

REVISION GUIDE

INFORMATION BROCHURE



**Carmel
College**

REMEMBER TO TEST YOURSELF

Completing revision tasks such as mind maps and flashcards is a great start but to make revision more effective you need to test yourself. Below are some ideas specific to each revision strategy outlined in this booklet. You can test yourself or get a friend or family member to help you.

Match up cards:

Time how long it takes you pair up the cards- what is your fastest time?

Just use 'question cards' and try to remember the answers

Just use answer cards and try to remember the questions

Make a 'chain' of answers but explain how one thing is connected to the next

Important- put a green dot on each one you get right and red dot on each one you're not sure about. Start with the red ones in the next round.

Two Sided Flash Cards:

Spread them all out on a table with the questions face up and try to remember the answers. Do the same with the answers face up and remember the questions.

Make a 'chain' of answers but explain how one thing

is connected to the next.

Important- put a green dot on each one you get right and red dot on each one you're not sure about. Start with the red ones in the next round.

Mind Maps:

Pole-bridging- place your finger on the centre then trace over all the lines- talking yourself through all the connections.

Take your mind map away and practice drawing out the imaginary mind map with your finger- talk it through again.

Try to draw out your mind map from memory. Check it, fill in any gaps in a different brightly coloured pen.

Flip Flop:

Fold paper in half. Try to remember what is on the other side of the paper for each of the answers/questions.

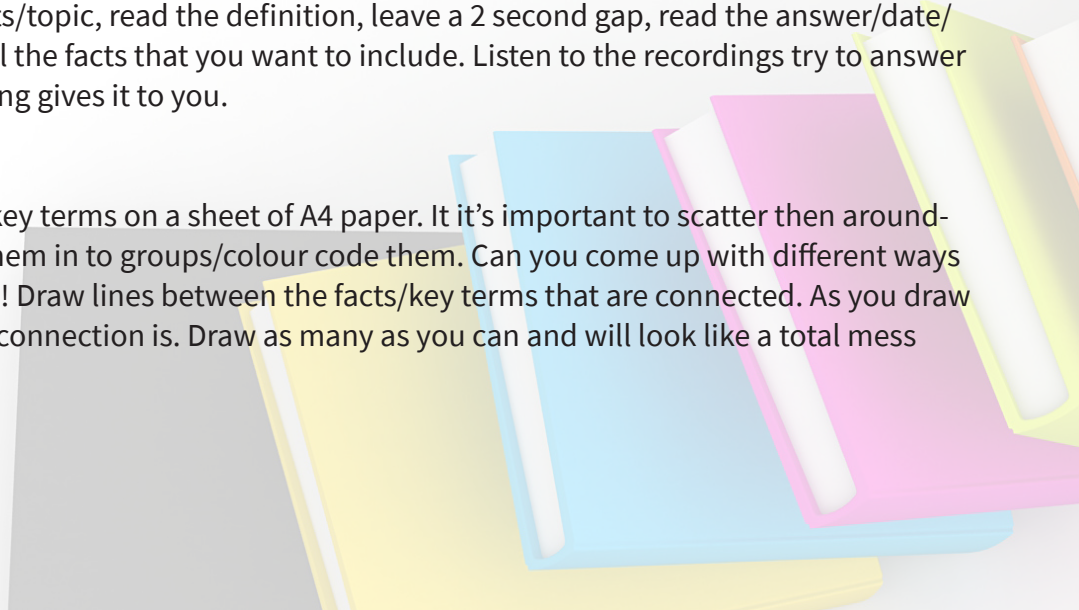
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Voice Recording:

When you make the voice recordings you should have followed these instructions - Make a separate recording for each group of facts/topic, read the definition, leave a 2 second gap, read the answer/date/ key word and then repeat for all the facts that you want to include. Listen to the recordings try to answer the question before the recording gives it to you.

