Welcome to the Parent Revision Evening 2023

Please fill seats from the front.



Revision (n): the study of information that has been studied before

• The prefix 're' means 'again' and 'vision' is 'to see' so literally 'seeing again' as in looking back at learning to help remember and understand it.



Curriculum Overviews

Subject:

Autumn

Chemistry



KS 4 Year 9 Curriculum Overview

Topics being taught

CI Atomic structure and the periodic table-

States of matter, atoms and ions Formulae and balancing equations The periodic table and its history Groups 1,7 and 0 and the transition metals

C2 Structure and bonding-

Ionic and covalent bonding Properties of ionic lattices, simple molecules, giant covalent and metallic structures

What you will be assessed on

Describing structures of atoms and ions in terms of sub-atomic particles
Writing simple formulae and

balancing equations

Reactivity of the elements in groups 1,7, 0 and transition metals. Explaining the properties of materials based on their structures and bonding

How you can support at home

Be familiar with the <u>specification</u> and the <u>units</u> covered!

Bitesize revision on atomic structure Videos on the whole of unit I to review the key ideas

Bitesize revision on structure and bonding

<u>Self directed Educake</u> quizzes on C1 Atomic structure

On the school website there are curriculum and revision overviews for every subject.

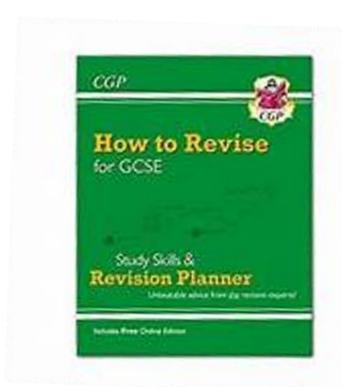
Website



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Revision Guide GCSE

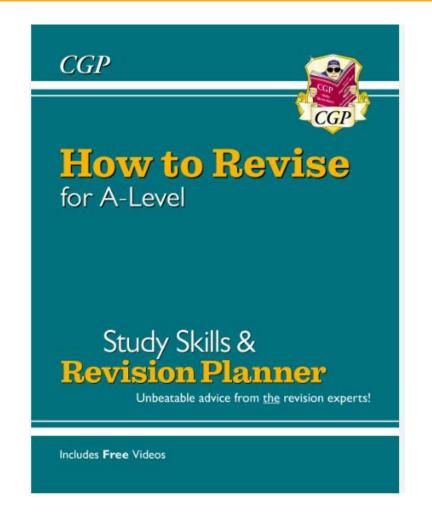
- All Y9-11 Students have received a CGP revision guide
- Guidance on general revision techniques
- Sections on each subject
- Templates for revision timetables





Revision Guide A Level

- All Y12-13 Students will receive a CGP revision guide next week.
- Guidance on general revision techniques
- Sections on each subject
- Templates for revision timetables





Revision Workshop

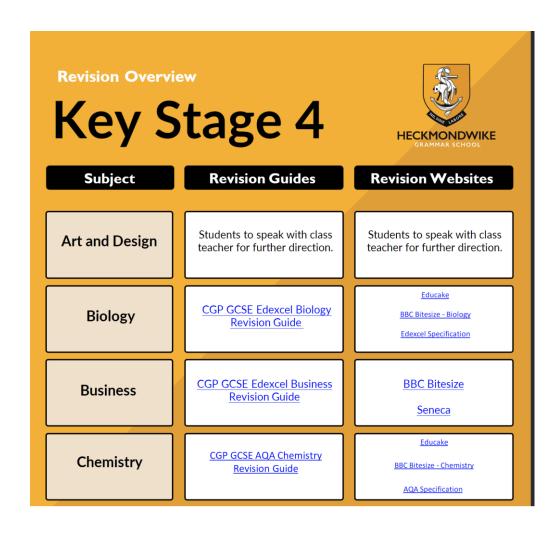
 Tony Dennis from the Vespa Academy



- Wednesday 24th January
- Y13P4 and Y13 P5
- Strategies to support students to develop a highperformance study mindset.



