Revision skills

Hall Park Academy



Revision skills

LEARNING INTENTION:

To be able to revise effectively

SUCCESS CRITERIA:

- Understand the importance of revision
- Use active revision methods
- Collaborate with friends and family on revision

Starter activity

- You are about to complete a short-term memory test.
- A series of letters will appear on the screen for 3-8 seconds.
- Write down as many letters as you can remember <u>after</u> they disappear.

Q	Letters	All correct?
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

UM

TZLD

KXCEJO

AVCYISEH

LBFQRPMAUX

ZQECTBUMONRV

Answers

- 1. U M
- 2. TZLD
- 3. KXCEJO
- 4. AVCYISEH
- 5. LBFQRPMAUX
- 6. ZQECTBUMONRV

The limitations of short-term memory

- Short-term memory can hold up to 7 pieces of information at the same time... but only for around 20 seconds!
- You likely struggled when the game exceeded 7 letters.
- Revision is necessary to overcome the limitations of our short-term memory.

What is revision?

- When we talk about 'revision' we normally mean the process of preparing for tests and exams.
- Revision is an active process which involves grouping and connecting information, answering questions, recalling facts and testing your memory.

What does research tell us about revision?

"New research shows the link between GCSE attainment and earnings over a person's lifetime. Those who perform just **one GCSE grade** better than their counterparts across nine subjects have been shown to earn on average over £200,000 more throughout their lives."

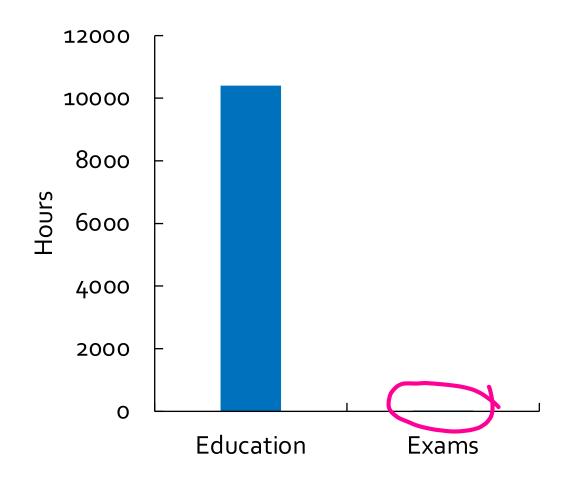
▲ DfE. (2021). *Higher GCSE grades linked to lifetime earnings boost*.

Why are revision skills important?

- Effective revision helps you to know and remember more.
- You will perform better in school if you can remember and apply more of your previous learning.
- Better grades will increase your future study, training and employment opportunities.
- Revision skills are also an important life skill beyond exams.
- Revision isn't an optional extra; it's a game changer.

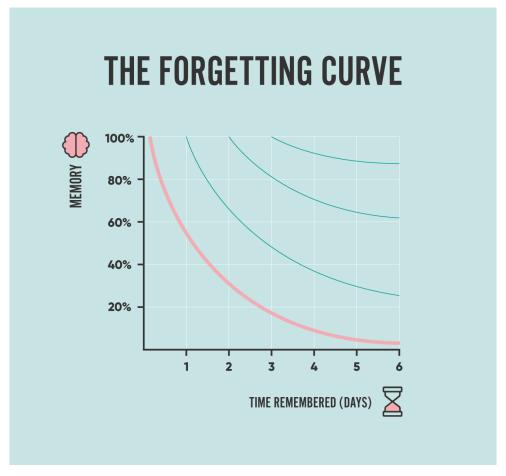
The challenge you must overcome

- By the end of Year 11, you will have spent around 2,100 days in education, or 10,500 hours.
- GCSE exams take around 31 hours (0.3%).
- You must train your brain to retrieve a large amount of learning in a very short space of time.

