

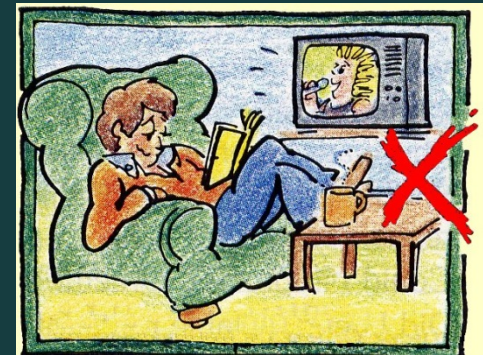
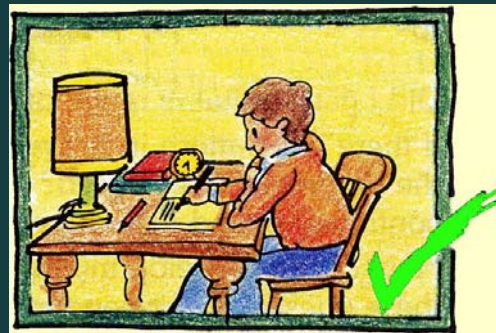
Revision



Learning environment

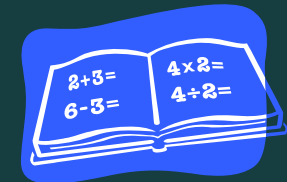
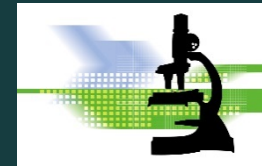
- ▶ **Minimise distractions** by trying to keep an area for learning that is
 - ▶ Organised
 - ▶ Not cluttered
 - ▶ Equipped with everything needed
 - ▶ Peaceful
 - ▶ Free from interruptions (mobile etc)

- ▶ Alternatives
 - ▶ Local Library
 - ▶ With friend



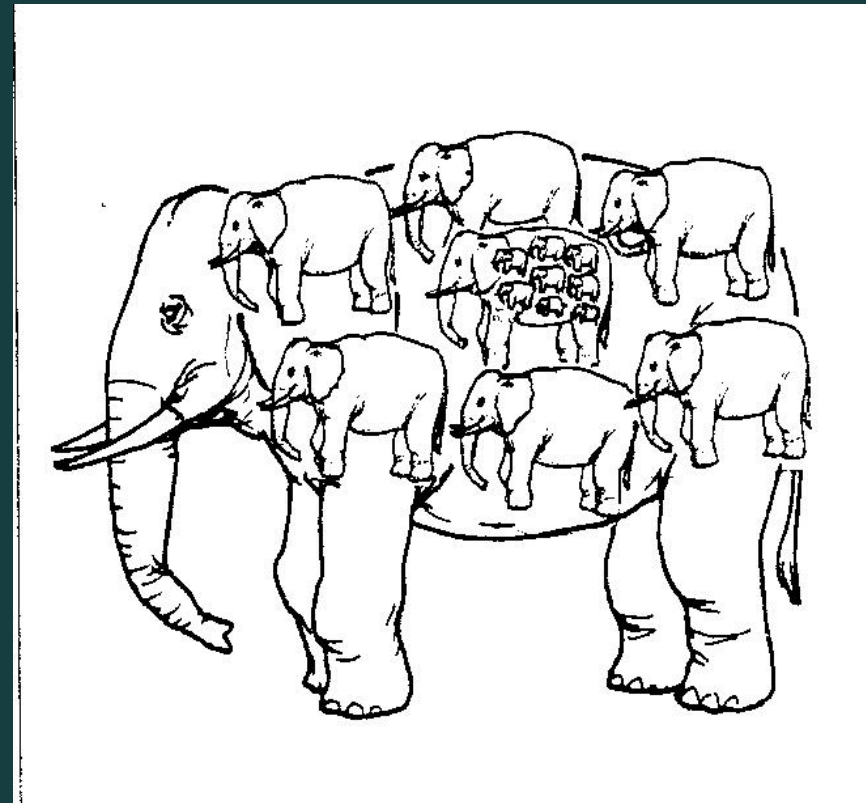
Do they know the topics they are going to revise?

