



Clapton Girls'
Academy
Est. 1906

**REMEMBER:
EDUCATION GIVES YOU POWER!
OF THIS YOU ARE IN CONTROL!**

REVISION & STUDY SKILLS

**KEY
STAGE
3 & 4**

A guide to help enhance your ability to study and improve your performance.

INSIDE:

- What is revision?
- What should I do before I revise?
- How do I revise?
- Revision techniques
- Good revisers vs Poor revisers

WHAT IS REVISION?

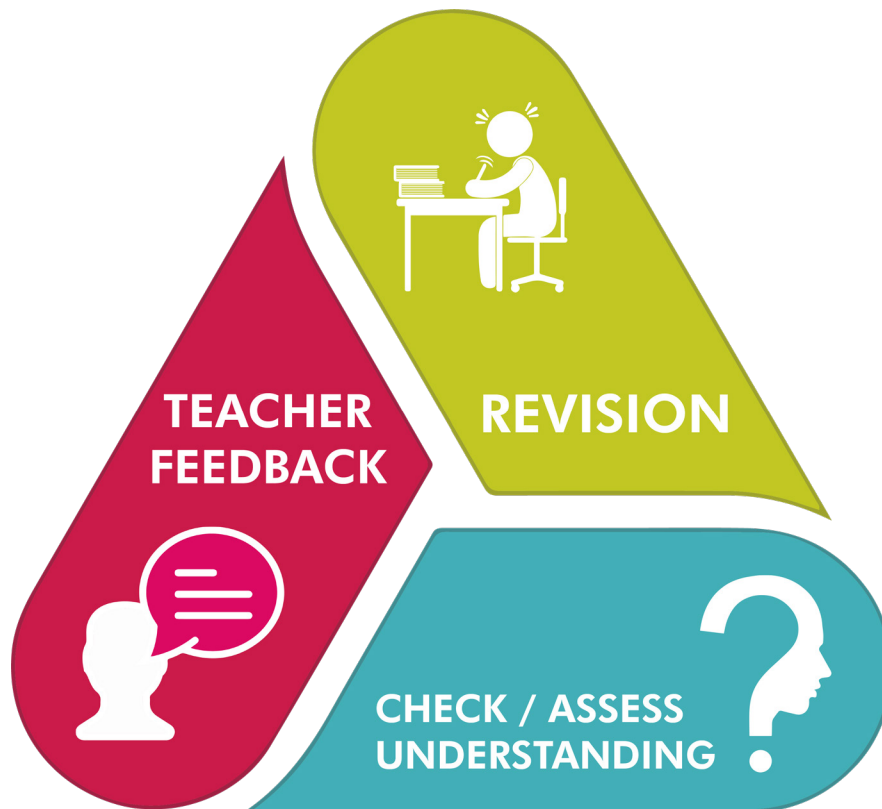


**KEEP
CALM
AND
DO SOME
REVISION**

Re-vision

Again

See



- 'Revision' is another word for 'revisiting'.
- Revision helps you to remember information by actively testing yourself.

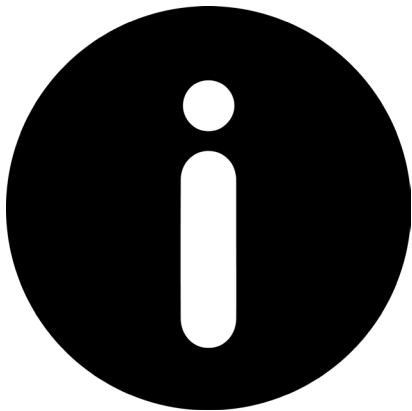
- Revision is not re-reading, copying and highlighting as this does not help information to 'stick'.
- Revision should be you actively doing something with the notes you have, testing yourself or applying your knowledge/skills to a question.

WHAT SHOULD I DO BEFORE I REVISE?



Make sure you have a **revision or topic learning checklist** so you know what to learn. You can ask your teacher for this.

REVISION OR TOPIC LEARNING CHECKLIST



Make sure you have a **complete set of notes** or know where to get notes/ key information from if you are missing anything eg textbook or website. You can ask your teacher for this.

COMPLETE SET OF NOTES



Make sure you have a **quiet space and resources** to complete your revision. Try to revise away from a computer and without your mobile phone on the table. You can use the LRC 3.00-4.30pm every day.