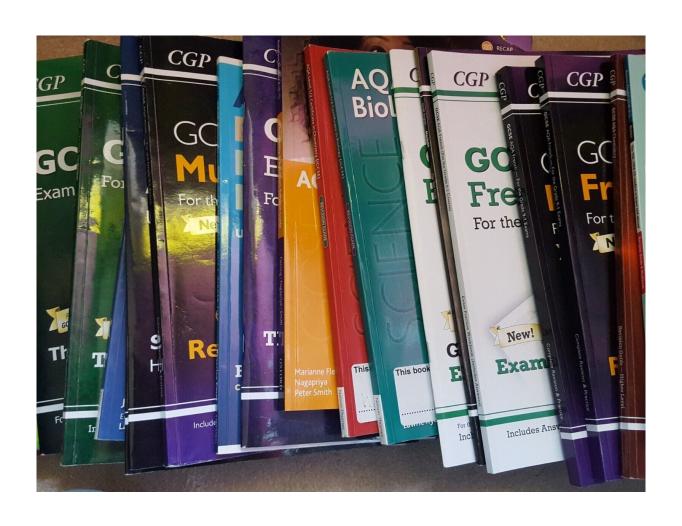


The forgetting curve

- Think about yesterday's lessons.
- You have probably already forgotten half of what you learnt.
- But if you keep revisiting the information, you will eventually commit it to your long-term memory.

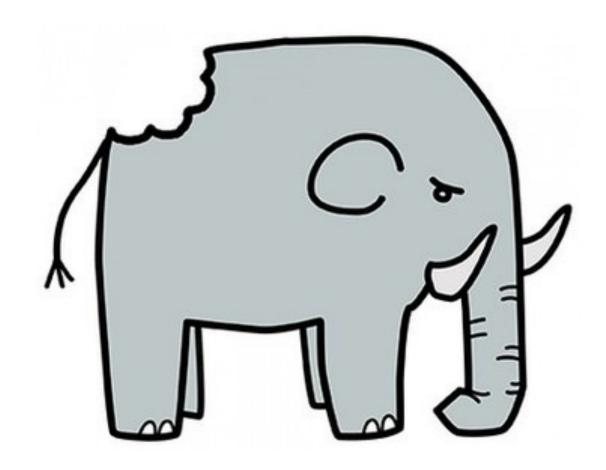


So much to revise!



How do you eat an elephant?

One bite at a time.



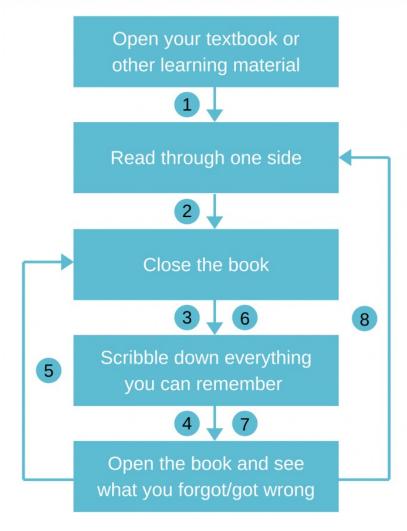
What are the least effective revision methods?

- Highlighting
- Rereading
- Rewriting
- Not checking for understanding
- Last-minute revision
- Poor environment
- Revising until exhaustion

Purposeful revision space







A Raja, A. (2016). *How to ACE your GCSEs*.