- ▶ Revision checklists
- ▶ Textbook/Revision guide
- ▶ Exercise book
- ▶ Exam board details



How should they revise?

- ▶ Revise in chunks.
- ▶ You would not eat a whole elephant at once!
- ▶ You would break it up into chunks, wouldn't you.



What activities should they use to revise?

How do people learn?

Different learning styles e.g.

- ▶ Visual
- ▶ Auditory
- ▶ Kinaesthetic



Visual Learners

- ▶ Prefer to see how to do things
- ▶ 29% of us prefer to learn by storing images in our brains.

Possible revision techniques:

- ▶ use pictures, mind maps, computers, diagrams, flowcharts, key words, posters, timelines
- ▶ Videos
- ▶ Mind maps.
- ▶ use **colour and highlighters** to help the brain remember.
- ▶ write information in bullet points or as key words on "post-its" – (they come in different colours).

Careful layout of notes



Auditory Learners

- ▶ Learn by listening and speaking
- ▶ 34% of us prefer to learn by storing sounds in our brains.

Possible revision techniques

- ▶ Talk over the work with someone else
- ▶ Tape notes and play them back
- ▶ Listen to music while revising – no words
- ▶ Repeat their work out loud in funny voices.
- ▶ Make up rhymes or raps about work.
- ▶ Get someone to ask you questions about the work.



Kinaesthetic Learners

- ▶ Learn by doing
- ▶ 37% of us prefer to learn by movement or touch.

Possible revision techniques

- ▶ Key word cards
- ▶ put their notes on cards or “post-its” and sequence them (perhaps rank the cards in order of importance or make into sentences).
- ▶ walk between notes or “post-its” that are on the floor or on the walls.
- ▶ walk around while reading.
- ▶ stand up – stretch or exercise – at least every 20 minutes.
- ▶ draw pictures, mind maps – run a finger between the words on the map, say each one out loud.
- ▶ squeeze a sponge or stress release ball while working.

Some strategies

Suggested strategies

- ▶ Mindmaps
- ▶ Mnemonics
- ▶ Journey technique
- ▶ Flow diagrams
- ▶ Cue cards
- ▶ Sound recordings
- ▶ Repetition



Mindmaps

- ▶ Information can be seen quickly and act as a visual aid
- ▶ Guidance in pupil organiser – title in centre, branches for separate points
- ▶ Put around the house for regular revision



Sell grain abroad= buy industrial machinery

Feed industrial workers

1941=98% farmland collectivised

Increase grain production

Kulaks protested- forced to hand over food

Reasons

NEP had not worked

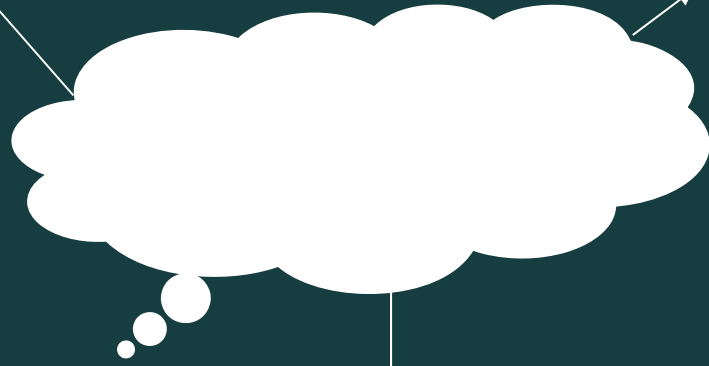
Results

Grain exports increased

Modernise farming methods

1932-33=famine- 6-10 million died!

Eliminate kulaks= 'Real' communism



Key Features

25,000 workers sent to the countryside

How?

Who?

Join kulaks and batraks together

Use farming machinery

What?

Modern facilities- hospitals

When?

Where?

1927

Russian farmland

Kolkhoz=50-100 farms grouped together

Mnemonics

- ▶ Encoding information in a memorable phrase
- ▶ Using vivid, positive, humorous phrases

My Very Easy Method Just Speeds Up Naming.....



