



Year 10 : Pastoral

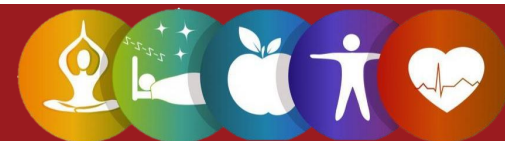
HT5: Revision Techniques

What are our PASTORAL EXPECTATIONS?



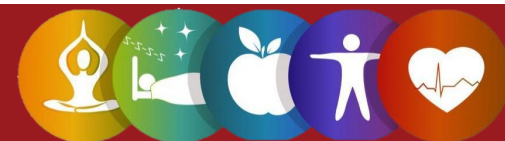
THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Due to the nature of the new topics and the increased use of discussion in lessons, it is vital that all students respect each other, and we facilitate a learning environment that gives all pupils the confidence to open-up and express their thoughts, opinions and experiences in a nonjudgmental way.



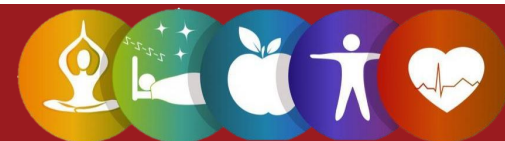
SENSITIVE TOPICS

We will be discussing highly sensitive topics throughout the year; it is important that you remain sensible and that your comments are always appropriate. Any students who do not abide by this will be dealt with appropriately.

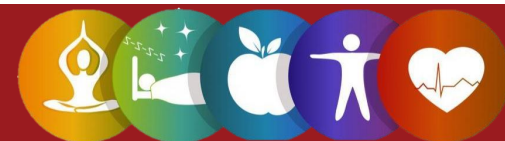


QUESTIONS

With the lessons being discussion based, we want you to engage and ask questions. However, you **must not** ask staff any personal questions at any point due to the nature of the topics.



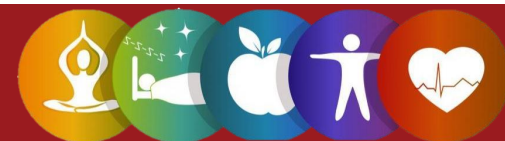
Before Revising



How to revise effectively

Over the course of the next few weeks, will be looking at some different revision techniques. Most importantly, we will be asking you to give these different techniques a go to see if you can find what works for you.

Before we begin revision, we need to look at some essential tips to help you revise effectively: from things to try, to things to avoid.



CGP's Essential Revision Tips

1. **Start revising early**

i.e. months, not days, before your exam. The sooner, the better.

2. **Plan your revision using a timetable (we will look at creating timetables later)**

Planning your revision means you can spend more time revising, and less time worrying that you've forgotten something.

3. **Don't spend ages making your notes look pretty**

This is one of the most common ways students waste time. Include all the details you need to learn, but don't worry about producing a piece of art!

4. **Set up a nice, tidy study space**

You'll need somewhere away from distractions to revise. Ideally, you'll have somewhere separate from your bedroom so you can still see your bedroom as a relaxing space. A kitchen/dining room table often works well.

5. **Vary your revision with different activities (we will look at different techniques later)**

There are lots of different techniques you can try, some will work for you and some won't. Sometimes having a few different ones can help you, and often these will depend on the subject you're revising.

6. **Stick revision notes around your house**

This might help you link pieces of information to different locations or help you break down your revision



CGP's Essential Revision Tips

7. Do lots of practice papers and questions

You'll find it easier to answer questions in the exam if you've seen lots of similar ones before hand. Most exam papers have similar style questions each year. Speak with your subject teachers if you want some past papers or check out the exam board websites.

8. Set aside some down-time

Don't stop yourself from having fun. You need down-time to stay motivate and relax.

9. Keep your phone and other distractions away

Phones can be brilliant but they are the easiest way to distract you. How many times have you gone on TikTok, blinked and an hour has passed. When you're revising put your phone out of sight and reach.

10. Don't just read your notes over and over expecting them to sink in!

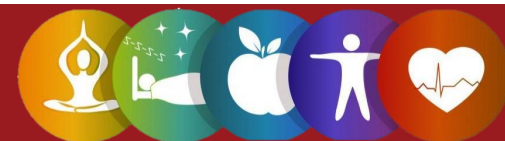
You need to ACTIVELY revise. This is why we'll be looking at different techniques for you to try.

11. Take revision with you wherever you go

Make sure as you're preparing for exams that you always have some revision with you. This could be for when you're travelling somewhere, or waiting in the car when your parents pop into a shop, or at break and lunch.

12. Sleep and eat properly

Sleep is more important than you'd think. It helps your brain store all the information you've learned through the day. Drinking plenty of water and eating healthy foods also helps boost your concentration.



Motivation and Procrastination

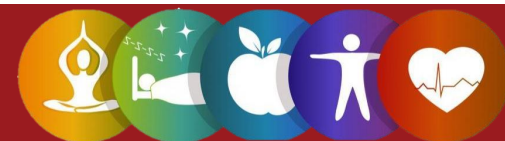
Before you begin revising, think about **why** you're revising. What are you hoping to achieve? What are your goals?

- Get onto your chosen post-16 course/apprenticeship?
- To get your dream job in future?
- To prove to yourself and others you can do it?

Whatever your goal, **be positive**, focus on your goal, and don't compare yourself to others.

Tips for staying motivated:

1. Set small targets with agreed rewards
2. Start with small and easier topics
3. Give yourself regular breaks
4. Break your revision into small chunks
5. Turn off distractions! (phone/TV)



Coping with stress

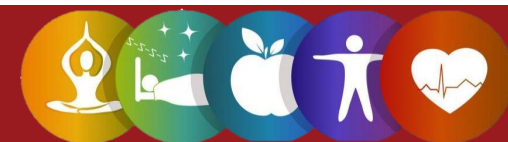


Exams are stressful for **everyone**. Feeling worried is normal and can be good for you in motivating you to do better.

Are you stressed because you're doing too much or not enough? Only you know.

There are ways to help with stress though and use the tips on this slide to help you if you feel yourself becoming overly stressed.

If you're worried, talking with family and friends can help. Don't bottle it up.



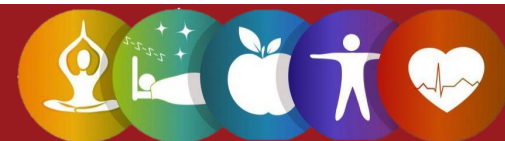
Sleep and Diet

Sleep

1. Don't skip sleep to revise.
Sleep helps you process what you've learned.
2. Do something relaxing before bed
Avoid caffeine and looking at your phone
3. Keep your phone away from your bed.
It will stop you looking at it while you try to sleep and it will motivate you to get out of bed on a morning to get your phone.
4. Go to sleep early and get up early.
By lunchtime you could have already done some decent revision.
5. Get into a routine and stick to it.

