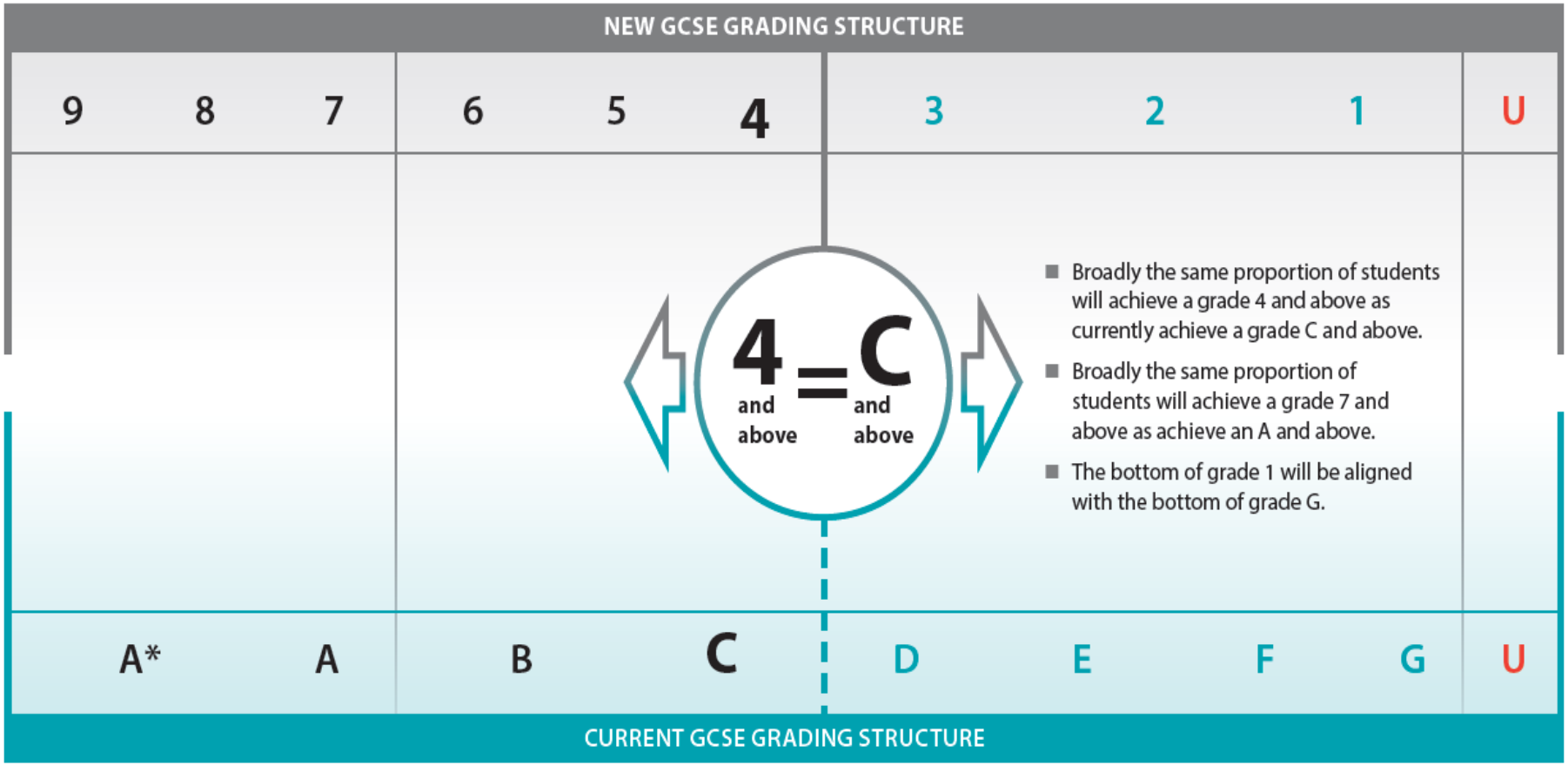
KS3 Assessment, Monitoring & Reporting

Life Without Levels

THE NEW GCSES

Grading the New GCSEs in 2017

Ofqual



September 2014 Ofqual/14/5517

Ofqual Guidance

- Broadly the same proportion of students will achieve a grade 4 and above as currently achieve a grade C and above
- Broadly the same proportion of students will achieve a grade 7 and above as currently achieve an A and above
- For each examination, the top 20 per cent of those who get grade 7 or above will get a grade 9 – the very highest performers
- The bottom of grade 1 will be aligned with the bottom of grade G
- Grade 5 will be positioned in the top third of the marks for a current Grade C and bottom third of the marks for a current Grade B.

Learning Paths

Exceptional (E)

Proficient (P)

Core (C)

Foundation (F)

Learning Paths – Forecast GCSE Outcomes

- Exceptional Grades 8-9 (A+/A*)
- Proficient Grades 6-7 (B+/A)
- Core Grades 4-5 (C/B-)
- Foundation Grades 1-3 (G-D)

Reporting Progress

- **BELOW** - Working below their baseline learning path – ***Making less than expected progress***
- **EXPECTED** - Working at the lower end of their baseline learning path – ***Making expected progress***
- **GOOD** - Working at the upper end of their baseline learning path – ***Making good progress***
- **EXCELLENT** - Working above their baseline learning path or at the top of Exceptional – ***Making excellent progress***

Reporting Progress

- Progress NOT attainment!
- Are the students making progress in line with their learning pathway?
- For example, a student making Expected progress on the Core pathway (providing progress is maintained) should go on to achieve at least a grade 4 at GCSE
- Good progress would suggest at least a grade 5

Learning Path	GCSE Forecast
Exceptional *(KS2 L6+)*	9 (A*)
	8 (A*)
Proficient *(KS2 L6-5)*	7 (A)
	6 (B)
Core *(KS2 L5-4)*	5 (B)
	4 (C)
Foundation *(KS2 L3-2)*	3 (D)
	2 (E)
	1 (FG)

Reporting Progress

- **Providing the Learning Path for a student is a realistic one, I would expect the majority of students to be making either EXPECTED or GOOD progress.**

