

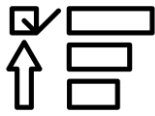
# The Three R's of Revision

## Step one: Refine it



### **Know the course**

Make sure you have an overview of the full course so you know what to review and how many exams.



### **Identify priorities**

Based on previous PPEs and assessments identify areas you need to focus on. Most subjects will have a learning checklist.



### **Create a plan**

Plan what you will revise and when. Spread out study over time. Create a calendar and timetable.

## Step two: Revise it

### **Revision requires thinking, not copying!**



### **Dual code**

Combine text and images.



### **Flashcards**

Question on the front, answers on the back.



### **Question, answer match up**

Write down a series of questions and the answers. One question per box and one answer per box.



### **Brain dump**

Write down everything you remember. Then check notes and add what you forgot in a different colour.



### **Revision clock**

Five minutes per chunk. Write...



### **Condense text**

Condense text to a sentence then key words.

## Step three: Review it



### **Self testing**

Test yourself using flashcards. Create two piles, one for answers you get correct and another pile for answers you got incorrect.



### **Do a quiz**

Complete a multiple choice quiz. Review the answers you got wrong.



### **Past paper**

Complete past exam questions and papers. Using mark schemes to check your progress. Revise the answers you got wrong.



## Dual Code

1. Read through your revision guide, class book or bbc bitesize carefully. What are the main ideas? How might this apply to an exam question?



2. Transform your reading into revision notes.



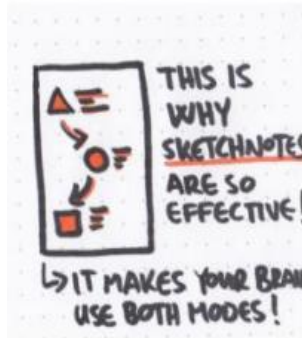
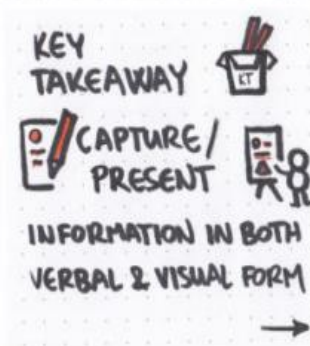
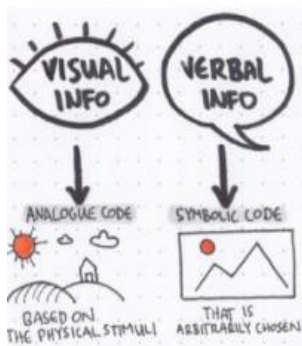
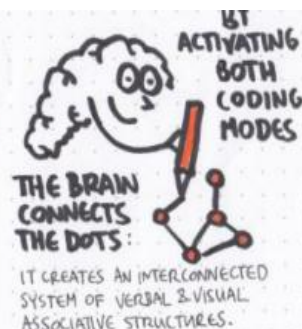
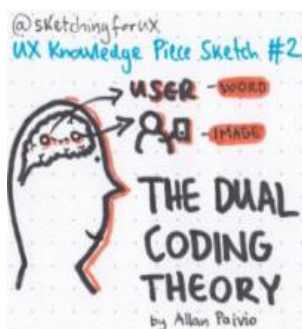
3. Think carefully about how the key ideas, concepts and facts in your revision could be represented visually. This might be a diagram.



4. Add the dual coding images to your work. If you are a confident artist you might draw your own, or you might find something appropriate and print it off.



5. Test yourself. Without reading the text, can you remember the key ideas by only using the visual prompts?



## Brain Dump

### Identify knowledge:

Identify the subject knowledge you wish to cover.



**Write:** Take a blank piece of paper and write everything you can remember without help (do this for 10 mins)



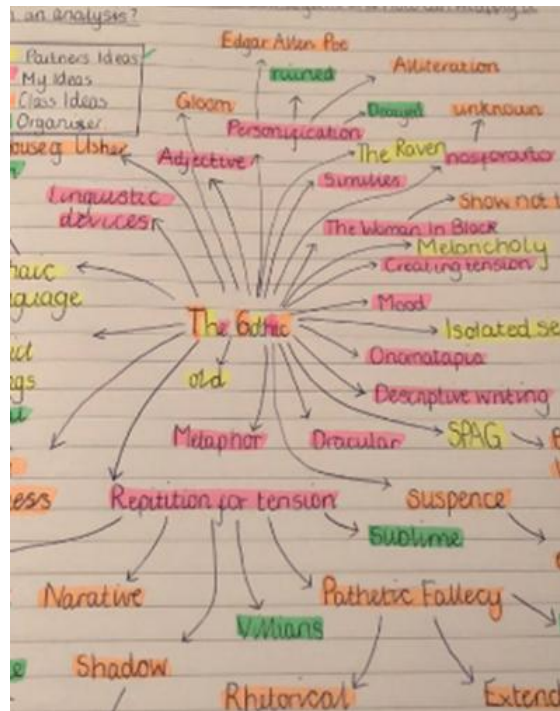
**Repeat:** Have you now remembered more?



**Organise:** Add the missed details from your revision guide onto your brain dump, but in a different colour.

**Check:** Next, read over your revision guide or notes. Were there any details that you missed?

Ensure you do not just focus on the subjects or topic areas you already know lots about. It could be worthwhile RAG rating your topics and focusing on the Red areas first.