Diet

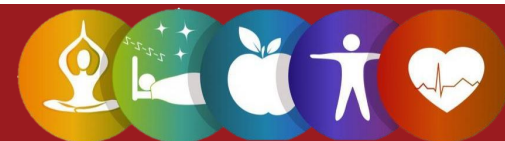
1. Don't skip meals!
It will make it more difficult for you to focus.
2. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables
3. Get plenty of protein
It will help you feel full for longer so you can focus
4. Have sweets and chocolate as a treat
Otherwise you'll have to deal with the sugar crash!
5. Drink lots of water



How to make a revision timetable

- Break each subject down into topics – RAG rate how happy you are with each topic. This will help you identify how much revision you need to do for each subject/topic.
- Split your revision timetable into 30 minute sessions.
- Start by putting your commitments into your revision timetable. Don't give up your hobbies or social time, make your revision work around them.
- Plan in breaks in the remaining chunks of time so you're not revising for long periods of time. Make sure you have some free time.
- You should be aiming to spend about **2 hours per subject per week**. Add your subjects into your revision timetable to ensure an even spread and then add topics you'll study for each subject. Mix up your subjects so you're not spending a whole day/week on one subject. Don't just spend time revising the subjects you like or feel most confident in.
- If you miss a revision session, don't panic, but also find time to catch up. Be strict with yourself.

On the next slide is an example of a revision timetable showing 17 hours of revision a week and still lots of free time. This is just an example and might not work for you. Each block of revision sessions would then be split up into subjects and topics.

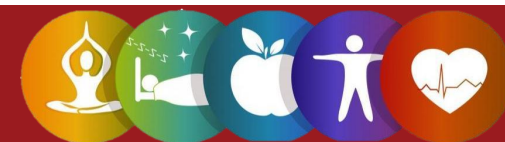


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06.00 - 06.30							
06.30 - 07.00							
07.00 - 07.30							
07.30 - 08.00							
08.00 - 08.30							
08.30 - 09.00							
09.00 - 09.30							
09.30 - 10.00							Eat
10.00 - 10.30						Eat	Revision
10.30 - 11.00						Revision	
11.00 - 11.30							
11.30 - 12.00							
12.00 - 12.30							Relax
12.30 - 13.00							
13.00 - 13.30						Eat	Eat
13.30 - 14.00						Relax	Relax
14.00 - 14.30							
14.30 - 15.00							
15.00 - 15.30							Revision
15.30 - 16.00	Relax	Relax	Gym	Revision	Gym		
16.00 - 16.30	Revision	Revision					
16.30 - 17.00			Eat	Relax	Eat		
17.00 - 17.30	Eat		Revision	Revision	Relax		Gym
17.30 - 18.00	Gym	Eat					
18.00 - 18.30		Revision	Relax	Eat			
18.30 - 19.00	Revision		Revision	Relax			Relax
19.00 - 19.30				Revision			
19.30 - 20.00	Relax	Relax					
20.00 - 20.30			Relax	Relax			
20.30 - 21.00							
21.00 - 21.30							
21.30 - 22.00							

Example Revision Timetable – 17 hours



	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
07.00 - 07.30							
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Revision Techniques

This is about finding what works for
you.

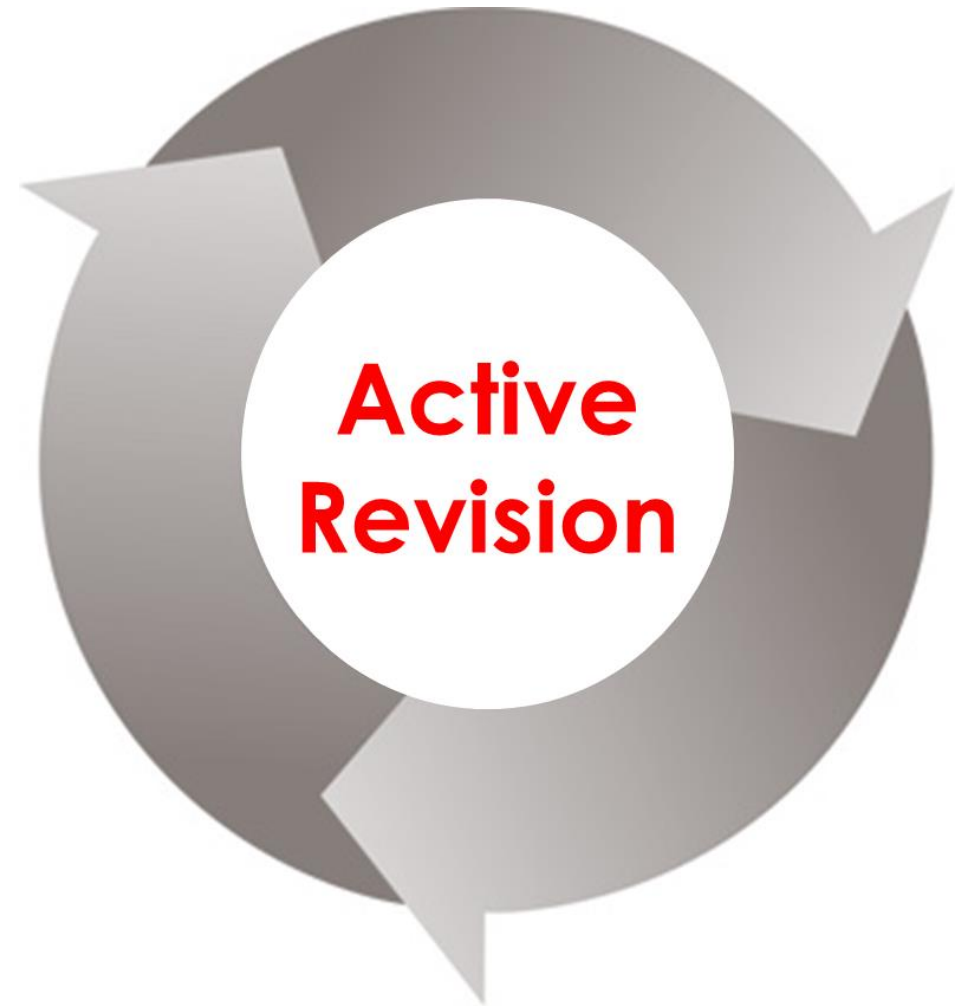
*We're all different and we all revise differently.
No method is right or wrong.*



