

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
26	27	28	29	30	1 Morov Unit 3A Ch. 4	2 Morov Unit 3A Ch. 5
3 ○ Full Moon Peoples Unit 3A Ch. 3	4 Peoples Unit 3B Ch. 2	5 Peoples Unit 3B Ch. 1	6 Waterson Unit 2 Review Spanish	7 Spanish Exam Unit 3	8 Waterson Unit 1	9 Waterson Unit 1
10 Mothers' Day Review Neuro	11 ● 3rd Quarter Neuro Exam Review History	12 History Exam	13	14	15	16
17	18 ● New Moon	19	20	21	22	23
24	25 Memorial Day ○ 1st Quarter	26	27	28	29	30



REVISION...

Five aspects for more effective revision

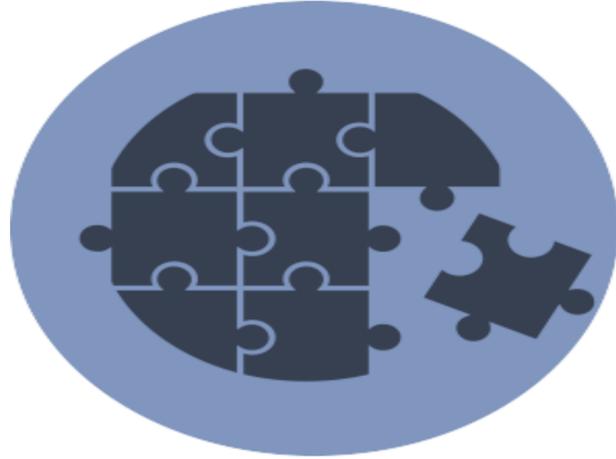
1

SPACING



2

CHUNKING



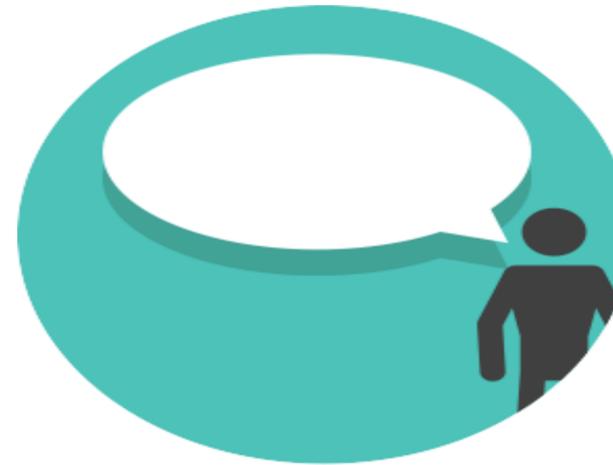
3

QUIZZING



4

ELABORATION



5

EXAM APPLICATION

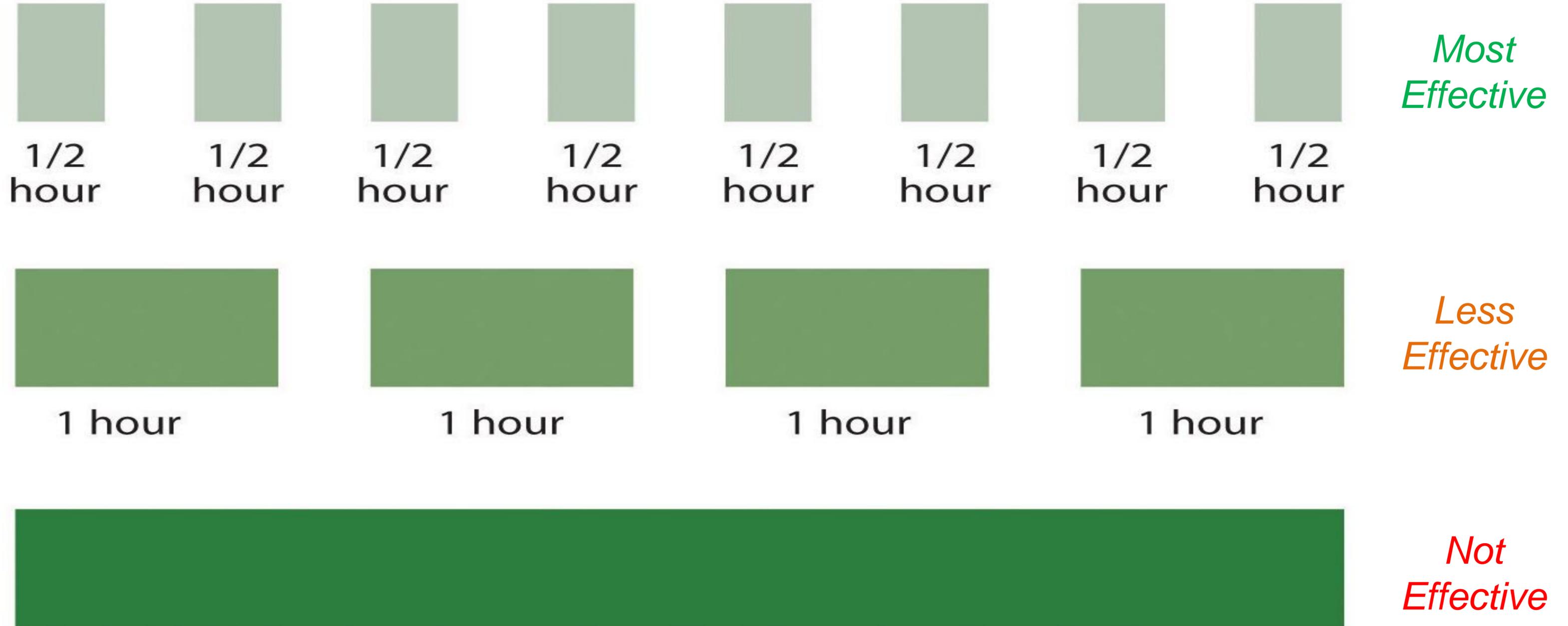


#1 Spacing

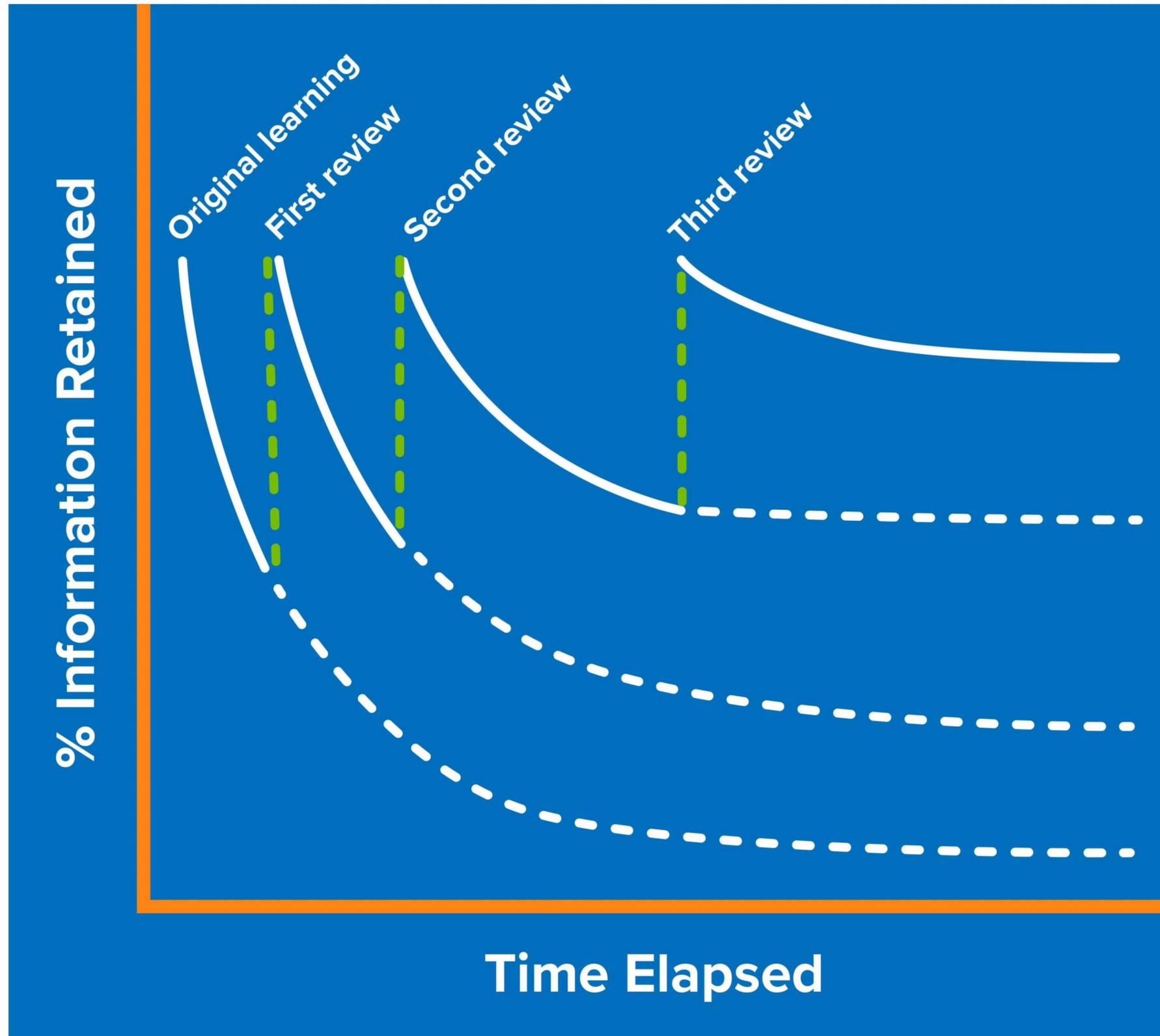


The principle of spacing

(exact times may differ)



Why does spacing work?



Example spaced timetable

Science

RS

English

Maths

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Reactions of
carbonyl
compounds

Biblical
examples of
experiences

Otto's concept
of numinous

Jacobean
theatre

Esters,
triglycerides and
fats

William James
- experiences

Properties
carboxylic
acids

The late
romance plays

General
Binomial
Expansion

Features of
carbonyl
compounds

Partial
Fractions

Otto's concept
of numinous

Partial
Fractions

Jacobean
theatre

BREAK

Parametric
Equations

Act One
character and
plot

Algorithms

Properties
carboxylic
acids

features of
carbonyl
compounds

Theme of
Power and
control

William James
- experiences

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Swinburne
credulity &
testimony

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William James
- experiences

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examples of
experiences

The late
romance plays

Esters,
triglycerides and
fats

Use your PLCs



PIC
Personalised
Learning Checklist

Module C1

1. NUMBER AND ALGEBRA

	Teacher	Student
Know and use the rules of indices to find a value	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Know and use the rules of indices to simplify expressions	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Factorise harder quadratics	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Simplify surds and rationalise denominators	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Solve quadratic equations by factorising	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Complete the square for quadratics and identify min/max value and corresponding x	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Solve quadratic equations by completing the square	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Know and use the Quadratic Discriminant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Solve simultaneous equations where one is linear and one is non-linear	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

FOCUS ON YOUR RED TOPICS!