Revision Overviews



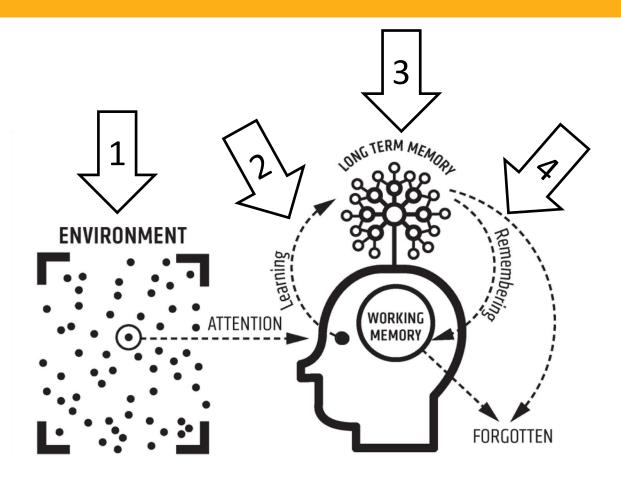
Recommended revision guides Links to revision resources E.g., Educake Science, Hegarty Maths, Geography Revision Tutor.

Website

Question Papers Mark Schemes Examiners Reports

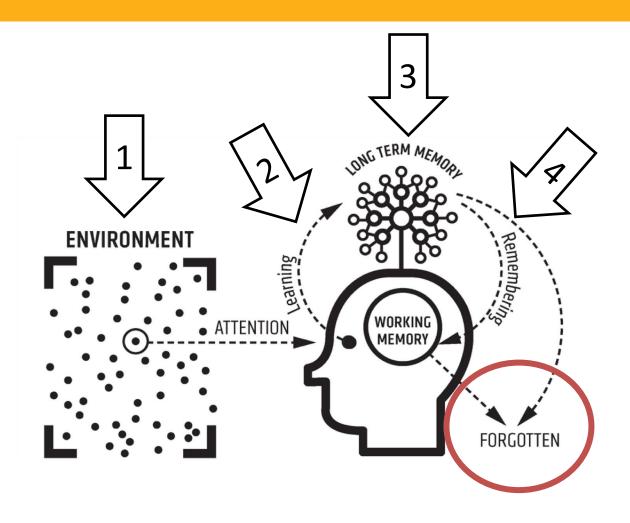


How do we learn? A simple view...



- 1. We pay attention to our environment
- 2. Our working memory processes small amounts of information at a time
- 3. Information is encoded into long term memory by **connecting** it to things we already know
- 4. Regularly remembering learned information helps to prevent long term memory decay

How do we learn?

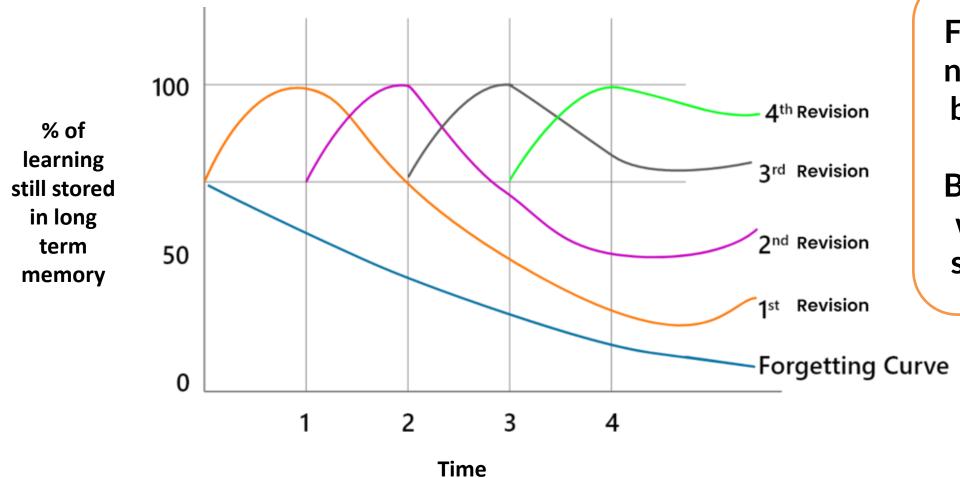


Forgetting can happen at any stage of the learning process:

