



**STOP  
PROCRASTINATING**

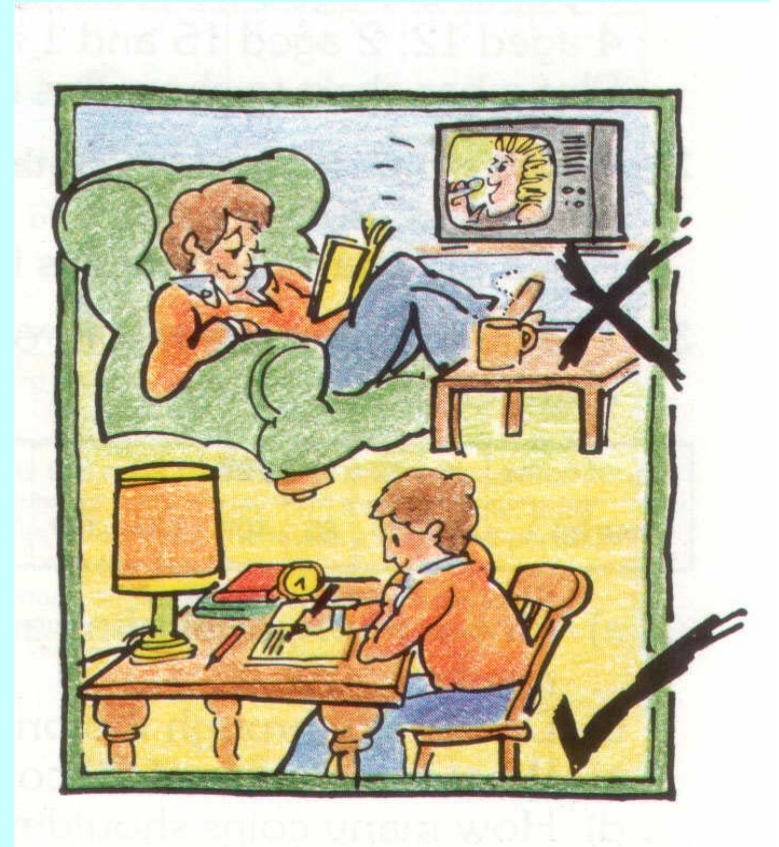
**and**

**GET  
REVISING**

# How should you revise?

## Where should you revise?

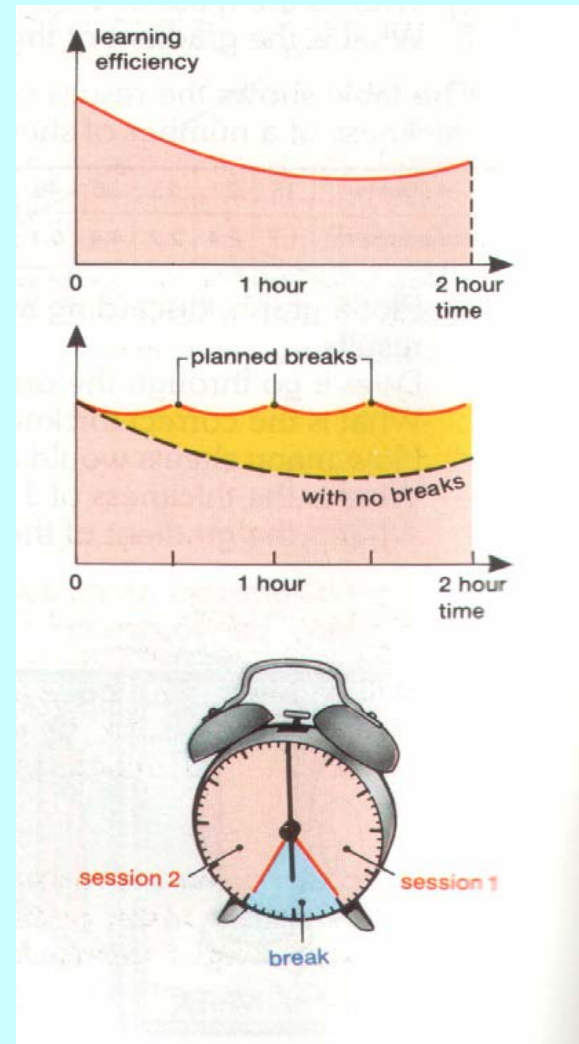
- Warm
- Well lit (a reading lamp reduces eye-strain)
- In a quiet room
- Have a clock or watch nearby (time your revision sessions).



# How should you revise?

## How to plan your revision:

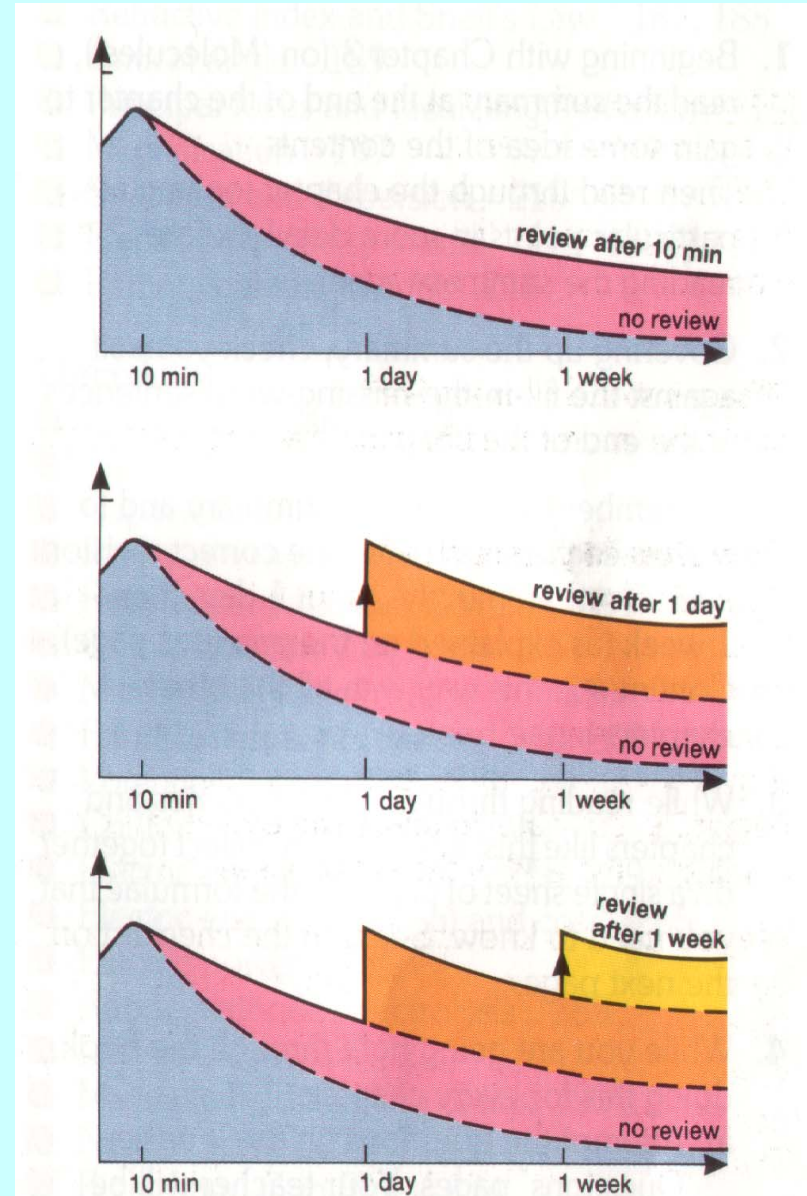
- Have a definite finishing time
- Plan regular breaks
- Get up and walk around during your break
- Drink plenty of water
- Have a tick list of topics to cover
- Gradually aim to summarise your notes.



# How should you revise?

## How to plan your revision cont.:

- *Revise the same work again after 10 minutes.*
- Briefly review the work:  
*after 1 day*  
*after 1 week.*
- This method will fix the work quite firmly into your long-term memory.



# How to Revise

What is a **revision session** ?

Think of a session as a **third** of a day - it could be **3** to **4** hours long

Many people find it helpful to revise for **2** out of the **3** sessions per day.

Here is a possible pattern:

MORNING	Revise	Revise	Free
AFTERNOON	Revise	Free	Revise
EVENING	Free	Revise	Revise



# How to Revise

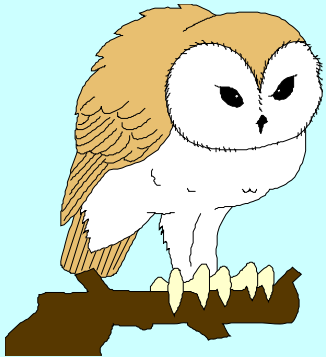
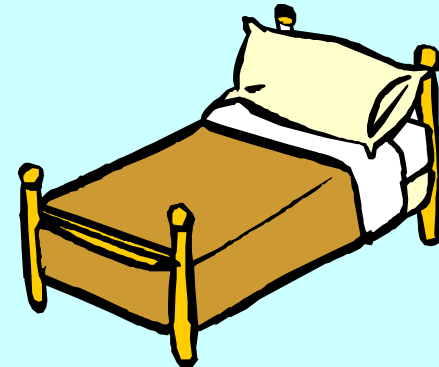
What kind of person are you ?



Some students are early birds.

They will definitely want to use the morning session.

Late risers will avoid mornings like the plague !



Night owls will do their best revision in the evenings.