Five aspects for more effective revision

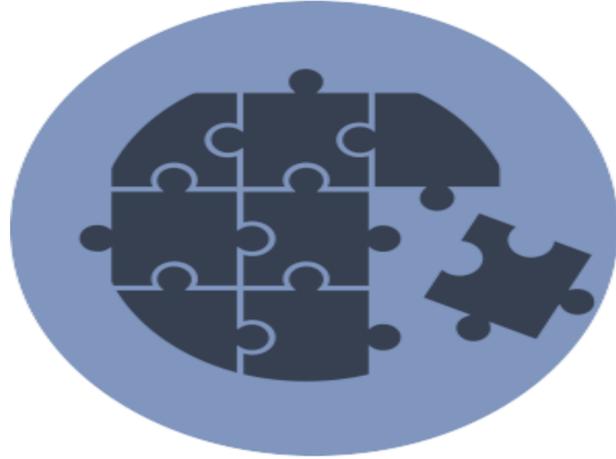
1

SPACING



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CHUNKING



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QUIZZING



4

ELABORATION

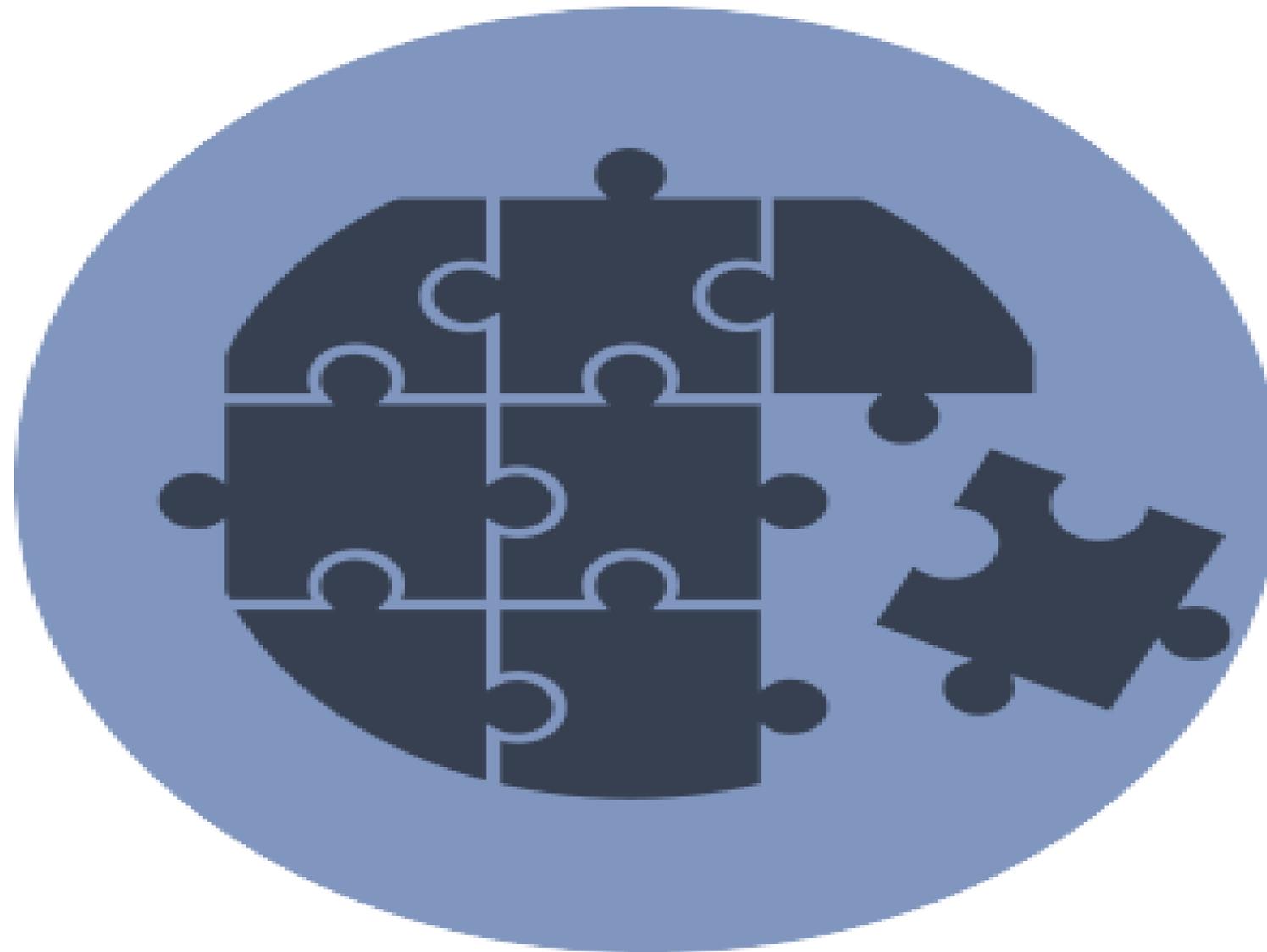


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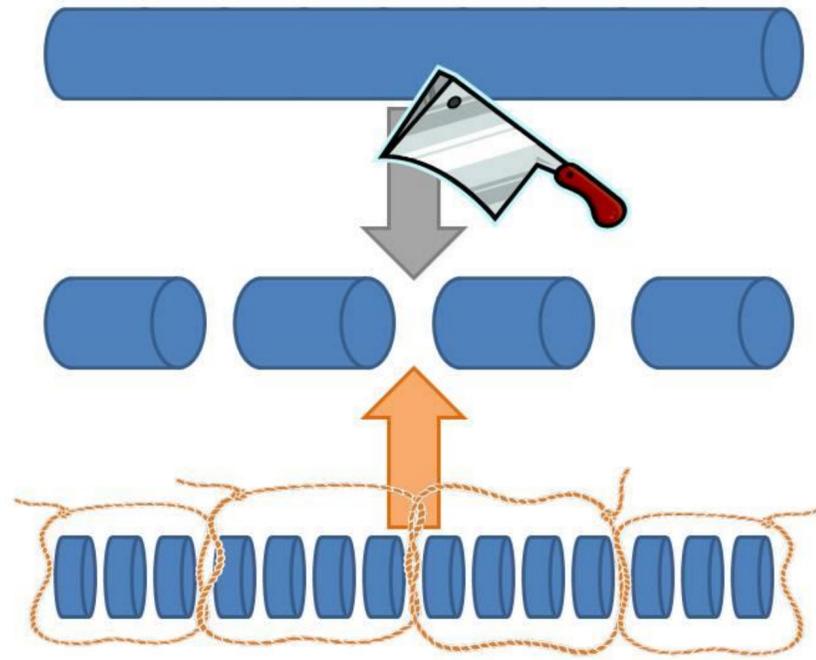
EXAM APPLICATION



