



Montgomery Learning Bulletin.

Keeping you and your child informed

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Mutual Respect, Ambition and Learning

Issue 6

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There are lots of websites with ideas for students on revision strategies and how to structure their revision. However, with the exam season rapidly approaching, 3 cycles of content nearly if not already taught, and a focus on revision in lessons over the forthcoming weeks, we thought it would be useful to try and compile ideas for parents and students with regards to planning revision activities for both in and beyond the classroom. Some of these ideas are for activities which could be adapted and used in lessons whilst others are for creating revision resources which could then be used at home to help them with revision beyond the classroom. Some of these strategies will be well tried and tested already amongst many staff, others may be things you haven't tried before. Revision strategies and ideas can easily be adapted to suit different subjects.

Over the page are several strategies that can work separately or in combination. We would ask you to give them a try.

Revision

easy as.....

1

2

3

Step 1

Review

Check your learning and understanding

Step 1 involves **checking** what you **already know** and **understand**. This will **help** you find out what you really need to **focus** on when you are **revising**.

How?

For each of your topics you need a list of what will be covered in the exam.

Highlight:

Green for confident

Orange for need remind myself

Red for I really need to understand this

Step 2

Revision

Choose a technique that works for you!

Step 2 involves topping up your knowledge and understanding. Have a look at the following techniques you could use to save yourself from revision boredom

Technique 1

Blank Sheet

This is a good starting point for your revision. Choose topic to revise and write for as long as you can on a blank sheet. You'll be amazed what you remember. And it's a revision task that makes you think. Do it in the exam room too, before you open the paper, and see how much actually turns up in the exam questions.

Technique 2

RAMBAM

Read **R**eadings through notes without a purpose is really dull. Scan a page or two of notes or a book for a minute. **A** Minute **B**ullet **A** Minute **M**inute **M**inute **A** Minute **M**inute

Close it. Then spend a minute writing a list of bullet points containing the information you remember. Repeat this.

Technique 4

Transformers

(revision in disguise)

Your text books contain a lot of information. Some people can read this information and remember it! If you find it hard to retain information that you read then do something with it. For example take a piece of text and transform it into a diagram.

Technique 6

Condense It - 1

Read a paragraph of text and condense it into one sentence.

Technique 8

Mind Mapping

Step 3

Show what you know

Check your learning and understanding

GOOD REVISERS

by @Inner_Drive
www.innerdrive.co.uk

POOR REVISERS

Eat breakfast		Skip breakfast
Sleep 8-10 hours a night		Get little sleep
Have regular bed times		Have inconsistent bed times
Get fresh air each day		Stay indoors all day
Exercise regularly		Do no exercise
Do past papers		Mostly revise highlighting "key" passages
Spread out their revision		Cram their revision
Keep a diary to capture negative thoughts		Dwell on worst case scenarios
Revise in a quiet environment		Revise while listening to music or TV
Drink water regularly		Forget to stay hydrated
Put their phone away during revision		Revise with their mobile phone next to them

Technique 3

Summary Post It Notes

At the end of each lesson, write a summary sheet of identifying the key points and examples. From this then write post it notes, which just consist of the key points. A few days later, review the Post it notes and on a blank piece of paper write down the examples or principles the key points trigger in your memory. Compare this to your summary sheet or lesson notes. Order your index cards into subject groups and then prioritise. Before another lecture on the same subject, review your index cards to refresh what you have learnt. This reviewing helps aid your long term memory.

Technique 5

Teach It!

Another useful method of learning information is to try and teach someone else what you have learnt. A good method to use is to write down the key points of what has been learnt over a set period e.g. 3 lessons and try to teach the other person, who questions everything he or she cannot clearly understand. Try also setting a test on what you have taught. The other person's answers will clarify your own thinking!

Technique 7

Condense It - 2

Read a paragraph of text and identify the six most important words. Highlight them.

Step 3 involves checking what you have taken in. Get some past exam questions from your teacher,