Journey technique

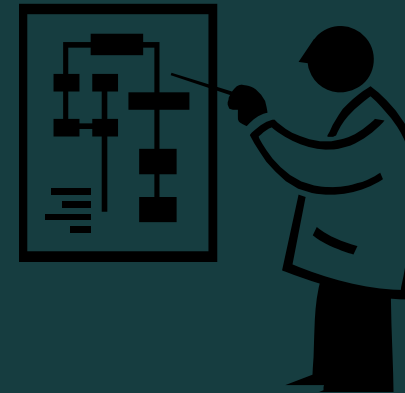
- ▶ Use an established journey
- ▶ Associate landmarks on the journey with the items to remember
- ▶ E.g. journey to school
- ▶ Useful for remember items in an order

- ▶ Home = source of river, East Grinstead high street = tributaries, shop to meet friend = confluence.....



Flow diagrams

- ▶ Use colour
- ▶ Encourages you to summarise notes to put in diagram



Cue cards

- ▶ Cards with key word or question on one side and answer/ definition/ formula/ short list on reverse



Sound recordings

- ▶ Use revision notes or booklets to make recording
- ▶ Listen whilst travelling
- ▶ Make mindmaps/ diagrams while listening

Or

- ▶ Read revision notes out loud



Repetition

- ▶ Regular repetition of knowledge will strengthen it
- ▶ Will enable you to prioritise what you need to learn again
- ▶ E.g. review notes before sleeping



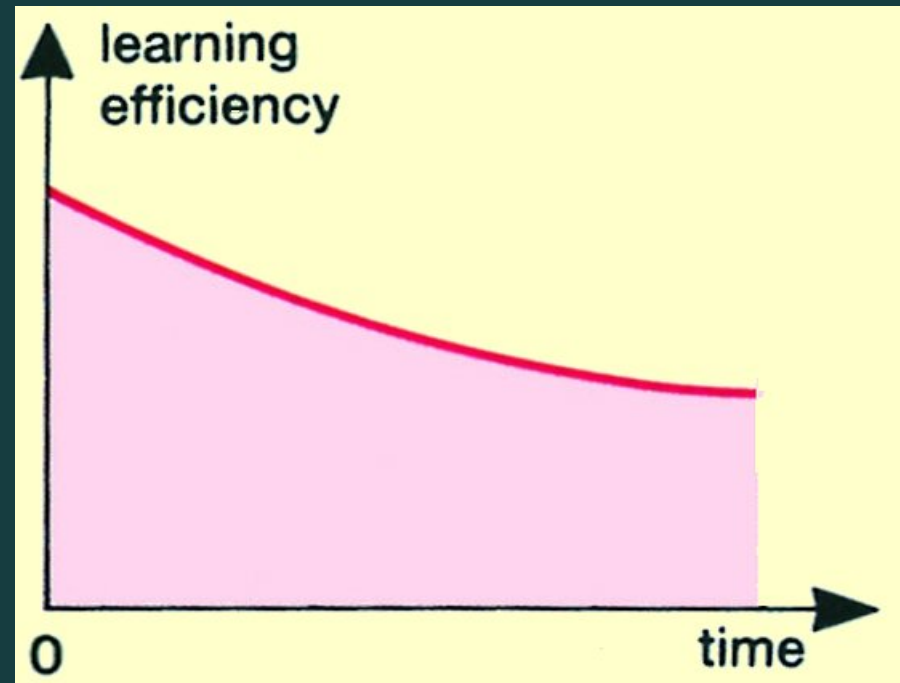
General guidance

- ▶ You can't rewrite all of the notes from your 2 year courses – **summaries** needed
- ▶ Use a variety of revision techniques – your memory will be more efficient
- ▶ **Highlight** key parts or ones that are more difficult to remember
- ▶ Keep persevering with the more difficult work



