

**Revision Night 2023** 

Welcome

# Key information

## N.B. Yr. 11 Exam Weeks at Priory

November	February / March
6 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> November 2023	26 <sup>th</sup> February 2024 – 8 <sup>th</sup> March 2024

### **Summer Exams 2024**

Begin first week of May and end Mid to late June – check dates with each subject

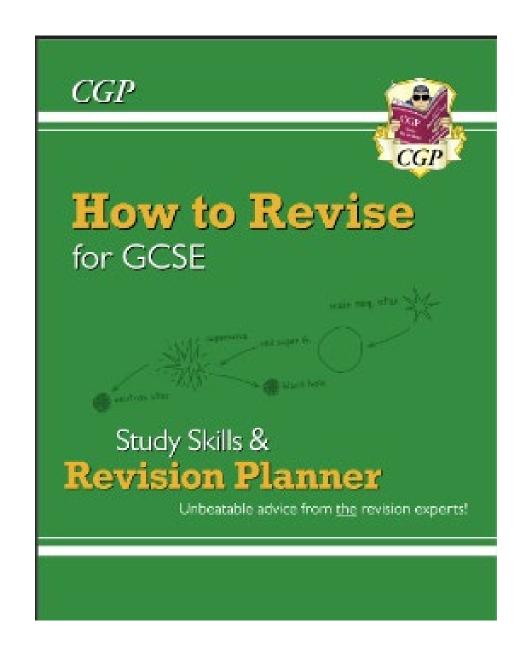
N.B. Study leave no longer exists – revision classes are run in school.

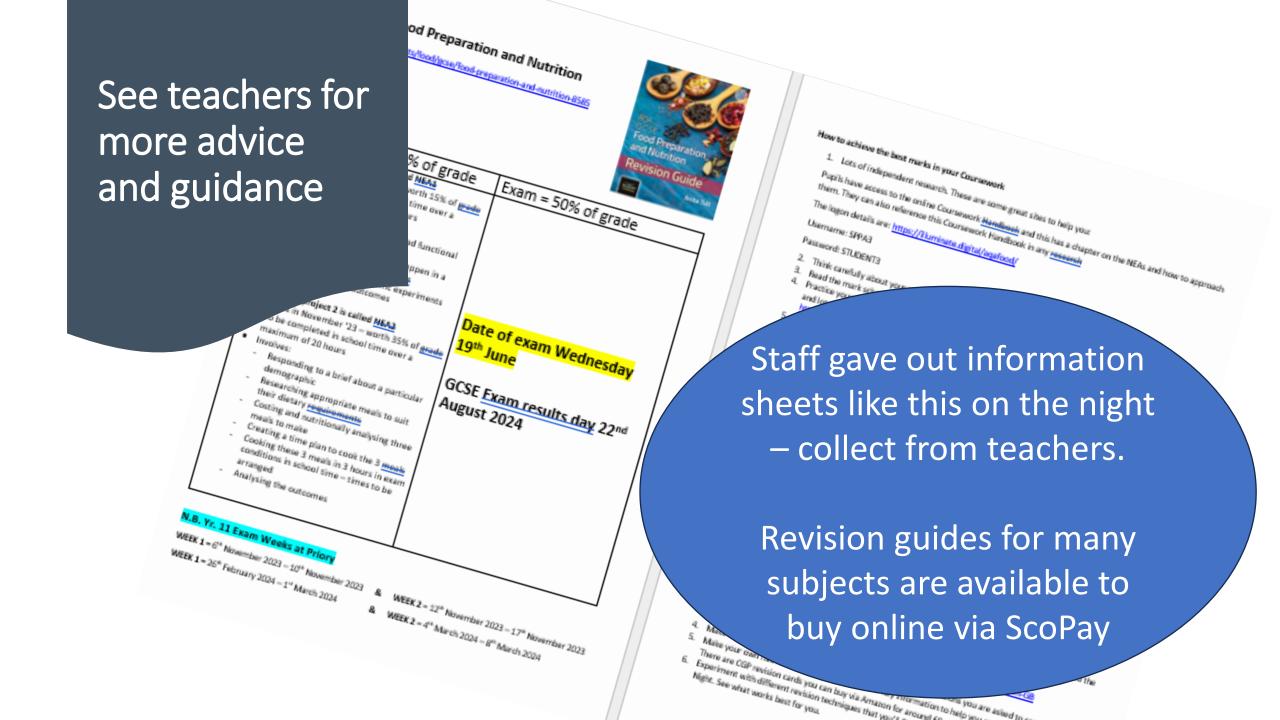
## **GCSE** Results Day

22<sup>nd</sup> August 2024

# Revision starts now!

With November exams on the way, it's time to start now if pupils haven't done so already. Everyone is provided with a free copy of the CGP How to Revise for GCSE Study Skills and Revision Planner. Copies are with Mrs. Bailey.





