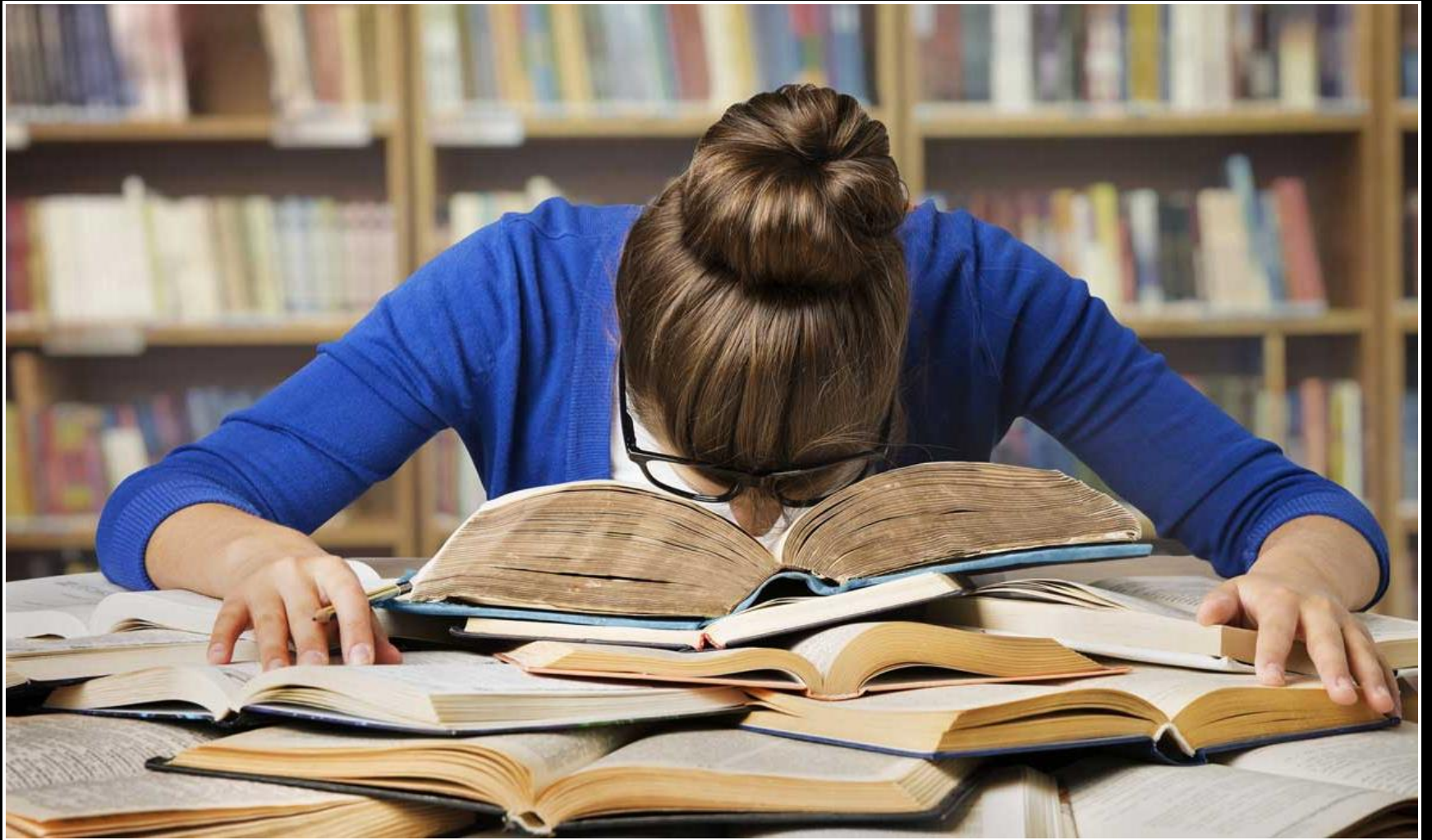


My teacher  
says  
'revise'????



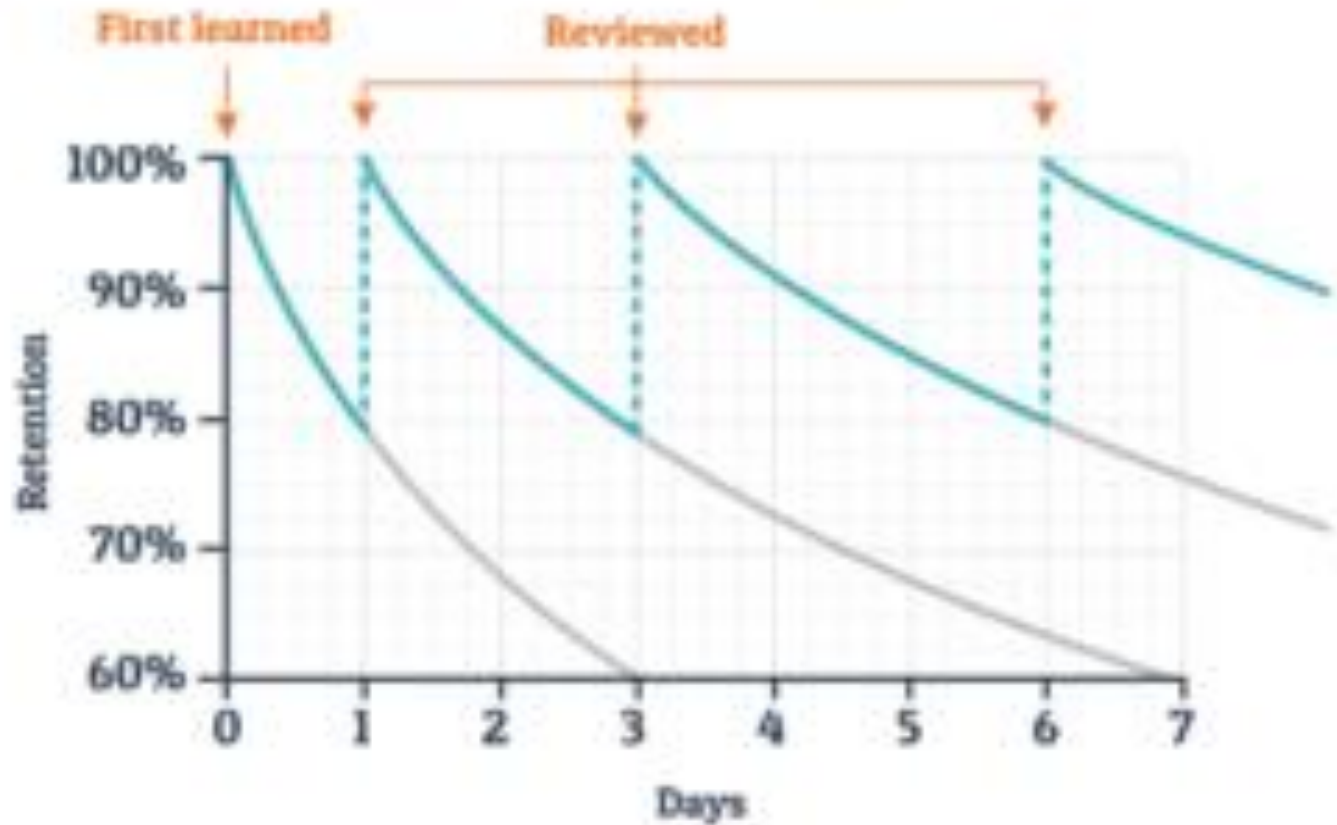


But how do I revise? What should I do?