Word Wall Activities:

Write down all of the answers/key terms on a sheet of A4 paper. It's important to scatter them around- don't make it neat. Try to put them in to groups/colour code them. Can you come up with different ways to link the words? Make a MESS! Draw lines between the facts/key terms that are connected. As you draw the line- say out loud what the connection is. Draw as many as you can and will look like a total mess (hopefully)



REVISION MATERIALS AND APPS

<http://www.learningscientists.org/downloadable-materials>

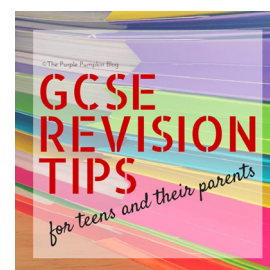
DOWNLOAD BY STRATEGY



What is it?

A website that offers different ways and techniques to help revision at home. It has downloadable resources and offers a step by step guide

<https://www.thepurplepumpkinblog.co.uk/gcse-revision-tips-for-teens-and-their-parents>



Revision guides provide excellent support and are available at the library to purchase. Revision guides give detailed notes and many now provide practice exam questions for you to complete with available mark schemes. The librarian will assist you in getting the correct revision guide for your course and level.

Top 5 Revision apps

Gojimo

This revision app boasts mostly free content and covers GCSE, A level, IB, iGCSE, Common Entrance and more.

iMindMap and bubbl.us

Mindmaps, mobile mindmaps.

Quizlet

Quizlet enables students to create their own revision flashcards, as well as to use sets created by others.

Memrise

If learning languages and vocab is your focus, then Memrise is worth checking out.

Get Revising

Create revision timetables using Get Revising's Study Planner tool

<https://www.tes.com/revision-tips/top-five-revision-apps-help-students-revise>

Websites used in schools

<https://www.educake.co.uk>
<https://www.mymaths.co.uk>
<https://www.pinterest.co.uk>
<https://senecalearning.com>