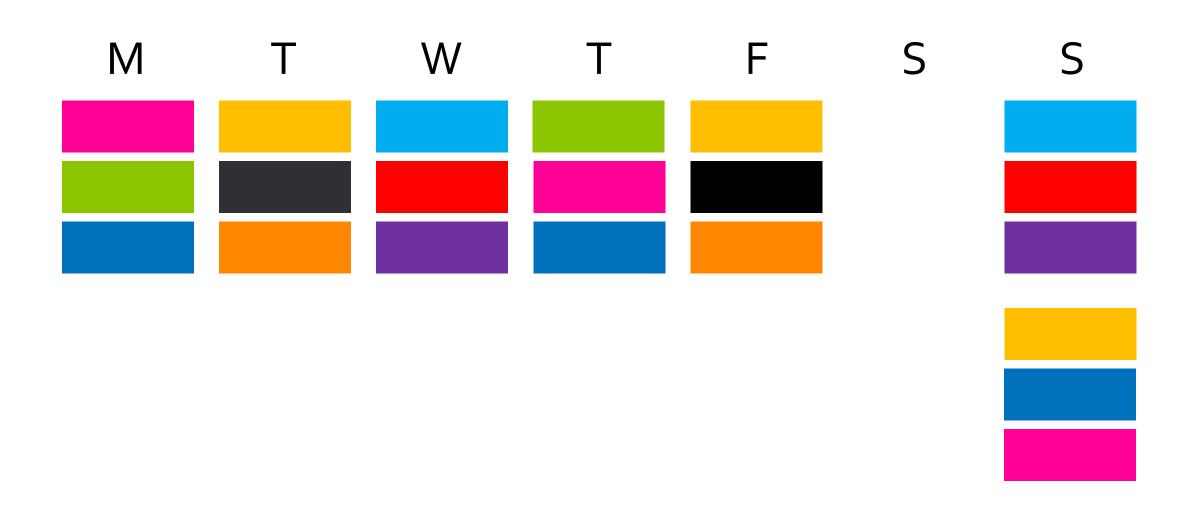
Pomodoro Technique

- Decide on the content to be revised.
- 2. Set a timer for 25 minutes.
- 3. Revise.
- 4. When the timer rings, take a 5-10 minute break.
- 5. Repeat steps 1 4.
- 6. After three or four intervals, take a longer break, and then return to step 2.



Italian Francesco Cirillo used a tomato-shaped timer, hence pomodoro.

Interleaved revision plan

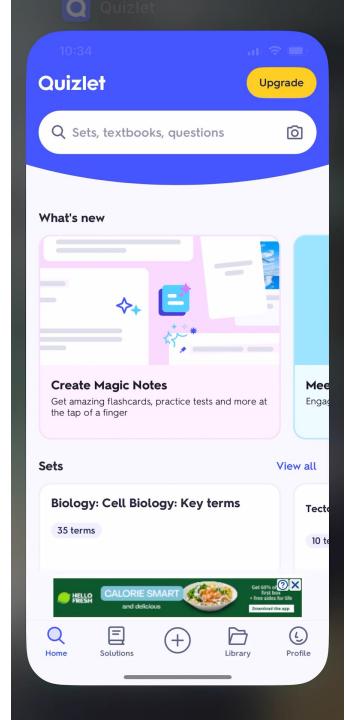


Five general revision apps

Use these five apps to support revision in any subject.

