

Options

GCSE

2020-
21

The periodic table is all of the known elements in order of atomic number.

■ Alkali metals ■ Alkaline earth metals ■ Transition metals ■ Other metals ■ Other non-metals ■ Halogens ■ Noble gases

Group 1																Group 2																Transition metals										Group 3										Group 4										Group 5										Group 6										Group 7										Group 8										Group 9										Group 10										Group 11										Group 12										Group 13										Group 14										Group 15										Group 16										Group 17										Group 18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
H Hydrogen																Li Lithium																Be Beryllium																Na Sodium																Mg Magnesium																Al Aluminium																Si Silicon																P Phosphorus																S Sulphur																Cl Chlorine																Ar Argon																K Potassium																Ca Calcium																Sc Scandium																Ti Titanium																V Vanadium																Cr Chromium																Mn Manganese																Fe Iron																Co Cobalt																Ni Nickel																Cu Copper																Zn Zinc																Ga Gallium																Ge Germanium																As Arsenic																Se Selenium																Br Bromine																Kr Krypton																Rb Rubidium																Sr Strontium																Yttrium																Zr Zirconium																Nb Niobium																Mo Molybdenum																Tc Technetium																Ru Ruthenium																Rh Rhodium																Pd Palladium																Ag Silver																Cd Cadmium																In Indium																Sn Tin																Sb Antimony																Te Tellurium																I Iodine																Xe Xenon																Cs Cesium																Ba Barium																La Lanthanum																Ce Cerium																Pr Praseodymium																Nd Neodymium																Pm Promethium																Sm Samarium																Eu Europium																Gd Gadolinium																Tb Terbium																Dy Dysprosium																Ho Holmium																Er Erbium																Tm Thulium																Yb Ytterbium																Lu Lutetium																Hf Hafnium																Ta Tantalum																W Tungsten																Re Rhenium																Os Osmium																Ir Iridium																Pt Platinum																Au Gold																Hg Mercury																Tl Thallium																Pb Lead																Bi Bismuth																Po Polonium																At Astatine																Rn Radon																Fr Francium																Ra Radium																Ac Actinium																Th Thorium																Pa Protactinium																U Uranium																Np Neptunium																Pu Plutonium																Am Americium																Cm Curium																Bk Berkelium																Cf Californium																Es Einsteinium																Fm Fermium																Md Mendelevium																No Nihonium																Lr Lawrencium																Rf Rutherfordium																Db Dubnium																Sg Seaborgium																Bh Bohrium																Hs Hassium																Mt Meitnerium																Ds Darmstadtium																Rg Roentgenium																Cn Copernicium																Nh Nihonium																Fl Flerovium																Lv Livermorium																Ts Tennessine																Og Oganesson															

Metals Non-metals

KEY

Lanthanides

Actinides

METAL/NON-METAL

The bold and line up the main diagonal divides metals on the left from non-metals on the right.



Con- tents

Introduction

- 02 Choosing your GCSEs
- 04 Top ten tips for choosing GCSEs

Core Courses

- 05 IGCSE Mathematics
- 06 GCSE English Language
- 06 GCSE English Literature
- 07 GCSE Sciences

Language

- 08 GCSE Foreign Modern Languages

Options

- 10 GCSE Art and Design
- 11 GCSE Business

- 12 GCSE Classical Civilisation
- 13 GCSE Classical Greek
- 13 IGCSE Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- 14 GCSE Drama
- 15 GCSE Geography
- 16 IGCSE History
- 16 GCSE Latin
- 16 GCSE Music
- 18 GCSE Photography
- 18 GCSE Physical Education
- 19 GCSE Religious Studies

Non exam courses

- 20 Physical Education
- 20 Personal, Social and Health Education
- 20 Frequently asked Questions

introduction

Choosing your GCSEs

After studying a range of subjects it can be a very difficult process trying to decide which subjects to pick for your GCSEs. This is when you begin to take the first steps to specialising your areas of study and it can feel a little daunting. Girls do worry that they will leave out something that will be crucially important to them later on in life. What is very important is that you pick subjects that you will enjoy as this will keep you motivated throughout the two year course.

CORE COURSES

In Forms IV and V, girls follow a chosen programme of study for your GCSE courses. Girls can take up to 10 GCSE examinations, studying a compulsory core of English, English Literature, Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and ideally at least one modern foreign language. Girls will be set for Science. If you are in the top set with a particular strength in the Sciences you will be encouraged to take a GCSE in all 3 Sciences (triple award). The rest will take Combined Science (worth 2 GCSEs). Although triple award is an advantage if studying one of the Sciences at A Level, it is still possible to study A Level Science if the Combined Science award has been taken.

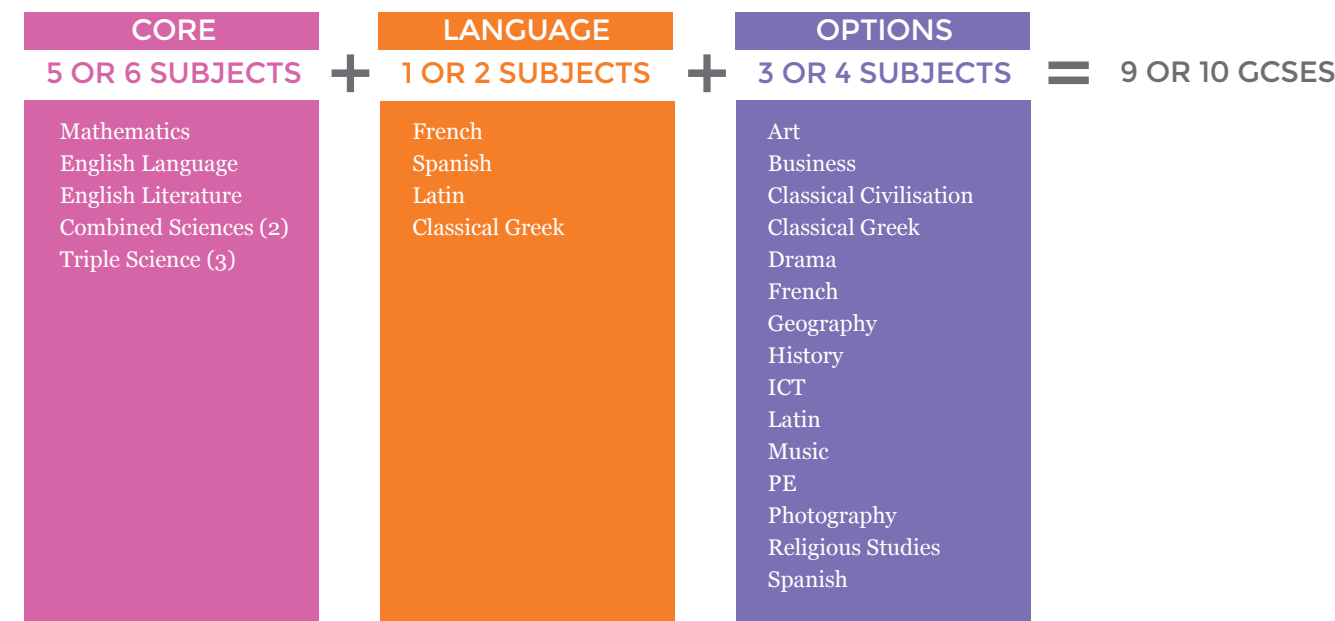
LANGUAGES

Girls are set for languages and will be prepared to take Reading, Writing, Listening and Speaking examinations. There is the option for you to take Spanish in addition to French, Latin or Greek. This will be decided in conjunction with the Modern Foreign Languages department according to ability and experience.