# How to Revise

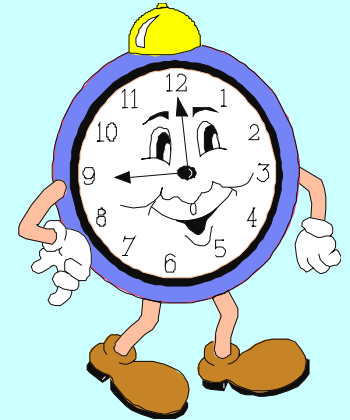
**Decision One:** For how long should I revise?

Try asking yourself these questions

What amount of time will I need to tackle the tasks ahead of me ?

What lengths of time suit my attention span ?

Answering these questions will help you to create a **time plan**.



*Time is  
Running  
Out*



# Sleep.

You need to get around eight –nine hours sleep a night in order to learn at your peak. It will also help you avoid Delayed Sleep Phase Disorder (which is when you are so out of time with your sleep that it is impossible to get to sleep at night, impossible to wake up in the morning, and you are more alert at night).







# Learning Strategies

Walk n'Talk

Time Line

Flow Chart 1

Flow Chart 2

Brainstorm

Mind maps

Storyboard

Musical minds

Interlocking circles

Doodles

Colour it

Post it

Charting progress

Word games

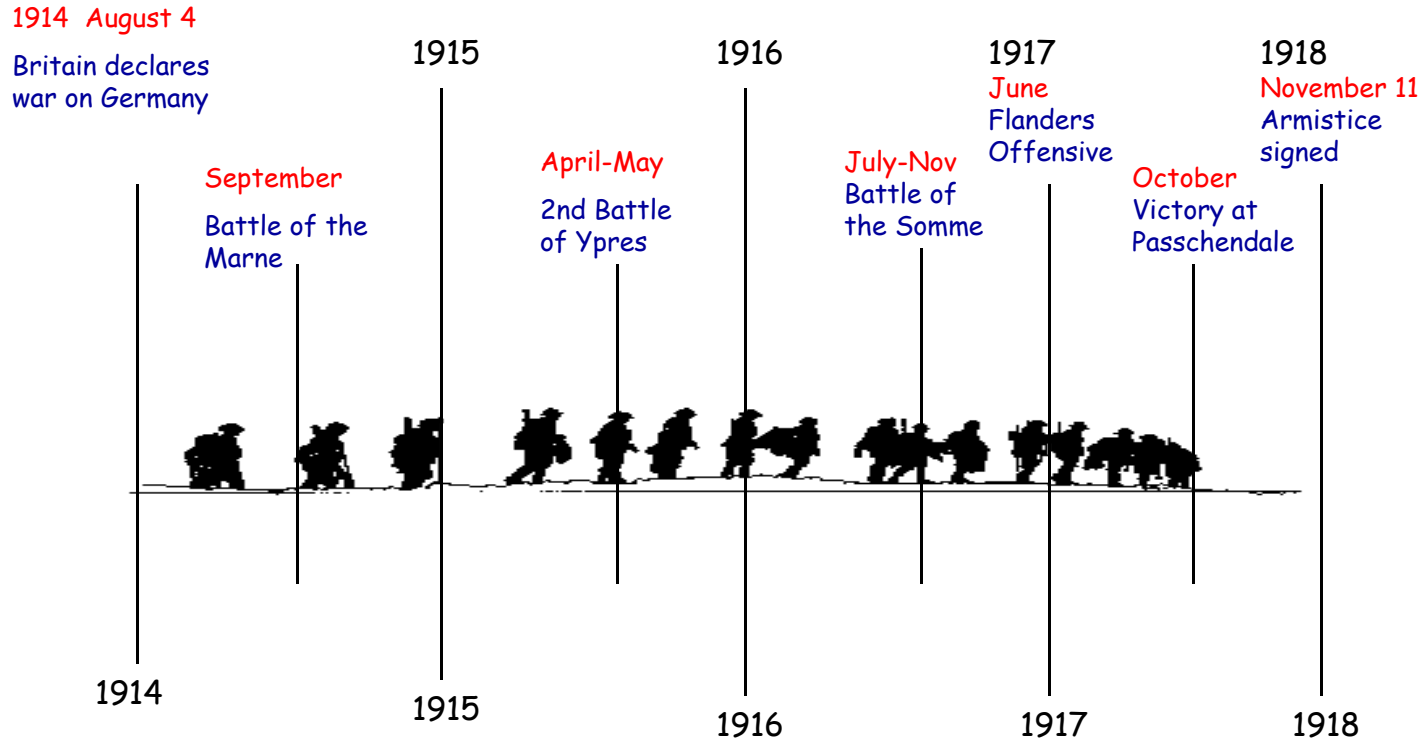
Clock sequence

Annotation

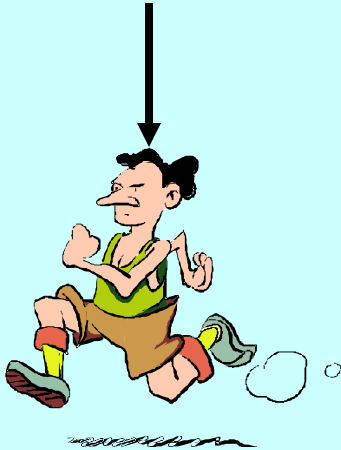
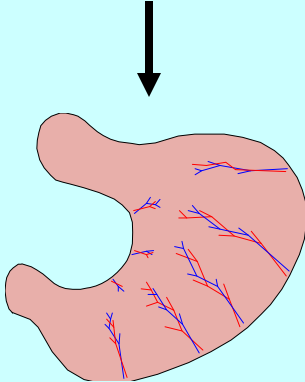
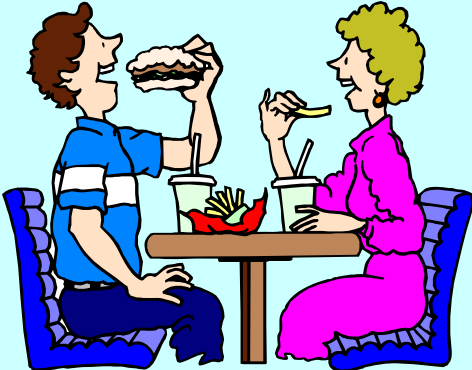
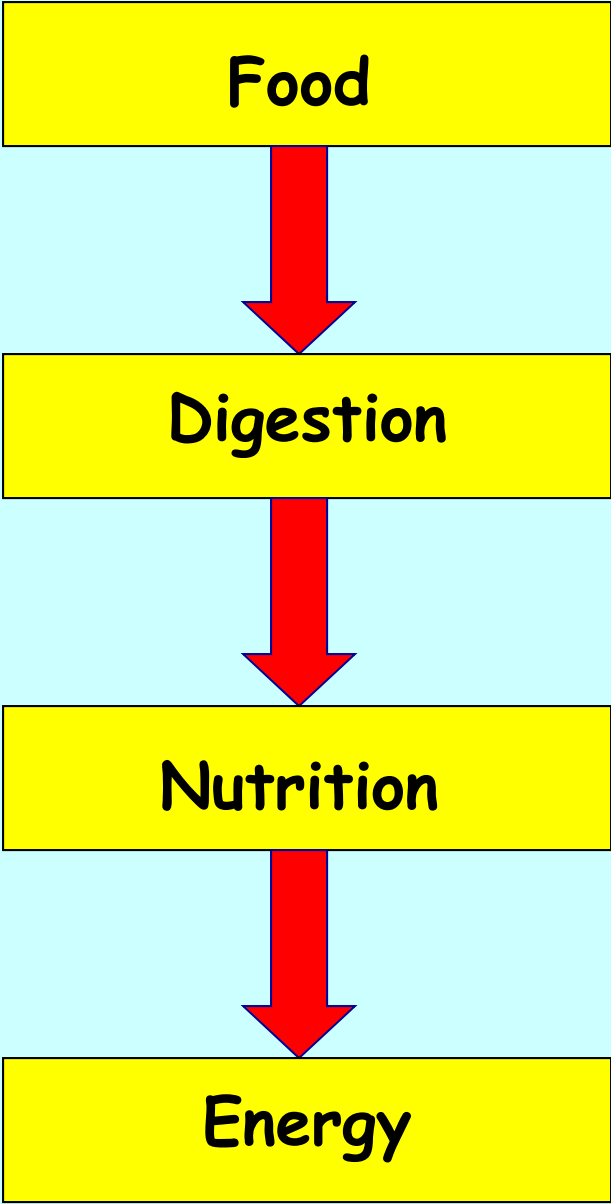
Book mark