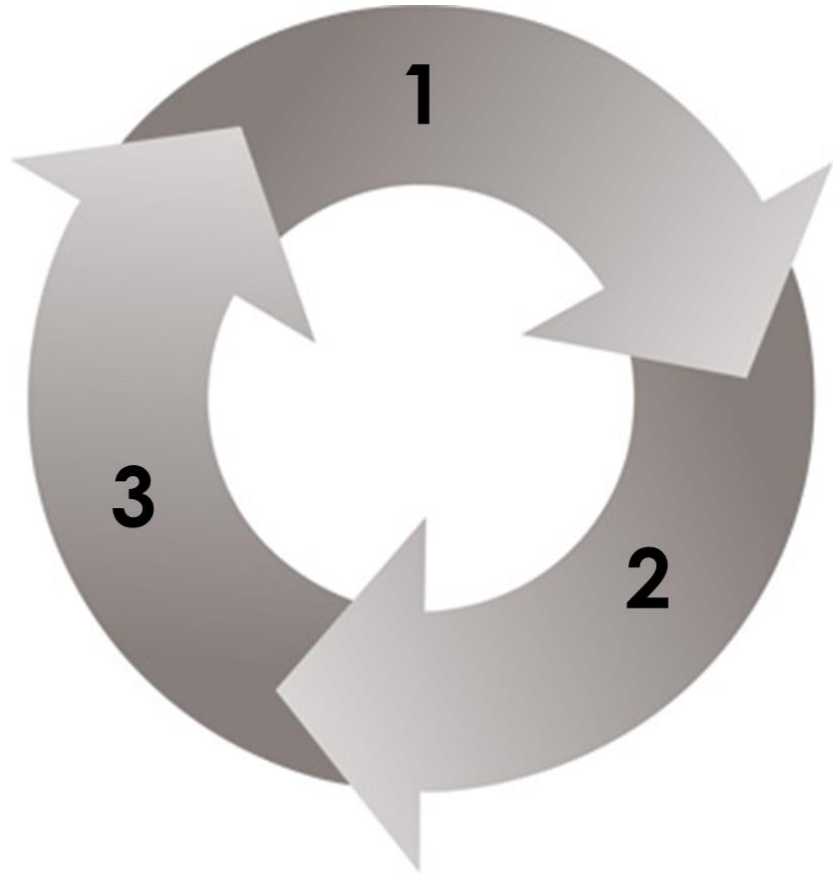
Active revision

Most students revise passively, e.g. looking at/reading through notes.

The best way to revise is through **Active Revision**



Active revision cycle



Phase 1: Learn the Content

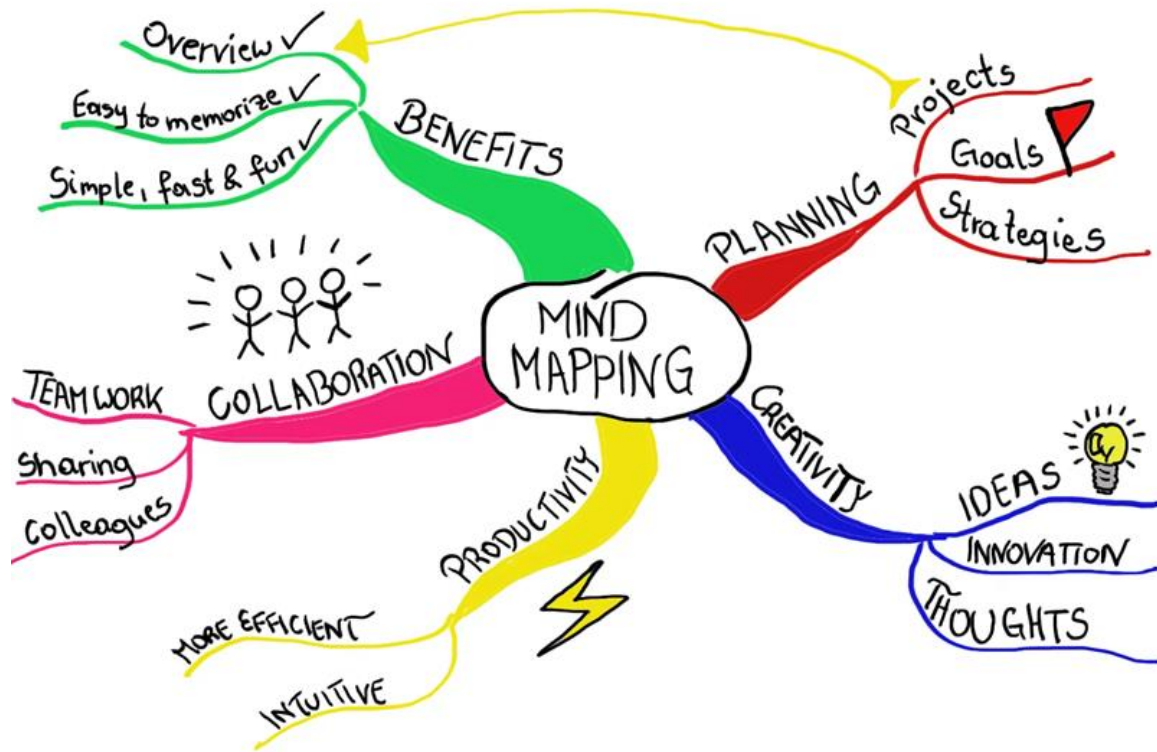
Phase 2: Test Yourself

Phase 3: RAG Rate your knowledge

Repeat the cycle



Technique 1: Mind Maps



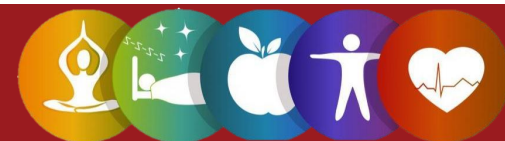
Use your notes and other resources to draw a mind map of a topic.

The name of a topic goes in the middle, with sub-topics and further detail added around the outside.