OPTIONS

Girls choose up to four additional subjects from a range of eleven. The subjects are arranged in 'blocks' and no more than one option is taken from each block. We will try to ensure that the widest range of subject combinations is possible, catering for the most popular choices. If you do not take a subject at GCSE it does not necessarily mean that you cannot pursue your interest in other ways or that you cannot take the subject later at A Level. Check the guide or ask the subject teacher for more details.

By mid-February we issue a provisional choices form which will be due in by Tuesday 23rd February 2021. This will allow us to ensure that the blocks we adopt will be suitable for as many girls as possible. After that the blocks will be finalised with the Final Options sheet issued. This will be due in by 8th March 2021. From this point forwards we are unable to change the blocks.



NON-EXAM COURSES AND CAREERS PROGRAMME

All girls follow a programme of Personal, Health, Social, Citizenship and Economic Education, which includes guidance on careers and a full PE programme.

We do ask you to think carefully before deciding on the number of options. If you have had support from Spectrum, or an extra language, or a number of Music lessons for example, it is advisable for you to choose subjects from a maximum of two out of the four blocks. This will also help with the possibility of timetabling your extra lessons into the school day rather than at the end of the day, for example. Doing 10 full GCSEs is very challenging and is certainly not for everybody. Even top universities do not expect applicants

to have more than 8 or 9 grades, as long as they are good and include English, Maths, Science and a Modern Foreign Language.

It is far better to have fewer, higher grades than more GCSEs with lower grades.

There are several people available to you for advice and support whilst navigating the difficult options process, including your tutor, your Head of House, subject teachers and the Director of Studies. If you want to find out about courses at university post 18 then it is definitely worth seeking out Mr Hart, Director of Sixth Form or Mrs Millns, our Head of Careers.

Core Courses

IGCSE Mathematics

EXAM BOARD: EDEXCEL

Aims

We encourage every girl to achieve their full potential in Mathematics. Girls will all take an active and enthusiastic role in their lessons, learning via a variety of different teaching styles and using a mixture of guided discovery, ICT and traditional methods. We aim to develop each girl's problem-solving skills and ability to think independently.

Specification

We are following the Edexcel Linear specification for the International GCSE Mathematics A. The specification aims to develop knowledge and understanding of topics covered in Form III and includes new topics that have not been covered before. The IGCSE course emphasises the importance of making connections between mathematical concepts and applying the functional elements of Mathematics to real life situations.

The course is split into the following six areas:

Numbers

- Encouraging the use of mental arithmetic, while becoming more competent in the use of a scientific calculator
- Being able to apply these methods to a range of real life and abstract problems

Algebra

- Modelling real life situations using algebra to solve problems
- Understanding how number operations underpin algebraic techniques

Geometry

- Exploring the properties of angles, circles and polygons
- Using these properties to solve problems in a real world context

Measures

- Applying the formulae for area, perimeter and volume of 2D and 3D shapes
- Extending these skills to include circles, cones and spheres

Statistics

- Calculating averages and the range of data presented in a variety of contexts
- Understanding that different types of data require different representations and being able to display the data appropriately

Probability

- Using fractions or decimals to represent probabilities
- Understanding complex problems involving multiple events and conditional probability

Assessment

The examination for this qualification consists of two papers, each worth 50% of the course and a calculator is permitted for both papers. The Higher Tier examination is sat at the end of Form V and gives access to grades 9 to 3. Some students, who are targeting a grade 5, may be offered the opportunity to take the Foundation Tier in January of Form V with the aim of sitting the Higher Tier at the end of the year if they achieve the Foundation's maximum grade of a 5.

Top ten tips for choosing GCSEs

FROM THE GOOD SCHOOLS GUIDE

1. Quality not quantity—eight or nine is usually plenty—make sure you can get the best results possible
2. Don't believe anyone who tells you GCSEs don't matter. The stiffer the competition for university places and jobs, the more you need good GCSEs to help you stand out
3. Choose subjects you are good at
4. Choose subjects your school is good at—ask about results
5. Think ahead—are there GCSEs you need to have in order to apply for certain A Levels or university courses? Take advice from Mrs Millns
6. Think about employment
7. Avoid choosing too many creative subjects—they can take up a lot of time
8. Make sure you take a language and a humanities subject
9. Once you have your list, take a look at it—what does it say about you?
10. Study what you love—make sure you study something that really excites you

GCSE English Language

EXAM BOARD: AQA

Every student at Heathfield School is required to take GCSE English Language. The course enables you to develop your close reading skills, through analysis of a range of fiction and non-fiction extracts. You will use the skills you have developed to explore the language and structure of these texts, as well as selecting specific information and making informed comparisons. You will also practise your creative writing, in addition to non-fiction writing, including letters, articles and speeches. There is also the opportunity to develop your spoken language skills by delivering a presentation on a topic of your choice and responding to questions.

Assessment

There are two examination papers: Paper 1 contains questions on a fiction extract and descriptive writing; Paper 2 contains questions on two non-fiction texts and non-fiction writing.

GCSE English Literature

EXAM BOARD: AQA

Every student at Heathfield School will follow the GCSE English Literature course. The course gives you the opportunity to study a range of literature texts, including a 19th century novel, a selection of poetry, a modern text and a Shakespeare play. You will engage with these texts through discussion, analysis and essay writing. They contain themes and ideas which you will explore as you develop your own response to the text. You will consider the ways in which writers achieve their effects and how they are informed by their historical and literary context. This course will enable you to develop the critical skills required to study English Literature at A Level.

Assessment

There are two examination papers: Paper 1 is on Shakespeare and the 19th century novel; Paper 2 is on the modern text, poetry and unseen poetry.

GCSE Sciences

EXAM BOARD: AQA

Every student at Heathfield School is required to take Science. Students start to cover some of the GCSE content in Form III allowing those more able to access three separate Science GCSEs.