#2 Chunking



2 Views of Chunking



What is chunking?

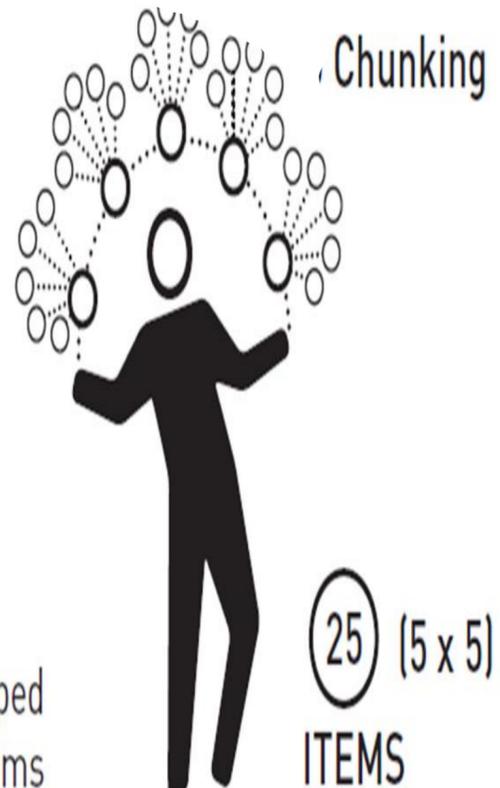
Un-chunked List



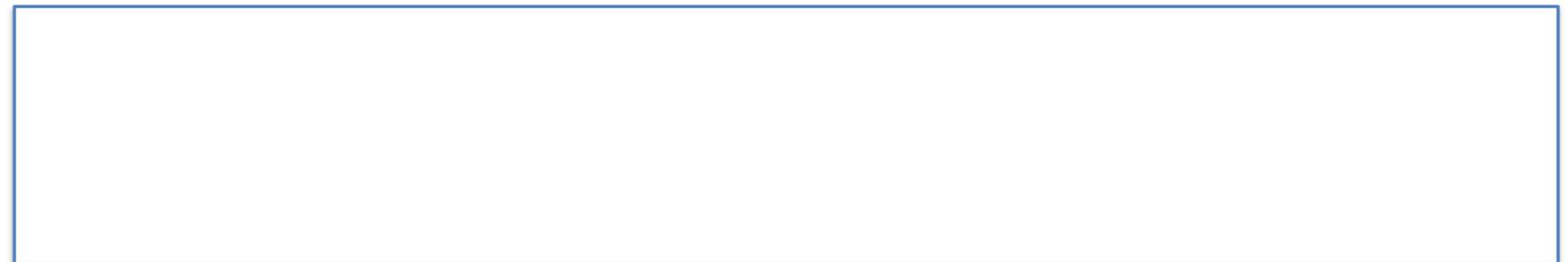
No Chunking



Chunking



Chunked List



The key is a PLC...



Student, Anne
Edexcel A Level Maths C1 PLC

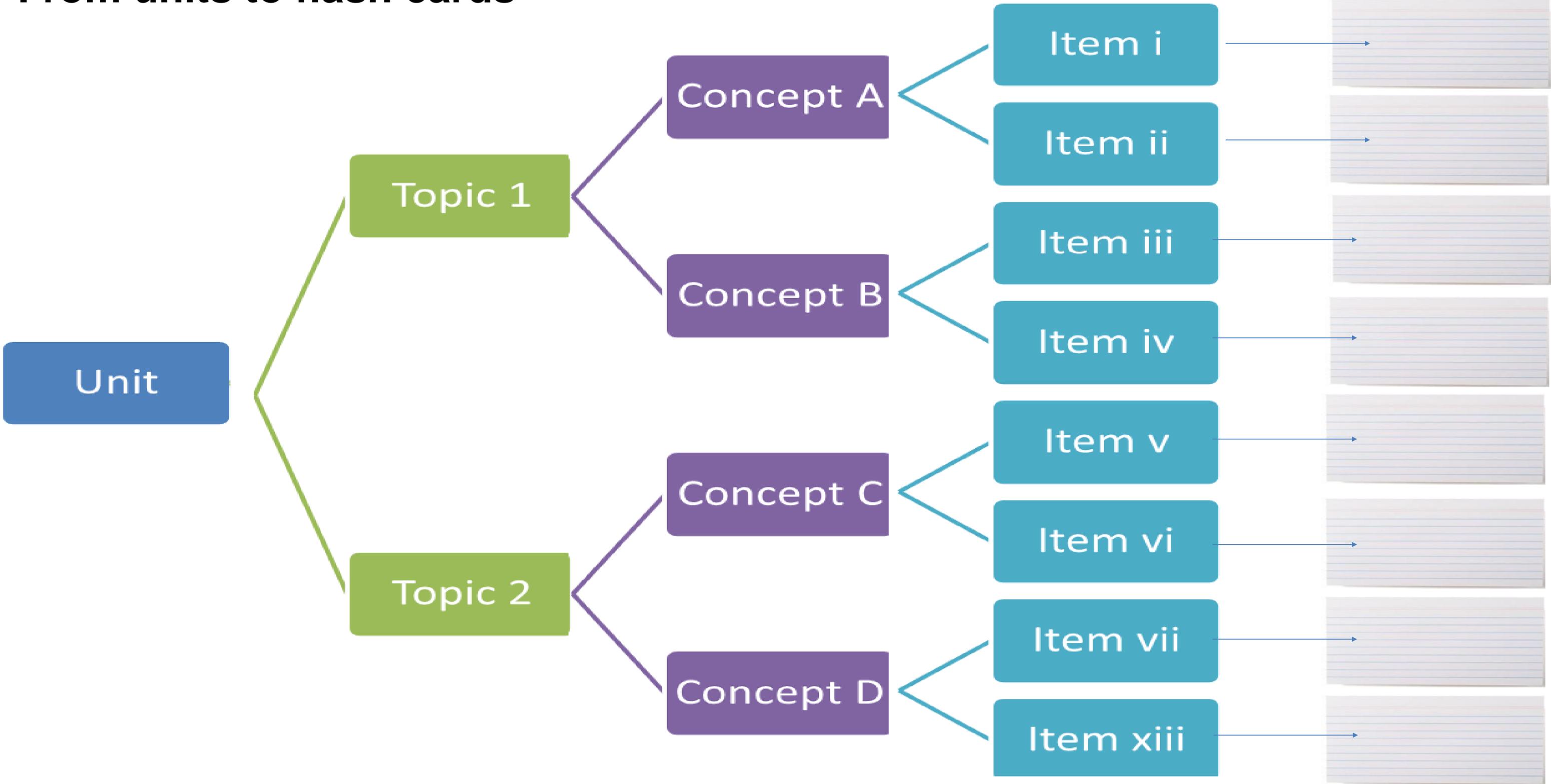
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FOCUS ON YOUR RED TOPICS!

