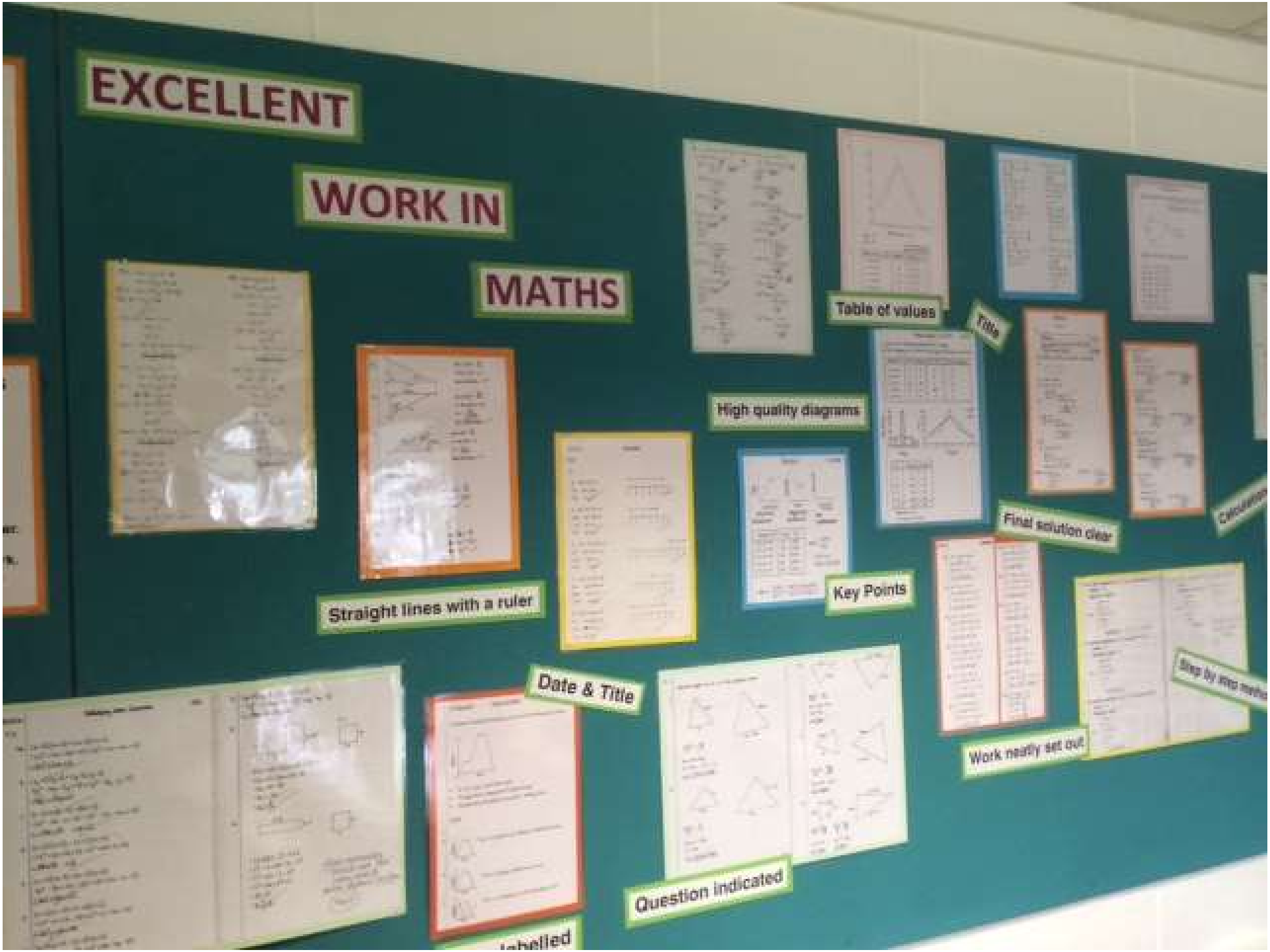
Working Together

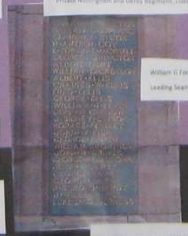

The Iceberg Illusion
Success is an iceberg
SUCCESS!
WHAT PEOPLE SEE
WHAT PEOPLE DON'T SEE
Persistence
Failure
FAIL
Sacrifice
THINGS I HAVE TO GIVE UP
1.
2.
3.
Disappointment
Dedication
GOAL
Hard work
Good habits
@sylviaduckworth


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


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

Carre's Grammar School

Year 9
First World War History Project



William Attwell died 29/04/17 aged 33 yrs.
Gunner in Royal Garrison Artillery. Lived 29 Drove Lane, Sleaford

James Barratt died 20/04/17 aged 21 years.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment. Lived 23 Electric Station Road, Sleaford

David Byde died 16/11/16 aged 23 years.
Royal Berkshire Regiment 2nd Battalion. Lived 3 Market Place, Sleaford.

Albert Curt died 16/09/18 aged 18 years.
Ordinary Seaman. Lived 21 Alexandra Road, Sleaford.

Sydney Leuillette died 17/05/17 aged 25 years.
Rifleman in London Regiment. Lived at 26 Albion Terrace, Sleaford.

Victor Le Francois died 9/08/15 aged 21 years.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment. Lived 20a Westgate, Sleaford.

Samuel Carter died 26/9/17 aged 25 years.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment. Lived 30 Handley Stokes, Sleaford.

William E Leyland died 8/10/17 aged 18 years.
Mechanic Royal Navy. Lived 18 Midfield Terrace, Sleaford.

Herbert H Pell died 17/05/18 aged 22.
Driver in the Royal Field Artillery. Lived 7 Albion Terrace, Sleaford.

Cyril May died 02/06/18 aged 20 years.
Rifleman Kings Royal Rifle Corps. Lived 33 Electric Station Road

Charlie Rudkin died 30/03/17 aged 19 years.
Lived 37 Electric Station Road, Sleaford.