Biology, Chemistry and Physics GCSE (Triple Award)

All students in the top science set will be entered for the three separate Science GCSEs. This will not involve any extra Science lessons but will mean that content within the lessons will be covered at a faster pace. If a student is struggling it will be possible for them to move to the other Science GCSE course, where they will be accredited with a Combined Science GCSE worth two GCSEs. Much of the content is transferable as a large percentage of the work covered is common to both routes. All three GCSEs are assessed at the end of the year with six written papers in total, each 1 hour 45 minutes, taken at the end of the two year period. To replace controlled assessment (coursework), students are required to complete a set number of experiments, about which they could be asked in their papers. At the end of the course students are awarded a grade from 1-9 (9 being the highest).

Biology

Paper 1 Topics 1-4 (50%)
Paper 2 Topics 5-7 (50%)

Chemistry

Paper 1 Topics 1-5 (50%)
Paper 2 Topics 6-10 (50%)

Physics

Paper 1 Topics 1-4 (50%)
Paper 2 Topics 5-8 (50%)

Combined Science Trilogy (worth 2 GCSEs)

Students not taking the three separate Sciences will continue their study of the three Sciences and will be examined in June of their Form V year, when they will have to complete six written papers, two in each of the Sciences, each one 1 hour 15 minutes. To replace controlled assessment, students are required to complete a set number of experiments, which could be examined in their written papers. Students at the end of the course are awarded two grades from 1-1 to 9-9. This creates a 17 mark spread, with the possibility of numbers being different e.g. 5-4. The option to take Foundation Tier remains, which limits students to a maximum grade of 5-5. The decision about whether to take a Foundation paper is taken in Form V based on what is best for the individual and is shared with their parents.

Combined Science

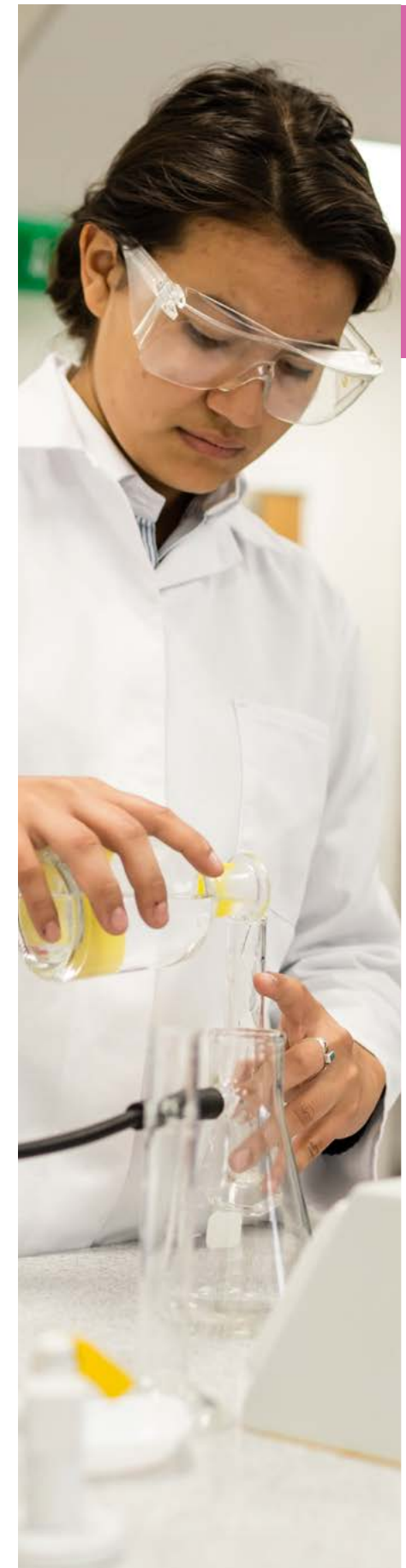
Biology 1 - Topics 1-4 (16.7%)
Biology 2 - Topics 5-7 (16.7%)

Chemistry 1 - Topics 8-12 (16.7%)
Chemistry 2 - Topics 13-17 (16.7%)

Physics 1 - Topics 18-21 (16.7%)
Physics 2 - Topics 22-24 (16.7%)

After GCSE

Students who take Combined Science will still have the option of studying any of the Sciences for A Level providing they have achieved at least a grade 6-6 in their Science examinations. Students who have taken the Sciences separately are required to have at least a grade 6 in the Science they wish to take. All students should also be proficient in Mathematics (Grade 6 or above) due to an increased amount in all the Science A Levels.



GCSE Foreign Modern Languages

EXAM BOARD: AQA

The Modern Languages Department offers GCSE courses in French and Spanish.

Every student at Heathfield School is required to take either French or Spanish at GCSE. Students in the top set are stretched beyond the standard GCSE level, using the expertise of native teachers and having plenty of oral practice. Foundation tier students are encouraged to acquire the basic language skills required for success at GCSE. Both sets have regular weekly sessions with the language assistants helping them to understand grammar and to learn the discipline of starting to think in another language. The confidence that students gain from the oral work also benefits other subjects a great deal. No matter what girls want to study after their GCSEs or what career they choose, having modern foreign languages improves opportunities later in life.