# Tips for Revision

- The research on memory shows that we should start revising early and learn information little and often. The last thing to do is leave it all until it's too late and start cramming for the exam. If you try and revise everything all at once in one long session, you may feel great at first, but you will quickly forget it.

## Typical Forgetting Curve for Newly Learned Information



Forgetting things is natural and happens to everyone.

By revisiting material and doing this more often you can make a big difference to your memory.

# 1. PLAN

- Use the revision planner to map out your time. Plan to revise topics in 30 minute chunks.
- Break down each subject into manageable topics. Your teachers will tell you the areas you are being assessed on.
- Be realistic about how long each topic will take and mix up the subjects you learn each day.
- Try not to revise the same topic for more than an hour.



## Plan checklist:

- 30 minute chunks
- No topic for more than 60 minutes
- Be realistic and prioritise
- Write them in the planner and tick them off



## 2. TAKE A BREAK

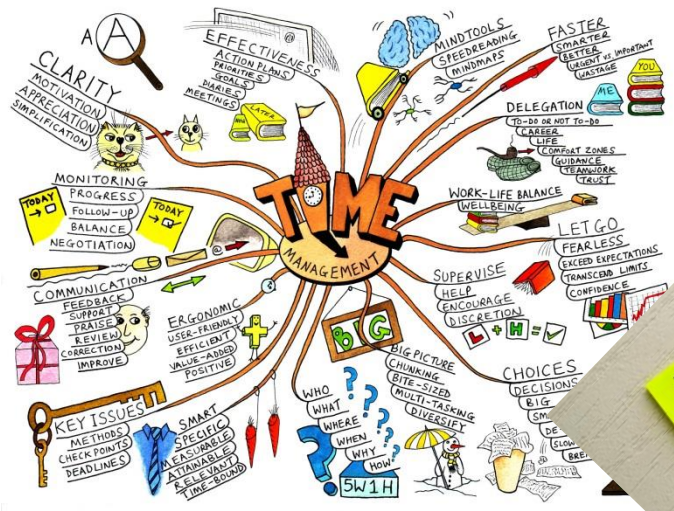
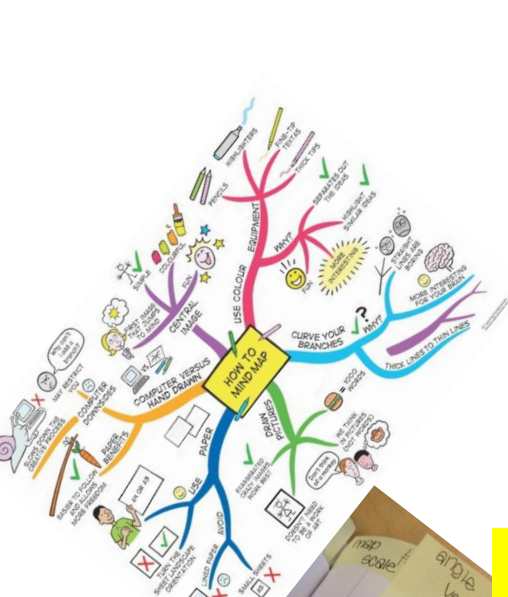
After each half an hour of revision, take a 5 minute break.

Your brain is like any other muscle in your body and it can only take on a certain amount of new information at once.

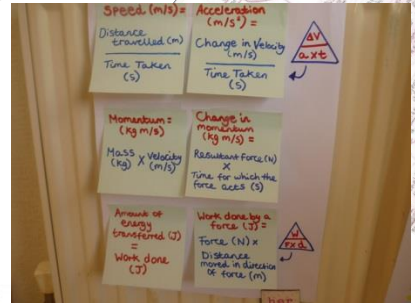
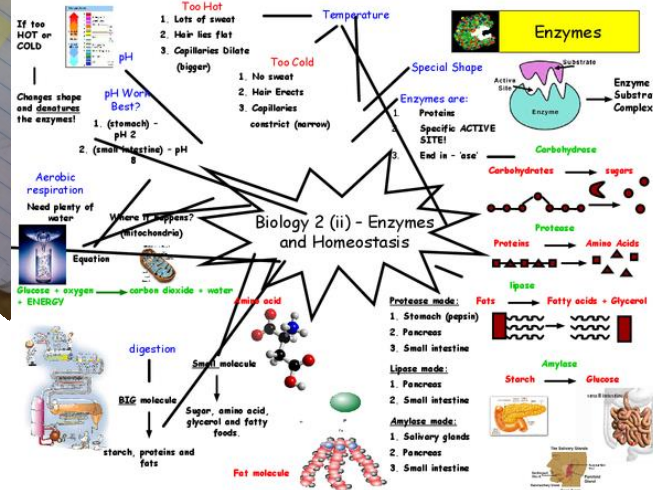
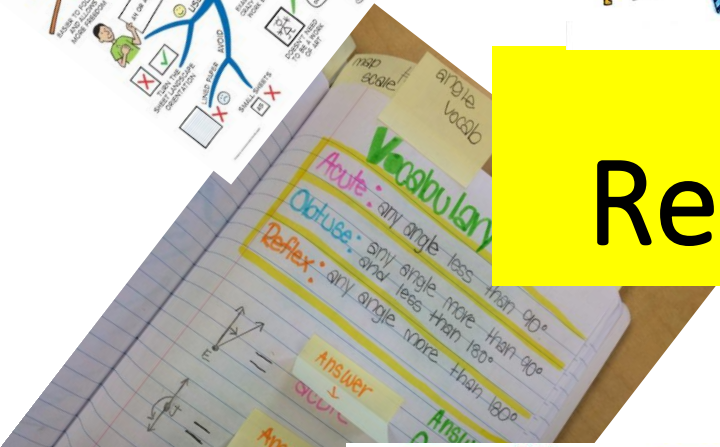


