



Working Together





What does his future hold?



EXCELLENT

WORK IN

MATHS

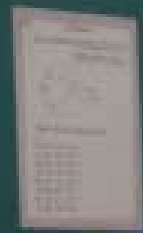
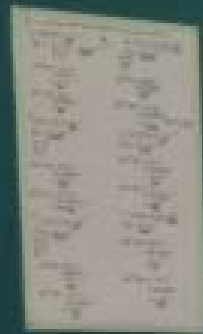
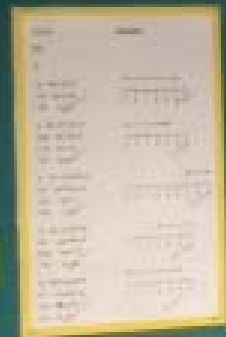
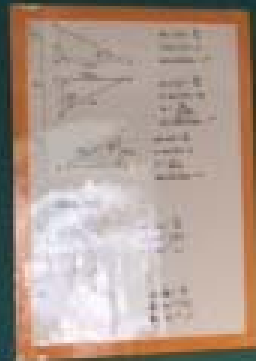
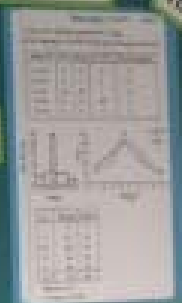


Table of values

Title

High quality diagrams



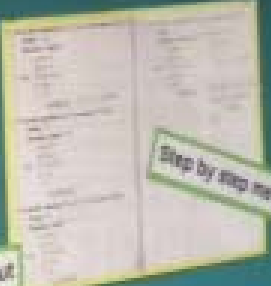
Final solution clear



Calculations

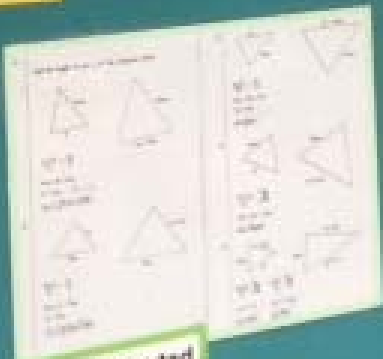
Straight lines with a ruler

Key Points



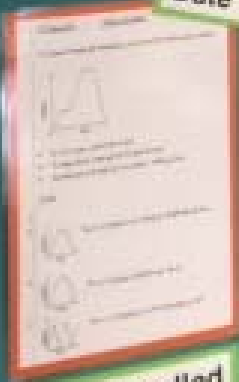
Step by step method

Date & Title

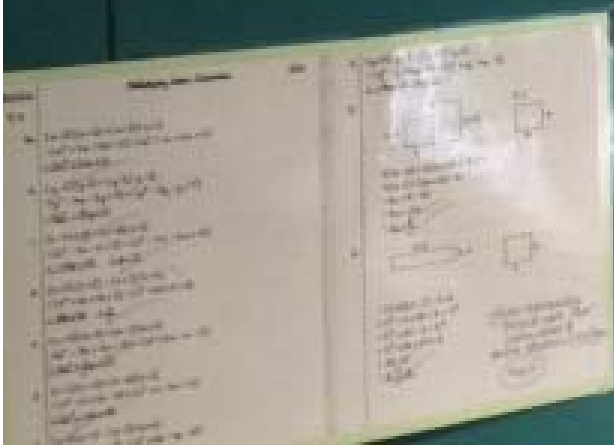


Question indicated

Work neatly set out



Labelled





Geography

Students Excelling at Carre's

History



Carre's Grammar School

www.carres.lines.scb

Carre's Grammar School



Carre's Grammar School

Year 9 First World War History Project



James Lavett died 17/08/17 aged 21 years.
Rifles in London Regiment, Lond 25 Alden Terrace, Shefford.

William Atwood died 23/04/17 aged 19 yrs.
Lance in Royal Garrison Artillery, Lond 29 Dixon Lane, Shefford.

James Bennett died 20/08/17 aged 21 years.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment, Lond 23 Duncton Station Road, Shefford.

David Kyle died 26/12/18 aged 22 years.
Royal Berkshire Regiment 2nd Battalion, Lond 3 Market Place, Shefford.

Leonard Carter died 26/07/17 aged 21 years.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment, Lond 31 Handing Street, Shefford.

