

Revision techniques

1. Look through the PowerPoint and try out some of the techniques.

Find the one(s) that work best for you

2. Create revision resources for each topic in each subject

3. Read, test, cover, repeat – LEARN THEM!!! Put posters up to next to your bed and on the back of the toilet door!

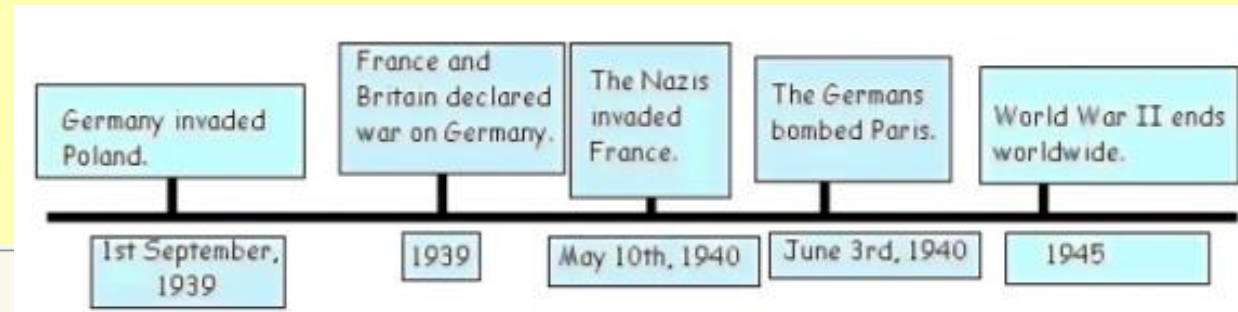
4. Most importantly try past paper questions (see last slide for helpful links) and then mark using the mark schemes – take note of the vocabulary used.

Techniques to remember a list/ sequence of facts

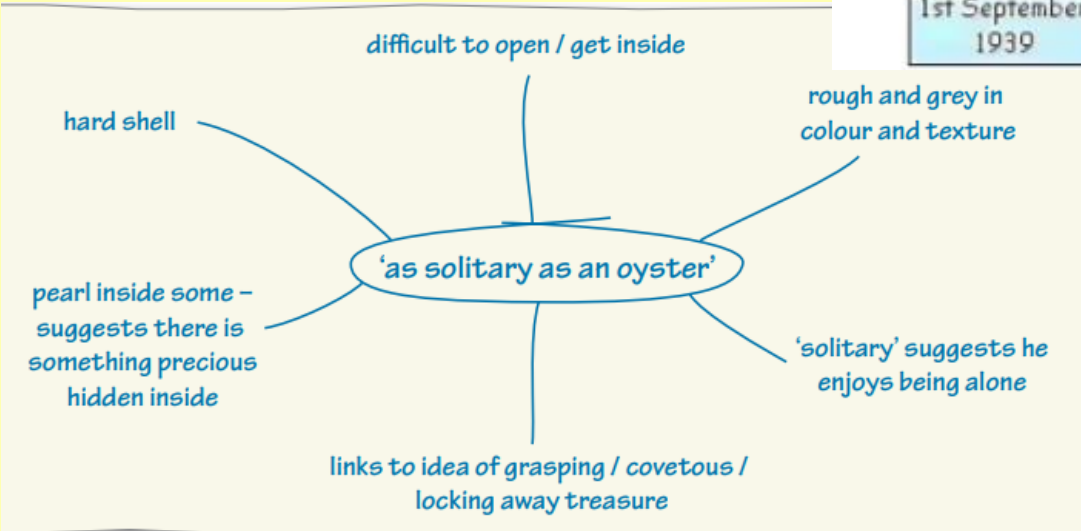
To remember a list of things, you can use the following methods:

1. **Create a mnemonic:** Use a creative and catchy device to remember the list.
2. **Put the list to a song:** Create a catchy jingle to recall information.
3. **Create a linking system:** Connect each item to a location in your house.
4. **Put the list into chunks:** Divide the list into manageable pieces.
5. **Use memorization tricks:** Repeat information, ask questions, create a memory palace, or link information to a bizarre story **1** **2** **3** .

Chunking for revision

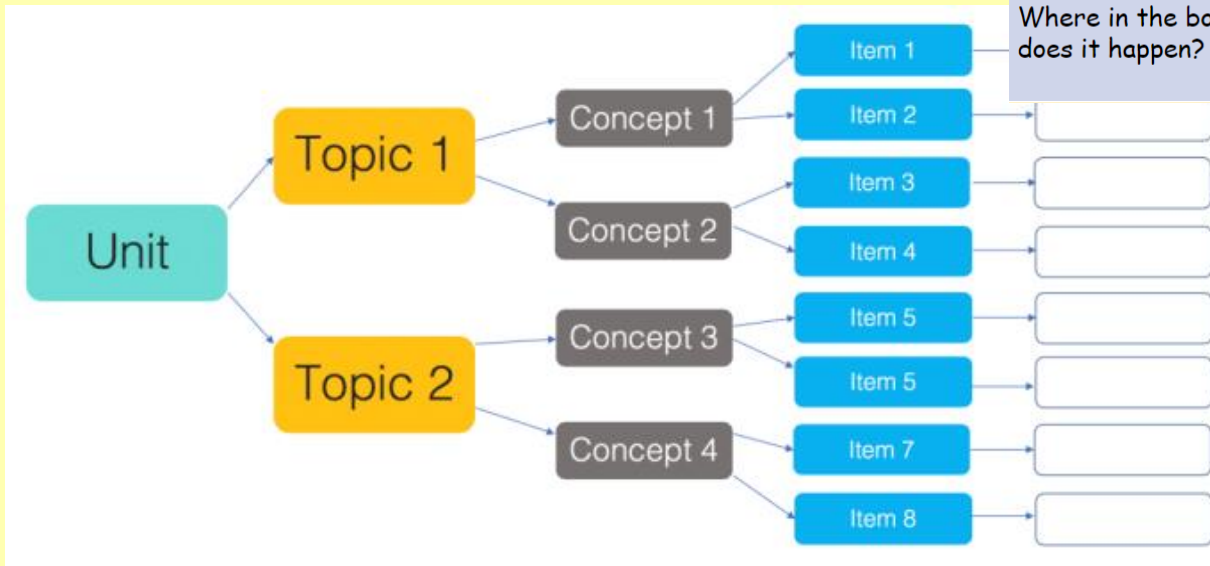


Add pictures?



	Mitosis	Meiosis
How many cell divisions are there?	The cell divide once	The cell divides twice
How many cells produced	2	4
How many chromosomes does it have?	46 chromosomes - the same number as the original cell	23 chromosome - half the number of chromosomes as the original cell
When is used for?	To make new body cells	This is how gametes are made
Where in the body does it happen?	It happens in all parts of the body	It happens only in the testes and ovaries

- Examples of chunking:**
- Flash cards
 - Mnemonics
 - Tables
 - Mind maps
 - Diagrams
 - Time lines
 - Flow charts...