From units to flash cards



FRONT

Positivism

BACK

- ✦ Positivists take a scientific approach to researching Sociological phenomenon.
- ✦ There is usually a hypothesis instead of an aim or research question, which can be tested using objective, reliable research methodology such as questionnaires, structured interviews, official statistics.
- ✦ Positivists use quantitative data, which can be used to establish patterns and trends, cause and effect.

Positivism

- ✦ Scientific approach
- ✦ Hypothesis to test
- ✦ ↑ Objective; ↑ R; V-Freedom
- ✦ Methods = Q., SI, Official Stats
- ✦ Quant = P&T, C&E

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Positivism

Scientific approach

Hypothesis to test

Objective; R; V-Freedom
Methods = Q., SI, Official
Stats

Quant. = P&T, C&E

Acronyms

SOHCAHTOA

Plc

ASAP



PEEL



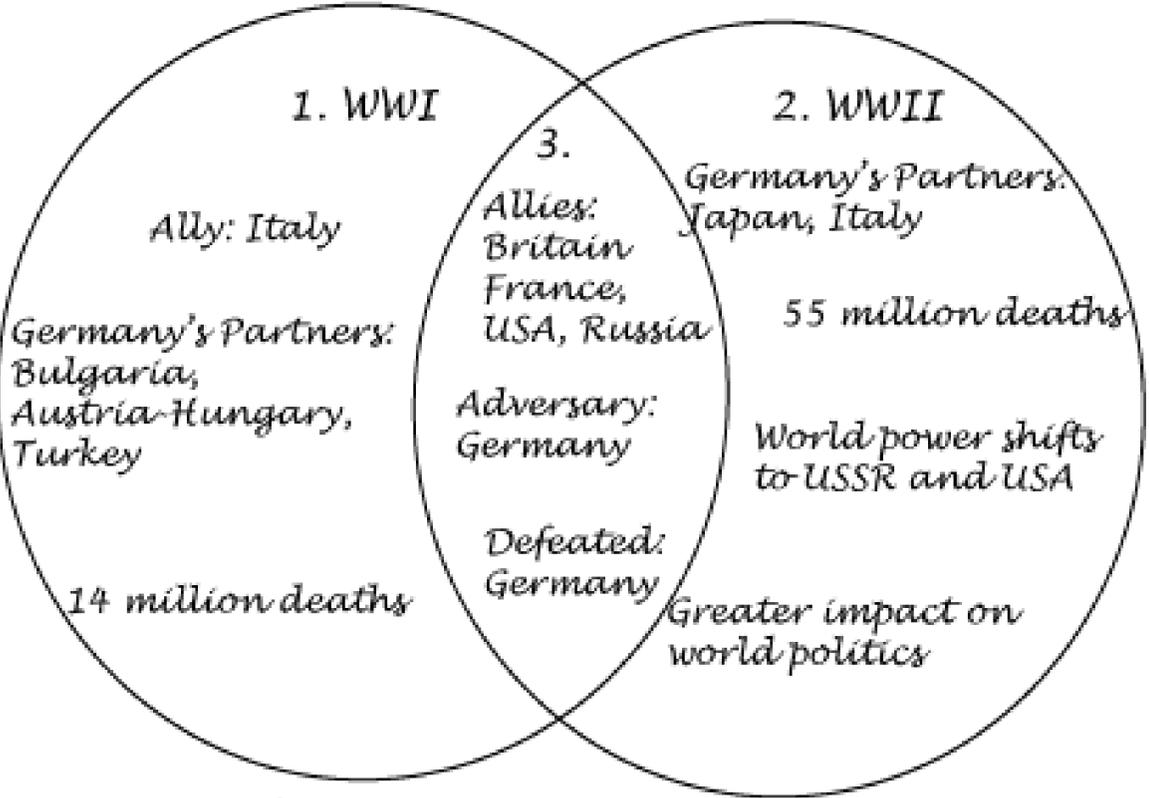
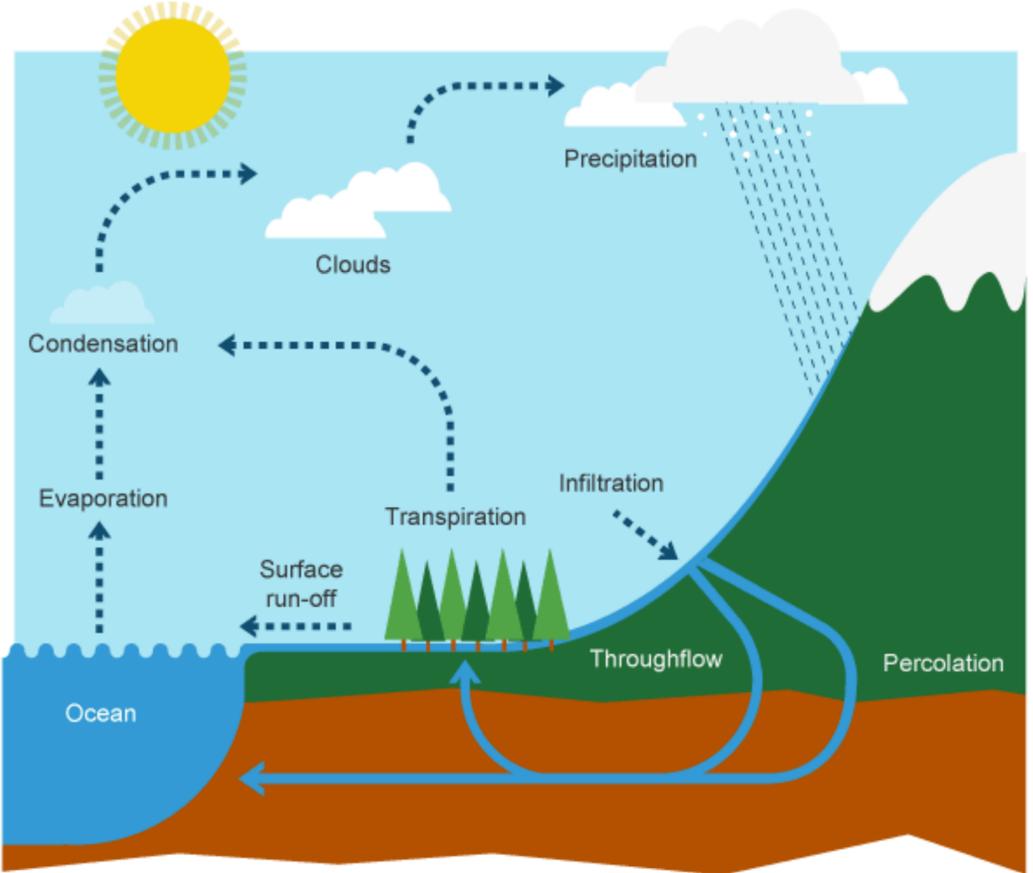
Power
CRABS

