

Revision Strategies:

How to help your student through the final stages of Year 11



What can you do as a parent?

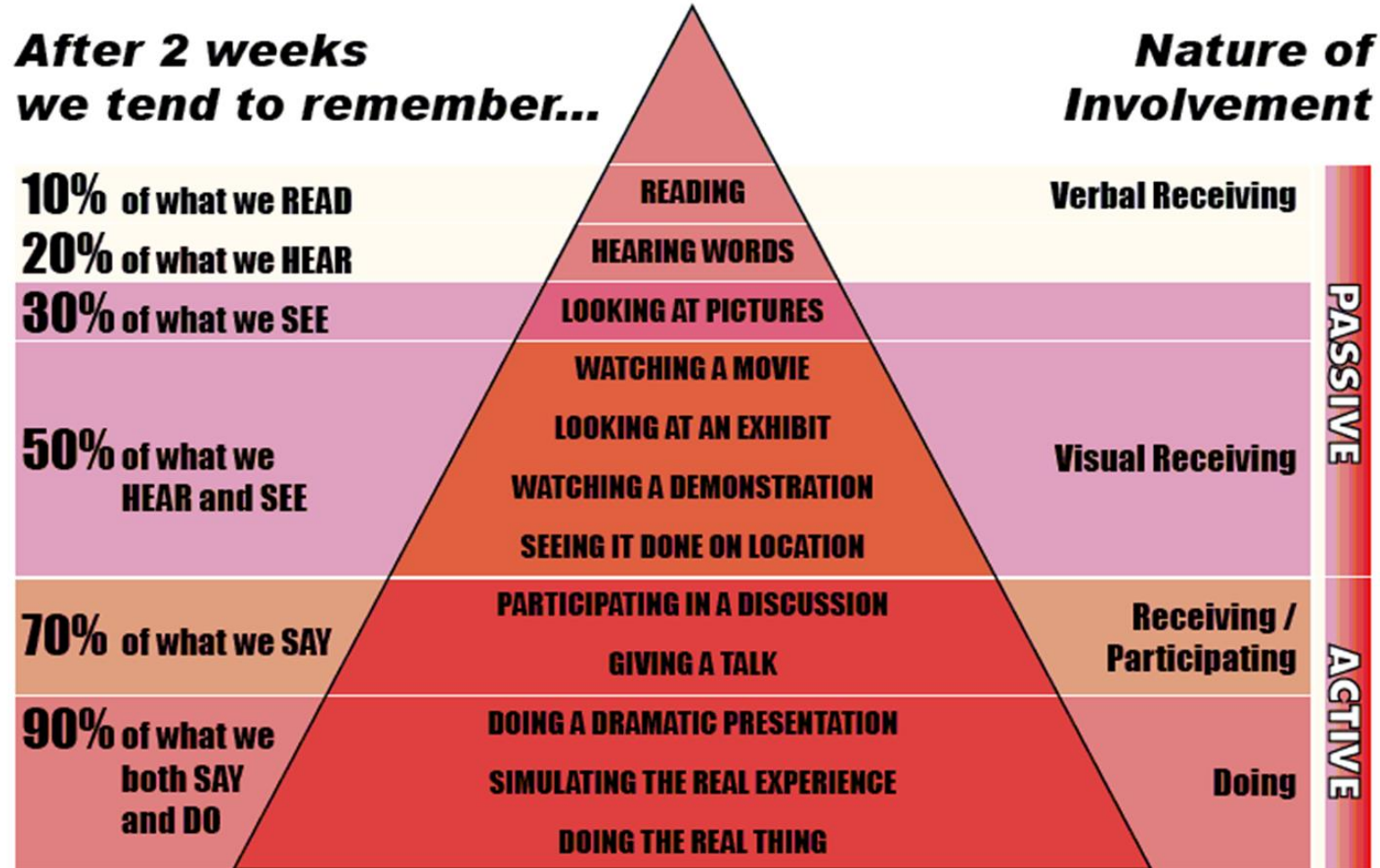


1. Support your child in sticking to their revision plan and ensure they keep to the start and finish times
2. Get the whole family on-side
3. Praise and reward when they do it
4. Create a space for revision with minimal interruptions
5. Make revision notes visible. Allow them to be on display around the house
6. Encourage and actively participate in exercise and provide nutritious food and plenty of water
7. Remind them of the good work they have completed
8. 'Check in' regularly during revision sessions but do not nag in between times
9. Show an interest in revision and ask how it is going and offer help if they experience difficulties

What does effective revision look like?