Mnemonic and Acronyms

9) Soh-cah-toa

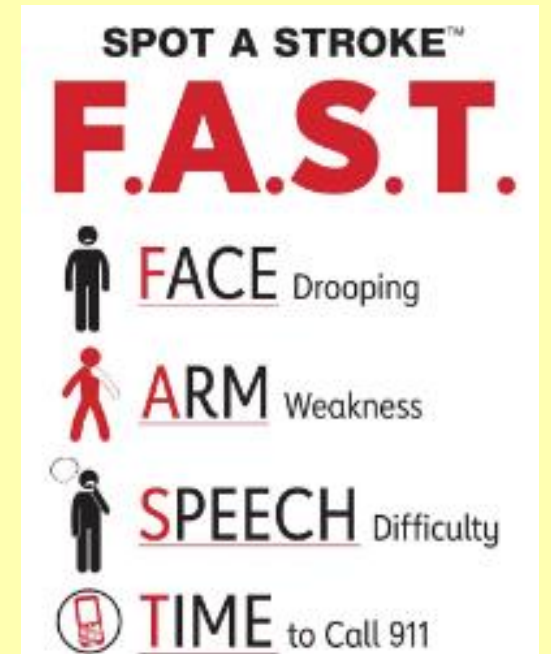
SOH - Sine equals **O**ver the **H**ypotenuse

CAH - Cosine equals **A**djacent **O**ver the **H**ypotenuse

TOA - Tangent is **O**pposite over **A**djacent

Acronyms are made up of the first letters of all the words in sequential order, - pronounced as a different word

Mnemonics are in the form of rhyming words or fake names – can't be pronounced as a different word



[13 Biology Mnemonics: Best Memorization Tricks for Bio and AP Biology Students!](#)

Examples of Acronyms and mnemonics in different subjects

English persuasive devices

A – Alliteration

S - Statistics

P - Personal Pronouns

A - Anecdotes

R - Repetition

E - Emotive Language

F - Facts

O - Opinions

R - Rhetorical Questions

E - Exaggeration

S - Superlatives

T - Threes (rule of)

Can also use DAFOREST,
FRESHGRAPES

<p>Purpose: the meaning of the poem?</p>	<p>Organisation: rhyme scheme, line length, lines per stanza, repetition, structure, layout, end stopped lines, number of stanzas</p>	<p>Emotive tone: (feelings and moods the poem expresses) sad, wistful, angry, scathing, ironic, celebratory</p>	<p>Techniques: metaphor, simile, personification, repetition, alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia, letter sounds, enjambment, oxymoron</p>	<p>Individual words: any key words or phrases you can comment on (this is your EVIDENCE of the techniques)</p>	<p>Contrast: opposites (there will always be contrast in a well-written poem)</p>
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History (sources): **CNOP** –
Content, Nature, Origin Purpose

Geography: **GCSE** –
General distribution, Consentient & Countries, Specific locations, Exceptions

Making an independent study timetable

Do It Now!

On a white board/ scrap paper..

Draw out a table with the 7 days of the week

Divide each day into time slots

Record commitments you have already eg school/ clubs/
part-time job/ volunteering

**The big picture –
How to manage your
time but not
procrastinate (put
things off!)**



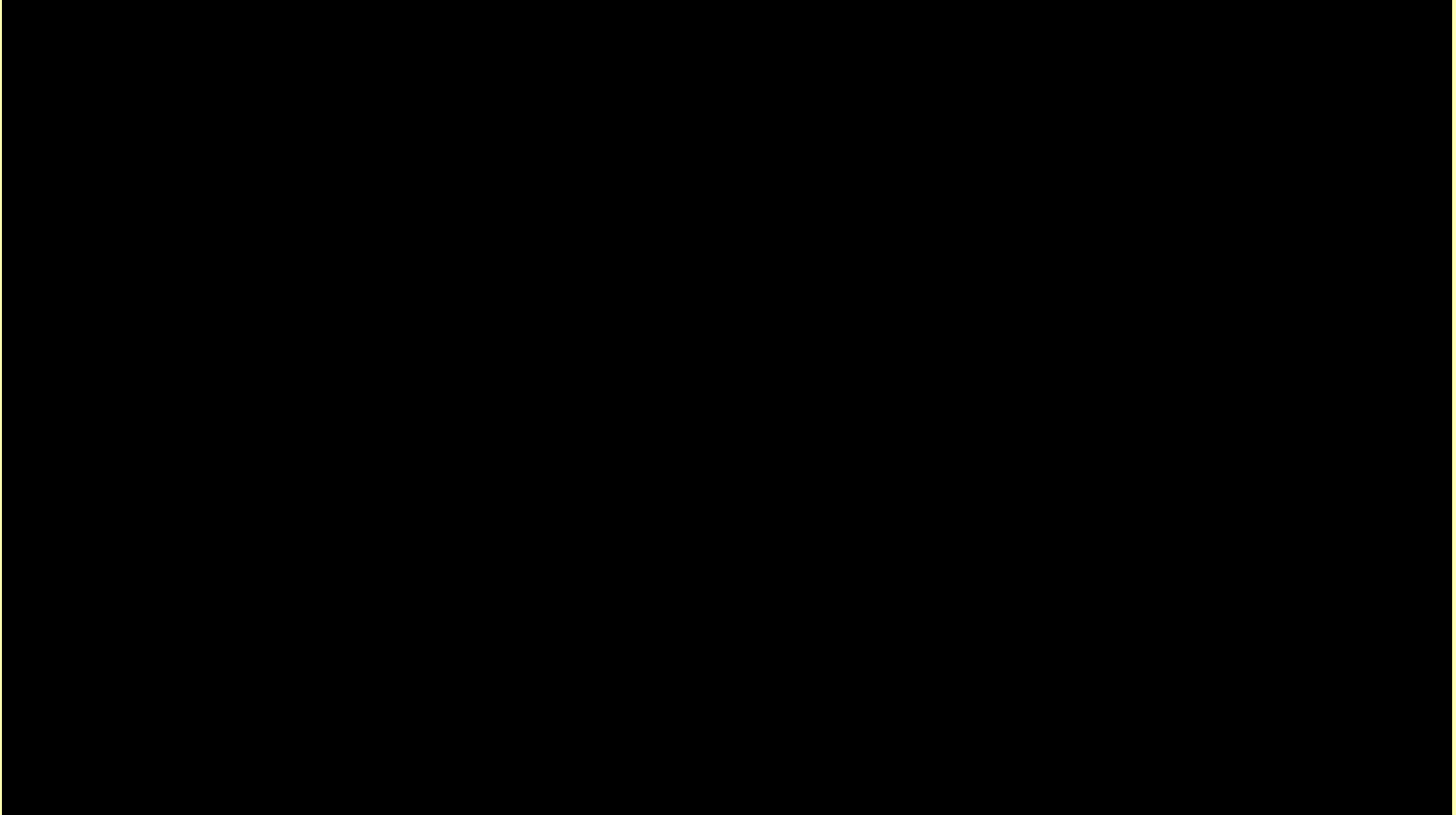
- Consider how much 'free time' you have
- Structure your time to allow for sufficient home learning and revision but also considering mental health



Astra Challenge:

Create a half term revision timetable – you have 2 weeks!

Making an independent study timetable



Tips for revision schedules before exam periods

[How To Make A Revision Timetable \(That Actually Works\) - Think Student](#)

1. Put your 'worst'/ most challenging subjects in first and more often
2. Have **short breaks every 30-45mins**
3. Schedule in treats eg at 5pm will watch my favourite program and have a Kit Kat/ play on PC
4. Give yourself a day off (as long as stuck to the rest of the timetable – catch up time if not!)
5. Use one or two revision strategies that work best for you and stick to them – eg videos/ podcasts/ making materials and quizzing yourself/ past paper questions
6. Ask a member of your family to test you at/ after dinner
7. Work methodically through different topics, prioritise the harder ones

Further strategies to ensure good mental health – [How to Look After Your Mental Health At Exam Time | YoungMinds](#)

- Find a balance
- Stay positive – if you are sticking to your schedule you are doing your best
- Stay in contact with friends
- Arrange study sessions with friends
- Be organised
- Separate where you rest and work eg work at a desk not in your bed
- Get enough sleep, eat and drink enough!

Have you got any other advice to give to a friend?