Talk it through

# Time Line

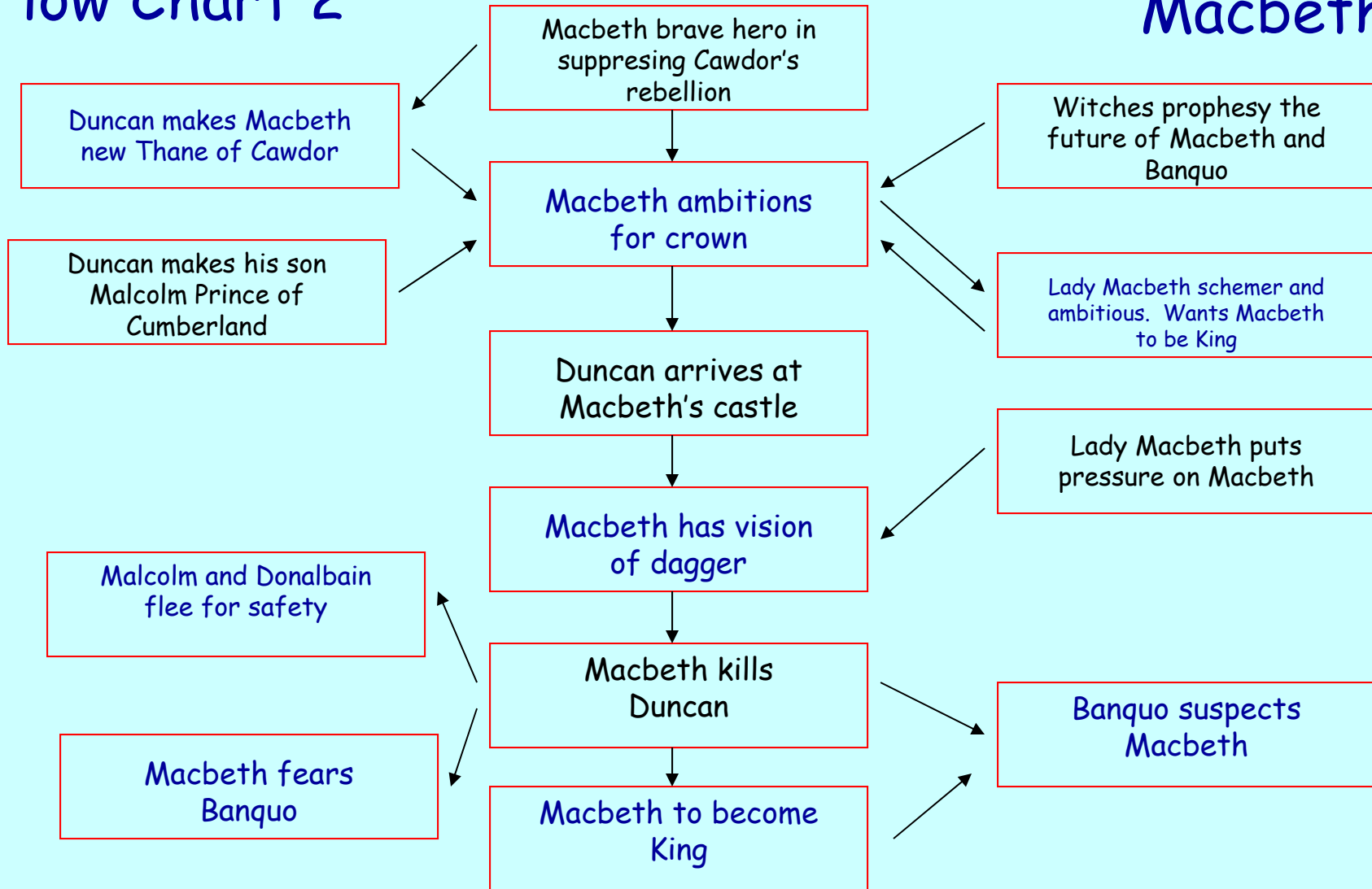


# Use a Flow Chart



# Flow Chart 2

# Macbeth



# Brainstorm

Available ?

Clean ?

Renewable ?

Industries  
that use  
them.

Waste  
products?



Energy  
Source

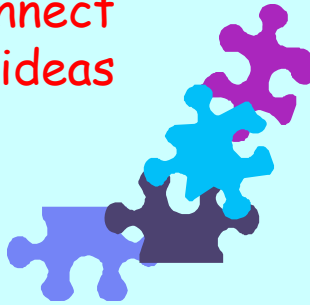
Non-  
Renewable?

Environmentally  
friendly ?

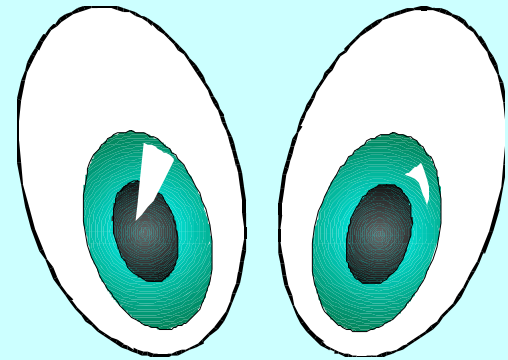


# Mind Maps

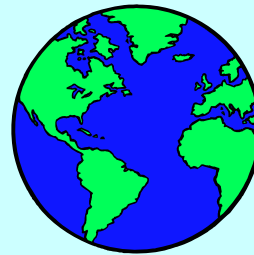
Can connect ideas



Make ideas visual



The Advantages of

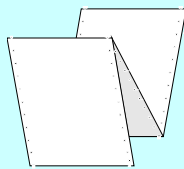


Learning Maps

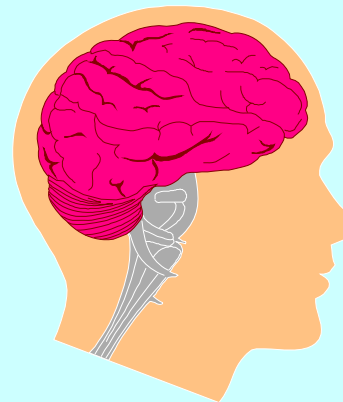


Can replace notes

All on one page

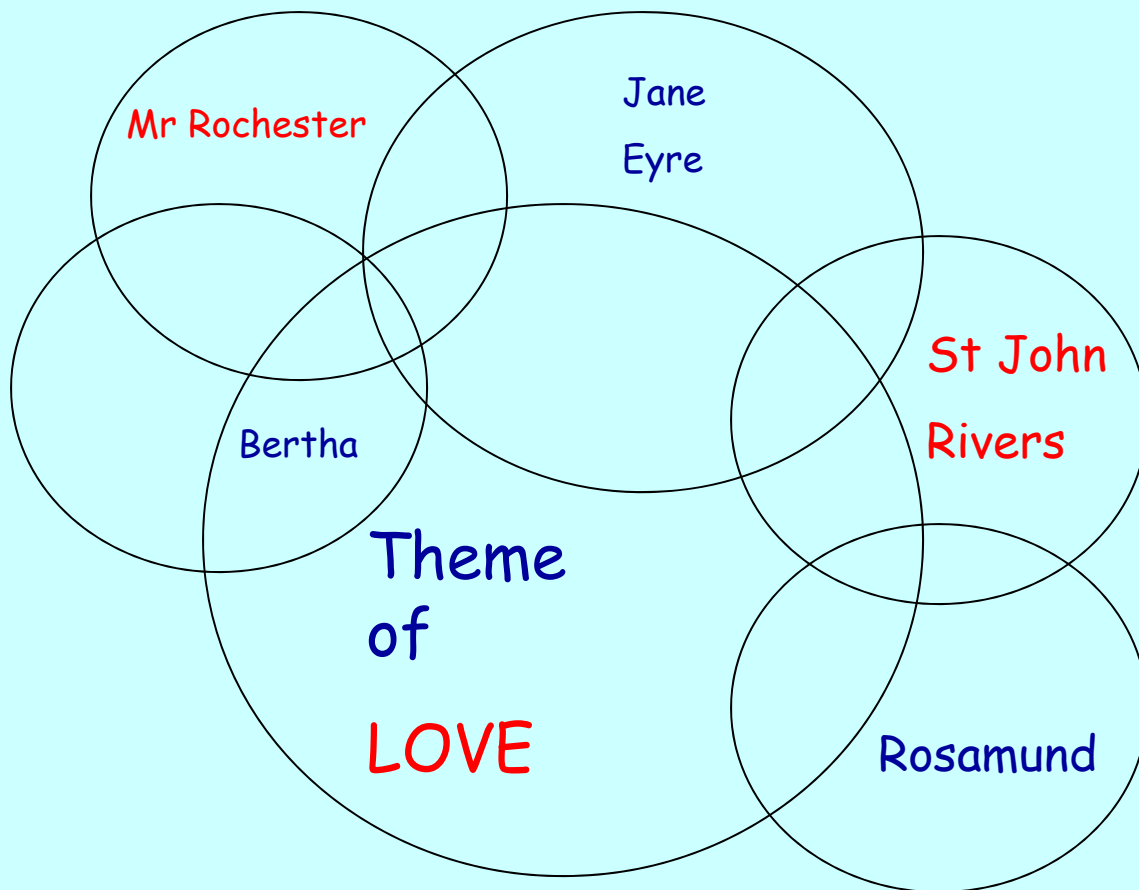


Brainstorm



# Interlocking circles

CHARACTERS CONNECTED BY THE **THEME OF LOVE IN JANE EYRE**





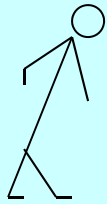
# Draw a Storyboard

Try sequencing your ideas through drawings on a storyboard. Each sketch shows a key idea or significant moment. You don't have to be an artist. Quick sketches and stick figures are ideal.

## Hamlet

### Act 1 Scene 5

Revenge his foul and most unnatural murder



Hamlet



Ghost

### Act 3 Scene 1

To be or not to be ?