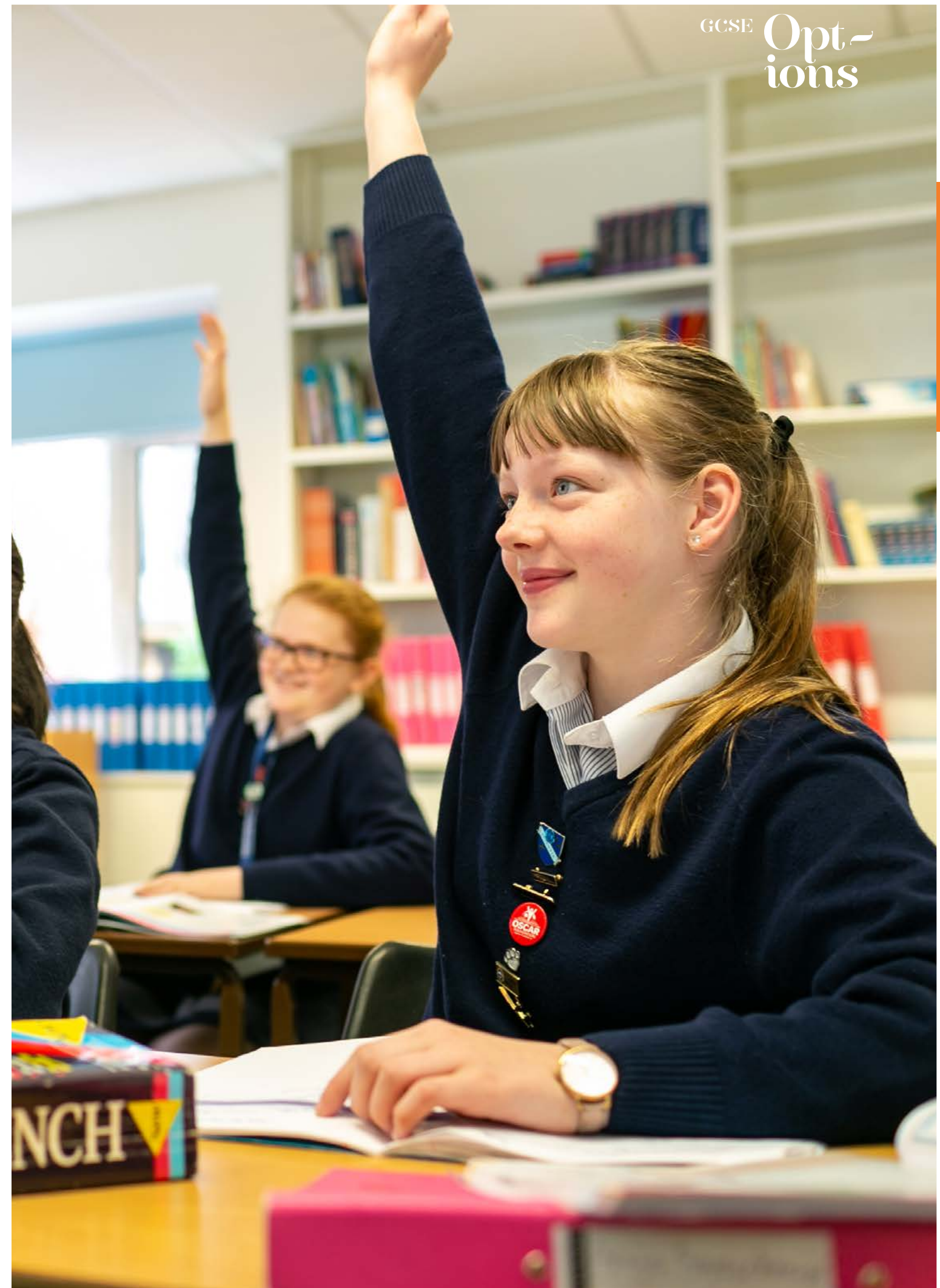
All students take their language GCSE examinations in the Fifth Form, although fluent or near-fluent speakers may be allowed to sit their GCSE at the end of Form IV. We believe that it is usually better for you to wait if there is any doubt; the added maturity helps you to earn the elusive grade 9, which you might forego by rushing through the course. Although we aim to cater for all cases, it is not possible to enter the GCSE course as a complete beginner.

In addition to French and Spanish, other languages (currently Arabic, Chinese, German, Greek, Japanese, Portuguese and Russian) may be studied to GCSE Level as paid for extra lessons (subject to the availability of teaching time and a suitable teacher). Further details can be obtained from the Modern Foreign Languages Department.

The new GCSE specifications allow you to develop your ability and ambition to communicate with native speakers in speech and writing. Through studying a modern language, you should also broaden your horizons and develop new ways of seeing the world.

Both French and Spanish courses concentrate on developing the skills necessary to understand and communicate in the language. Vocabulary and grammar work are important parts of language learning and enable girls to perform well at GCSE, to prepare for the greater demands of A Level or further examinations and to be able to use your knowledge in a travel or work situation. Each syllabus aims to foster understanding and awareness of the relevant countries, their people and their way of life, to provide enjoyment and intellectual stimulation.

The GCSE course is a two year course. French and Spanish benefit from the same structure for the final examination. These qualifications are linear which means that you will sit all your language examinations at the end of the course. Each paper (Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing) counts for 25% of the overall marks. GCSE languages have a Foundation Tier (grades 1-5) and a Higher Tier (grades 4-9). At the end of the two years, a tier is chosen and all four question papers must be taken at the same tier. The new GCSE now includes translation from and into the target language which is assessed in the Reading and Writing examinations. Literary texts in the Reading assessment form part of the stimulus materials. The speaking assessment is conducted with the classroom teacher but marked externally.



GCSE Art and Design

EXAM BOARD: EDEXCEL

General outline: GCSE Art and Design

Students are permitted to follow one or more of the following artistic pathways: Drawing, Installation, Digital Photography, Mixed Media, Land Art, Painting, Printing, Sculpture, Illustration, Constructed Textiles, Installed Textiles, Fashion Design, Stitched or Embellished Textiles, Jewellery, Animation, and Film.

Although practical skills are taught throughout the course, the development is extremely flexible and tailored to each individual. Support for this is provided through co-teaching and 1:1 tutorials, which are highly adaptive to accommodate emerging interests and talents.

UNIT 1 PERSONAL PORTFOLIO: 60%

The Personal Portfolio (coursework) is produced during the three terms of Form IV, and the first term of Form V. An overarching theme for the Personal Portfolio is given, for example, ‘Identity’, ‘Superstition’, ‘Similarity and/ or Difference’, which is deliberately broad and open-ended, and encourages students to develop project ideas with originality and personal insight.

Form IV Michaelmas Term

With the examinations board’s renewed focus on observational drawing, much of this term is given over to refining drawing skills to ensure that students are able to meet the requisite standard, irrespective of whichever artistic discipline they prefer. Students are taught how to draw using a range of methods to suit individual learning.

Form IV Lent Term

Students embark on a series of taught workshops in a variety of skills, which the student is then able to use to fit their preferred discipline. For example, a workshop in printing could be adapted on to fabric for a student interested in Textiles, on to paper for Fine Art, on to clay for Ceramics, or on to found objects for a student interested in Sculpture. Stop-frame animation could just as easily be produced with textiles as it could with painting or clay.

Form IV Summer Term & Form V Michaelmas Term

Students will work with more independence to develop their theme in whichever discipline they are best suited to. A series of outcomes will be produced during this time, and which will offer a creative conclusion to themes researched and explored.

UNIT 2 EXTERNALLY SET ASSIGNMENT: 40%

The Externally Set Assignment (examination project) is released by Edexcel at the beginning of the Lent Term in Form V, and culminates in a 10 hour examination in the Summer Term.

With 1:1 support, students will have the freedom to develop this theme according to their interests, and in whichever discipline they have shown aptitude. In Form V, students are given the opportunity to attend optional paid Life Drawing classes.

Although the 10-hour examination may sound intimidating, all preparatory studies (30%) are produced in advance. Students are also encouraged to make a final piece prior to the examination, so that there can be no surprises when re-producing the piece under timed conditions (10%).

Assessment

Work is internally marked and externally moderated.

Please note the following:

Work is marked synoptically and holistically across all four of the Assessment Objectives. This means that students will begin the course at Level 0 and continue to increase this as they build and refine their portfolio of work, over the five terms of the course. It would be expected that most students would have reached a Level 4 by the end of the first year.

25% of the marks are awarded to ‘Developing’ ideas. This means that students must be able to evidence perceptive critical thinking and independent review, of both their own and others artwork.

