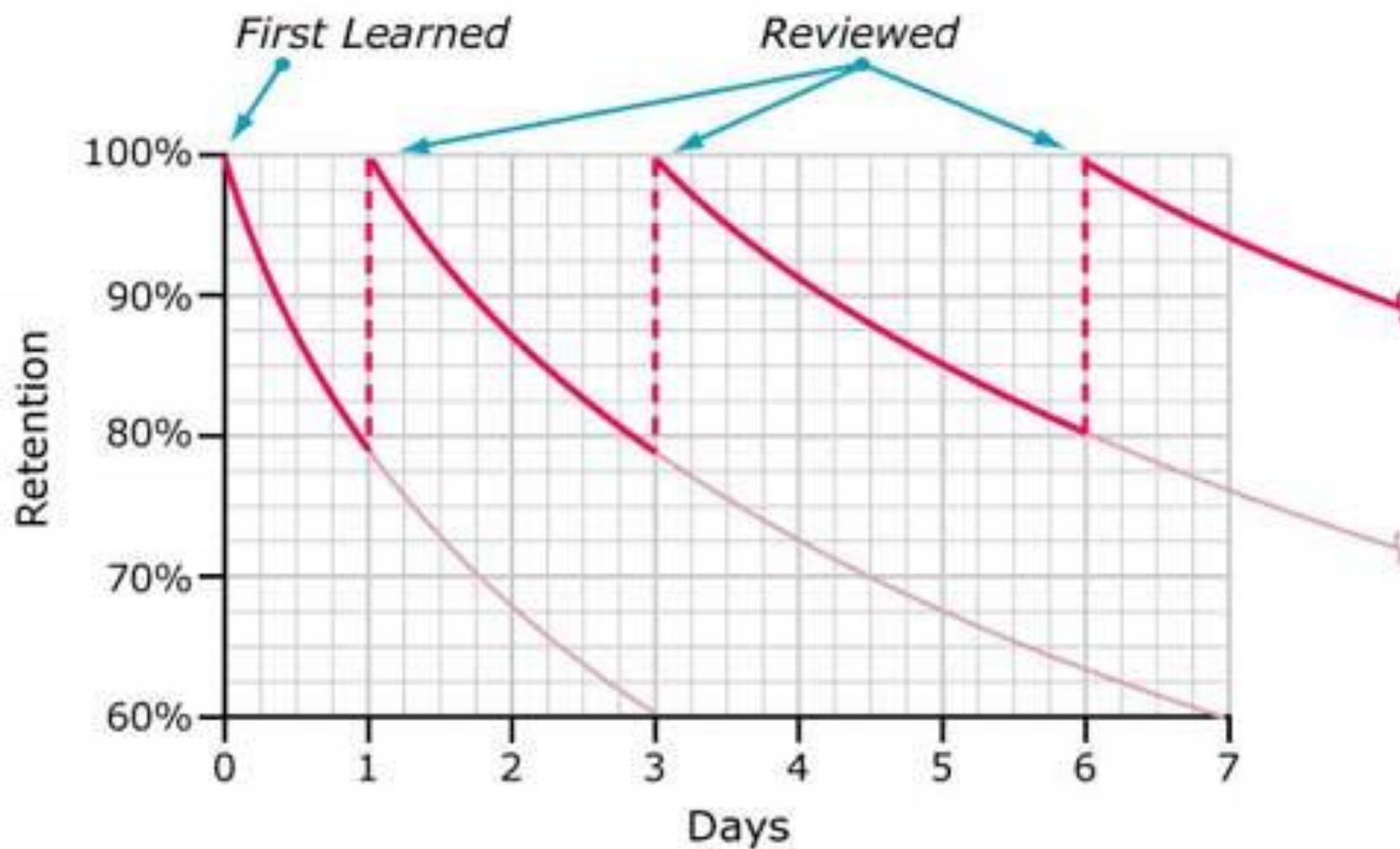


Revision

Typical Forgetting Curve for Newly Learned Information



Successful revision

The key to successful revision is to start early so you can begin the repeated practice;

So, get a timetable written- be specific on the topics you want to revise i.e, rather than just putting Maths – which topic? Trigonometry, equations...

