



# Working Together





# Excellence for All

## Our School Culture



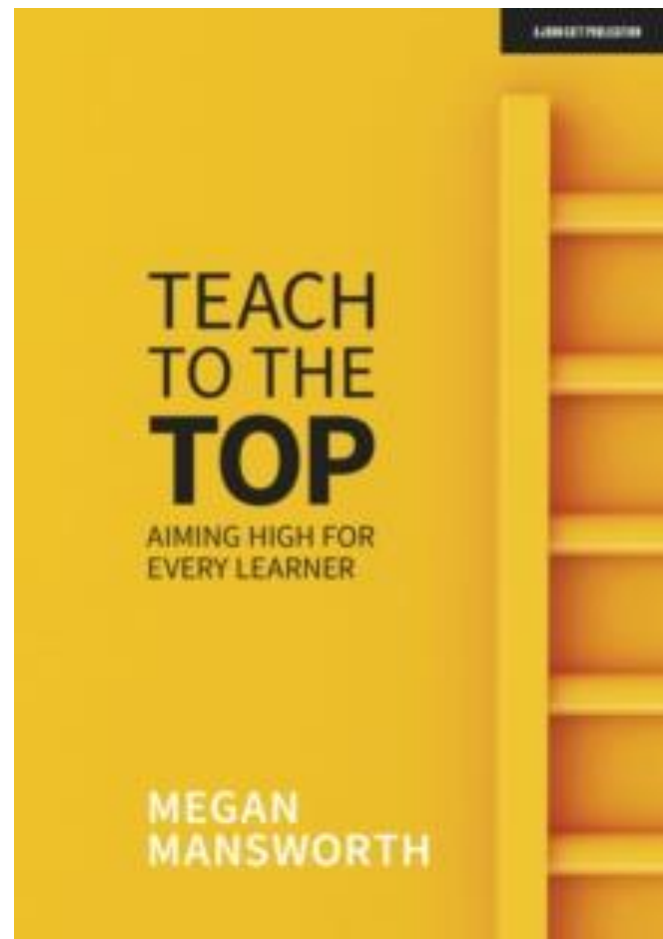
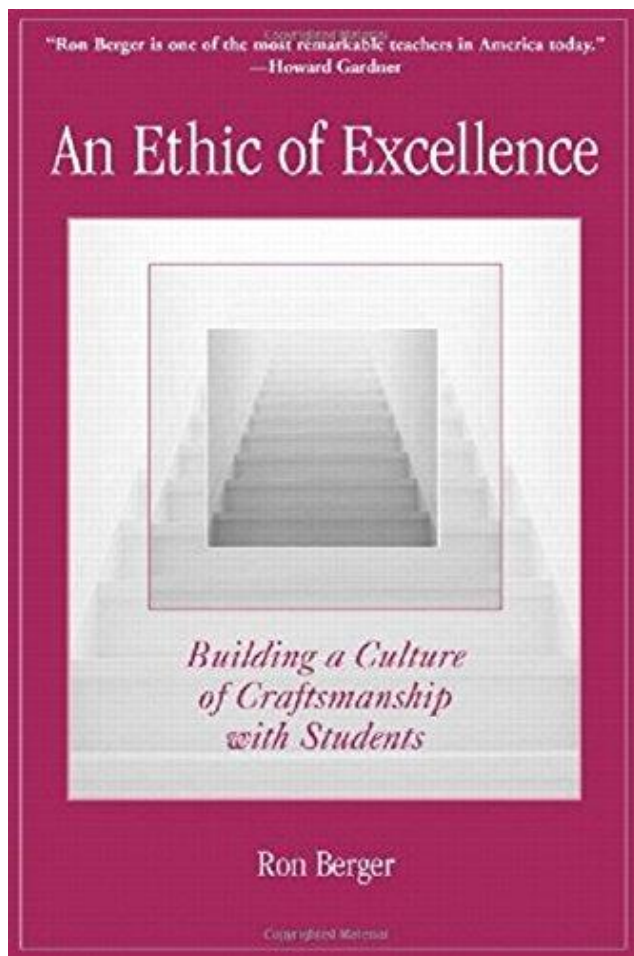
# Challenging the ethos

“It’ll do!”

“Boys will be boys!”



# Building on the research





# Teachers at Carre's

- Encourage a passion for learning through excellent teaching.
- Provide work that challenges and inspires students.
- Celebrate excellent effort and achievement.