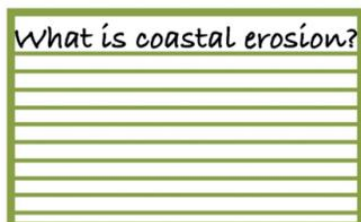
# Flashcards



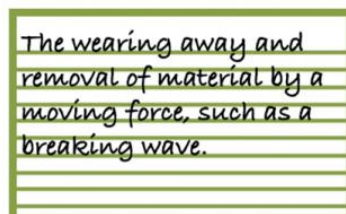
1. Use your notes or your textbook to identify key concepts, facts and key terms →
2. On one side of the flashcard, write the concept. It works best if this is turned into a question. →
3. On the other side of the card, write down the answer or definition. →
4. Once you have a full set for a topic. Test yourself, making sure you say the answers aloud. →
5. For any questions that you found trickier, return to your notes or ask your teacher to clarify.

## Example

### Question on front



### Answer on the back



## **Top Tips:**

- If you don't have any flashcards, cut a piece of A4 paper up into 4 and use these instead.
- Use different colour flashcards for different subjects.
- Shuffle the cards every time you reuse them
- Once studied your flashcards for 20 minutes attempt an exam question linked to them.
- Have two flashcard piles, one for answers you get correct (revisit these less often) and one for cards you get wrong (revisit these frequently).



# Condense text



1. Read a section of your revision notes in full. Take your time to cover the tricky elements. Don't copy notes as you read through the text.

100

2. Take a couple of minute break, then summarise the topic in 100 words from memory. This should be a chunky paragraph in length.

45

3. Have another short break. Now aim to condense your notes to just 45 words, this should be 3-4 sentences. Only the key information should be included.

15

4. After a final short rest, now summarise the key points in just 15 words. Write this on a flashcard and keep it together with your other 15 word summaries.



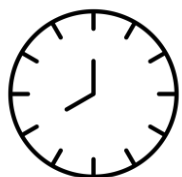
5. After a few days revisit your 15 word summary. After reading it, now test yourself to verbally explain the topic in 100 words from memory. You can also write it down.



# Question, answer match up

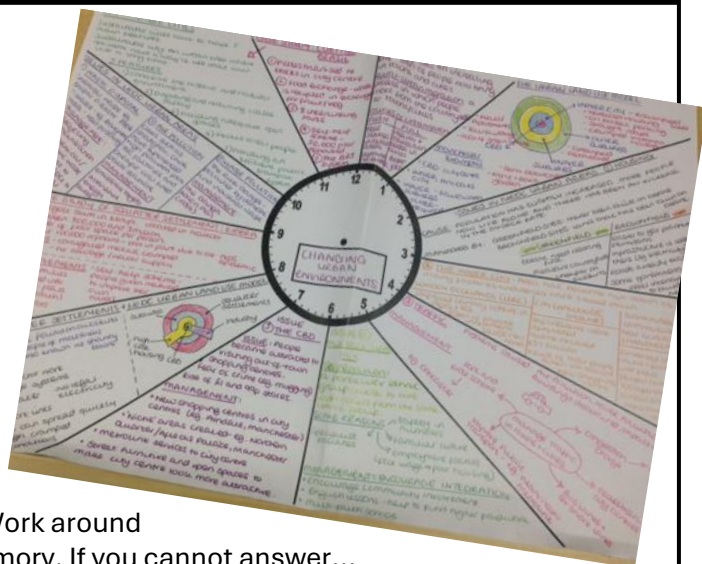
- The sheet should have 24 boxes, 12 for questions and 12 for answers.
- Create 12 questions and 12 answers linked to one unit e.g. the one below is ecosystems in Geography.
- Once created attempt it 5 days later, write '1' in the box that matches the question and the answer. Highlight in two colours to show if you got the match up correct. If not correct revise this knowledge more.
- You could also get your classmates to complete once you've added the questions and answers.

|                                                                          |                                                                                                                            |                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1. How many layers are there in a rainforest?</b>                     | <b>Why do trees have waxy leaves?</b>                                                                                      | The method of only cutting down valuable trees             |
| Buttress roots                                                           | Canopy                                                                                                                     | <b>Which later has most plant and animal life?</b>         |
| <b>What is the main cause of deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest?</b> | <b>Where do you find the tallest trees?</b>                                                                                | Emergent layer                                             |
| Near the equator. The largest rainforest is the Amazon in South America. | They are growing towards the sunlight to carry out photosynthesis effectively.                                             | <b>Why is decomposition quick in the rainforest?</b>       |
| <b>What is selective logging?</b>                                        | <b>Where are tropical rainforests found?</b>                                                                               | To absorb the nutrients found in the shallow soil          |
| To allow excess water to drip to the ground without damaging the leaves. | Cattle ranching                                                                                                            | <b>Why is rainfall high in tropical rainforests?</b>       |
| <b>Why are roots shallow?</b>                                            | Global atmospheric circulation causes low pressure at the equator. When the air rises it condenses forming heavy rainfall. | Due to the hot and humid conditions                        |
| <b>1. Four layers – emergent, canopy, undercanopy, forest floor</b>      | <b>Why do emergent trees grow so tall?</b>                                                                                 | <b>What are supporting roots of emergent trees called?</b> |



## Revision Clock

- Each section = one revision prompt.
- One complete topic fits onto one clock.
- Put a heading in each section and spend 5 minutes adding what you remember.
- Check what you have wrote down, compare this to your textbook to see what you have forgotten.
- Fold over the answers or cover the clock. Work around the clock answering each section from memory. If you cannot answer... Add a ★. That becomes tomorrow's priority.



**Revision doesn't happen when you write the clock.**

**Revision happens when you try to remember what's on it.**

### Top Tips:

- Instead of just writing information... Turn each section into a question. E.G. What are the four types of erosion? Why do waterfalls retreat? **Questions force your brain to think.**
- Keep It Simple
  - Do: diagrams, symbols, colour, keywords
  - Don't: paragraphs, copying textbooks, full sentences