## 3. Strategies

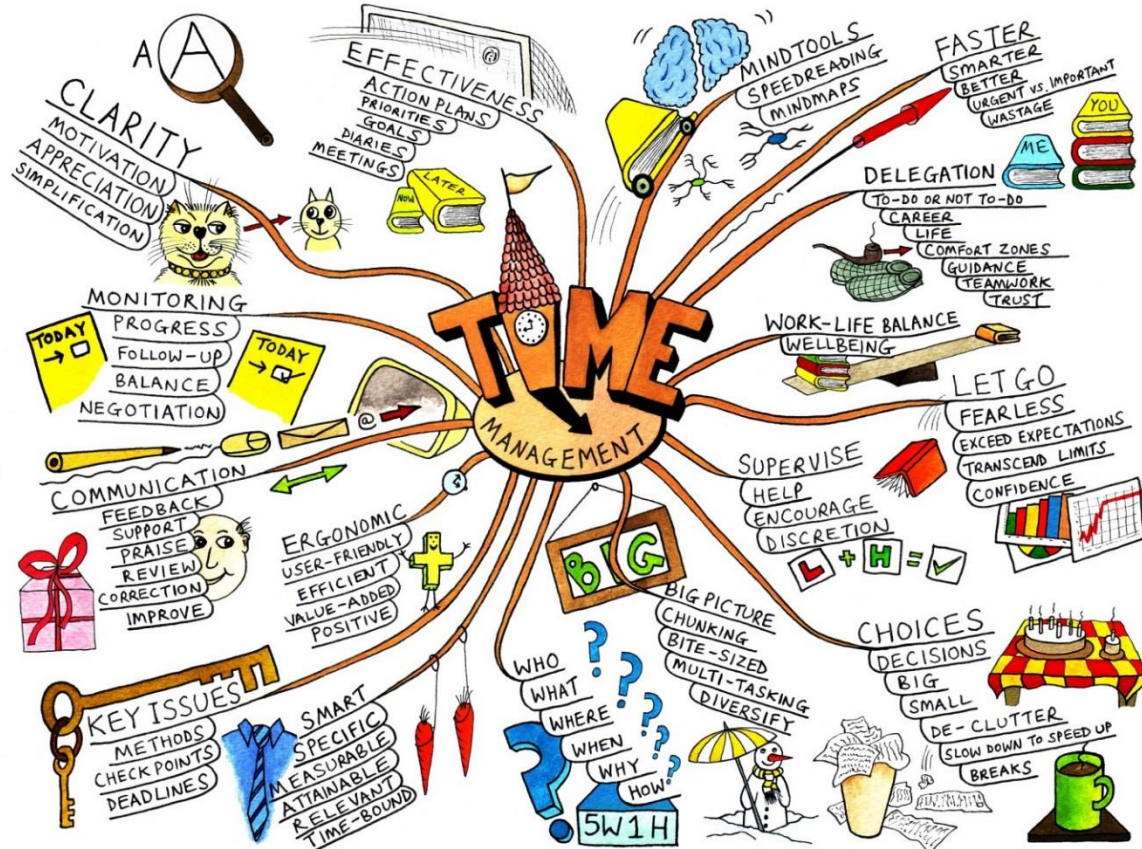
Making sure that your revision sticks!



# Revision skills



# Strategy 1. Mind mapping



How do you use your class notes or revision guides to create revision notes in the form of a mind map?

# Step 1. Create a central idea

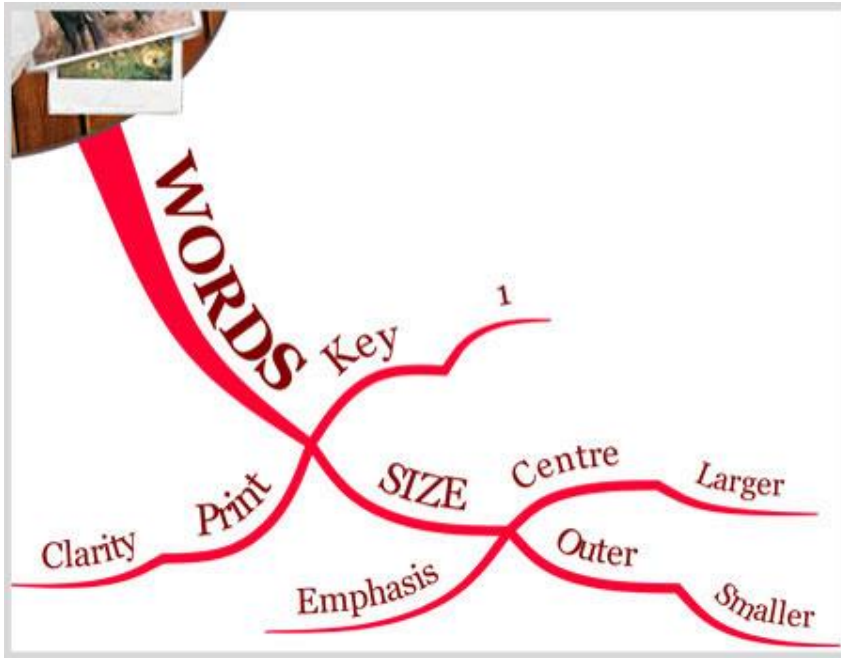


- Central idea is the topic you are going to revise.
- It should be in the middle of your page and should include an image that represents the Mind Map's topic to you.

## Step 2. Add branches to your map



- Branches represent key factors or themes.
- Add more detail to each by adding smaller branches.
- Remember, the structure of your Mind Map will come naturally as you add more ideas.



## Step 3. Add keywords

- Each branch on your Mind Map, represents a key idea.
- Try using **one word per branch** as this sparks off a more associations compared to using multiple words or phrases.
- One word per branch also works well for **chunking** information into core topics and themes.
- The use of **keywords triggers connections** in your brain and allows you to remember a larger quantity of information.

## Step 4. Colour code your branches



- Colour coding helps your brain to create mental shortcuts.
- Colours also make images more appealing and engaging, so you are more likely to remember.

## Step 5. Include images



- Images can say much more information than a word, sentence or even an essay.
- They are processed instantly by the brain and act as visual stimuli to recall information.