Hamlet



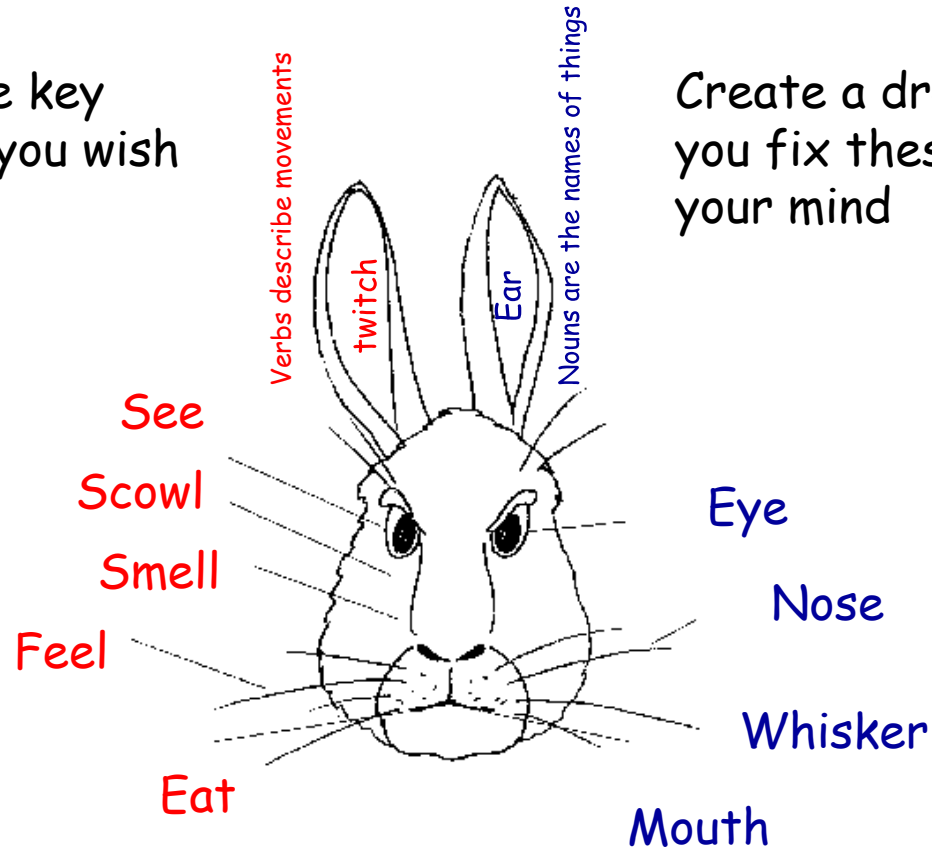
# Doodles

Identify the key points that you wish to learn

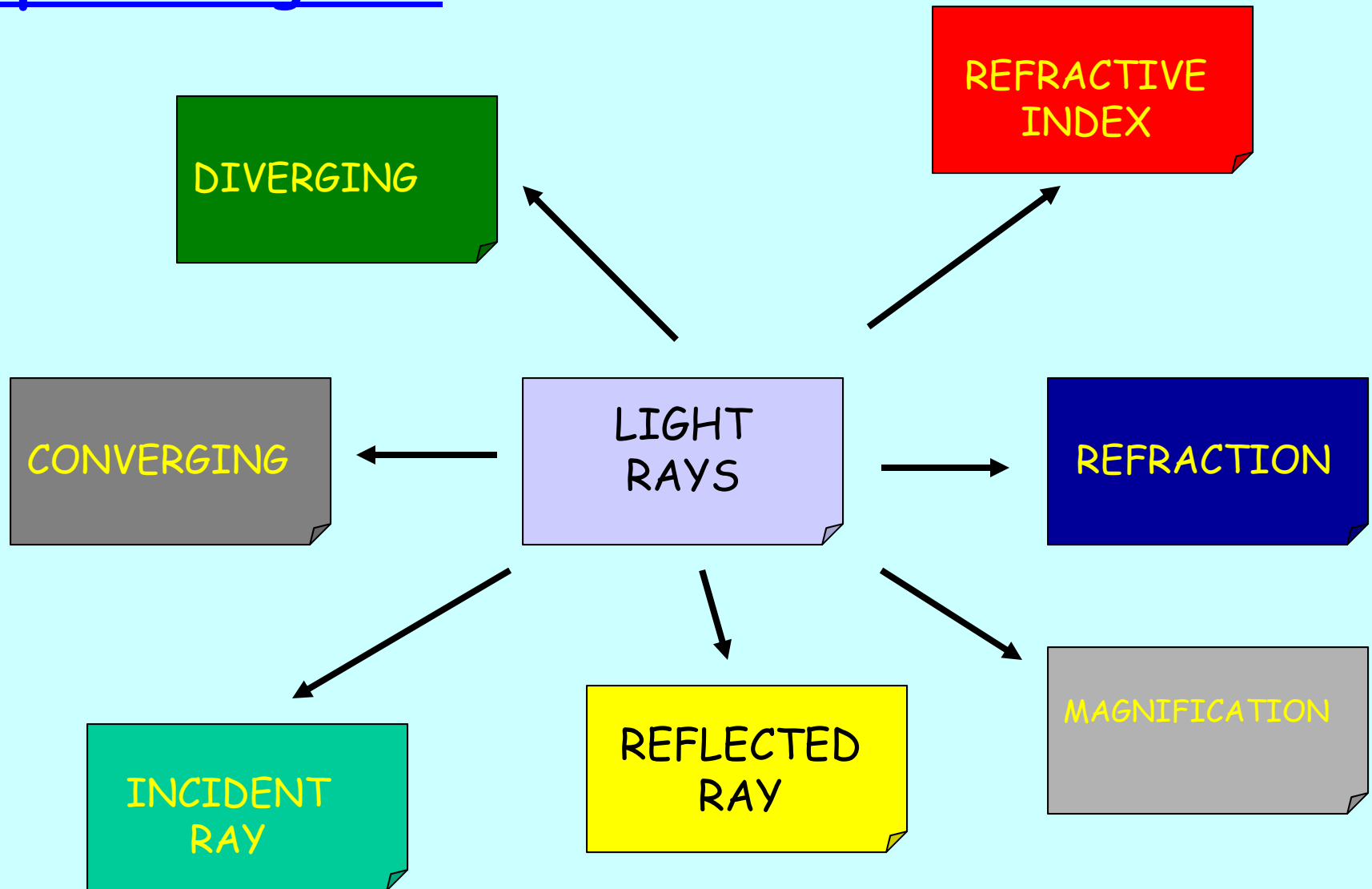
Create a drawing to help you fix these key points in your mind

## Verbs

## Nouns

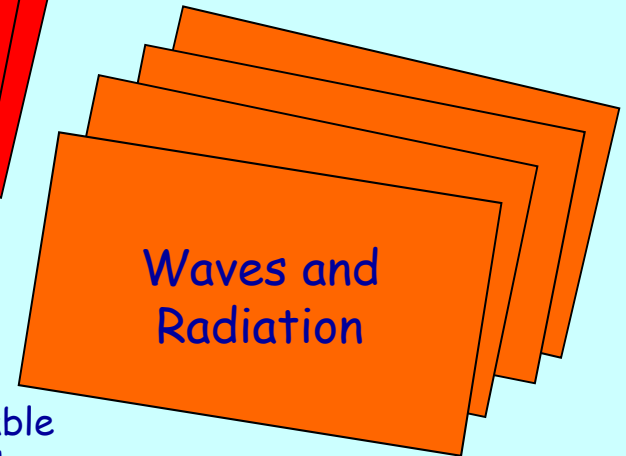
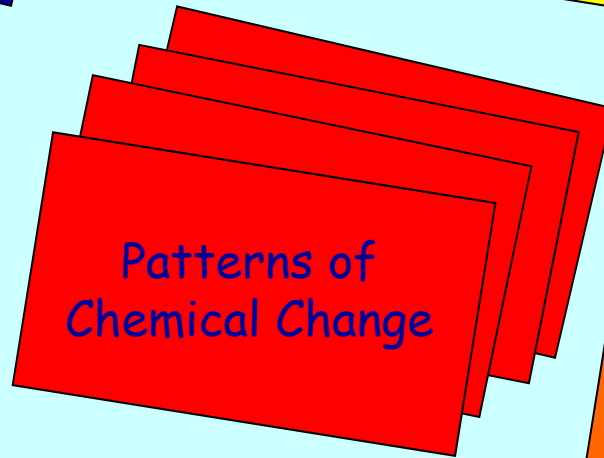
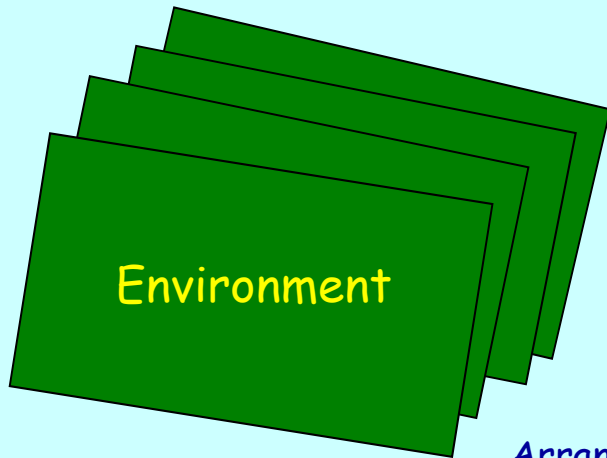
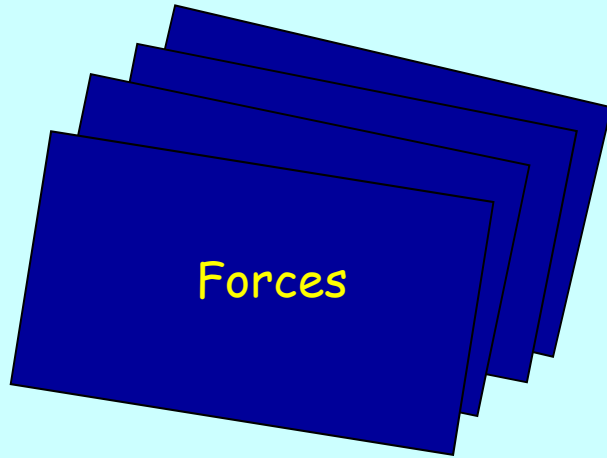