Educake
The Recipe for Success

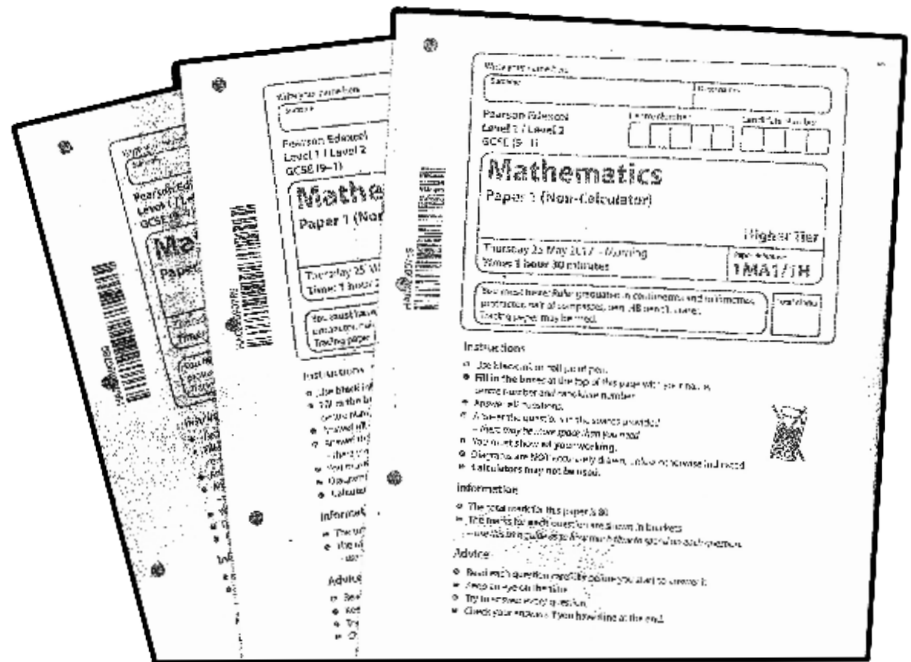


MyMaths.co.uk

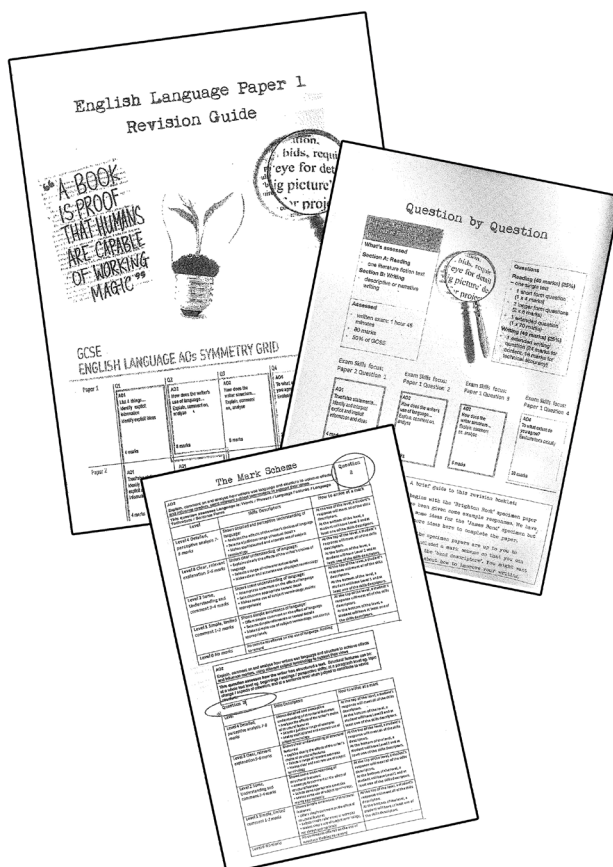
PRACTICE PAPERS

Practice papers from the exam board are a great way to familiarise yourself with the types of questions they may ask. We suggest a variety of ways to complete past papers:

- Time yourself- give the correct time limit for the paper to see how far you get and if you need to work on your time management
- With or without the revision guide. This can help you gain confidence with more difficult content and give you an idea of which topics to focus on.
- Mark your paper with the mark scheme as this will show what answers are detailed enough to get full marks.



ANAYLSIS TASKS



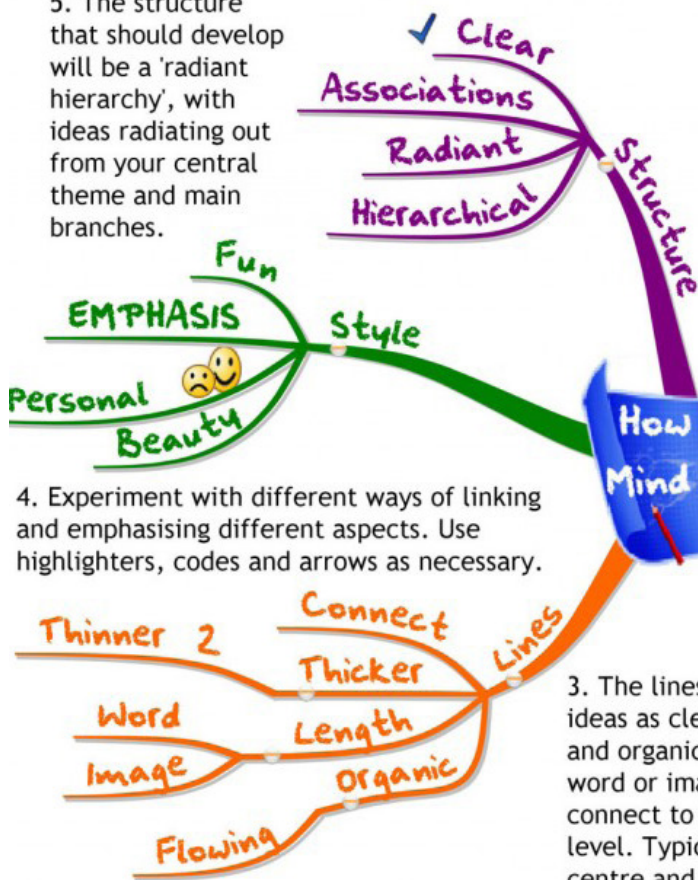
A key skill required for both Literature and Language is that of analysis. Students will need to be able to write about the way in which methods are used by a writer to communicate their views and ideas.