Cone of Learning (Edgar Dale)



Regular revision- Creating an effective revision plan



Step 1: How much time do you have to revise? Fill in your current commitments including the school day, hobbies, jobs, mealtimes etc

Step 2: Create a list of your subjects. Place the core subjects at the top and rank in terms of your confidence levels. Add the remaining subjects to your list (weakest to strongest).

Step 3: Now look at the your list and consider the amount of material you need to know. For instance, the poetry exam requires a lot of knowledge and there is a lot of material to cover.

Step 4: Based on recent assessments including trial exams, which grades need most attention? Use this to finalise your rank order.

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
8AM							
10AM							
11AM							
12PM							
1PM							
2PM							
3PM							
4PM							
5PM							
6PM							

Let's try it out!

- Which times need blocking out?
- Create a revision list using the four steps above.

Regular revision- Creating an effective revision plan



- Step 5: Break your subjects down into topics. This can be done using knowledge organisers, revision guides 5-a-day activities or copies of the exam specifications.
- Step 6: Allocate 30 minute time slots (25 minutes work and 5 minutes rest)
- Step 7: Use colour to differentiate between subjects and include the subject and topic you will revise in each session
- Step 8: Use the list from step 2 to create balance between weaker and strong subjects

NB: Momentum is huge! If you are on a roll keep on trucking!!!!

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
9AM							
10AM							
11AM							
12PM							
1PM							
2PM							
3PM							
4PM							
5PM							
6PM							

Let's try it out!

- Which times need blocking out?
- Which times are available for revision?
- Aim for 2 hours a day (3 on weekend)
- Which subjects will you focus on over the next week?

Strategy number 1- Flashcards and Post-It notes



- **Retrieval practice – testing what you remember about a particular subject without any prompts.**
- Testing what you remember can identify knowledge gaps and helps you to practise recalling information from your long-term memory. This is key when preparing for exams.

What are the
main themes in
An Inspector Calls?

→ Class
→ Age
→ Gender
→ Social responsibility

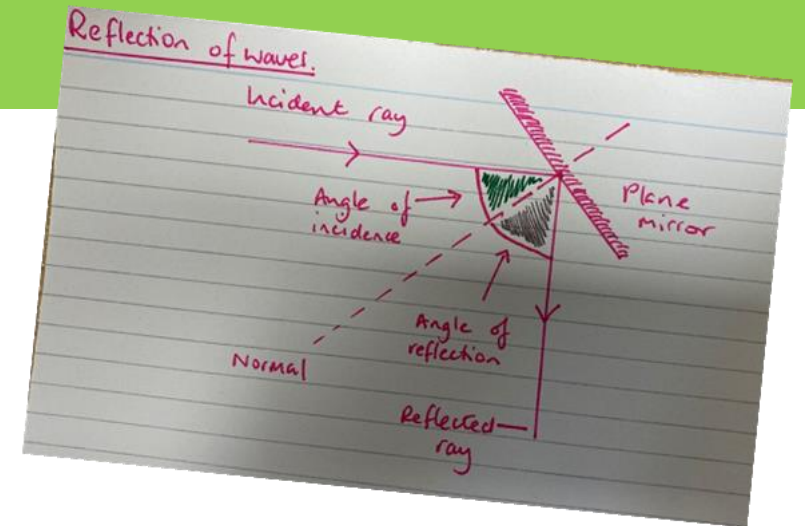
Strategy number 1- Flashcards and Post-It notes



- You can use flash cards in a number of ways including:
- Answering past questions: In subjects such as Geography questions are often repeated such as “Explain the formation of an ox-bow lake”.
- Map from memory: Look at an image for 20 seconds and try and replicate it. Repeat the process over a few days until you can do it from scratch without prompts.
- If this is the answer what is the question?