- If our working memory is distracted
- If our working memory is overloaded and we try to do too much at once
- If we do not regularly remember what we have learned

So, how do we avoid forgetting?

We revise!



Forgetting is a natural part of being human.

But! There are ways we can slow it down.



Revision Myth Busting

Ineffective Revision Strategies

- Re-reading class notes
- Highlighting information for the sake of it
- Cramming before an important exam or assessment
- Copying notes from a resource
- Attempting to revise whilst multi-tasking and doing other things
- Completing practice exam papers in isolation

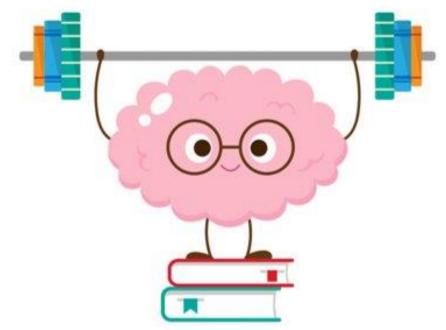


Train your brain!

Your brain is like a muscle, the more you train it the stronger it gets.

Retrieval practice boosts learning by pulling information out of your long-term memory, rather than trying to cram information in.

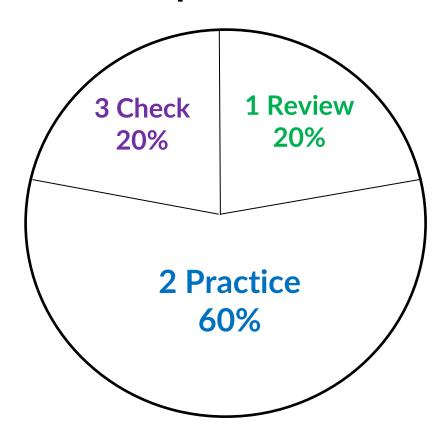
After pulling out what you know, you can focus on the things that were forgotten.





What does a good revision session look like?

You need to see each revision session in 3 parts:

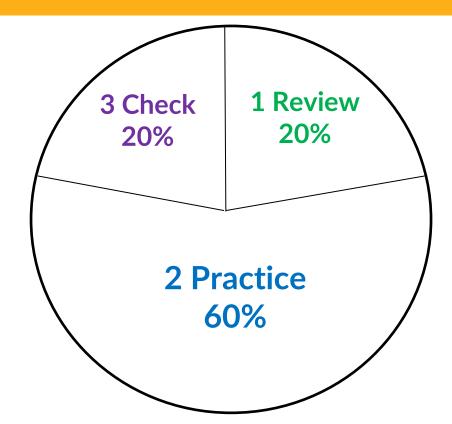


- 1. Review plan the topic you are going to revise. Prioritise the content you find most challenging.
- 2. Practice engage in a revision activity that tests your knowledge and/or that gives you opportunities to apply your knowledge to practice questions.
- 3. Check compare your work to the right answers. You may need a teacher to support you.

Geography Example

3 Check

Ask someone to test you on your flashcards to check you have remembered the key information.



1 Review

Use a topic checklist on Weather and Climate to highlight content you find most challenging. Choose an area to focus on e.g. anticyclones.

