



THE COTTESLOE
School

Year 10 Revision Workshop

May 2019

Who is this?



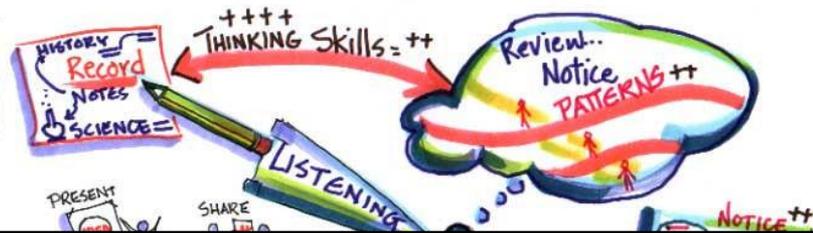
What does she have to do with revision?



What does it mean to revise?

Learning information so that you can use it to answer questions.

Learning means that you have to understand something completely, remember it and eventually use it.



Depends how long it takes you to learn something - everyone is different.

BUT you have a lot to learn:

- ⇒ 10 or more GCSEs;
- ⇒ Over 30 exam papers;
- ⇒ 2/3 years' worth of work.

SO:

- ⇒ Start early - don't cram!
- ⇒ Store knowledge in your long term memory;
- ⇒ Avoid panicking, stressing out, having a melt down and giving up!

When should I start revision?



- Do all your **classwork, homework and coursework** in term time to the best of your ability.
- The more you do in school the less you have to do when you revise.
- **1 to 2 hours a day** on homework or coursework.

- Divide your revision time into **bite size sessions**.
- **20 minute chunks**, with up to **5 minute breaks** in between.
- Vary it according to **sort of knowledge** you are learning and the way you are learning it.

- If you don't have 1-2 hours of homework to do every day (and even if you do!) you **should start some revision in term time**.
- Start your revision **slowly now** and **increase** it nearer to the exams.

Some tips about timings for revision:

- **Use weekends;**
- **3-4 hours over the course of the weekend** during term time on homework, coursework and/or revision.

- Create a **revision timetable** and stick to it:
 - ⇒ Start to revise some of the older topics (from Year 10) now;
 - ⇒ If you start now, you can ask for help if you don't understand something;
 - ⇒ Do a revision timetable for the **holidays** as well as term time
 - ⇒ Use a **calendar** and factor in days out, sporting events, family time and socialising.

- **Some subjects take longer to revise** than others.
- Some subjects involve learning in different ways.



Getting ready:

Get organised:

Make sure you know the following:

- ⇒ **What knowledge and which skills you will need for each exam. If you do not know this, ask your teachers.**
- ⇒ **Which modules and topics you need to learn for each exam and subject. Most subjects will have given you a summary of topics or contents page.**
- **Divide your revision into manageable sections; these could be modules, topics and sub topics.**
- **Tick off the subtopics, topics and modules as you go through them and learn them.**
- **Find out what exam board you are doing and use their website to access past papers, marks schemes and other helpful documents.**

Get prepared:

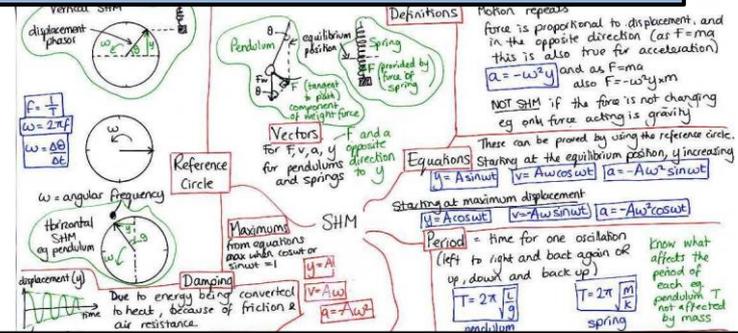
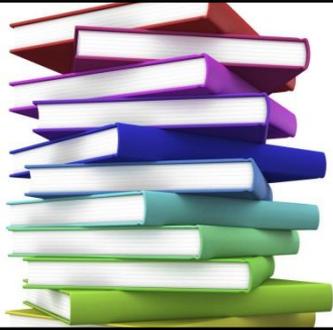
You will feel better about revising if you have the right equipment

- ⇒ Pens and pencils; different colours;
- ⇒ Highlighters, felt pens;
- ⇒ A4 or A3 folders to store your class notes and revision notes;
- ⇒ Document or cardboard wallets;
- ⇒ Plastic wallets;
- ⇒ Exercise books or notepads;
- ⇒ File paper;
- ⇒ A5 or A6 Revision cards;
- ⇒ A3 or A4 plain or coloured paper;
- ⇒ Wall paper for timelines;
- ⇒ Post It notes;
- ⇒ Recording device (to play back)



OK, so what is the basic idea behind revision?