Creating a study time table -



Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Before 8.30		Observatory revision – Subject 1		Observatory revision – Subject 2		Sleep	Sleep
8.30-10.20	School	School	School	School	School	Work	Sleep
Break			Antares HW		Antares HW	Work	Sleep/ relax
10:50-12.30	School	School	School	School	School	Work	Revision - Maths
Lunch	Antares HW					Work	
13:30-15:15	School	School	School	School	School & home	Relax	
15:15-15:45	Home and relax	Club	Go home	Club	Relax		Relax
15:45-17:00	HW	Go home	Revision - Sci	Go home		HW	Relax
18:00 – 20:00	Free time		Swimming club	HW	Free time	Free time	HW
20:00-21:30	Revision - Eng	HW	Free time	Free time	Free time	Free time	Free time

*Blanks means a slot that you could do HW/ revision – it's a bonus and will make you feel good if do but not guilty if don't!

Draft your own timetable

- Blank out regular commitments eg a club or work
- Be realistic and allow for breaks and social times eg going out/ gaming/ Netflix!

Retrieval practice

Retrieval practice is a learning technique that prioritises **active** over **passive** learning to improve long-term memory.

- **Spaced retrieval practice** means you revisit this information overtime

Examples:

- revision cards,
- Link words to definitions,
- Quizzes (Tassomai s retrieval practice!)
- HW tasks - going over prior learning,
- Tell the 'story' to someone else,
- Brain dumps – what can I remember?



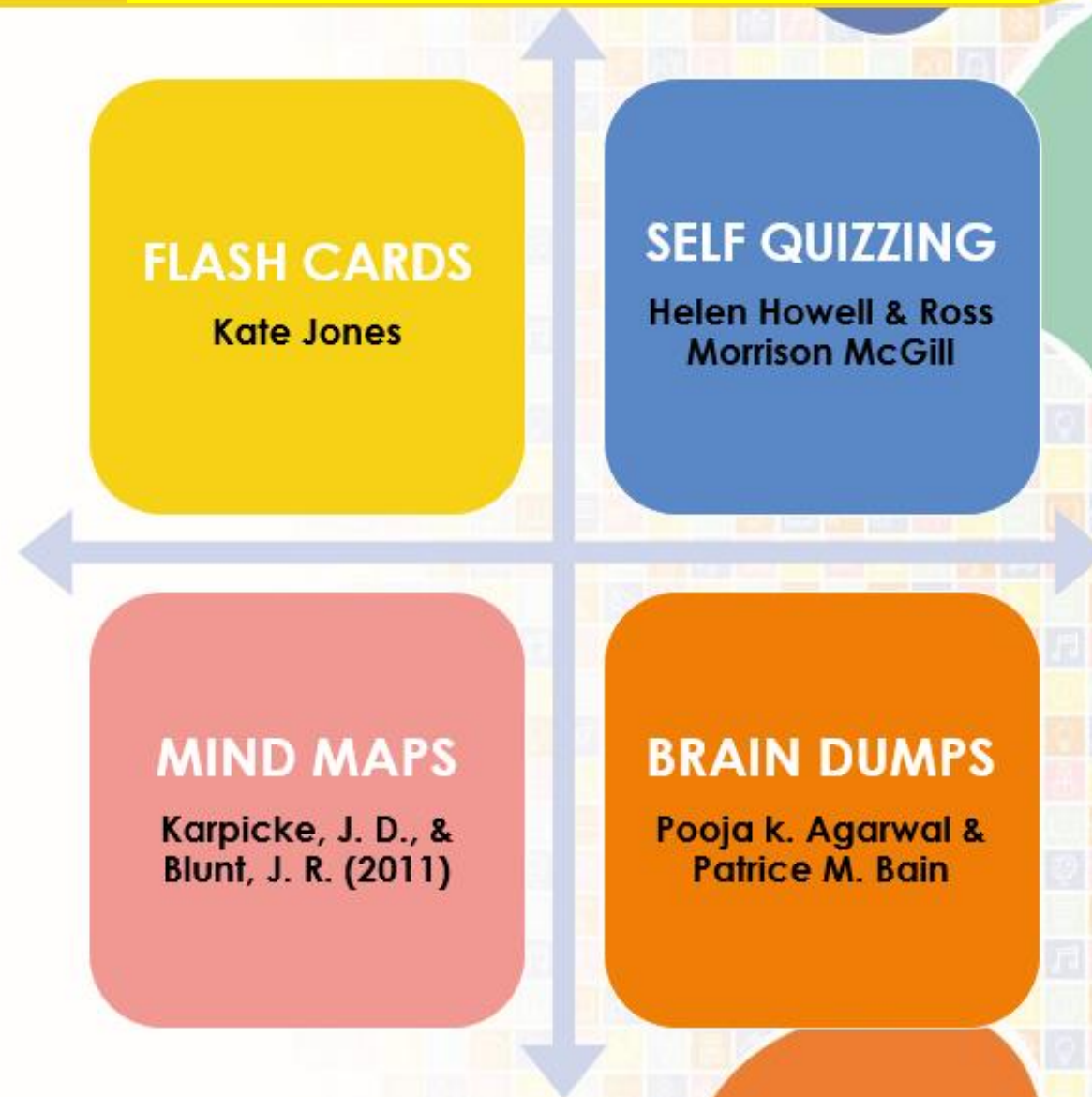
'The Core Four'

Watch this [video](#) on techniques different students use – which have you tried – which might you try?

Doug Lemov states, practice does not always make perfect, but it does make permanent.

Students should have a bank of well-practised revision and study methods that they can confidently select from.

(Howell & McGill, 2022)




How to make a good flash card

- ✓ Two-sided: one side has a title/ key words or unlabelled diagram, the other side has content
- ✓ Try to include 5-10 points per card
- ✓ Keep them **colourful** – **highlight** or underline keywords, use images.
- ✓ Colour code cards for different subjects
- ✓ CAPITAL letters are encouraged as they take longer to write and can aid memory
- ✓ Create from memory on scrap paper, then check if correct and add detail/ corrections by using exercise book/ revision guides....then write out in neat on your flashcard




Revision cards **are not** notes written smaller – you (or a friend/ family member) should be able to test you!

PHYSICS: TOPIC 4

3 BASIC STATES OF MATTER



3 BASIC STATES OF MATTER

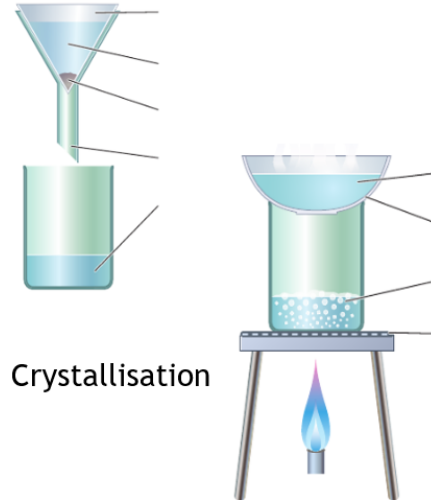
SOLID	LIQUID	GAS
		
VIBRATE ABOUT A FIXED POSITION	SLIDE AROUND EACH OTHER	MOVE QUICKLY IN RANDOM DIRECTIONS
REGULAR PATTERN	RANDOMLY ARRANGED	RANDOMLY ARRANGED
CLOSE TOGETHER	CLOSE TOGETHER	FAR APART
FIXED VOLUME	FIXED VOLUME	VOLUME <u>CAN CHANGE</u>
FIXED SHAPE	SHAPE <u>CHANGES</u>	SHAPE <u>CHANGES</u>

Examples....

