

How to Revise

Tuesday 24th September

Mrs Curtis Deputy Headteacher
Mrs Walker Assistant Headteacher



Success



what people think
it looks like

Success



what it really
looks like

MAKE SURE YOUR REVISION COUNTS!

Make sure you DO something.

DON'T JUST SIT DOWN AND READ
YOUR NOTES!



Day	9:00 – 10:00	10:00 – 11:00	11:00 – 12:00	12:00 – 1:00	1:00 – 2:35	2:35 – 4:00 <small>(Revision / Intervention)</small>	4:00 – 5:00	5:00 – 6:00	6:00 – 7:00	7:00 – 8:00	8:00 – 9:00	9:00 – 10:00
Monday												
Tuesday												
Wednesday												
Thursday												
Friday												
Saturday												
Sunday												

****Remember: make sure you give yourself breaks and allow time to relax and do the things you want to do and enjoy doing.*



Day	8:30 – 10:00	10:00 – 11:00	11:00 – 12:00	12:00 – 1:00	1:00 – 2:35	2:35 – 4:00 (Revision / Intervention)	4:00 – 5:00	5:00 – 6:00	6:00 – 7:00	7:00 – 8:00	8:00 – 9:00	9:00 – 10:00
Monday						English	RE	Break	Music	English	Relax	Relax
Tuesday						Science	Break	Break	Maths	Geography	Relax	Relax
Wednesday						Break	Geography	English	Break	Maths	Music	Relax
Thursday						Maths	Science	Break	Business Studies	Relax	Relax	Relax
Friday						Play football	Break	English	Break	Maths	Business Studies	Relax
Saturday	Science	Maths	Geography	Science	Football	Football	Football	Football	Relax	Relax	Relax	Relax
Sunday	Geography	Football	Football	Relax	Relax	Science	maths	Break	Geography	RE	Relax	relax

*****Remember: make sure you give yourself breaks and allow time to relax and do the things you want to do and enjoy doing.**

How to construct a Revision Timetable

- Before we begin, here are a few things you need to work out first.....
- How many subjects do you have to study for? _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- Are there any subjects you feel you might need to spend a bit more time on during revision? For example, are there any that you didn't do quite so well on in your mocks, or subjects that you are intending to study at A-level and need to do a bit more work on?

Have a life!

- Do you have any commitments during the week that are going to make revision difficult on some days? For example, if you play football, when do you play and for how long?

- Sunday: _____

- Monday: _____

- Tuesday: _____

- Wednesday: _____

- Thursday: _____

- Friday: _____

- Saturday: _____

The environment for revision

- Ensure there is good light
- Put your phone on silent (or a different room for those that find it harder to separate themselves)
- Schedule a break
- Do not revise in front of the TV
- Music should be at a low volume and not music that distracts your
- Keep a bottle of water and / or snacks nearby



Revision – what not to do...

- Don't expect the knowledge to magically appear in your head.
- Don't pretend to revise, it doesn't help.
- Don't think you can leave it to the night before the exam, it won't work.



Active Revision



What do you need to know?

Use resources to help you know what to revise:

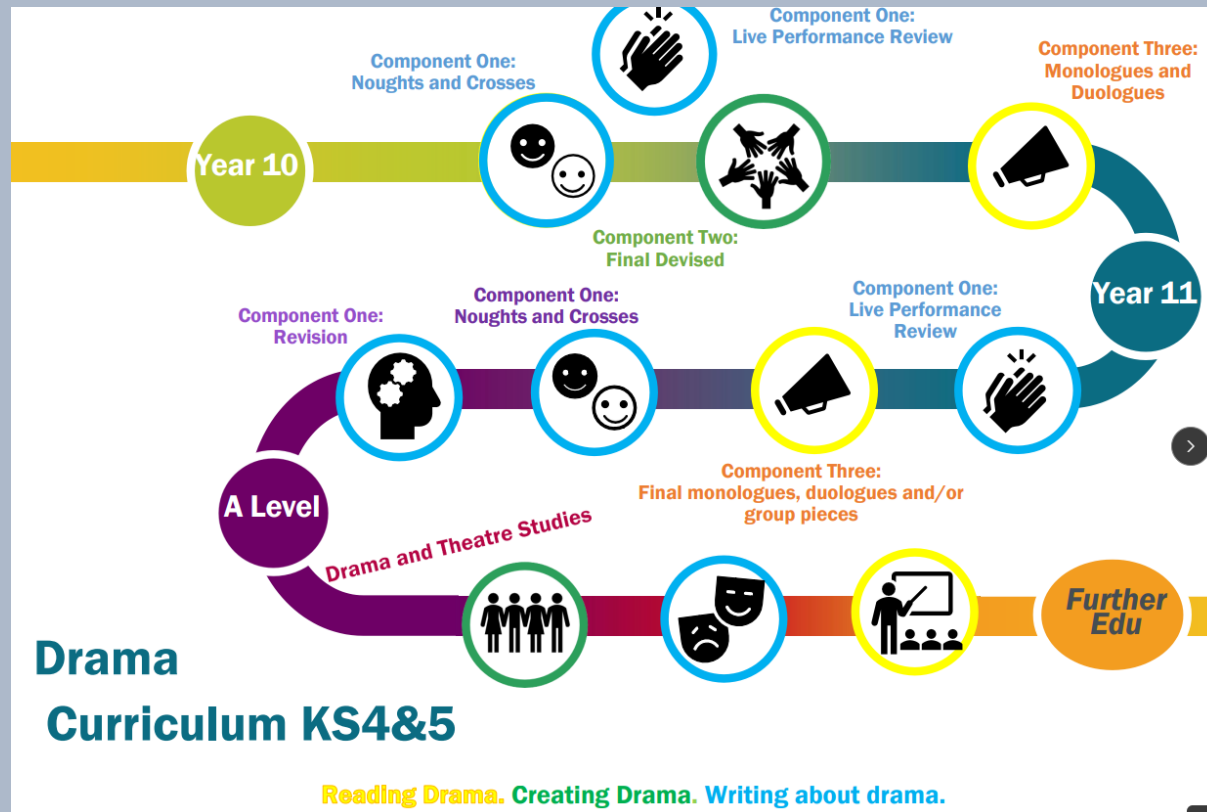
Your exercise book

Learning journeys

Topic overviews

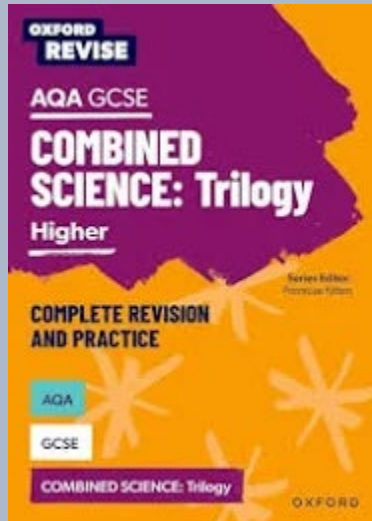
End points

Key words



Other resources

- Exam Specifications
- Past papers
- Revision guides



Introduction >

Specification at a glance

Specification at a glance

This qualification is linear. Linear means that students will sit all their exams at the end of the course.