Turn your classwork and information from textbooks into some form of revision notes and then learn them.



This means the following:

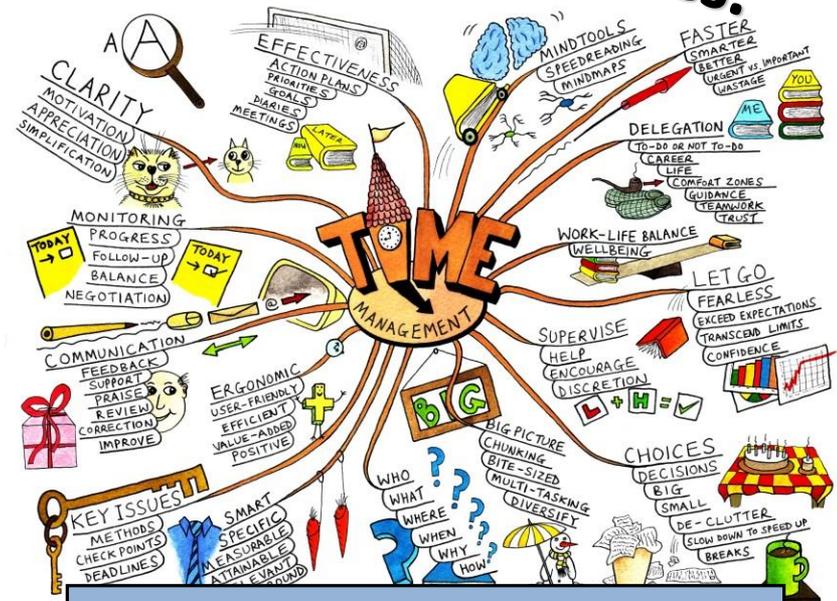
- ⇒ Revision needs to be active not passive; you actually have to engage with the process.
- ⇒ Reading through your folder and the textbook a few times will not do!
- ⇒ Reading revision guides will not do either; you will have been taught specifically for your exam board; revision guides tend to be quite general and so either contain too much information or too little. Only use guides that your teacher has suggested.

Remember that most exams will require you to write, so you will probably need to do quite a bit of writing to revise for your exams.

Linear notes on paper:

- Reduce what is in your folder/exercise book/textbook;
- Read through what you need to summarise before you actually summarise it;
- Use headings and subheadings
- Keep notes brief;
- Write everything in a way that you understand;
- Do not copy huge chunks out;
- Add detail
- Underline key words; highlight; write in different coloured pens;
- Use bullet points, arrows or numbers to keep it clear and organised;
- Leave spaces to add points;
- Use arrows or dotted lines to link points.

Some revision techniques:



Mind maps or spider diagrams:

- Key question, exam question or a key topic in the centre;
- Subtopics or subheadings;
- Add key pieces of information;
- Develop some of your points;
- Add symbols or images;
- Use different coloured pens or highlight different points;
- Use different sized pieces of paper.