Mnemonics

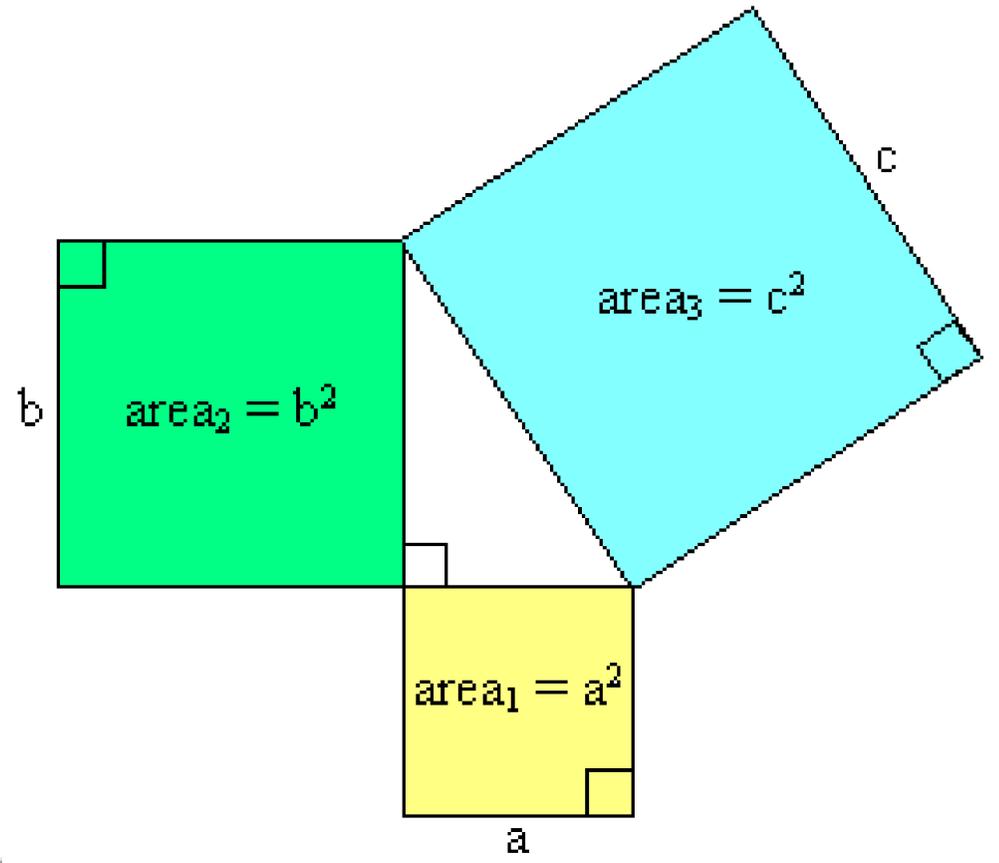
Never Eat
Shredded Wheat

Richard Of York
Gave Battle In Vain

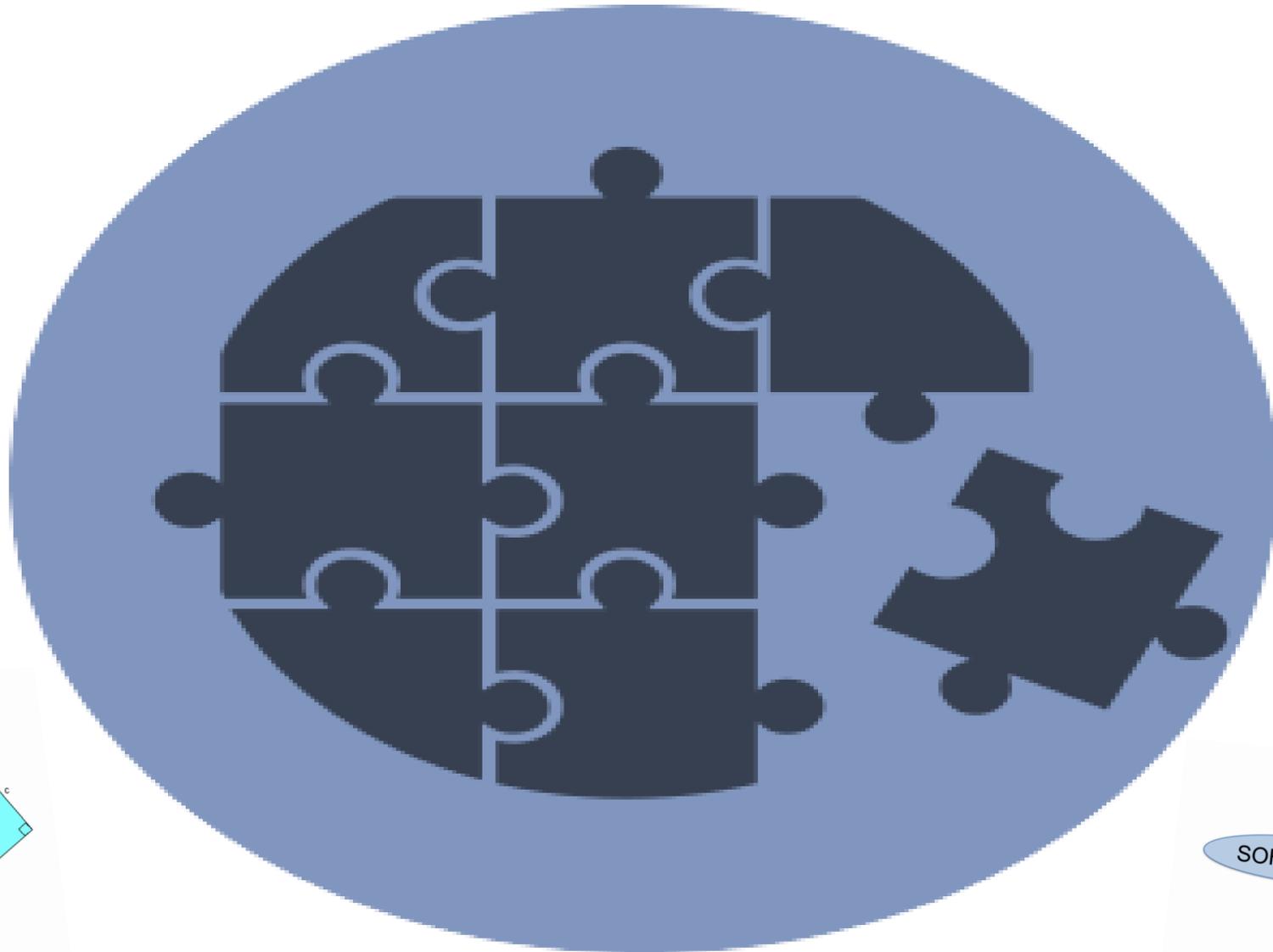
Diagrams



Source: Writer's Inc., pg. 361



#2 Chunking



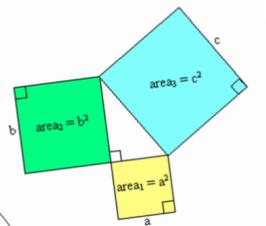
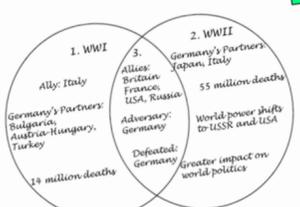
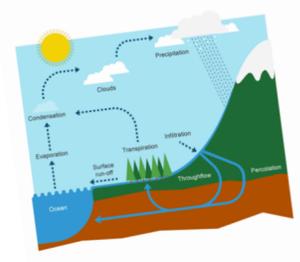
Mnemonics

Never Eat
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Richard Of York
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Diagrams