2 Practice

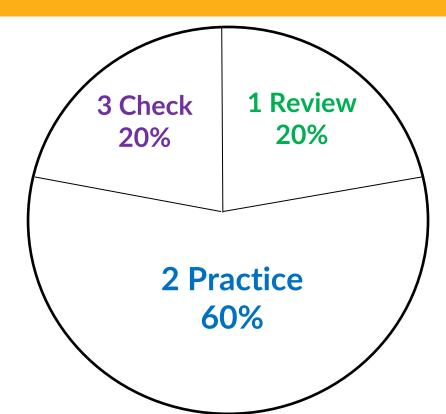
Spend time creating some flashcards on the area of content you are focusing on, using accurate notes to support you e.g. a revision guide. Avoid creating too many flashcards and keep them brief.



Science Example

3 Check

Use the past paper mark scheme to check whether your exam question has been answered correctly.



1 Review

Write down everything you can remember about particle theory. Don't use anything to help you at this stage. This is a 'brain dump'.

2 Practice

Spend time looking back at original notes or a revision guide. Add to your 'brain dump' in a different colour anything you missed on particle theory. Practice applying your knowledge to a past paper exam question on this area of study.



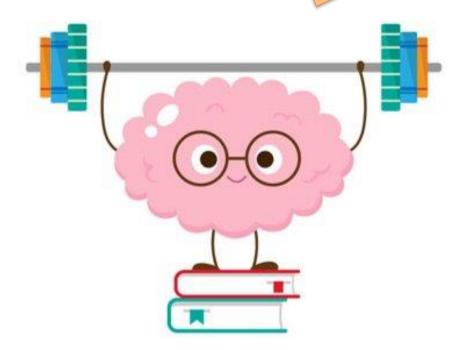
Revision Practice and Check

Once you have reviewed what you want to revise, retrieval practice is the number one way to do it:

- 1. Answer quiz questions from memory. Check your answers.
- 2. Answer multiple choice quiz questions from memory. Check your answers.
- 3. Write down everything you know about a topic. Check against your notes/revision guide or textbook.

Let's look at some examples!

This is supported by over 100 years of research and evidence!



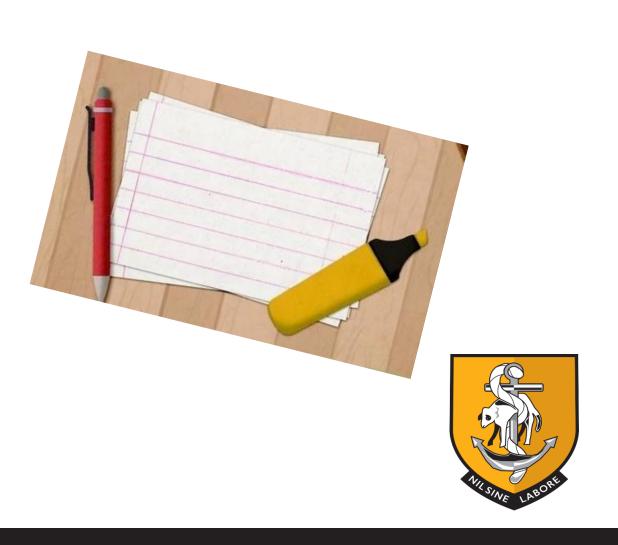


Retrieval Practice Strategy 1 - E.g. Flashcards

1. Answer quiz questions from memory. Check your answers.

Flashcards are a great way to do this! They work well for:

- Retrieving key terms
- Retrieving key facts/processes
- Retrieving examples/case studies



Flashcards - Example 1

Example 1 – Front

Example 1 – Back (Hidden)

Key Term

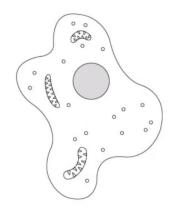
Definition



Flashcards – Example 2

Example 2 – Front

Describe the sub-cellular structure of an animal cell



Example 2 – Back (Hidden)

Nucleus – contains genetic information (DNA) and controls cell activities

Cytoplasm – jelly like structure where chemical reactions take place

Cell membrane – surrounds the cell and controls what enters/exits

Mitochondria – where aerobic respiration occurs and energy is released

Ribosome – where protein synthesis takes place



Flashcards - Example

Example 3 – Front

Why did the Romans want to invade Britain?