# Spider diagrams



# Colour It

Write key points on  
coloured card or bits  
of coloured paper



Arrange the items on the floor or on a table  
in a way that makes sense to you. Turn the  
pieces of paper over to use as flash cards to  
test yourself



# Mnemonic

Create a tongue twister to sum up the key ideas from a topic - For example:

Macbeth murdered many men madly

Richard Of York Gave Battle In Vain

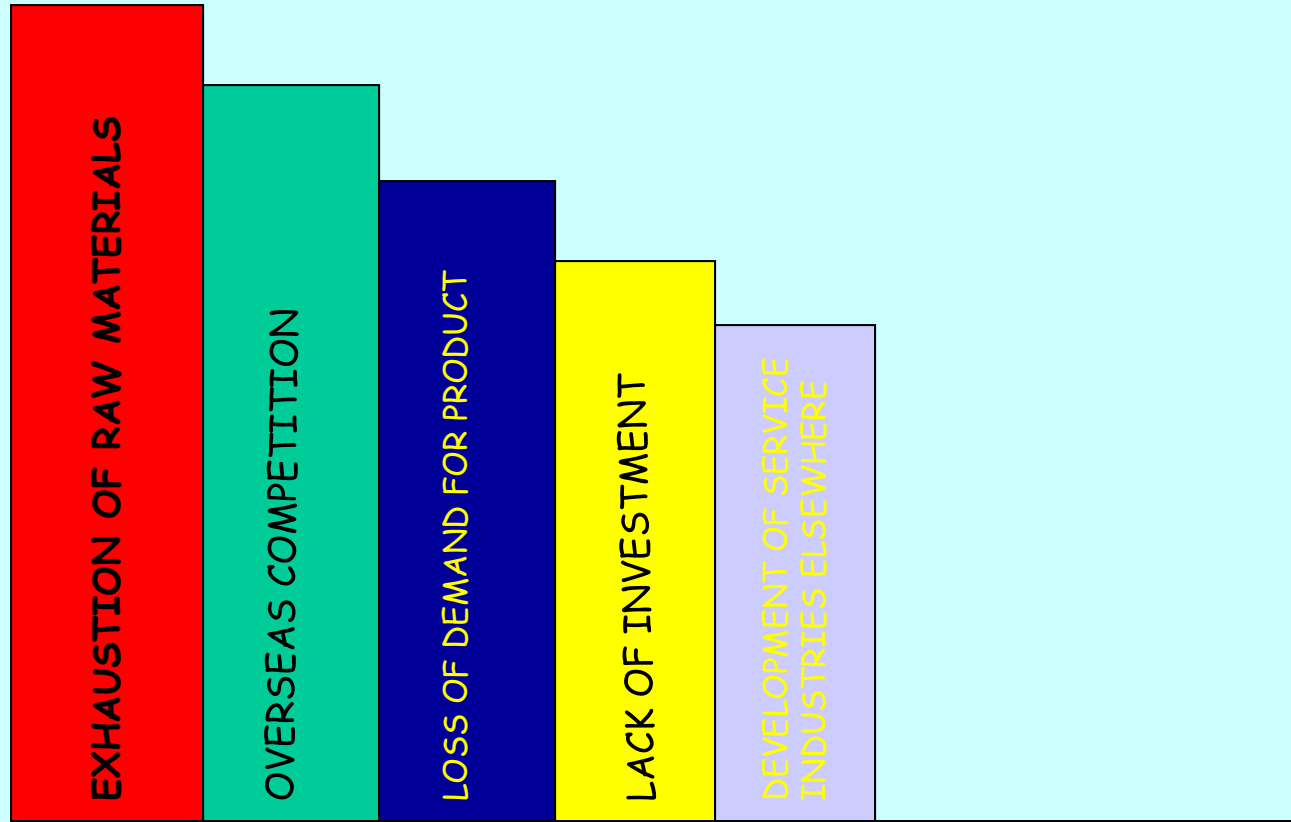
OR

Create a poem using words or phrases which need to be remembered.



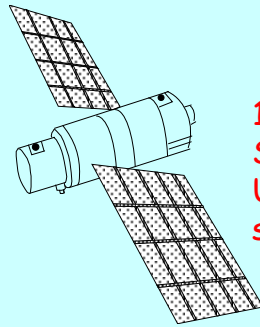
# Charting progress

## Causes of Industrial Decline in South Wales



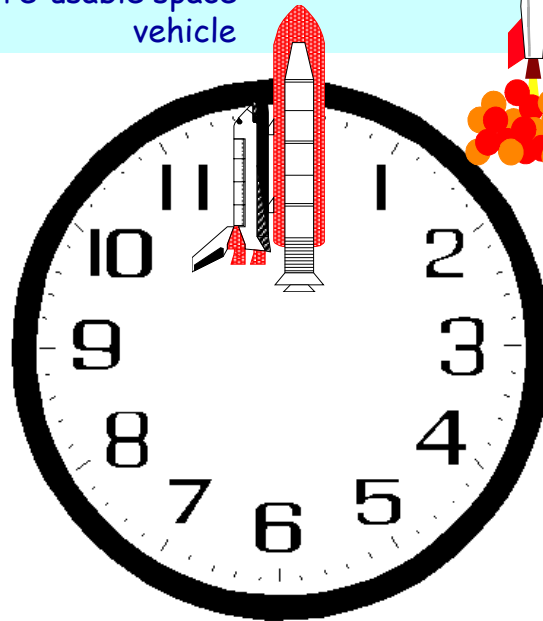
# Clock Sequence

A way of connecting key points to an idea or mental picture that is already familiar to you. For example a clock face can help you sequence key ideas. You don't have to have twelve items. It's the thought that counts. You can remember different parts of the topic as hours on the clock.

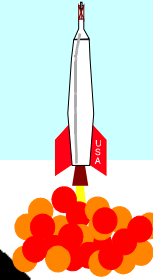


11 o'clock  
SKYLAB -  
USA  
spacestation

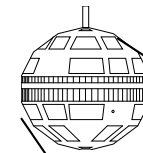
12 o'clock - SHUTTLE -  
first re-usable space  
vehicle



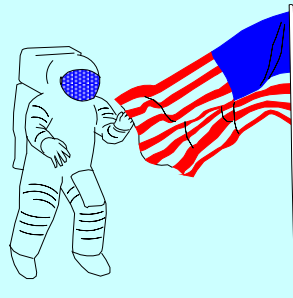
1 o'clock V2 rocket -  
WW2 at Peenemunde