## Hurricanes

Hurricanes are gigantic storms ranging from about 700km, which cause lots of destruction to houses 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 that 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 (source from official website).

## 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.

999 one of the most extreme tornadoes struck Oklahoma. A m of 65 tornadoes were found in a 150 mile belt, which responsible for 45 deaths and a further 8000 buildings red. This tornado was an F5 and was the first 'One Billion' 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 conventional rainfall, however evaporation is missing, 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 startled and homeless. Due to the amount of water on the ground, the sewage over flows and the water becomes contaminated meaning that it is not safe to drink. Electricity can also be cut off and people can drown in their own homes.

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

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

In January 2011 one of the most extreme precipitation and flooding took place in Brisbane, Australia, which led to 22 deaths and a further 40000 were evacuated. 100000 people were affected by this flood, which cost 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.

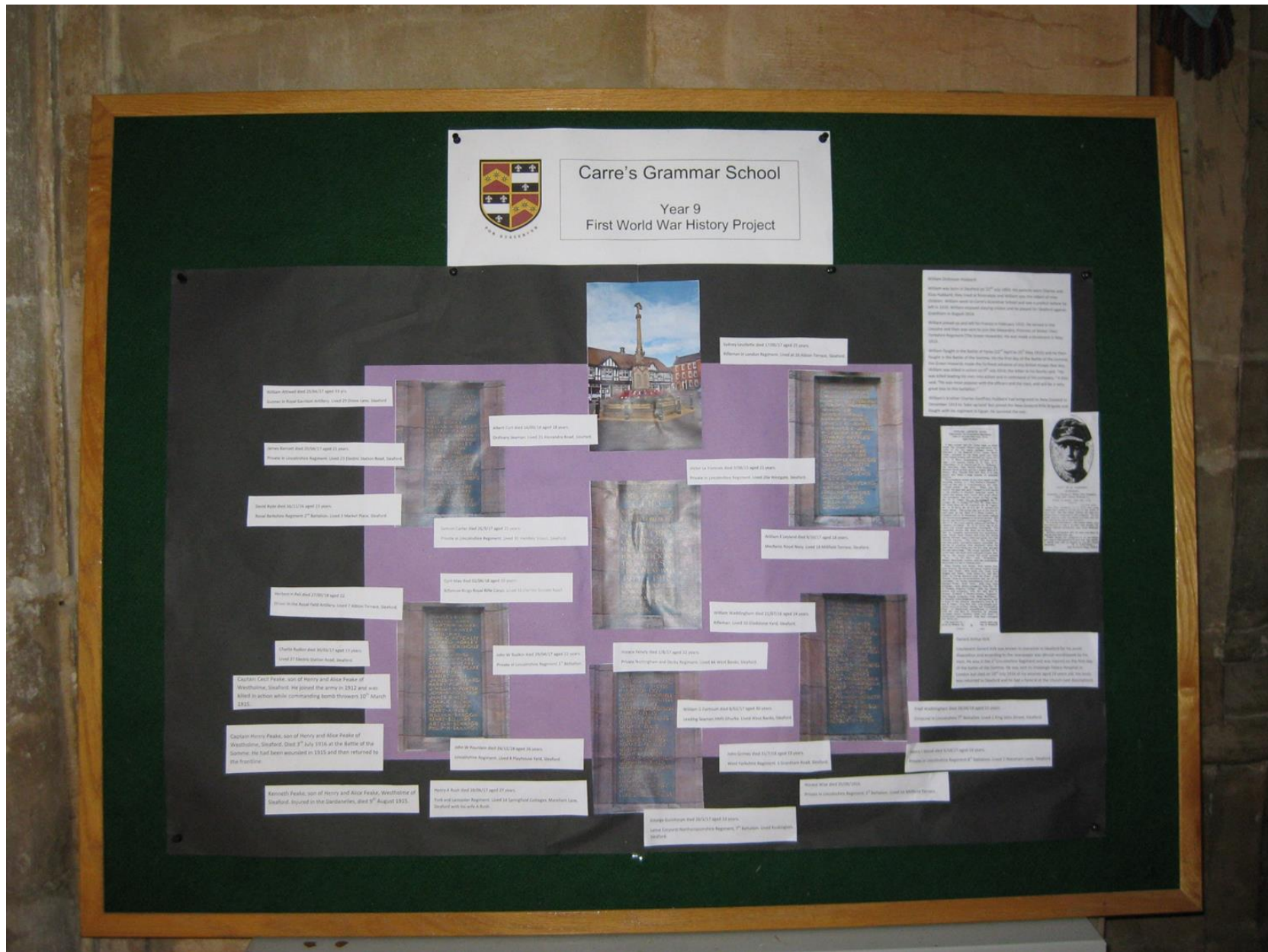
Lightning is not normally threatening or destructive to a community, however in some occasions it can be. Lightning can strike planes, ships and buildings, as it strikes the object that is closest to it. It can cause wild fires and destruction to buildings or houses, which could lead to death. In an 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 were in 1943 when 432 people were killed.