John W Rudkin died 29/04/17 aged 21 years.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment 1st Battalion.

Horace Fenely died 1/8/17 aged 22 years.
Private Nottingham and Derby Regiment. Lived 44 West Banks, Sleaford.

William Waddingham died 21/07/16 aged 24 years.
Rifleman. Lived 10 Gladstone Yard, Sleaford.

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.

William G Fairnum died 8/02/17 aged 30 years.
Leading Seaman HMS Ghurka. Lived West Banks, Sleaford.

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.

John W Fountain died 24/11/16 aged 26 years.
Lincolnshire Regiment. Lived 8 Playhouse Yard, Sleaford.

John Grimey died 31/7/18 aged 19 years.
West Yorkshire Regiment. 1 Broadham Road, Sleaford.

Kenneth Peake, son of Henry and Alice Peake, Westholme of Sleaford. Injured in the Dardanelles, died 9th August 1915.

Henry A Rust died 28/06/17 aged 37 years.
York and Lancaster Regiment. Lived 14 Springfield Cottages, Mareham Lane, Sleaford with his wife A Rush.

Horace Wise died 25/09/1916.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment. 1st Battalion. Lived 16 Millbeck Terrace.

George Gunthorpe died 26/1/17 aged 33 years.
Lance Corporal Northamptonshire Regiment. 7th Battalion. Lived Ruskington Sleaford.

Extreme weather

Hurricanes

Hurricanes are a gigantic storm ranging to about 700km, which cause lots of destruction to towns and cities. Hurricanes are created 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 cortolis 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

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 conventional 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 monsoons 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 40000 were evacuated. 200000 people were affected by this flood, which costed billions of dollars to repair the damage.

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 responsible for 45 deaths and a further 8000 buildings damaged. This tornado was an F5 and was the first 'One Billion Dollar Tornado.

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.

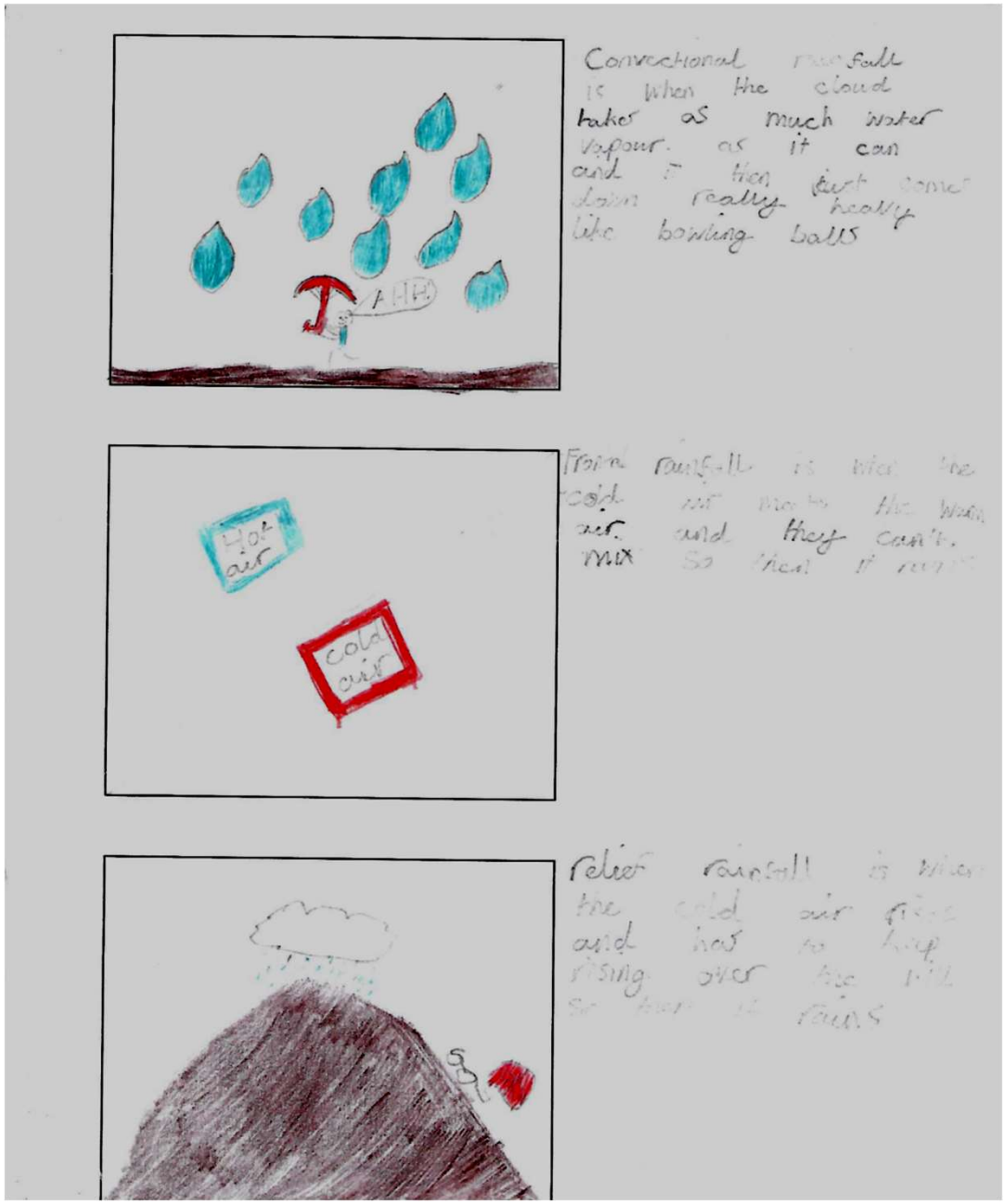
Lightning strikes mostly in places with warm, dry terrain however it can appear anywhere, except in some places it is more extreme. The USA is a very common place for lightning, with, on average, 70 lightning flashes per km2 within a year in New York alone. It is estimated that the Empire State building 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.