Instead of Science and also instead of Biology, Physics or Chemistry, be specific—
Energy Changes

Be realistic of the time you will study – aim for a **minimum** of an hour a day with 25 minute focused revision followed by a five minute break. Anything over three hours of revision a day has been proven to be ineffective. Get everything prepared before you start to avoid procrastination; you might revise weekdays and relax at weekends;

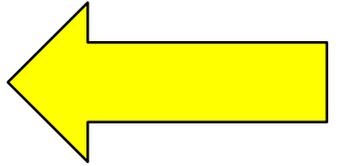
The best time to revise is the morning - it's also good to get it out of the way!

Make sure you sleep well, eat and keep hydrated.

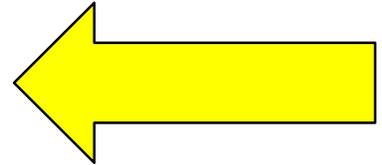
Revision

The four most effective types of revision are....

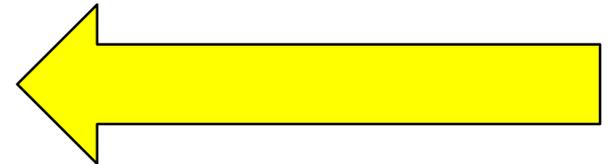
1. Write, Flip, Repeat (Creation/ self testing)



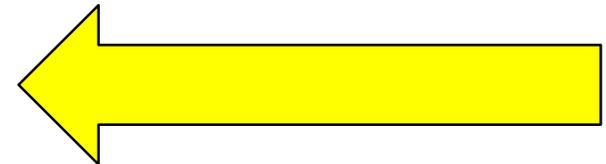
2. Graphic Organisers



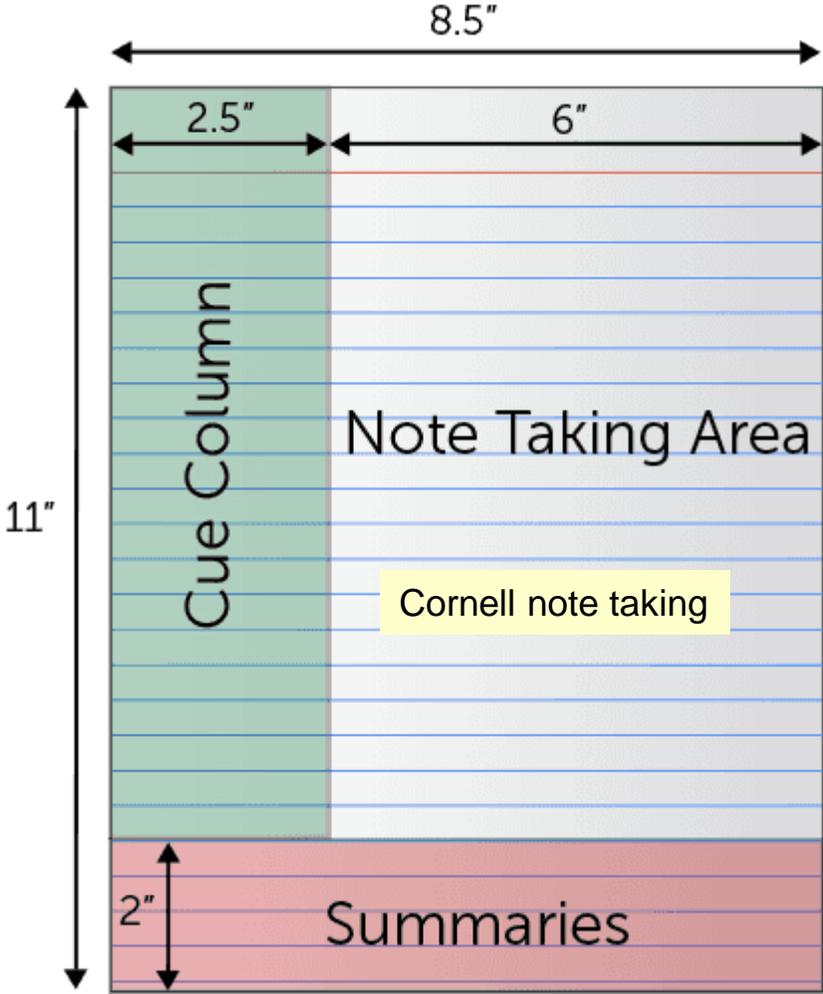
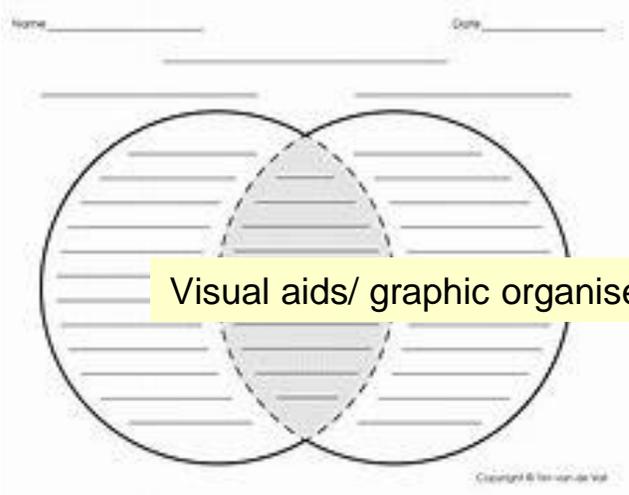
3. Cornell Notes