Effort Grades

1. Exceptional levels of effort
2. Good levels of effort
3. Can work well, but ~~often~~ sometimes not to full potential
4. Inconsistent effort - often lacks enthusiasm and commitment
5. Makes little or no effort

Effort Grades

- Effort grades will help to explain why a student isn't making the progress his learning path suggests he should be. This may be due to one of the following:
  - A lack of effort
  - If a student's progress is BELOW that expected, but effort is excellent, this might suggest that he is on too high a learning path.

Effort Grades

- Conversely, if a student is making **SUSTAINED** Excellent progress (over the course of two or three sets of progress grades), this suggests that the student needs moving up to a higher learning path.

Concern Codes

- H – Homework
- A – Attendance
- E – Equipment/Organisation
- B – Behaviour
- Single codes, or a combination of any two of the above codes can be reported to parents.

Carre's Grammar School

STUDENT NAME: **Archie Andrews** TUTOR GROUP: **8B** DATE: **17 June 2015**

ATTENDANCE: **95.3%**

Progress Grades

Subject	LP 1	Progress 1	Effort 1	Concern 1	LP 2	Progress 2	Effort 2	Concern 2	LP 3	Progress 3	Effort 3	Concern 3	LP 4	Progress 4	Effort 4	Concern 4
Science	E	Below	2	E	E	Below	1		P	Expected	1		P	Good	1	
English	E	Expected	2		E	Good	2		E	Good	1		E	Good	1	
Maths	P	Excellent	1		P	Excellent	1		E	Good	1		E	Excellent	1	
Geography	P	Expected	3		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2	
History	P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		P	Good	1		P	Good	1	
French	P	Good	1		P	Good	1		P	Excellent	1		E	Excellent	1	
German	P	Expected	2		P	Good	1		P	Good	2		P	Good	1	
Technology	P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2	
Art	C	Good	1		C	Good	1		C	Excellent	1		C	Excellent	1	
Philosophy	E	Below	2	E	E	Below	1		P	Expected	1		P	Good	1	
Music	E	Expected	2		E	Good	2		E	Good	1		E	Good	1	
Physical Education	P	Excellent	1		P	Excellent	1		E	Good	1		E	Excellent	1	