# Carre's Grammar School

## Year 9

### First World War History Project

William Bennett died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of Robert Bennett, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

James Bennett died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of James Bennett, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

David Bate died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of David Bate, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

John Carter died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of John Carter, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

John Doe died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of John Doe, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

Herbert H. Hall died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of Herbert H. Hall, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

John H. Hall died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of John H. Hall, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

Charles Hall died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of Charles Hall, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

William Hall died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of William Hall, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

James Hall died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of James Hall, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

John Hall died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of John Hall, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

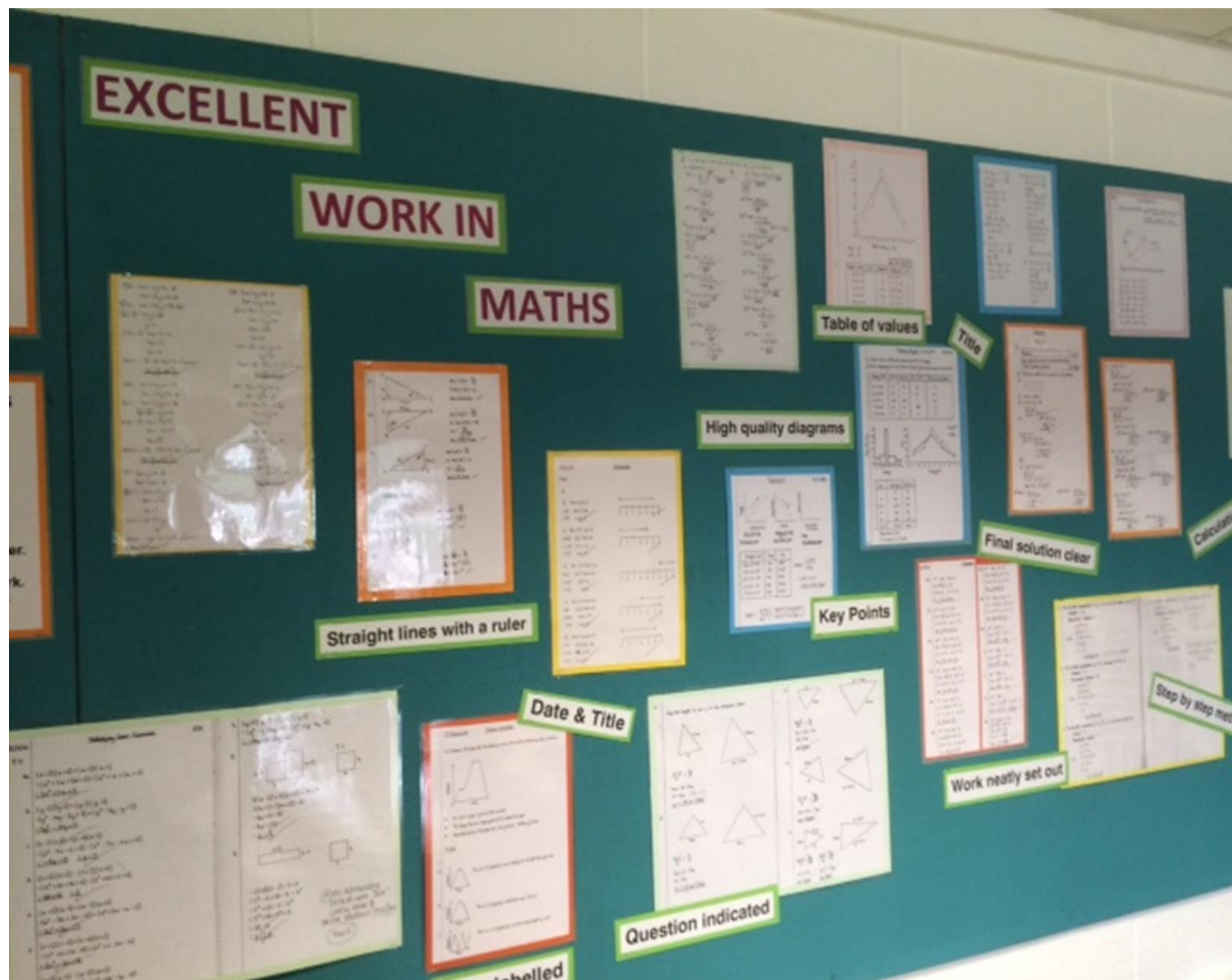
John Hall died 10/10/17 aged 18 years  
Son of John Hall, 10/10/17 aged 18 years, Bedford