Title: LINEAR NOTES

1.0 Heading: Styles of notetaking

1.1 Sub-heading: Listed/ Linear

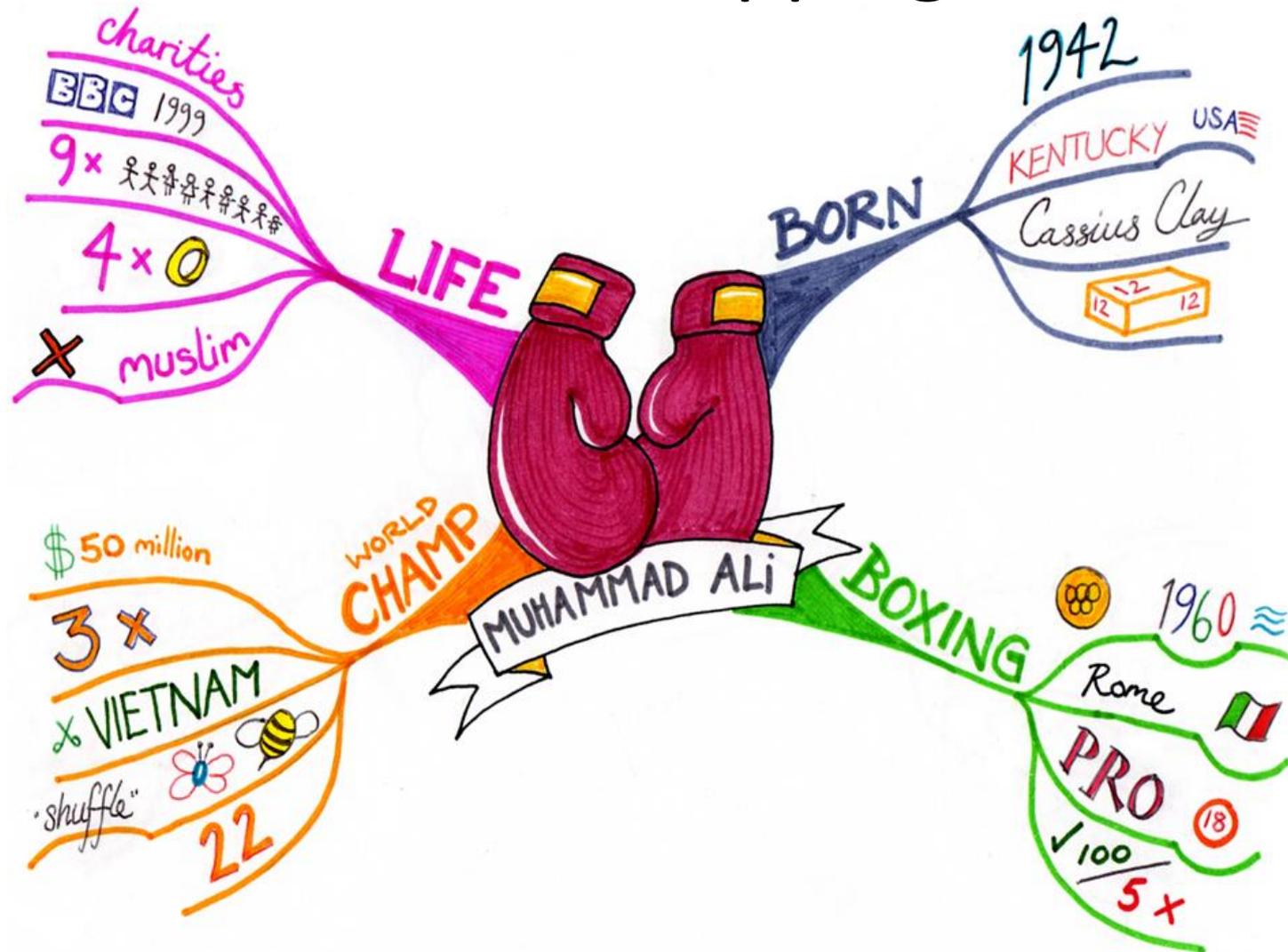
Notes: a) Listed - uses list points style

