



Organised, Active and Effective Revision





Get Organised

- Set up a work-station in a quiet room away from any distractions e.g. phones, TV, etc.

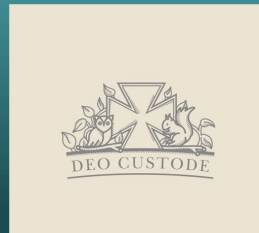


How much should you do?

Year Group	Expectations in school	Expectations outside school
Form 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Using registration time to revise for weekly learning tasks.• In the run up to exams, subject teachers will schedule revisions sessions in class time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Try to consolidate weekly learning tasks at home.• They should use the holiday before exams to do a little revision. (possibly 5-7 short sessions per week)

Get Organised

- Have a supply of paper, pens, sticky notes and index cards to hand.
- Have your class notes, textbooks, revision guides, past papers to hand.



Get Organised!

- Prepare a revision timetable.
Include:
- Free time/Breaks.
- Specific study topics.
- Creating a timetable will make sure you cover all the topics and boost your confidence.



Revision Activities



**Not very
effective**



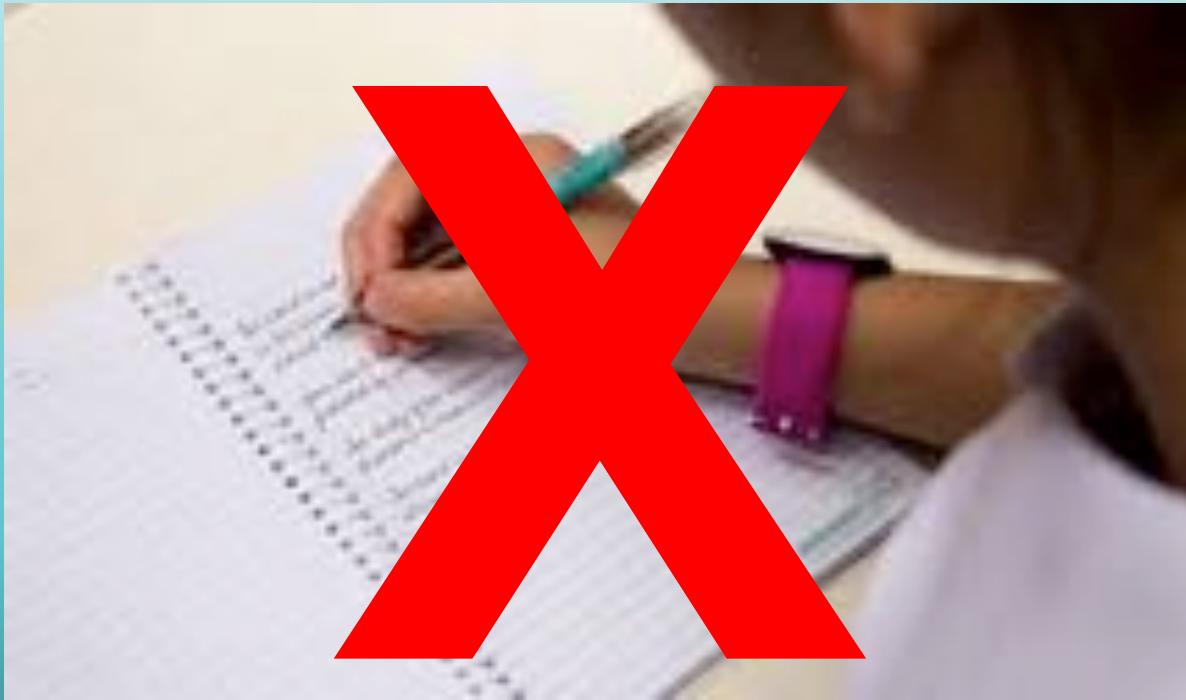
Re-reading



Highlighting



Re-writing Notes



Why?



Low challenge.

Little thinking required.

Makes you think that you are 'doing something'

But not effective!

If you are going to give up your valuable time to study, you want it to be worth it!



Revision Activities

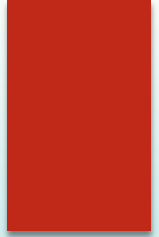
More effective

(You need to actively DO something to process what you are learning before it will stick in your memory)





Reducto Expando!