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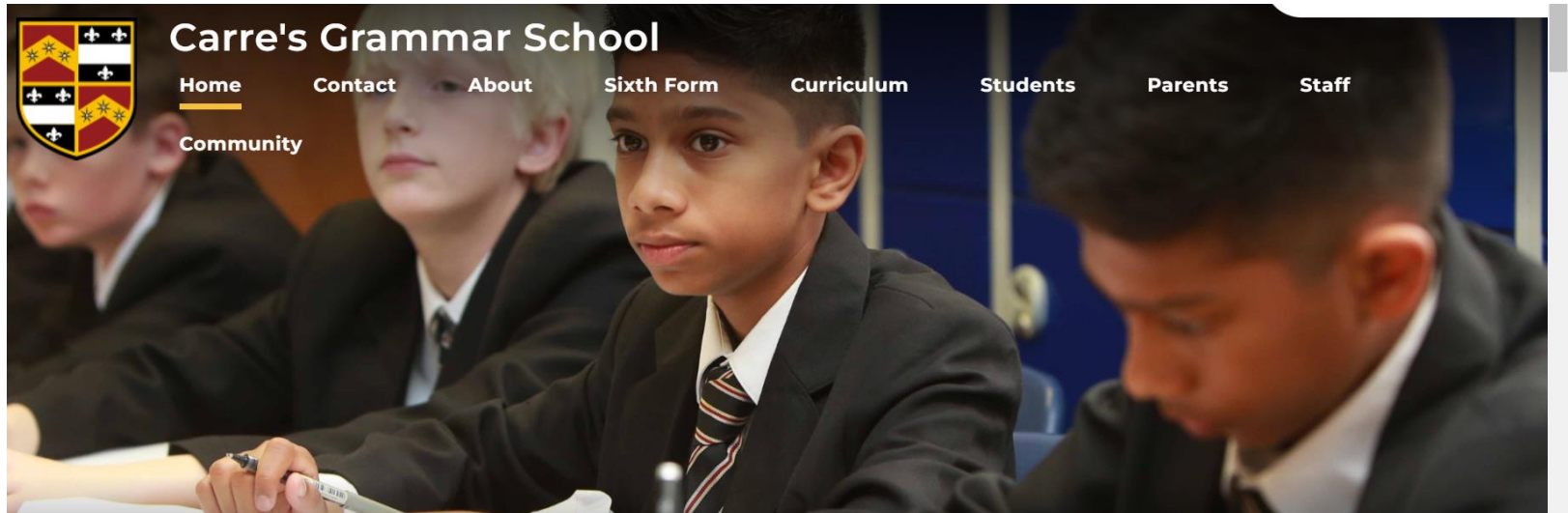