Subject content

Biology

- 1. Cell biology
- 2. Organisation
- 3. Infection and response
- 4. Bioenergetics
- 5. Homeostasis and response
- 6. Inheritance, variation and evolution
- 7. Ecology

Chemistry

- 8. Atomic structure and the periodic table
- 9. Bonding, structure, and the properties of matter
- 10. Quantitative chemistry
- 11. Chemical changes
- 12. Energy changes

The image shows the cover of a specification document. It has the AQA logo at the top left. The title 'GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE: TRILOGY' is in the center. Below the title is a circular diagram with four quadrants, each containing a different scientific illustration: a cell, a globe, a bird, and a chemical flask. Below the diagram is a 'Download' button with a PDF icon, and text indicating it was published on 21 September 2015, is a PDF file, and is 2.9 MB in size.

Revision Notes

- Revise 'bite-size' chunks
- Read things through and ask yourself 'do I understand this'?
- Pick out key words and phrases, important questions, tables, graphs formulas
- Next write them out neatly
- Use your own words
- Make them interesting with coloured boxes, circles, pictures abbreviations

the Chemical Equilibrium Constant:

EQUILIBRIUM CONSTANT: the ratio between the concentrations of products & reactants.

$$H_2 + I_2 \rightleftharpoons 2HI = H_2 + I_2 \rightleftharpoons HI + HI \rightarrow 2HI \rightarrow [HI]^2$$

law of chemical equilibrium

$$aA + bB \rightleftharpoons cC + dD \rightarrow K_c = \frac{[C]^c [D]^d}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$

→ PRODUCTS
→ REACTANTS

- > K_c is a constant \therefore it has no unit of measurement
- > K_c is only constant when temperature remains constant
- > [] means concentration
- > liquids & solids are given a concentration of 1.
- $K_c > 1$: more products than reactants
- $K_c < 1$: more reactants than products
- $K_c = 1$: amount of reactants equals amount of products
- exothermic reactions:** temp. increase results in the formation of more products; temp. decrease results in the formation of more reactants
- endothermic reactions:** temp. increase results in the formation of more products; temp. decrease results in the formation of more reactants

PRACTICE:
exercise 5.3
page 117
the Science Tutor

EXAMPLES:

$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$
4 moles of N_2 & 12 moles of H_2 are placed in a $0,5 \text{ dm}^{-3}$ container. 6 moles of NH_3 is produced at equilibrium.

R	N_2	$3H_2$	$2NH_3$
I	4	12	0
C	- (4)	- 3(3)	+ 6
E	1	2	6
C	2	4	12

$$K_c = \frac{[NH_3]^2}{[N_2][H_2]^3} = \frac{[12]^2}{[2][4]^3} = 1,25 \therefore \text{products} > \text{reactants}$$

$C(s) + CO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2CO(g)$
2 moles of C & 3 moles of CO_2 are placed in a 10 dm^3 container to produce CO at equilibrium.

R	$C(s)$	CO_2	$2CO$
I	2	3	0
C	- (1)	- (1)	+ 2(1)
E	1	2	2
C	0,1	0,2	0,2

$$K_c = \frac{[CO]^2}{[CO_2]} = \frac{[0,2]^2}{[0,2]} = 0,2 \therefore \text{reactants} >$$

PROPERTIES
 The area of a triangle is half the product of its base and height.
 $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$

FORMULAS
 Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$
 Area of a parallelogram = $\text{base} \times \text{height}$
 Area of a rectangle = $\text{length} \times \text{width}$
 Area of a square = $\text{side} \times \text{side}$

CONSTRUCTIONS
 To bisect a line segment:
 1. Draw a circle with center O and radius greater than half the length of the line segment.
 2. Draw another circle with the same radius and center at the other end of the line segment.
 3. The two circles intersect at two points.
 4. Draw a line through these two points, bisecting the original line segment.

CONSTRUCTIONS
 To draw an angle bisector:
 1. Draw an arc with center O and radius r, intersecting the two arms of the angle at points P and Q.
 2. Draw two arcs with centers P and Q and radius greater than half the distance between P and Q.
 3. The two arcs intersect at a point R.
 4. Draw a line from O through R, bisecting the angle.

CONSTRUCTIONS
 To draw a perpendicular bisector:
 1. Draw a circle with center O and radius greater than half the length of the line segment.
 2. Draw another circle with the same radius and center at the other end of the line segment.
 3. The two circles intersect at two points.
 4. Draw a line through these two points, perpendicular bisecting the original line segment.

CONSTRUCTIONS
 To draw a perpendicular line from a point to a line:
 1. Draw a circle with center O and radius r, intersecting the line at two points.
 2. Draw two arcs with centers at these two points and radius greater than half the distance between them.
 3. The two arcs intersect at a point R.
 4. Draw a line from O through R, perpendicular to the original line.

INTRODUCTION TO SDH, CAH, TOA:
 - How a triangle is labelled
 - SDH, CAH, TOA is used in RIGHT ANGLE trig only!

Using sine:
 Opposite / Hypotenuse = sin angle

Using cos:
 Adjacent / Hypotenuse = cos angle

Using tan:
 Opposite / Adjacent = tan angle

TRIGONOMETRY
 To determine the length of a side of a triangle RIGHT ANGLED triangles only!
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ (Pythagoras)
 Where x is the longest side

SINE RULE FOR AN ANGLE:
 - NON RIGHT ANGLED triangles
 - Used if pairs present
 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

AREA OF A TRIANGLE:
 - Any triangle
 - When given an angle between two sides
 $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times b \times \sin C$

TOA
 Unknown on top
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}} = \frac{x}{7}$
 $7 \tan 35 = x$
 $4.90 = x$

SDH, CAH, TOA FOR A LENGTH:
 To determine the length of a side of a triangle RIGHT ANGLED triangles only!
 If one length is given and one is marked x

COSINE RULE FOR A LENGTH:
 - NON RIGHT ANGLE triangles
 - Use if an angle between two sides
 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