Possible GCSE Grades with Expected/Good Progress			
Learning Path	Abbrev.	GCSE - New	GCSE - Old
Exceptional	E	9-8	A*
Proficient	P	7-6	A-B
Core	c	5-4	B-C
Foundation	F	3-1	D-G

Concern Codes	
H	Homework
A	Attendance
E	Equipment/Organisation
B	Behaviour

Effort Criteria	
1	Exceptional levels of effort
2	Good levels of effort
3	Can work well, but often not to full potential
4	Inconsistent effort - often lacks enthusiasm and commitment
5	Makes little or no effort

Subject	LP 1	Progress 1	Effort 1	Concern 1	LP 2	Progress 2	Effort 2	Concern 2	LP 3	Progress 3	Effort 3	Concern 3	LP 4	Progress 4	Effort 4	Concern 4
Science	E	Below	2	E	E	Below	1		P	Expected	1		P	Good	1	
English	E	Expected	2		E	Good	2		E	Good	1		E	Good	1	
Maths	P	Excellent	1		P	Excellent	1		E	Good	1		E	Excellent	1	
Geography	P	Expected	3		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2	
History	P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		P	Good	1		P	Good	1	
French	P	Good	1		P	Good	1		P	Excellent	1		E	Excellent	1	
German	P	Expected	2		P	Good	1		P	Good	2		P	Good	1	
Technology	P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2	
Art	C	Good	1		C	Good	1		C	Excellent	1		C	Excellent	1	
Philosophy	E	Below	2	E	E	Below	1		P	Expected	1		P	Good	1	
Music	E	Expected	2		E	Good	2		E	Good	1		E	Good	1	
Physical Education	P	Excellent	1		P	Excellent	1		E	Good	1		E	Excellent	1	

- Discuss the progress being made by Archie Andrews in Science and Maths

Key Dates – Year 7

Settling-in Meetings	Thursday 19 October 2017 (pm)
Parents Consultation	Wednesday 7 February 2018 (4.30pm)
Internal Exams	w/c Monday June 25 2018
Progress Grades	Friday 20th October 2017
	Friday 12th January 2018
	Friday 20th April 2018
Annual Report	Friday 15th June 2018

Surviving Year 7 and beyond

We may not be able to prepare the future for our children, but we can at least prepare our children for the future.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Parents can only give good advice or put them on the right paths, but the final forming of a person's character lies in their own hands.