Example 3 – Back (Hidden)

- To grow the Roman Empire
- Wealth taxes and silver
- Improve lives build towns and provide fresh water supplies
- Farmland grow and send food back to Rome
- Strong army they could bring law and order
- Fame and fortune for those in charge
- Supply more slaves for rich Romans



Revision Cards

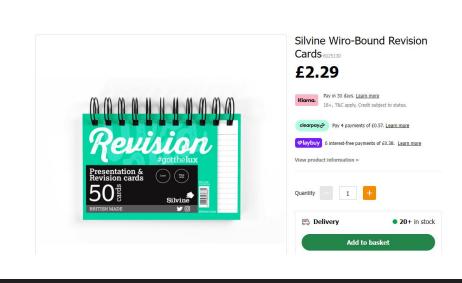








- Students in Y11 and 13 will be issued with a starter pack next week.
- Flash Cards, highlighters, coloured pens, post it notes.

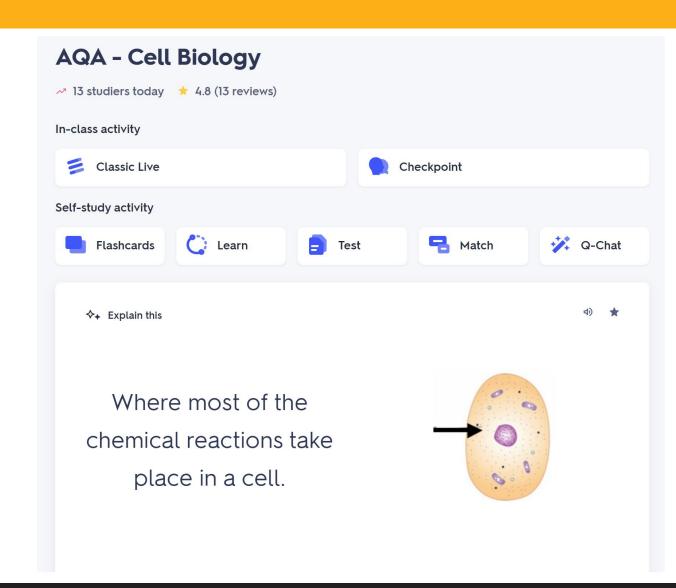




Quizlet

- Can create your own flashcards or use ready made ones.
- Great for when you don't have resources with you.

NB: Would recommend making your own as they're personalised to your knowledge gaps.



Balance Electronic Resources with Print

Reading print improves comprehension far more than looking at digital text, say researchers

A study from the University of Valencia found that print reading could boost skills by six to eight times more than digital reading



■ Teenage girl reading an ebook. Photograph: praetorianphoto/Getty Images
Reading print texts improves comprehension more than reading digital materials does, according to a new study.

Researchers at the University of Valencia analysed more than two dozen studies on reading comprehension published between 2000 and 2022, which assessed nearly 470,000 participants. Their findings suggest that print reading over a long period of time could boost comprehension skills by six to eight times more than digital reading does.

- The deeper you engage in the material you're trying to learn, the more likely you are to remember it.
- Active reading strategies like highlighting, annotating, writing
 a summary, noting key words and asking yourself questions as
 you read are all effective at improving reading comprehension.
 These might be easier to do with print books compared to
 digital resources which is why they're better for studying.
- Having your phone near you whilst studying reduces your working memory capacity due to cognitive load. Information that is irrelevant places demands on your working memory.