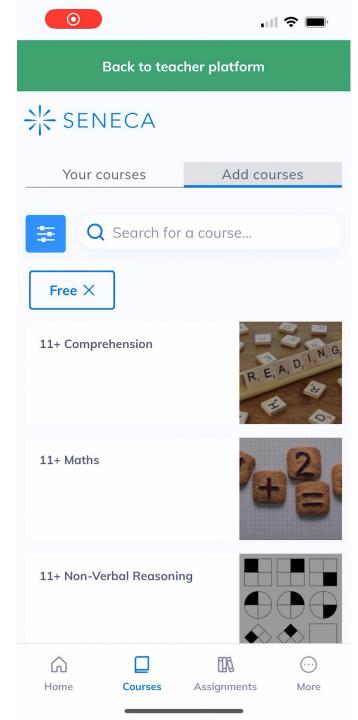
Quizlet

 Flash card-based revision platform



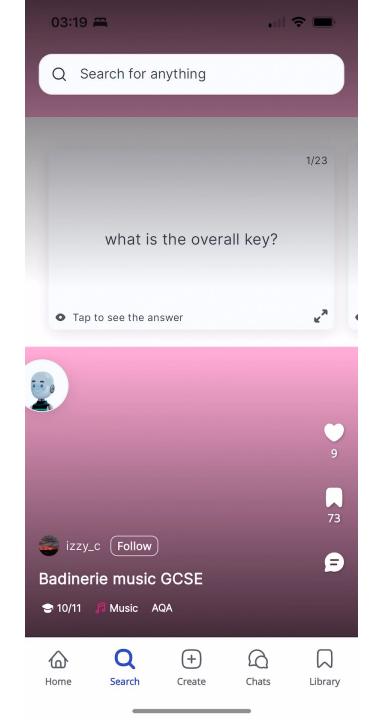
Seneca

- Curated revision platform
- Presents and tests students on essential content



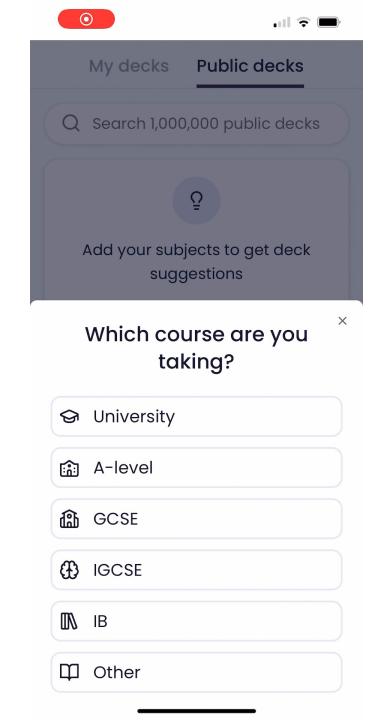
Knowunity

- Interactive platform where students can exchange study notes
- User-submitted content
- Quizzes



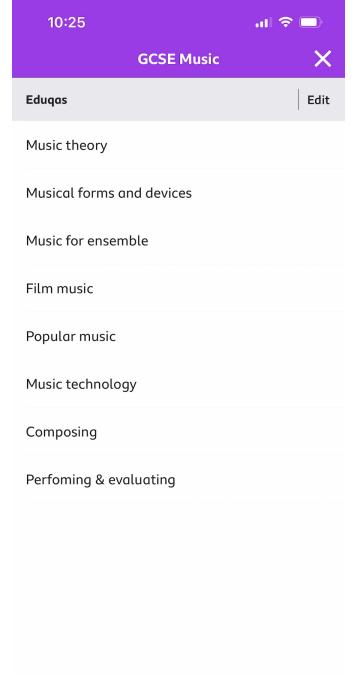
Gizmo

Al quizzes

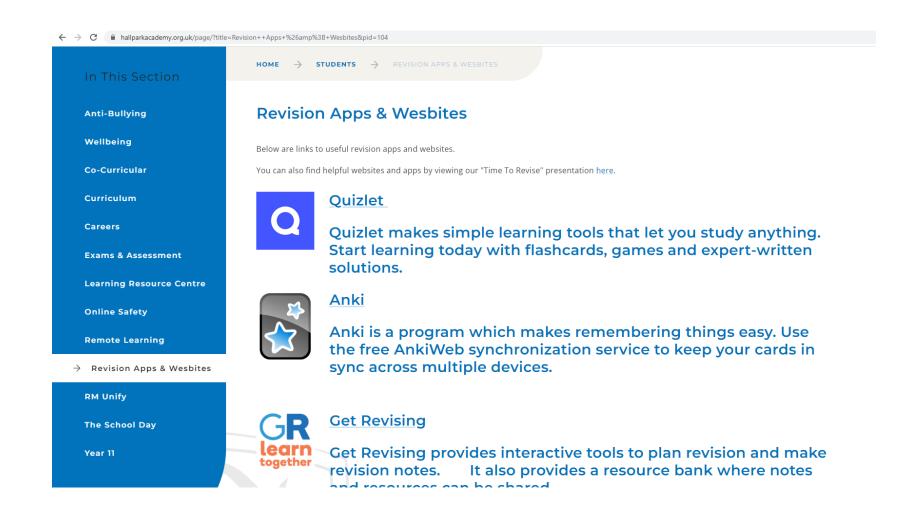


BBC Bitesize

Comprehensive, curated revision platform



School website > students



Design & Technology

Food - http://www.senecafoods.com/

Engineering - ENGINEERING - DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY (technologystudent.com)

Product Design Theory - THE NEW DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY GCSE (technologystudent.com)

BBC Bitesize - https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zvg4d2p

Seneca Learning - app.senecalearning.com/classroom/course/b4e64de8-a5d1-411b-81e2-aa4e2016e908

Technology Student - technologystudent.com/despro_flsh/NEW_GCSE3.html

Product Design NEA - producttank - YouTube

Time to revise

Health & Social Care





Component 3 Health & Wellbeing Revision Guide Exam Unit

This book will help students to revise the essential content and key skills, speed up revision with helpful hints on how to tackle questions and tasks. Also, track revision progress with at a glance check boxes, check understanding with annotated example responses and complete exam practice questions.