QUIET SPACE & RESOURCES

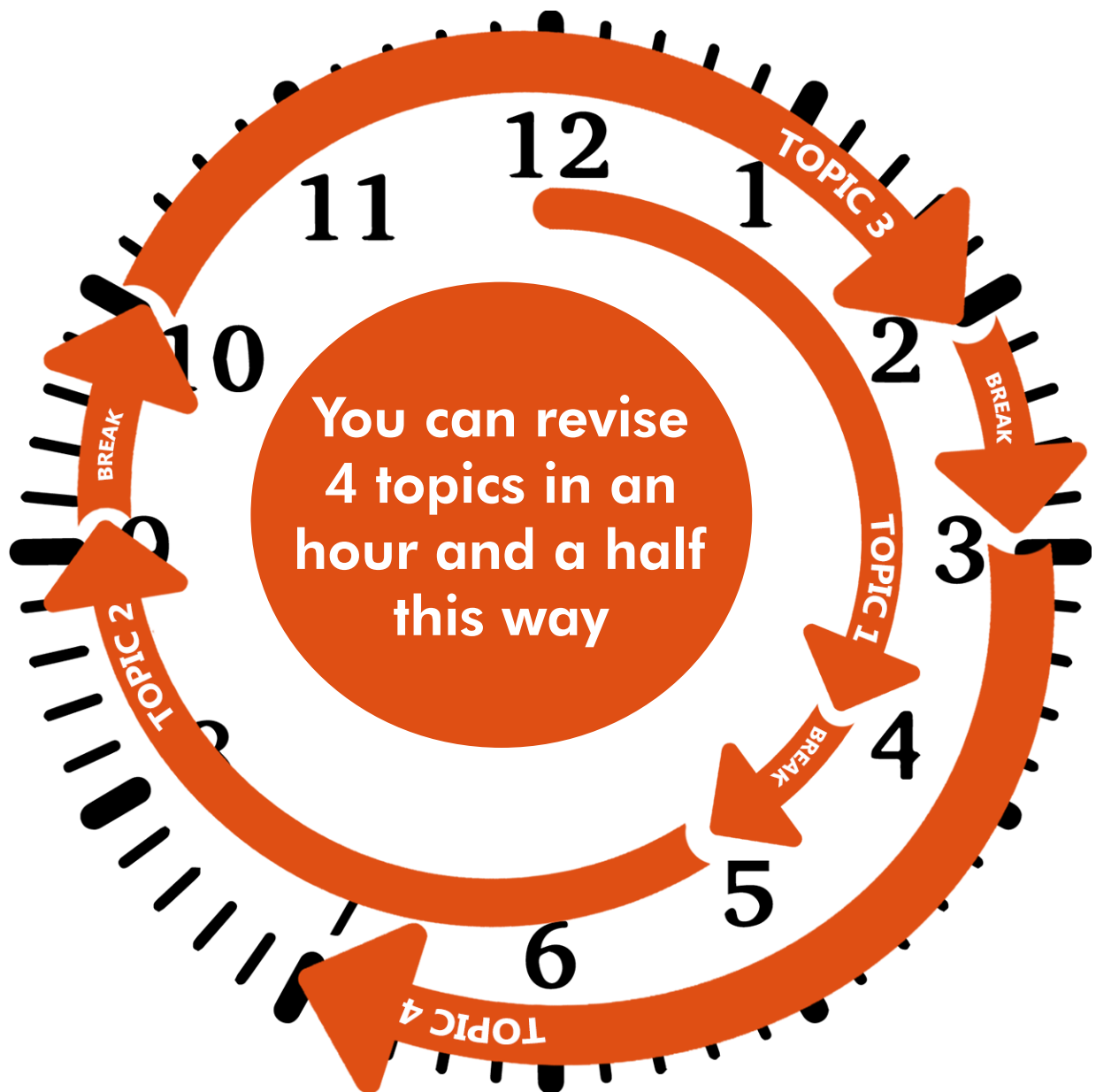


SUGGESTED REVISION TIMINGS

20 minutes on a topic

5 minute break

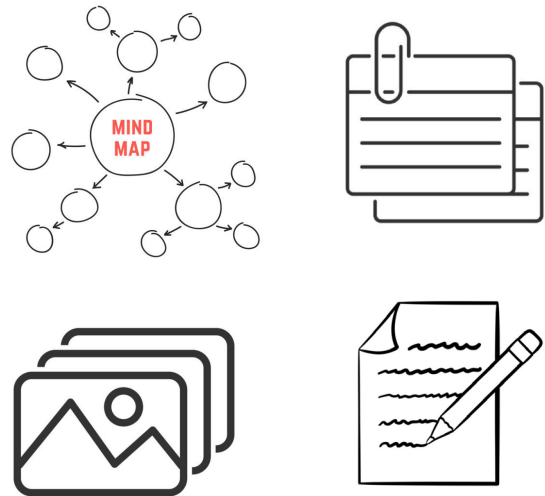
Repeat



HOW DO I REVISE?

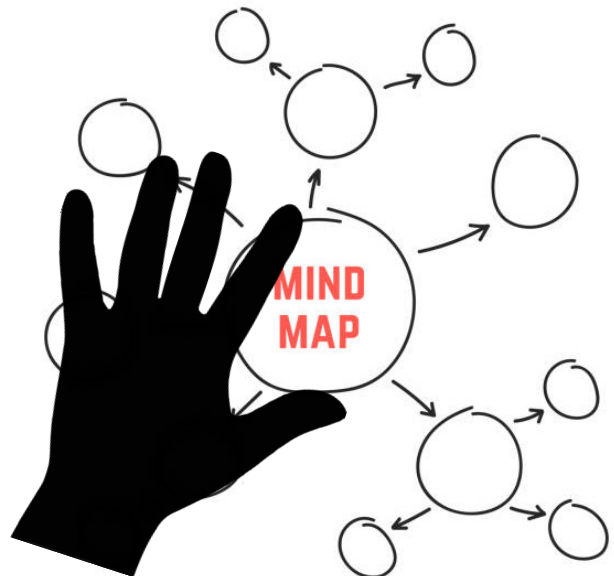
1

Make a new resource eg flashcard, mindmap, notes and pictures page. Make it colourful with pictures to help your memory.



