

Thursday 21st March 2024 Mr Linnell



WELCOME



Mr J Linnell
Head of Sixth Form

Learning at A Level is very different to learning at KS3-GCSE. This session is designed to help equip you with the theory and techniques that support effective revision to support your son/daughter.



RATIONALE



Revision is also not something that should be done just before the exams or last minute. The evidence shows that regular revision throughout the year is far more beneficial.



WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO REVISE?

Learning is hard work! But it's definitely possible!

Think about the things you know off-by-heart; the lyrics to songs from a few years ago, the words to your favorite films.

You generally remember these things because (a) you enjoyed them and (b) you listened to or watched them lots of times.



But, since you were born, you have learned and understood millions of pieces of information that you will know for the rest of your life.



How the memory works:





Sensorv

Memory



Your sensory memory receives information all the time – things you hear, things you see, things you taste. If you ignore this information, it's lost forever.

If you <u>pay attention</u> to the <u>information</u>, it becomes stored in the short-term memory – but this doesn't last long and it can't store much information!

To move information from short to long term memory you have to understand the information and put effort into the process.

Even after this memories can be lost over time if they are not attended to regularly. The more you revisit things, the stronger the memories become.



THIS IS WHY LEARNING IS SO DIFFICULT – IT TAKES EFFORT!







Key points:

• 'little and often'. Work can be chucked and mixed up to provide gaps and maintain focus.

 Revisiting things you find difficult or have got wrong in the past, at regular intervals, is vital. Over time, as you understand a little more, the work gets easier and you learn more. You start to make links between topics and ideas, and it becomes easier still.

 But beware – it's tempting to spend time revising stuff you already know but progress is made by revising things we don't know!



THE TRADITIONAL APPROACH

Students usually do one of two things when revising:

- 1. They revise the bits they feel most confident on first and ignore the difficult parts.
- 2. They leave revision to the last minute.





PLANNING YOUR REVISION

To get the most out of your revision you must plan it! If not, it's too tempting to pick up something comfortable and easy and learn very little.

You need to plan:

- When you are going to revise? (what times are best for you? How long is reasonable? 20-30mins at a time is best)
- Where you are going to revise? (have you got a space of your own? Are your phone and other distractions away from you while you're revising?)
- What you are going to revise? (have you planned exactly what you want to learn in this chunk of time? Which question do you want to be able to answer?)
- When and how you're going to relax? (this is just as important. You need to eat and drink well and plan time with friends and family. You won't work well if you don't relax well).



AUDITYOUR KNOWLEDGE

The first thing a students should do before revising is audit their revision. They can do this with a PLC Personalised Revision Checklist or by making a list of topics and colour coding their knowledge.

They MUST be honest.

Then they can identify

WHAT they need to

Revise the most.

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including policy and sub-traditions such	+			
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Conservative Party: order, welfare and I Labour Party: curre				
welfare and foreign Liberal Democrats:	+			
order, welfare and				
	other parties in the UK. The ideas and polici cal parties e.g. SNP, DUP, UKIP, Plaid Cyrena			
	f a multi-party system, and the implications	_		

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Mandate	proportional representation					
distant refere	garty ojstem					
strong government	stable government					
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	ocracy — a knowledge and understanding of tions promote democracy, and of the democratic role.					
	C — a knowledge and understanding of the Hing systems used for elections to the House					
systems used for a	understanding of the workings of the voting elections to <u>deschool</u> bodies and local othe European Parliament.					
government of wa First Past the Post	he implications for party representation and rises soling systems. [FPTP) / Additional Member System (AMS) in Vote STV) /Suppliersentary Vote (SV)					
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the advantages ar	systems — a knowledge and undentanding of d disadvantages of the UK electoral systems. herwise of changing the Westminster electoral					

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Key Topi	c 4: Voting Behaviour and Media	0	⊕	8	
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elections.					
Importance and	f relevance of opinion polls.				
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SET ASIDE TIME

Students can start to revise in their independent study periods and out of school. It is sometimes good to mark on their timetable a slot for each subject a few times a week.

