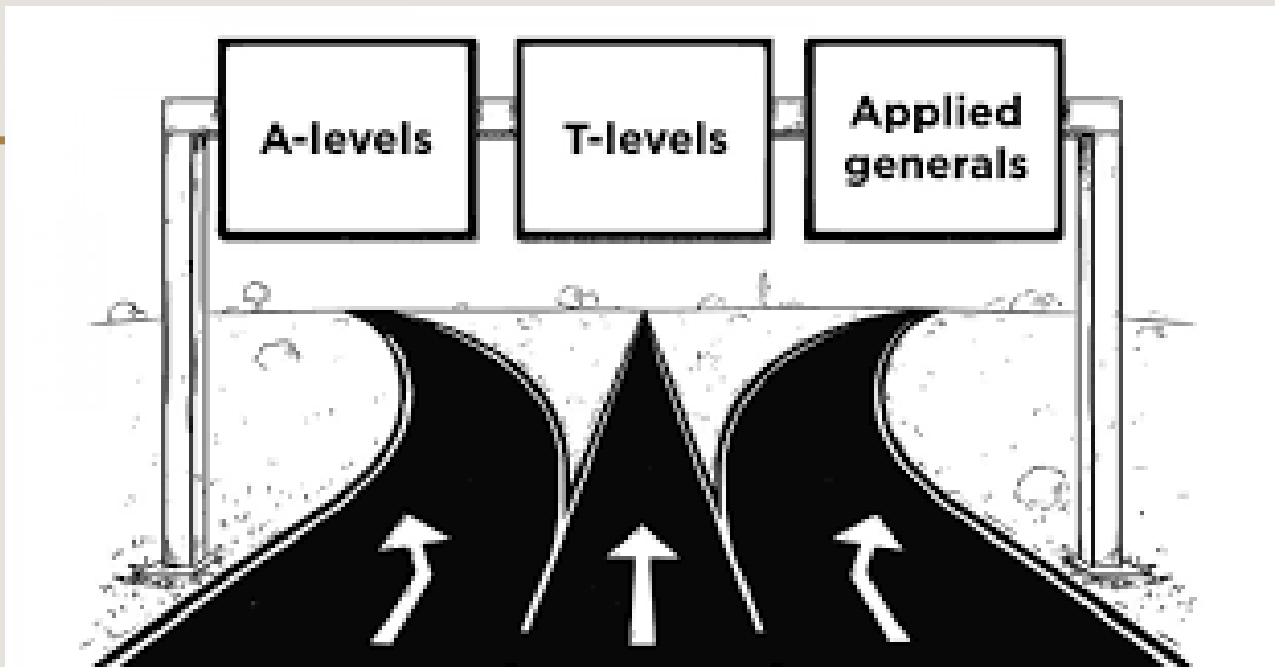


CHOICES AT 16+



2022/2023

Which Way Now?



CORBY
Technical
School



Stay on or Something different?

At a very basic level, your post-16 decision comes down to the following key decision

- Are you going to stay on and continue learning in a similar way you have learnt throughout GCSEs?
- Or, are you going to learn in a different way?

If you choose to 'stay on', you will study school-like subjects which might include some you have studied before and/or new subjects.

If you choose 'something different', you can learn about a work sector/industry, learn skills to do a specific job or learn about the wider world of work.

Pathways

1) Academic

A-levels are academic subjects like your GCSEs. Learning usually takes place in classrooms, you gain subject knowledge and then get assessed by exams at the end of the second year. The close similarity to GCSEs is why we call this the 'staying on' pathway.

2) Technical

Lots of different opportunities fall under the technical learning pathway including T-Levels, Apprenticeships, Diplomas and NVQs. However, all relate to learning about the world of work. Courses tend to be more practical, assessed by coursework and exams, can involve work placements or, in the case of apprenticeships, be real paid work. It is easy to see why we call this the 'something different' pathway.

Within these two pathways there is still a lot of choice and this can be a bit overwhelming. So, over the next few pages there is more information to help you make the right choice.

A - LEVELS



A - Levels in a nutshell

- Learn knowledge, facts, theories
- Develop research, problem-solving and communication skills
- Taught in classrooms, laboratories, creative studios
- Exams at the end of 2nd year
- 3 chosen subjects, but could get to pick 4th or do extra independent study like EPQ (extended project Qualification)
- Usually studied at a sixth form (can be a dedicated sixth form college, a school-based sixth form or a college-based sixth form)
- May be possible to study A-Level and technical courses alongside each other

What grades do I need at GCSE?

Usually 5 or more GCSEs at 4 and above is an absolute minimum.

However, some sixth forms may expect higher grades than this (e.g., 5s and above) and for A-Level subjects, like maths, physics and chemistry, they may ask for 6s, 7s or 8s.