4. Deliberate Practice



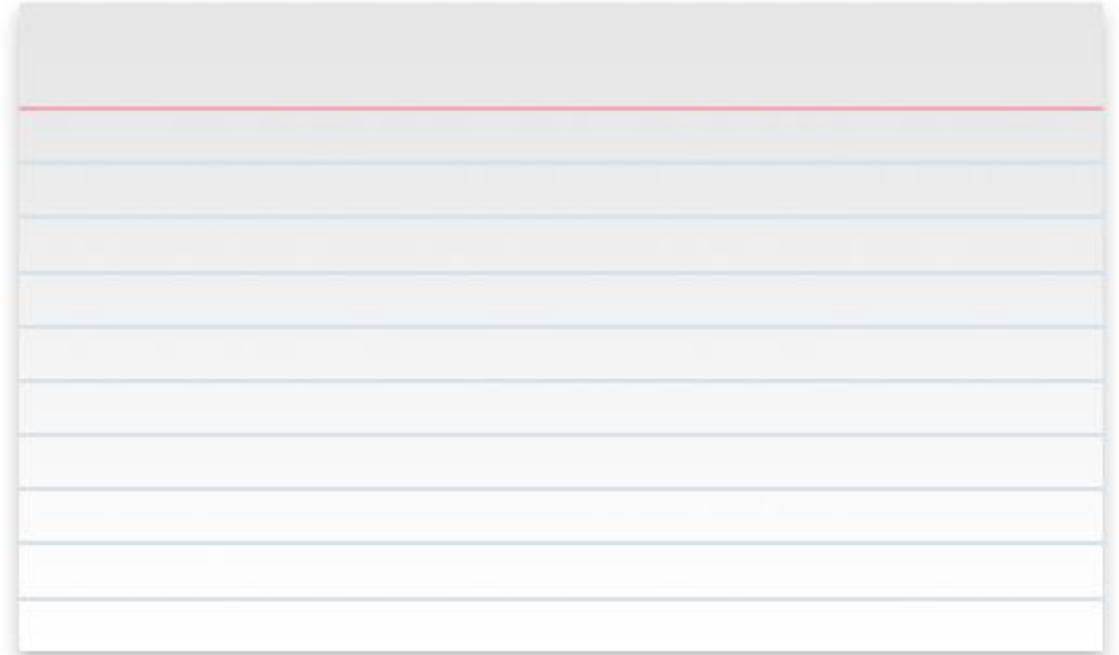
Revision techniques



Write, Flip, Repeat

One of the best ways to learn something is to repeatedly retrieve information.

