



Year 13 Assembly

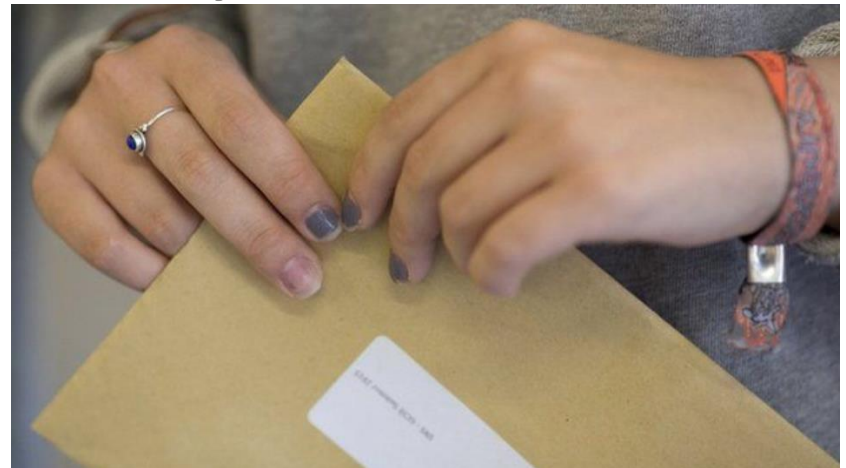
Revision Guidance



15th August 2019



A level Results Day





3rd June 2019

Public examinations begin



16 weeks to go...

... or 11 school weeks...



Your Long-Term Plan

- Revision timetable **that starts now!**
- ‘*Cramming*’ is your enemy! – revision that **begins** within 6 weeks of the exams is classed as cramming.
- You need ‘*spaced practice*’ spread over the **next 6/7 months** to achieve success



Timetabling Revision - example

Day	Subject	
Monday	English	
	History	
Tuesday	Maths	
	English	
Wednesday	History	
	Maths	
Thursday	English	
	History	
Friday	Maths	
	English	
Saturday	History	Maths
	English	History
Sunday	Maths	English
	History	Maths

- Each slot = 45 mins
- Break of 15 mins between each slot
- Subjects spread across the week
- This gives $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours of revision each week
- Start now and you will complete over 360 hours before the exams
- Once you have the plan, **you need to stick to it**



Timetabling Revision - example

Aggregate Demand and Supply

National Income

Demand Management and Supply Side policies

- 2.2.1 Aggregate demand – shifts v movements along
- 2.2.2 - 2.2.5 Components of aggregate demand
- 2.6.2 Demand management policies (fiscal and monetary)
- 2.4.4 Multiplier (*descriptive approach and formula*)
- 2.3.1 Aggregate supply – nature of AS curve
- 2.3.2 – 3 Short run v long run AS curve. Classical and Keynesian approach
- 2.4.3 Macroeconomic equilibrium – output gap (positive and negative)
- 2.6.3 Supply side policies

1.3 – Market failure

- 1.3.1 - Types of market failure
- 1.3.2 - Externalities (*examples to include pollution, transport, mining, deforestation, health and education*)
- 1.3.3 – Public goods
- 1.3.4 – Information gaps (*asymmetric information and market failure*)

1.4 – Government intervention

- 1.4.1 – *Application of indirect taxation to reduce market failure (transport, green taxes)*
- 1.4.1 – *Maximum and minimum pricing (alcohol pricing, agricultural pricing, rent controls)*
- 1.4.1 – *Subsidies designed to encourage production*
- 1.4.1 – *Other examples of government intervention (tradeable pollution permits, regulation, property rights, closing information gaps)*
- 3.5.3 – *Labour interventions (reducing labour immobility, NMW, Living wage, maximum wage, elasticity of labour demand and supply)*
- 1.4.2 – *Government failure and typical causes of*



But how do you revise effectively?

Improving Students' Learning With Effective Learning Techniques: Promising Directions From Cognitive and Educational Psychology

John Dunlosky¹, Katherine A. Rawson¹, Elizabeth J. Marsh², Mitchell J. Nathan³, and Daniel T. Willingham⁴

¹Department of Psychology, Kent State University; ²Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University; ³Department of Educational Psychology, Department of Curriculum & Instruction, and Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin–Madison; and ⁴Department of Psychology, University of Virginia

'distributing learning over time typically benefits long-term retention more than does massing learning opportunities back-to-back or in relatively close succession.' i.e. 'cramming'

- Research by Prof. John Dunlosky tested 10 common techniques for **memorising content**
- ✗ Highlighting notes, summarising, and re-reading scored low in terms of effectiveness, i.e. *securing long term memory*
- ✓ Highest scoring techniques were self-testing and spaced practice, i.e. *learning over time*



5 Steps for Effective Revision

1. Self-organisation

- Find a quiet place to study
- Focused without distraction - no phone! Buzzing will distract!
- Fully resourced – have everything that you need in front of you!

2. Build your knowledge

- Buy specific revision folders & file dividers for **each** subject
- Fill the folder with any revision notes, mind maps, exam practice you complete

3. Test yourself

- Class notes, revision guides, exam board websites, **past papers with mark schemes**, online platforms, e.g. Tutor2u

4. Build memory skills

- Use a blank sheet of paper to summarise all the key points for a topic

5. Don't be daunted – be confident but

- Keep asking for help
- We want to and will support you through



What you can do to support yourself

- Ensure there is a quiet space where you can work on your revision – in school & at home. **Make use of space in school – free room TT**
- Get parents to buy you folders, file dividers, flashcards
- Create a revision schedule
- Be honest! Are you sticking to it?
- Regularly *‘test yourself’* and *‘building memory skills’*
- Promote good sleeping and eating patterns
- Ensure it is **not** *all work and no play*. The reward comes **after** the work



THE 6 HABITS OF 
HIGHLY
SUCCESSFUL
STUDENTS





THE 6 HABITS OF HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS

How to Study Effectively for School or College - Top 6 Science-Based Study Skills – ([Click here to view video.](#))



The ANSWER Model

No cramming – adopt the ‘spaced practice’ approach!

Switch – do not stick with anyone topic for too long ‘*interleaving*’ approach better!

Ask, explain & connect – A levels papers are synoptic, bringing ideas together

Examples – use concrete examples to develop understanding. Use past papers!

Words & visuals – link visual images (diagrams, formulas, pictures) with words

Recall what you know – frequently by topic without notes