What can I do after A-Levels?

University - Some degrees require specific A-level subjects, but many do not. Entry requirements change from University to University so should always be checked.

Apprenticeship - Some degree apprenticeships require specific subjects, but many do not. If you do an intermediate or advanced apprenticeship, you will not need any specific A-levels

College - Technical higher education study e.g., Foundation degrees, HNC, Degree

Paid Work - with training on the job.

T - LEVELS

T - Levels in a nutshell

- New 'technical' qualifications designed by industry for industry
- Courses are found in a wide range of work sectors including engineering, health and digital.
- Although related to jobs and industry, there is also a lot of academic learning in the classroom.
- This mix of academic and technical learning includes 45 days in a work placement.
- T - Levels are 2 year courses and are equivalent to 3 A levels (like A - Levels they are Level 3 courses).
- T - Levels are taught in Colleges of Further education and Sixth Forms.
- T - levels are coming out in stages and the full range should be available by September 2024

What grades do I need at GCSE?

Usually 5 or more GCSEs at grade 4 and above is an absolute minimum.

However, some T - level providers may expect higher grades than this for certain subjects. For example, a higher grade in GCSE maths may be needed for engineering.

What can I do after T - Levels?

University - Likely in a degree related to T - level course. However, many degrees do not need any specific subjects so there will be lots of degree options for T - Level students.

Apprenticeship - For Higher and degree Apprenticeships it is likely you will seek a job related to your T - Level. However, many jobs do not need specific qualifications so will have lots of apprenticeship options.

College - Technical Higher Education study e.g., Foundation Degrees, HNC, HND, Degree.

Paid work - with training on the job.



80%

CLASSROOM LEARNING

T-LEVELS
THE NEXT LEVEL QUALIFICATION

20%

INDUSTRY PLACEMENT

APPLIED GENERALS

Applied Generals in a nutshell

- Often known by the name of the awarding body e.g., BTECs, CACHEs and Cambridge Nationals.
- Also known as Awards, Certificates and Diplomas
- At Level 3 they are the equivalent of A - Levels. One year courses are also available at Level 2 if required grades are not achieved.
- For those who have work sector in mind e.g., business, art & design, health & social care and digital.
- Topics cover knowledge and skills to support progression into lots of jobs within a work sector.
- Assessed by coursework, but there are exams too.
- Work experience with employers and in simulated work environments.
- At Level 3 can be taken alongside A - Levels.
- By September 2024 it is expected that Level 3 Applied Generals will be largely replaced by T - Levels. In the meantime they remain a great option for those who want to learn in this way.

What grades do I need at GCSE?

Level 3: usually 4 or 5 or more GCSEs at grade 4 and above, often including English and Maths or completion of a related Level 2 course.

Level 2: usually grades 3 and 4

What can I do after Applied Generals?

University - Likely in a degree related to your Level 3 Applied General. However, many degrees do not need any specific subjects so there will be lots of degree options for Level 3 students.

Apprenticeship - For Higher and degree Apprenticeships it is likely you will seek a job related to your Level 3 Applied General. However, many jobs do not need specific qualifications so will have lots of apprenticeship options.

College - Technical Higher Education study e.g., Foundation Degrees, HNC, HND, Degree.

Paid work - with training on the job.

JOB SPECIFIC COURSES

Job Specific courses in a nutshell

- Courses such as bricklaying, professional cookery and hairdressing provide you with the skills to do these jobs at a competent standard.
- The qualifications are recognised by employers and the relevant 'trade' sectors.
- They are taught at Colleges of Further Education and Training Providers.
- Practical, hands-on work is a big part of these courses but there is written portfolio work too.
- Therefore a lot of time is spent in workshops, salons & kitchens, and time in the classroom.
- Many people choose to go straight into employment after achieving Level 2.
- Some will look to study further to Level 3 if they want to gain higher skills or get supervisory roles in the future.



What grades do I need at GCSE?

For job-specific courses you will likely learn the basics first and start out on Level 1 or 2.

The provider will assess what level you will start based on previous experience and grades.

You must do English and Maths if you do not achieve a GCSE grade 4 or above.

May be right for you if:

- You want to gain skills for a specific job role or roles that use similar skills.
- You have a good idea about the job or jobs you would like to do.
- You prefer hands on, practical learning.
- You prefer to be assessed by coursework, portfolio and observation.
- You want to progress into employment and/or an apprenticeship.

FOUNDATION LEARNING & PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

In a nutshell

Foundation learning courses are aimed at those who need extra support. The courses include the following:

- Learning at Entry Level and Level 1 in a range of job areas such as construction, hairdressing, cookery, motor vehicle, media and care. Students might try out a number of courses to help decide what to focus on in the future.
- Personal Development including life skills to support independent living and employability skills.
- Functional skills in English, maths and ICT.