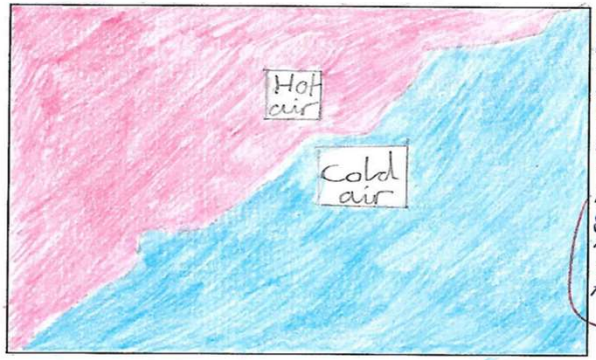

Convectional rainfall is when the cloud takes as much water vapour as it can and then just come down really heavy like bowling balls
Hot air
Cold air
Relief rainfall is when the cold air rises and has to keep rising over the hill

Different rainfall

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

Convectional rainfall

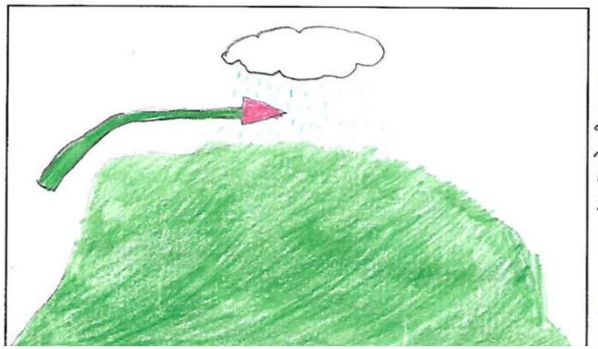
Convectional rainfall is when all the clouds take in water vapour. Then when the cloud is full to the brim with water vapour, it overflows and rains and keeps raining because the cloud is full up of water vapour. Sometimes places are flooded because of all the convectional rainfall. So when somebody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



Frontal rainfall

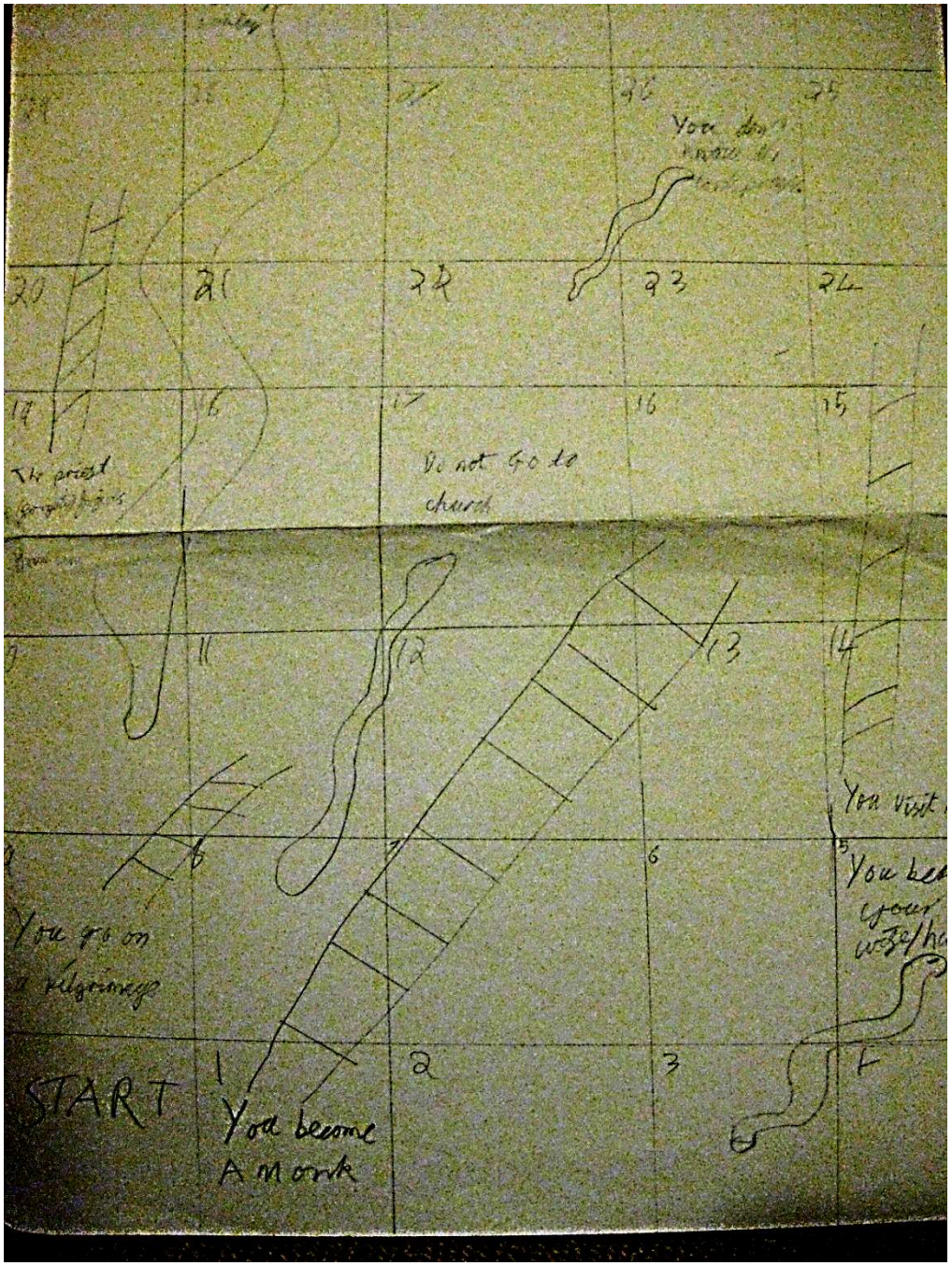
Frontal rainfall is where hot air and cold air meets and they do not mix. The cold air rises to the warm air, but as I said they don't mix. Then when they eventually give up on trying to mix it rains. So if you ever here about frontal rainfall you will be able to say, I know about that

→ air rises and cools.