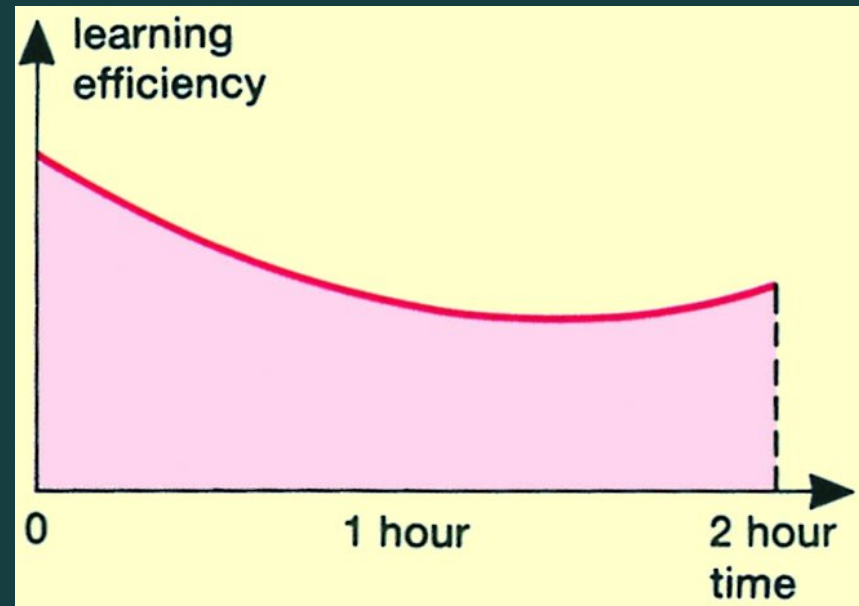
How much time?

- ▶ Don't spend too long revising. There is the law of diminishing returns. If you just sit down to revise, without a definite finishing time, then your learning efficiency falls lower and lower, like this:



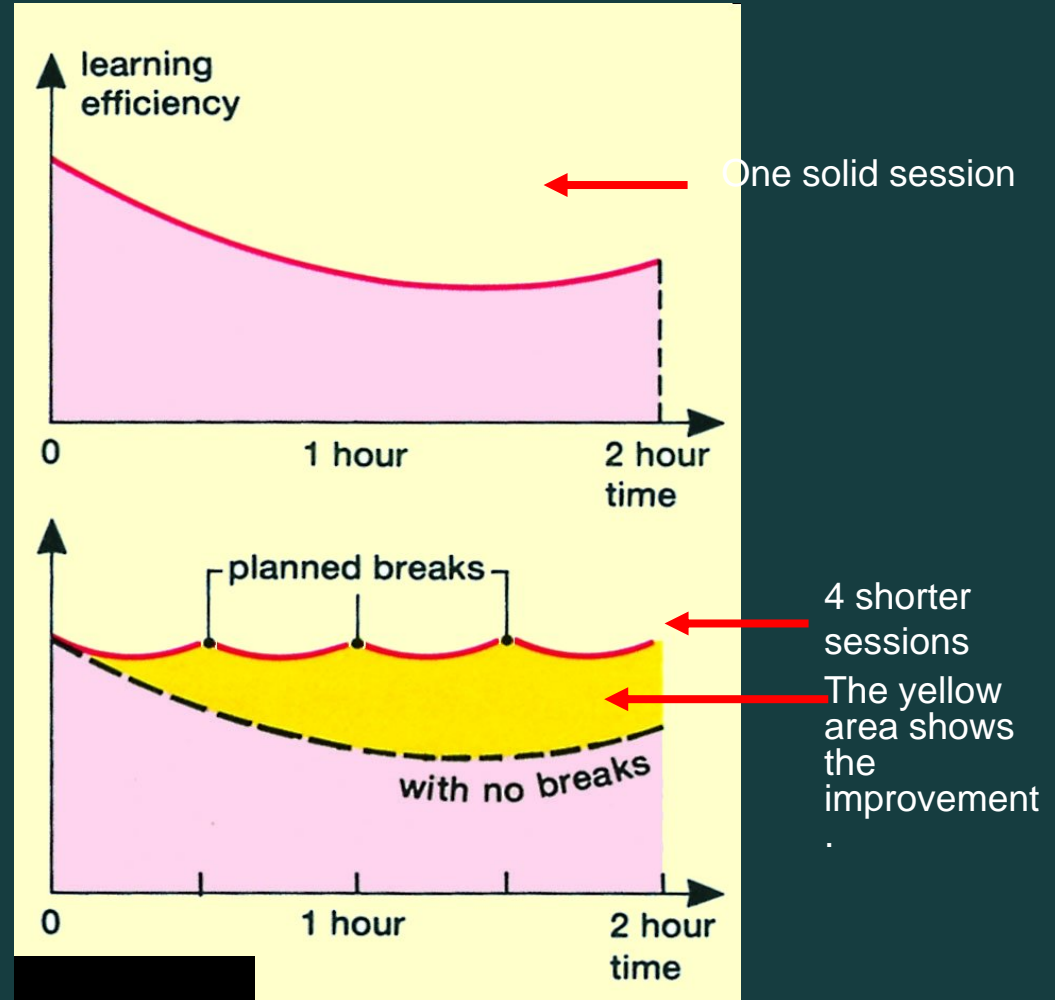
How much time?