In order to achieve success you should practise this skill by:

- Ensuring that you have learnt the key terms you have covered in class.
- Choose quotations from poems, novels and even articles and see if you can explain how the writer has tried to persuade a reader to follow their point of view.
- You should always use quotations to support your ideas and prove your point.
- You should always try to pick out single words which have been used and explain how they help the writer to really emphasise or repeat their views.
- Thinking about anything which may have influenced the views of the writer other than their own opinion and add this to your explanation.

MIND MAPS

5. The structure that should develop will be a 'radiant hierarchy', with ideas radiating out from your central theme and main branches.



1. Start at the centre of a blank, landscape page, ideally with a colourful image to represent your subject.

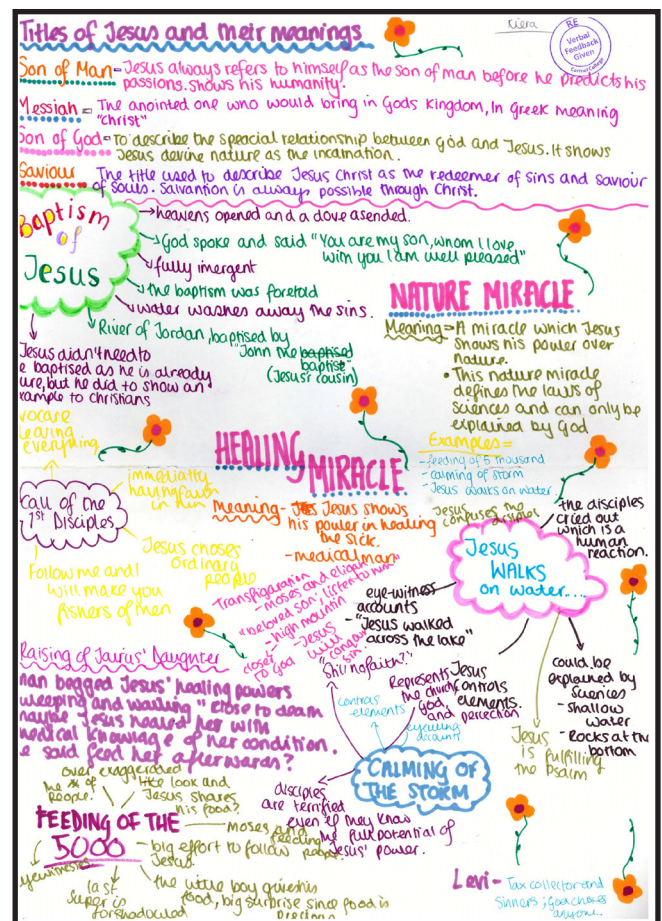
2. Use words and pictures throughout your map. Wherever possible use single KEY words, printed along a line. Each word or picture sits on its own line.

3. The lines make the associations between ideas as clear as possible. Make them flowing and organic, each line the same length as the word or image. Always ensure that lines connect to the end of the line at the previous level. Typically lines will be thicker at the centre and thinner further out.

Mind maps are a great way to break a subject down. The picture above shows how to construct them.

Make sure you use different colours and diagrams to represent what you have learned.

The picture the right is an excellent example from RE.



4 STEPS TO SUCCESS

REVIEW IT

MEMORISE IT

CONDENSE IT

UNDERSTAND IT

UNDERSTANDING AND CONDENSING INFORMATION

Did you know?