# Students



We want students to do the very best that they can -  
excellence for all



# Striving for excellence



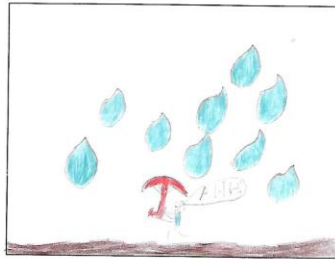




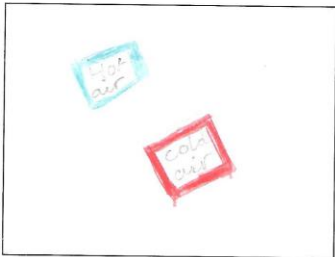
# Perseverance



# Work that isn't up to scratch



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

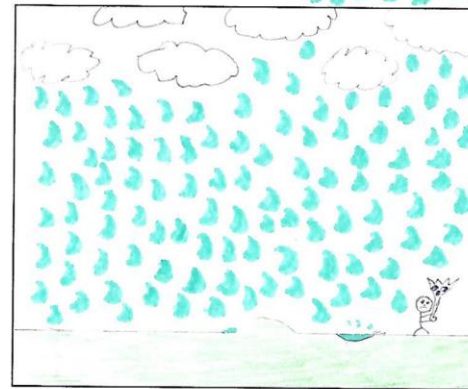


Frontal rainfall is when the cold air meets the hot air and they can't mix so then it rains



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

Different rainfall

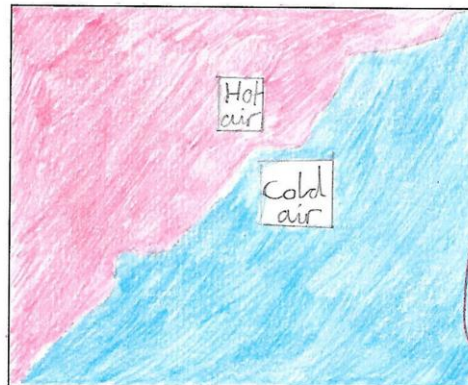


Convective rainfall

Convective rainfall is when all the clouds take in water vapour. 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 convective rainfall. So when somebody says about convective rainfall you will be able to say oh yes I know about convective rainfall.

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

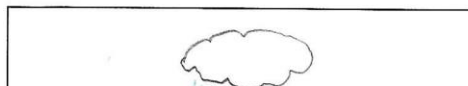
What will they do - they run here here?



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 hear about frontal rainfall you will be able to say I know about that