Separating mixtures - Key words

- a. Solute
- b. Solvent
- c. Solution
- d. Filtrate
- e. Residue
- f. Soluble
- g. Insoluble
- h. Fractional distillation
- i. Crystallisation
- j. Chromatography

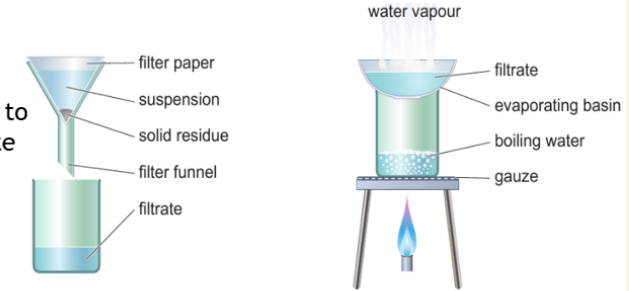
Label the apparatus:
Simple distillation



Keywords - separating mixtures

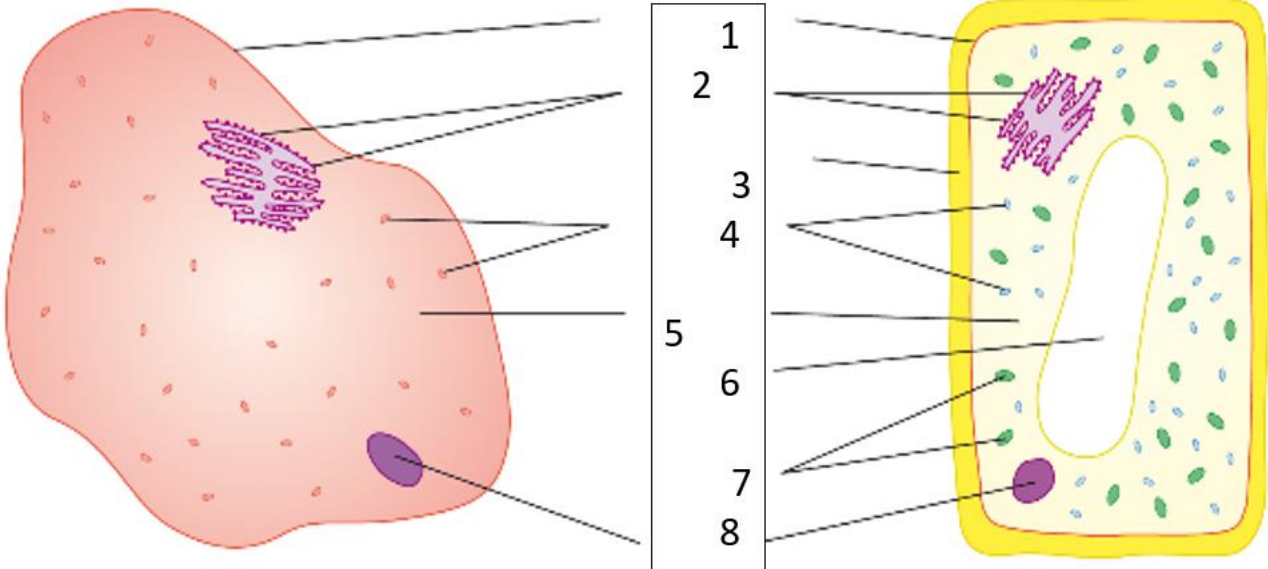
- a. Solute - A solid that can dissolve in a liquid
- b. Solvent - the liquid that a solid dissolves into
- c. Solution - When a solid has dissolved in a liquid
- d. Filtrate - The liquid that runs through filter paper
- e. Residue - The solid bits that are trapped by filter paper
- f. Soluble - Will dissolve into a solvent (liquid). Particles split up
- g. Insoluble - particles do not separate (it doesn't dissolve)
- h. Fractional distillation - separate a number of different solvents eg crude oil

- i Crystallisation - evaporate the solvent to leave behind the solute
- j. Chromatography - separate solutes



D Laboratory apparatus for (i) filtration and (ii) crystallisation.

Structure and function of cells....



- 1. Cell A is an Animal cell, B is a plant cell
- 2. Cells from multi-cellular organisms are called E _____ cells

No.	Structure	Function
1		Controls what substances go in and out
2	Ribosomes	
3		
4	Mitochondria	
5		
6		Stores cell sap (water and sugars)
7		Where photosynthesis happens (contains chlorophyll)
8		

- 3. Sub-cellular structures (the things inside the cell) are called **Organelles**

ENZYMES

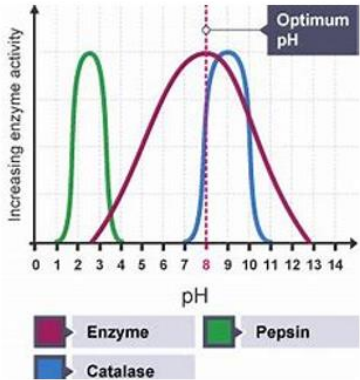
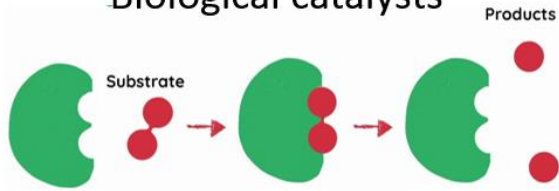
Carbohydrase
Protease
Lipase