The **FIRST AND LAST SENTENCE** of each paragraph usually contains the most information.

Select the information you need

&

REJECT that which you don't

To be able to memorise and recall things, brain waves should look more like this

and less like this rather stressed brainwave

1 Relax

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY

If you think **negative thoughts** like 'I'll never be able to do this', then your brain naturally activates all the cells connected to failure. Then you fail.

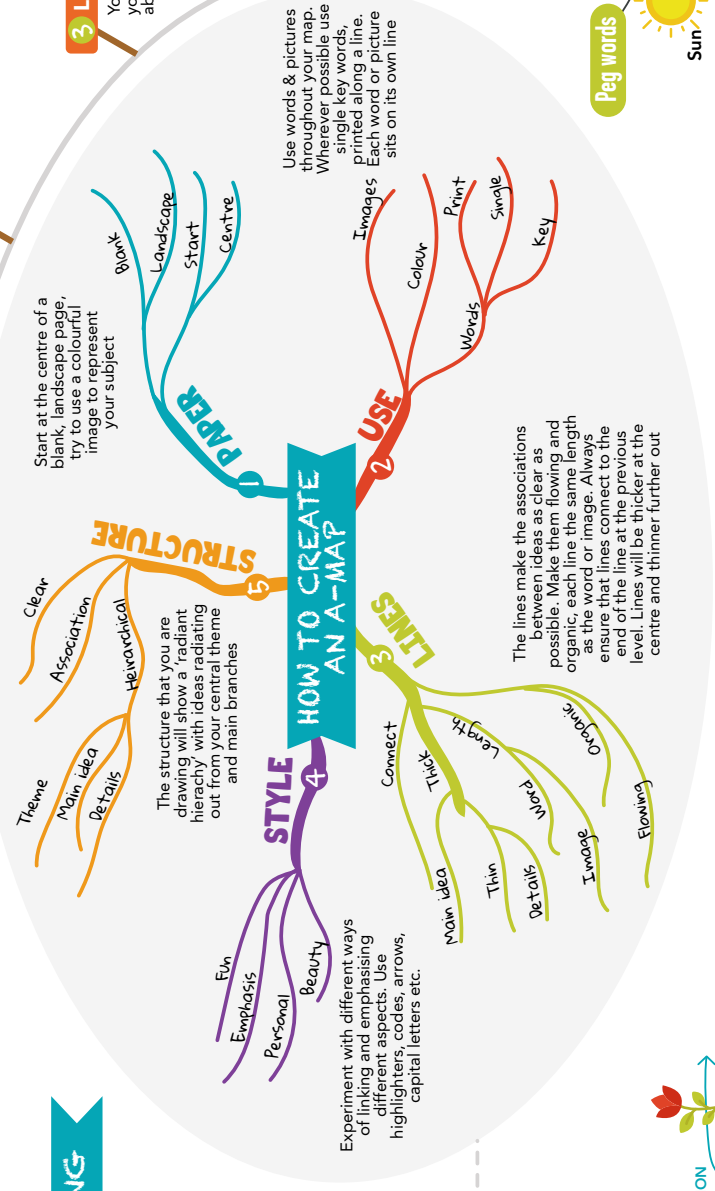
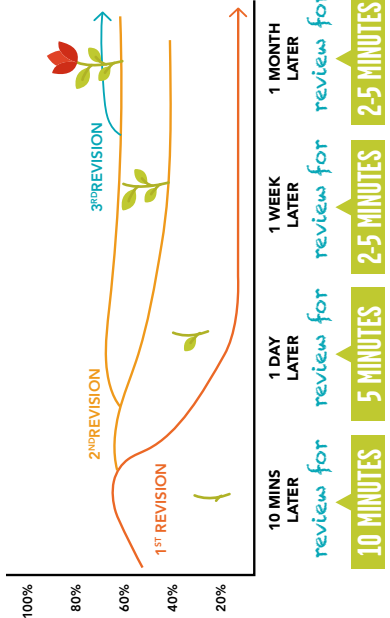
If you change your mindset and **think positively** then different cells, the ones that make you more alert and help find the correct information, become active.