b) Linear - uses headings etc

1.2 Sub-heading: Spray/ Mindmapping

Notes: Uses diagram form, less structured

Confidence boost – let's have a go at mindmapping

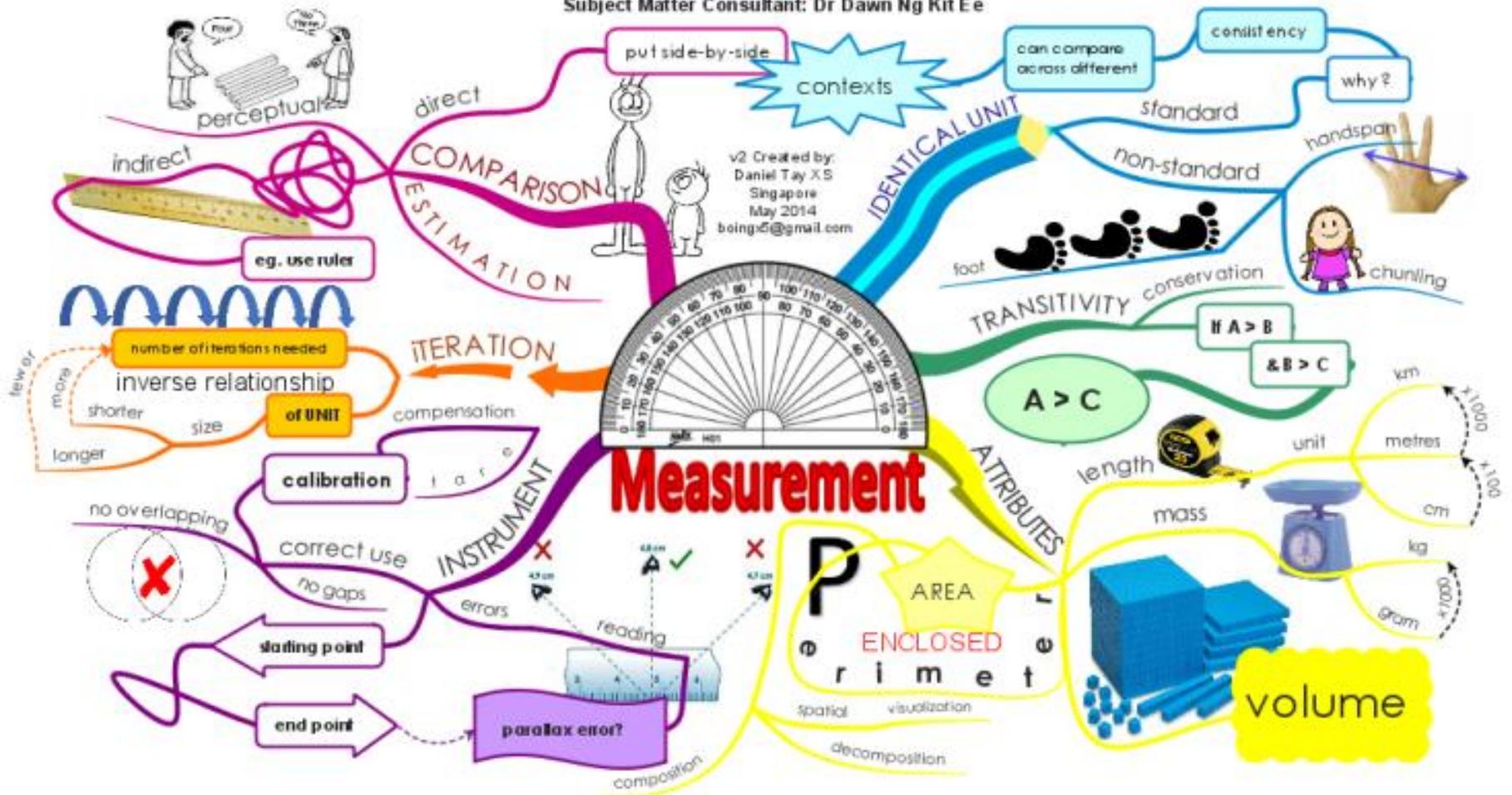


Mindmap... 'An Inspector Calls'

Consider:

- Plot
- Characters
- Themes
- Quotes
- Context

Subject Matter Consultant: Dr Dawn Ng Kit Ee



v2 Created by:
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Revision cards:

- A5 or A6;
- Key questions, headings or subheadings on each one and key information;
- Lots of cards with different information, answering one question;
- Move them around or stick them down on larger pieces of paper or around your room with blue tack.

Some revision techniques:

...ve written out your revision that information into small here-memory-cards-come-in

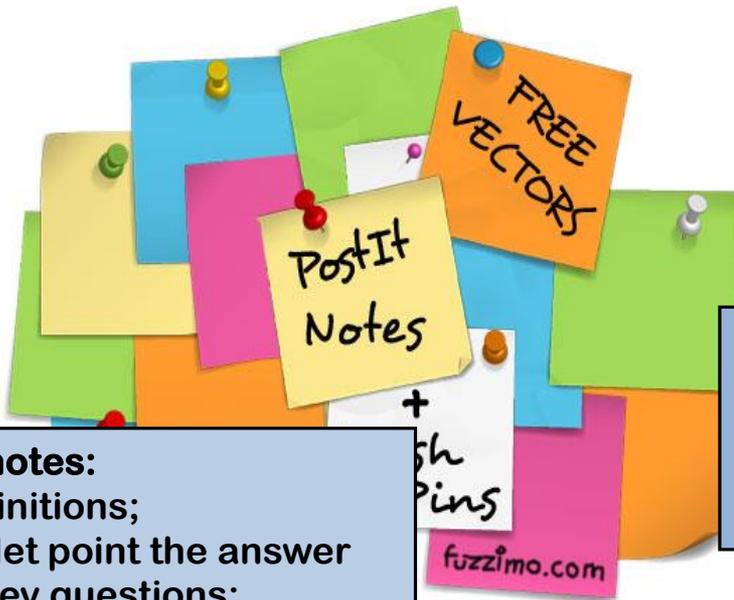
...pic, write bullet points of key

...ex cards.

