



Revision Workshop



"So the secret to getting good grades is to study hard...seems a little extreme!"

Meta-cognition

Knowledge and understanding of your own cognitive (thinking) processes

This helps you be a better learner

Revision for example

Say the colour not the word!

BLUE

GREEN

YELLOW

PINK

RED

ORANGE

GREY

BLACK

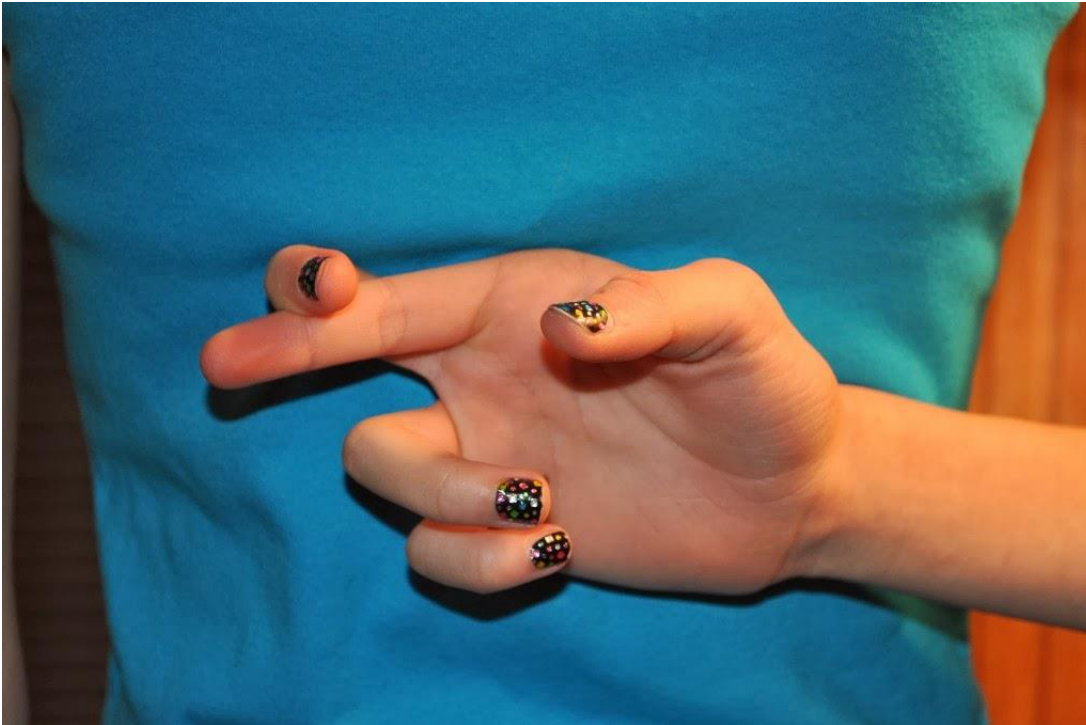
PURPLE

TAN

WHITE

BROWN

Seven lies you may hear about revision.



1. It's too early to start yet.

It isn't. The most effective revision starts early and continues at a reasonable pace.

2. It's too late to start now.

It's never too late to start. Better to start early but better late than never.

3. No-one else has started revising.

Yes they have. They just aren't telling you. And if afterwards they tell you they got a great grade without revision they're just boasting about how clever they are.

4. You can't revise for ...

(English, Maths, RE, ICT etc.)

Yes you can. There's always something to do; some way of helping you understand or prepare better for the examination.

5. You don't need to do well in... (Science, Drama, History etc.)

Employers and Universities prefer to see consistent results. Low grades in some subjects might suggest someone who is inclined to work hard only if they feel like it.

6. Revision is boring because it's just sitting staring at a book.

No, it isn't. The best revision is active, lively and varied.

Plan your revision!

Revision Timetable



Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
07:00							
08:00							
09:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00							
13:00							
14:00							
15:00							
16:00							
17:00							
18:00							
19:00							
20:00							
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							



A model for revision

Distributed Practice

1. Organise the material (2 minutes)
2. Process the information (40 minutes)
3. Practice retrieval (20 minutes)

Organise the material – make sure you have all the information you need. Skim through the material and turn the headings/subheadings and main themes into **questions**

You are ‘setting up’ the **filing system** in your long term memory and creating ‘**purpose**’

Process the information – however you revise you need to make sure that it is active revision - just reading through your notes/textbook again and again will not be effective. There are many techniques you can try.

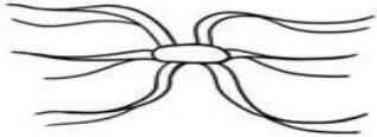
Material is easier to remember if it is **'organised'** in long term memory and there are **'links'** to aid recall. The more deeply you **'process'** the information the better it will be remembered. Deep processing involves **'thinking'**

It is not the final product that is important but the fact that you are doing something with the information – this will help it to stick in your memory.

