



Chellaston
Academy

Effective Revision Strategies

How to get the best out of your revision time.



The Statistics

- 66% of material is forgotten after 7 days.
- 88% of material is forgotten after 6 weeks.
- Reading notes and text books leads to a mere 10% retention.
- You need to get **ACTIVE** in your revision to combat these things!



The Forgetting Curve



- The graph to the side shows the rate at which your memory declines over time if you make no attempt to retain information.
- The aim of this PowerPoint is to guide you through helpful revision techniques to combat the forgetting curve and get you the best results.



Your environment

- Think carefully about where you want to study and revise.
- It is never a good idea to study/revise in your bed as your brain will associate this area with a place that you work in and you could then have trouble sleeping.



Get organised and create a revision timetable.

- Click on this link: <https://www.theexamcoach.tv/the-blog/how-to-make-a-revision-timetable-that-works>
- Or this link: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zn3497h>
- On the links you will find helpful tips on writing a revision timetable, with videos and podcasts, and also some helpful revision tips.



Example Revision Timetable.

WEEKLY REVISION PLANNER

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	TIME	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
8:30AM - 4PM	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	9AM - 10AM	BREAKFAST / SHOWER	BREAKFAST / SHOWER
4PM - 5PM	HOMEWORK	TV / GAMING / SOCIAL MEDIA	HOMEWORK	TV / GAMING / SOCIAL MEDIA	HOMEWORK	10AM - 11AM	REVISION - ENGLISH	REVISION - SCIENCE
5PM - 6PM	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	11AM - 1PM	SEEING FRIENDS / LUNCH	SPORT / LUNCH
6PM - 7PM	REVISION - GEOGRAPHY	HOMEWORK	REVISION - HISTORY	REVISION - FRENCH	REVISION - SCIENCE	1PM - 3PM	REVISION - MATHS	REVISION - FLASH CARDS
7PM - 8PM	REVISION - MATHS	REVISION - ENGLISH	FREE TIME	HOMEWORK	FREE TIME	3PM - 5PM	OUT WITH FAMILY	SPORT / TV / GAMING
8PM - 9PM	FREE TIME / SHOWER	FREE TIME / SHOWER	FREE TIME / SHOWER	FREE TIME / SHOWER	FREE TIME / SHOWER	6PM - 8PM	DINNER / FREE TIME	DINNER / FREE TIME



Helpful apps and websites for revision planning

- There are websites that can help you create a revision timetable such as: <https://getrevising.co.uk/planner>
- You can also download apps to your phone such as: <https://www.mystudylife.com/> (Apple and Android)
- Class Timetable on Apple
- Timetable on Android



Retrieval Practice

- This is a learning strategy where we focus on getting information out – retrieving it from our minds.
- Use your notes/textbooks etc to make a list of important information and content that you need to know for your subject.
- Create quizzes for yourself, use flashcards, complete past exam questions – just make sure that you DON'T use your notes when answering .
- Retrieve as much information as you can before you check your answers. It's important for you to find out what you still need to work on and where you should focus the next stage of your revision.



Timings

- Whilst it might be tempting to say you are going to spend hours revising non-stop, the reality is that this won't work.
- You need to split your revision into manageable chunks to keep up motivation and momentum.



The Pomodoro Technique

- This is a well known revision technique that helps you to keep your focus.
- It is named after the Italian word for tomato and is based on the tomato kitchen timer!
- 1 pomodoro = 25 minutes





The Pomodoro Technique

For more information on how the pomodoro method works, click the link below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mNBmG24djoY>

THE POMODORO TECHNIQUE®

A SIMPLE METHOD TO BALANCE FOCUS WITH DELIBERATE BREAKS



1 PLAN YOUR TASKS
How many pomodoros might you need?

2 DO 1 POMODORO
Time for 25 mins then take a 5 min break

NO SNEAKY
WORKING!

PROTECT
YOUR POMODORO!