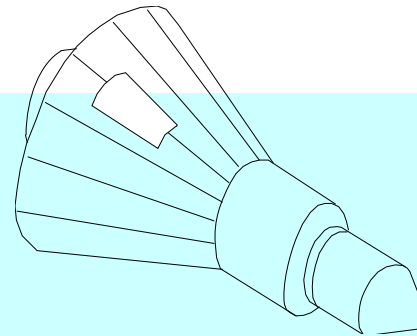
2 o'clock -  
SPUTNIK -  
4/10/57



9 o'clock - APOLLO 11 first  
man on the moon - Neil  
Armstrong - 20/7/69

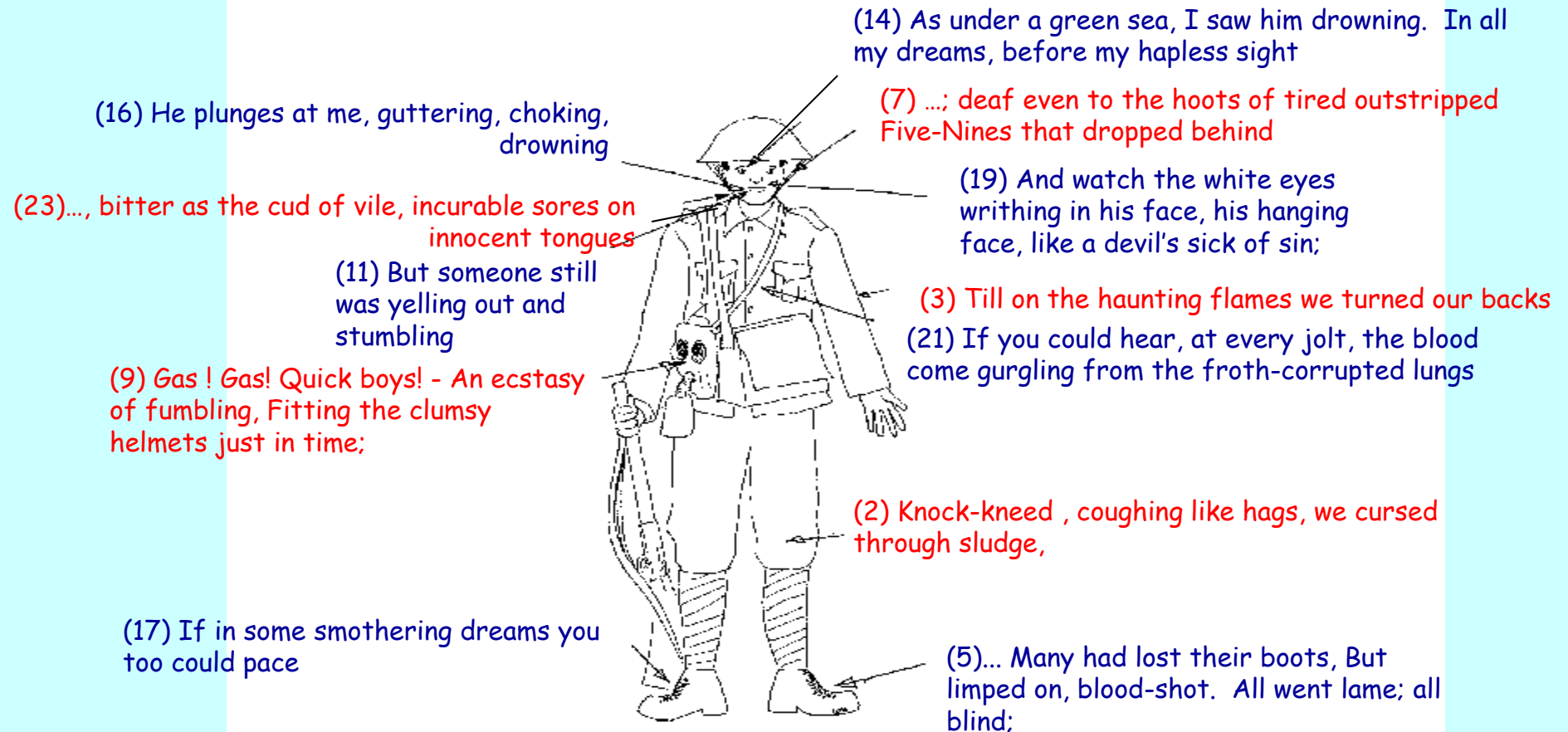


4 o'clock -  
GAGARIN -  
first man into  
orbit - 12/4/61



# Annotation

## Dulce et Decorum Est by Wilfred Owen



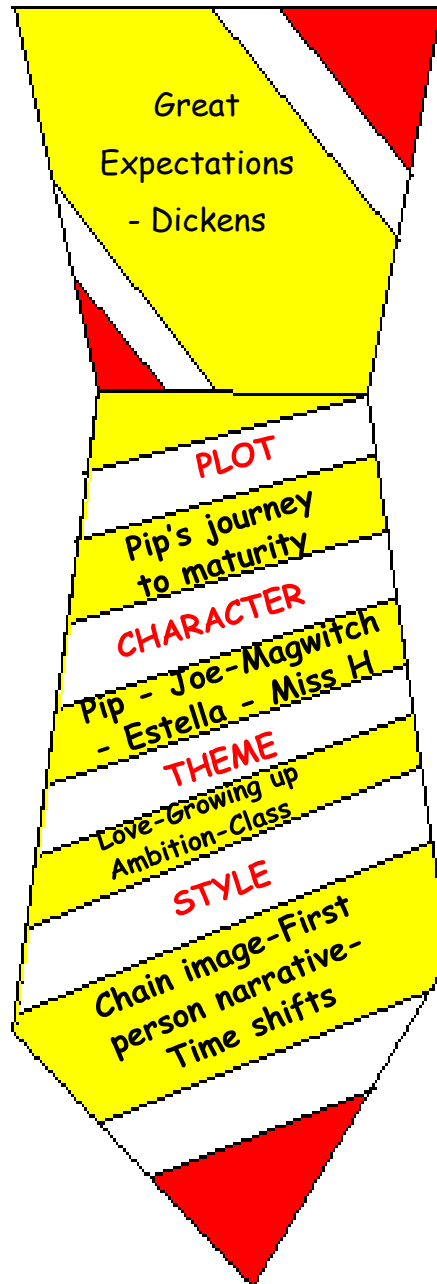
(27) The old lie : Dulce et Decorum est Pro Patria Mori





# Book mark

Make a bookmark with important information written on it and keep it in a magazine or book that you are reading for pleasure.



Glance at the bookmark each time you start and finish your leisure reading.



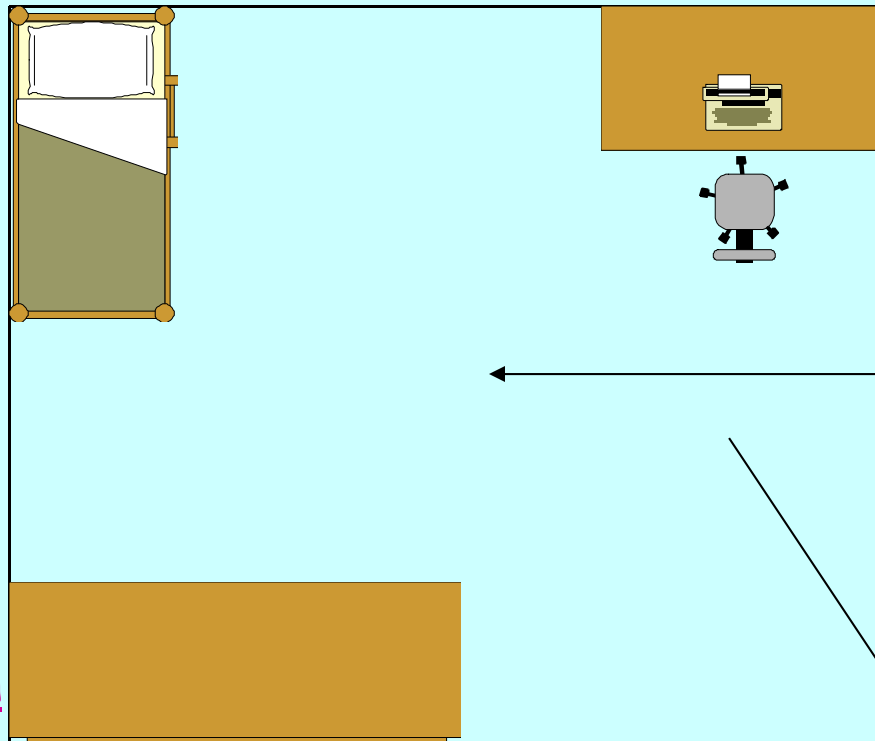
# Walk n' Talk

Take over a room in your house.

Use different bits of furniture for different bits of the topic

Bed - the  
main  
character in  
a novel

Write bits of  
information  
about the  
character on  
pieces of paper  
and lay them on  
the bed



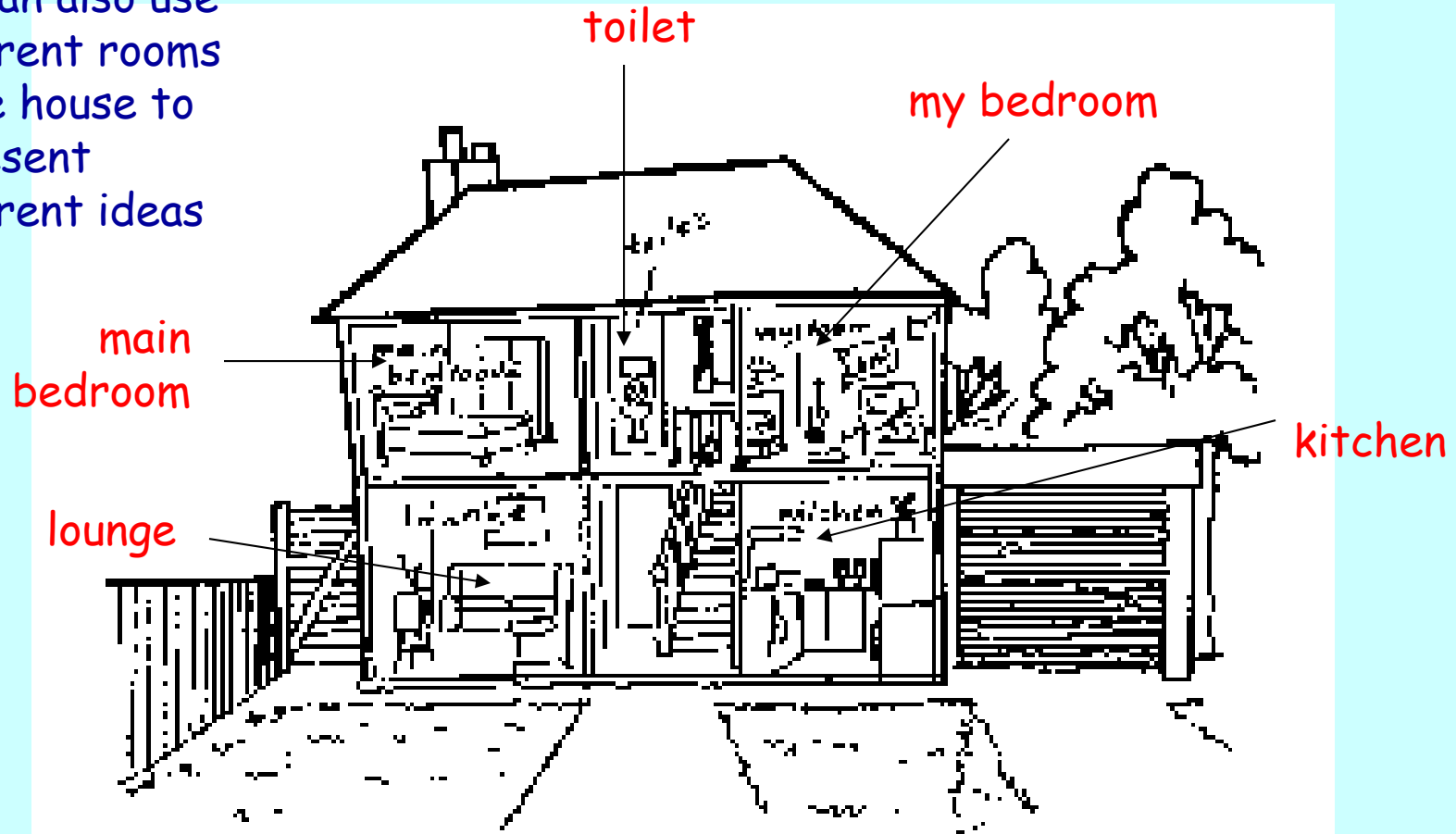
The floor is  
the plot

Other pieces  
of furniture  
or areas of  
the room can  
represent  
other  
characters



# Walk n'Talk

You can also use different rooms in the house to represent different ideas



To learn the ideas walk around the room or house, looking at the points you have written. Say them out loud; point to each piece as you speak. Use lots of arm movements



## When we revise we remember:

20% of what we read

30% of what we hear

40% of what we see

50% of what we say

60% of what we do

90% of what we read, hear,  
see, say and do!