- ▶ If you decide at the beginning how long you will work for, with a clock, then, as your brain knows the end is coming, the graph rises towards the end.



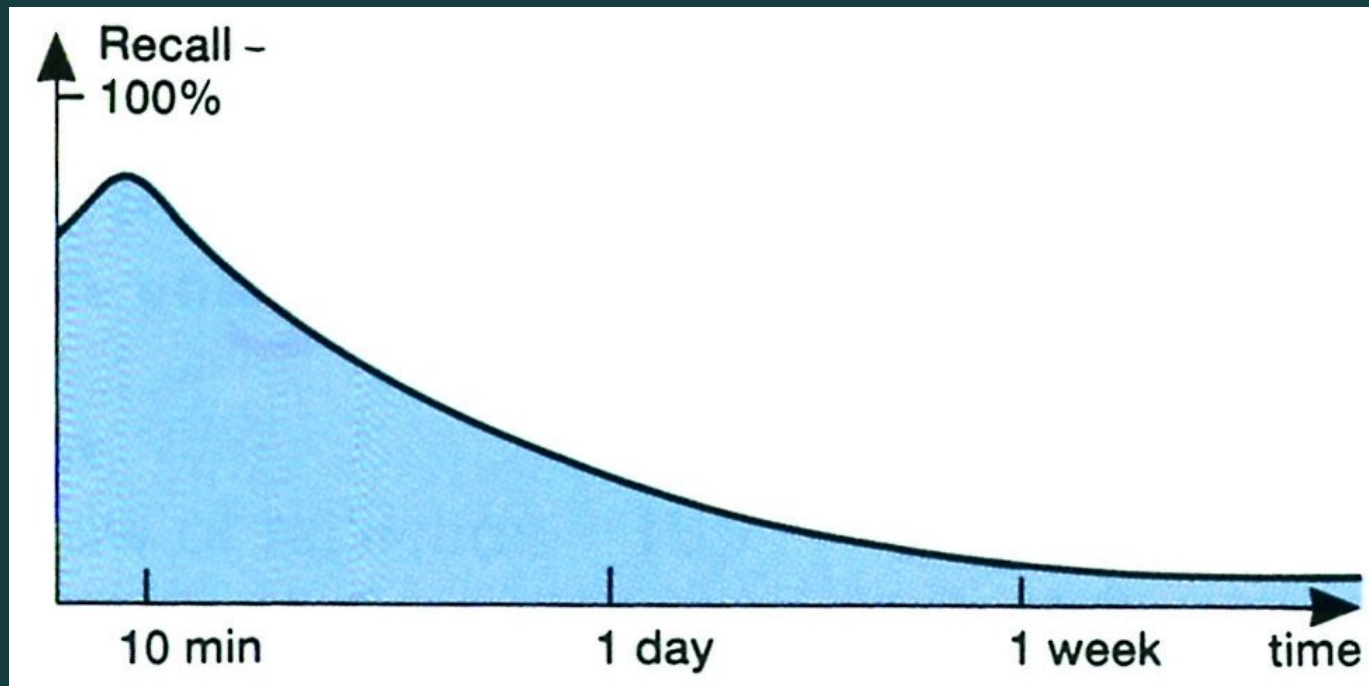
How can you improve this even more?

- ▶ If you break up a 2-hour session into 4 shorter sessions, each of about 25-minutes, with a short planned break between them, then it is even better.