Chapter 3 – Human Body Systems

Lesson 5 – The Excretory System

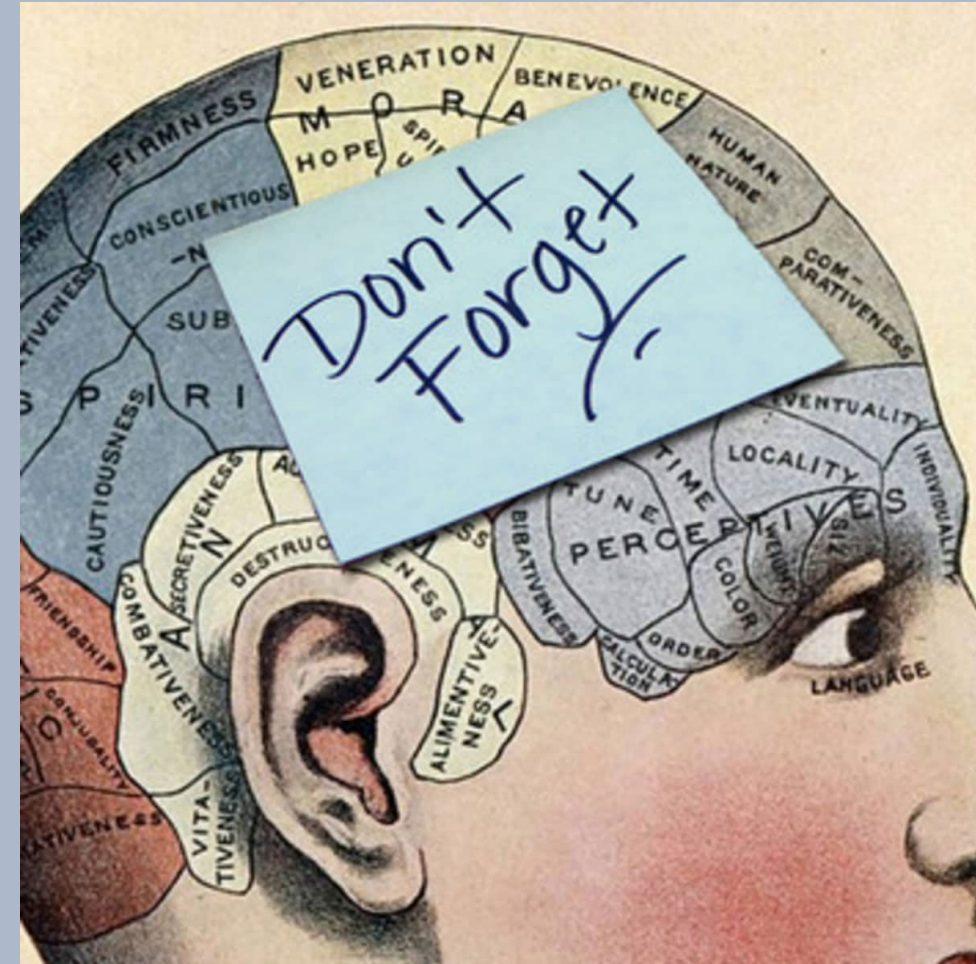
What does the excretory stem do?
 It gets rid of wastes:
 solid waste from digestion (through the large intestine)
 carbon dioxide from cells (through the lungs)

What does the excretory stem do?
 It gets rid of wastes:
 liquid waste from cells (through the kidneys, which filter wastes out of the blood and then produce urine)
 sweat (through the skin)

Flash cards

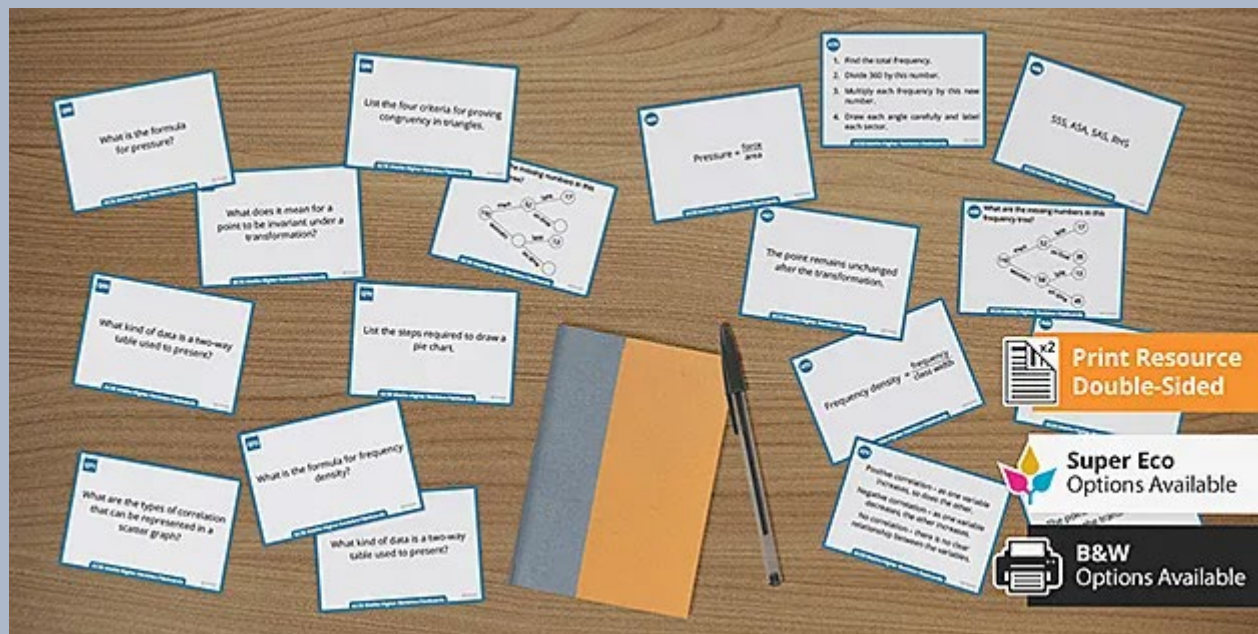
Improving Memory

- 1) Try to understand the information first
- 2) Recall the information but testing yourself regularly and getting others to test you
- 3) Play around and create memory hooks – pictures / rhymes/memes/stories
- 4) Get your senses involved – uses your eyes, hands, ears and hands – be active
- 5) Take bite sized chunks of information.



