

Year 11 Parent Information Evening

Wednesday 12 February 2020

Welcome to Year 11

All Year 11s are aiming for the WACE

 Need minimum of 7 C grades across Year 11 and Year 12 (at least 3 must be in Year 12)

Big step up from Year 10



Year 11 Assessment Periods

Wednesday period 4 every week

Most of these periods will be used for whole cohort assessments



Year 11 Assessment Periods cont'd

Run like exams

No mobile phones or smart watches

Remember their own calculators, Classpads and spare batteries



Year 11 Assessment Periods cont'd

Some weeks there might be a talk/presentation

 What if the assessment is in a subject they don't study? → Study Period

- They can't
 - run amok around the school or
 - leave the school grounds during Assessment Periods



Assessment Policy

Student must complete all assessment tasks

- Strict rules around illness on day of assessment
 - Medical certificate is required
- Strict rules re cheating, collusion and plagiarism
 - A mark of Zero will be awarded



Assessment Policy cont'd

Attendance

Strong attendance = strong student performance

High absenteeism = diminished progress



Assessment Policy cont'd

- If they have an issue with an assessment ...
 - Read teacher's feedback, sample answers etc
 - If there is a serious issue, talk to teacher
 - Further issues, talk to the Head of Department



Subject Changes

No changes of subject mid-year in Year 11
 (except if moving from ATAR to General pathway)

 Changes of subject only allowed in Weeks 1 – 5 of Term 1.



Crossing the Fence

 Good reports about boys attending lessons at MLC

Coordinator is Dr Rose



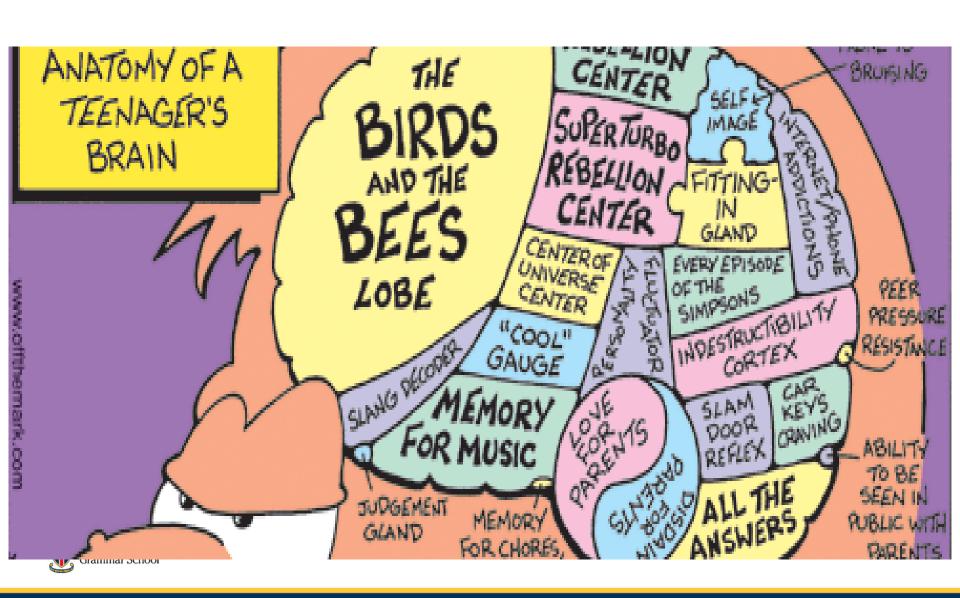
Homework

In a maximum of 50 words, Compare and Contrast the following

an EPR, an N/A, a ZERO, and a U



Helping Our Boys Learn 2020



Topics for Tonight

- Communicating with boys (even when they don't want to!)
- Supporting your son/s (and their teachers!)
- Being the parent (not the friend)
- What is new in learning and revising



1. Communicating with Boys

You ask - "How was your day?"



SHE says:

"It was great, thanks. Mrs Smith was away so we had a different teacher and he was really mean to Susie - all she wanted to do was get a drink, but even though Mrs Smith wasn't there, we still sat in the same places and we got to work on our project and I got lots done – I still need to find some more sources for Part 2, but Kasey and I are going to go to the library on the weekend so we can do some work together and Mrs Smith left us some notes to help us and I am going to use them to complete some of my work tonight. And we did our brain dissections for Human Biology and it was totally disgusting - I didn't touch it and Jane had to do all the work and she really liked it – you know she wants to be a doctor now – and Darcy invited me to her party this weekend and we want to go to Claremont Quarter Thursday and look for new sandals for her to wear with that red shift dress she Wears Shurch you know the one – and......