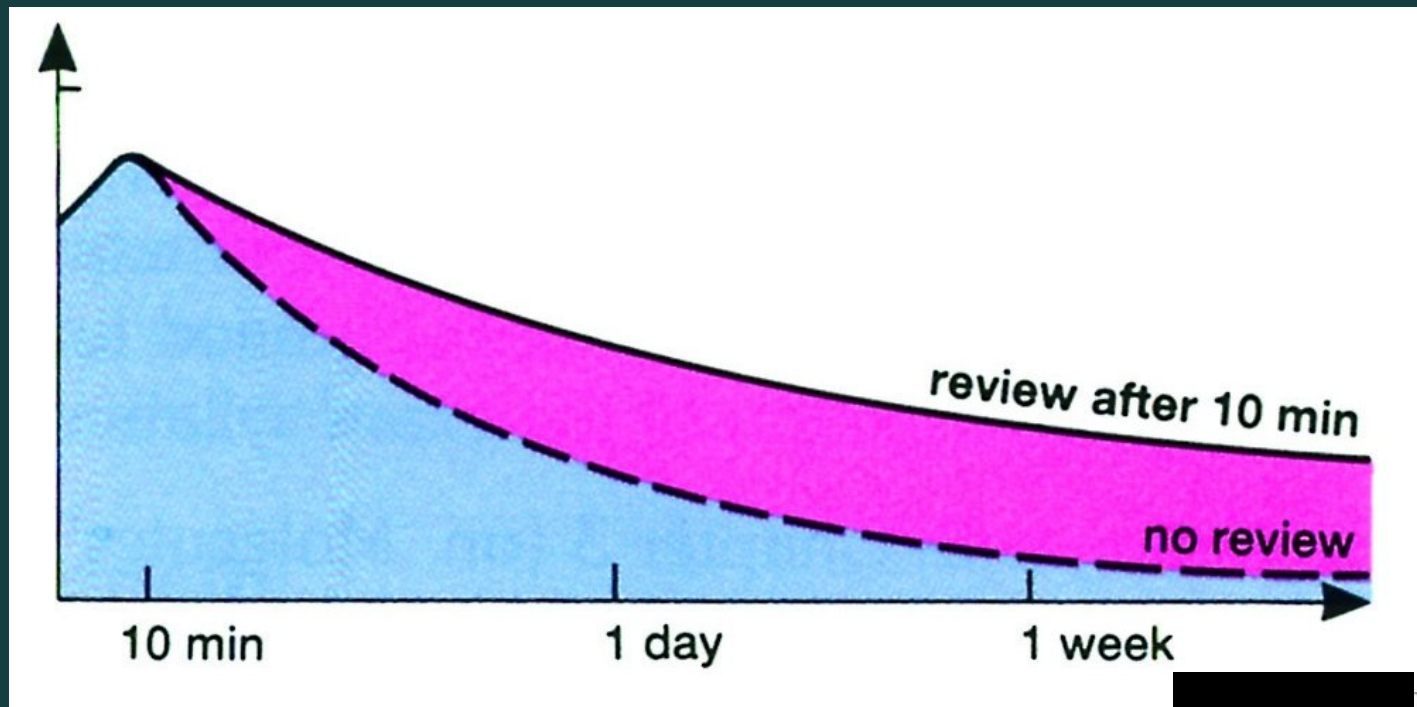
How often should you revise?

This shows how much your brain can recall later.
It rises for about 10 minutes ...and then falls.