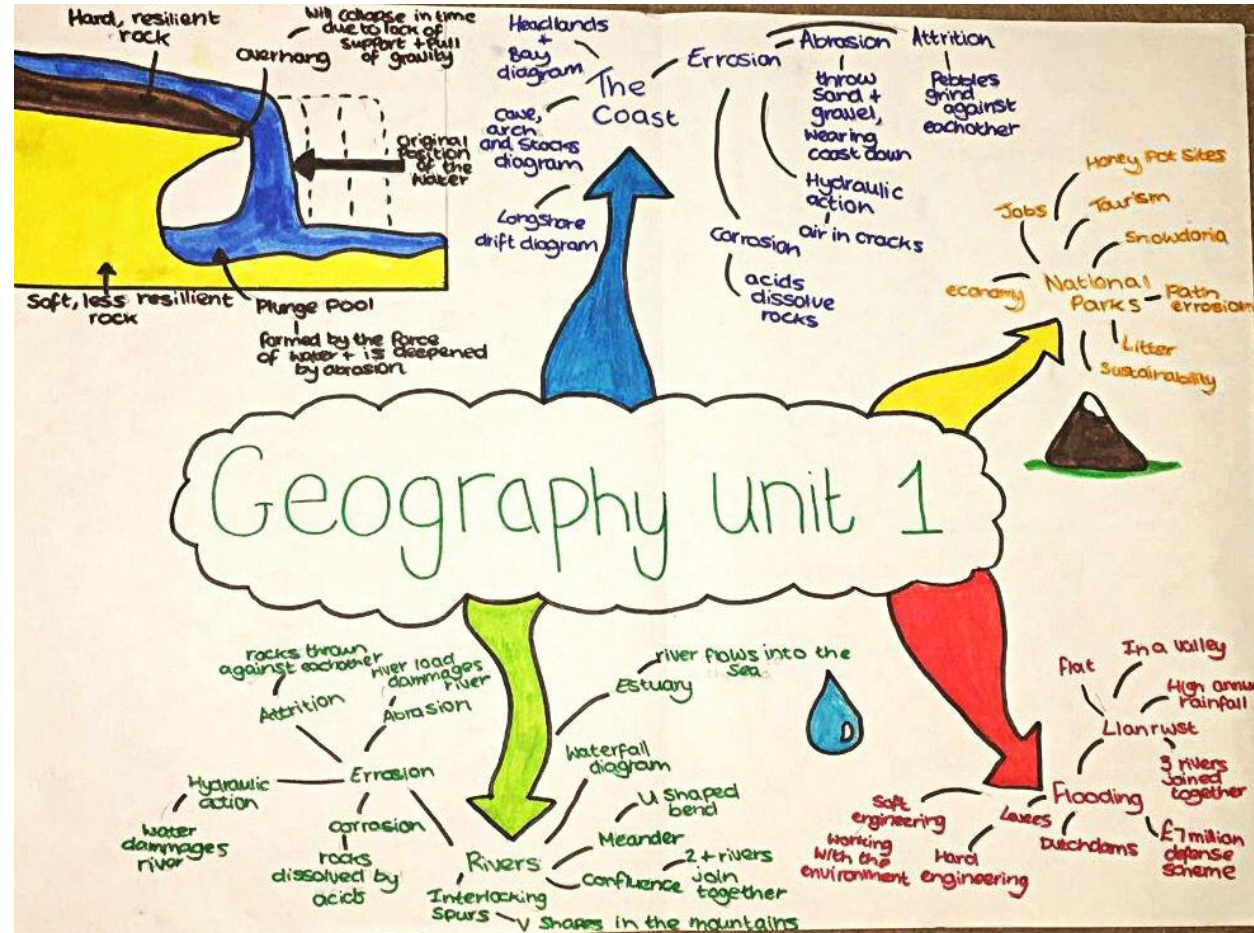
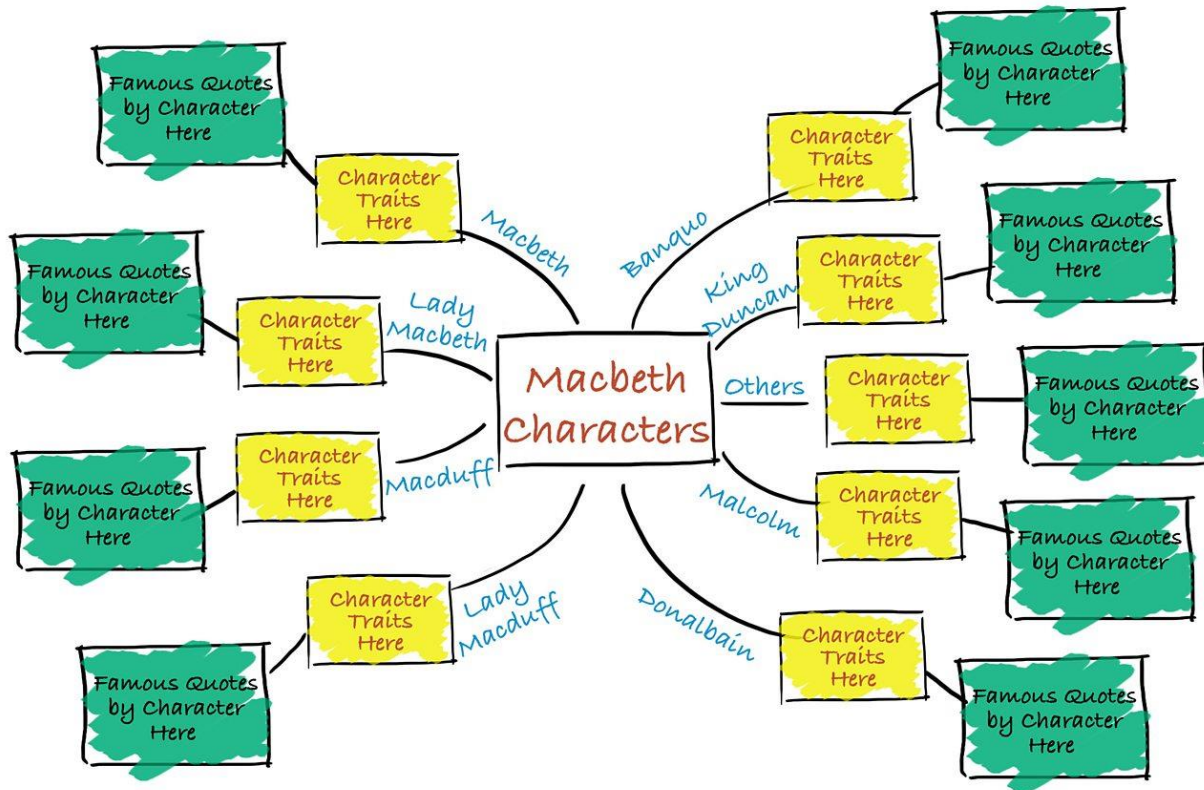
Organising material visually can make it easier to recall in an exam.

A good mind map uses colour and images. Put bubbles and boxes around points to make them stand out.

You can put this mind map up in your room.