Learning/Revision Techniques

Map It

Create a mind map of the key points.



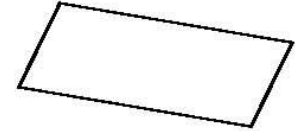
Journey It

Remember lists of information by creating events and images at certain points on a journey.



Index It

Transfer the key points to index cards. Test yourself!



Story It

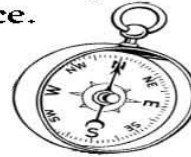
Create a weird and multi sensory story using the key points.



Mnemonic It

Use the first letter of key words to create a sentence.

EG - Naughty
Elephants
Squirt
Water



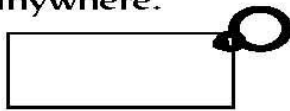
Click It

Create a presentation about the key points.



Flip It

Write questions and answers and flip it anywhere.

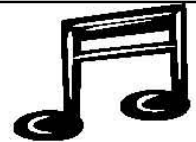


Timeline It

A great technique for dates or sequences - place them in order along a line, then add lots of colour and pictures.



Sing It



Set some of your work to some familiar music. You can also rhyme the words or create a rap.

Record It

Use your mobile to record yourself explaining the key points and play it back regularly.



Post It

Write key words on to post its and stick them around your room.



Comic It

Create your own comic strip using the main points.



Practice remembering - try lots of questions straight after revising a topic, this will help because the more times you have remembered something in the past the easier it is to remember in the future. Also you will get used to the styles of question that the examiners ask.

This step is critical and often missed out!

Using Past Paper questions

Checking on your progress isn't just about producing an answer.

Check out command words carefully to understand what the question is asking you to do!

Use past papers to make sure that you are managing your time well. Set yourself a time frame to complete each question

Test yourself. Find out if your revision has been effective by using past papers or ask someone to test you.

Go through past paper answers with a different colour pen to highlight any marks you lost or mistakes you made (check the mark scheme).

If your notes are all bullet points, past papers might be the first chance you have to write in clear and linked sentences!

Examiner's reports can give you an idea of where students went wrong in previous exams.

Repeat your testing – it is important you test yourself more than once. Try straight after revising a topic, one day after, then a week later.

Ask your teachers to tell you where to find past paper materials

Preferred learning styles



"As we start a new school year, Mr. Smith, I just want you to know that I'm an Abstract-Sequential learner and trust that you'll conduct yourself accordingly!"

Browning

Active Revision Techniques

Can we come up with a list of revision techniques?

What techniques have you used or heard about?

- 1) Make notes of notes, summarise/bullet point
- 2) Put revision notes on Flash Cards
- 3) Draw Spider diagrams and Mind maps <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/support>
- 4) Use Revision Books and Websites
- 5) Read Aloud and Walk About!
- 6) Make up Songs, Rhymes and Chants
- 7) Use your phone, download revision apps/Khan academy
- 8) Stick up Posters and use Post-its
- 9) Practice making Essay Plans
- 10) Revise with a Friend – teach each other

Any more?

Some real examination answers

Q: Explain one of the processes by which water can be made safe to drink.

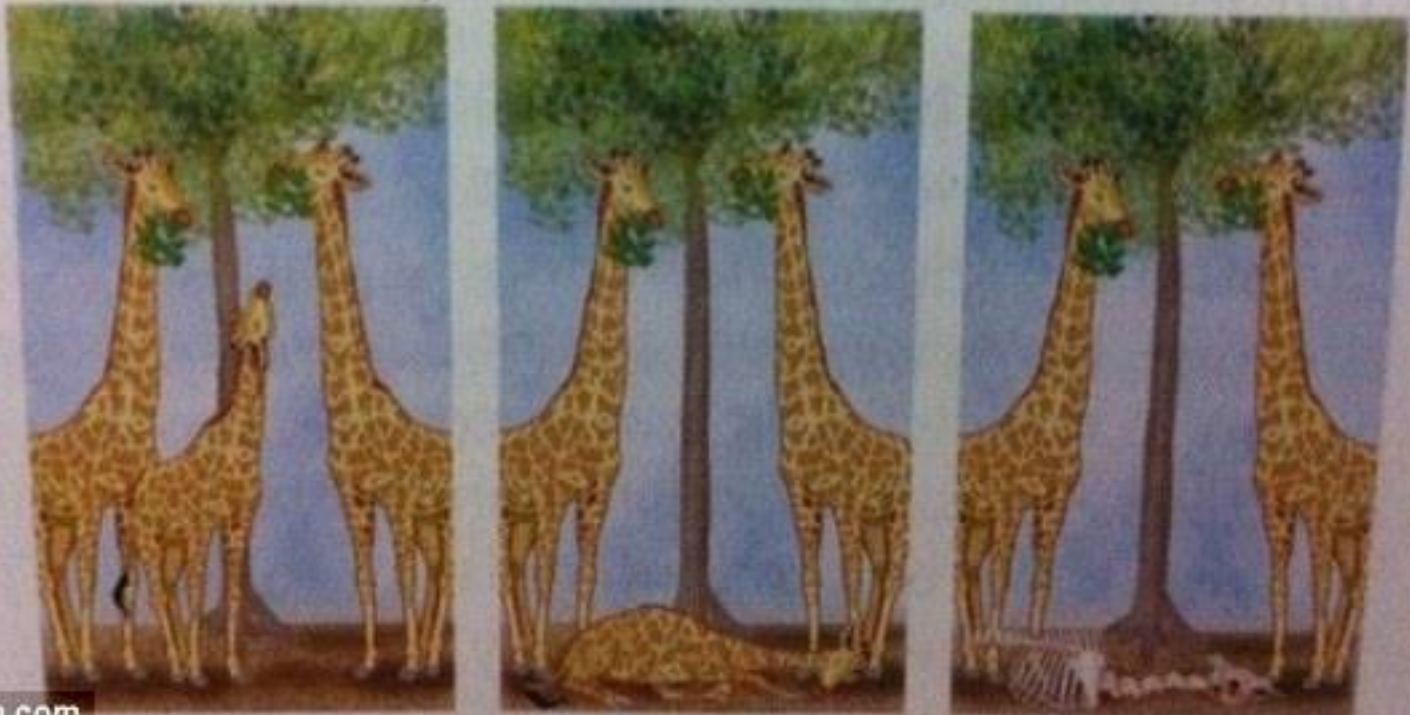
A: Flirtation makes water safe to drink because it removes large pollutants like grit, sand, dead sheep and canoeists.