Flashcards help with the **Write, Flip, Repeat Technique**.



Write, Flip, Repeat- Example 1

**Who discovered
Penicillin?**

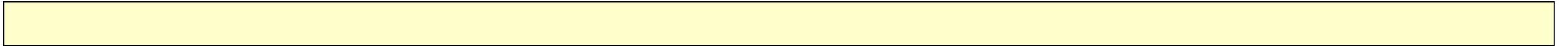
**Alexander
Fleming**

Use your subject notes/ knowledge organisers/ revision booklets to write the questions with answers

Write, Flip, Repeat- Example 2

**What is the
definition of
perimeter?**

**The distance around
the outside of a
shape**

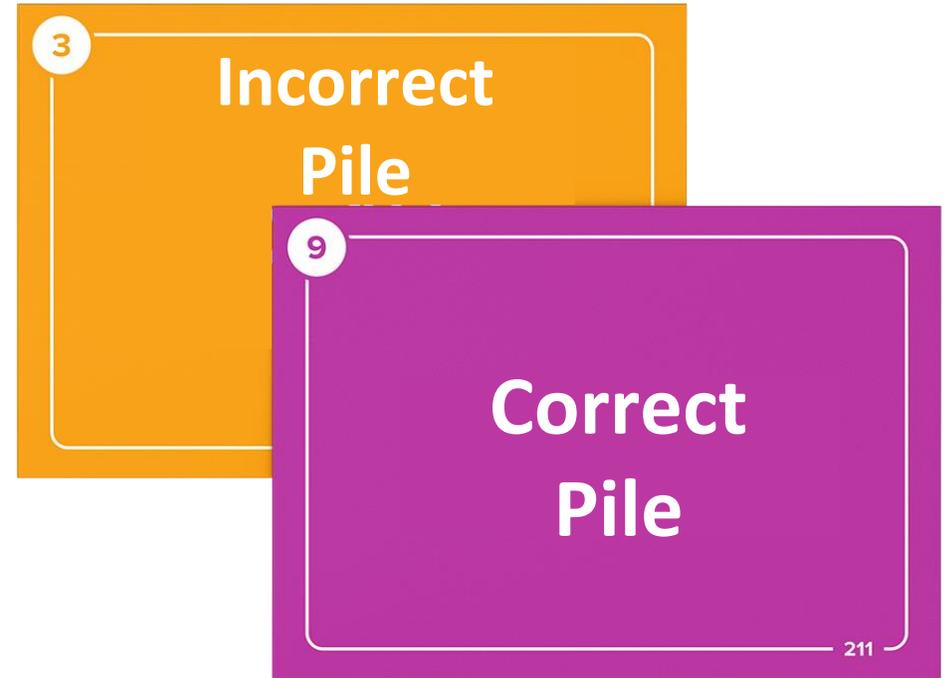


Self Quizzing- Example 1

Look at your flashcards.

Go through each question and test yourself.