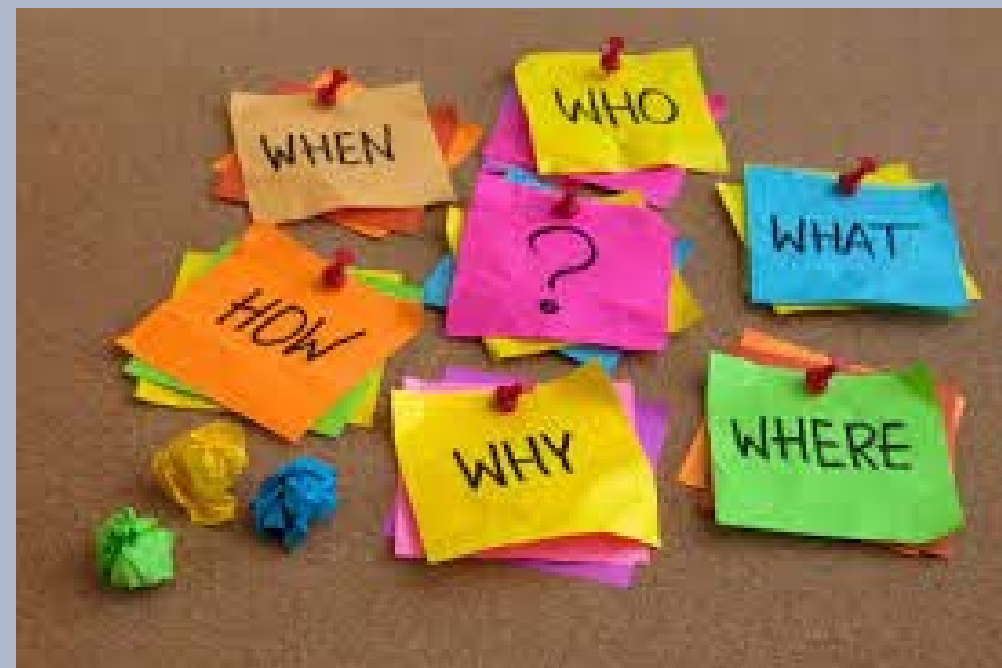
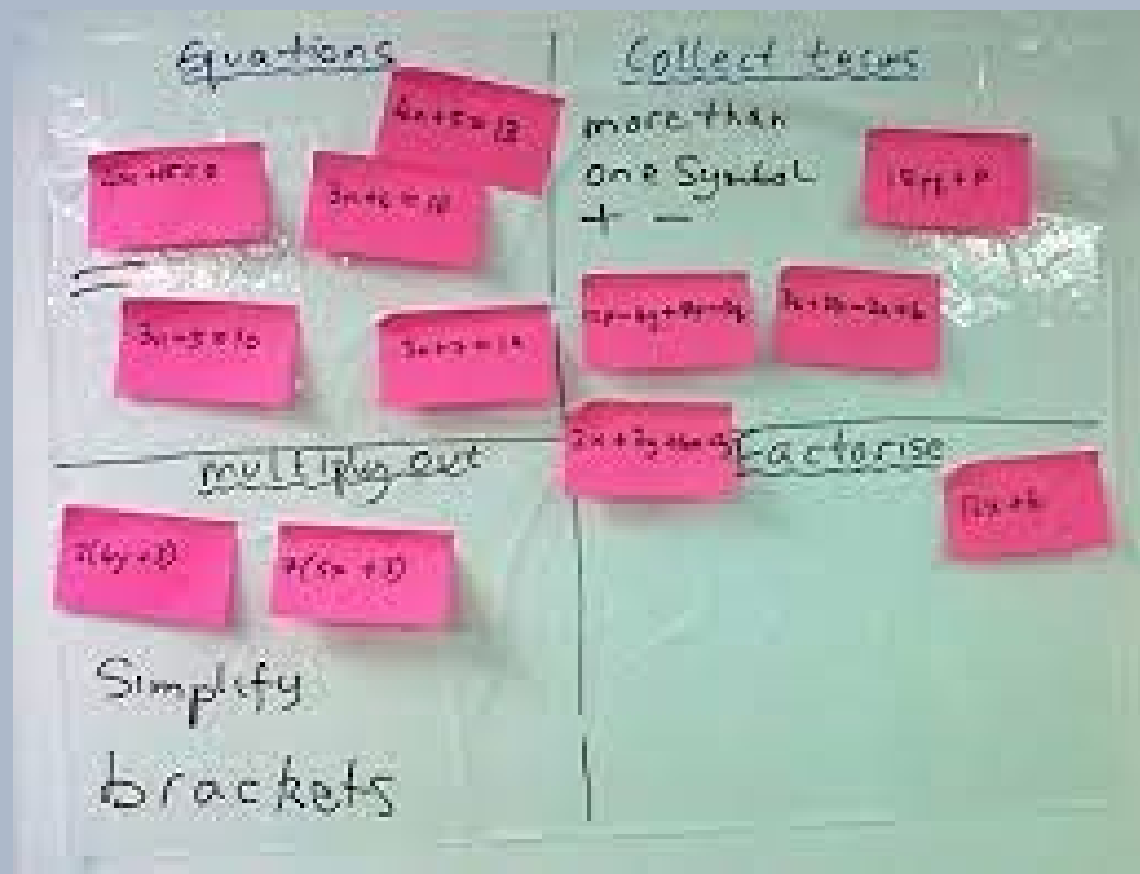
“If this is the answer, what is the question?”

- Similar to cue cards, but a chance to be more creative.



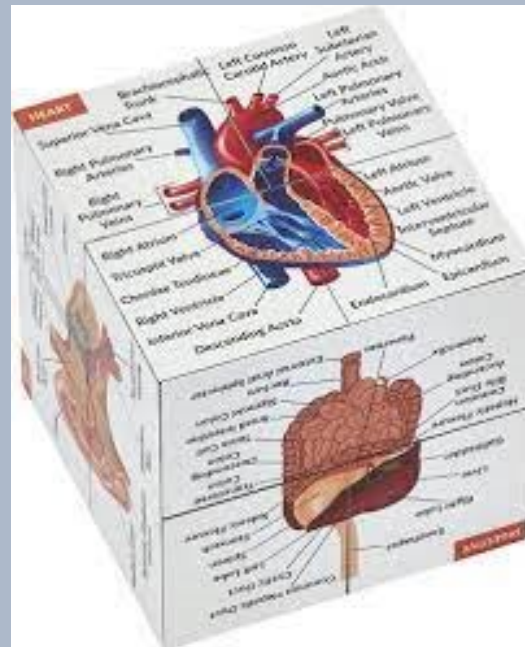
“Post-it Planning”

- Plan an essay response in one minute on a post-it note.



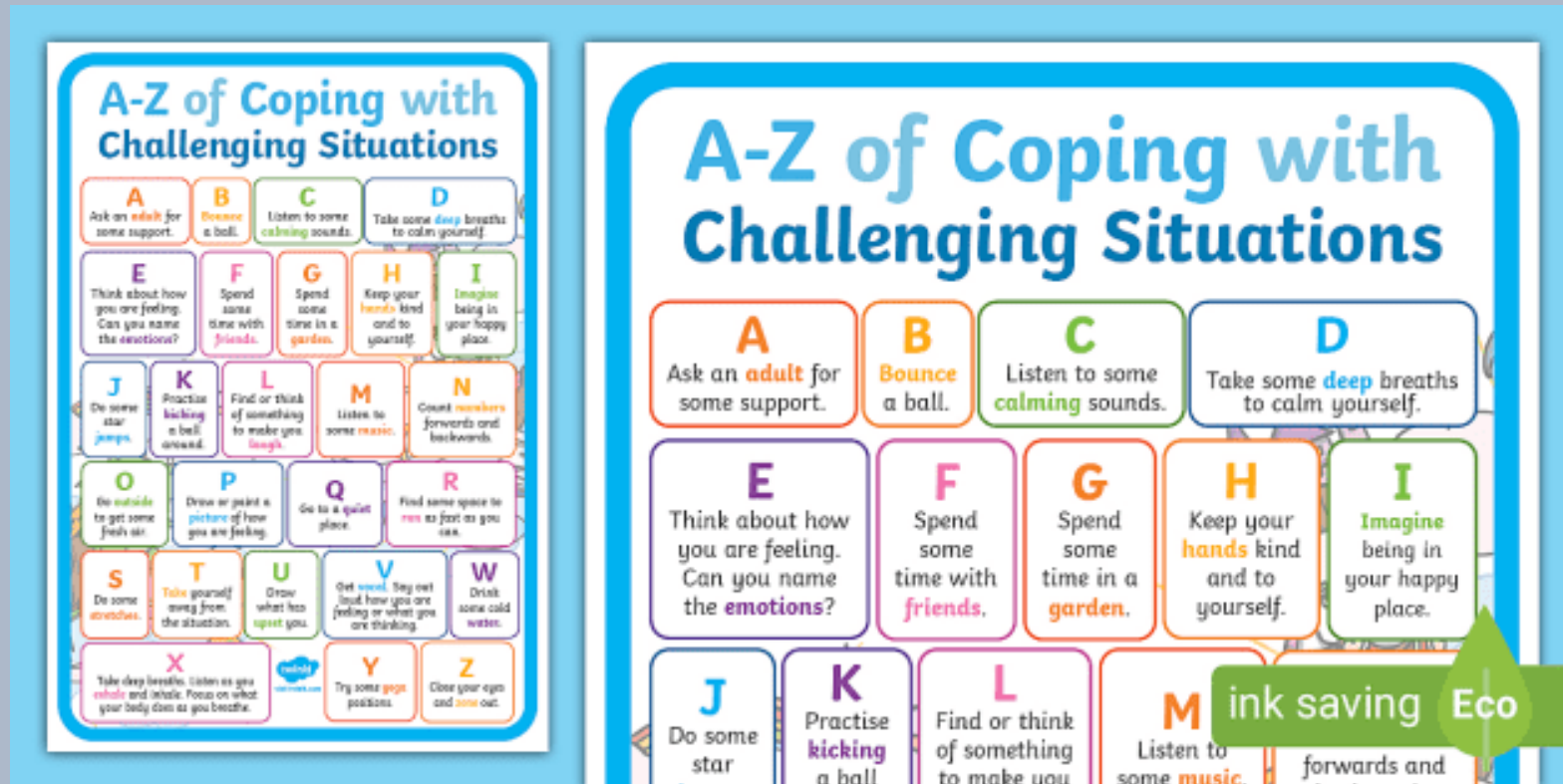
Revision Cubes

- A more interactive version of cue cards.
- Opposite faces of the cube act as either side of the cue card, but using them like a dice introduces more of a random element to it.