HE says:

"Ok"



When you said "How was your day", you meant ...

I haven't seen you all day, what went on in your world?

Reassure me that school was worthwhile!

Tell me what you learnt today.

What did you talk to your friends about?

How do you think you are going?

Is anything worrying you?



Give them the structure they need

Tell me

- one thing you learnt in today
- one thing you enjoyed in today
- one thing you were thinking about in today
- what the hardest rule was for you to follow today?
- if one of your classmates could be the teacher for the day who would you want it to be and why?
- · tell me something you learned about a friend today
- when you were most proud of yourself today?
- what challenged you today?
- what was the nicest thing you did for someone else today?
- which one of your teachers would survive a zombie Christ Church Calypse? Why do you think so?

Keep lines of communication open by

- Teaching them what your questions mean
- Showing interest in their learning
- Reading the books they read (or talking about the ones you read)
- Having dinner at the table together and talking
- Persevering without interrogating

Conversations will happen when

You're doing something that doesn't involve <u>facing</u> your son

- In the car
- Throwing/kicking a ball to each other
- Cooking or cleaning together
- Working in the garden together
- Fixing something together

2. Supporting your son/s

(and their teachers!)



Support your son and his teachers by:

- Talking to him each week about what's coming up
- Keeping an eye on his marks using Parent Portal
- Celebrating his successes
- Discussing his disappointments
- Having high expectations of his effort
- Having reasonable expectations of his achievement
- Communicate early with your Tutor if you have any concerns about his progress



3. Being the parent (not the friend)



Parents are in charge!!

- Bed time sleep is critical to learning and memory development (9 hrs a night for these boys)
- Diet a decent breakfast is required to help focus boys at the start of the day. They need complex carbohydrates and protein – not sugar
- Learning environment –remove everything electronic from their work area– they can't multitask!
- Know what they are doing behind that closed door!

As a parent, how often have you said, "What do you have for homework tonight?"only to hear,....

"I don't have any."





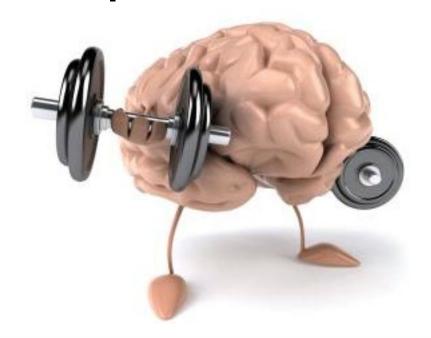
Responses to try:

1. "Really? Show me your diary"

2. "Excellent!!! So what revision are you going to do tonight? How can we help?"



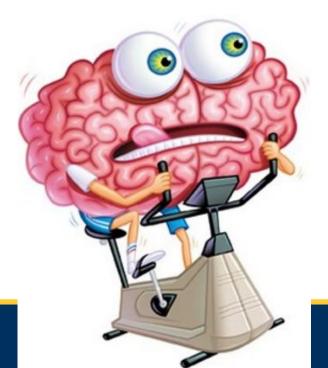
4. What is New in Learning and Revising? (What should YOU know?)