FOCUSED WORK
25 MINS

BREAK
5 MINS



3 REPEAT x 4 POMODOROS
Then take a longer break

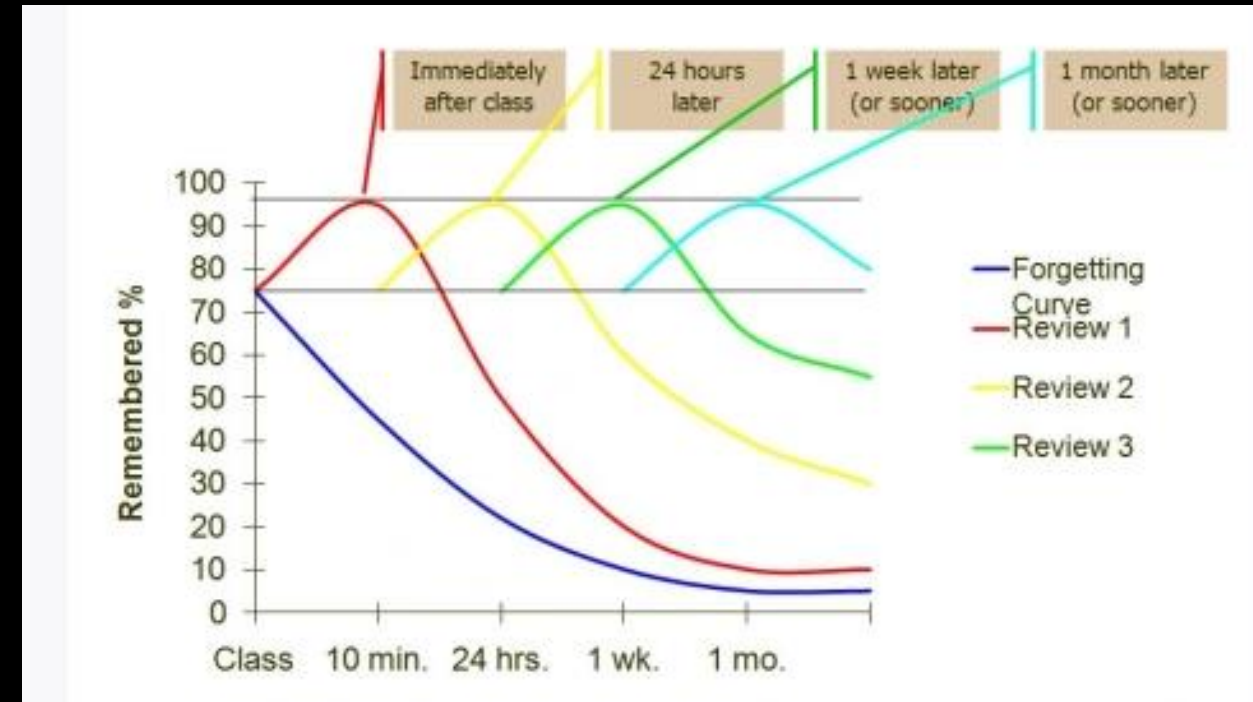


LONG
BREAK



Spaced Retrieval

- You need to space out the revision that you do in your manageable chunks to ensure that you revisit and keep practicing to overcome the forgetting curve.
- The graph to the left gives you a visual example of how to do your spaced retrieval to maximise learning.





Spaced Retrieval

- To find out more about spaced retrieval, press the link below:
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VkPIQ4gjk8M&list=RDCMUUCBX -ls-dXuhFNSWSXcHrTA&index=4>