John Le Francos died 0/08/17 aged 21 years.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment, Lond 61a Wingers, Shefford.

William J Leyland died 03/07/17 aged 18 years.
Mechanic Royal Navy, Lond 18 Millbank Terrace, Shefford.

Edith May died 02/08/18 aged 20 years.
8th Queen's Royal Rifle Corps, Lond 53 Larnes Green Road.

William H Ford died 27/08/18 aged 22.
Private in the Royal Field Artillery, Lond 7 Alden Terrace, Shefford.

William Wallington died 21/07/18 aged 24 years.
Private, Lond 10 Clapham Road, Shefford.

Charles Butler died 06/03/17 aged 19 years.
Lond 27 Lincoln Station Road, Shefford.

John W Butler died 29/04/17 aged 21 years.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment 2nd Battalion.

Hilbert Fenley died 18/11/17 aged 23 years.
Private Northampton and Derby Regiment, Lond 84 West Bank, Shefford.

Captain Cecil Peake, son of Henry and Alice Peake of Westholme, Shefford. 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, Shefford. Died 3rd July 1916 at the Battle of the Somme. He had been wounded in 1915 and then returned to the front line.

John W Proctor died 04/11/18 aged 26 years.
Lincolnshire Regiment, Lond 8 Playhouse Road, Shefford.

William G Parnell died 03/02/17 aged 30 years.
Leading Seaman HMS Oribara, Lond Wood Bank, Shefford.

Frederick Worthington died 06/06/18 aged 19 years.
Company in Lincolnshire Regiment, Lond 1 King Street, Shefford.

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

Henry A Bush died 28/06/17 aged 27 years.
TQM and Lancaster Regiment, Lond 18 Springfield Cottages, Marston Lane, Shefford with his wife A. Bush.

John Gimes died 01/10/18 aged 19 years.
West Yorkshire Regiment, 4 Cavalry Road, Shefford.

Henry J Good died 03/08/17 aged 19 years.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment 2nd Battalion, Lond 4 Westham Lane, Shefford.

Frederick Wain died 27/05/1918.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment 2nd Battalion, Lond 16 Millbank Terrace.

George Courtman died 26/11/17 aged 22 years.
Lance Corporal Northamptonshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, Lond Newington, Shefford.

William Robinson-Webster
William was born in Shefford on 12th July 1885. He served with the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment. He was killed in action on the 10th July 1916 at the Battle of the Somme. He was 31 years old at the time of his death.

William Knight in the Battle of Arras 1917. He was 32 years old at the time of his death. He was killed in action on the 9th April 1917 at the Battle of Arras. He was 32 years old at the time of his death.

William's brother Charles Geoffrey Halliday had served in the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment. He was killed in action on the 10th July 1916 at the Battle of the Somme. He was 31 years old at the time of his death.



David Arthur 8th
David Arthur 8th was born in Shefford on 12th July 1885. He served with the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment. He was killed in action on the 10th July 1916 at the Battle of the Somme. He was 31 years old at the time of his death.

Frederick Worthington died 06/06/18 aged 19 years.
Company in Lincolnshire Regiment, Lond 1 King Street, Shefford.

Henry J Good died 03/08/17 aged 19 years.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment 2nd Battalion, Lond 4 Westham Lane, Shefford.

Frederick Wain died 27/05/1918.
Private in Lincolnshire Regiment 2nd Battalion, Lond 16 Millbank Terrace.

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 debris. 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 rescued from critical conditions.

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 debris 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 total of 65 tornadoes were found in a 150 mile belt, which was responsible for 45 deaths and a further 8000 buildings destroyed. This tornado was an F5 and was the first 'One Billion Dollar Tornado'.

Extreme weather



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 torrential 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 in a community. Houses and buildings are destroyed leaving people started 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 led 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.

Lightning

Lightning is a strong electrical current that can cause damage and can come in different forms. Lightning 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 with 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.