Anne Frank

SUPPORT

Heads of Year

Form Tutors

Learning Support Mentors

School Nurse **CAMHS**

LA Parent Adviser **Education Welfare**

http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/parents/

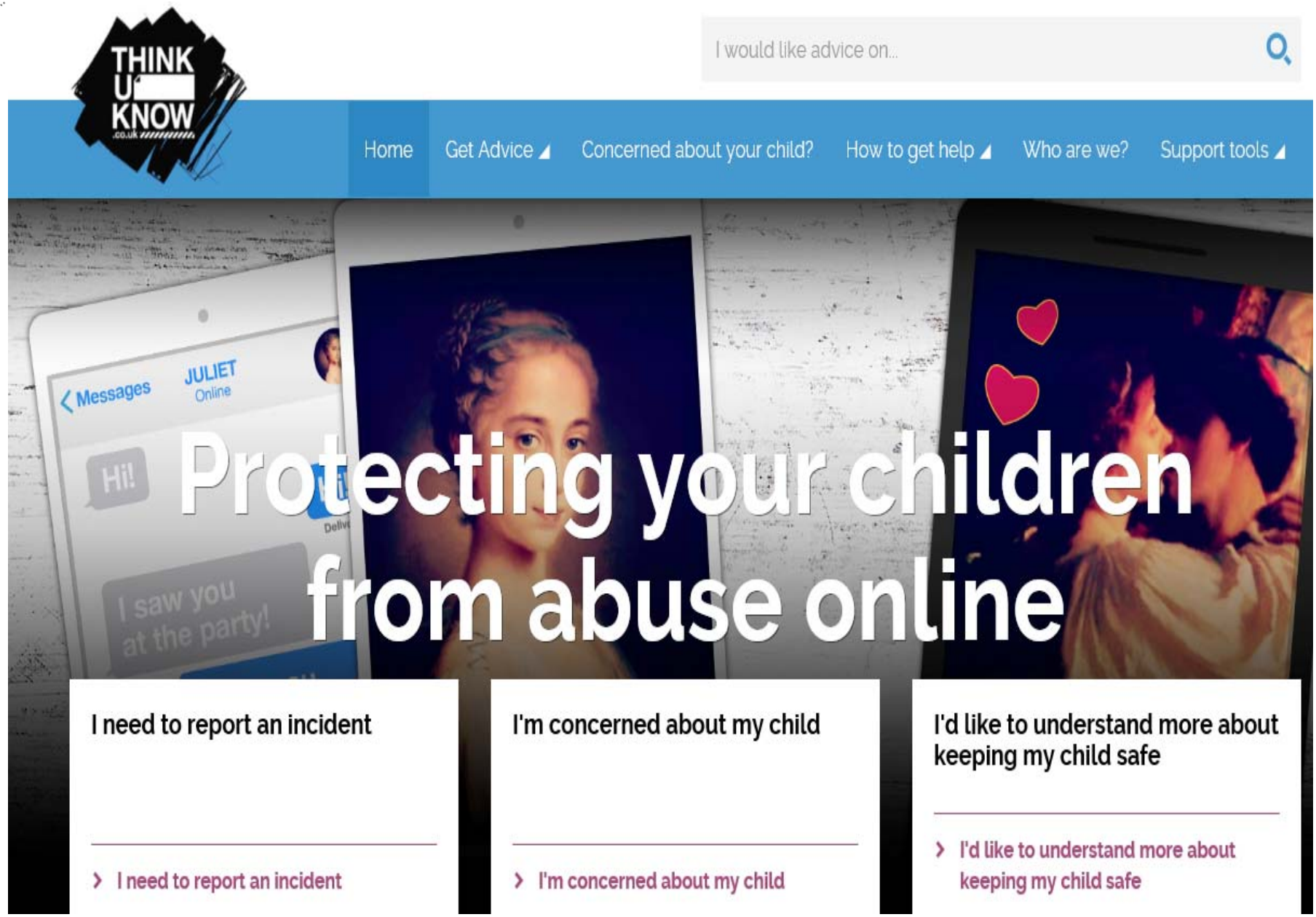
Out of the nest…

- Friendships & Falling Out
- Online Persona
- Information Drought
- Managing their own Mistakes
- Independent Learning and Exam Success

Friendships…

Falling out…

Online Persona


THINK U KNOW .co.uk
I would like advice on...
Home
Get Advice
Concerned about your child?
How to get help
Who are we?
Support tools
Messages
JULIET
Online
Hi!
I saw you at the party!
Protecting your children from abuse online
I need to report an incident
I need to report an incident
I'm concerned about my child
I'm concerned about my child
I'd like to understand more about keeping my child safe
I'd like to understand more about keeping my child safe

Information Drought

Managing their own Mistakes…
BfL

Independent Learning

Homework

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Exams

Success & Independence