# Revision – top tips. What works...

1) Practice testing	<ul> <li>Studying and reviewing by answering questions and actively bringing information back to mind.</li> <li>Use low stakes quizzes, flash cards, multi choice questions but check your answers straight away.</li> <li>Many subjects use Seneca as this provides some of these techniques – all pupils have a Seneca account. See Mr. Bedford for any account issues.</li> </ul>
2) Distributed practice	<ul> <li>The opposite of cramming.</li> <li>Studying small chunks of content spread out over time is more effective than studying long blocks of the same topic only once.</li> <li>To use it successfully, students should start preparing way ahead of their exam dates and organise their time with a calendar. – there's one in the CGP guide</li> </ul>
3) Interleaved practice	<ul> <li>Mixing up the order of questions across different topics.</li> <li>Particularly effective in Maths and Science.</li> <li>Commonly, students learn strategy A and solve a series of problems that demand strategy A, and then do the same with strategy B. Interleaving would be to learn strategy A and strategy B, and solve problems that can demand one or the other in a pseudo-random order. This way, students need to figure out the right strategy from the problem itself, which leads to a deeper understanding of the topic and better preparation for exams.</li> </ul>

4) Elaborative interrogation	<ul> <li>answering "Why?" and "How?" questions.</li> <li>thinking about a subject in more depth and detail, which strengthens connections in the brain.</li> </ul>
5) Self-explanation	<ul> <li>students explain how new information relates to things they already know.</li> <li>Relating new content to prior knowledge creates new connections and supports your brain in making huge memory maps of knowledge and understanding.</li> </ul>
6) Rereading	<ul> <li>popular BUT rereading seems to only help with knowing, but not with understanding.</li> <li>it improves students' ability to recall something as told, but does not enhance their learning for that topic.</li> </ul>

# OF SOME VALUE...

- Mnemonics can be good for learning lists and new language
- Imagery linking learning to images can be effective in the short term

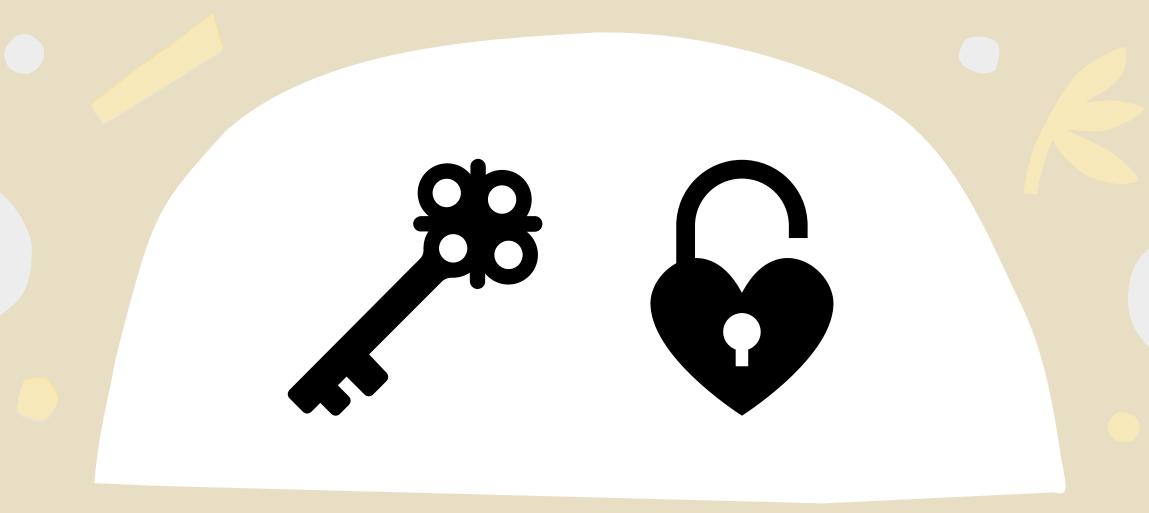
# BEWARE...

• **Highlighting** - is popular, but at best, is fancy bookmarking to help you find information, it doesn't help you remember.



Practice exam papers with answers to check

- Know your exam board
- Get past papers from your staff
- Practice, practice, practice
- Use Seneca
- Use GCSEPod
- Attend interventions



Attendance is key – not here? You will miss out!