Technique 1: Examples



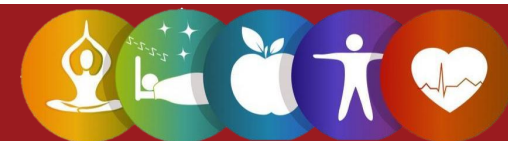
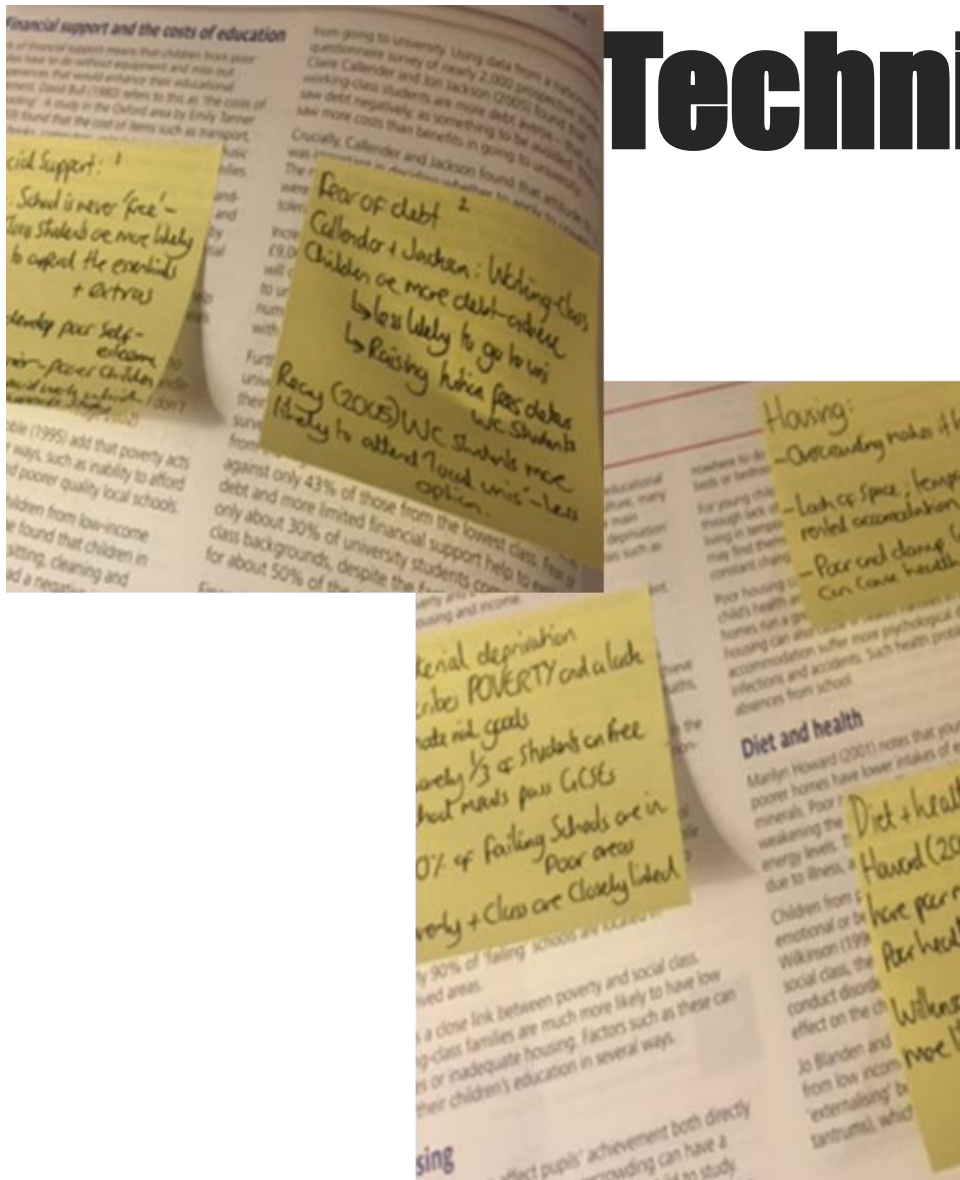
You can practise making a mind map on blank paper now. Create a mind map for 'An Inspector Calls' similar to the Macbeth example on this slide where you list key characters, their traits and key quotations.



Technique 2: Chunking

Rather than taking a knowledge organiser and reading it or copying it out...

1. Read through a text and make notes in your own words
2. Write a post-it summary at the end of each paragraph
3. This exercise forces you to extract the key meaning from the paragraph...
4. Reducing it down to something easier and more memorable.



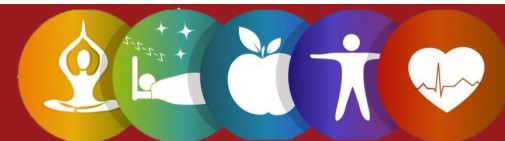
Technique 2: Try it

Using the handout page from a science textbook about **Treating diabetes**, read the information and chunk each section's key points onto a post-it note.

You should have 3 post-its:

1. **Treating type 1 diabetes**
2. **Curing type 1 diabetes**
3. **Treating type 2 diabetes**

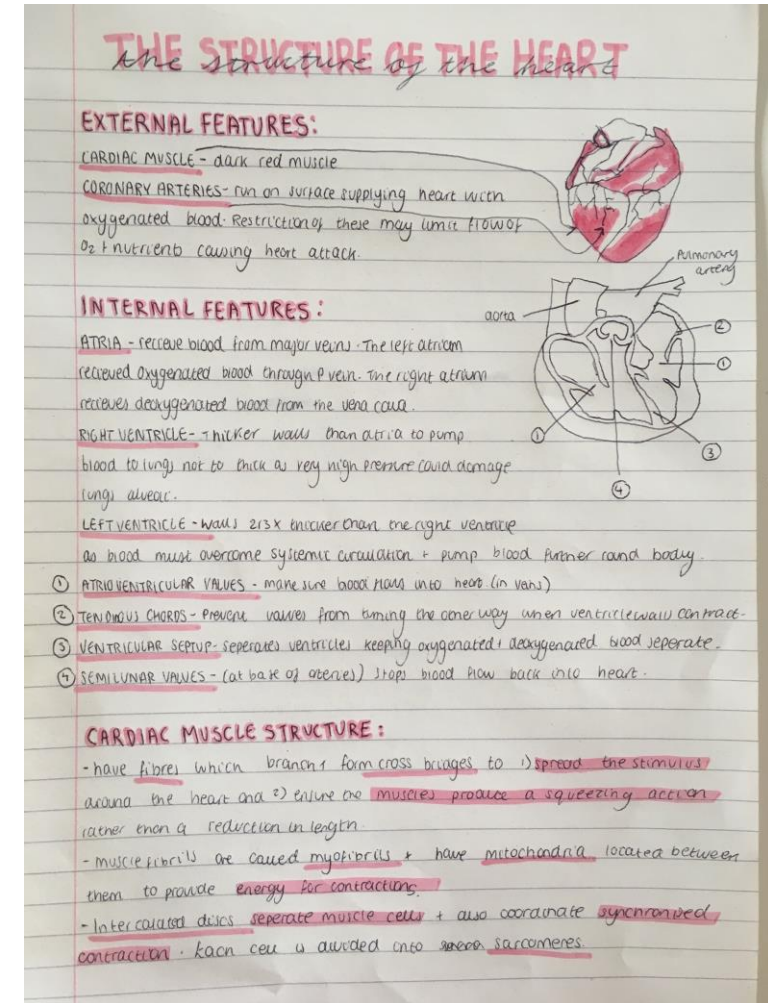
When you[re done you can stick your post-its on this page to keep them.