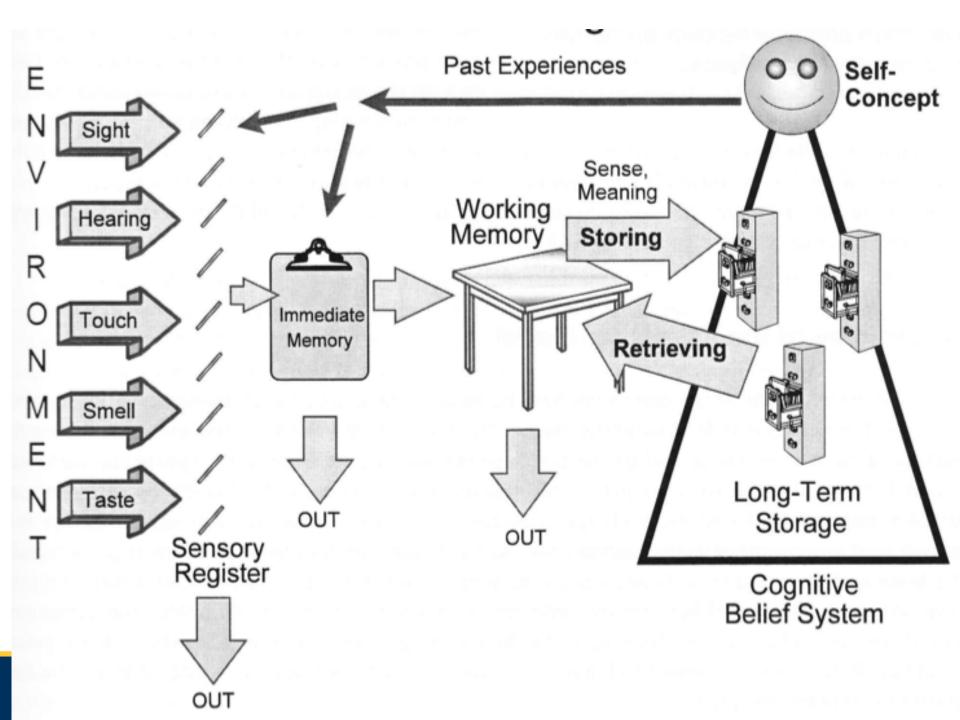


Three Types of Memory

- Short term (immediate)
- Short term (working)
- Long term







Short Term (Working) Memory

- Is a conscious process
- Lasts up to about 24 hours

- Preschool = 2 things
- Pre-adolescent = 5 things
- Adolescent / adult = 7-9 things







Improving Short Term Memory - Chunking

- How to chunk: group things together!!
 - advantages and disadvantages
 - similarities and differences
 - structure and function



Improving Short Term Memory – Primacy / Recency Effect

 We remember the first part well and the last part well but NOT the bit in the middle

How does this affect our revision strategies?

Keep lists short – less than 7 – 9 things

Chunk material together

Review new or harder information first or last!!

Don't always review material in the same order



Long Term Memory

 What helps information move from working memory to long term memory???

Two questions to be answered –
 Does it make sense? – do you understand it?
 Does it have meaning? – is it relevant?



Helping things move into long term memory

- Use humour to learn material
- Move within 1 min of movement, our brain gets
 15% more blood
- Eat glucose improves long term memory by 35% and working memory by 20% for up to 30 mins!
- Drink water!! (33mL/kg/day)





Homework vs Revision – is there a difference?

YES!!!



Homework - the completion of tasks set by the teacher in the lesson.

Study / Revision - going over the material and trying to learn it and remember it.



When and How should you Study?

- 30 minutes / subject per night, 7 days a week!
- Do hwk first, then study to fill the 30 minute time slot for that subject
- Keep a tally of how much revision is being done
- Do hard things first and work through to the easiest content to cover OR finish with material needed for the next day



- Procrastinators set a time eg: 10 mins to do something – small and achievable!
- Avoid food / Insta / texts / phone / email / tv / twitter / PS4 etc etc etc while working do these things in the 5 10 minute break after the 25-30 min work slot
- Use a reward for things done well
- Keep stress and negativity low they reduce the ability to learn!!



 Take notes / formulate a mind map / generate questions as they read

 Practice makes permanent (not perfect!!) - boys need to ensure summary notes/mind maps that they learn off are correct - give them to a teacher for checking content / accuracy

- Get information in a multisensory manner watch a video, read a book, talk, teach, write about the same thing and you will embed the information more easily
- The percentage in the image shows the average amount remembered using that modality

Lecture (5%)

Reading (10%)

Audiovisual (20%)

Demonstration (30%)

Discussion (50%)

Practice by doing (75%)

Teaching others (90%)



- Get nagging questions out of the way as they interfere with making long term memories
- Dispersed practice is better than massed practice
 - ie: cramming doesn't work!



Note Taking Strategies

Why was this session undertaken by all boys today at Ad Astra??