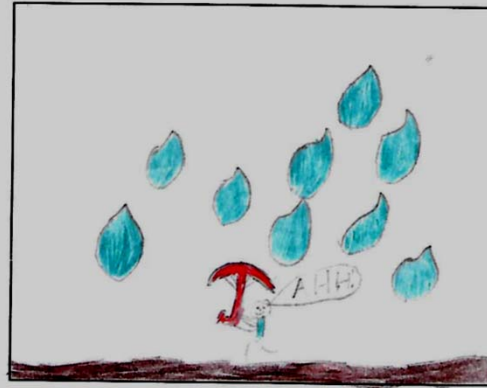
Lightning is not normally threatening or destructive to a community, however in some occasions it can be. Lightning can strike planes, ships and buildings, as it strikes the object that is closest to it. It can cause wild fires and destruction to buildings or houses, which could lead to death. In an 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.

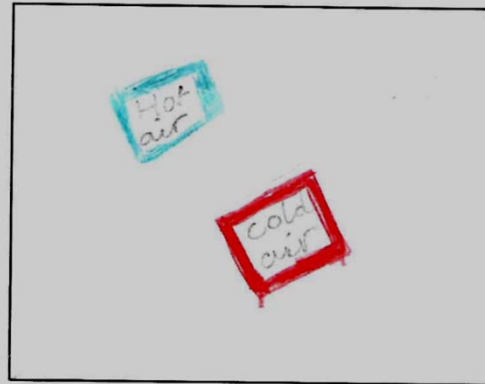
The main advice given to protect yourself from lightning is never hide under a tree as it could be the highest object, instead if you find yourself outside during a thunder storm get as low to the ground as you can, without laying down. If you are indoors you are generally safe, however you should turn 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 one year were in 1943 when 432 people were killed.

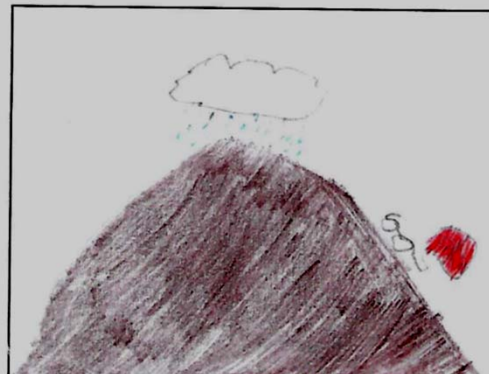




Convectional rainfall is when the cloud takes as much water vapour as it can and it then just comes down really heavily like bowling balls



Frontal rainfall is when the cold air meets the warm air and they can't mix so then it rains

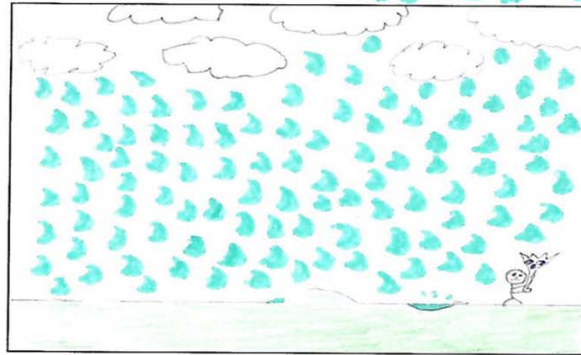


Relief rainfall is when the cold air rises and has to keep rising over the hill so then it rains



Different rainfall

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



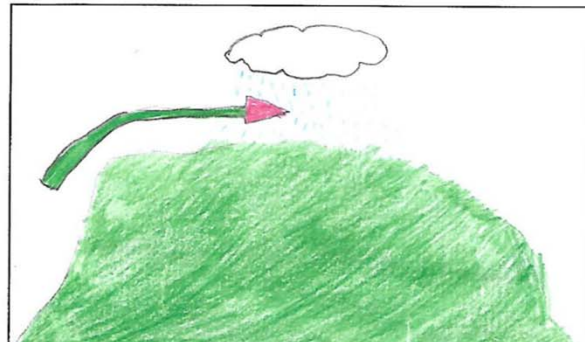
Convectional rainfall
Convectional rainfall is when all the clouds take in water vapour, then when the cloud is full to the brim with water vapour, it overflows and rains and keeps raining because the cloud is full up of water vapour. Sometimes places are flooded, because of all the convectional rainfall.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

What will does the run here here?