May be right for you if:

- You need extra learning support or personal support to progress.
- You need your learning to be more personalised and meet specific needs.
- Your school provided on-going support including classroom support and one-to-one support.
- You had needs at school that were identified-you may have had an Education, Health & Care Plan (EHCP)
- Some 'Foundation' courses may be specifically aimed at students who have an EHCP
- You want smaller class sizes.
- Or perhaps you just feel that you need a bit more support before making a decision (in which case a short development course may be perfect)

Other 'Personal Development' options include shorter programmes (e.g., 12 weeks) such as The Prince's Trust's 'Team' programme. Colleges and training providers may also provide similar shorter courses with the aim of moving learners into mainstream learning and/or work. You might see them called 'Step up' or something similar.

What grades do I need at GCSE?

No previous qualifications are required for Foundation Learning or Personal Development programmes.

Providers will assess your needs and suitability for their programmes.



APPRENTICESHIPS

Apprenticeships in a nutshell

- Real paid jobs with an employer.
- Available at different levels - Intermediate and Advanced levels for school-leavers.
- Higher and Degree apprenticeships for students with a Level 3 qualification.
- Available in a wide range of sectors, including business administration, digital marketing, engineering, hairdressing, healthcare, science.
- You apply and compete for each vacancy.
- Industry recognised qualification.
- A training provider works with the employer and the apprentice to ensure the qualification is achieved.

How do I get an Apprenticeship?



Applying for apprenticeships takes a lot of time and effort. Therefore, below are some basics for making a successful application

Where do I search?

- The gov.uk 'Find and Apprenticeship Service' is where you search and apply for vacancies all year round.
- Create an account at www.gov.uk/apply-apprenticeship and search by postcode.
- Each vacancy has information about the role, the entry requirements, the company and the training provider.
- Contact training providers direct and register your interest in apprenticeships.
- Organisations often advertise vacancies on their own website e.g., NHS Jobs
- Use your family and friends networks, this might not get you a job, but it may tip off about upcoming vacancies.

How can I be successful?

To be successful you will have to tell the employer, in an application form or C.V., that you have the qualifications, skills and qualities that they are looking for. Know what the employer wants and know your strengths.

TRAINEESHIPS

Traineeships in a nutshell

- A skills development programme that can last from up to 6 weeks to 1 year.
- Designed as a short programme to help those who need just a little bit of extra help to get an apprenticeship.
- Traineeships help 16-24 year olds (or 25 if you have an EHCP) get ready for work if they do not have experience or they can't evidence the required skills.
- Because traineeships are a training programme and not a job, employers are not required to pay you.
- Traineeships can help boost your confidence and self esteem by giving you valuable workplace experience.



How do I get an Traineeship?

Ask your local colleges and training providers if they have traineeship opportunities.

If you are already looking at apprenticeship vacancies you can find out who your local training providers are from the bottom of the advert (see the Apprenticeships page above).

You can also create an account and search for advertised traineeship vacancies at www.gov.uk/find-traineeships.

What Traineeships are available?

Traineeships are available across a wide range of industries and sectors including:

- retail
- care
- business
- digital
- and many more

DESTINATIONS

Where to study next?

Sixth Form

This is where A-Levels are usually taught. many Sixth Forms also offer Level 3 technical courses which may be able to study alongside A-Levels.
New T-Levels are also starting to be offered here too

It is important to understand that there are different sixth form experiences available. You can study at a school sixth form, a college sixth form and a dedicated sixth form centre or sixth form college.

Training Provider

Training providers typically provide work-based learning and closely work with employers to provide apprenticeships and traineeships. Therefore, if you want to become an apprentice you are advised to contact local training providers.

However, lots of training providers offer some of the same courses as colleges do e.g., construction, hairdressing, and childcare. one attraction of doing a course at a training provider is the smaller class sizes and a more informal learning environment.

College of Further Education

Traditionally colleges are the home of technical learning and therefore they offer lots of courses related to jobs and industry. Colleges offer learning at all levels meaning there is a place and a course for most people.

Many colleges also have their own sixth form centre where A-Levels are taught. Sometimes you can study an A-Level alongside your main technical course. Colleges also work with employers providing apprenticeships, traineeships and other personal development programmes.

Specialist Colleges

There are also many options at Colleges which specialise in specific study areas or provide specialist support. Their focus could be on:

- Art and design
- Engineering
- Land-based courses such as animal science, agriculture.
- Special Educational Needs (SEN) such as colleges which offer a supportive learning environment for those with Autistic Spectrum Condition (ASC)



For more information please email:
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