# HOW TO MIND MAP

## CENTRAL IMAGE

- ✓ SIMPLE
- ✓ COLOURFUL
- ✓ FUN
- ☁️ FIRST IMAGE THAT JUMPS TO MIND

## USE COLOUR

- EQUIPMENT
  - HIGHLIGHTERS
  - PENCILS
  - FINE-TIP TEXTAS
  - THICK TIPS
- WHY?
  - ✓ SEPARATES OUT THE IDEAS
  - ✓ HIGHLIGHT SIMILAR IDEAS
- ☀️ FUN
- ☀️ MORE INTERESTING

## CURVE YOUR BRANCHES

- WHY?
  - ✓ STRAIGHT LINES ARE BORING
  - ☀️ MORE INTERESTING FOR YOUR BRAIN
- THICK LINES TO THIN LINES

## DRAW PICTURES

- ✓ EXAGGERATED CRAZY IMAGES WORK BEST
- 🍔 = 1000 WORDS
- WE THINK IN PICTURES (NOT WORDS)
- ☹️ Don't think of a monkey
- ☹️ DOESN'T NEED TO BE A WORK OF ART

## COMPUTER VERSUS HAND DRAWN

- COMPUTER DOWNSIDES
  - ☹️ MAY RESTRICT YOU
  - 🐌 SLOWS DOWN THE CREATIVE PROCESS
- PAPER BENEFITS
  - ✓ EASIER TO FOLLOW AND ALLOWS MORE FREEDOM

## PAPER

- USE
  - ☺️
  - ☑️ TURN THE SHEET LANDSCAPE ORIENTATION
- AVOID
  - ☹️ LINED PAPER
  - ☹️ SMALL SHEETS
    - ☹️ A5

# Research has shown:

• **Successful  
revision =**

1. starting early  
enough

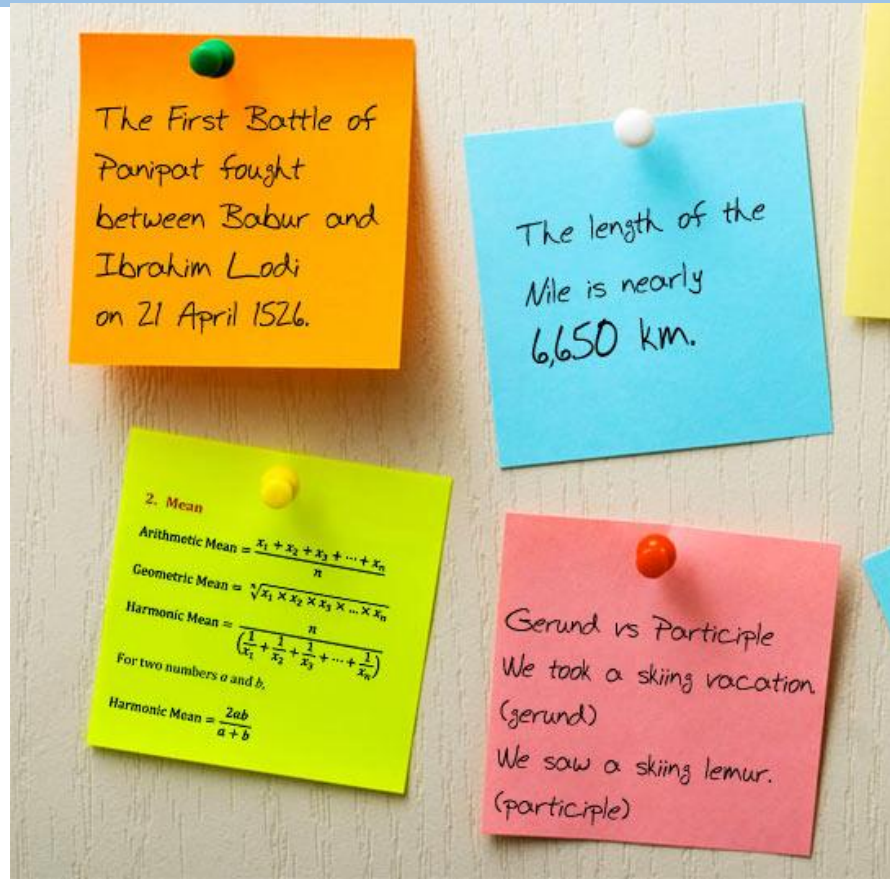
&

2. Testing yourself  
or  
getting friends and  
relatives to test you

# How can I learn the information on my mind map using a 'foldable'?

1. Get a piece of A3 or A4 paper & fold it in to quarters.
2. Study your mind map for 1 minute.
3. Turn the mind map over so you cant see it
4. Use a clean face of the foldable to write as much as you can remember in **one minute.**
5. Count up how many facts you remembered & write this number in a circle on that side of your paper.
6. Now Repeat stages 2-5, at least two more times, or until you remember all the facts.

## Strategy 2. Using Post it notes for revision



## Using Post-it Notes or Flash Cards

1. Pick out key phrases that you need to remember & write them down on sticky notes or flash cards.
2. Write definitions on the other side
3. Post/place your notes somewhere you can see them
4. Pick a post-it note or card at random – test yourself, do you know the definition?
5. If not read it and repeat it back to yourself.

# THIS BIT IS REALLY IMPORTANT

- Just looking at the revision notes – whatever type of notes you use, will not be enough to remember the information.

## YOU MUST:

- TEST YOURSELF ON THE INFORMATION

**OR**

- GET YOUR FRIENDS TO TEST YOU

**OR**

- GET YOUR RELATIVES TO TEST YOU

map scale # angle vocab New page

## Vocabulary

**Acute:** any angle less than  $90^\circ$

**Obtuse:** any angle more than  $90^\circ$  and less than  $180^\circ$

**Reflex:** any angle more than  $180^\circ$

Answer Questions

The diagrams show three types of angles: an acute angle, an obtuse angle, and a reflex angle. Each diagram has an arrow pointing to it with the word 'Answer' written on a sticky note.

## What is the question to this answer...

### Helen Keller

Who was the first deaf-blind person to receive a Bachelor's degree?

Who was the blind author of 'The Story of My Life'?

Who was the blind author of 'The Story of My Life'?

Who was the first deaf-blind person to receive a Bachelor's degree?

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Who was the first deaf-blind person to receive a Bachelor's degree?