There are many ways to revise.

Choose the right way for you!

You have a particular learning style and you should revise using the techniques that will be best for your learning style.

Remember you are either a Visual, Auditory or Kinesthetic learner.

# Visual Learners:

- Maps
- Posters
- Charts
- Spider diagrams
- Cartoons
- Summary notes
- Mental Pictures
- Mind maps

## Auditory Learners:

- Record ideas on tape
- Say keywords aloud
- Tell another person
- Make a presentation
- Get someone to test you.
- Exchange ideas with your friends
- Play quiet, relaxing background music.

## Kinesthetic Learners:

Walk n' talk,

Draw cartoons,

Posters etc.,

Make a model,

Role play/ Drama,

Make a Mind Map,

Write a story,

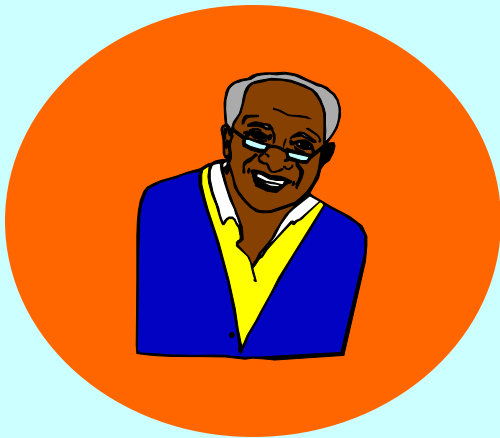
Annotate diagrams,

Make Cue/Flash cards or bookmarks.

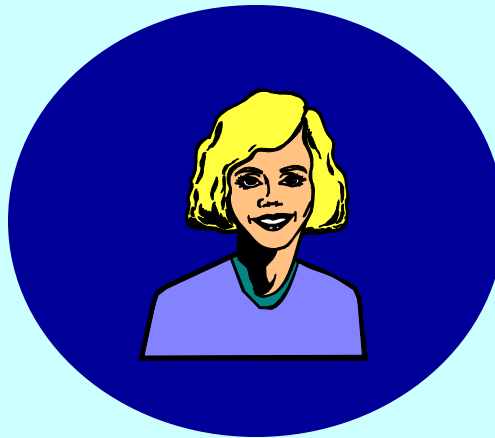


## Also Talk It Through With Someone:

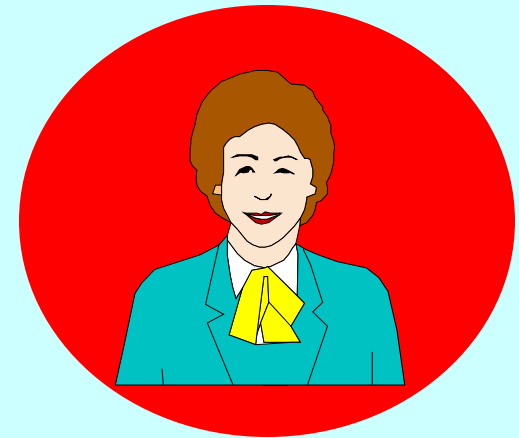
Some people just love to talk. In fact, they need to talk in order to get information and ideas clear in their mind. So talk it through.



With a parent



With a friend



With a teacher

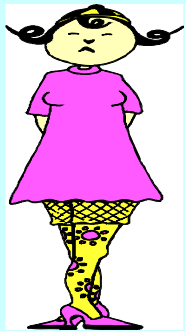
Discuss the topic together

Ask the person to explain it while you listen

Explain it to them while they listen



# Put yourself into the right frame of mind!



Take deep breaths



Go on a mental vacation



Bop till you drop



Meditate



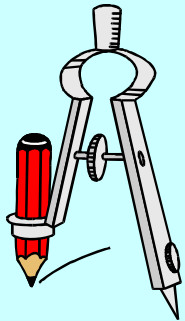
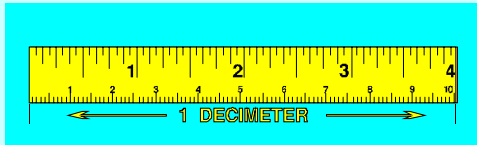
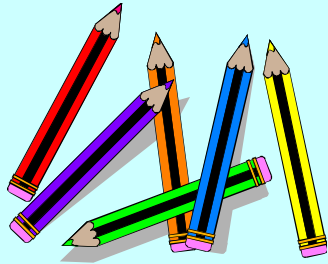
## Bring the correct equipment!

- Pen (and a spare)
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Rubber
- Sharpener
- Calculator (for Maths and Science)

Packs are available in the main office!

# Exam technique

# The Night Before



Check your **TIMETABLE**

What time is the exam ?

Where is it ?

**Equipment check**

**Pens, pencils, ruler, erasers,  
calculator (carry spares)**

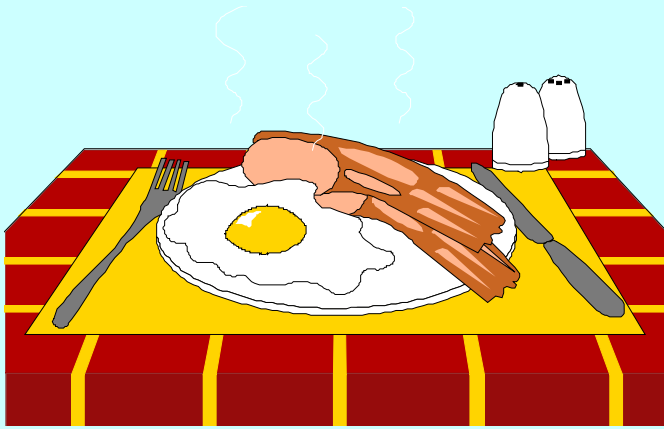
**Final revision**

If you still have work to do then do it immediately, but leave some time at the end of the evening to relax

**NO ALCOHOL - it really won't help!**



## The Final Countdown



On the day of the exam:

**AN EARLY RISE !**

**Eat breakfast**

**Allow plenty of time for your journey**

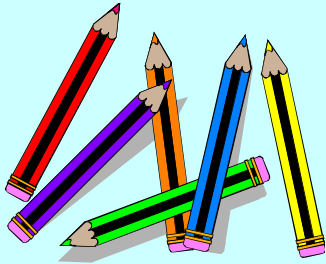
Arrive at the exam room early!

**About 15 minutes early**

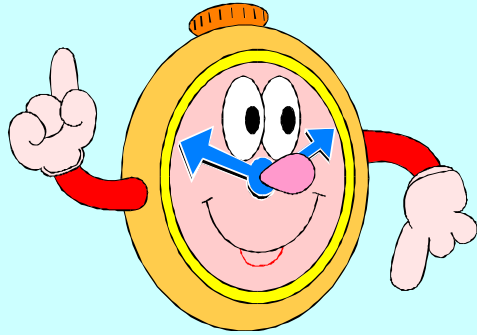
**Check your equipment again**



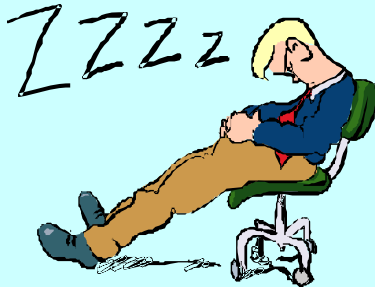
## Settling In



Check your equipment. If anything is missing speak to an invigilator



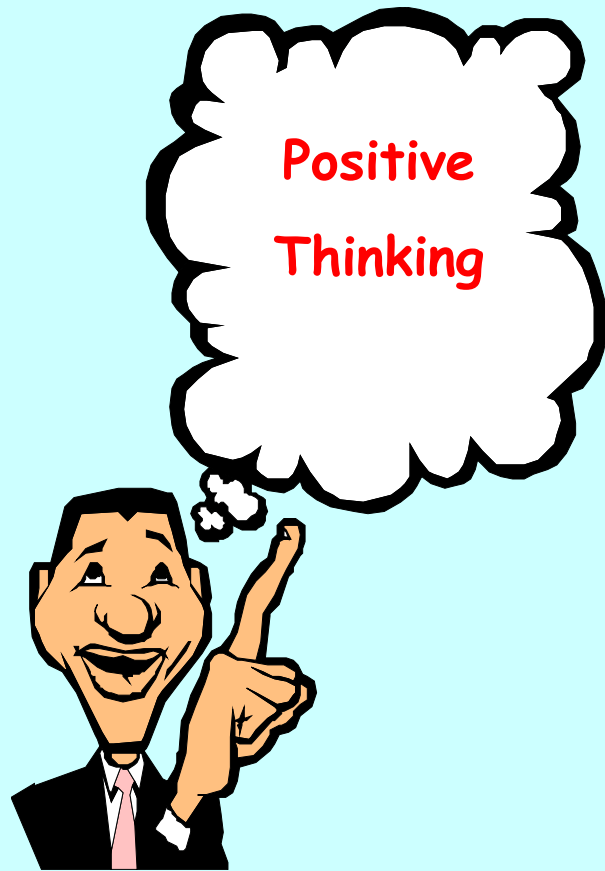
Make sure that you can see the clock. Make sure that you know what time the exam starts and finishes



Make yourself comfortable. If the desk wobbles pack it with a piece of paper. If the chair wobbles ask for another. If there are distracting noises speak to the invigilator



# Positive Thinking - I CAN do this!



This is a chance to show everything I have learned

This is my chance to achieve

I am capable of doing very well in this exam

I deserve to do well, because I have worked hard

I know what is expected of me in this exam - Everyone expects me to do my best!