Explain the formation of an ox-bow lake.

The river is meandering across the valley and erodes laterally.
Most water is directed towards the outside bend, there is also reduced friction and increased velocity.
The fast flowing water erodes the outside bends using hydraulic action
There is less water on the inside bend, an increase in friction + a decrease in velocity. Due to reduced energy the river deposits material...



Strategy number 2- Mind maps

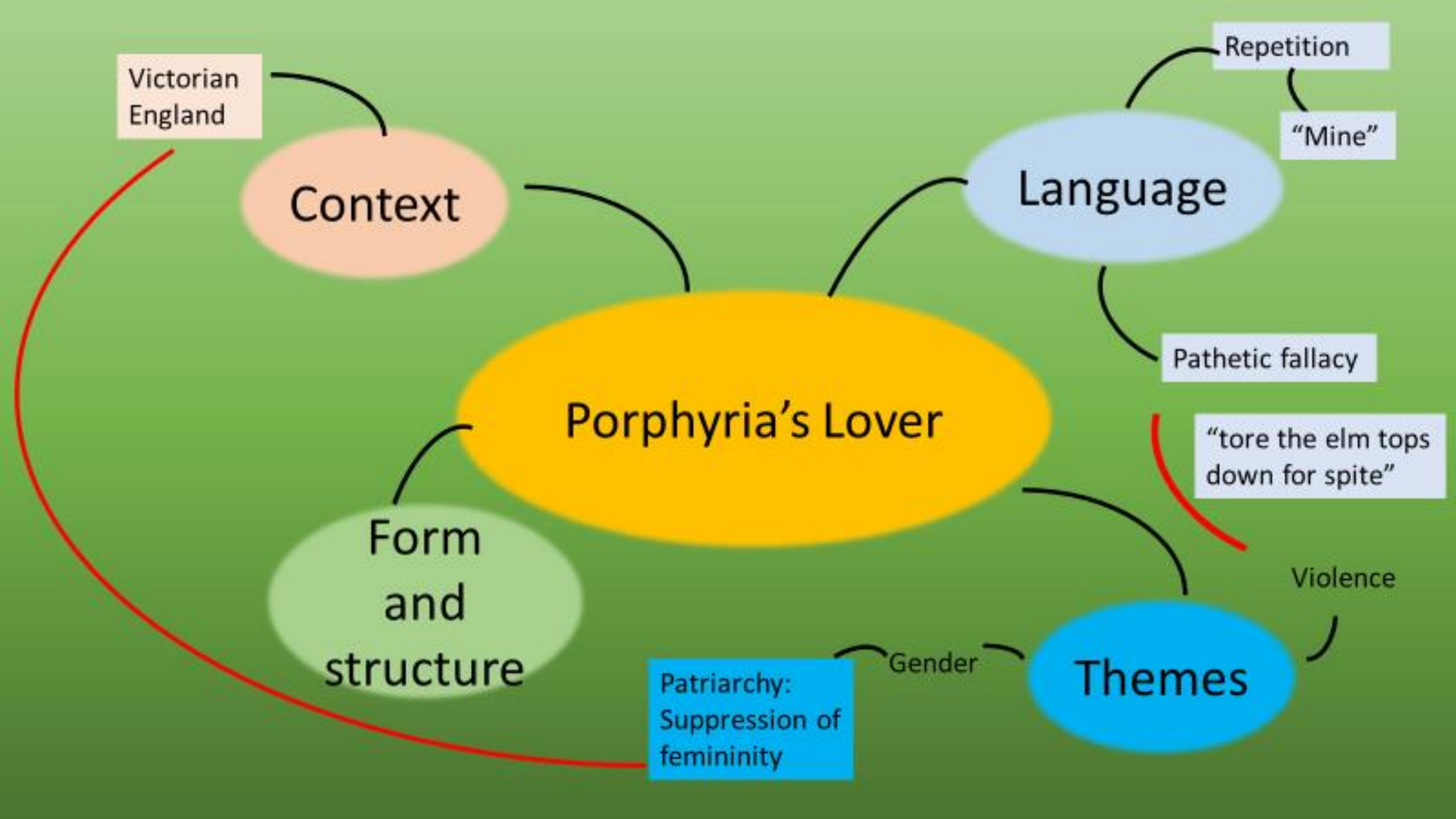


- Writing down everything you remember about a text, topic, process etc.
- Try to narrow it down, so rather than doing the whole topic focus on a particular aspect of it.
- For example if revising a historical event you may focus on one historical figure.