Acronyms

SOHCAHTOA

PLC

ASAP



PEEL



Power
CRABS

Five aspects for more effective revision

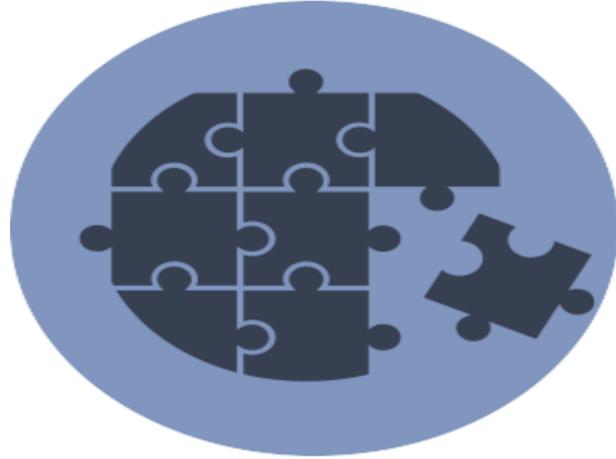
1

SPACING



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ELABORATION



5

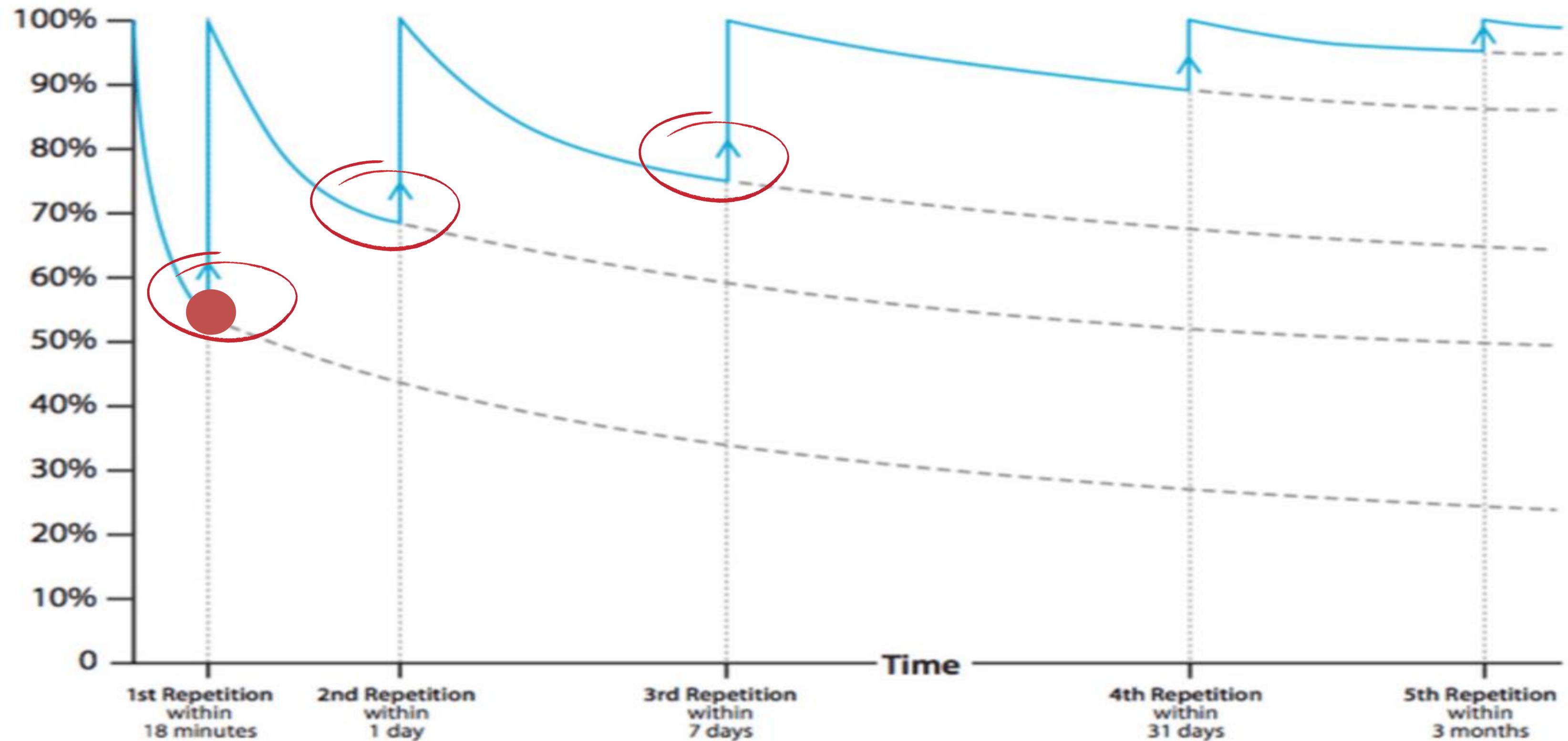
EXAM APPLICATION



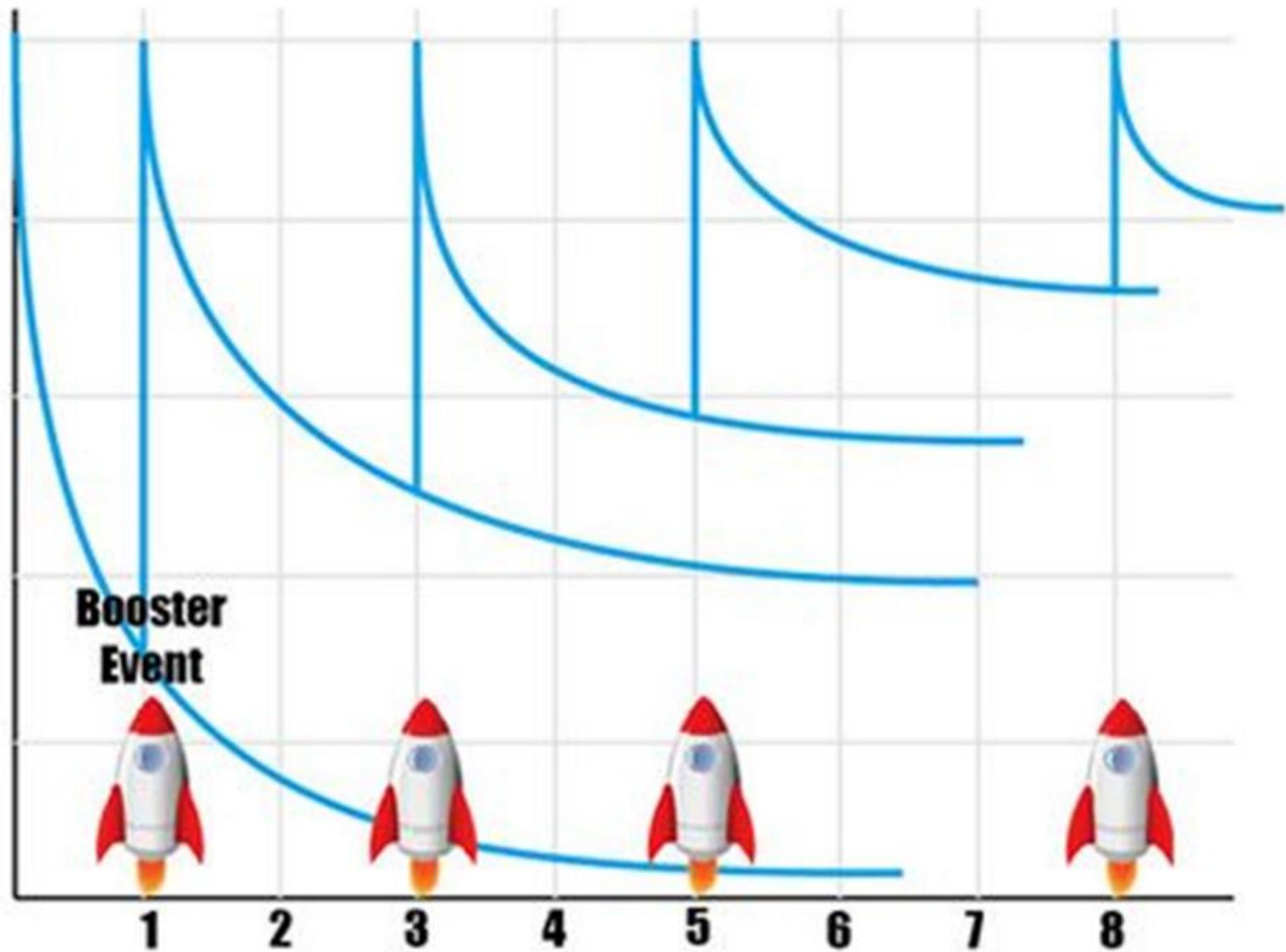
#3 Quizzing



What is quizzing and why does it work?



Memory Retention (%)



What does quizzing look like?

1. Flash-cards

Self-Test; Peer-Test

2. Comprehension

Why was *A Doll's house* considered radical when it was first performed?

3. Cued recall

- Complete the following: 'I'm like a half-drowned woman on a wreck.'

- Use the following to explain changes to the theatre in the 19th century.
naturalism, romanticism, 'well-made play', royal personages, heroic tragedies, rhyme verse, psychological, elaborate plots, stock types

4. Multiple Choice

How are the details between Weed and the dead mouse connected?

- a. *The events are not connected. It is just a coincidence.*
- b. *Both events show that Lennie likes to pet pretty things.*
- c. *The events show Lennie is an odd character with a simple mind.*
- d. *The events provide an insight into Lennie's dangerous character.*

5. Quick Plan

Plan your answer to the following question:

Outline the evidence for female disadvantage in the contemporary UK.

6. ??