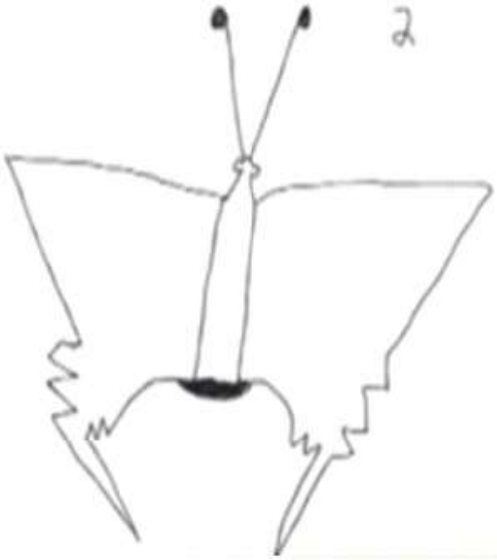
Relief rainfall

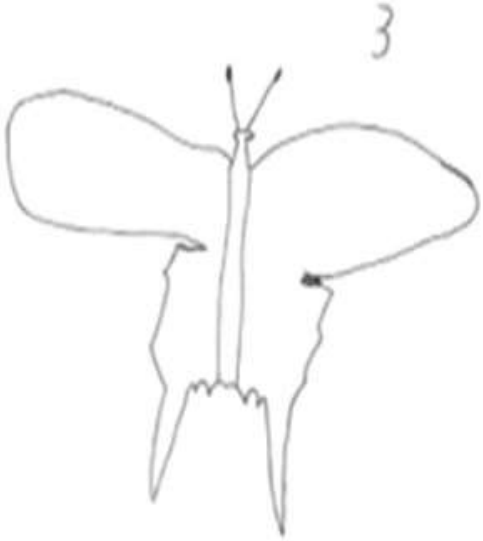
Relief rainfall is when the cloud takes in water vapour and the cloud has to rise over a hill. So the cloud keeps rising and keeps rising. When it finally gets to the top of the hill it starts to rain. When it starts raining on the hill there is a side which is protected from the rain. It is called the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

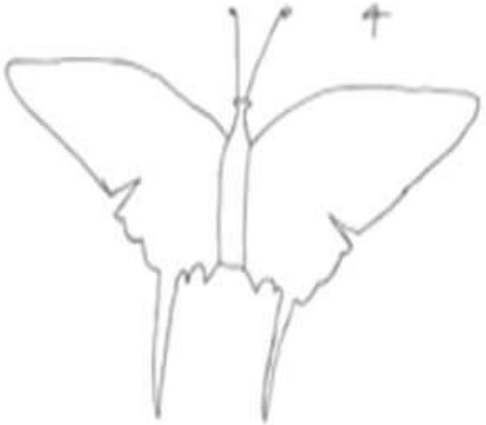

You don't
20
21
22
23
24
19
18
17
16
15
The priest
Do not Go to
church
11
12
13
14
You visit
You go on
a Pilgrimage
6
5
START
1
2
3
4
You become
A monk