Active site

denature

temperature

Biological catalysts



pH

Substrate

Enzyme-substrate complex

optimum

More science examples 😊

Carbon dioxide

oxygen

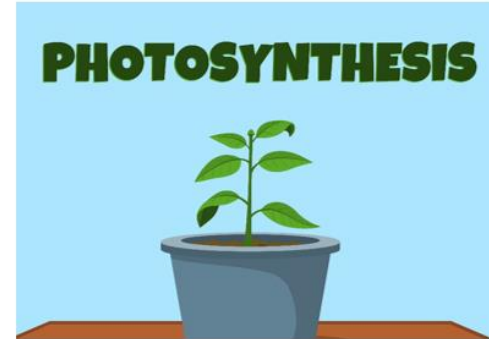
chloroplasts

water

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

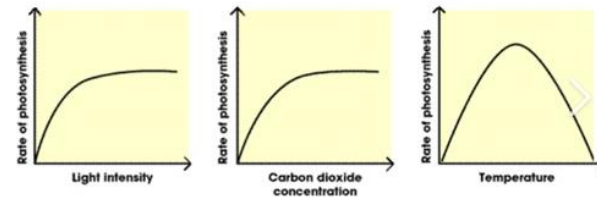
glucose

Light intensity



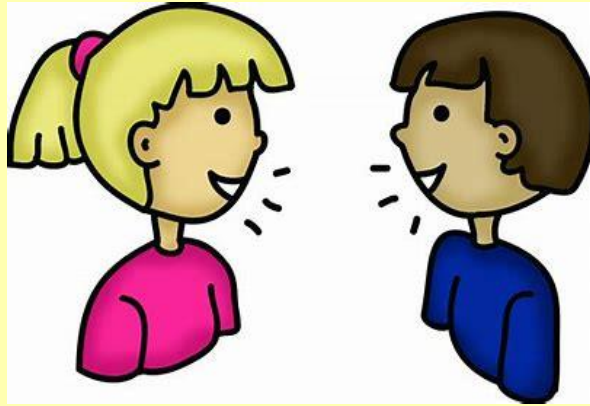
endothermic

Limiting factor



chlorophyll

Use the words to make a sentence to describe photosynthesis



Think Pair Share

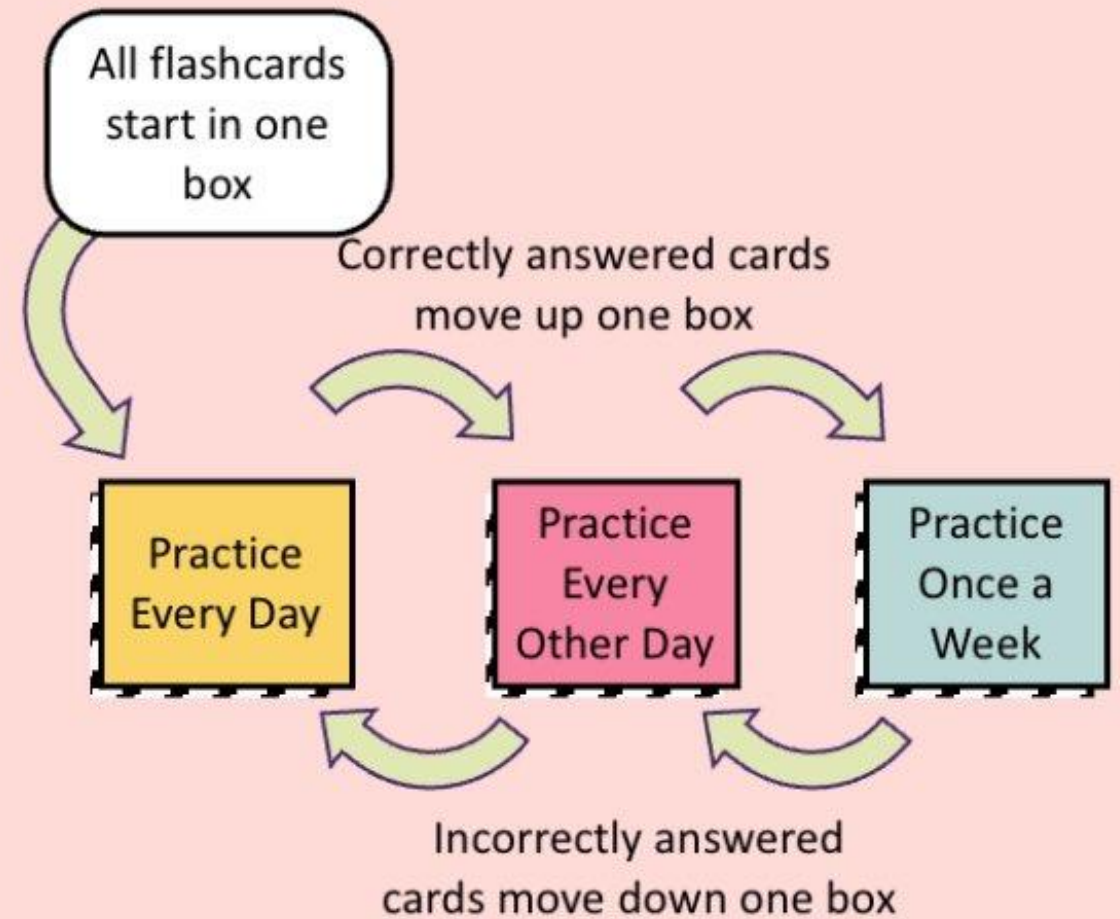
How do you effectively use
flashcards once made?

THE LEITNER SYSTEM (FLASHCARDS)

The Leitner system is a useful technique when using Flashcards. It allows you to employ spaced practice and self-testing.

1. Place all your flashcards in one box or pile.
2. Correctly answered flashcards move up one. Incorrectly answered flashcards move down.
3. Each box is reviewed at different stages, resulting in correctly answered cards not being reviewed as often, while incorrect ones are frequently reviewed.

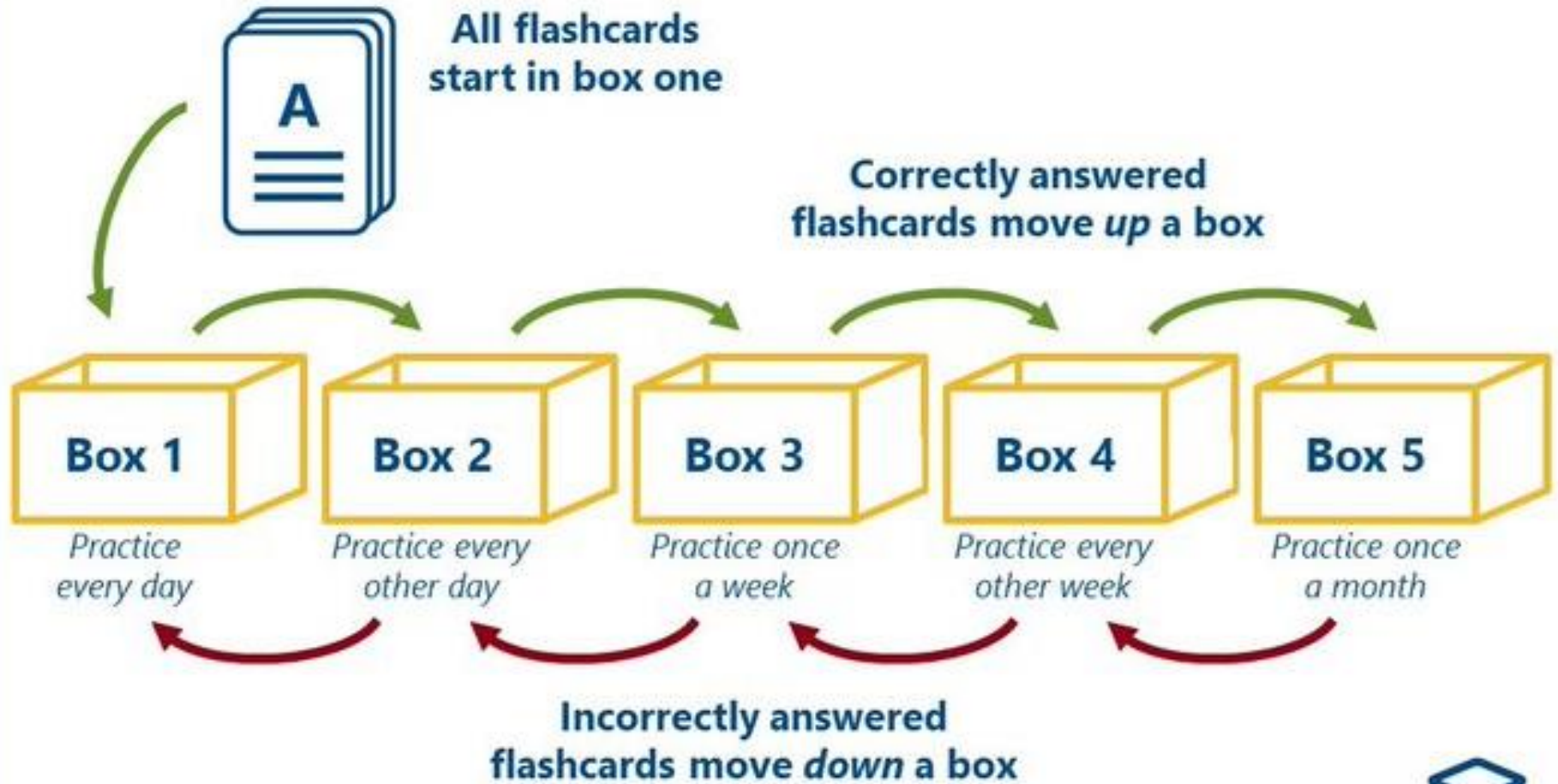
TIP: Depending on the time you have available, you can have boxes going up to one month.