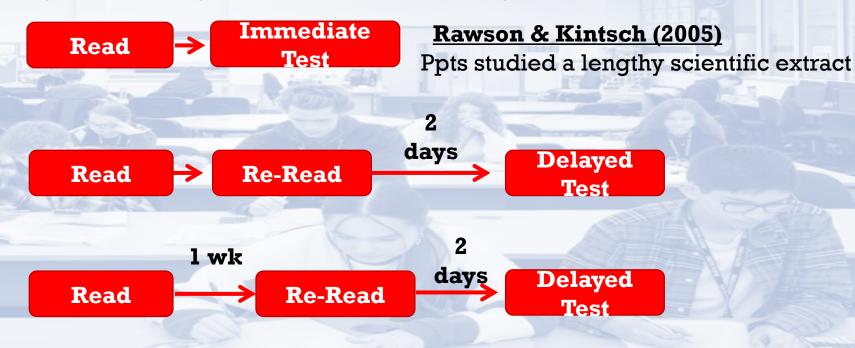
	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
PERIOD 1 8:35-9:35	SUBJECT A		SUBJECT B		SUBJECT C
PERIOD 2 9:35-10:35	SUBJECT A	130	SUBJECT B	SUBJECT A	SUBJECT C
PERIOD 3 10:55-11:55		SUBJECT A	SUBJECT C	SUBJECT B	1
PERIOD 4 11:55-12:55	SUBJECT B	SUBJECT A	SUBJECT C	A	
PERIOD 5 14:00-15:00		SUBJECT C			SUBJECT B

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	TIME	SATURDAY	SUNDAY



SPACED LEARNING OVER CRAMMING

A lot of educational research has been done to identify what works best in retaining knowledge and understanding.





SPACED LEARNING OVER CRAMMING

Retrieval Practice DIRECT EFFECT Learning

INDIRECT EFFECT

Feedback – what do you know and not know?

Study allocation – where do you need to focus your time?

Motivation – success means you persist

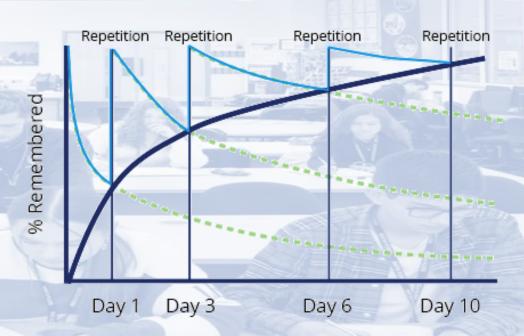




SPACED LEARNING OVER CRAMMING

 So the more you regularly revise and repeat. The more it sinks in.

Spaced Repetition





How effective are strategies?

- Summarising writing summaries of texts LOW
- Highlighting/underlining LOW
- Keyword mnemonics choosing a word to associate with information LOW
- Imagery forming mental pictures while reading or listening LOW
- Re-reading LOW
- Interleaved practice switching between different kinds of problems MODERATE
- Elaborative interrogation being able to explain a point or fact MODERATE
- Self-explanation how a problem was solved MODERATE
- Practice testing Self-testing to check knowledge especially using flash cards HIGH
- Distributed practice spreading out study over time HIGH



Outcome

- Students who can test themselves or try to retrieve material from their memory are going to learn that material better in the long run.
- Start by reading the text book then make flash cards of the critical concepts and test yourself.
- Research has shown that repeated testing works.





Some common techniques to help

Here are some ideas to support these revision techniques:

Revision Strat	egy Explanation
Record yourself	Use your phone to record ideas/practice revision/talk through concepts and then play it back to yourself regularly.
Post it notes	Use post it notes in key places in your bedroom to remind you of key words/terms/concepts
Revision websites	Such as Seneca and Tutor2u, can be used regularly to improve scores.
Flashcards	Make cards on key areas on knowledge to learn. Keep testing on these every few days.
Wider reading	In addition to the work set. Keep consulting different sources on information on the same topic.
Exam practice	Re-write a previous answer a little time later, see if you improve.