With your revision notes, textbook or revision guide use the read/ cover/ write and check method.

- Read over your notes and summarise the most important information onto a single sheet of paper.
- Then reduce the notes to bullet points on flashcards
- You can try to reverse this process – go from the flashcards to a full description (good to do this orally).



Testing, testing. 1,2,3...

This technique is pretty straightforward – keep testing yourself (or each other) on what you have got to learn.



Testing, testing... 4, 5, 6.

Create flashcards, with questions on one side and answers on the other – and keep testing yourself.

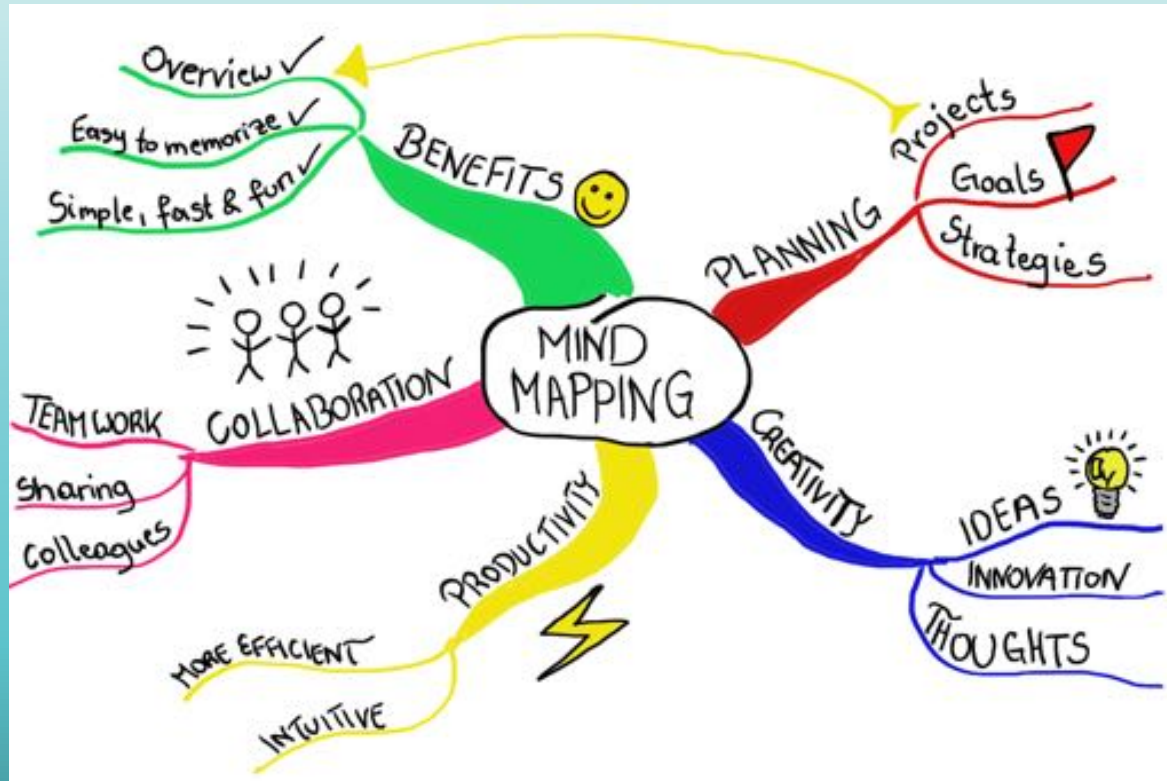
Quiz each other (or yourself) on key bits of information.

Tap Say Turn

Use Past Papers.



Mind Maps



Teach the dog...?

One of the best ways to learn is to teach!

Try explaining or reciting what you have studied to yourself, someone at home, a friend or the dog (other pets are available).



Little and Often

Why is this better?

Bizarrely, because it gives you some **forgetting** time!

So when you come back to it a few weeks later, you will have to think harder, which actually helps you to remember it.



Imagine you are making a track through the jungle, the first time is hard work, but each time you return to the track, it gets clearer and clearer.



The Pomodoro Technique



How to use the Pomodoro Technique...