Where was the American Declaration of Independence signed?

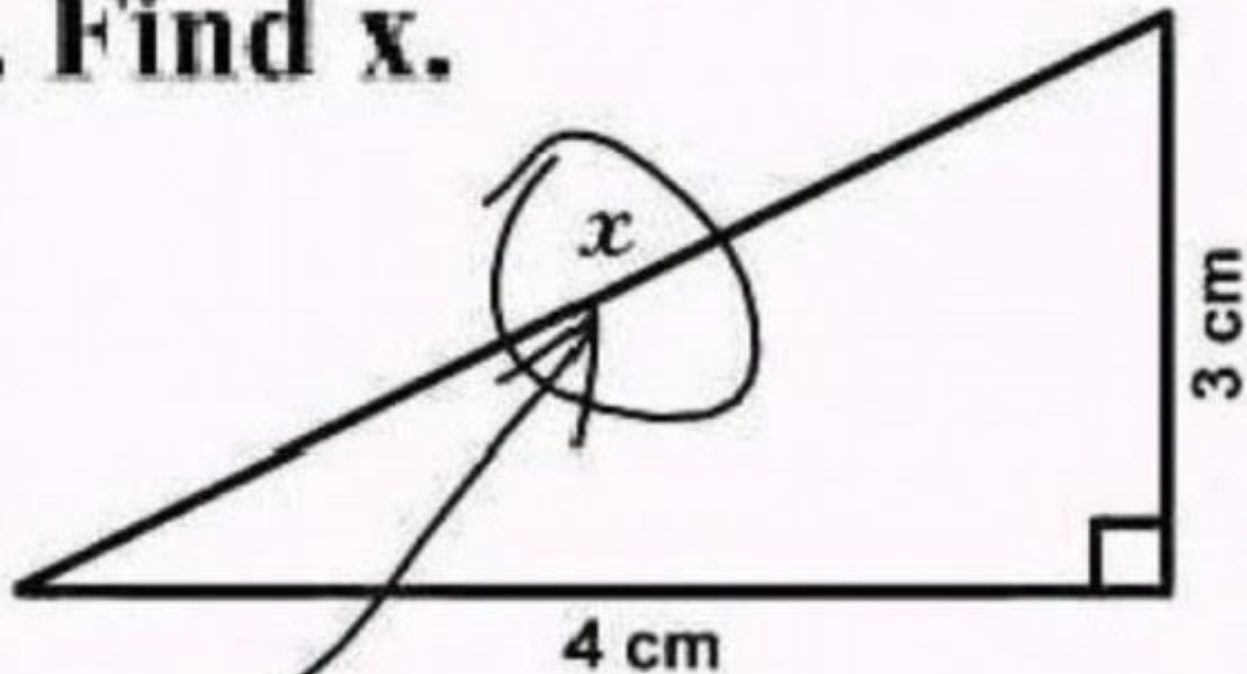
At the bottom.

10. The diagram below best illustrates

- ~~a. Lamarck's theory of evolution.~~
- ~~b. Darwin's theory of evolution.~~
- ~~c. Malthus's principles.~~
- ~~d. Lyell's theory about past changes.~~
- e. Giraffes are heartless creatures.



3. Find x .



Here it is