25% of the marks are awarded to ‘Recording’, meaning that highly skilled drawing and photography needs to be evidenced if students are to secure a high Level at the end of the course.



GCSE Business

EXAM BOARD: EDEXCEL

Aims: The aim of this course is to provide an interesting and inspiring qualification which reflects the demands of a truly modern and evolving business environment that allows students to develop as commercially minded and enterprising individuals.

The qualification consists of two externally examined papers which must be taken in one sitting in May/June in any single year.

Theme 1 Investigating small business:

Written examination: 1 hour 30 minutes
50 percent of the qualification, 90 marks

Content overview:

Enterprise and entrepreneurship | Spotting a business opportunity | Putting a business idea into practice | Making the business effective

Understanding external influence on business Assessment overview. The paper is divided into three sections:
Section A: 35 marks Section B: 30 marks Section C: 25 marks

The paper will consist of calculations, multiple choice, short-answer and extended writing questions. Questions in Sections B and C will be based on business contexts given in the paper. Calculators may be used in the examination.

Theme 2: Building a business:

Written examination: 1 hour 30 minutes
50 percent of the qualification, 90 marks

Content overview:

Growing the business | Making marketing decisions | Making operational decisions | Making financial decisions | Making human resource decisions

Assessment overview

The paper is divided into three sections:
Section A: 35marks Section B: 30 marks Section C: 25 marks

The paper consists of calculations, multiple choice, short answer and extended-writing questions. Questions in Sections B and C will be based on business contexts given in the paper. Calculators may be used in the examination.

Business is a useful GCSE subject to take, both as a preparation for the ‘A’ Level and out of general interest and, as such, you will become critically aware of current affairs. It helps to build skills that will be of practical use to you in later life. For example, you will be able to analyse a business scenario and form a justified recommendation/option. A good level of mathematical ability is required and questions also rely on reading comprehension and being able to write clearly and concisely.

GCSE Classical Civilisation

EXAM BOARD: OCR

Classical Civilisation is a study of the civilisations and empires of the ancient world that have shaped and influenced humanity to the present time. The languages, politics, economics, religions and literatures of the western world and beyond owe much in particular to the ancient Greek and Roman civilisations. The subject is an enquiry into the past with which we have a shared cultural heritage. Students who like studying literature, history, religion, drama and culture will enjoy Classical Civilisation.

Topics studied at GCSE level include life in the city of Athens and Rome, Greek and Roman mythology and religion, archaeology of ancient Greece and Homer’s epic poetry.

GCSE Classical Civilisation contains two examination papers. Each paper has equal weighting (50%) and each examination is one hour thirty minutes long.

EXAM PAPER 1: THEMATIC STUDY

Myth and Religion

Many learners come to Classical Civilisation due to a love of the mythology of the ancient world, and so this forms a central part of this thematic component. Learners will study myths regarding the role of the gods and heroes in the founding of Athens and Rome and the importance of Heracles/Hercules to both the Greek and Roman world. These are well known stories that learners will enjoy engaging with and studying in increased depth. Myth as a symbol of power will also be explored, as will ever-popular myths about the underworld.

Learners will also look at the role of religion in the everyday lives of ancient Greeks and Romans. The study of temples, sacrifice, festivals, death and beliefs in the afterlife will give a broad overview of religion in the ancient world, and provides opportunity for the study of a wide variety of material remains, including remarkable temples and works of art. Learners will be required to make informed comparisons between Greek

and Roman ideas, including the characteristics of the different societies, and the impact of the different cultural contexts on the theme studied. You will also be expected to use literature and visual/material culture in conjunction with one another in order to inform your judgements, including discussion of why or how the sources may present things differently from each other.

EXAM PAPER 2: LITERATURE AND CULTURE

The Homeric World

The Greeks themselves recognised the world of Homer’s poems as the cradle of Greek literature and civilisation, and this component provides the opportunity for the study of a fascinating period of history and a work of literature with great enduring appeal.

The Culture section involves a study of life in Mycenaean times. This is a very diverse area, allowing the study of particular sites, their archaeology and the valuable role they play in our understanding of the age. The Mycenaean Age is also rich in sculpture, frescos and jewellery, as well as the famous tombs and their accompanying treasure, meaning that learners can study a wide range of fascinating materials. Everyday life in Mycenaean times is also explored, allowing you to consider what life was like for real people in this period, rather than simply focusing on the exploits of epic heroes. However, since the exploits of epic heroes are one of the most popular areas of study for learners, Homer’s Odyssey has been chosen to form the Literature half of this component. The selection of books chosen for study in this component combines the fantastical and enjoyable tales of Odysseus’ journey, with those which give you a possible insight into everyday life, including aspects such as palace life and the lives of women. The final books, which focus on the battle between Odysseus and the suitors, are exciting in themselves and also pose interesting questions about revenge and punishment.

Extra- Curricular: You will have the opportunity to visit Classical sites and exhibitions to support classroom learning and even excursions abroad; the Classics department has run trips recently to Athens and Delphi and Rome and we aim to run a trip every two years.

GCSE Classical Greek

Those who have studied Latin will benefit from and appreciate the option of Classical Greek which shares much of the same grammar although of course the alphabet is rather different. We begin with the symbols but move on using the course-book Greek to GCSE (by Taylor) to develop skill at reading Ancient Greek set in the context of Athens in the Fifth Century BC. As well as linguistic study of Greek, you will study topics including Greek Gods, Myth, Festivals and the City of Athens. Throughout, comparisons are made with the many English words which are derived from Greek.

The emphasis in the Fourth Form is on solid understanding of the language; in the latter part of the Fourth Form and the Fifth Form the focus shifts towards the reading and enjoyment of a selection of Greek verse and prose literature. The reading of literature is one of the delights of GCSE Greek and sets it apart from other languages studied at GCSE. The set-text authors include Herodotus, Lucian, Homer and Euripides.

The full OCR Classical Greek qualification is comprised of the following modules:

- Classical Greek Language (1 hour 30 minutes)
- Classical Greek Prose Literature (1 hour)
- Classical Greek Verse Literature (1 hour)

Extra-Curricular: You will have the opportunity to visit Classical sites and exhibitions to support classroom learning and even excursions abroad; the Classics department has run trips recently to Athens and Delphi and Rome and we aim to run a trip every two years.

IGCSE Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

EXAM BOARD: EDEXCEL

In a constantly changing world, students need to have the skills and knowledge to not only gather, process and manipulate data, but also the ability to adapt to the shifting technology needs of the future.

The IT Industry has been calling for more young people in the UK to be taught essential computational skills to prepare them for the technology industries of the future. In companies like Google, Microsoft and Apple, having a secure understanding of Computer Science can give you the edge, even if you have a less technical role such as Marketing or PR.