The Guardian December 2023

Retrieval Practice Strategy - E.g. Brain dump

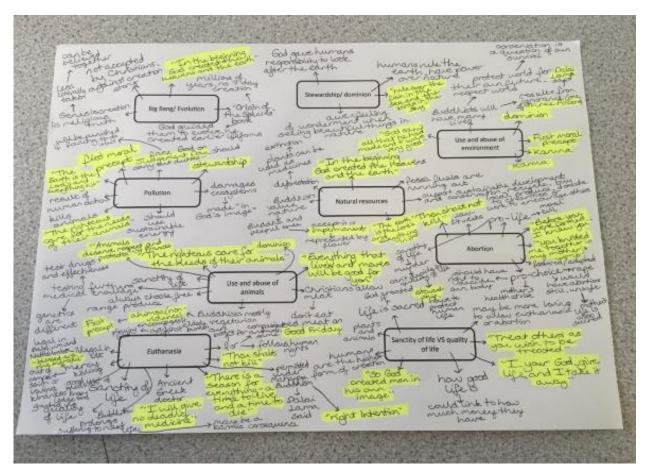
3. Write down everything you know about a topic. Check against your notes/revision guide or textbook.

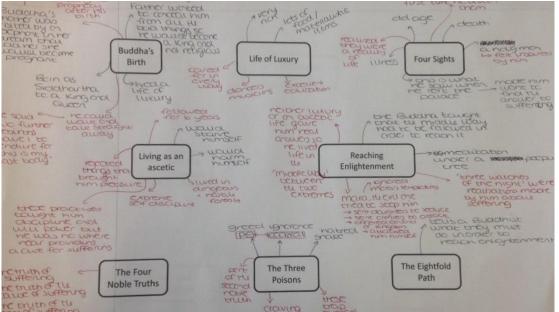
'Brain dumps' are a great way to do this! They work well for:

- Reviewing what you know
- Helping you target what you have forgotten
- Applying to practice questions



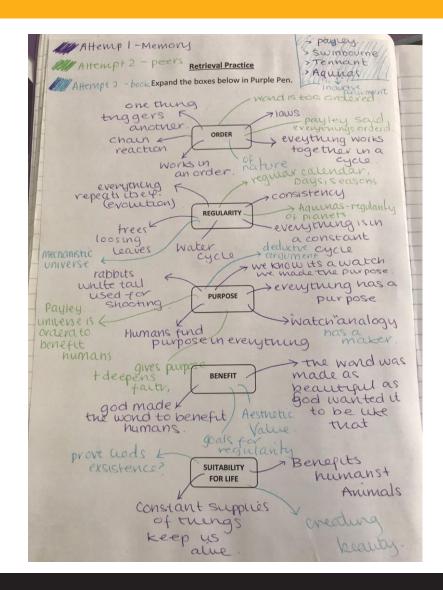
Brain Dump - Example 1







Brain Dump - Example 2





Brain Dump - Example 3

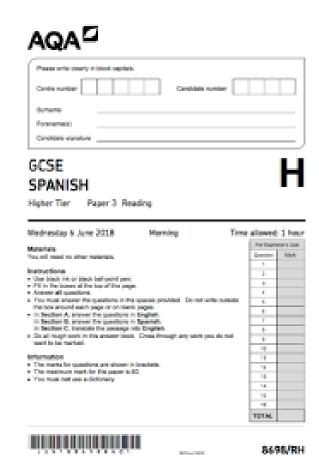


If unsure where to start with a brain dump, **review** a topic list (remember that 'review' is always the first step in a good revision session) such as this one and highlight where your areas of strength and development are. Here I have used green, amber and red to colour code.

I will focus on the red areas first where I need the most revision. I will start by brain dumping everything I remember on 'Exchanging Substances' then add anything I missed using the revision guide. This is a great way to combine 'practice' and 'check'.

I could then attempt a practice question or two on 'Exchanging Substances' to make sure I know how to apply the learning.

Exam Questions



- Practice applying your knowledge in exam questions.
- Read the mark scheme and check your answers
- Read the examiners reports.
- Ask your teachers for additional questions.
- Don't do this in isolation.