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

Austin 9-3-02





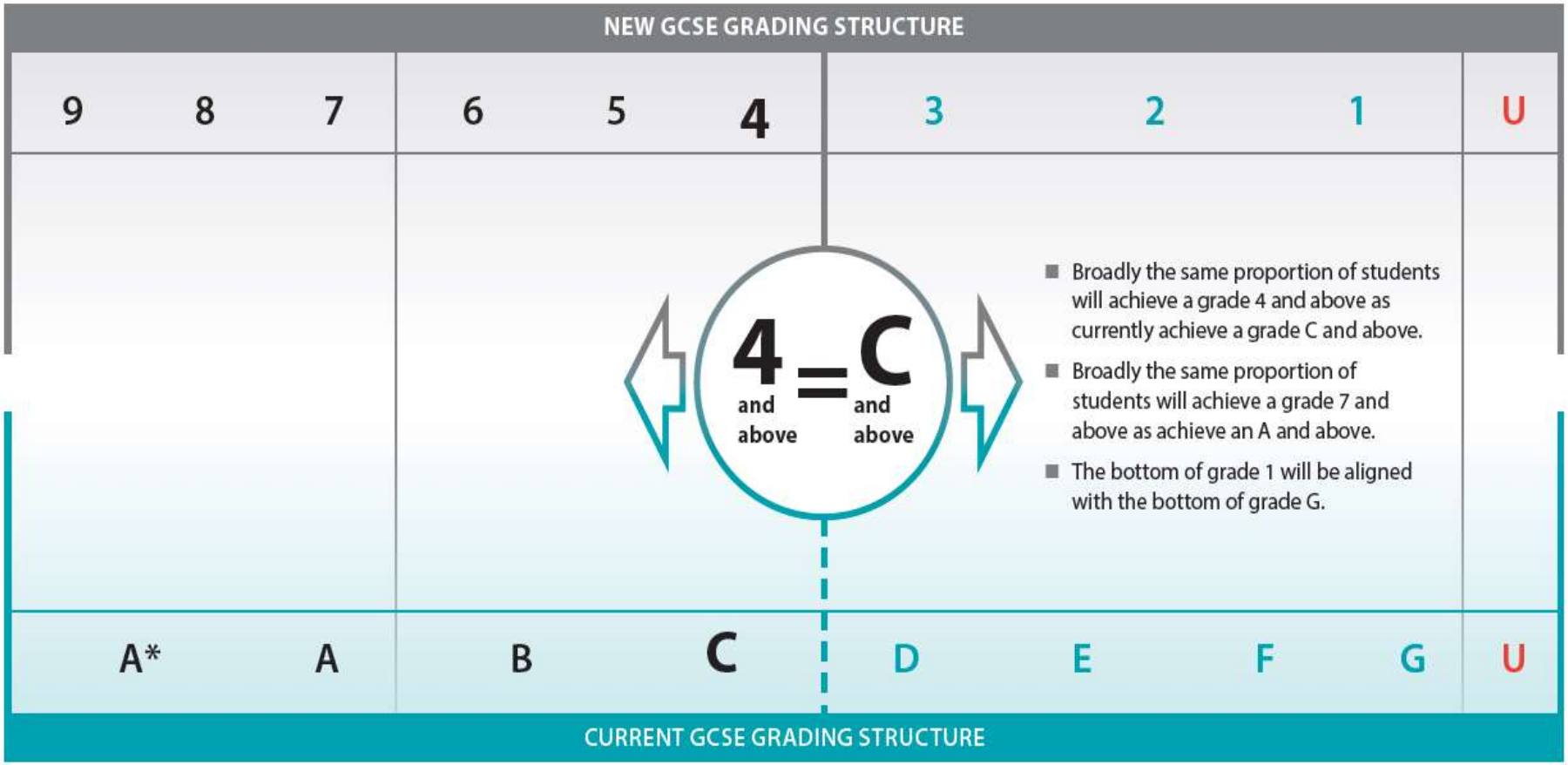


KS3 Assessment, Monitoring & Reporting

2019-2022

THE ‘NEW’ GCSES

Grading the New GCSEs in 2017



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*)
- 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

Forecast GCSE Grades with Expected/Good Progress		
Learning Path	**Abbrev**	**GCSE**
Exceptional	E	8-9
Proficient	P	6-7
Core	C	4-5
Foundation	F	1-3

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 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 a couple of sets of progress grades), this suggests that the student needs moving up to a higher learning path.

Concern Codes

- H – Homework
- A – Attendance/Punctuality
- E – Equipment/Organisation
- B – Behaviour
- P – Participation and Engagement
- 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 2019**

ATTENDANCE: **95.3%**

Progress Grades

Subject	Teacher	LP 1	Progress 1	Effort 1	Concern 1	LP 2	Progress 2	Effort 2	Concern 2	Exam
Science		E	Below	2	E	E	Below	1		6
English		E	Expected	2		E	Good	2	HEP	7
Maths		P	Excellent	1		P	Excellent	1		6
Geography		P	Expected	3	B	P	Expected	2		5
History		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		5
French		P	Good	1		P	Good	1		6
German		P	Expected	2		P	Good	1	AB	7
Technology		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		6
Art		C	Good	1		C	Good	1		7
Philosophy		E	Below	2	E	E	Below	1		5
Music		E	Expected	2		E	Good	2		6
Physical Education		P	Excellent	1		P	Excellent	1		6

Forecast GCSE Grades with Expected/Good Progress		
Learning Path	**Abbrev.**	**GCSE**
Exceptional	E	8-9
Proficient	P	6-7
Core	C	4-5
Foundation	F	1-3

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

Further Feedback:

To obtain a richer view of the curriculum in each subject please click on the 'Subjects' link at www.carres.uk.

Each year group has one Parent's' Evening a year. This is an opportunity to meet and discuss with teachers the progress in each subject and to receive more feedback regarding progress. Should you require any further feedback prior to the next evening, please contact your son's subject teacher via enquires@carres.uk.

Concerns/Areas for Improvement Codes	
H	Homework
A	Attendance/Punctuality
E	Equipment/Organisation
B	Behaviour
P	Participation and Engagement

Carre's Grammar School

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English		E	Expected	2		E	Good	2	HEP	7
Maths		P	Excellent	1		P	Excellent	1		6
Geography		P	Expected	3	B	P	Expected	2		5
History		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		5
French		P	Good	1		P	Good	1		6
German		P	Expected	2		P	Good	1	AB	7
Technology		P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2		6
Art		C	Good	1		C	Good	1		7
Philosophy		E	Below	2	E	E	Below	1		5
Music		E	Expected	2		E	Good	2		6
Physical Education		P	Excellent	1		P	Excellent	1		6

Forecast GCSE Grades with Expected/Good Progress		
Learning Path	**Abbrev.**	**GCSE**
Exceptional	E	8-9
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Concerns/Areas for Improvement Codes	
H	Homework
A	Attendance/Punctuality
E	Equipment/Organisation
B	Behaviour
P	Participation and Engagement

	Year 7					Year 8							
Subject	LP 2	Progress 2	Effort 2	Concern 2		LP 1	Progress 1	Effort 1	Concern 1	LP 2	Progress 2	Effort 2	Concern 2
Science	E	Below	2	E		E	Below	1		P	Expected	1	
English	E	Expected	2			E	Good	2		E	Good	1	
Maths	P	Excellent	1			P	Excellent	1		E	Good	1	
Geography	P	Expected	3			P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2	
History	P	Expected	2	H		P	Expected	2		P	Good	1	
French	P	Good	1			P	Good	1		P	Excellent	1	
German	P	Expected	2			P	Good	1		P	Good	2	
Technology	P	Expected	2			P	Expected	2		P	Expected	2	
Art	C	Good	1			C	Good	1		C	Excellent	1	
Philosophy	E	Below	2	E		E	Below	1		P	Expected	1	
Music	E	Expected	2			E	Good	2		E	Good	1	
Physical Education	P	Excellent	1			P	Excellent	1		E	Good	1	

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

Key Dates – Year 7

Settling-in Meetings	Monday 14 October 2019 (pm)
Parents Consultation	Thursday 2 April 2020 (4.30pm)
Internal Exams	w/c Monday 22 June 2020
Progress Grades	Friday 29 November 2019 Friday 13 March 2020