What will I study?

iGCSE ICT combines theoretical and practical study with a focus on the ability to use common software applications to solve problems, including spreadsheets, databases, interactive presentation software, web browsers and website design.

What skills will I develop?

In addition to developing effective research skills as you practise finding reliable information from a variety of sources, you will analyse, design, implement, test and evaluate ICT systems, ensuring that they are fit for purpose. There will be opportunities to develop your team working skills as you work collaboratively, alongside an emphasis on independent learning. Time management will also be a key skill you will exercise to ensure you meet your deadlines.

How will I be assessed?

The iGCSE ICT course has two main components assessed by external examination: 90 minute theory paper (50%) and a 3 hour online practical examination (50%).

Anything else?

You will also develop key skills in the practical use of business and professional software packages; core transferable skills across disciplines and industries. There is an iGCE A Level in this subject which allows for progression.

GCSE Drama

EXAM BOARD: EDUQAS (WJEC)

Aims: The study of Drama aims to nurture your creativity, personal growth, self-confidence, communication and analytical skills through the acquisition of knowledge, skills and understanding and the exercise of the imagination. It promotes your involvement in and enjoyment of drama as a performer, deviser, director and designer. You will have the opportunity to attend professional and community dramatic performances, and develop your skills as an informed and thoughtful audience member.

Throughout the course, you will be given opportunities to participate in and interpret your own and others' drama. Investigating the forms, styles, and contexts of drama, learning to work collaboratively to develop ideas, to express feelings, experiment with technical elements and to reflect on your own and others' performances.

Course Content

COMPONENT 1: DEVISING THEATRE

40% of qualification. Internally assessed/externally moderated

This component involves the creation, development and performance of a piece of devised theatre. You will be assessed as actors or designers, and must produce a finished piece of theatre; together with a portfolio of supporting evidence and an evaluation of the final performance or design.

There are 3 stages to the component:

- 1 Devising from a stimulus and creating supporting evidence during the process
- 2 Realising the piece of theatre in front of an audience
- 3 Evaluating the final piece and your individual contribution to it

COMPONENT 2: PERFORMING FROM A TEXT

20% of qualification. Externally assessed

The study of two extracts from the same performance text chosen by the centre, and will be assessed as either an actor or designer. You will participate in one performance using sections of text from both extracts.

COMPONENT 3: INTERPRETING THEATRE

40% of qualification. Written paper; 1 hour 30 mins

Section A: Set Text

A series of questions on ONE set text from a choice of five. The examination gives the opportunity for you to show your understanding of the processes involved in taking a play from page to stage.

Section B: Live Theatre Review

One question, from a choice of two, requiring analysis and evaluation of a given aspect of a live production seen during the course.

GCSE Drama demands more than a simple enjoyment of acting; it also requires academic skills and an interest in the creation, analysis and evaluation of theatre as an art form. By studying GCSE Drama, you will learn how the subject contributes to social and cultural commentary; and will come to appreciate that drama, whether intended for audiences or not, provides significant opportunities for expressing cultural and personal identity. The course will relate well to GCSE English and History. Whilst A Level Theatre Studies is more academically demanding, many students have taken the subject on into the Sixth Form and have been extremely successful. Former Theatre Studies students have gone on to earn places at RADA and LAMDA, or chosen to study at university for a Bachelor of Arts degree.

GCSE Geography

EXAM BOARD: AQA

The study of Geography leads to a sense of wonder about the world in which we live – the places, the people and the environment. It helps to make sense of the complex and ever changing world. It explains the processes and systems of physical and human geography including the physical landscapes, how people and environments interact, how economies, societies and cultures interact and how we can make the world a sustainable place.

AQA COURSE

Travel the world from your classroom, exploring case studies in the United Kingdom, higher income countries, newly emerging economies and lower income countries.

Topics of study include the rivers and coasts, climate change, natural hazards, poverty, deprivation, global shifts in economic power and the challenge of sustainable resource use. Students are encouraged to understand their role in society, by considering different viewpoints, values and attitudes.

Learn the skills and experience to progress onto A Level and beyond.

There are three papers:

PAPER 1: LIVING WITH THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Examination: 1 hour 30 minutes
35% of examination

Section A: The challenge of natural hazards

Section B: The living world

Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK

PAPER 2: CHALLENGES IN THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Examination: 1 hour 30 minutes
35% of examination

Section A: Urban issues and challenges

Section B: The changing economic world

Section C: The challenge of resource management

PAPER 3 : GEOGRAPHICAL APPLICATIONS

Examination: 1 hour 15 minutes
30% of GCSE

Section A: Issue evaluation

Section B: Fieldwork

Geographical Skills

(Pre-release resources booklet available 12 weeks before Paper 3)



IGCSE History

EXAM BOARD: EDEXCEL

It is a common misconception that History involves writing lots of essays. In fact, the vast majority of examination questions carry a tariff of around 3-10 marks and therefore require a relatively short answer. The content and skills required for the examinations are taught in active and engaging ways to ensure that the learning process is fun and effective.

Choosing History at GCSE will provide you with plenty of opportunities for further progression. At colleges and universities, History is considered to be an academically rigorous subject and is therefore very highly regarded no matter what career path you wish to pursue in the future. Through the study of History you will gain vital key skills such as: problem solving, analysis of evidence, empathy and teamwork. These skills are essential not only for History and other subjects in schools, but for any career you may wish to pursue in the future. Therefore History can gain you entry into a wide range of careers, including television, radio, journalism, the police force, social work and the civil service.

In 2013 we introduced the History International GCSE (IGCSE), a highly respected alternative to the mainstream GCSE qualification which has been adopted by a number of prestigious independent schools. The History IGCSE is comprised of four units, all of which are assessed in two 1 hour 30 minute examinations. There is no controlled assessment.

PAPER 1

covers units 1 and 2. It is the depth study paper and contains four different questions testing chronological understanding and the ability to explain cause and effect.

PAPER 2

covers units 3 and 4. It includes a source based historical investigation and a breadth study focusing on `change over time`.

Unit 1: A World Divided: Superpower Relations after the Second World War, 1943-72

This unit focuses on the changing relations between the superpowers after the Second World War up to the beginning of Détente.

Unit 2: A Divided Union: Civil Rights in the USA, 1945-74

This unit focuses on the period of hysteria and protest in the USA brought about by the Cold War, Vietnam War and black civil rights.

Unit 3: Russia and the Soviet Union, 1905-24

You will study the upheaval in Russia during this period which started with an attempted revolution in 1905 and culminated in a full revolution in 1917 and the formation of the world's first communist state.

Unit 4: Conflict, Crisis and Change: China, 1900-1989

You will learn about a period of great change in Chinese history dominated by revolution, civil war and dictatorship. The focus will largely be on the impact of Chairman Mao and his successors' reforms on the Chinese people.