2

Revisit the resource you made and test yourself on it by covering parts of it over or getting someone to question you on it.



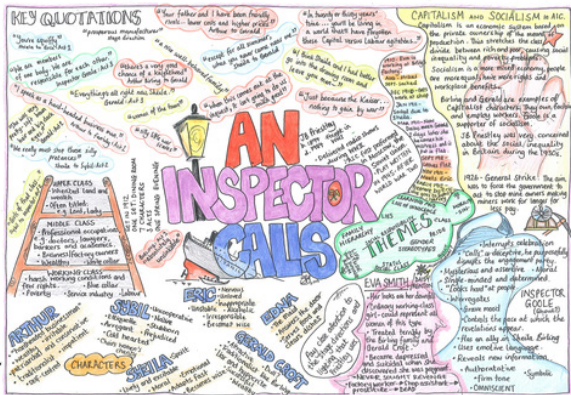
3

Apply the resource to a written question or ask someone to question you eg describe, explain, evaluate.



REVISION TECHNIQUES

MIND MAPS



WHAT ARE THEY?

A topic is summarised on one large sheet.

Each sheet will have more information than a flashcard.

STEPS TO FOLLOW

Write the **MAIN TOPIC** in the middle of the paper and draw a ring around it.

For each **KEY POINT** draw a branch out from the main topic.

Write a **KEY WORD** or **PHRASE** on each branch.

Build out further branches and add **DETAILS**. Use pictures and words.

REVISIT

Cover branches of the mind map and see if you can remember the keywords or phrases under your hand.



REVISION TECHNIQUES

FLASH CARDS

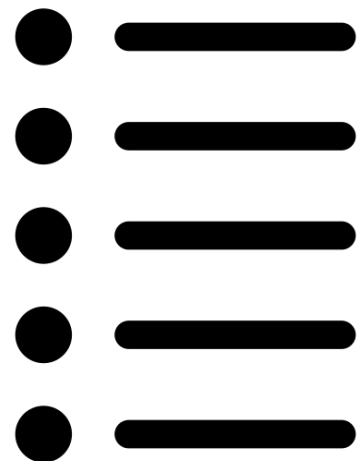


WHAT ARE THEY?

Flashcards have a keyword, concept or question on one side and a definition or a series of notes on the other.

STEPS TO FOLLOW

Write a concept or question on one side of the flashcard. On the other side you can bullet point the answer and draw pictures to help you remember the answer.



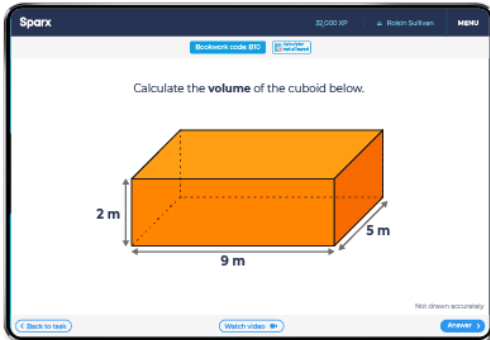
REVISIT

Give someone your flash cards and ask them to test you on the questions and see if you can remember the answers.



REVISION TECHNIQUES

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

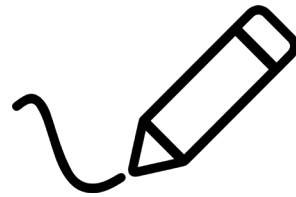


WHAT ARE THEY?

Where you answer questions on a topic then check the markscheme/answers to see what you need to revisit again.

STEPS TO FOLLOW

Write your answer down to the question without using your notes to see if you can remember the information or skill.



GOOD VS POOR REVISERS

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 bedtimes



Have inconsistent bedtimes

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 whilst 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

6 WAYS TO HELP REMEMBER

DRAW A PICTURE

Make little diagrams to illustrate a piece of information.



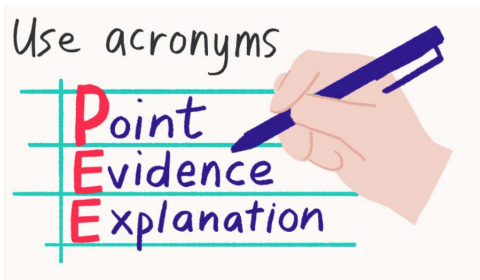
MAKE RHYMES

Invent rhymes to sum up concepts in different subjects. This is also known as mnemonics.



USE ACRONYMS

An example is PEE - used in English essay writing - **P**oint, **E**vidence, **E**xplain



TEACH SOMEONE ELSE

Explain it to someone else.



COPY THINGS OUT

Repetitive method but one of the most effective ways to get big sets of new information to stick.



MAKE A STORY

Inventing a story to sum up a series of facts or a complicated spelling is another type of mnemonic.