I am well prepared





## Reading The Paper

Read all the instructions several times

If you do not understand - **ASK**

Make sure you know how many questions you need to answer

Check to make sure that you have a complete question paper



In each subject your teachers will have given you specific instructions. Remember what they said!



# STYLE OF QUESTIONS

A variety of question styles will be used such as:

- Multiple Choice
- Tick Box
- "Choose from a list"
- "Short answer"
- Those requiring description, explanation or discussion
- Longer open ended questions

# COMMAND WORDS

- Command words are used to instruct you on the type of answer expected from a question.
- They are not used to trip you up but are designed to get the correct answer, therefore you need to understand what is required from different command words.
- A variety of command words may be used.

# COMMAND WORDS

- Examples include:
  - State/Give
  - Outline
  - Describe
  - List
  - Explain
- The next slide explains these words

## EXAM COMMAND WORDS

Make sure you understand what the question is asking you to do. It may be useful to underline the command word on the exam paper just so you're clear what they are asking.

### Command word

**Account for** Explain why something is the way it is.

**Analyse** Explain your view of why the main points of an idea, text or process are important. Do not just describe.

**Calculate** Show the method and obtain a numerical answer.

**Compare** Write about the differences and similarities.

**Conclude** Make a decision after thinking something through.

**Contrast** Show the differences between two things.

**Criticise** Analyse and make a judgement or give an opinion. Do not just be negative, give a considered view.

**Define** Give a brief explanation of what something means.

**Describe** Say what something or someone is like or give an account of events.

**Discuss** Explain the advantages and disadvantages of something, and give your opinion.

**Evaluate** Make a judgement about the quality of something, taking the evidence into account.

**Explain** Give reason WHY something is as it is or HOW it operates.

**Give reasons for** Explain using words like because to make clear WHY things happen.

**Identify** Point out the required features or reasons.

**Interpret** Explain what you understand to be the meaning, or what someone else intended the meaning to be.

**Justify** Give good reasons for.

**Summarise** Give the main points of an idea or an argument.

# Tips for Answering Questions

1. Read the question twice.

Q1. Give two ways customers could find out more about the activities shown in figure 1 (2 marks) .

**READ it,  
READ it again!**

# Tips for Answering Questions

2. Underline the command words and key words in the question before you start.

Q2. Describe the methods that were used to carry out an investigation of a leisure area

Q2. Describe the methods that were used to carry out an investigation of a leisure area

# Tips for Answering Questions

3. Look at the number of marks available and think if it is possibly a mark per point or level answer.

Q3. What is meant by the term *in-bound* tourist (2 marks)

This is worth 2 marks and so the examiner will be looking for a short straight forward answer. You will need to say two things.

Q3. Using figure 4, explain the factors which a family would need to consider when planning their route by car from Belgium to the lake district (6 marks)

This is worth 6 marks and so you will be expected to give a longer answer and it will be marked using levels. You are always aiming for the highest level and so should give the differences, explain them and give examples.



# Tips for Answering Questions

4. Use the space given as a guide for how much to write.

Q4. What is a heritage coast (3 marks)

A place by the sea \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Heritage coasts cover most undeveloped parts of the UK coastline. It is a national project which aims to protect unspoilt parts of the coastline from tourism. The Pembrokeshire coast is an example

This answer is clearly too short, lots of lines have been left empty.

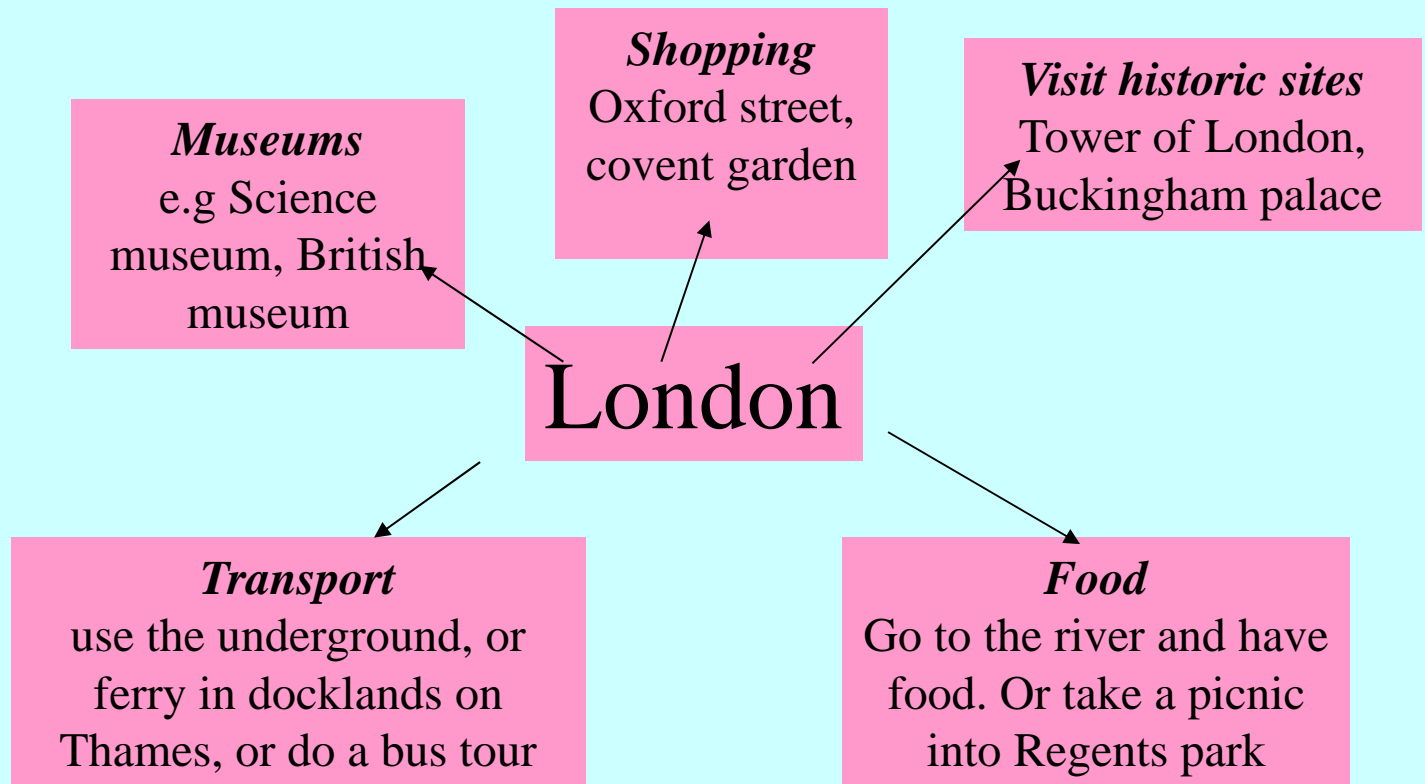
This answer uses all the space and tries to say at least 3 things about the place for the 3 marks available.

# Tips for Answering Questions

5. For longer questions take time to think and plan your answers (spider diagrams)

Q5. Chose one tourist town and describe a suggested programme for visitors to have an interesting day

Words in **bold** are the plan you would write!



# Tips for Answering Questions

Attempt every question.

If you are stuck on a question leave it and come back to it later.

Make a guess if all else fails (never leave blanks, you can't lose marks for wrong answers but a guess may gain you some marks).

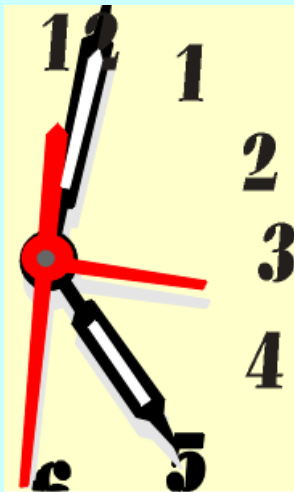
If you can't remember all the details, write as many as you can and guess the rest.



Lucky guess!

# Tips for Answering Questions

Do not rush. People always finish early. It is better to plan and answer properly than make silly mistakes and then sit waiting for the end.



# Good body = Good mind

- Eat healthy food
- Drink plenty (water!!)
- Get lots of rest



# Fun

- It's vital when you are revising that you don't get overworked, as this will lead to stress
- Have a good balance between socialising, relaxing and working
- Plan your revision sessions, and down time

# **Tips for Answering Questions**

**Good  
Luck!**