GCSE Latin

EXAM BOARD: OCR

Did you know that 60% of words in the English Language and 80% of words in the Romantic Languages derive from Latin? The Latin language is alive. At Heathfield you have the opportunity to acquire this language and reap the rewards of an education in the Classics.

A qualification in the Classics is an asset on one's Curriculum Vitae and will make an impression on university departments, when one is applying for and competing for a place at university.

The OCR GCSE Latin specification provides you with the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge of the language, literature, culture, politics, economy, legal system and religion of the Roman world. You will develop your skills in writing, translating, critical thinking, analysis, reflection, logic and organisation. In addition, you will have the opportunity to read and study some of the greatest and most influential writers of all time.

The Full OCR GCSE Latin qualification is comprised of the following papers:

Paper 1 Language (1 Hour 30 minutes)

Paper 2 Language 2 (1 Hour)

Paper 3 Prose Literature (1 Hour)

The Latin authors typically studied at GCSE include Virgil, Cicero, and Livy.

You will have the opportunity of visiting Classical sites and exhibitions to support classroom learning and even excursions abroad; the Classics department has run trips recently to Athens and Delphi and Rome and we aim to run a trip every two years.

GCSE Music

EXAM BOARD: EDEXCEL

Music GCSE is looked upon favourably by universities. It offers opportunities to play, compose, conduct, teach and direct so that, even if you do not take A Level, you will have developed a high level of skill and knowledge which will be extremely useful later – either directly in a career or indirectly as part of your leisure activities.

Key subject aims

The Edexcel GCSE in Music specification:

- Encourages you to be inspired, moved and challenged by following a broad, coherent, satisfying and worthwhile course of study.
- Develops broader life skills, including critical and creative thinking, aesthetic sensitivity, emotional awareness, cultural understanding, self-discipline, self-confidence and self-motivation.
- Enables you to engage actively in the study of music.
- Develops musical skills and interests, including the ability to make music individually and in groups.
- Enables you to understand and appreciate a range of different kinds of music.

The Edexcel GCSE in Music comprises three units:

Unit 1: Performing Music

This is internally assessed and requires one solo and one ensemble performance, worth 30% of the total marks.

Unit 2: Composing Music

This is internally assessed and requires two compositions, one to a set brief and one free composition, together lasting a minimum of three minutes, worth 30% of the total marks.

Unit 3: Music – Listening and Appraising

This is externally assessed by means of a 1 ¾ hour written paper and requires the candidate to have knowledge of eight set works, worth 40% of the total marks.

Teaching Approaches

A wide range of resources is available, including your own laptops running Sibelius 8 for composition. You will be encouraged to actively participate in groups such as Orchestra, Choir, Chamber Ensembles and student formed groups, performing in school concerts and culminating in a biennial European Tour. An annual trip is also arranged to an Orchestral Concert.

After GCSE

Music GCSE is excellent preparation for the A Level Course in Performing, Composing, Historical and Analytical Studies. Music graduates may become Teachers, Arts Administrators, Music Publishers, Performers, Music Therapists, Instrument Repairers, Music Journalists, Radio or Television Producers, Army Musicians or Sound Engineers, amongst other career options.

GCSE Photography

EXAM BOARD: AQA

Students are introduced to a variety of learning experiences which encourage the development of skills through the use of photography and photographic processes. Students will be guided how to develop their own strengths and interests in photography and follow their own lines of enquiry to produce a final portfolio submission and supporting workbooks.

During the course, students will be introduced to various techniques and will be able to demonstrate some ability in lighting, viewpoint, aperture, shutter speed and movement, depth of field, use of enlarger plus chemical and digital processes.

Students can choose to work in one or more of the following areas: portraiture, location photography, studio photography, experimental imagery, installation, documentary photography, photo-journalism, fashion photography and moving image, film, video and animation.

COMPONENT 1: PORTFOLIO

60%

Students will be given a theme from which they will develop an independent response evidencing the journey from the initial stages of the course to final outcome. During this time, students will have an opportunity to demonstrate different areas of knowledge, skills and understanding from across their course of study.

COMPONENT 2: EXTERNALLY SET ASSIGNMENT

40%

AQA will provide a selection of starting points from which each student will choose one to pursue as a chosen title. The creative response will evidence students ability to draw together different areas of knowledge, skills and understanding from their initial starting point to realisation of intentions. At the end of this preparatory period, students will undertake 10 hours of supervised unaided work.

There are no prior learning requirements. However, the GCSE course does provide a strong foundation for further study at A level.

GCSE Physical Education

EXAM BOARD: OCR

Studying GCSE Physical Education will open your eyes to the amazing world of sports performance. Not only will you have the chance to perform in three different sports through the non-examination assessment component, you will also develop wide ranging knowledge into the how and why of physical activity and sport.

You will learn the reasons why we do things, why some people out perform others, mentally and physically. You will also delve into the ethical considerations behind the use of drugs and also gain an understanding of the consequences of inactivity and poor diet.

The specification has 3 Units:

Anatomy & Physiology

- The Skeletal system
- The Muscular system
- Movement Analysis
- The Cardio Vascular System
- Long and Short term effects of Exercise
- Components of Fitness
- Principles of Training
- Prevention of Injury

Socio-Cultural Issues & Sports Psychology

- Participation in Physical Activity
- Commercialisation & the Media
- Ethics: Drugs and Violence
- Classification of Skills
- Mental Preparation
- Guidance and Feedback
- Health, Fitness & Wellbeing

Non Examination Assessment

- Analysing & Evaluating a Sport (14 hour controlled assessment)
- Performance in 3 Sports: one team; one individual; one other (from OCR approved list of sports)

ASSESSMENT:

Two written papers: each out of 60 marks and worth 30% each of total marks

Section A = multiple-choice questions worth 15 marks

Section B = short answer and extended response questions worth 45 marks

Practical Performance: Out of 80 marks and worth 40% of the total marks

GCSE Religious Studies

EXAM BOARD: OCR

Do you enjoy thinking critically and debating? Are you interested in how people think and live? The RS full course is both academically rigorous and intellectually challenging. Studying RS will help you develop your thinking skills and understand the world around you. The topics and religions chosen will equip pupils to lead constructive lives in the modern world as well as to adopt an enquiring, critical and reflective approach to the study of religious beliefs and practices. The knowledge, understanding and skills gained as a result of studying GCSE Religious Studies are useful for a wide range of A-level subjects and further academic studies.

There are three parts of the course:

- Christian beliefs and teachings and Christian practices (25%)
- Muslim beliefs and teachings and Muslim practices (25%)
- Philosophical and Ethical themes (50%)

Some of the topics studied in the Philosophy and Ethics module are:

- Relationships and families in the 21st century, sex, marriage, contraception, same-sex relationships and divorce
- Roles of men and women; equality; gender prejudice and discrimination
- The nature of God and the problem of evil
- Violence, peace and war
- Secularism, freedom of belief and dialogue between religious and non-religious groups in society

The course is assessed through three external exams at the end of Form V. Examination questions consists of shorter knowledge based questions and longer evaluation essays.