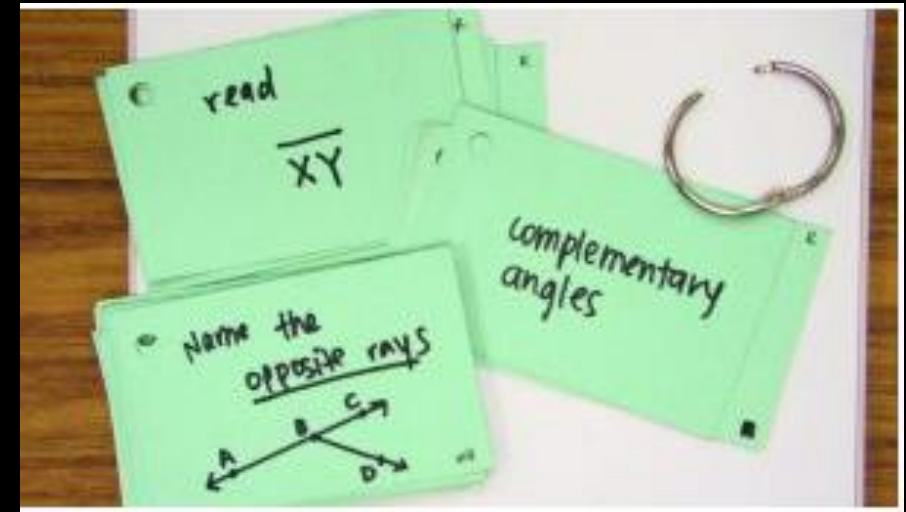
What is not a good way to revise?

- Reading notes and highlighting endless parts of them – you need to get active in what you do.
- On the following slides you will see different ways that you can do active revision which is a lot more beneficial.



Flashcards

- Create a set of Q+A flashcards to quiz yourself on content.





List it

- Select one of the following to list:
 - Key terms
 - Facts
 - Quotes
 - Etc





Brain Dump

- Write down everything that you can remember about three topics.

Atom: The basic building block of matter. Can only be seen with a microscope.
 ↳ what they look like:
 E (Electron) around P (Proton) and N (Neutron) nucleus.

Remember:
 * Protons & Neutrons live inside the nucleus. *
 * Electrons live outside the nucleus. *
 * Electrons are the oddball *

Protons - positive charge
Neutrons - neutral charge
Electron - negative charge

Matter: Anything that takes up space and has mass... made up of atoms.

Element: A pure substance that cannot be broken down into a simpler substance.
 Example: H (Hydrogen) - Element

Compound: composed of two or more types of elements that are chemically combined.
 Example: H-O-H (Water) - Two elements chemically combined = Compound

Mixture: Physical combinations of two or more substances. (ex) Cheex Mix

Atomic # = Number of protons
Atomic mass = Number of protons + Number of neutrons

Carbon: 12.0107 Atomic mass, symbol C

How many Neutrons are in an atom?
 Atomic mass - # of protons
 Ex: P = 6, N = 6, E = 6
 12 Amu - 6 At = 6

States of Matter:
Solid: Vibrate, definite shape, definite volume.
Liquid: Definite volume, no definite shape, take shape of container.
Gas: No definite volume, no definite shape, take shape of container. CRAZY!

Density = Mass / Volume
 $D = \frac{M}{V}$

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:
 1. Melting Point
 2. Boiling Point
 3. Density
 4. Color

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:
 1. Reacting with oxygen (fire) / Rust
 2. Reacting with acids

PHYSICAL changes vs. CHEMICAL changes:
 Physical changes: 1. changes in state of matter: solid → liquid → gas, 2. Melting, boiling, freezing, 3. Tearing, stretching, cutting.
 Chemical changes: 1. A new substance is produced, 2. temperature change, 3. formation of precipitate (solid), 4. formation of gas.