2 If you think you can or think you can't, you're right

TOP TIPS FOR UNDERSTANDING



THE REVIEW PHILOSOPHY



UP TO **75%** Loss in 24 hours (without reviewing)

Loci or Memory Palace

An ancient technique used to link things to places. Use somewhere familiar to you e.g. home, exam hall, the car or your uniform.

Image chains

Peg words

Mnemonics and first letter triggers
Richard Of York Gave Battle in Vain

Numbers and dates

1234567890
ABCDEFGHIJ

TECHNIQUES

4 Unleash your imagination

3 Link information together

You can memorise topics easily if you tap into the brains natural ability to remember stories.

Visual and rhyming triggers
"In fourteen hundred and ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue..."

Visual and rhyming triggers

GRAPHIC ORGANISER

Graphic organisers are an excellent way to summarise course content. It gives you a focus for key facts and connections.

AQA GCSE Physics
Paper 1 Revision
Topic 4: Radioactivity

Alpha, Beta & Gamma

Nuclear reactions

Alpha emission: ${}^A_ZX \rightarrow {}^{A-4}_{Z-2}Y + {}^4_2\text{He}$

$${}^{228}_{90}\text{Th} \rightarrow {}^{224}_{88}\text{Ra} + {}^4_2\alpha$$

Beta emission: ${}^A_ZX \rightarrow {}^A_{Z+1}Y + {}^0_{-1}e$

$${}^{40}_{19}\text{K} \rightarrow {}^{40}_{20}\text{Ca} + {}^0_{-1}\beta$$

Why has gamma not been included?

Penetrating and Ionisation

We can test absorbed materials by placing the material between the source and a Geiger-Muller counter. As you add the absorber material the count rate will drop to 0 i.e. all the radiation has been absorbed.

Alpha: Paper
Beta: Aluminium
Gamma: Lead

You can find the penetrating power in air by moving the source further from the counter. You find that alpha only travel a few centimetres, due to it being highly ionising, beta travels about 1m and gammas range is unlimited.

Thermistors and LDRs

Thermistor

LDR

Resistance

Temperature (thermistor) or light intensity (LDR)

Uses of thermistors: Fridges, thermostats, incubators

Uses of LDRs: Street lights, cameras

The resistance in a thermistor increases as the temperature decreases. (High temp = red line low temp = blue line).

The resistance in a LDR decreases as the light intensity increases. (Bright light = red line low temp = blue line). Resistors get hot as current flows through them.

You should try to complete these without a revision guide then use it to fill in the the gaps.

You could also colour boxes/ areas with green if you remembered it and red if you needed help from your revision guide.

AQA GCSE Physics
Paper 1 Revision
Topic 3: Particle Model

States of Matter

Which state is most dense?

	Solid	Liquid	Gas
Arrangement of particles	Close together	Close together	Far apart
	Regular pattern	Random arrangement	Random arrangement
Movement of particles	Vibrate on the spot	Move around each other	Move quickly in all directions
Diagram			

What are the units for each term?

density $\rho = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$

Phase changes of matter

Which state has the strongest intermolecular forces?

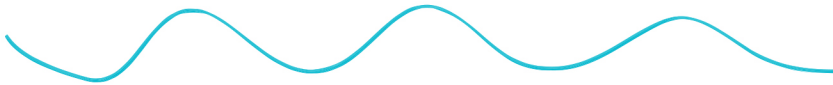
Required practical – density

- Measuring the density of a regular object – Measure the dimensions of the objects and calculate the volume. Measure the mass using a balance. Substitute these numbers into the density equation.
- Measuring the density of an irregular object – Using a eureka/displacement can, insert the object and measuring the volume of displaced water using a measuring cylinder. Measure the mass using a balance. Substitute into the density equation.
- Measuring the density of liquid – Measure the mass of an empty measuring cylinder. Insert liquid and measure the mass using a balance. Calculate the density by reading the volume and insert the numbers into the equation.