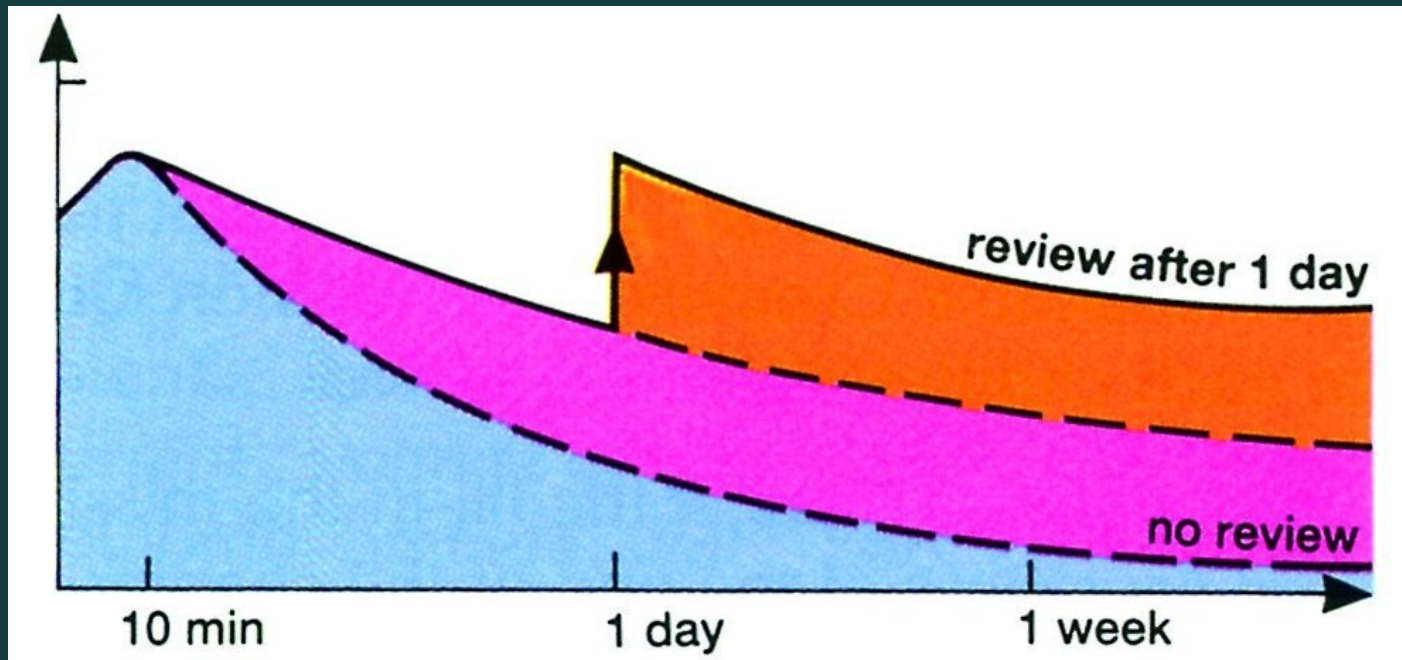
However,

if you quickly re-revise after 10 minutes,
then it falls more slowly! This is good.