**Speed (m/s) =**  $\frac{\text{Distance travelled (m)}}{\text{Time Taken (s)}}$

**Acceleration (m/s<sup>2</sup>) =**  $\frac{\text{Change in Velocity (m/s)}}{\text{Time Taken (s)}}$

**Momentum = (kg m/s)**  
Mass (kg) x Velocity (m/s)

**Change in momentum (kg m/s) =** Resultant force (N) x Time for which the force acts (s)

**Amount of energy transferred (J) =** Work done (J)

**Work done by a force (J) =** Force (N) x Distance moved in direction of force (m)

$\Delta v = a \times t$

$W = F \times d$

## Strategy 3. Revision Roulette Using Flash cards to revise

- **Otherwise known as the Leitner box of Flash cards**
- Step 1: Get decks of flash cards, multi-coloured if preferred.
- If using coloured cards you could use one colour for each topic.
- Step 2: find a suitable sized box to place them in
- Step 3: For each topic create an index card with a different factor that is covered by the topic.
- Have the title on one side of the card or at the top



# You must do something with the information – it needs effort

- Step 4: To make your flash cards, look through your notes and select out the key points. DON'T just copy out your notes! YOU need to reduce to key words or transform the information into something else.
- Summarise the key points, use buzz words or symbols, highlighters and different colours.
- Variety in presentation and use of symbols can act as triggers to remember more detail later.
- The next slide gives you an idea of what this might look like

Date & time period:

Ancient Greece

Name:

Hippocrates

Area of development:

Surgery & treatment

What he discovered/did:

- \* First physician to think of the body as a whole and not individual parts.
- \* Based and introduced the four humours theory.
- \* 60 books written by him and his followers.
- \* Believed that rest and diet was key to someone's recovery.
- \* Regarded by many as 'the father of medicine'.
- \* Doctors around the world take the Hippocratic oath.

# If there's a lot to remember, divide your cards into three sections:

- **Section 1 Red Zone**
- From this section pick out each card to self quiz on regularly (every day).
- Pick the card at the front of the section
- This box will contain all the flash cards that contain information that you feel you need to practice often as you make mistakes in them.
- After each practice, if still not mastering it, place it at the back of section 1.
- When you feel that you have mastered the knowledge you can move this card to the back of section 2.



## Section 2: Amber Zone

- **Section 2 The Amber Zone**
- From this section pick out each card to self quiz in a few days time.
- Pick the card at the front of the section first
- This box will contain all the flash cards that contain information that you feel you are starting to remember most of it, but are still not confident.
- After each practice, if still not mastering it, place it at the back of section 2.
- When you feel that you have mastered the knowledge you can move this card to the back of section 3.



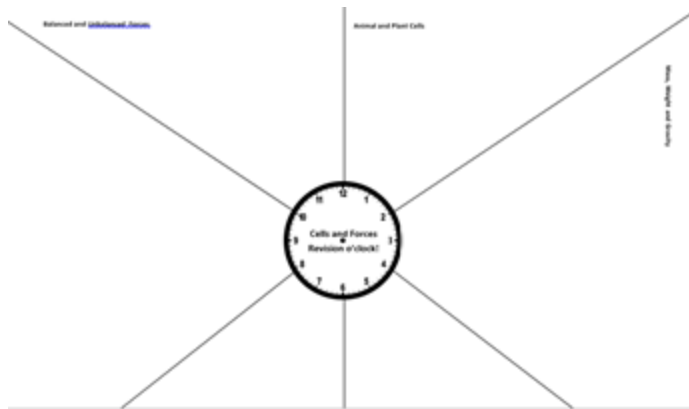
## Section 3: Green Zone

- **Section 3 The Green Zone**
- From this section pick out each card to self quiz less often (after a few days).
- Pick the card at the front of the section first
- This box will contain all the flash cards that contain information that you feel you have mastered and can remember fully.
- After each practice, if you are still feeling confident, place it at the back of section 3.
- If you think that you have started to forget the content after 10 days – move it back up the back of box 2 & start the process again.





# Strategy 4 'Revision o'clock'.



All you need is a piece of paper a pen, your brain and your exercise book/revision booklet.