“A-Z”

- For a specific topic, write an associated word or phrase that begins with each letter of the alphabet.



A different take on Mindmaps

- Write down (approx) ten words associated with a topic spaced out on a page.
- Draw lines which connect these concepts/ideas together – this should look a mess by the end!
- Label these lines to explain the link and connection.



KEY QUOTATIONS

"You're exactly made to be a fat man!"
 Inspector Goole Act 3

"It's not my fault, it's not your fault, it's not responsible for each other's Inspector Goole Act 3

"Everything's all right now Sheila." Gerald Act 3

"I speak as a hard-headed business man in a family circle!"
 Mr Birling Act 1

"The way the world works is that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer!"
 Inspector Goole Act 3

"I don't really mind that these silly politicians!"
 Sheila Act 3

"Your father and I have been friendly rivals - lower costs and higher prices!"
 Arthur to Gerald

"I'm sorry for all summer, what you never came near me!"
 Sheila to Gerald

"When this comes out at the inquest, it isn't going to do us much good!"
 Inspector Goole

"Just because the Kaiser... nothing to gain by war!"
 Mr Birling

"If that Sheila and I had better go into the drawing room and leave you men..."
 Mrs Birling

"In twenty or thirty years' time... you'll be living in a world that'll have forgotten these Capital versus Labour agitators!"
 Mr Birling

"I'm not a socialist, but I'm not a capitalist either!"
 Inspector Goole

CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM

Capitalism is an economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production. This stretches the class divide, between rich and poor, causing social inequality and poverty problems.

Socialism is a more mixed economy, people are more equal, have more rights and workplace benefits.

Birling and Gerald are examples of Capitalist characters. They own factories and employ workers. Goole is a supporter of socialism.

J.B. Priestley was very concerned about the social inequality in Britain during the 1930s.

1926 - General Strike: The aim was to force the government to act to stop mine owners making miners work for longer for less pay.

AN INSPECTOR CALLS



ACT 1: 1912
 ONE SET: DINING ROOM
 7 CHARACTERS
 3 ACTS
 ONE STRONG FEMININE CHARACTER

MR BIRLING
 - "Hard-headed business man"
 - Wealthy
 - Traditional and conservative
 - Self-centred
 - Impulsive

SHEILA
 - "Lively and excitable"
 - Moral
 - Emotional
 - "Admits fault"
 - Becomes more self-aware

ERIC
 - "Nervous, annoyed, inappreciative"
 - "Unstable"
 - "Moralistic"
 - "Irresponsible"
 - "Bromide wit"

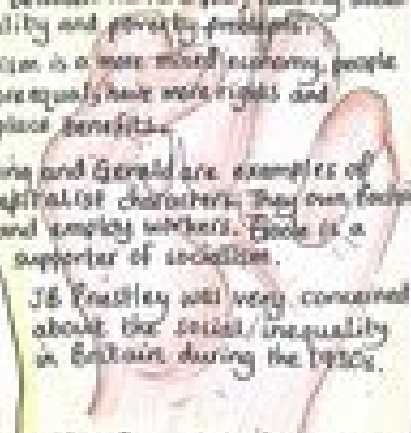
EDNA
 - "The maid"
 - "Shows the class"
 - "Never lets you down"

MR GOULD
 - "Authoritative"
 - "Firm tone"
 - "Omniscient"

THEMES
 - Social Inequality
 - Moral Responsibility
 - Class Divide
 - Capitalism vs Socialism

EVA SMITH
 - "Her fate on her own"
 - "Ordinary working-class girl - could represent all women of this type"
 - "Treated kindly by the Birling family and Gerald Croft"
 - "Becomes depressed and suicidal when she discovered she was pregnant"
 - "Nervous, socially awkward"
 - "Factory worker"
 - "Cheap, cheerful, productive"

INSPECTOR GOOLE
 - "Interrupts celebration"
 - "Goole is deceptive, he supposedly disrupts the engagement party"
 - "Mysterious and assertive"
 - "Moral, single-minded and determined"
 - "Looks hard" at people
 - "Interrogates"
 - "Grows mood"
 - "Controls the pace at which the revelations appear"
 - "Has an ally in Sheila Birling"
 - "Uses emotive language"
 - "Reveals new information"



"Any class objection to the single directors and trading with..."

"I'm breaking a very important rule"
 - "Innocent victim of a young man"
 - "This girl performed a great service in London, she saved lives"
 - "PLAY SETTING IN 1912 - BEFORE WORLD WAR TWO"



“Just a minute”

- Time yourself and speak unplanned on one topic for one minute (no more; no less).
- Done collaboratively, this can be highly effective.

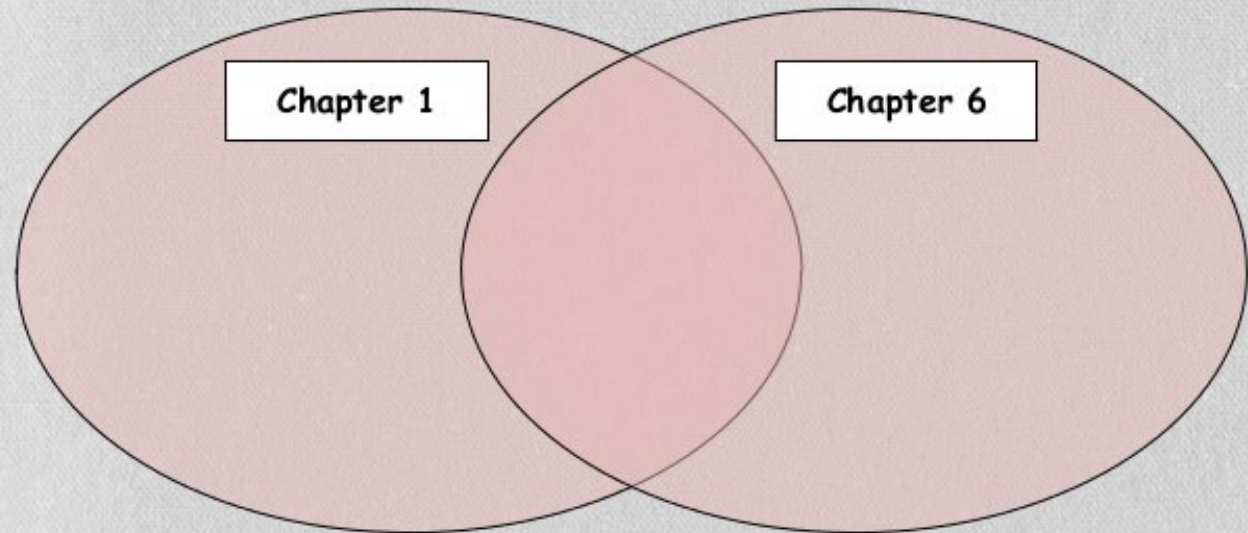


Venn Diagrams

- Draw two or more overlapping circles to explore similarities and differences.