→ air rises and cools

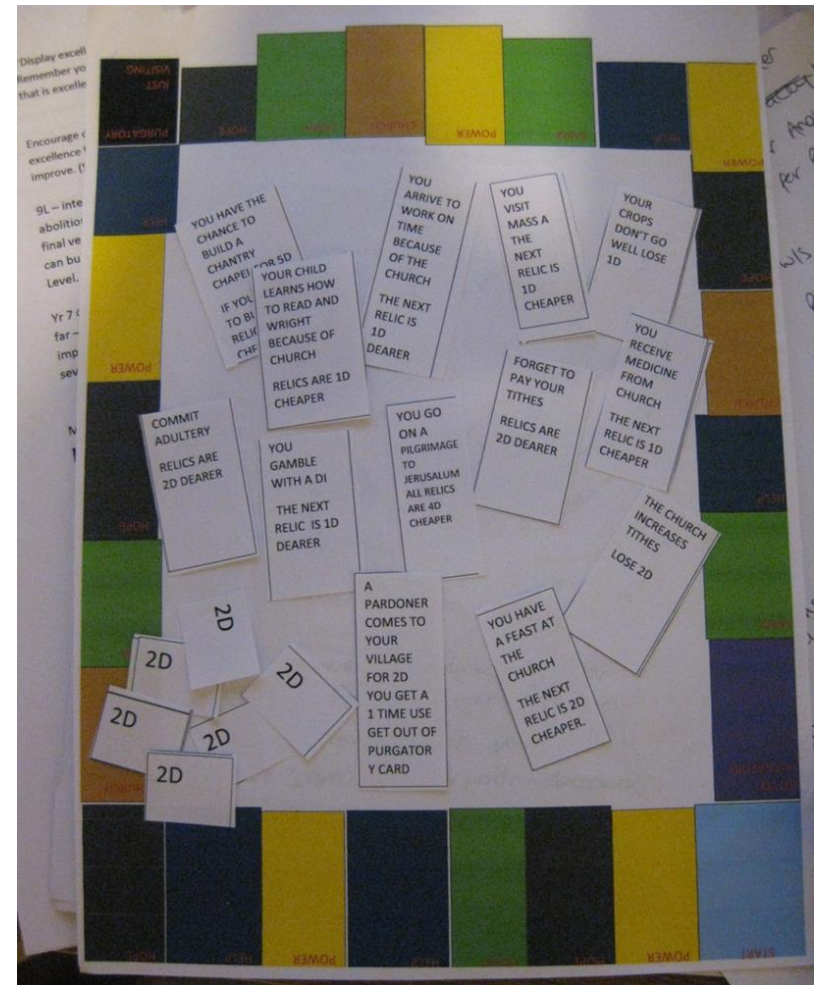
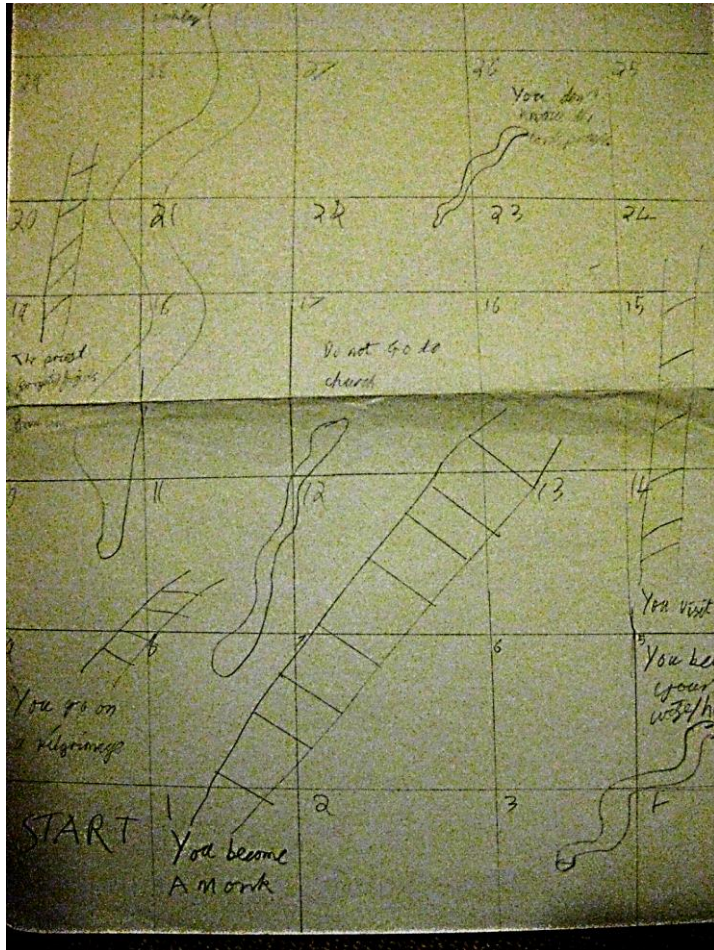


Relief rainfall

Relief rainfall is when the cloud takes in water vapour and



# Are you proud of this piece of work?





# What can you do?

- Encourage your son to aim high.
- Look at their work with them and discuss it.
- At the planning stage, encourage them to think how a piece could be improved.
- Challenge them – are they proud to hand in that piece of work?
- Encourage your son to read.



# Most importantly

Join us in giving the message

**“It’ll do”  
won’t do!**



# KS3 Assessment, Monitoring & Reporting

2021-2024



# Learning Paths

***Exceptional (E)***

***Proficient (P)***

***Core (C)***

***Foundation (F)***





# Learning Paths

## – Forecast GCSE Outcomes

- Exceptional                      Grades 8-9
- Proficient                        Grades 6-7
- Core                                Grades 4-5
- Foundation                      Grades 1-3



9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	U		
<div><div><div>4 = C</div><div>and above</div><div>and above</div></div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Broadly the same proportion of students will achieve a grade 4 and above as currently achieve a grade C and above.</li><li>■ Broadly the same proportion of students will achieve a grade 7 and above as achieve an A and above.</li><li>■ The bottom of grade 1 will be aligned with the bottom of grade G.</li></ul></div></div>											
A*			A		B	C	D	E	F	G	U



# 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) could go on to achieve at least a grade 4 at GCSE
- Good progress could suggest at least a grade 5

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



# Reporting Progress

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





# Effort Grades

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



# Effort Grades

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



# Effort Grades

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



# Concern Codes

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



## Carre's Grammar School

STUDENT NAME: Archie Andrews TUTOR GROUP: 8B DATE: 17 June 2019

ATTENDANCE: 95.3%

### Progress Grades

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

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

Effort Criteria	
1	Exceptional levels of effort
2	Good levels of effort
3	Can work well, but sometimes not to full potential
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5	Makes little or no effort

#### Further Feedback:

To obtain a richer view of the curriculum in each subject please click on the 'Subjects' link at [www.carres.uk](http://www.carres.uk).