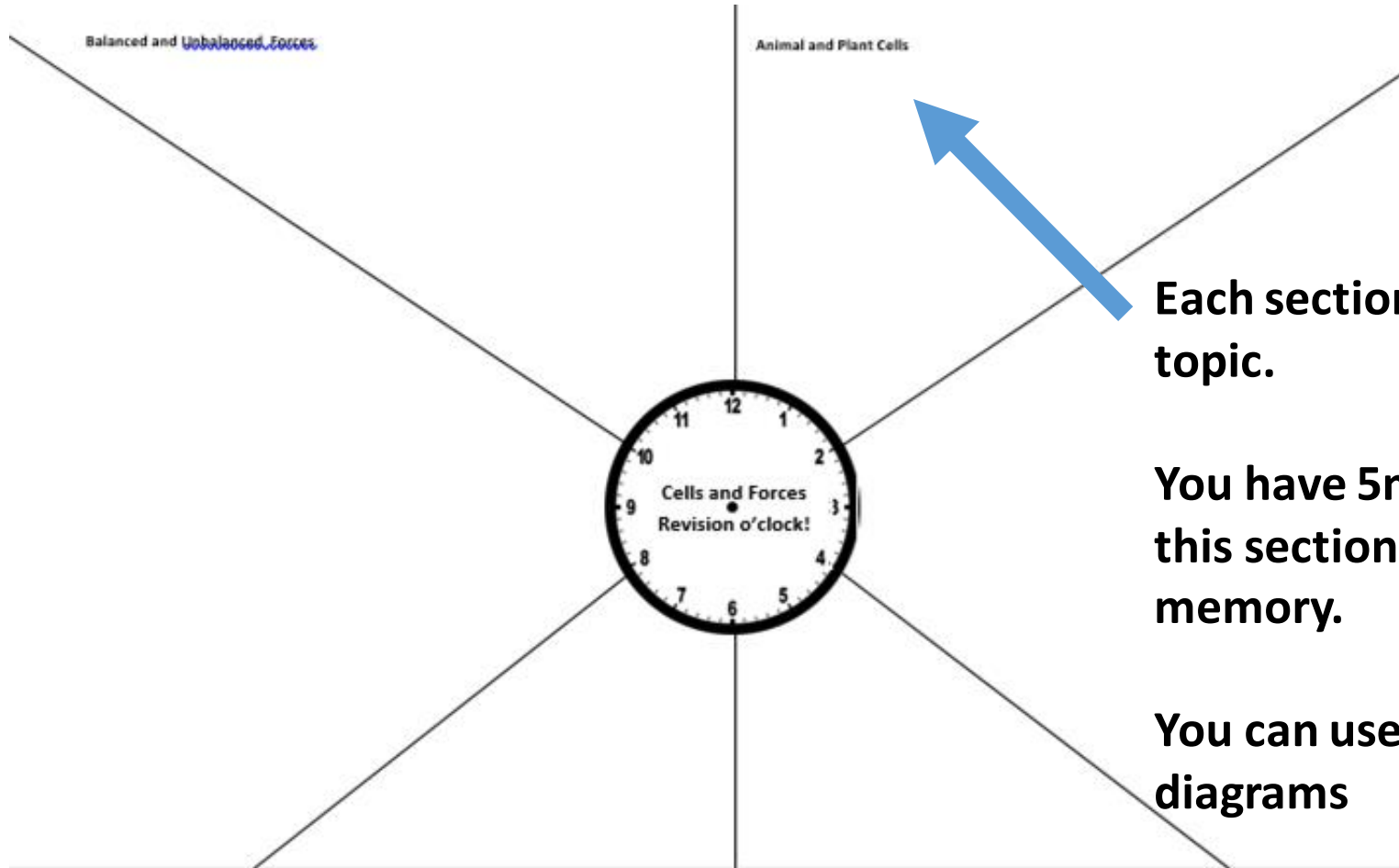


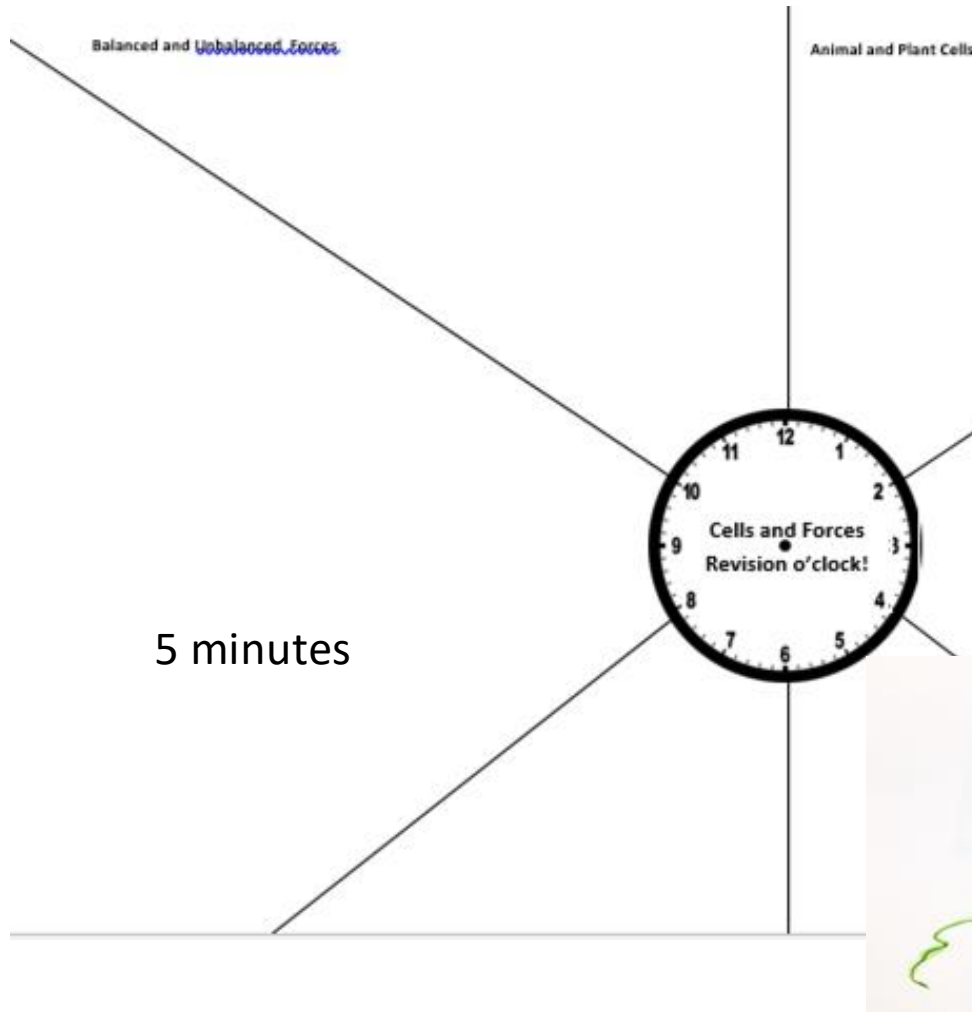
This technique will help you condense your notes-so less to learn.

You are forced to use your memory so you can find out what you are already know and what you need to work on.

If you find getting started hard or managing time difficult this technique should help you.

Find the page that look like this.



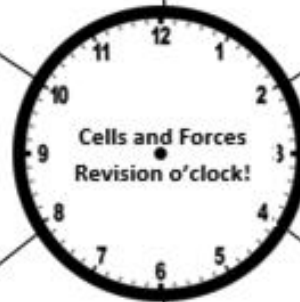


Once you have completed a section of your 'revision clock'. Use your notes/revision guide or knowledge organiser to check, correct and complete it.

Use green pen for corrections, so you know what you are less confident about.

Balanced and Unbalanced Forces

Animal and Plant Cells



**Repeat the process for different topics and complete another section.**

**5minutes from memory**

**Then use your green pen and spend another 5minutes making improvements**

We will upload a blank template and all the resources in a revision area on the website (You can easily create one with a blank sheet – you don't really need a clock!)

This is so you can pick 6 areas of your own and complete them at home using this method.



**Cells**

**Animal Cell**

- Chloroplast
- Nucleus
- Mitochondria
- Ribosomes
- Vacuole

**Plant Cell**

- Cell wall
- Chloroplast
- Mitochondria
- Ribosomes
- Vacuole

**Unicellular Organism** is an organism made up with one cell!

**Microscopes**

- Condenser
- Arm
- Coarse focus
- Fine focus
- Stage

**Revision o'clock!**

**Particles**

**SOLID**

Particles are arranged regularly, are close together and are vibrating a little.

**LIQUID**

Particles are arranged randomly and can slide over each other.

**GAS**

Particles are far apart and move quickly to fill a space.

**Forces**

Forces can be push or pull.

Forces can:

- change shape
- change speed
- change direction
- change reaction of motion

Weight

Sat on the table.

When the ball is still on the table, the forces are balanced because it is still - this means the arrows are equal!

When changing state, particles begin to change the state.

**Particle** - The tiny things that make up a material.

There have been some fantastic revision o'clocks produced in the past.

Do bring any in to show your teachers

### Negatives of the boom

- farmers found it difficult
- people were racist
- black people got the worst jobs
- immigrants had better jobs than some black people got bad jobs.
- some immigrants jobs.

- they turned against them because they thought they were bringing in disease
- they banned Japanese and Chinese
- they made them do an English test
- they thought they were going to take over

### Why did people move to America

- to get better jobs.
- because its called the 'land of opportunity'
- get better places to live.
- get better lives
- for more sports and entertainers
- wast of money & time with family
- they were wasting grain / wheat.