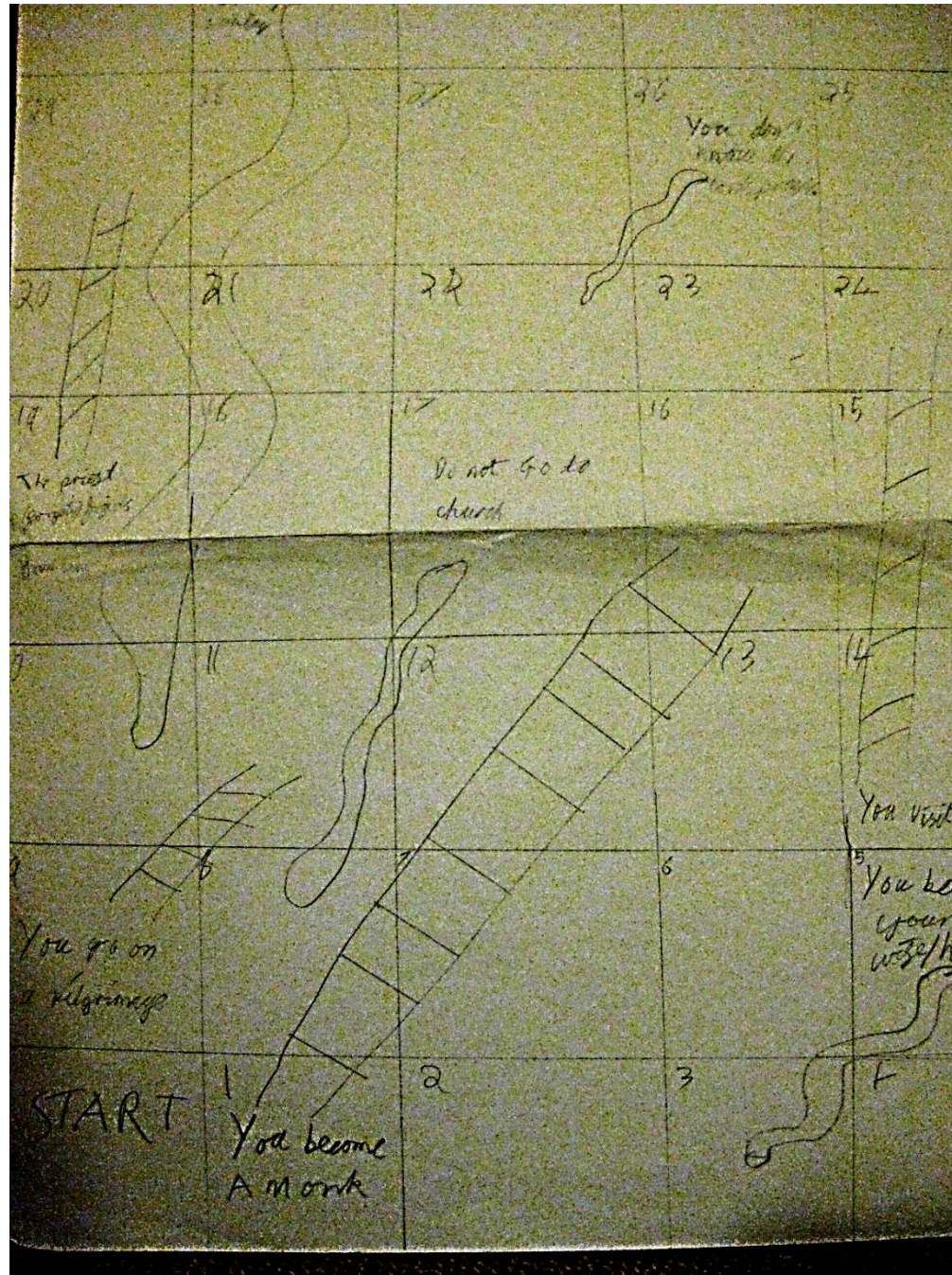


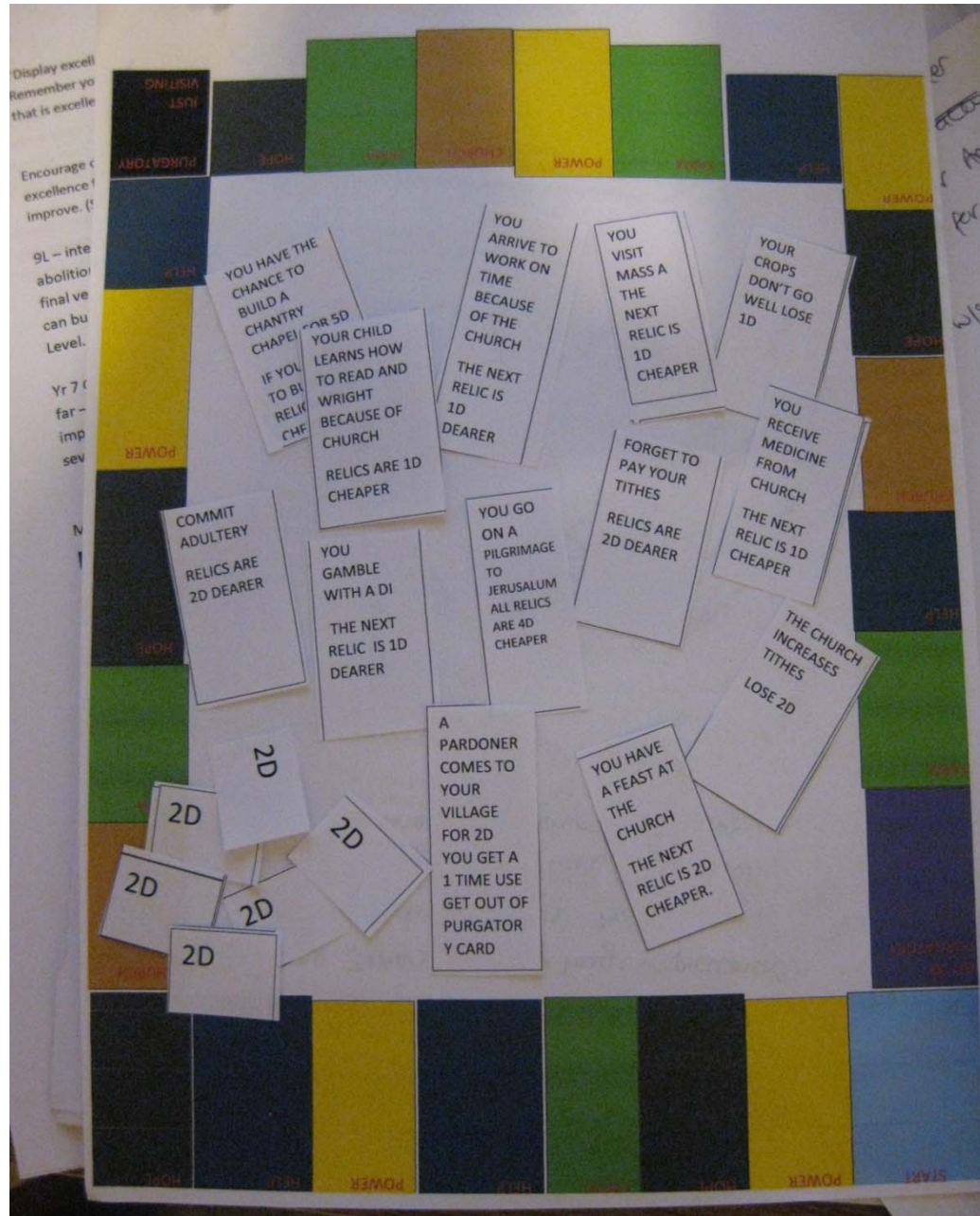
Frontal rainfall
Frontal rainfall is where hot air and cold air meet and they do not mix. The cold air rises to the warm air, but as I said they don't mix. Then when they eventually give up on trying to mix it rains. So if you ever here about frontal rainfall you will be able to say I know about that

→ air rises and cools.