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

Surviving Year 7 and beyond

SUPPORT

Form Tutors

Head of Year

SENCO

Learning Support Mentors

School Nurse (CAYPS) **CAMHS**

Positive Parenting **Education Welfare**

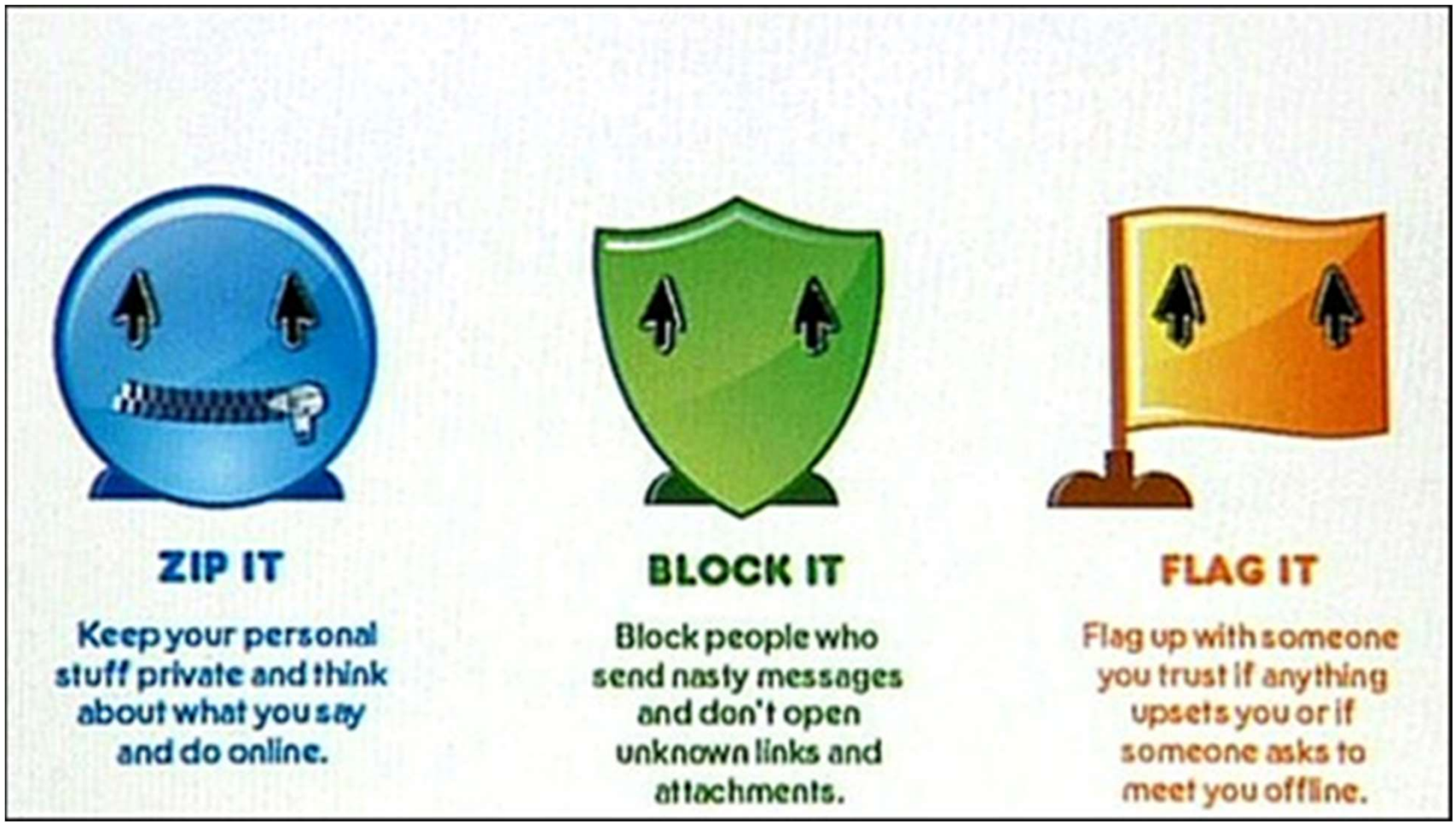
Out of the nest…

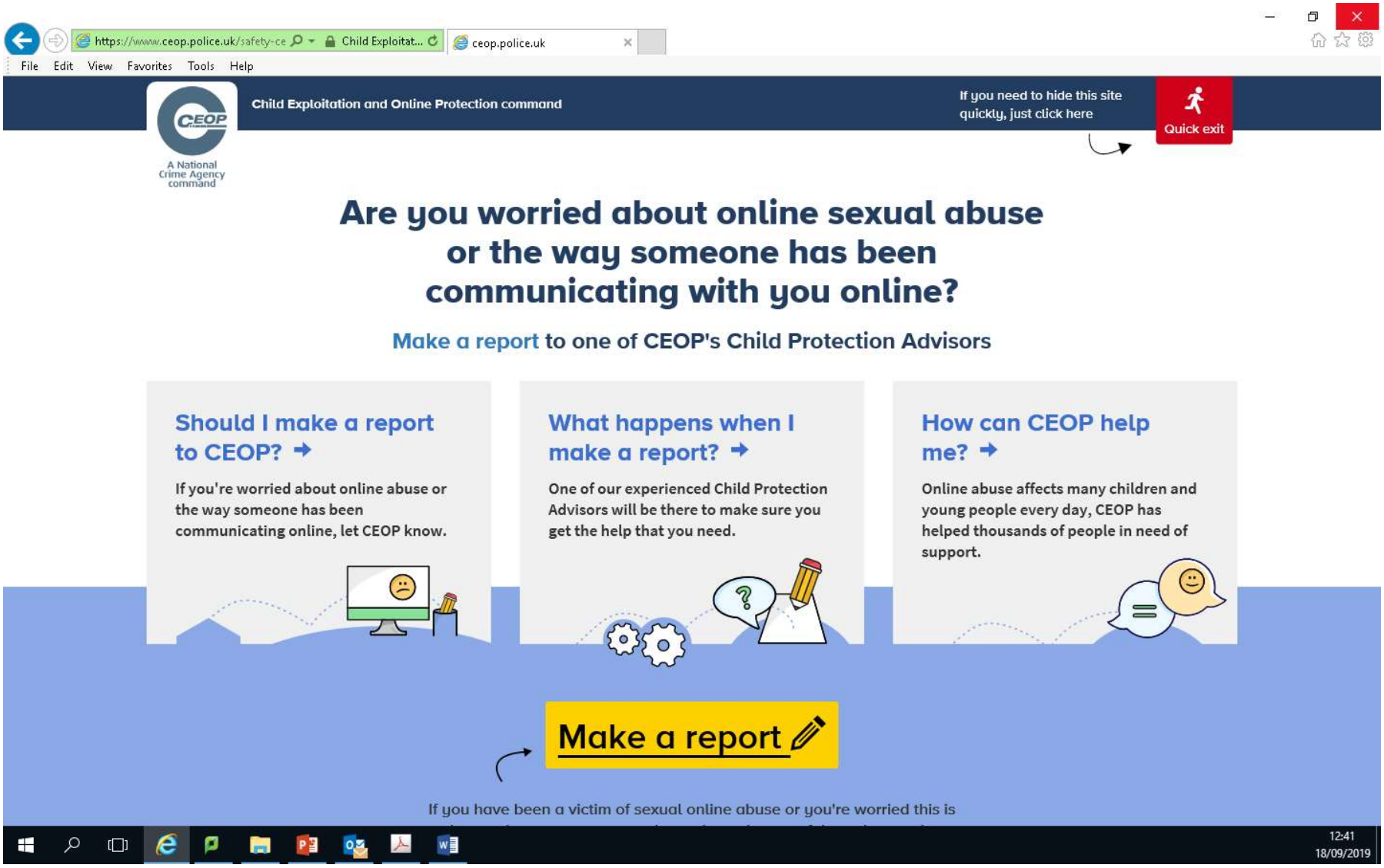
- Friendships & Falling Out
- Online Persona
- Information Drought
- Managing their own Mistakes
- Independent Learning and Exam Success