### land of freedom

- it was bad for some immigrants but some got really good jobs.
- some black people got bad jobs.
- some immigrants jobs.
- 60,000 black farmers had lost their jobs.

### Why Prohibition

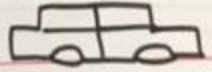
- because people were getting drunk & children were getting drunk
- to much crime because of it
- people made their own. people drank more.
- police were bribed to lie.

### Causes of the Boom

- Credit
- advertisment
- Mass Production
- More Jobs
- more Naturel resources
- Chariston
- more advertisement
- Jazz

### Features of the boom.

- Model T Ford.
- more Cars / transport
- more places to live
- 'age of the sky scrapers'
- Base ball
- better roads
- baking
- Places to go
- more materials.
- things made quicker.
- it made it easier to make
- cheaper lower taxes.



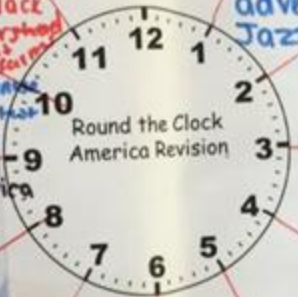
### Boom Positives

- rich people became millionaires
- big businesses boomed
- factories opened.
- Ford opened
- more consumer goods
- use credit
- immigrants got better homes.

### Why the KKK

- they were racist
- they killed black people by torturing them.
- they lost members.
- they belived whites were superior to blacks
- they were white
- they were pointing hats.

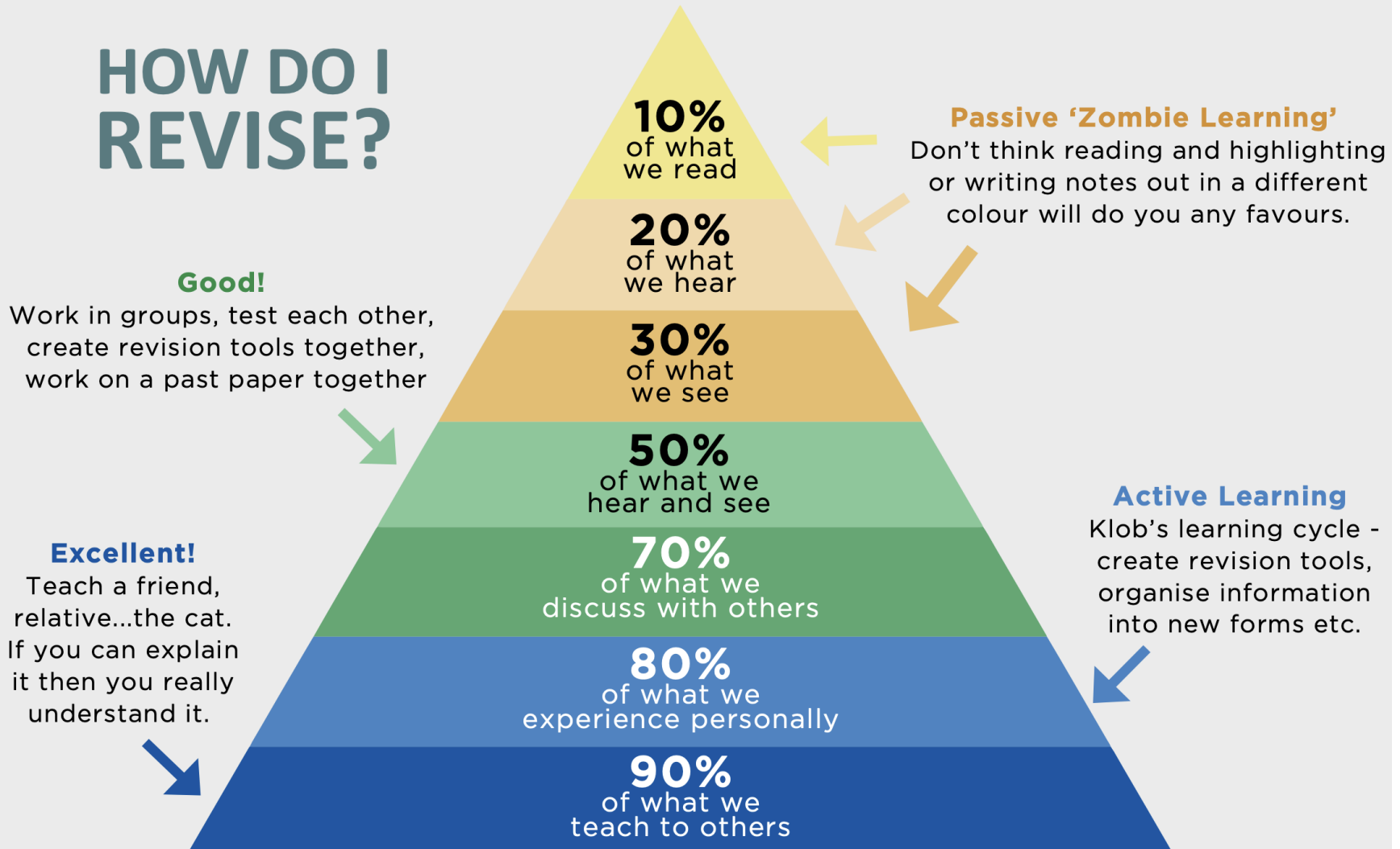
### Slavery ended and people didn't white.