Technique 3: Summary Notes

This is a good technique to try once you have already done some revision and make some good, high-quality revision notes. This could be your revision guide, exercise book or a knowledge organiser.

1. Read through your notes to make sure you understand them.
2. Condense these notes in your own words.
3. Aim to get each topic within a subject to fit on one A4 page.
4. You can then condense this down further into just a paragraph.



Technique 3: Examples

PHYSICS

MOTION

KEY POINTS

- Speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$
- Velocity = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$
- Acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time}}$
- Speed = scalar
- Velocity = vector (has direction)
- Deceleration = negative acceleration

AVERAGE SPEED

When an object moves in a straight line you can calculate the speed using its distance & time.

Velocity

Velocity has the same equation as speed, but it isn't the same. Velocity has direction as well as speed.

DECELERATION

Deceleration is negative acceleration when an object slows down. e.g. -5 m/s^2

VELOCITY TIME GRAPHS

A distance time graph shows how far an object travels over a period of time.

Distance time graphs = how far over how long

Velocity time graphs = how fast & how quickly or how long.

Summary

- Speed is distance over time and has no direction
- Velocity has both speed and direction. The same equation is used.
- Acceleration is when an object speeds up. Acceleration is change in velocity over time.
- Deceleration is negative acceleration, therefore always has negative sign.
- Speed time graphs show distance and speed over a period of time. NEVER STATIONARY
- Distance time graphs show the distance over a period of time.

simple future tense

- Regular verbs all follow the same rules in the future tense.
- The simple future tense is used to talk about what will happen.

How to form the simple future tense:

- take the verb infinitive e.g. comer
- add the correct ending

Example sentences:

yo - **comeré**
tú - **comerás**
él/ella - **comerá**
nosotros - **comeremos**
vosotros - **comeréis**
ellos/ellas - **comerán**

Me **casaré** con un hombre guapo.
→ I will marry a handsome man.

For irregular verbs in the future simple, you only need to learn the stem as endings are the same.

tener (to have) → **tendr**
decir (to say) → **dir**
hacer (to do) → **har**
poder (to be able) → **podr**
querer (to want) → **querr**

Context

- Shelley was a major English Romantic poet.
- Shelley was from a wealthy family - Grandfather was a MP.
- Shelley ~~was a student~~ went to Eton College and then Oxford but was expelled from Oxford for writing about it.
- Shelley was well known as a 'radical' during his lifetime.
- Some think Ozymandias reflects this side of his character as it can be read as a criticism of people or systems that become huge and believe themselves to be invincible.

Themes

- Power of nature
- Arrogance/pride
- History
- Power

Writers message

The overall message is the idea that power is temporary, even that of great rulers who may believe their power to be immortal.

Linked Poems

- My Last Duchess = both about high status, power, both losing power/control. Both subjects are inanimate objects: statue/picture.
- Both use power in a negative way.

Form and Structure

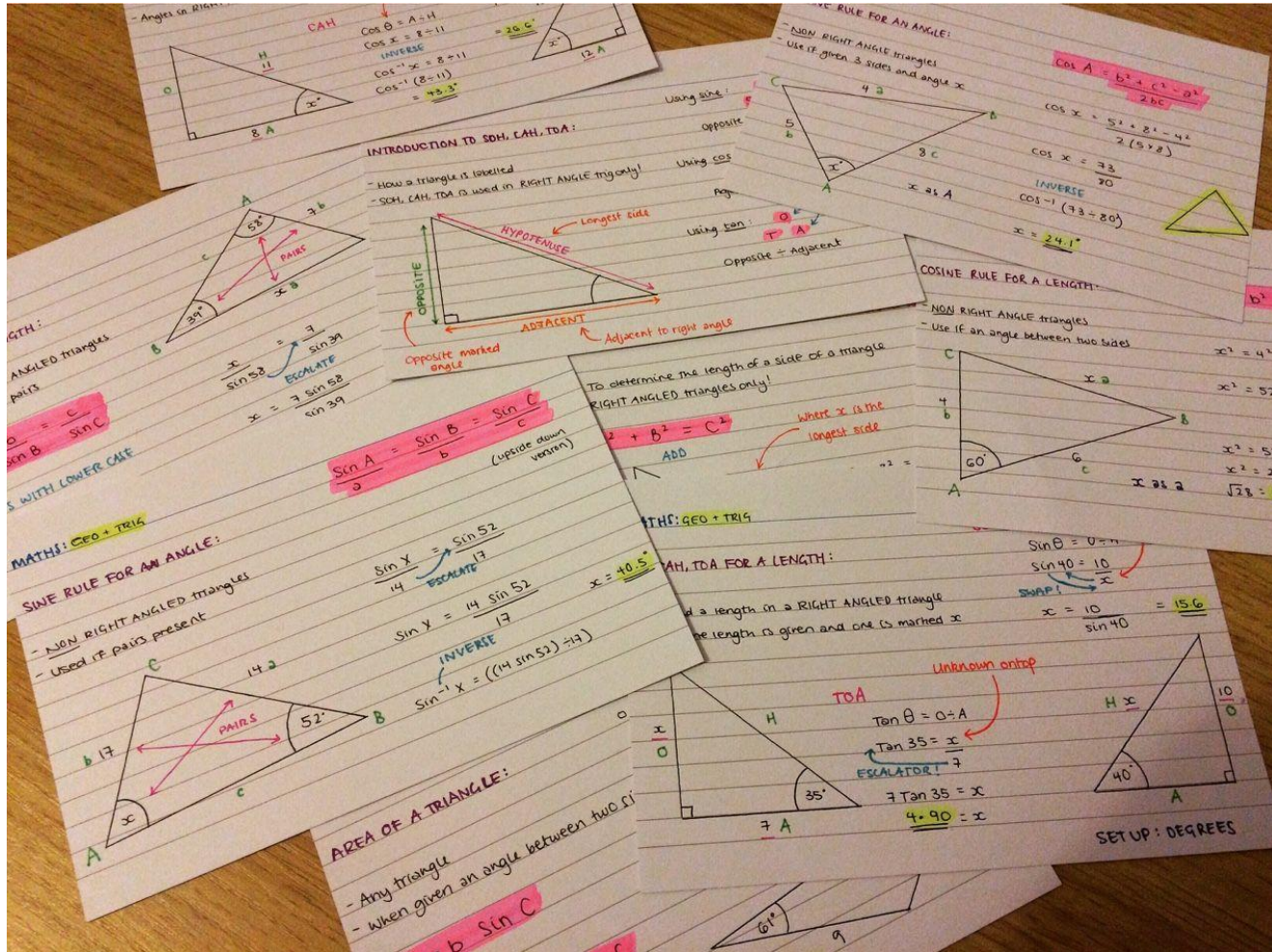
- Ozymandias is a sonnet (a poem of 14 lines), although it doesn't have the same, simple rhyme scheme or punctuation that most sonnets have. Some lines are split by full stops and the rhyme is irregular at times.
- The first line and a half up to the colon are the narrator's words, the rest are those of the traveller he meets. There are no clear stanzas as such. Instead, it's one, 14-line block of text that is split up with lots of punctuation throughout.