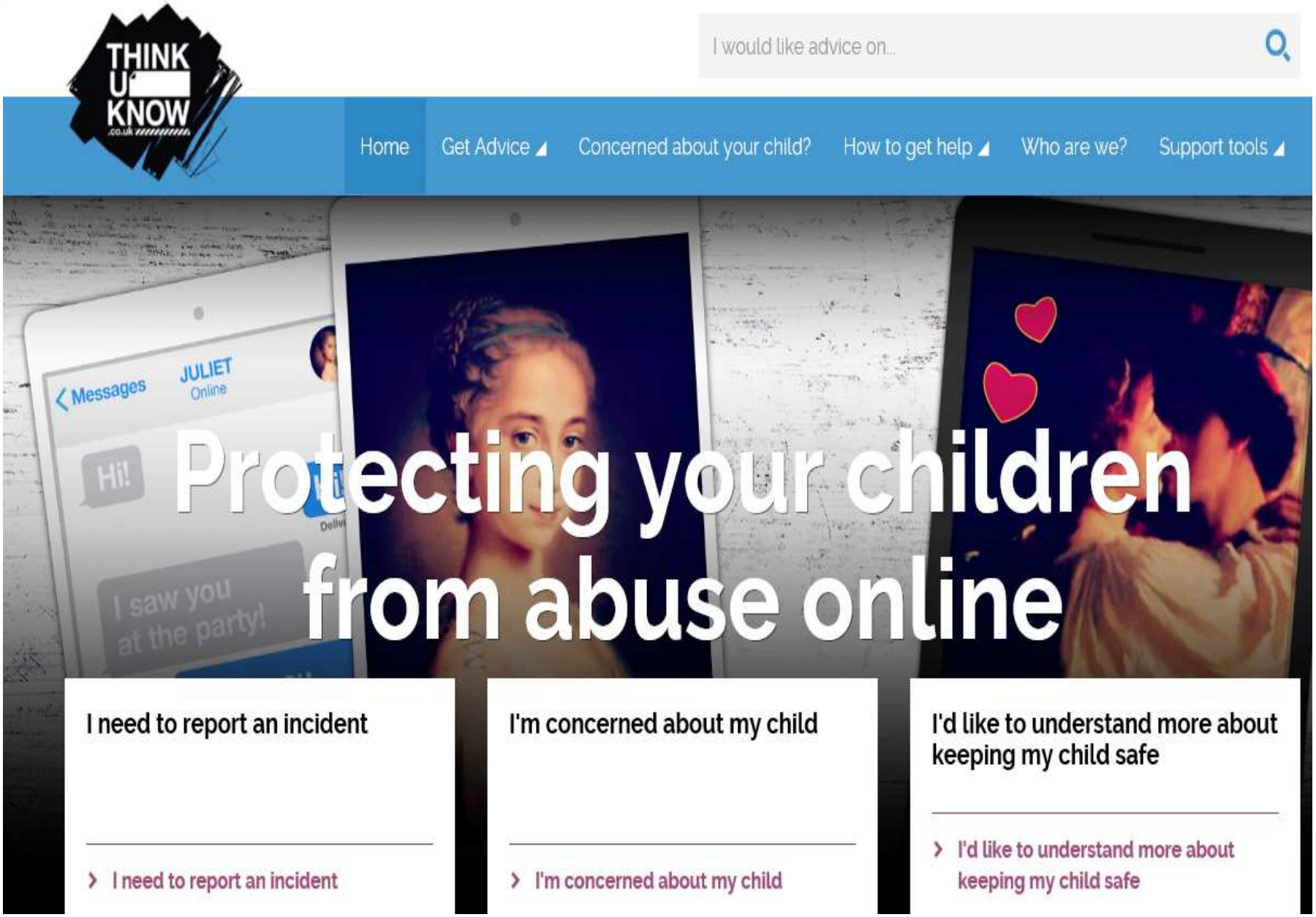
Friendships…

Falling out…

Online Persona


ZIP IT
Keep your personal stuff private and think about what you say and do online.
BLOCK IT
Block people who send nasty messages and don't open unknown links and attachments.
FLAG IT
Flag up with someone you trust if anything upsets you or if someone asks to meet you offline.