...categorise the facts into sub-categories, all link together.

• **Link:** Don't just remember the key facts on the cards. They should act as prompts for all the other revision facts you've been learning.

• **Portable:** The great thing about small index cards is that you can put them in your bag/pocket and take them anywhere. That way you can look at them on the way to school or even when you're out shopping!



Post it notes:

- Definitions;
- Bullet point the answer to key questions;
- Different post it notes, each containing different parts of an answer to one question;
- Can be moved around, linked or prioritised.

Drawing memory anchors or picture based notes:

- Combination of key words, numbers and pictures;
- Create a key;
- Use a combination of notes and pictures.

"IT IS A TRUTH UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED, THAT A SINGLE MAN IN POSSESSION OF A GOOD FORTUNE MUST BE IN WANT OF A WIFE."

MAIN PLAYERS



ELIZABETH BENNET
A SHARP AND SELF-POSSESSED YOUNG WOMAN



JANE BENNET
HER BEAUTIFUL OLDER SISTER



MRS. BENNET
THEIR MOTHER, EAGER TO MARRY OFF HER DAUGHTERS TO WEALTHY MEN



MR. BENNET
HER WRY HUSBAND



MR. BINGLEY
AFFABLE ARISTOCRAT. COURTS JANE



MR. DARCY
DASHING BUT ARROGANT ARISTOCRAT

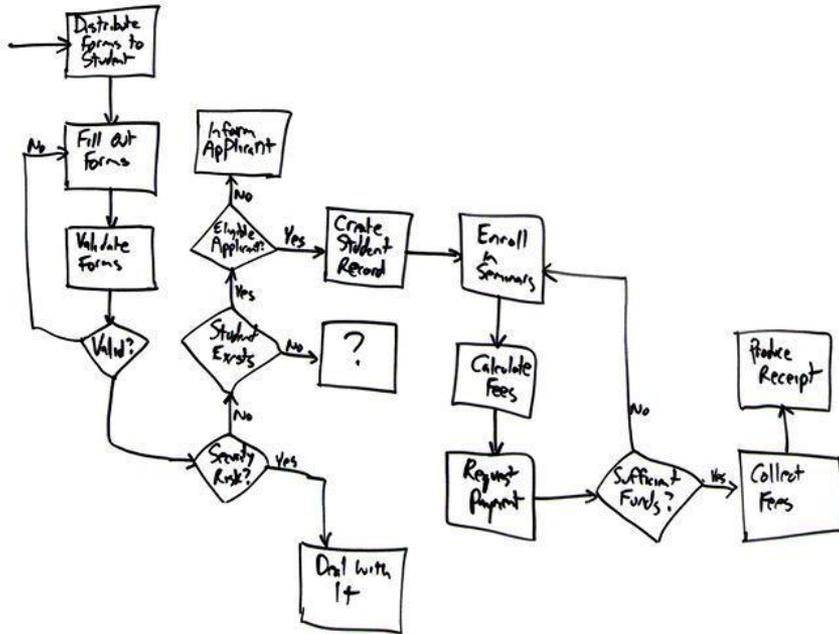


MR. COLLINS
MR. BENNET'S COUSIN AND HEIR

Let's have a go...memory and effective note-taking

- **Cell membrane** = semipermeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell
- **Cell wall** = a rigid layer laying outside the membrane of cells
- **Chromosome** = a thread-like structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells carrying genes
- **Cytoplasm** = the material within a living cell, excluding the nucleus
- **Chloroplast** = a plastid in green plant cells which contains chlorophyll and in which photosynthesis takes place
- **Nucleus** = a single rounded structure bounded by a double membrane, containing the genetic material

Some revision techniques:

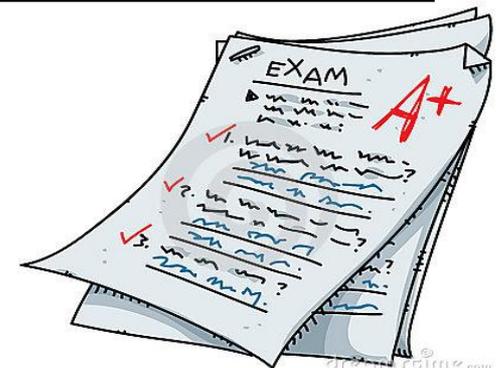


Plenty of exam papers and questions:

- ⇒ Revise a topic and attempt an exam paper;
- ⇒ Use the questions as headings and subheadings for revision notes, mind maps and cards;
- ⇒ Get your head round the skills needed for each question;
- ⇒ Recognise the question types;
- ⇒ Apply formulas you have learnt (especially for science and maths);
- ⇒ Make a note of the question you have no idea about.

Flow charts or timelines:

- Large pieces of paper (rolls of wall paper or pieces stuck together);
- Key dates, ideas, processes or stages;
- Add the information as you go along;
- Use different coloured pens or highlighters;
- Add images or diagrams.



Other techniques:

- Songs; poems or raps!
- Mnemonics (devices to help you remember numbers and words);
- Quizzes;
- Question and answers;
- Read, cover, up, say, write, check;
- Role play;
- Teach somebody else;
- Read, summarise (write), record (speak) on recording device and play back (listen).
- Colour code text picking out different points each time;
- Create Venn diagrams or diamond 9 shapes.

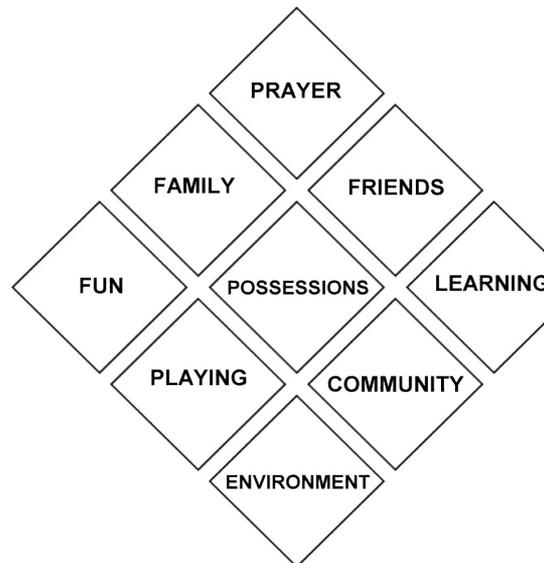
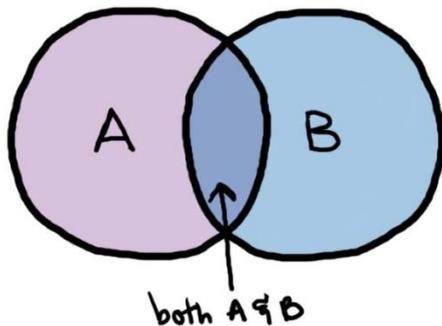
Some revision techniques:



Other resources:

- If you have worked throughout the course of your GCSEs your folder/exercise book and any textbook your teacher recommends should be more than enough to revise and get top marks. You can however also use additional resources:
- **Getrevising.co.uk** (you can make flashcards and revision notes and it tests you interactively);
- **U2learn.com** (gives you links to all the key subject based websites that have handy revision material, like GCSE bite size).

VENN DIAGRAM!



Songs...(sorry!)

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l2UHd1FqjM4>

Remember why you are doing this:

- If you have not already worked this out, you are doing all of this for you!
- Set yourself a target and go for it.
- Success in exams is not the be all and end all in life BUT IT DOES HELP!
- Exams do mean grades and good grades mean a better chance of a good job or further and higher education, a career and opportunities.
- Do not throw opportunities away because you are too lazy or impatient for the summer to begin.
- **GCSEs are not impossible**; they are designed for most people to do well in.



Y10 next steps...

1. Plan your revision time between now and your mocks
2. Identify what the mock papers will be about for each subject (which unit, etc.)
3. Start with content-based revision in week 1
4. Move on to exam-based revision in week 2
5. Identify gaps in knowledge, your weakest topics and things you struggle with and prioritise them