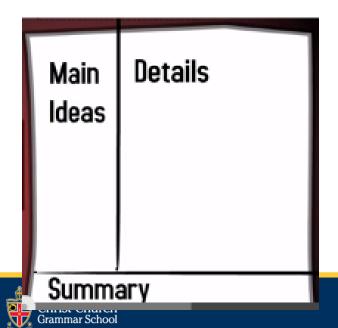
You are 7 x more likely to remember facts 1 week later if notes were taken

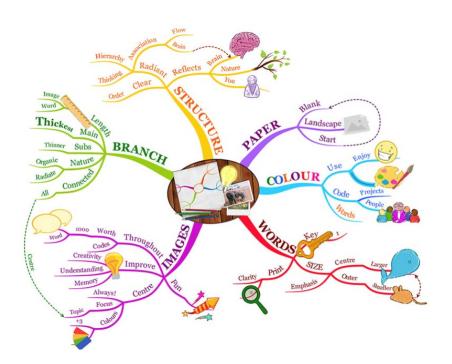
Methods:

- Outline Method
- Cornell method
- Mind mapping
- Graphic organisers

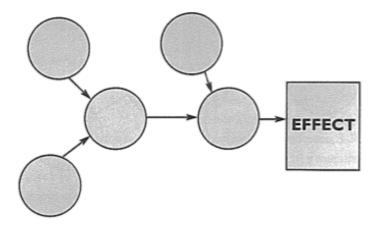


Subject 1) Main Idea a) Sub-point b) Sub-point -info c) Sub-point -info 2) Main Idea a) Sub-point





Process/Cause-Effect Pattern Organizer



Revision Strategies

- Memory box
- Verbal testing this is where you come in!
- Flash cards
- Making up own questions (and solutions!)
- Teaching someone else you again!
- Converting notes from one form to another (eg Cornell to mind-map, mind-map to Cornell)



How often should he study?

Time since material was covered (days)	Amount forgotten (%)
1	62
2	69
75	75



For new material presented today...

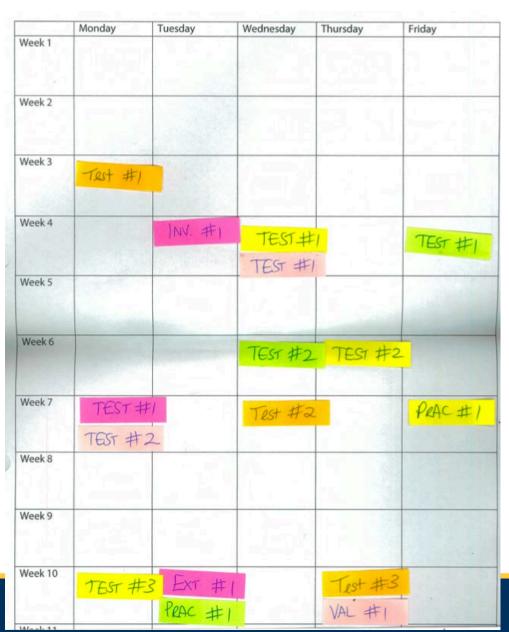
- Summarise it THAT NIGHT
- Revise it 2 days later
- 1 week later
- 1 month later
- 3 months later

Revise by using memory boxes, flashcards, verbal testing etc

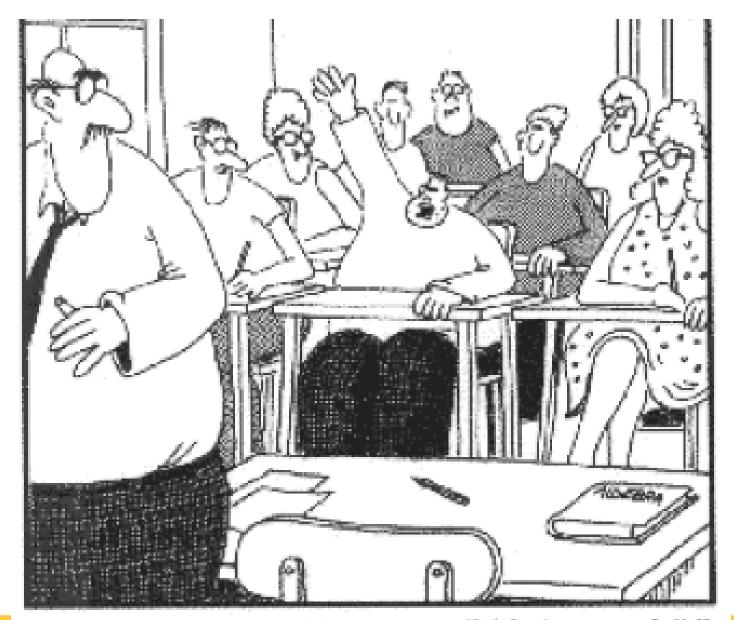


Term Planners

- Access Nexus to get copies of their assessment and course outlines
- Help them create a
 Term Planner that
 shows where all
 their assessments
 are







"Mr. Osborne, may I be excused? My brain is full."