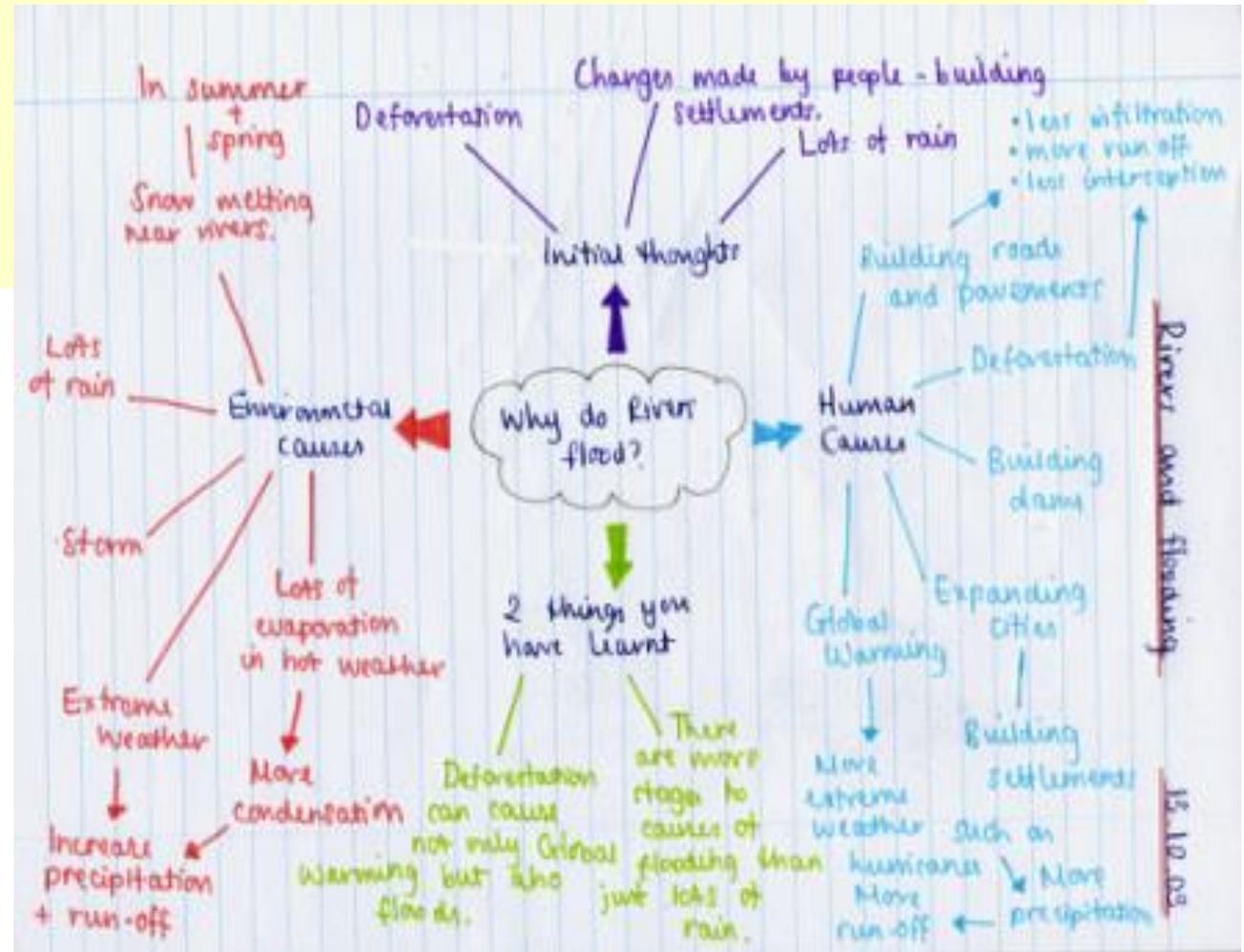
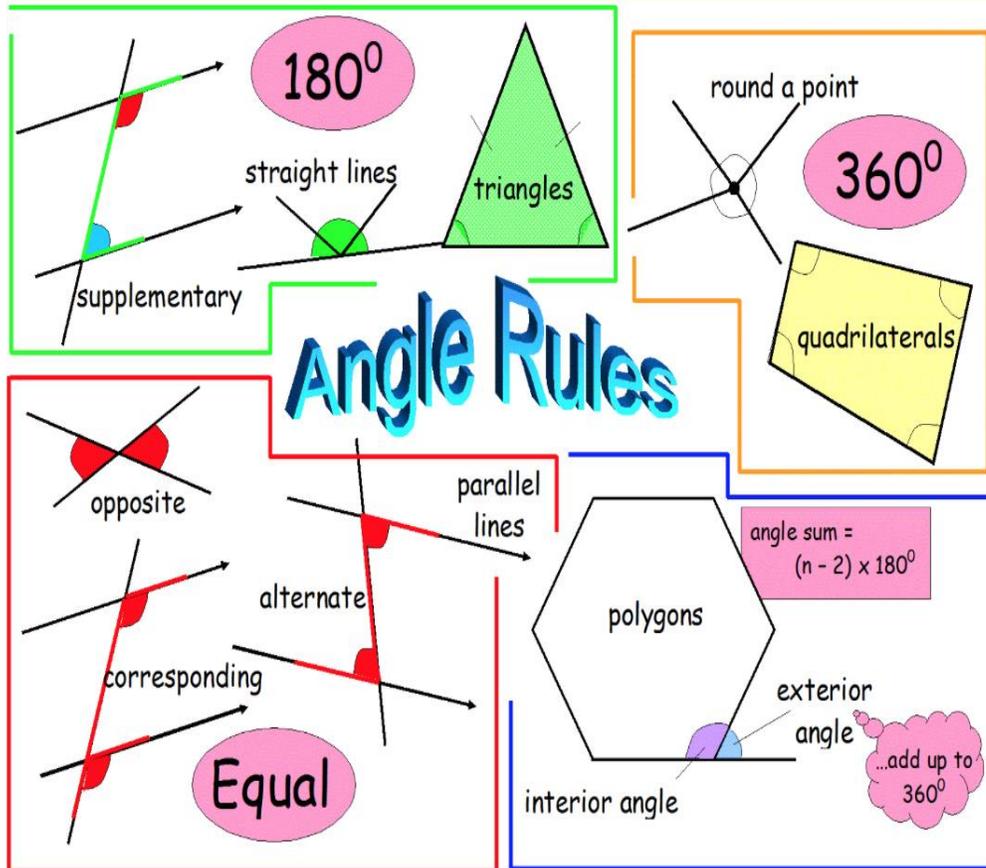
Write down any questions that you get wrong in your book, with the answer.