The Philosophy of Memory

1. Relax

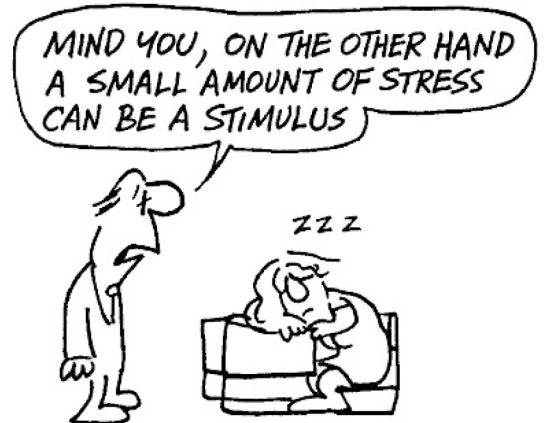
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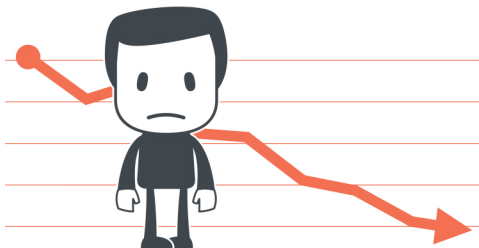


Too much stress lights up all the wrong brain cells, making it harder for you to find the cells with the information you need and want.



2. Attitude

If you think you **can** or think you **can't**, you're right.



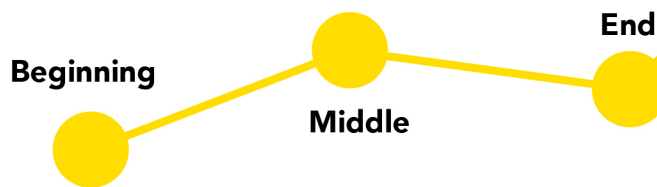
If you think negative thoughts like, **"I will never be able to do this,"** then your brain naturally activates all the cells connected to failure. **Then you fail.**

If you change your mindset and **think positively** then different cells, the ones that make you more alert and help find the **correct information**, become active.



3. Link information together

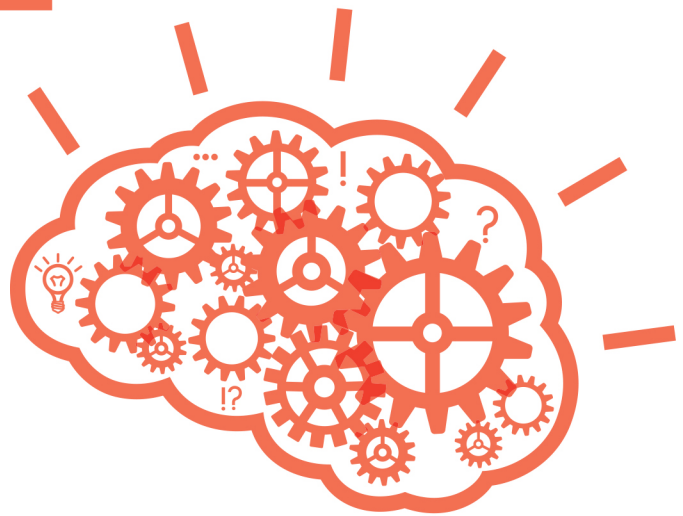
Your brain loves a good **story**. Remember every detail of your favourite film or book? Well, that's because your brain loved the **logical progression of ideas** – a story. It captured your imagination so all those neurons made lovely **strong connections**.