Poems meaning

- The narrator says he met a traveller from an ancient land and then tells us the story the traveller told him.
- The man had seen the remains of a huge statue in the desert. At the foot of the statue were words which reflected the arrogance and pride of Ozymandias. Those words seem very hollow now as the magnificent statue is destroyed and none of the pharaoh's works have lasted.
- It's likely that Shelley told the tale of the fall of his once-great king to make a general statement about politics in his day. He wasn't a supporter of the royal family. No matter how great a king might be, he isn't immortal - neither he nor his works will last forever.



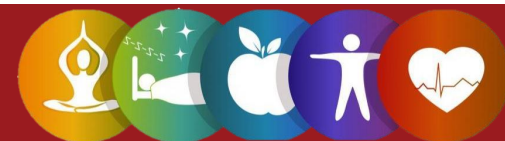
Technique 4: Flash Cards



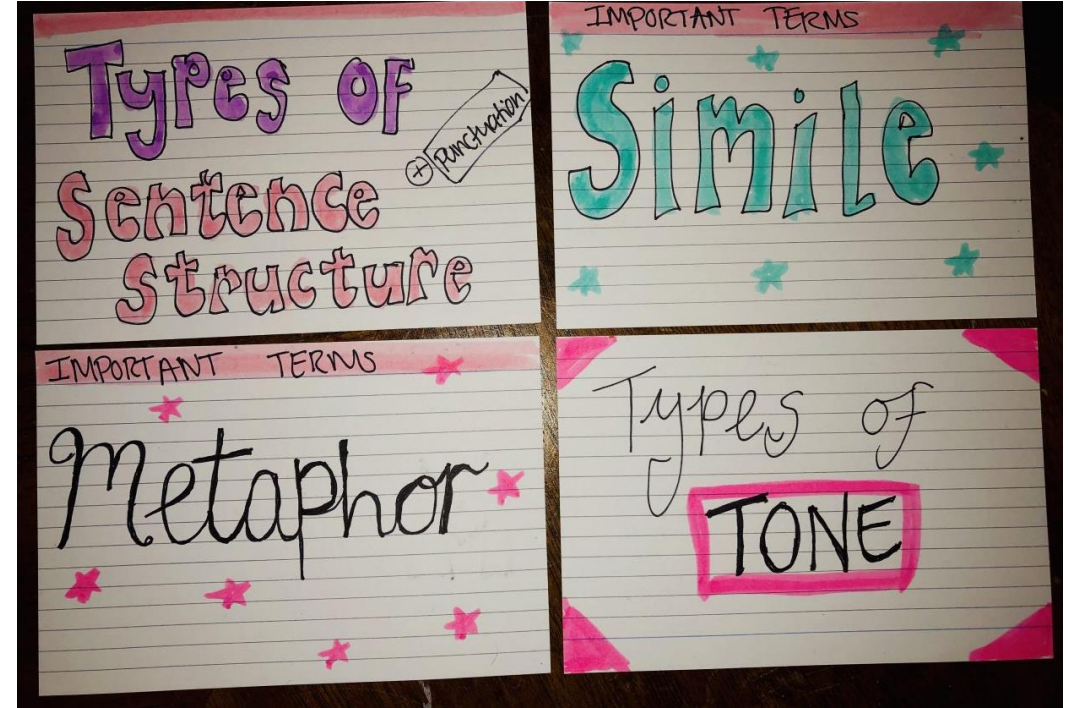
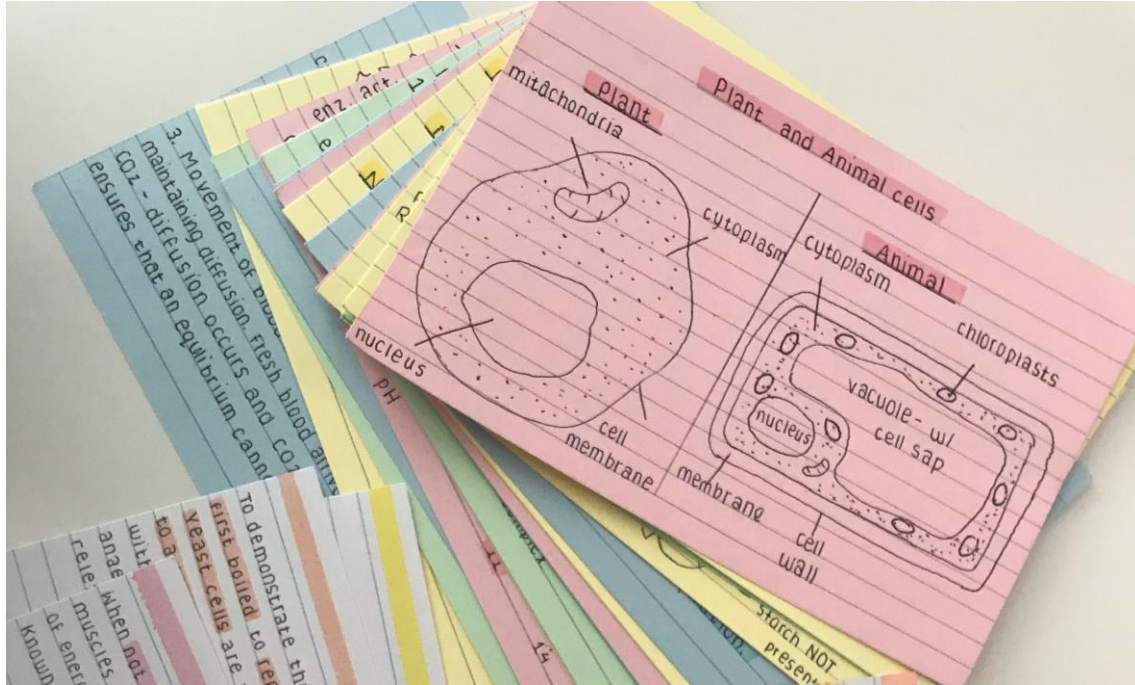
Flashcards are a great way to learn key facts or quotes. Only have one piece of information per flashcard.