Religious Studies is a thriving subject both nationally and at Heathfield. Many girls choose to continue on to A Level Religious Studies in the Sixth Form; some go on to select philosophical and theological courses at top universities including Oxford, Durham, Edinburgh and King's College, London.

Non exam courses

Physical Education

Girls in Form IV have three double periods a week. As well as the traditional sports you have covered, you now have a chance to experience the following sports: Badminton; Basketball; Fitness; Football; Hockey; Rugby; Trampolining.

This helps to prepare you to make more informed decisions about the sports you choose in Form V and the Sixth Form.

Girls in Form V have two double periods a week and you may choose from the following sports: Athletics; Badminton; Basketball; Fitness; Football; Hockey; Lacrosse; Netball; Rounders; Spinning; Swimming; Tennis; and Trampolining.

The aim of these sessions is for you to experience a variety of sports and find one you feel confident to pursue when you have left school.

Personal, Social and Health Education

PSHE is taught in Forms I-UVI in one lesson per week. Lessons are supplemented by presentations from outside speakers and agencies.

The aim of the course is to help you to:

- Lead confident, healthy and responsible lives as individuals and as members of society
- Gain practical knowledge and skills to help you live healthily and deal with the spiritual, moral, social, cultural and financial issues you face as you approach adulthood
- Reflect on your experiences and try to understand and manage responsibly a range of relationships, showing respect for others
- Believe in your ability to succeed and take responsibility for your learning and future choices
- Demonstrate personal and group responsibility in your attitudes to yourself and others
- Obtain and use different kinds of information, including the media, to form and express an opinion

Frequently asked Questions

Q. Do I have to do Triple Science if I want to do a Science subject at A Level?

A. No, but it may help you to make the transition to A Level work more easily. Many people have managed to do A Level Sciences by taking Combined Science, and many schools do not offer the Triple Science option. However, your Mathematics needs to be strong for A Level Sciences.

Q. Do I have to do a subject at GCSE if I want to do it at A Level?

A. It helps, but is not always necessary. We offer subjects at A Level that we don't offer at GCSE.

Q. Do GCSE choices affect my options at university – and maybe even my career?

A. Not unless you do something radical – and that is why we have a core of compulsory subjects! With the core you should be able to make most A Level choices and should have the GCSE qualifications requested by most universities and employers. Some students don't realise that without English, Mathematics and a Modern Foreign Language you may find that your options are limited later on. You should note that some very competitive universities want to see more traditional 'academic' subjects if you are applying for an 'academic' course; if you have ambitions to study English at Oxford or Medicine at Cambridge then be careful about choosing subjects at GCSE. If this is the case a meeting with the Director of Studies or the Director of Sixth Form would be recommended to talk through your options.

Q. Do I need Drama GCSE to become an actress ?

A. Not necessarily. For a few years you might develop your talent through LAMDA lessons. If you are good then there is always the option to study more formally later.

Q. My skills in English are not the best – I don't enjoy writing much and I find it difficult to think of a lot to say about things. What should I do for GCSE?

A. This is not an easy one. Unfortunately, most subjects are examined, at least in part, through the medium of the English language. We suggest that you make sensible choices of subjects but also seek to develop your skills by taking lessons with our SPECTRUM department. It will help us to timetable these lessons if you choose optional subjects from only 2 out of the 4 Blocks. Look for subjects where written work is broken down and more structured. Please ask for more personal advice.

Q. I want to give myself the best chance of getting into a competitive, academic course at university. What should I bear in mind when making my choices?

A. You may have heard about some of the concerns some universities have about the exams system. Because schools have more of an incentive to help students do well, more students are achieving the highest grades and it is therefore difficult for universities to tell which are the very best. One method that some universities are using is to compare the subjects in which their applicants earned their top GCSE grades. Rightly or wrongly, some universities believe that GCSEs in more traditional 'academic' subjects are worth more.

Q. I really want to go to Art School. What should I do?

A. You should do GCSE Art & Design. This forms a substantial part of your preparation for A Level, which is when you will make your applications to Art College. Other options which might support a creative pathway include, Music, Drama, Classical Civilisation and History.

Q. Can I change my mind later?

A. We would say that it is better to think things through carefully now and stick with your decision – unless something major happens. Remember that you may not be taught by the same teacher at GCSE, so your relationship with your existing teacher should not influence your choice of subjects. Also, GCSE work may be different, so if you find a topic you study in April less interesting you shouldn't suddenly decide that a subject you have enjoyed for three years is not for you. There may be more than one group at GCSE level, so don't worry too much about what your friends are choosing. Even if you do the same subjects as your friends, you may not be in the same class. You need to be independent and sensible, taking the long view about what is best for you, irrespective of short term and less important considerations. Take advice from teachers and parents. If there is a major reason then we can consider late requests – but if a subject is full at that stage, or if an option has already been discontinued because so few people chose it, then we cannot accommodate your choice. We cannot consider requests to do two subjects in the same block – it would be physically impossible for you to be in two classrooms at once!

Q. Once I have made my choices I don't need to try in the subjects which I am dropping – right?

A. Wrong! You always need to complete to the best of your ability things which you have started. It does not reflect well on you if you leave things half finished and neglected.

Q. If I went to another school, wouldn't I be able to do any combination of subjects I liked?

A. This is highly unlikely. All schools now run option-blocking systems of some sort and will ask you to make some choices; you would be very lucky if your preferences exactly matched what is available. Planning early helps schools to provide the best teaching and resources – by allowing you a free rein to make choices late and continually change your mind they would risk offering you a poorer education and, in fact, a misleading introduction to the adult world, which is all about making and having to live with choices.

Q. I find studying foreign languages hard. Do I have to take one for GCSE?

A. Unless there is a very good reason why you should not study a foreign language, we would like you to take one at GCSE. Learning another language says a great deal about you as a person. It shows that you are interested in, and value, the culture of others. It demonstrates that you have the competency needed in speaking, listening and writing to communicate effectively beyond an Anglophone audience. It confirms that you have a good understanding of grammar and syntax because many languages are not structured in the same way as English. It reveals that you are prepared to embrace a wider world.

The skills that you develop in learning a language bring many benefits. Business and industry look for people with linguistic competence. Those with access to another language are likely to have a considerable advantage over others in landing the role of their dreams in a company with contacts overseas. Being able to speak the language of a country you visit either for business or pleasure will enhance your enjoyment of all aspects of your stay there. In addition, in the case of some universities such as University College London, a GCSE in a modern foreign language is an entrance requirement for any degree you will study there. For all these reasons and more, we strongly recommend that you study at least one foreign language at GCSE.



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