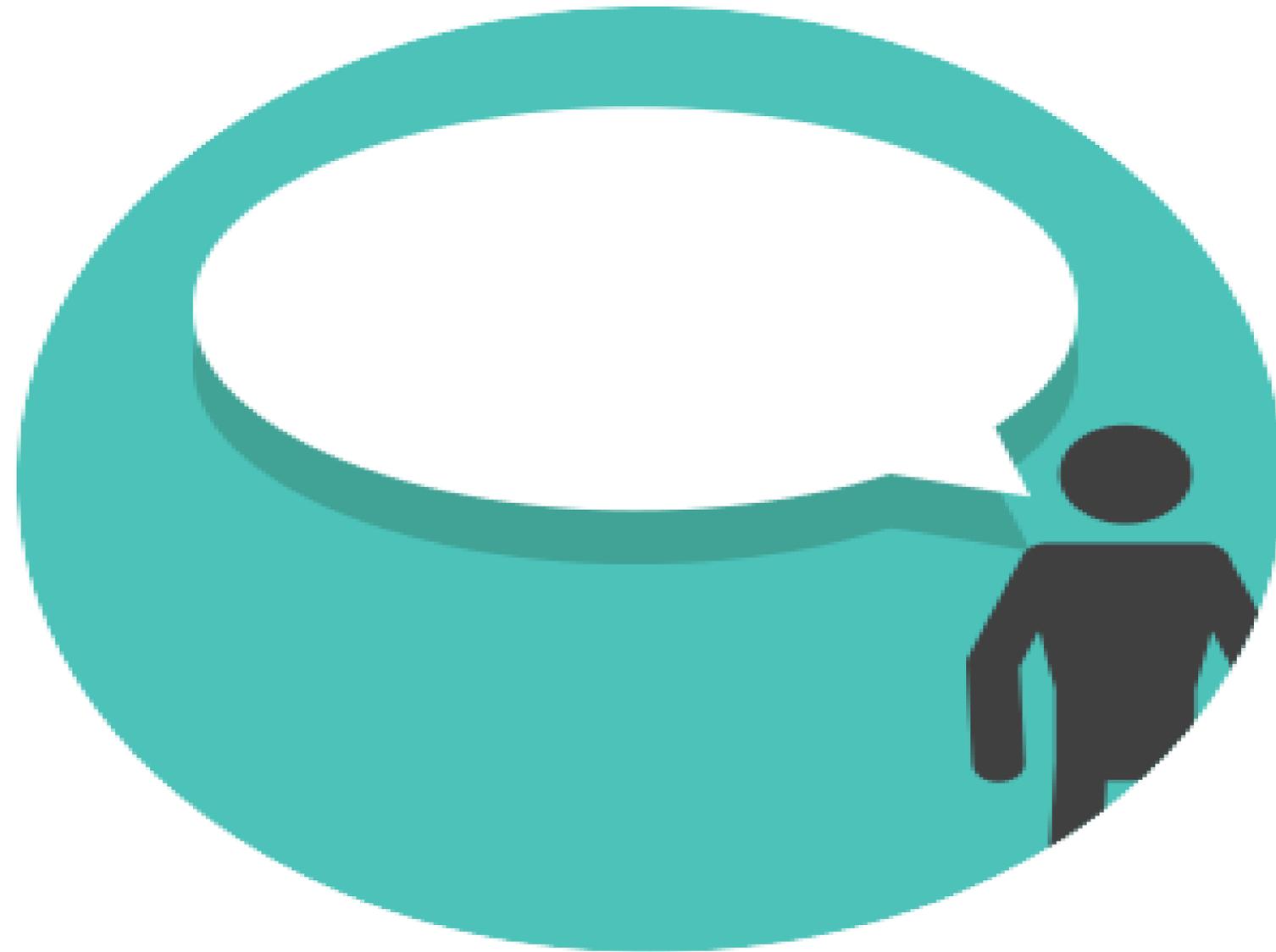
7. ??

8. ??

It must be a **true** test...

- Read out loud
- Write the answer
- Someone else asks you

#4 Elaboration



What is elaboration?

Clarify

What does this mean?

Analyse

Why does this matter?
Why does this happen?

Speculate

So what?
What would happen if...?

Contextualise

How does this relate to...?



Concept cards

Photosynthesis

**Persuasive
Techniques**

Elaboration cues

Draw this concept

**Give a real life example
of this concept**

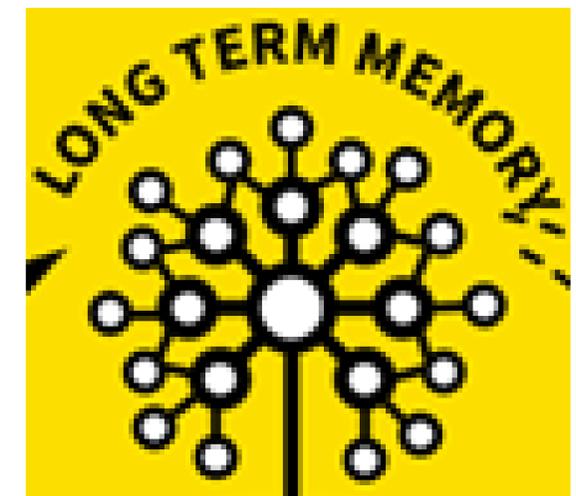
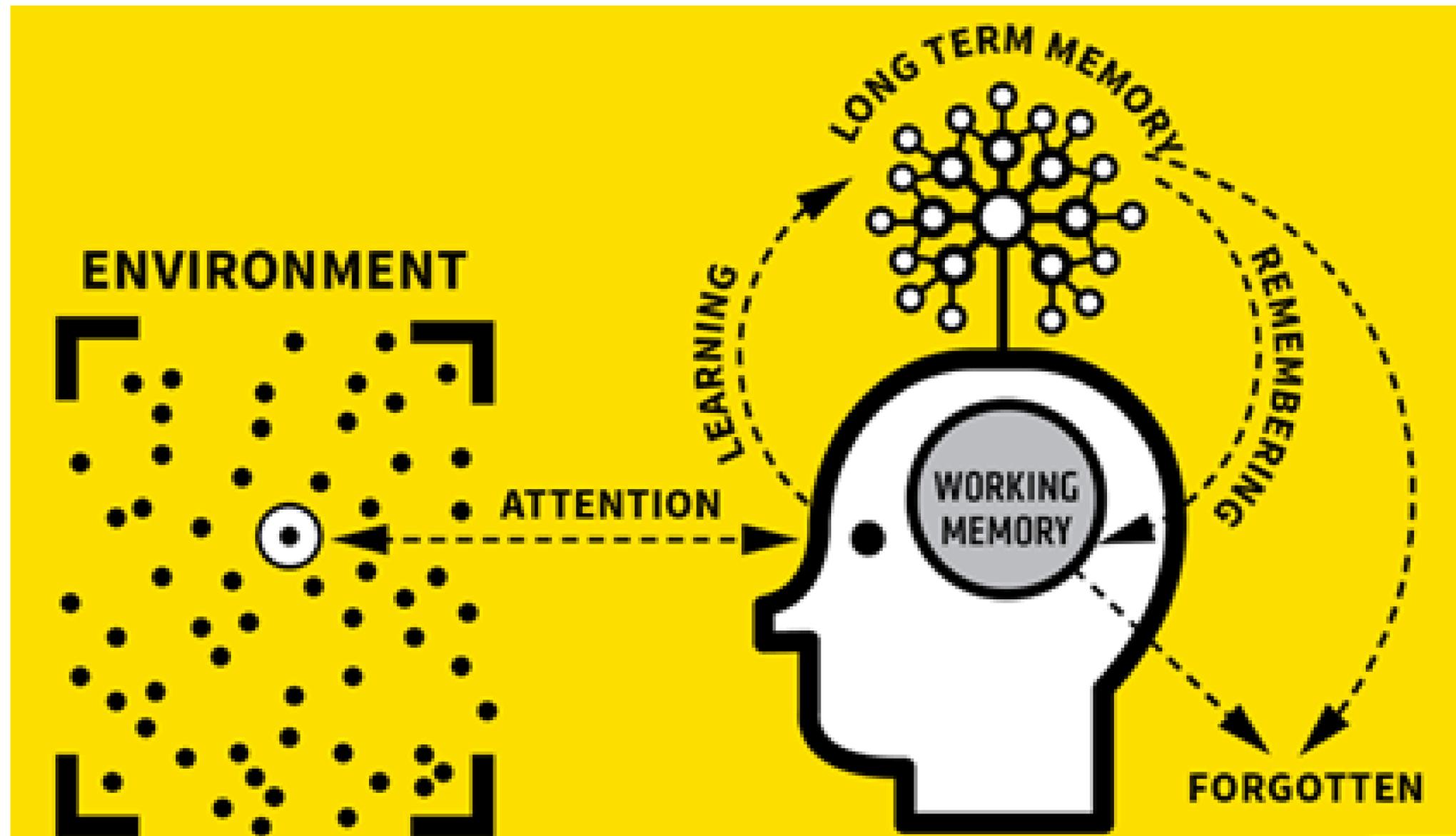
**How would you
explain this idea to a
novice?**

**Describe concept without
using words on the card**

**What is the opposite of
this concept?**

**How does this
concept relate to
another concept?**

Why does elaboration work?