How to use the Leitner system for flashcards

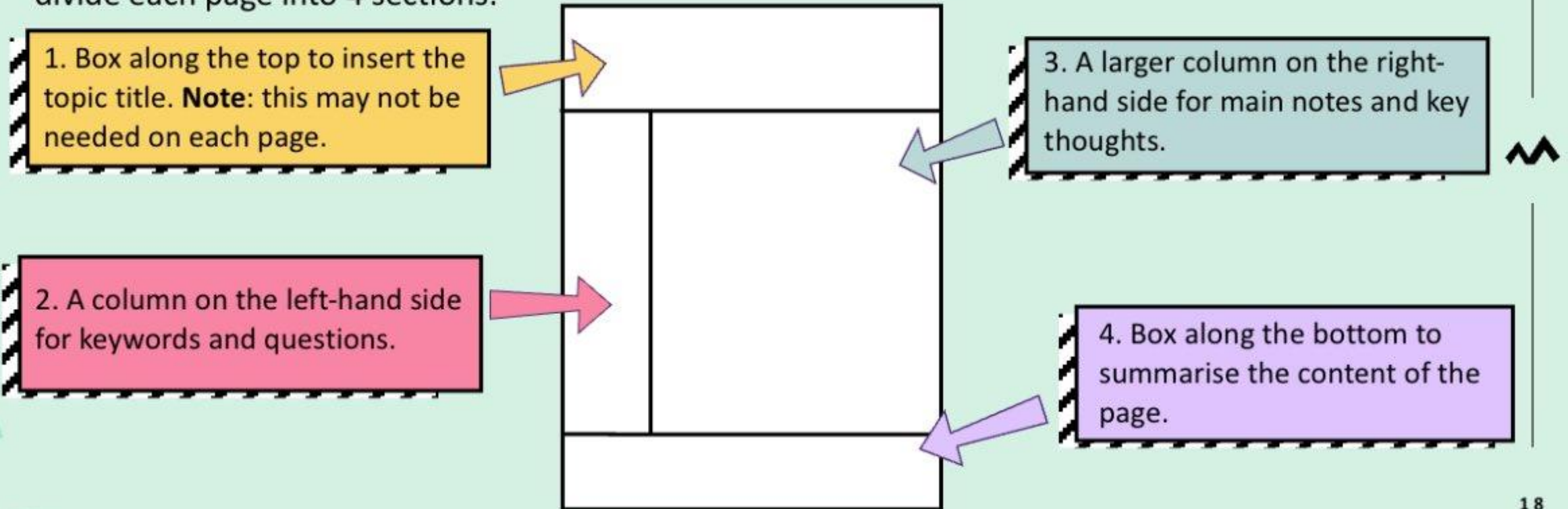
Increase your memory with spaced repetition and active recall

Or use
more
boxes!!!



THE CORNELL NOTE TAKING METHOD

Cornell note-taking is a method for taking, organising and summarising notes. The method results in better overall comprehension. The method requires very little preparation, you simply divide each page into 4 sections:

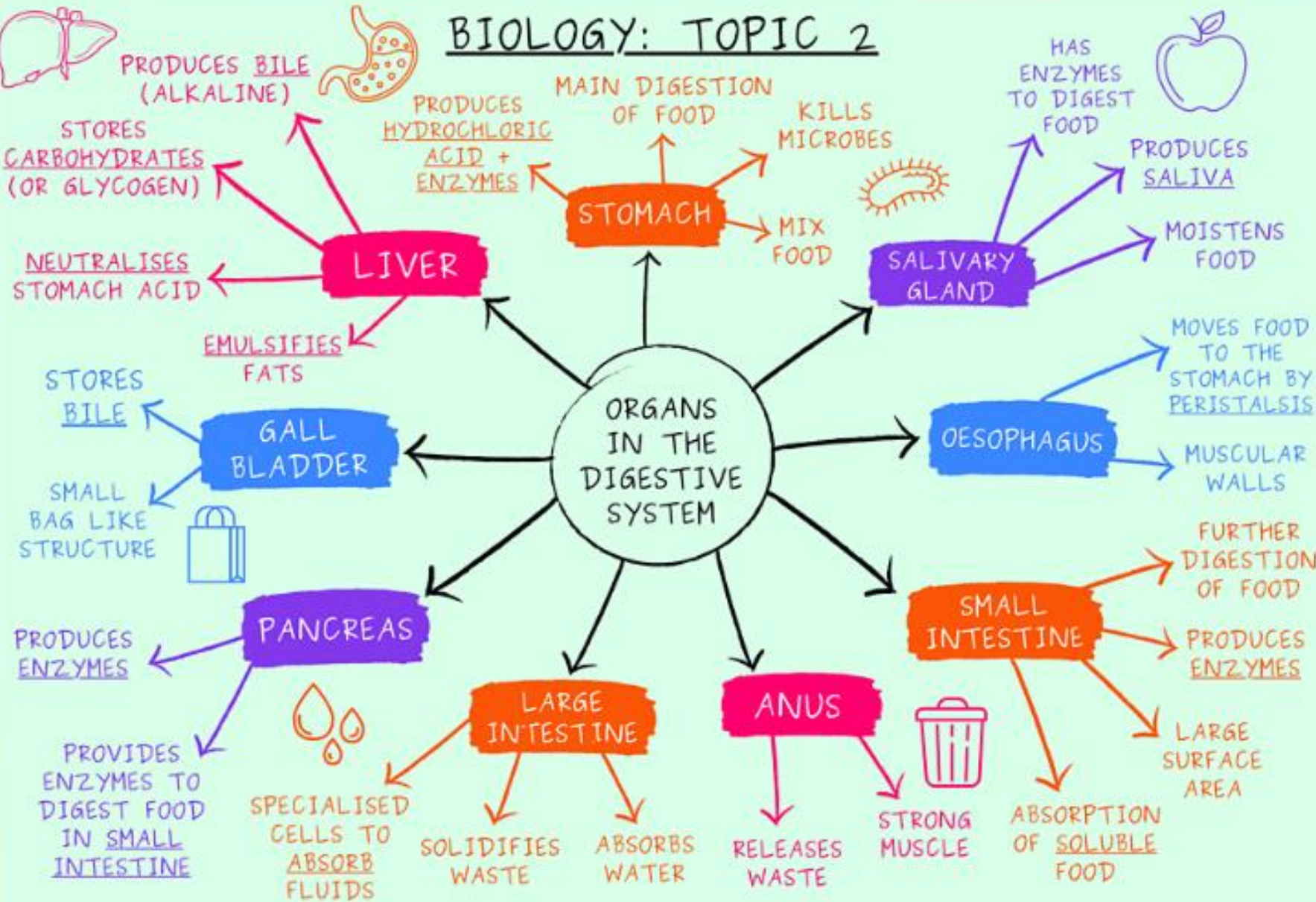


Remember: Sometimes you may reach the end of a piece of paper before you're finished taking your notes. However, even if your notes are not complete don't forget to summarise the page!