Source: Pearson & FE Colleges



Exam Practice:

Complete assessment papers, accessible from BTEC Pearson's website or your subject teacher for HSC

Revision Techniques: Flash Cards Mind Maps Revision Mats Q&A Quizzes

Component 3 Health & Wellbeing Knowledge Booklet –Exam Unit

By working systematically through the book, students will be able to identify gaps in their knowledge, whilst building awareness of specialist knowledge and familiarity of key concepts which are crucial to exam success.

Source: Tutor2U



Word tennis

- cardiovascular
- aerobic
- anaerobic
- beep test
- abduction
- agility
- agonist
- commercialisation
- haemoglobin

- circuit training
- closed skill
- cool down
- fartlek training
- HIIT
- hypertrophy
- plyometrics
- Extrovert
- stimulant

Flash cards

- Flash cards are great for revising on your own or with a friend/family member.
- Make your own! Use the glossary in the back on the revision guide.
- One side key term, other side definition. It can be useful to list the topic, too.

Prime number

A number that can only be divided by itself and 1.

Using flashcards effectively

- YES pile: you answered 100% correctly.
- MAYBE pile: you missed out some information.
- NO pile: you could hardly remember anything.

Taboo

- Partner 1 faces the board.
- Partner 2 faces partner 1.
- Partner 1 must describe the key term without using the given words.
- Partner 2 must decipher the key term.

Median

A type of average.
The middle number in a set of data, when the data has been written in ascending or descending size order.

Percentage

A proportion that shows a number as parts per hundred.

Circumference

The perimeter of a complete circle, that is, the distance all around it.

Hypotenuse

The longest side of a rightangled triangle. Used to calculate angles and sides in trigonometry.

London

England Capital Big Ben

New York

USA
America
States
Big Apple
Skyscrapers
Empire State

Paris

France
Eiffel Tower
The Louvre

Sydney

Australia opera house

Tokyo

Japan Asia anime electronics

Rio de Janeiro

Brazil
World Cup
Christ the Redeemer
Blue
Bird

Cairo

Africa
Egypt
Nile
pyramids
Great Sphinx

Applying learning

- It is unlikely you will revise many of the exact questions you will be asked in the exam.
- Instead, it's important to practise recalling all your learning around a topic and <u>applying</u> this to different questions.

Post-it challenge

- Write down everything you know relating to... A Christmas Carol.
- 1 idea per post-it note. It must contain something you have correctly remembered. No repetition. 3 minutes.
- You currently have paper vomit.
- Write these three themes on post-it notes of a different colour:

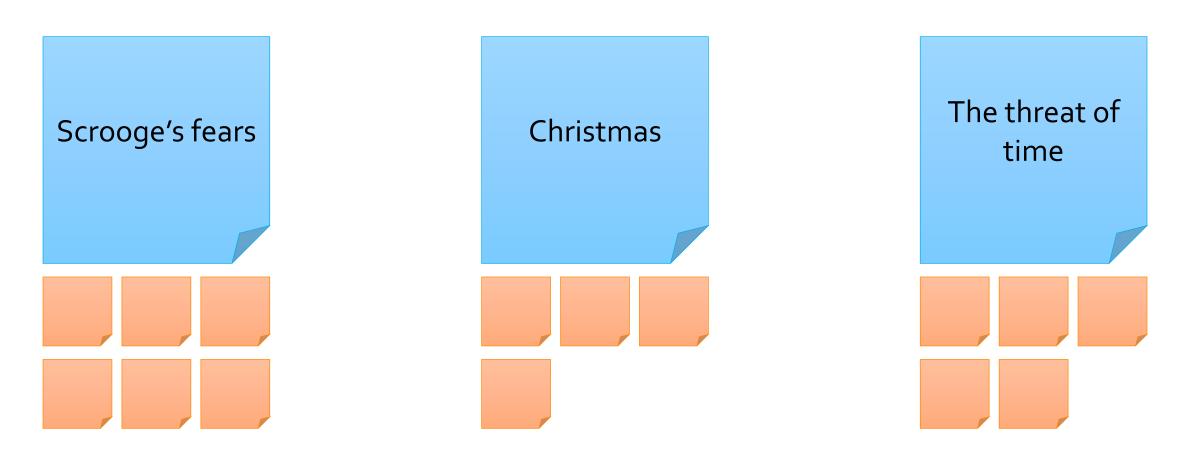
Organise under these 3 themes

Social injustice

Scrooge's changing attitudes and behaviour

Joy and happiness

Organise under another 3 themes



Knowledge organisers

GCSE English Literature Paper 2: Power and Conflict Poetry Knowledge Organiser and Exam Essentials!

Poem	Overview	Key Quotations	Form and Structure	Comparison Poems
'Ozymandias' by Percy Shelley	The speaker recounts an anonymous traveler's description of a ruined statue of a powerful ruler. The statue is a metaphor which reveals the foolishness of the ruler. The poem can be seen as an analogy: time will challenge any great civilization or ruler.	 'Two vast and trunkless legs of stone'. 'Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies.' 'Sneer of cold command' 'My name is Ozymandias, king of kings' 'colossal wreck'. 	Form: The poem is a sonnet written in iambic pentameter. BUT it doesn't follow regular sonnet rhythm reflecting – perhaps reflecting how power can be destroyed. Structure: Speaker builds up an image of the statue then ends with the description of the enormous desert – reflects the insignificance of the statue.	'My Last Duchess' – human power and pride and life represented in art The Prelude – power of nature Exposure – power of nature Storm on the Island – power of nature
'London' by William Blake	Written in the first person, the poem describes a walk through London. It describes the suffering of the poor and the lack of individual freedom.	1.' I wander thro' each chartered street' 2. 'Marks of weakness, marks of woe' 3. 'In every cry' 4. 'mind forg'd manacles' 5. 'Every black'ning church appalls'	Form: This poem is a dramatic monologue – the speaker speaks about the suffering he sees. ABAB rhyme scheme echoes the relentless misery. Structure: relentless images of downtrodden, deprived people. First two stanzas focus on people, third stanza shifts to the institutions responsible and then the last stanza returns to how people are affected – even babies.	'Checking Out Me History' – feelings of anger 'The Prelude' and 'The Emigree' – experiences of a place

Heads up

- Adults, take one post-it note.
- Students, look away now.

Adults: write one of these characters/ideas on the post-it

- Ebenezer Scrooge
- Fred
- The Cratchits
- Belle
- Marley's Ghost
- Ghost of Christmas Past
- Ghost of Christmas Present
- Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come

Students:

- Ask 'yes' or 'no' questions to work out which character/idea you are from A Christmas Carol. For example:
 - Am I warmhearted and kind?
 - Do I symbolise the importance of memories?
 - Do I say, 'Are there no prisons?'
 - Am I Scrooge's fiancé?
 - Do I possibly symbolise Dickens' views?
 - Do we symbolise poverty?

Name this exact country. You have 5 guesses.



Name this exact country. You have 5 guesses.



Heads up

- Number yourselves 1 to whatever.
- ALL HEADS DOWN.
- Number 1 look at the board and write the word on a post-it note.
- Pass this word to the person on your left who, without looking, sticks it on their head.
- Repeat from number 2...

cytoplasm

respiration

magnification

mitosis

metabolism

photosynthesis

pathogen

enzymes

epidermal tissues

communicable diseases

Heads up: round 1

- You all have a biology key term/phrase stuck to your head.
- Progress around the circle one at a time, asking 'yes' or 'no' questions only. The table must respond 'yes' or 'no'.
- Possible questions...
 - Am I a thing/idea/equation etc.?
 - Am I found in the human body/plants etc.?
 - Am I a help or a hindrance etc.?

Ready for round 2?

neutralisation

ionic compound

electron

reduction

Niels Bohr

alkali metals (group 1)

covalent bond

reactivity series

fullerenes

polymer