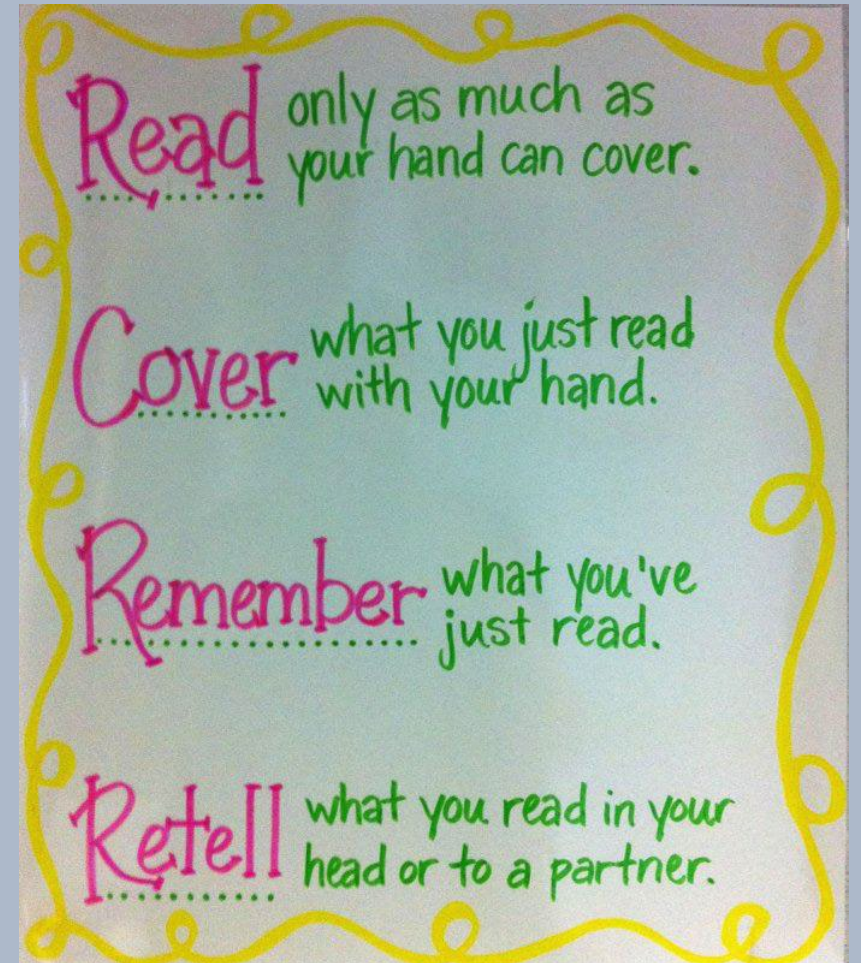
Although the first chapter and the last chapter share the same *setting*, there are some obvious differences between the two chapters.

Draw a Venn Diagram like the one below to illustrate these differences and similarities.



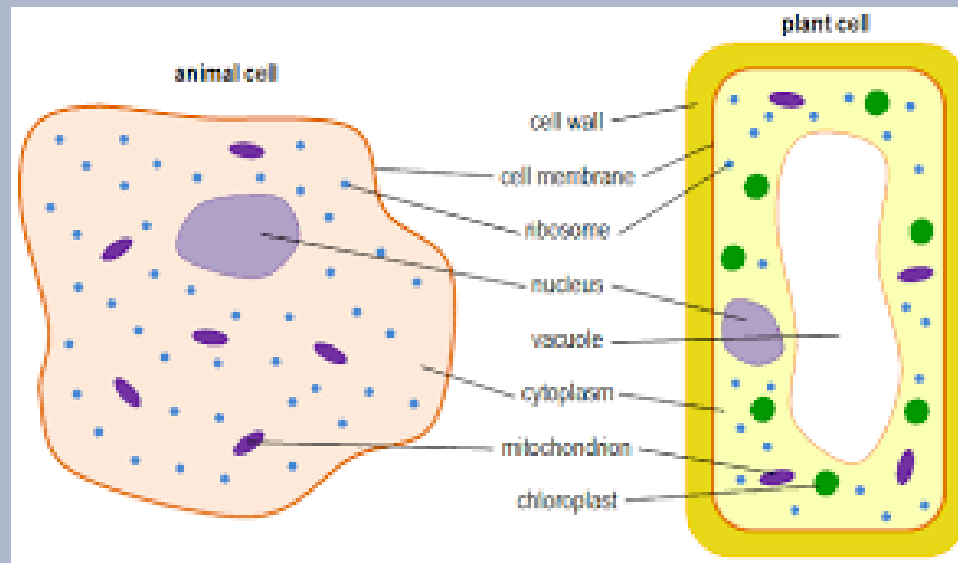
Look, Cover, Write, Check

- Write your own questions and then get someone to test you.
- Work with someone else – teach each other.
- Learn the keywords and their definitions.



“Label it”


- Choose an image related to a topic and label it in as much detail as possible.



“Be the examiner”

- Choose a passage/extract/source/concept relevant to your topic and write a series of questions for others to answer.

REVISION ACTIVITY #4:
DIY Make Your Own Exam Paper



Paper 1:
Find one Reading Passage which you can use for your exam paper.
You can use an extract from a modern novel, for example.

Use the **EXAM QUESTION PROFORMA** on the next slide to write the questions for your exam paper.

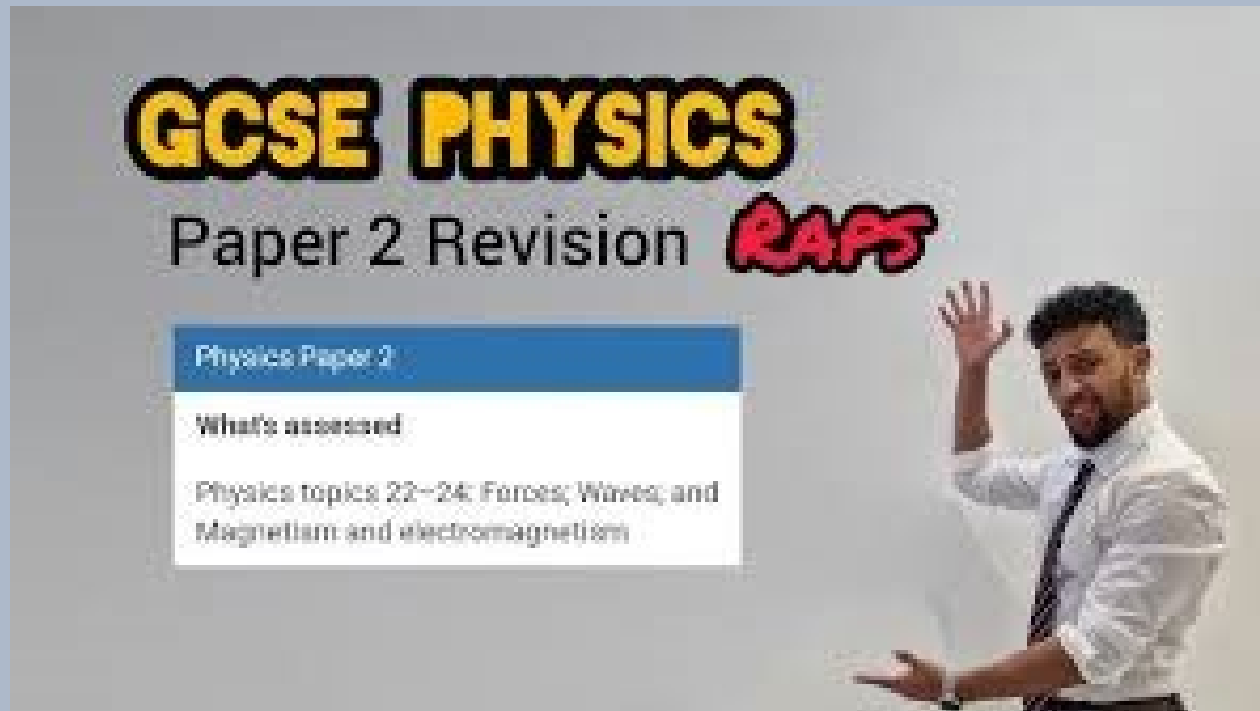
Paper 2:
Find two Reading Passages which you can use for your exam paper.
You can use extracts from newspapers online, magazines and biographies, for example.