The same applies to schoolwork. You can memorise topics easily if you tap into the **brain's natural ability to remember stories**.

4. Unleash your imagination

A little imagination goes a long way. The **more** you use your **imagination** the stronger the links between brain cells become **improving** your memory and learning performance!



5. Review



Reviewing your work is very important. In fact, it is the key to a **successful memory**.

Marvellous Memory

Loci

First used by the Ancient Romans (seriously!) and now famously used by Derren Brown and World Memory Champions, Loci or Memory Palace works by logically placing items in various locations. It's best to use a place you know well like your home, classroom or exam hall. Go wild and unleash your imagination!

You can use this technique for all sorts of things. It works particularly well with people, such as historical figures. You can include important information about these people as part of their location.

But there are many other possibilities, such as using parts of your body as locations or reminders. Or you can put the first word of your image chains into each location to trigger each list you've memorised.

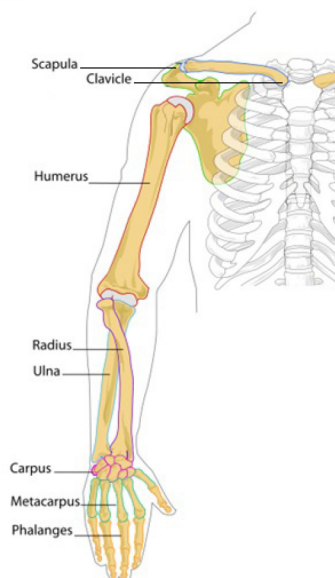
Mnemonics

There are lots of different types of mnemonics to choose from. Give some of these a try.

First letter triggers

Bones of the arm :

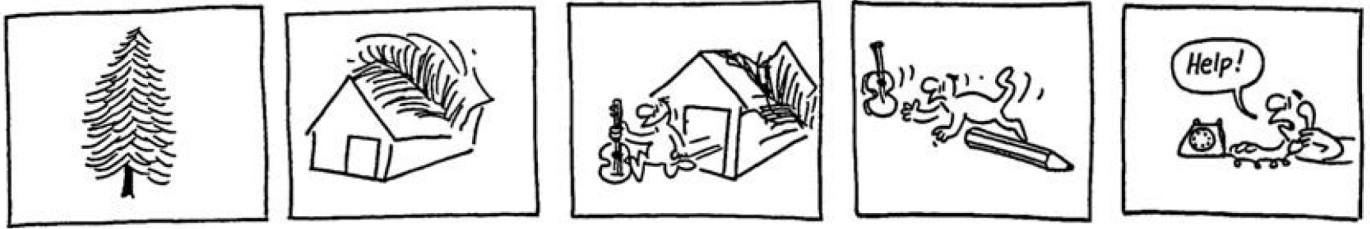
Scapula
Clavicle
Humerus
Radius
Ulna
Carpals
Metacarpals
Phalanges



Rhyming triggers

***"In fourteen hundred
and ninety-two,
Columbus sailed the
ocean blue."***

Image chains



This is a simple and imaginative way to remember lists of words. You just take each item on the list and link them together using a story. The crazier the better!

Peg words

Like Loci, Peg Words is a technique that links an item you need to remember to a visual image. But this time you link things to a number.

The problem here is that a number is in itself intangible; it's hard to imagine creatively. You can get around this by inventing a new counting system!



Make your own...



Number and Dates

Shape Pegs

This is a similar system to the rhyming pegs system, but instead of rhyme you look at the shape of the number to create an image. For example, 7 could be a boomerang and 2 could be a swan!

The Enigma System - become a spy!

To remember dates, formulas etc. become a spy by creating your own code system, where every number translates to a letter. Then unleash your imagination to create words and phrases to help you memorise the numbers!

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
A B C D E F G H I O

The great fire of London happened in 1666. Using the code, 1666 translate to **A F F F** -
A Flaming **F**erocious **F**ire!





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