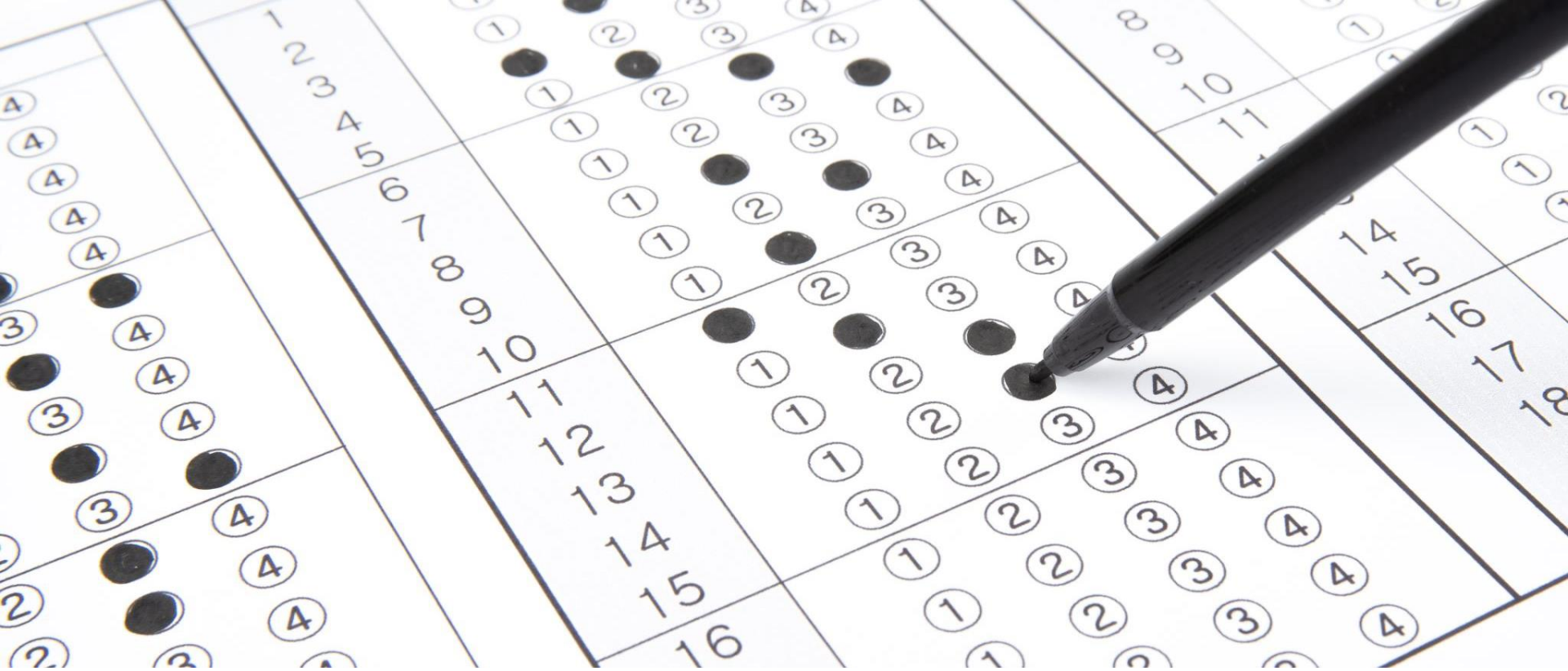


You can use it in any subject.

# Why do these strategies work?

## HOW DO I REVISE?



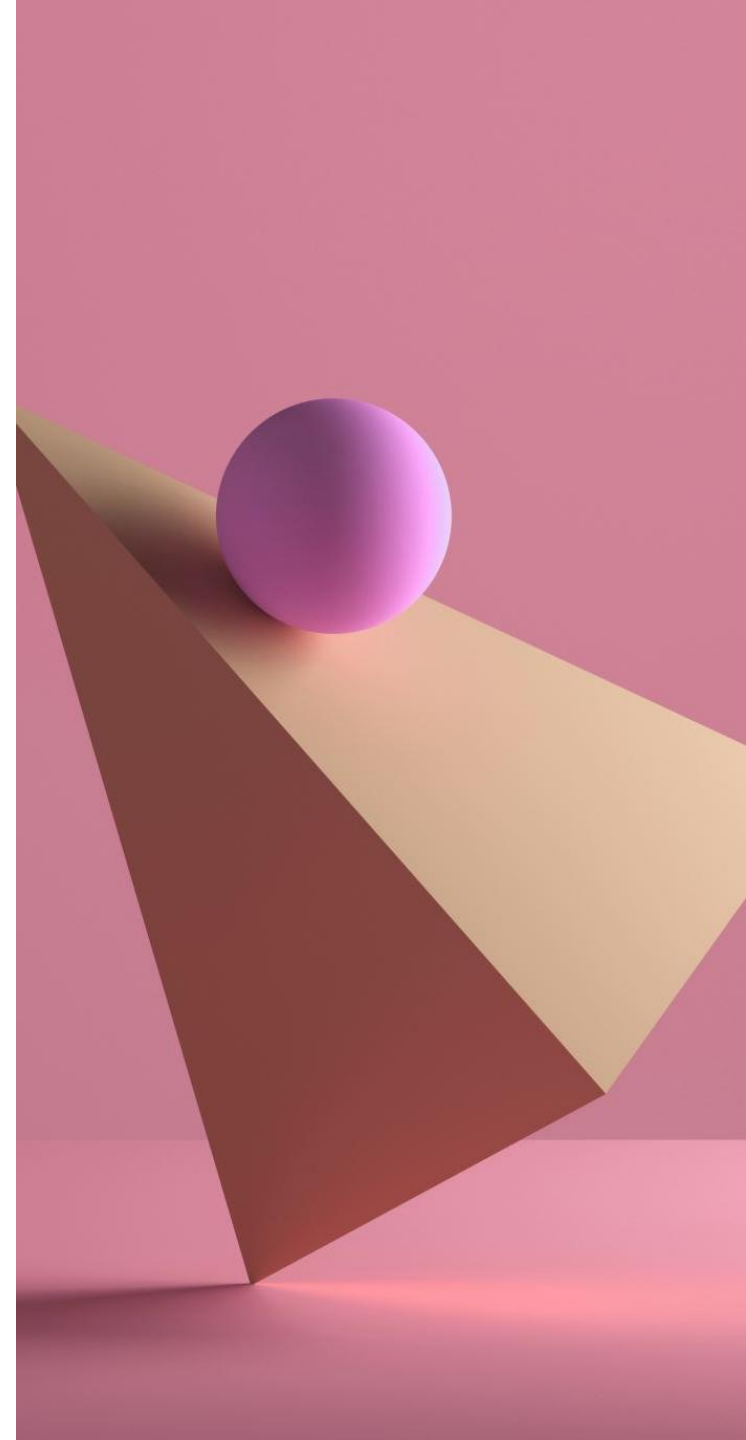


4. Remember to Test yourself

- Test yourself.
- Get family and friends to test you.
- Complete exam questions and past papers.
- Use the mark schemes.
- Use your teachers.

## 5. Don't fool yourself

If you are revising, make sure this is the only thing you are doing. Avoid...



- One eye on sky planner/Netflix
- Constantly checking alerts on your phone
- Shuffling/Choosing your songs on your airpods
- FIND YOUR SPACE – find a quiet space that is dedicated for you to work.

## 6. Relax

Visualise what success will look and feel like once you have completed your End of Year exams

- Have a life. The planner is divided into sections. You are not supposed to fill every section with revision.
- Eat well, drink plenty of water, plan times that you will exercise, socialise, spend time with friends and family. This is all part of your plan.
- If you follow this advice, you will be doing your absolute best. No one can ask more than that! And remember...

