

Revision

easy as.....

1

2



Step 1

Review

Check your learning and understanding

Step 1 involves **checking** what you already **know** and **understand**. This will **help** you find out what you really need to **focus** on when you are **revising**.

How?

For each of your topics you need a list of what will be covered in the exam.

Highlight:

Green for confident

Orange for need remind myself

Red for I really need to understand this

Step 2

Revision

Choose a technique that works for you!

Step 2 involves topping up your knowledge and understanding. Have a look at the following techniques you could use to save yourself from revision boredom

Technique 1

Blank Sheet

This is a good starting point for your revision. Choose topic to revise and write for as long as you can on a blank sheet. You'll be amazed what you remember. And it's a revision task that makes you think. Do it in the exam room too, before you open the paper, and see how much actually turns up in the exam questions.

Technique 2

RAMBAM

Read Reading through notes without a purpose is really dull. Scan a page or two of notes or a book for a minute. **A** Minute **Bullet** Close it. Then spend a minute writing a list of bullet points containing the information you remember. Repeat this. **A** Minute

Technique 4

Transformers

(revision in disguise)

Your text books contain a lot of information. Some people can read this information and remember it! If you find it hard to retain information that you read then do something with it. For example take a piece of text and transform it into a diagram.

Technique 6

Condense It - 1

Read a paragraph of text and condense it into one sentence.

Technique 8

Mind Mapping

Create a mind map covering an area you are revising.

Step

Show what you know

Check your learning and understanding

Technique 3

Summary Post It Notes

At the end of each lesson, write a summary sheet of identifying the key points and examples. From this then write post it notes, which just consist of the key points. A few days later, review the Post it notes and on a blank piece of paper write down the examples or principles the key points trigger in your memory. Compare this to your summary sheet or lesson notes. Order your index cards into subject groups and then prioritise. Before another lecture on the same subject, review your index cards to refresh what you have learnt. This reviewing helps aid your **long term memory**.

Technique 5

Teach It!

Another useful method of learning information is to try and teach someone else what you have learnt.

A good method to use is to write down the key points of what has been learnt over a set period e.g. 3 lessons and try to teach the other person, who questions everything he or she cannot clearly understand. Try also setting a test on what you have taught. The other person's answers will clarify your own thinking!

Technique 7

Condense It - 2

Read a paragraph of text and identify the six most important words. Highlight them.

Step 3 involves checking what you have taken in. Get some past exam questions from your teacher,