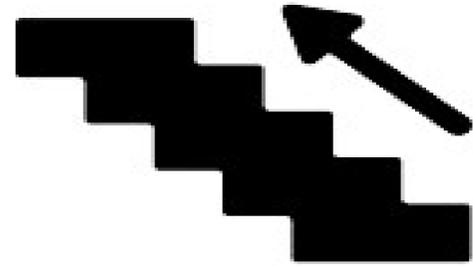


THE KEY IS **UNDERSTANDING!**
... ASK FOR HELP IF YOU NEED IT.

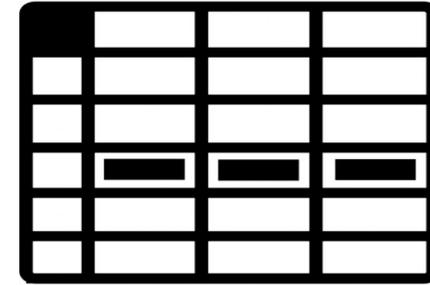
#5 Exam Application



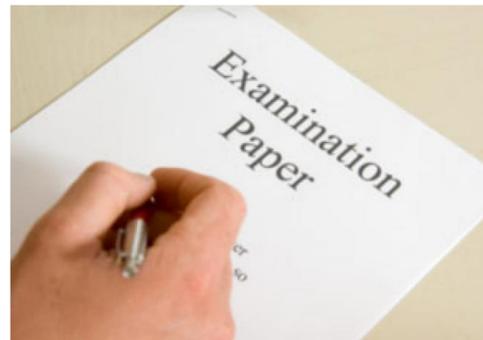
What is exam application?



Knowing steps and timings involved in assessments.



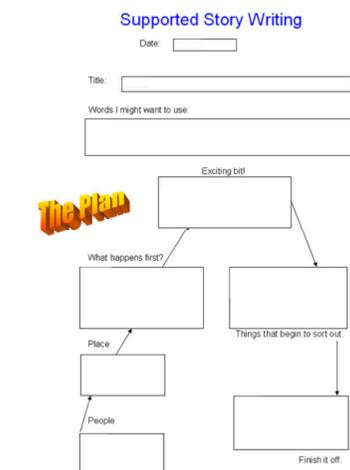
Evaluating work against objectives or targets set by yourself or a teacher.
e.g. a PLC



Practise answering questions using Past Papers.



Use the 'model answers' provided by staff.



Use the 'writing frame' or 'how to answer' guides, provided by staff.

Level	Mark	AO3
Level 0	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Little understanding of language, structure and form and how these are used to create literary effectsLimited connections are made between particular techniques used by the writer and presentation of ideas, themes and settingsLimited use of relevant examples to support the answer
Level 2	5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Some understanding of language, structure and form and how these are used to create literary effectsSome connections are made between particular techniques used by the writer and presentation of ideas, themes and settingsSome use of relevant examples to support the answer
Level 3	9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Clear understanding of language, structure and form and how these are used to create literary effectsSound connections are made between particular techniques used by the writer and presentation of ideas, themes and settingsUse of clearly relevant examples to support the answer
Level 4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Thorough understanding of language, structure and form and how these are used to create literary effectsAssured connections are made between particular techniques used by the writer and presentation of ideas, themes and settingsUse of assured, relevant examples to support the answer
Level 5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Perceptive understanding of language, structure and form and how these are used to create literary effectsDiscriminating connections are made between particular techniques used by the writer and presentation of ideas, themes and settingsDiscriminating use of relevant examples to support the answer

Check your answers using the mark scheme or a checklist provided by staff.

Five aspects for more effective revision

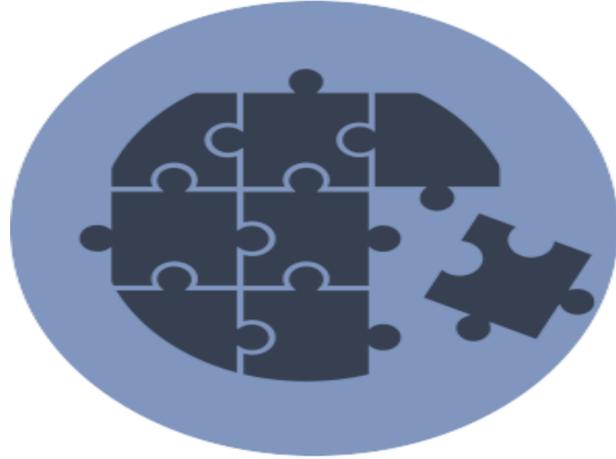
1

SPACING



2

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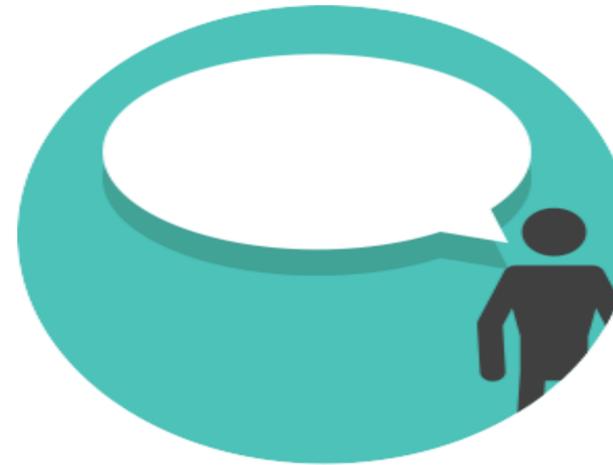
3

QUIZZING



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ELABORATION



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EXAM APPLICATION



Six steps to improve independent study

1

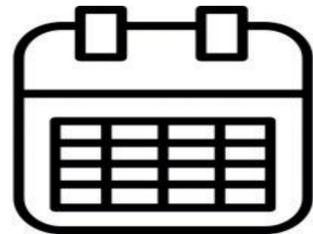
When / where do I focus best?



*right place and time to work
(food, toilet, no music / phone etc.)*

2

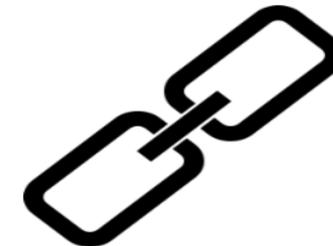
What order should I study?



plan study timetable

3

What do I already know about this?



link to prior knowledge

4

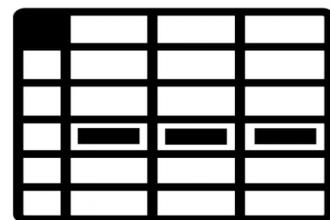
How do I study best?



read, chunk, diagrams, quiz

5

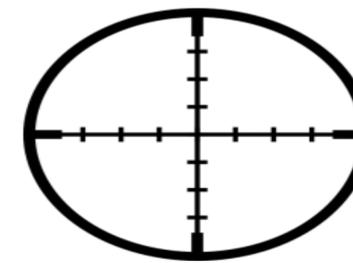
How am I getting on?



review progress

6

What else do I need to know?



focus on weaknesses

Key Processes for Improvement - A Checklist

- Winding down before sleep*
- Sleeping AT LEAST 8 hours a night*
- Eating 'brain food' at the right time*
- Exercising at the RIGHT time*
- No social media whilst revising*
- Timetabled block of time to revise - SPACING*
- Positive attitude and belief + Self-Talk*
- Organise folders*
- Learn basic knowledge and content*
- Update PLC frequently*
- Eliminate 'reds' by taking action*
- Use QUIZZING techniques*
- Complete papers in real time*
- Know the papers and mark schemes/exam reports*
- Use CHUNKING revision techniques (flashcards; mindmaps)*

Additional Links

- Using Flashcards – click [here](#)
- Interleaving Techniques – click [here](#)
- Chunking Techniques – click [here](#)
- Spacing – click [here](#)
- Making a revision timetable – click [here](#)
- Online revision plan – click [here](#)