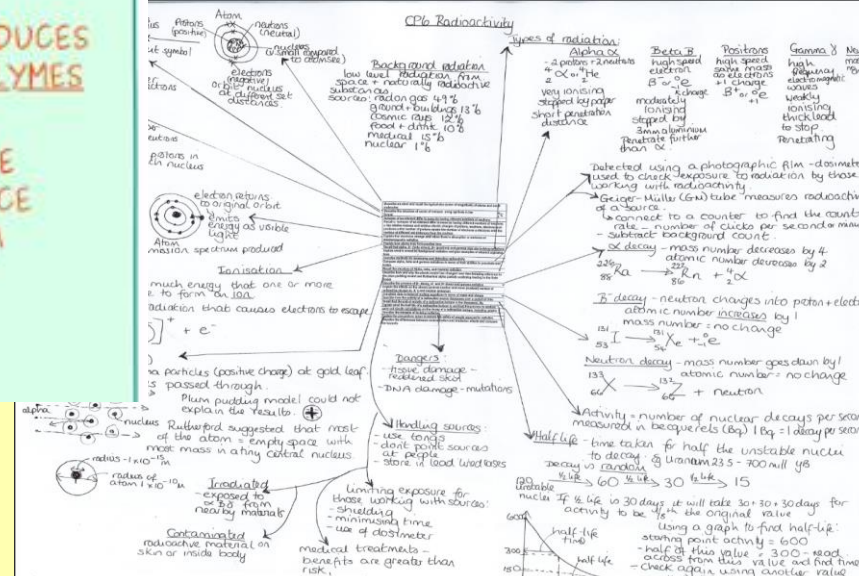
KEY THINGS TO REMEMBER WHEN MAKING MIND MAPS

- ✓ Make your mind maps eye-catching: **big, bright** and **colourful**.
- ✓ Hang them up on your **ceiling** or stick them to a **wall** so that you see them regularly.
- ✓ It really helps if you use **CAPITAL** letters, incorporate **doodles** and use different **colours** for each 'branch'.
- ✓ If you use mind maps as a '**mental splurge**' then they are a good way of assessing your **existing knowledge**.
- ✓ Use **exercise books, textbooks** and **revision guides** to add to your mind map.
- ✓ To help **memory**, keep your writing and branches **horizontal** if you can and write **on top** of each line. This will help you remember how **long** the word is.

BIOLOGY: TOPIC 2



There are mindmaps for all science topics at → [Revision Guidance - Carrington School](https://www.carringtonschool.co.uk/revision-guidance)



Teach a friend (The Feynman technique)

The Feynman technique is an effective method to develop a deep understanding of a topic. It has four key steps:

1. Pick a topic to learn

2. Teach it to a friend, or family member or write about it as if explaining to someone

3. Review and see where you have gaps in knowledge. Return to the source material if you get stuck

4. Simplify your explanations and add analogies.



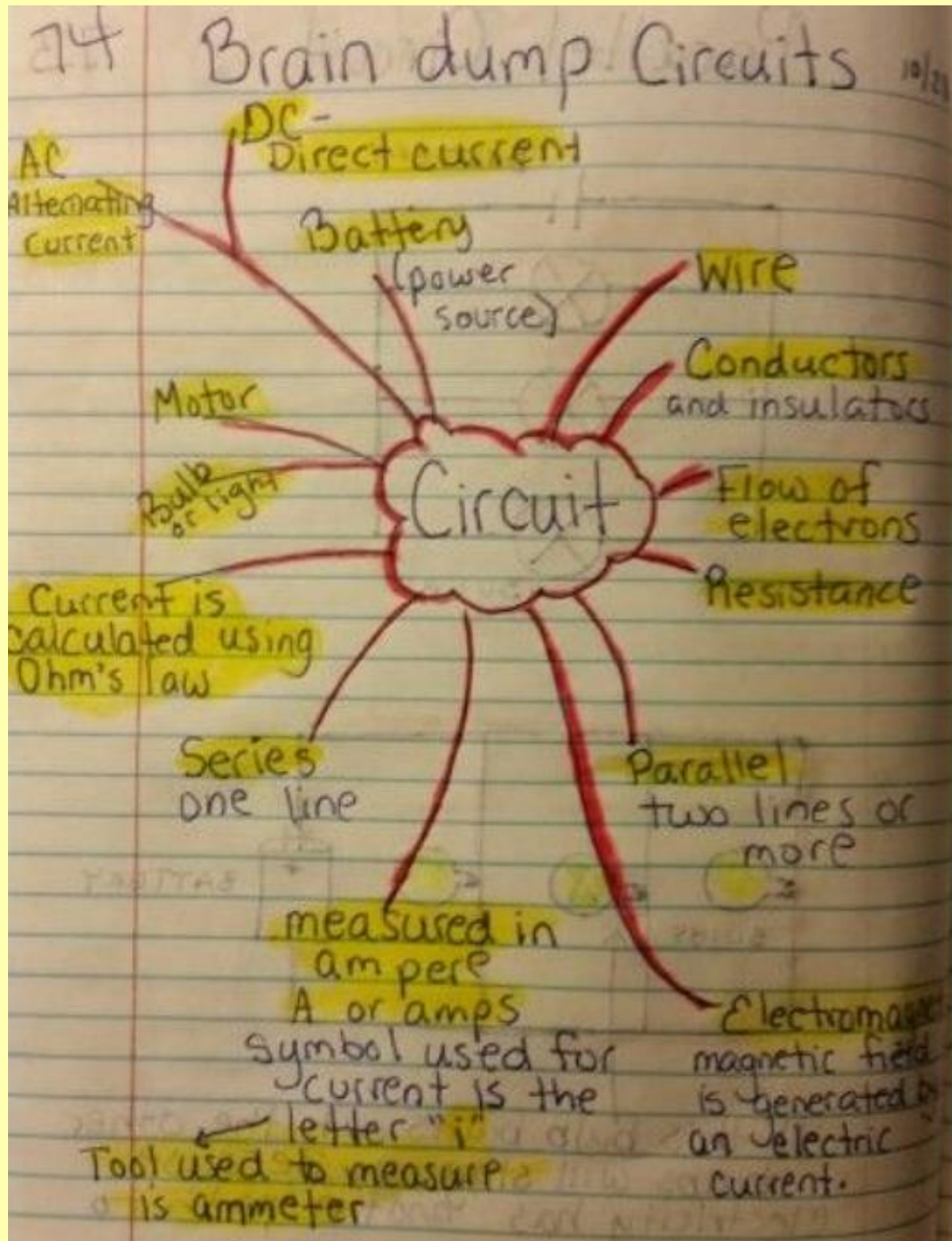
TIP: Why not get creative and make a video explaining the concepts instead?

Brain dumps involve recalling and writing down all the information you remember about a topic or subject on a blank piece of paper without referring to any resources. This revision strategy is effective because it helps activate your memory, identify gaps in your knowledge, and reinforce key concepts. By forcing yourself to retrieve and write down information from memory, brain dumps enhance memory retention and improve recall during exams. Additionally, reviewing your brain dump allows you to prioritise areas for further study.



Global Warming

Top tip: Write down everything you can remember in one colour, then check your revision notes and finish your brain dump in a different colour. You now have a visual record of what you could remember and what you now need to revise.



[Revision Techniques - Part 4: Brain Dumping – YouTube](#)