https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-ce
Child Exploitat...
ceop.police.uk
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Child Exploitation and Online Protection command
A National Crime Agency command
If you need to hide this site quickly, just click here
Quick exit
Are you worried about online sexual abuse or the way someone has been communicating with you online?
Make a report to one of CEOP's Child Protection Advisors
Should I make a report to CEOP?
If you're worried about online abuse or the way someone has been communicating online, let CEOP know.
What happens when I make a report?
One of our experienced Child Protection Advisors will be there to make sure you get the help that you need.
How can CEOP help me?
Online abuse affects many children and young people every day, CEOP has helped thousands of people in need of support.
Make a report
If you have been a victim of sexual online abuse or you're worried this is
12:41
18/09/2019


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'm concerned about my child
I'd like to understand more about keeping my child safe
I need to report an incident
I'm concerned about my child
I'd like to understand more about keeping my child safe


10 APPS TEENS ARE USING THAT PARENTS NEED TO KNOW
Calculator%
This app looks like a calculator but functions like a secret photo vault.
Omegle
A free online chat website that promotes chatting anonymously to strangers.
Yellow
This app is designed to allow teens to flirt with each other in a Tinder-like atmosphere.
Whisper
An anonymous app where the creators promote sharing secrets and meeting new people.
Ask.fm
Ask an anonymous question and get an answer. This app has been linked to the most severe forms of cyberbullying.
FOR MORE INFO: APPSOLUTELYAPRIL.COM
Hot or Not
Strangers rate your profile. Goal is to lead to a hook up.
Burn Book
Post anonymous rumors about people through audio messages, texts, and photos.
Wishbone
An app that allows users to compare kids against each other and rate them on a scale.
Yik Yak
An app that allows people to have chats within a 5 mile radius.
Instagram
Many kids are now creating fake accounts to hide content from parents. Kids also like to text using Instagram because messages are deleted once a user leaves conversation.

Age of recommended use

13

Age of recommended use

16!

Information Drought

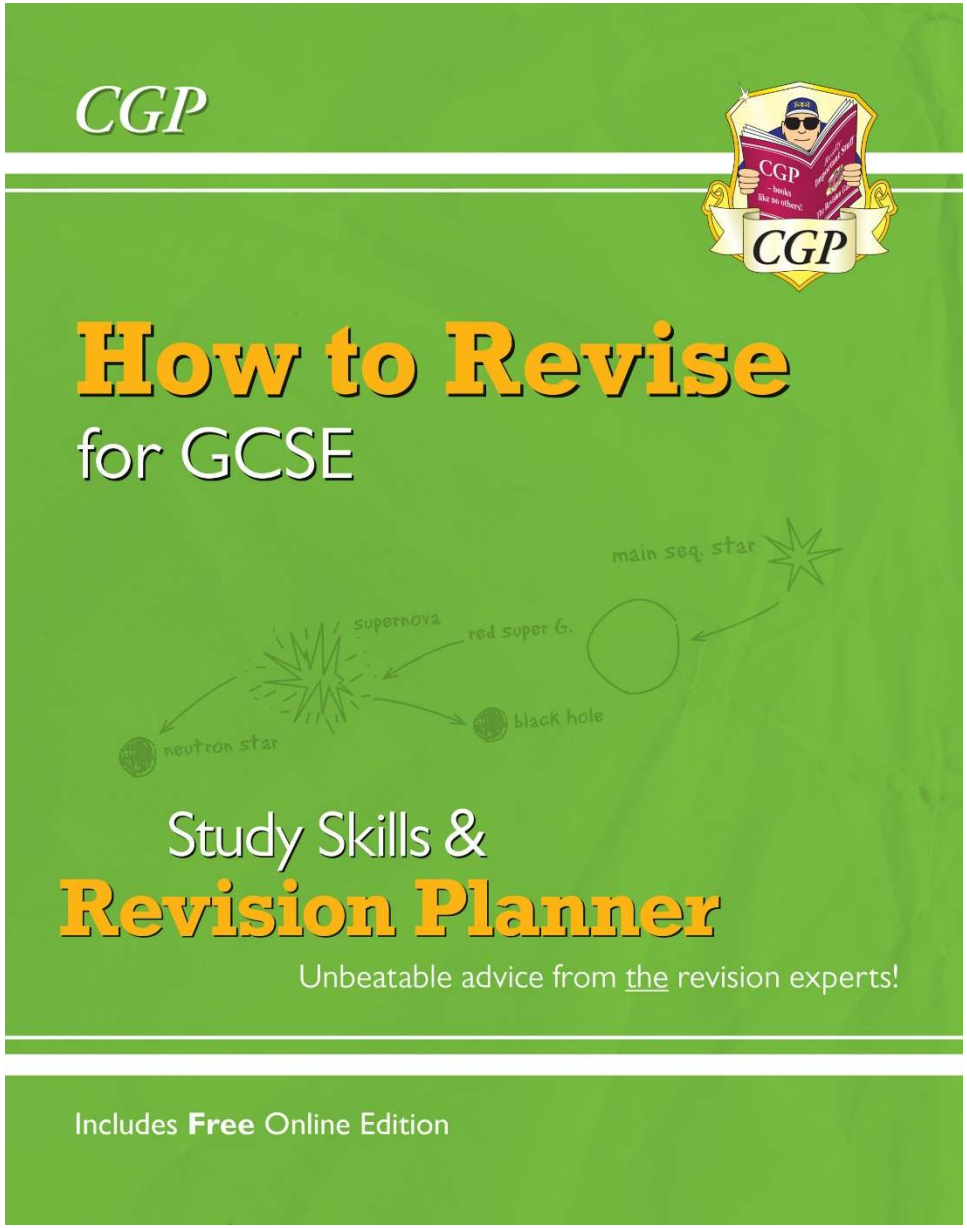
Managing their own Mistakes… BfL

Independent Learning

Homework

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Exams


CGP
How to Revise
for GCSE
main seq. star
supernova
red super G.
black hole
neutron star
Study Skills &
Revision Planner
Unbeatable advice from the revision experts!
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