Let's try it out!
In front of you, you have a sheet with the poem
Porphyria's Lover, by Robert Browning.

You have 6 minutes to read the poem and then
create a mind map in small groups.





Strategy number 3- The memory Journey



- Imagine I want to remember my shopping list...
- *Coffee, salad, vegetables, bread, kitchen paper, fish, chicken breasts, pork chops, soup, fruit, bath cleaner.*

1. Front door: spilt coffee grains on the doormat
2. Rose bush in front garden: growing lettuce leaves and tomatoes around the roses.
3. Car: with potatoes, onions and cauliflower on the driver's seat.
4. End of the road: an arch of French bread over the road
5. Past garage: with sign wrapped in kitchen roll
6. Under railway bridge: from which haddock and cod are dangling by their tails.
7. Traffic lights: chickens squawking and flapping on top of lights
8. Past church: in front of which a pig is doing karate, breaking boards.
9. Under office block: with a soup slick underneath: my car tyres send up jets of tomato soup as I drive through it.
10. Past car park: with apples and oranges tumbling from the top level.
11. Supermarket car park: a filthy bath is parked in the space next to my car!

Strategy number 3- The memory Journey



- Imagine I want to remember my shopping list...
- *What was on my list?*

1. Front door:
2. Rose bush in front garden:
3. Car:
4. End of the road:
5. Past garage:
6. Under railway bridge:
7. Traffic lights:
8. Past church:
9. Under railway bridge:
10. Market car park:

Coffee, salad, vegetables, bread, kitchen paper, fish, chicken breasts,
pork chops, soup, fruit, bath cleaner.

5-A-Day to get you on your way!



Subject: Science- Week 1

The Science department have designed this to give you a possible focus for each day (Mon-Fri). The questions are designed and structured to cover a broad range of topics for you to successfully revise for your GCSE. The questions should prompt more detailed revision and help you to prioritise your areas of development. For example: If you cannot answer Question 3 on Thursday 13th you should complete some revision activities to close the knowledge gap.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
30 th January	31 st January	1 st February	2 nd February	3 rd February
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define homeostasis.2. List three conditions that the body needs to maintain.3. What do the two automatic response systems involve?4. List the receptor cells and state what stimulus they detect.5. Name the 3 coordination centres in the body and describe what each of them coordinates.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. State two ways of finding the rate of reaction.2. State two units of rate of reaction.3. State two ways of measuring the quantity of reactant or product.4. A student carries out an experiment reacting hydrochloric acid (HCl) with calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) to give calcium chloride (CaCl₂), carbon dioxide and water. Write the balanced symbol equation for this reaction.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What type of energy is stored in a stretched spring?2. What is the least number of forces required to stretch a spring?3. A student investigates the stretching of a spring. The student adds weight to the spring and measures the extension. Sketch the force - extension graph the student would expect for the spring.4. A spring is stretched beyond its elastic limit. Describe the effect that this would have on the spring.5. Explain how the extension of a spring is determined.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Describe what happens at the synapse.2. Recall the pathway of the reflex arc.3. What is the endocrine system composed of?4. How are hormones carried around the body?5. Which acts faster, the nervous system or the endocrine system?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is meant by the term 'collision theory'?2. What is meant by the term 'activation energy'?3. What happens to the gradient of a line if the rate of reaction is increased?4. What is a catalyst?5. According to collision theory, chemical reactions can only occur when... <p>5</p>

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Other strategies



1. Attend Period 6!
2. Previous exam papers and questions
3. Revision quizzes
4. Oak Academy
5. Tassomai
6. Revision websites: Bitesize, Corbett Maths etc
7. Revision workbooks

It's not too late.
The encouragement and support you
give them now really could make all the
difference.