*** 10 Questions on EOG ***

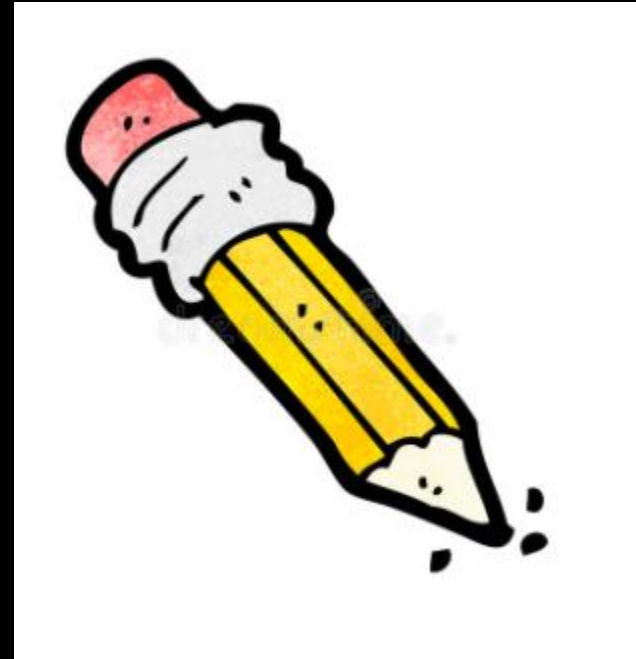
*** Review your periodic table ***
 H₂O = water, NaHCO₃ = baking soda, CO₂ = Carbon dioxide, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ = sucrose, NaCl = table salt, O₂ = oxygen, NaClO = bleach, HCl = Hydrochloric acid, NH₃ = ammonia, HC₂H₃O₂ = vinegar.

I Believe In You! Keep pushing, finish strong!



Sketch It

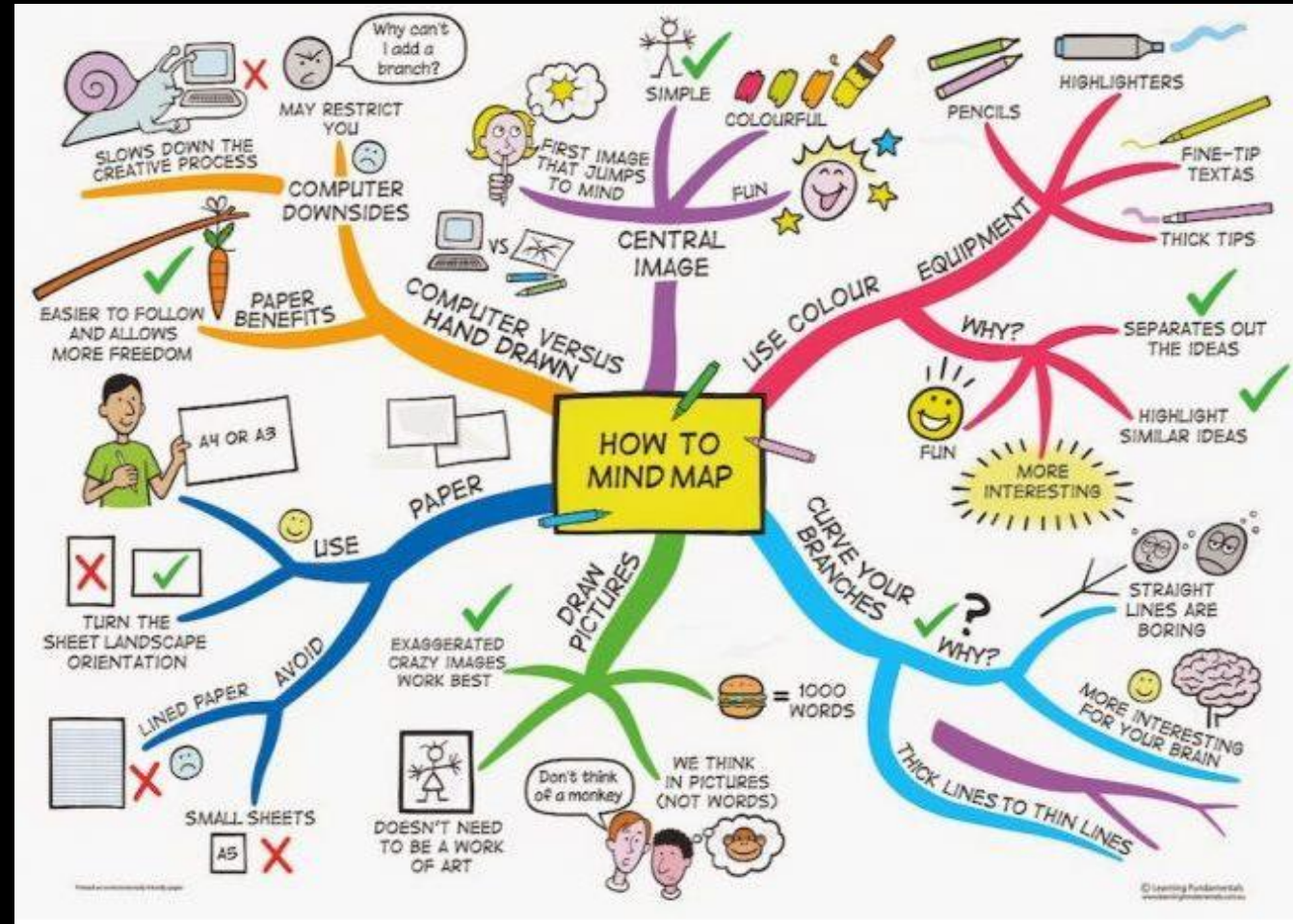
- Sketch what you can remember about three topics.