Use the **EXAM QUESTION PROFORMA** on the next slide to write the questions for your exam paper.

Challenge! Write the 'answers' to your exam paper in a **Mark Scheme**. Use a mark scheme to help you write these in the correct format.

“Pun songs”

- Using the rhythm and structure of a popular song, rewrite the lyrics to explain a topic.



GCSE PHYSICS
Paper 2 Revision **RAPS**

Physics Paper 2

What's assessed

Physics topics 22-24: Forces; Waves; and Magnetism and electromagnetism

Phone screen revision

- Pick a key quotation/idea/formula/concept from a topic you are struggling with and make it your wallpaper for a day.
- This is largely learning by osmosis, but could be powerful because of how many times students look at their phones in an average day.

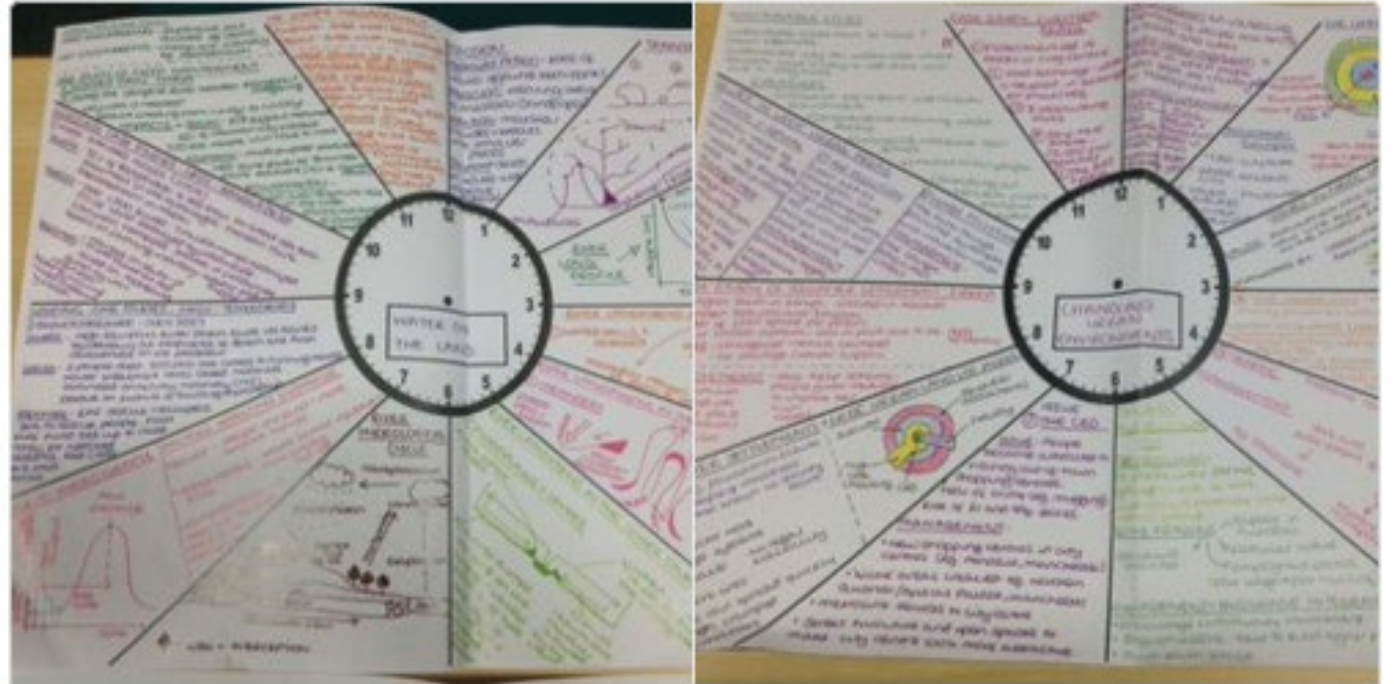
The advertisement is set against a purple background. At the top left is the ANORA logo, which consists of a stylized figure holding a staff with a snake, with the word 'ANORA' below it. To the right of the logo is a white rounded rectangle containing the text 'FLASH CARD 4-IN-1 BUNDLE' in purple. Below this is a horizontal line with the text 'CLINICAL + PHARMACOLOGY + DATA GATHERING + EXPLANATIONS' in white. In the center, four smartphone screens are displayed side-by-side, each showing a different screen of a medical application with text and images. At the bottom left is a green rounded rectangle with the word 'SAVE' in white. At the bottom right is a white rounded rectangle containing the text 'Excellent' followed by five green stars and a star icon with the word 'Trustpilot'.

“Knowledge Vomit”

- Give yourself ten minutes to write down everything and anything you know about a particular topic. It can be as structured or unstructured as you like.

Revision Clocks

- Draw a clock and extend the lines out to the edge of the page
- Decide on 12 aspects of a topic
- Spend 5 minutes filling in each section.



TEACH GEOG BLOG
@teachgeogblog

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Revision Mats

- A more visual friendly version of a revision guide.
- Some of these are available on PixL for us to use as a starting point.

Radioactivity

TYPES OF RADIATION
What are the 3 types of radiation?
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Complete the table

Radiation	Penetration	Ionisation	Penetrating Power

How would you use the above information to decide the type of radiation you are dealing with?

USES
Describe 3 uses of radiation (one medical, one industrial, one domestic)

HAZARDS
Why are the following radiation sources dangerous?

KEY DEFINITIONS
What is a beta particle?

BACKGROUND RADIATION
List 3 natural sources of background radiation in the UK.

Why is it important to measure background radiation during an investigation?

How would you go about measuring background radiation?

NUCLEAR DECAY EQUATIONS
Write the nuclear decay equations for the following situations.

1. A nucleus of Uranium-238 emitting an alpha particle.
2. A nucleus of Carbon-14 emitting a beta particle.
3. A nucleus of Thorium-232 emitting a beta particle followed by a neutron.