Instead of doing a one hour block of revision on a single topic:

- Make a revision plan
- 25 minutes on topic 1
- 5 minute break

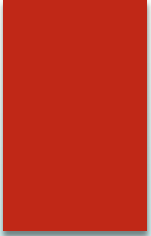
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- 25 minutes on topic 2
 - 5 minute break



Summary

- Be active in your learning!
- Test yourself.
- Make a plan, stick to it.
- Space out the sessions and keep revisiting topics.
- Complete three 'Pomodoros' each week.
- Try at least one of these ideas this week.
- **ASK FOR HELP.**





Do, Understand

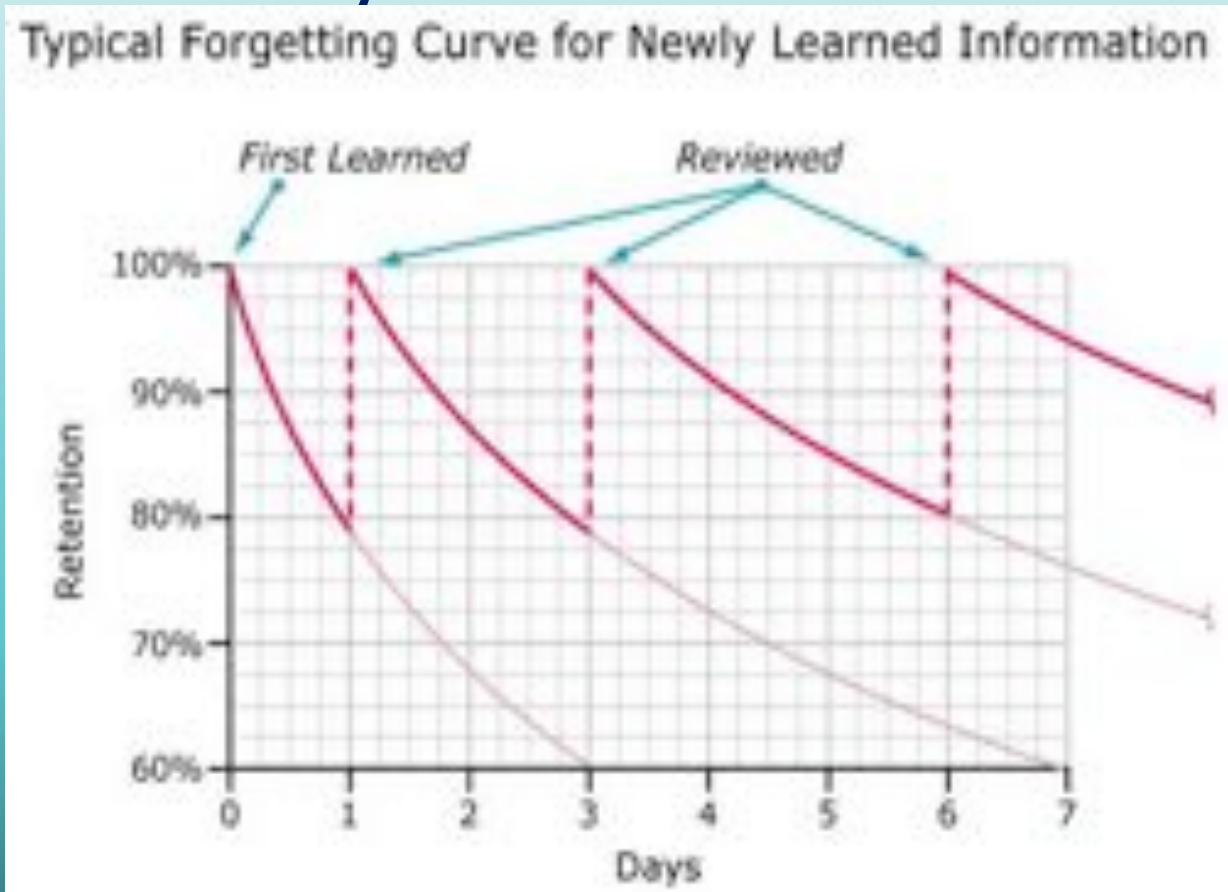
Pin notes/ mind maps up around your room. Walk around 'visiting' each set of notes and talking aloud to yourself at each station.



In the exam visualise yourself re-visiting your notes. This helps with mind maps too!

Try to visualise what you are learning by painting a picture in your mind.

No really, little and often; be dazzled by science...



How it works

Hear, forget.
See, remember.
Do, understand.