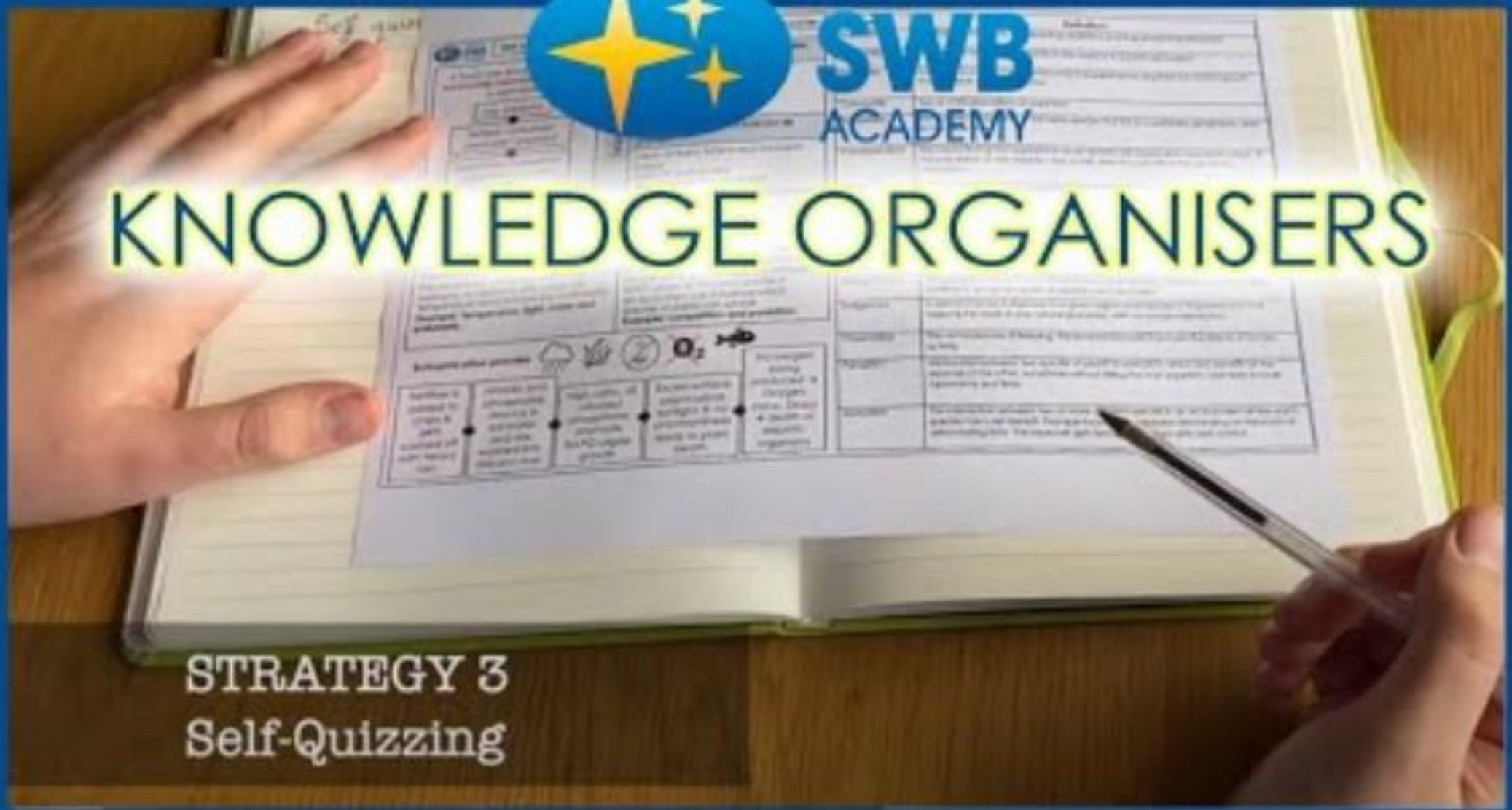
[Brain Dump: 1-Minute Emotion Coping Skill - YouTube](#)

Self
quizzing
techniques



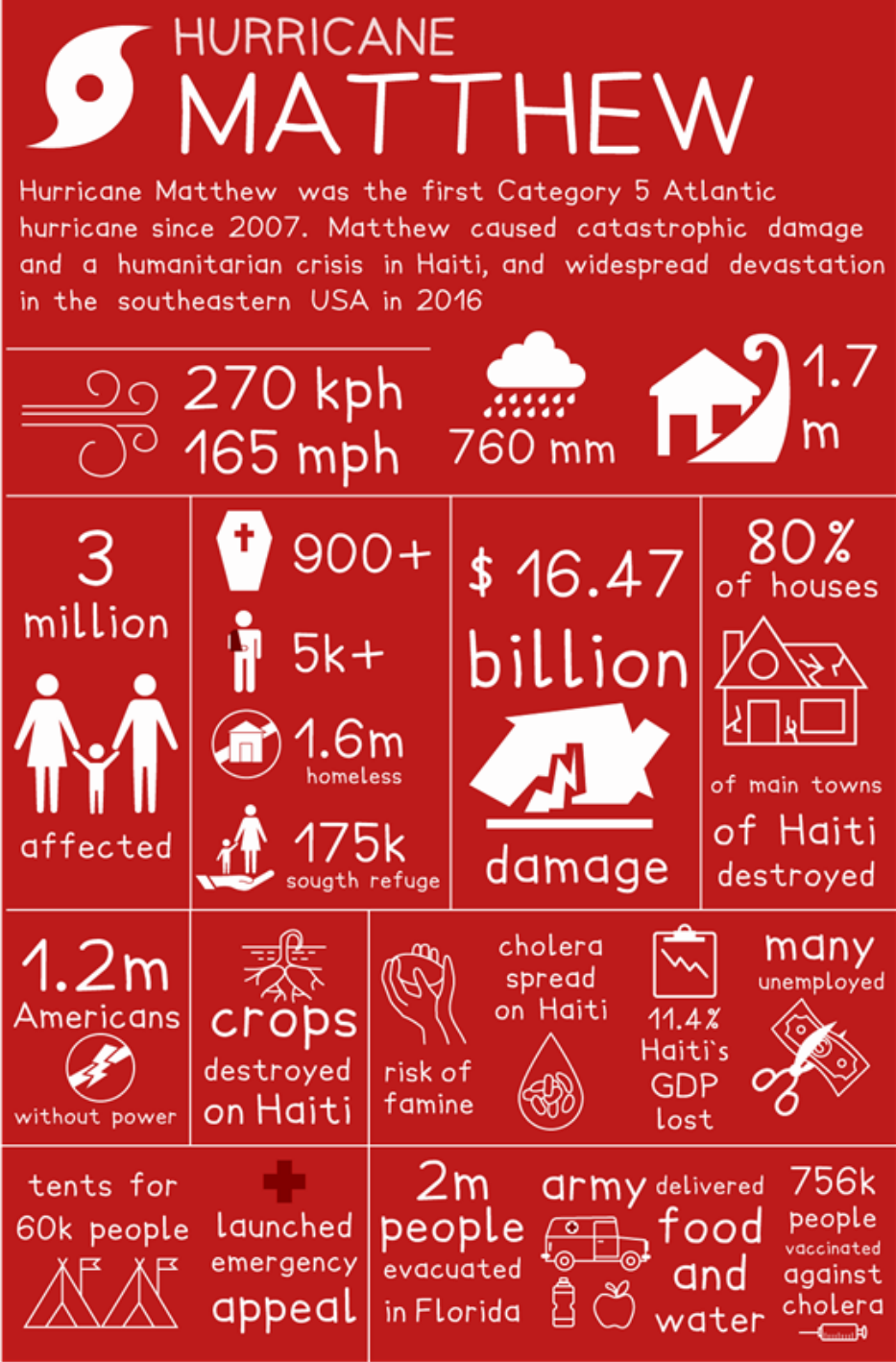
ORMISTON
SWB
ACADEMY

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



STRATEGY 3
Self-Quizzing

Info graphics
Turn facts into an interesting poster



[Effective Revision Techniques for Visual Learners](#)

Past papers – Make sure you use the correct Exam board by using this link → [GCSE-Subject-Info-2024.pdf](#)

Google...

- “GCSE (subject) (exam board) past papers eg “ GCSE Combined Science Edexcel past papers”
- or “GCSE Biology Edexcel past papers” if doing Triple Science
- GCSE English Literature AQA past papers - [AQA GCSE English Literature Past Papers - Revision World](#)

Watching the right videos! Make sure you type GCSE and the correct exam board

Cognito is good for maths and science - [cognito maths - Search Videos](#); [cognito science edexcel - Search Videos](#)

[aqa english revision gcse - Search Videos](#)

[primrose kitten gcse edexcel science - Search Videos](#)