- 1) Write out a question on one side of a flashcard and the answer on the other side.
- 2) You could use the checklists found in your revision guides to help you write these questions.

Do not just read your flashcards. Ask yourself the questions or ask someone at home to test you! Say the answers out loud.



Technique 4: Examples



You can practise making some flashcards now to remember keys formula for Maths (make sure you're using the correct tier formula sheet!).

For example, on the front you will write 'Area of a triangle' and on the back you will write 'base x height ÷ 2' or ' $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$ '



Other things you could try:



Revising with a friend

You could test each other with flashcards. It's important that you have both done some independent revision first and you're both committed to working together to revise, otherwise this is just another distraction.

Say it out loud

Saying things out loud can prevent you from skimming over the information and missing key points. You could record yourself reciting key information and listen to the recording and recite alongside the recording.



Exam Techniques

Each subject has different exam techniques which you can find by using the QR codes.



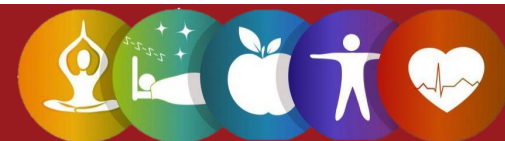
Understand the exam

Practice Questions

1. Learn what you can get marks for
2. Practise under exam conditions
Use correct equipment, time yourself, find somewhere quiet, don't use notes
3. Use mark schemes and examiners reports to understand how papers are marked

Know the spec

1. Have a list of all the topics that could come up on your exam
2. Use past papers to show you the types of questions to expect
3. Know what you get marks for
Is it for working out in Maths, is it for using specific vocabulary and dates in History



Understand the question

Command words

Common command words
will vary subject to subject.
Make sure you know what
each words means in
each subject

e.g. '**Calculate** the value
of x' means work out a
value of x, so your answer
will be, for example, $x=5$

Evaluate

- Goes further than just the pros and cons. Need to state which one is better and why. Need a conclusion to an answer.

Explain

- State the reasons for something happening. link coherently and logically. not just a list of reasons.

Compare

- Describe the similarities and/or differences between things, not just write about one.

Describe

- Recall some facts, events or process in an accurate way - for example an exp you have done. or a trend in some data.

Calculate

- Use the numbers or data given in the question to work out the answer.

Suggest

- Need to apply knowledge and understanding to a new situation. More than one answer!

Complete

- Answers should be written in the space provided, eg on a diagram, in spaces in a sentence or in a table.

State

- Often it can be answered with a single word, phrase or sentence.

Use Info

- The answer must be based on the information given in the question or no marks given.



Essay Skills

Plan your answer

Be strict on your planning time. Organise your ideas into a logical order to structure your answer.

Mistake

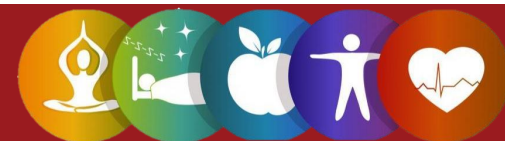
If you make a mistake, neatly cross it out and correct it.

Remember who you are writing for: an examiner

Use good English, avoid informal words and slang. Explain your points clearly and use link words to help your writing flow.

Check your work

Always check your SPaG. Reread your answer to make sure your points are relevant and answer the question.



ENGLISH



BIOLOGY



PHYSICS



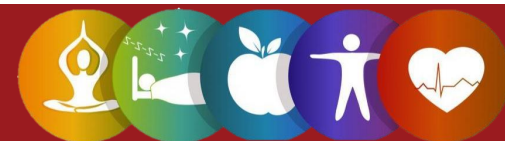
MATHS



CHEMISTRY



**COMBINED
SCIENCE**



RE



HISTORY



FRENCH



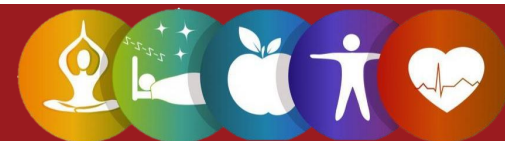
GEOGRAPHY



MEDIA



SPANISH



PE



MUSIC



FOOD



**COMPUTER
SCIENCE**



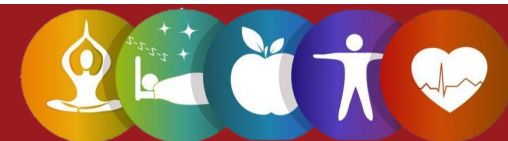
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DRAMA

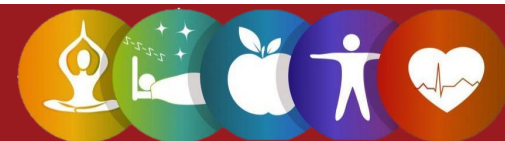


ICT



Exam Tips

Final tips and tricks for your exams



Before the exam

Check you are prepared the night before:

1. Eat a balanced meal
2. Get your equipment/calculator ready
3. Double check the time of your exam
4. Switch off early and do something relaxing
5. Get a good night's sleep!

Arrive on time to your exam.

1. Arrive before the start of your exam
2. If people are talking about the exam beforehand and seem worried or stressed, try to distance yourself and remain calm. This is your time.

Wake up at a sensible time:

1. Give yourself enough time to get ready
2. Eat breakfast
3. Look over your notes for key definitions/facts
4. Don't revise anything new



During the exam

Organise your desk

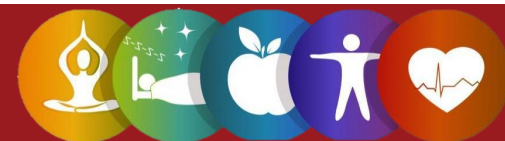
1. Get out equipment you will need
2. Listen to the instructions from the invigilator

Focus on what you're doing

1. Read the question carefully
2. Answer all the questions you need to
3. Keep an eye on the time
4. Judge how long you should spend on a question depending on the marks
5. Don't be distracted by others
6. Ask for anything you need – that's what the invigilators are there for! (spare paper or equipment)

Don't panic

1. If you can't answer a question, move on
2. If you're running out of time, be strategic and look for where you'll get the most marks
3. If you make a mistake, just cross it out and write the correct answer next to it



After the exam

Move on!

1. Put the exam to the side and start preparing for the next one. Put into perspective that it is only one exam of many.
2. You might find it stressful to talk about the exam after, it's okay if you don't want to
3. Learn from the experience for future exams
4. Give yourself a break (but not too long, don't forget your other exams)
5. Tick an exam off your list!