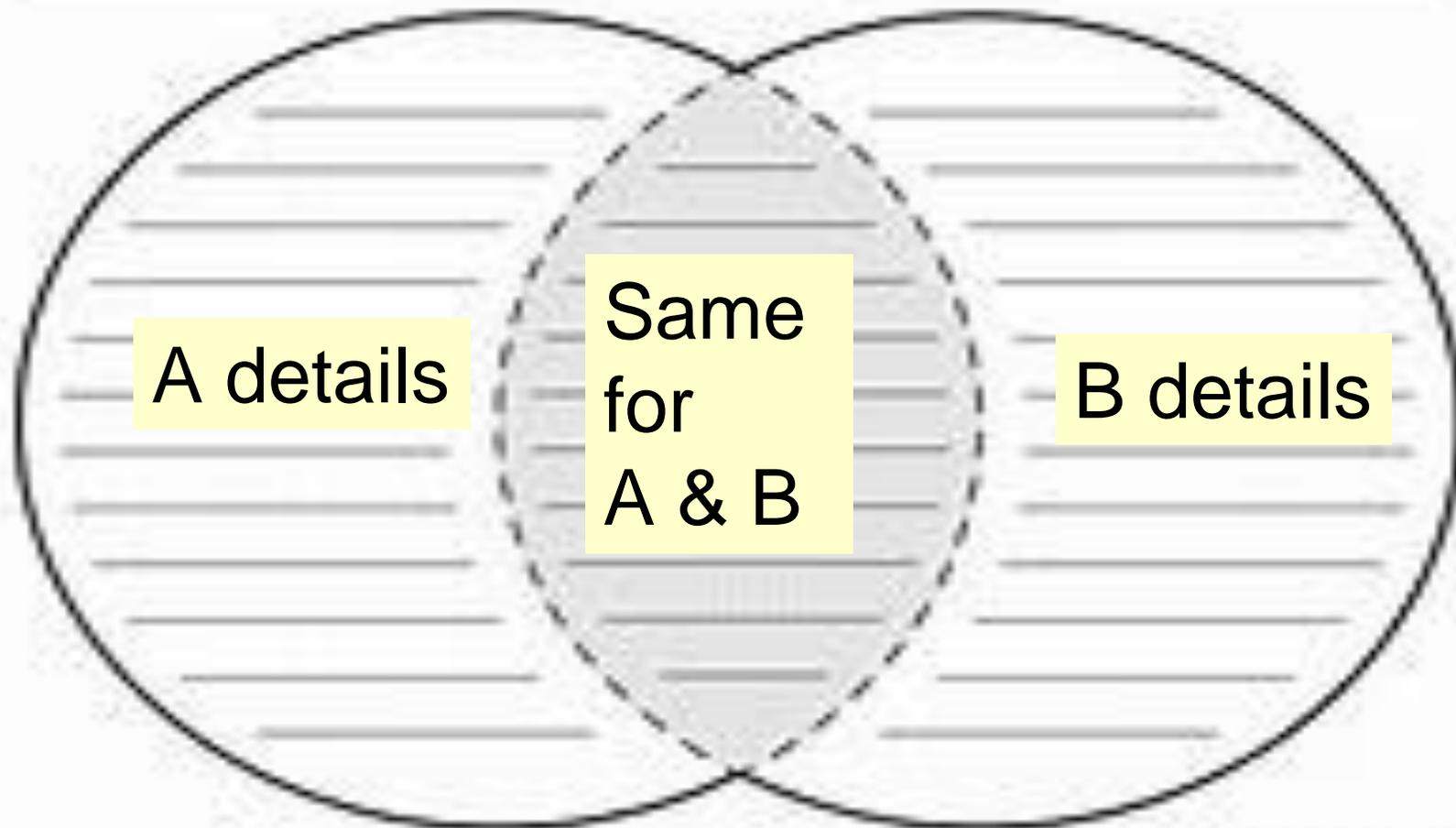
Mind Maps, Spider diagrams et al

1. Use a black or blue pen to write down all the information you can remember on a topic, without using books or revision materials. (Deliberate difficulty is proven to be a good thing);
 2. Using your revision books, note books and so on, correct any mistakes with a red pen;
 3. Using your books and revision materials, add any information you have missed with a green pen;
1. Repeat the process again in 3 days, and then 3 weeks... Repeat Repeat Repeat

Examples of



Compare the ... between A & B



Cornell Note Taking Step 1

The image shows a blank Cornell note-taking template. It consists of a large rectangular box divided into three main sections by thick black lines. At the top is a header section with three horizontal lines. The middle section is the largest and is divided into two columns by a vertical line; the left column is narrower than the right. Both columns in this section have horizontal lines. At the bottom is a footer section with three horizontal lines.

Photosynthesis

Notes on picture/
video/ textbook/
revision guide.

Example:-

Plants can make their own food. This is called Photosynthesis
add a diagram perhaps

Cornell Note Taking Step 3

Pull out key points, main ideas, important people, important dates, definition of key words.

Example:-
*Photosynthesis = Plants
creating food.*

Photosynthesis

*Plants can make their own food.
This is called Photosynthesis*

Photosynthe

sis

Photosynt
hesis=

Plants can make their own food.
This is called Photosynthesis

Photo -
light

Synthesis

- Bring
together

Example:-

What is the waste
product from
photosynthesis?
How does water enter
a plant?

3 Questions on the topic above

Deliberate Practice

Seneca or other recommended online resources;

Download or ask your teachers for practise papers - complete and then ask your teachers to give you feedback;