Planning your revision

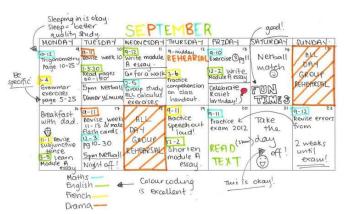
2023 MAY SUNDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY 2 9am Footy 5-6pm Bio 5-7pm 5-6pm DT 1-2pm RE 7-8pm Chem parents Eve 7-8pm Physics 3-5pm Geog 9am Footy 5-6pm Maths 5-6pm Bio 5-6pm DT 1-2pm Hist 6pm Swim 6pm Swim 7-8pm English 7-8pm Chem 7-8pm Physics 7-8pm Hist 7-85m RE 14 9am Footy 5-6pm Maths 6pm Swim 5-6pm Bio 5-6pm DT 1-2pm RE 6pm Swim 7-8pm English7-8pm Geog 7-8pm Chem 7-8pm Physics 3-5pm Geog 7-8pm Hist 21 9am Footy 1-2pm RE 6pm Swim 5-6pm Bio 5-6pm Maths 5-6pm DT 7pm Birthday 3-4pm Hist 7-8pm Chem 7-8pm Physics 7-8pm English Meal 4-5pm Geog 28 Blank Calendar Pages, cor

- Efficient
- Organised
- Prioritised
- Alternate subjects to space practice



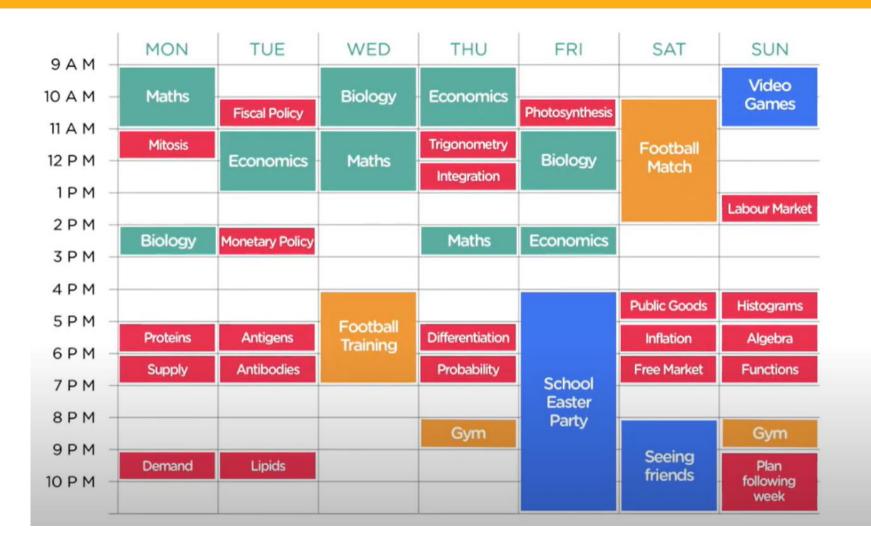
Weekly Repeating Schedule

- This is the best way to plan your time
- It supports you to develop an efficient study routine
- If you have a clash, then you can plan how you will be **flexible** in reassigning study hours elsewhere
- There are lots of downloadable templates and smart phone apps to support you to plan a weekly repeating schedule
- Have you already got one?





Weekly Repeating Schedule - Example











Useful Websites GCSE

Physics and Maths Tutor

Maths

Physics Flash Cards Mind Maps

Biology Videos

Past Papers

Chemistry Mark Schemes

Economics

Geography

English Language

GCSE Bitesize

Personalise your account and add all your courses.

Quizlet

Flash cards – can create your own or use ready made ones.



Useful Websites A Level

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Revision Apps/Websites Recommended by Students

Physics and Maths Tutor	Save My Exams	Knowunity
Revisely	Knowt	<u>Flora</u>
	<u>Anki</u>	