HALF-LIFE GRAPHS
Sketch a suitable graph below and explain how you would use it to find the average half-life of a radioactive isotope.

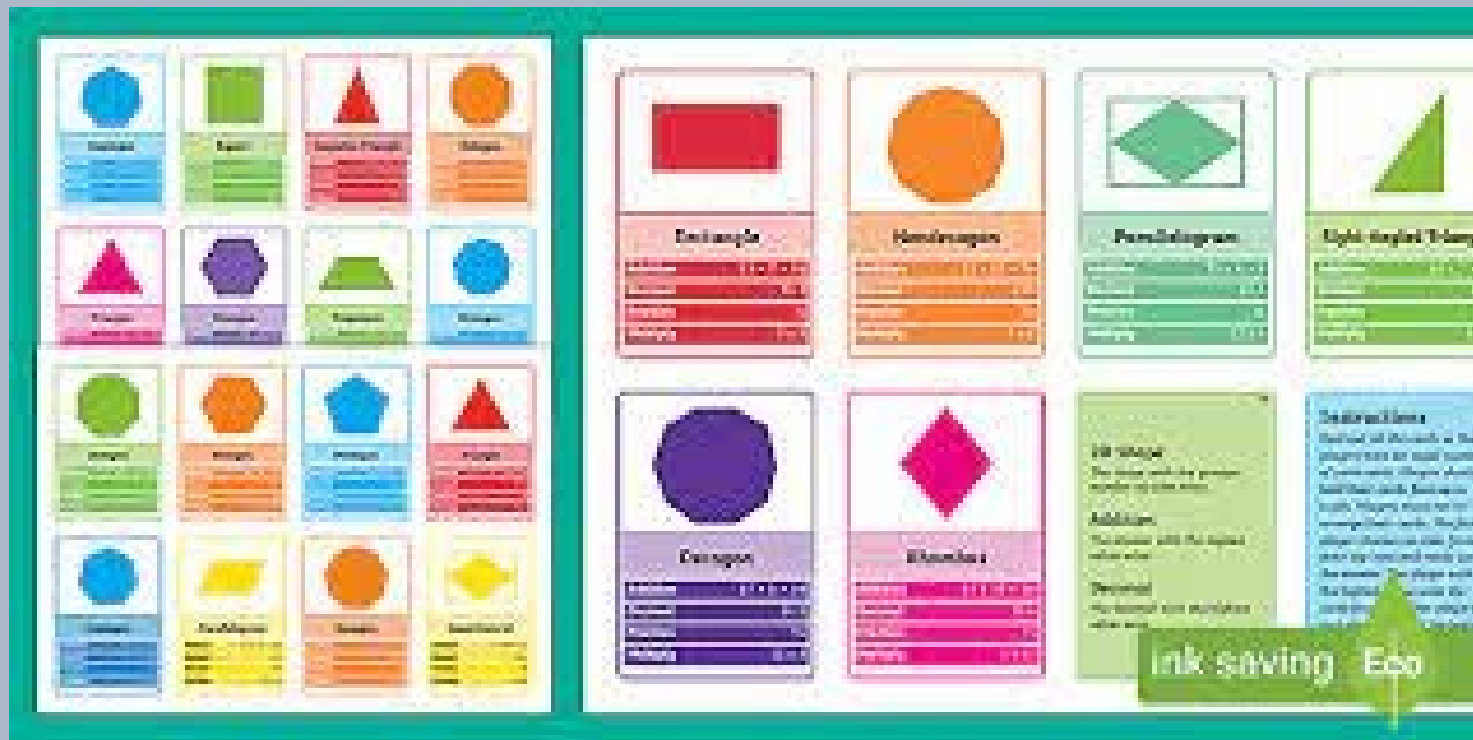
HAZARD
1. A substance containing the isotopes of 131I and 137Cs. What is the main hazard of the waste and how should it be stored?

2. The radon gas which is an alpha emitter. How does the hazard of radon from a typical house vary with the weather?

3. A substance (a) containing 100g of a beta emitter with a half-life of 10 years. How would you store this substance?

“Top Trumps”

- Create Top Trumps cards for a topic of your choice.

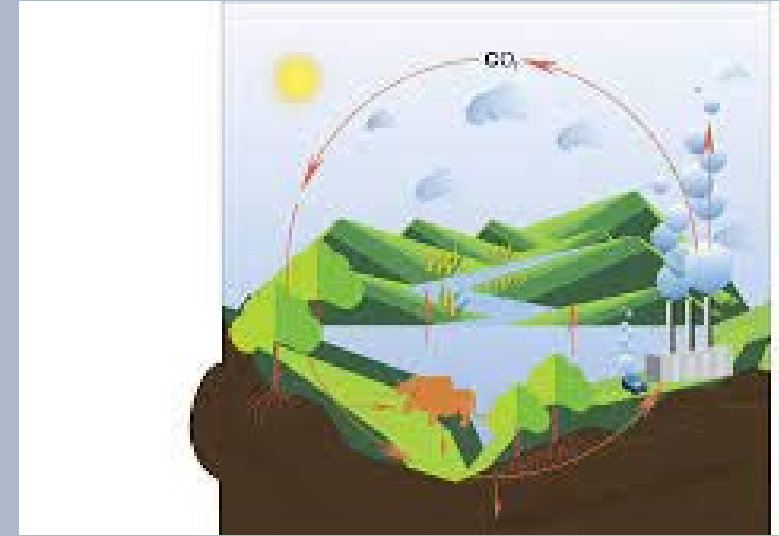


“Connectives”

- While working in a group, state a fact about a topic.
- The next person has to use a connective and then build upon what has been said or state a new fact.

and next because
moreover also
so then however
as well as but
furthermore later

Memory Challenges



- Infographic/Learning Wall
 - Create a poster with no words - just relevant images - can you explain each image?
 - Create learning walls with post-its, pictures and quotes.
- 'What was on the tray?'
 - 'Read information; write down what you remember - see what you missed - read it again - write down all that you remember - if you remembered more, reward yourself with a break.'

Other Creative Strategies

- Create video casts/podcasts if you have use ipods/ipads.
- Acronyms and Mnemonics
 - For difficult words/concepts, perhaps also using rhymes and rap. Key words can be collated and turned into a bookmark.

Top tips for parents:

- 1) Take an interest
- 2) Praise them when doing well
- 3) Reflect on previous achievements
- 4) Talk about target grades
- 5) Talk about next steps beyond GCSE's
- 6) Remind them of June – the end of the exams and the summer!
- 7) Help set up the environment
- 8) Support with quiet – phone down time and no tv
- 9) Encourage activities as breaks
- 10) Expect mood swings!
- 11) Encourage good sleep routines

Key Dates

Year 11 Data A – report home Mid October

Year 11 Mock Exams – 18th November (1 and ½ weeks)

Y11 Photography Mock Exams – 28th and 29th November

Y11 MFL speaking Mock Exams – 2 – 6th December

Y11 GCSE PE moderation – 4th December

Y11 Art Mock Exam – 10th and 11th December

Y11 textiles Mock Exam – 12th December

Further Support

Mrs Curtis – Deputy Headteacher (Quality of Education)

Mrs Walker – Assistant Headteacher (Teaching, learning and assessment)

Mrs Bird – Head of Year 11

Mrs Barritt – Year 11 Pastoral leader

Form tutors