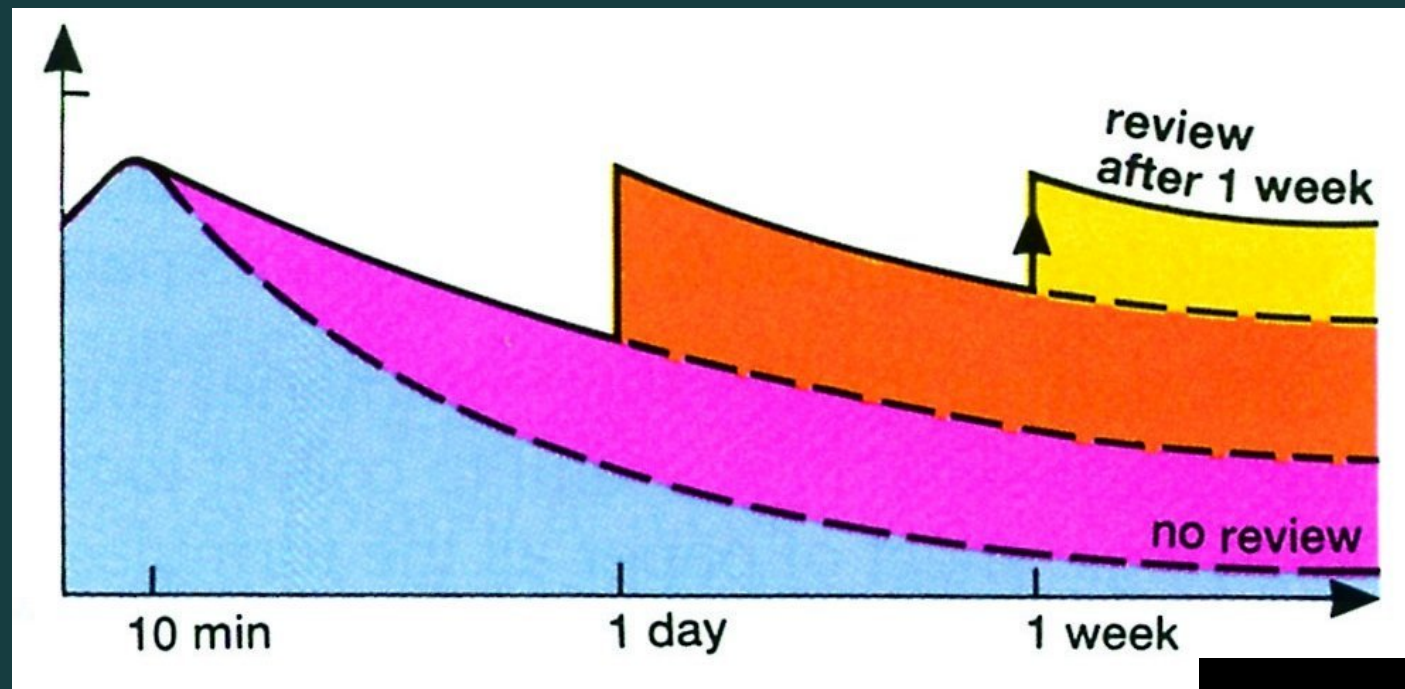
Even better,

if you quickly re-revise again, after **1 day**, then it falls even more slowly! Good !



And even better still,

if you quickly re-revise again, after **1 week**,
then it falls even more slowly! Great!



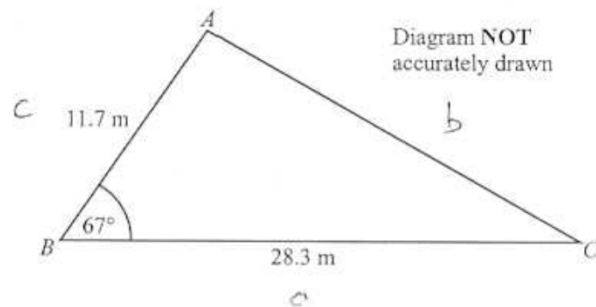
So the best intervals for 'topping-up', by reviewing or briefly re-revising are:

- ✓ 10 minutes
 - ✓ 1 day
 - ✓ 1 week
 - ✓ ...and then 1 month.
- ▶ Revise – Make notes in your preferred learning style
 - ▶ Repeat – Go through everything again, concentrating on what you still don't understand
 - ▶ Review – Every week, spend some time going through everything you've done in the past week



Practice questions

3.



$AB = 11.7$ m.
 $BC = 28.3$ m.
Angle $ABC = 67^\circ$.

- (a) Calculate the area of the triangle ABC .
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

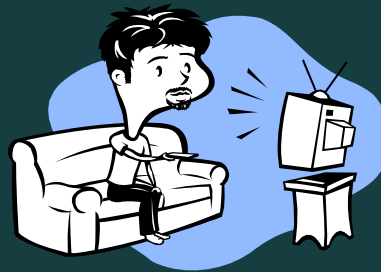
$$\begin{aligned} \text{area } ABC &= \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (11.7) \times (28.3) \times \sin 67 \\ &= \frac{152}{(3.s.f.)} \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

- ▶ For helping with timing
- Use past papers questions to test your understanding.
- These are often found at the exam board website, together with the mark scheme, e.g. www.aqa.org.uk
- Questions are often found in revision guides, but be careful they match the exam board and specification you do.

Fun

- ▶ It's vital with revision that they don't get overworked, as this will lead to stress
- ▶ Have a good balance between socialising, relaxing and working
- ▶ Plan should include revision sessions, and down time



**Wish them
Good Luck!**



GCSE Core science

- ▶ Exams coming up, each worth 25% of the final grade
- ▶ **6th June:** Biology
- ▶ **10th June:** Chemistry
- ▶ **12th June:** Physics
- ▶ Final 25% from controlled assessment



GCSE Core science

- ▶ Revision resources available include:
 - ▶ Revision guide
 - ▶ Workbook & answers
 - ▶ Moodle
 - ▶ Past papers
 - ▶ Revision powerpoints
 - ▶ Kerboodle



GCSE Core science

- ▶ One single qualification
- ▶ Almost impossible to improve in a re-sit
- ▶ Separate qualification in year 11:
 - ▶ **Additional science GCSE**
 - ▶ harder than core! More biology, chemistry & physics
 - ▶ **Additional applied science GCSE**
 - ▶ Forensic, sport and food science
 - ▶ 60% coursework