Mind Map

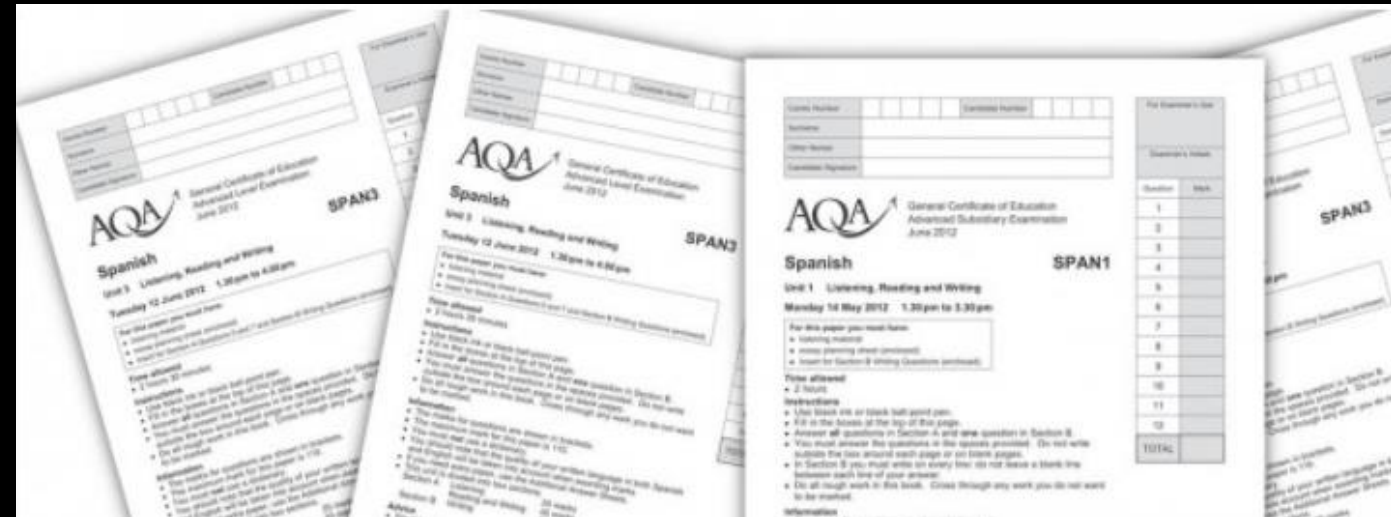
- Create a mind map with points elaborated and extended





Exam Questions

- Answer a past exam question in timed conditions and use the mark scheme to self assess.





Put the effort in!

- Putting the effort in now will benefit you hugely in the long run 😊
- Good luck with your exams!