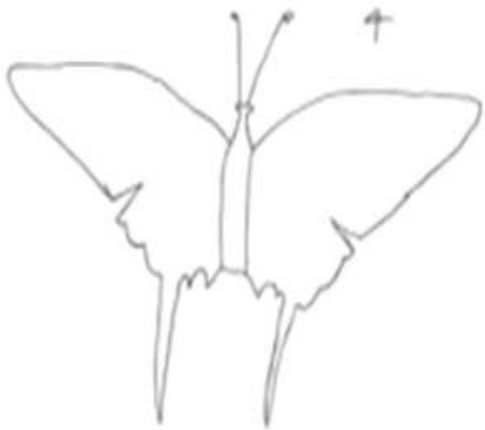
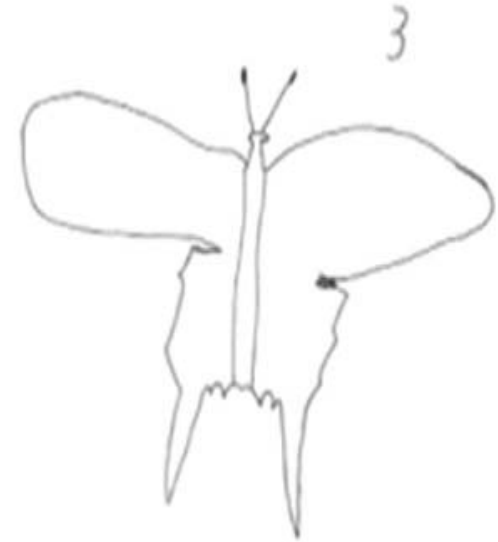
Relief rainfall
Relief rainfall is when the cloud takes in water vapour and the cloud has to rise over a hill. So the cloud keeps rising and keeps rising. When it finally gets to the top of the hill it starts to rain. When it starts raining on the hill there is a side which is protected from the rain.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







Austin 9-3-02





KS3 Assessment, Monitoring & Reporting

Life Without Levels



THE NEW GCSEs

Grading the New GCSEs in 2017

NEW GCSE GRADING STRUCTURE										
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	U	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 achieve an A and above. ■ The bottom of grade 1 will be aligned with the bottom of grade G. 										
A*		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	U	
CURRENT GCSE GRADING STRUCTURE										



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
<i>Exceptional</i> (KS2 L6+)	9 (A*)
	8 (A*)
<i>Proficient</i> (KS2 L6-5)	7 (A)
	6 (B)
<i>Core</i> (KS2 L5-4)	5 (B)
	4 (C)
<i>Foundation</i> (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 2018

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
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	

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 sometimes 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
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 15 October 2018 (pm)
Parents Consultation	Wednesday 13 February 2019 (4.30pm)
Internal Exams	w/c Monday June 24 2019
Progress Grades	Friday 19 October 2018 Friday 11 January 2019 Friday 26 April 2019
Annual Report	Friday 14 June 2019



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

“The most important thing that parents can teach their children is how to get along without them”

– Frank A. Clark



SUPPORT



Heads of Year

Form Tutors

SENCO

Learning Support Mentors

School Nurse (CAYPS)

CAMHS

Positive Parenting

Education Welfare

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



Wellbeing Award for Schools

Carre's...

- Mental health is a school priority this year
- National award the School looking to achieve
- Accredits service provided by school to students/staff
- Forming the Change Team now

Parents...

- Can join focus group
- Can influence our school *action plan* and outcomes
- Contact Mrs Brooks at school for more info



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





I would like advice on...



[Home](#)

[Get Advice ▲](#)

[Concerned about your child?](#)

[How to get help ▲](#)

[Who are we?](#)

[Support tools ▲](#)

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](#)



10 APPS TEENS ARE USING THAT PARENTS NEED TO KNOW



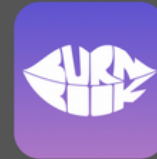
Calculator%
This app looks like a calculator but functions like a secret photo vault.



Hot or Not
Strangers rate your profile. Goal is to lead to a hook up.



Omegle
A free online chat website that promotes chatting anonymously to strangers.



Burn Book
Post anonymous rumors about people through audio messages, texts, and photos.



Yellow
This app is designed to allow teens to flirt with each other in a Tinder-like atmosphere.



Wishbone
An app that allows users to compare kids against each other and rate them on a scale.



Whisper
An anonymous app where the creators promote sharing secrets and meeting new people.



Yik Yak
An app that allows people to have chats within a 5 mile radius.



Ask.fm
Ask an anonymous question and get an answer. This app has been linked to the most severe forms of cyberbullying.



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.

FOR MORE INFO: APPSOLUTELYAPRIL.COM



Information Drought





Managing their own Mistakes...

BfL



Independent Learning

Homework



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Exams