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

#### Concerns/Areas for Improvement Codes

H	Homework
A	Attendance/Punctuality
E	Equipment/Organisation
B	Behaviour
P	Participation and Engagement





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



Forecast GCSE Grades with Expected/Good Progress		
Learning Path	Abbrev.	GCSE
Exceptional	E	8-9
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#### Concerns/Areas for Improvement Codes

H	Homework
A	Attendance/Punctuality
E	Equipment/Organisation
B	Behaviour
P	Participation and Engagement



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

Consider the progress being made by Archie Andrews in Science and Maths.

*What has changed? Why has it changed? Has it worked?*



# Key Dates – Year 7

Settling-in Meetings (online)      Mon 17 October 2022 (pm)

Parents Consultation                  Wed 14 June 2023 (4pm)

Internal Exams                          w/c Monday 22 May 2023

Progress Grades                      Friday 21 October 2022  
Friday 20 January 2023  
Friday 31 March 2023



# Surviving Year 7 and beyond

**Mr Newell**



# SUPPORT



**Form Tutors**

**Head of Year**

**SENDCo**

**Student Support Mentors**

**School Nurse (CAYPS)**

**CAMHS**

**Positive Parenting**

**Education Welfare**



# Out of the nest...

- Friendships & falling out
- Personal Development
- Information sharing
- Dealing with making mistakes
- Organisation
- Independent learning and homework





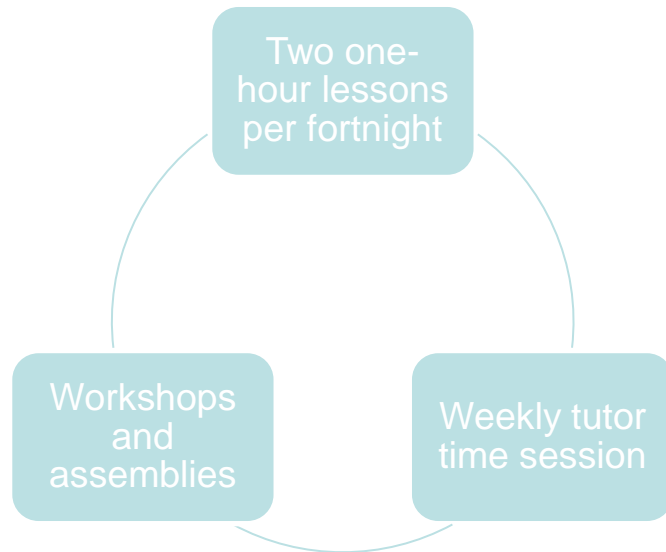
# Friendships...

# Falling out...



# Year 7 – Personal Development

**How is the programme delivered?**



## Key Dates

- 11th October – School of Sexuality Education
- 23<sup>rd</sup> March – Stay Safe Day
- Online life and media



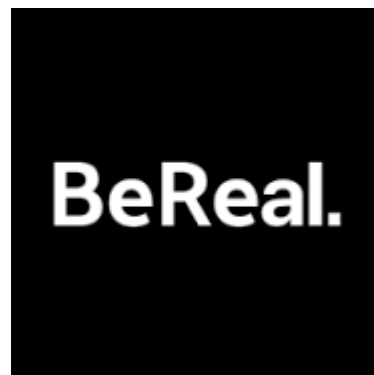


# Online Persona





# Age of recommended use



13





# Age of recommended use



16!



# Why the age restrictions?

- <https://www.saferinternet.org.uk/blog/why-do-some-apps-ask-my-age>
- This site has excellent app by app specific info, including parental settings.  
<https://www.internetmatters.org/resources/what-age-can-my-child-start-social-networking/>





### **ZIP IT**

Keep your personal stuff private and think about what you say and do online.



### **BLOCK IT**

Block people who send nasty messages and don't open unknown links and attachments.



### **FLAG IT**

Flag up with someone you trust if anything upsets you or if someone asks to meet you offline.



# Information Sharing:

- Child's attendance records
- Behaviour reports
- Timetables
- Tracking information





# Dealing with making mistakes: BfL





**Homework?!**  
**But I've been at school all**  
**day!!**





**THANK YOU**