Recommended techniques:

Quizzing

Good old fashioned quizzing is an ideal vehicle to get students self-testing, which is proven to be a robust revision strategy, so that students can calibrate their knowledge and remembering.

There are various types of quizzes, of course, such as short answer quizzing, multiple choice or a hybrid of the two, with different question types suiting different purposes.





Recommended techniques:

Flashcards

Flashcards are a very familiar tool used by students. Crucially, however, too many students fail to use them for effective selftesting.

Students should beware dropping flashcards they think they know!

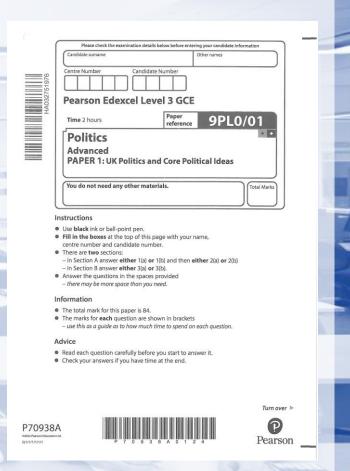




Recommended techniques:

Past questions

Students need to practice examination questions, over and over, well spaced over time. The effect of exploring worked examples or exam answers, as well as writing their own, helps students process and refine their revision to meet the parameters of exam success.





Recommended techniques:

Self-referential

Relating the information to something personal will help you remember it. Whether it's an experience or simply connecting a new person's name to a friend or family member, creating a relationship between the information you're trying to memorise and something that is already familiar to you is a highly effective memory technique.

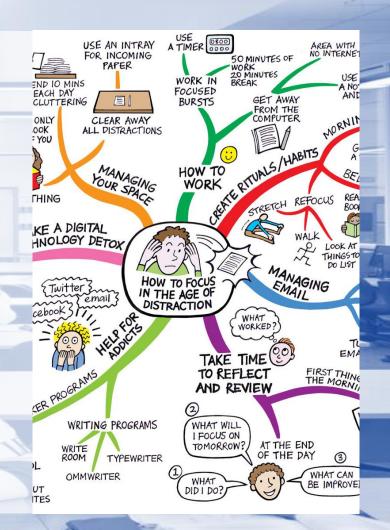




Recommended techniques:

MINDMAPS AND REVISION DIAGRAMS

- Creating diagrams can be a very effective way of revising because:
- Creating the diagram makes you think deeply about how ideas / facts are linked together – the act of creating the diagram is a great revision strategy in itself
- You can easily condense a large amount of information to just the basic key facts
- You can see, understand and think about the links between different pieces of information
- Many students find the visual nature of diagrams easier to memorise than large pieces of text





What does this tell us about study?

What does this tell us about study?

You need to work your brain to commit information to memory.

It may feel like you're not getting anywhere in the short term but long term benefits far outweigh the effort required.

Unhelpful Strategies	Helpful Strategies
Reading your notes/textbook	Exam practice
Making notes visually appealing	Recreate revision notes from memory
Write out notes from folder/textbook	Verbally recall information with a friend/parent to check



CHUNK IT

RE-LEARN IT

WRITE IT

SPEAK IT

Split the Thinkit into manageable chunks.

Choose a chunk at a time to memorise.

Start with the most important or the most difficult.

Re-read your notes on the chosen topic.

Do some wider research on the internet until you understand it.

Use:

Thinkit/Graspit/Knowit Independence Apps etc. Write a detailed description or an explanation about everything you know about this topic.

Try to do this without your notes.
Topic on a page
Write key facts you need to memorise over and over until you have memorized them.

Give a verbal explanation about the topic as if you were teaching it.

Repeat facts you need to remember 20 times.

Record key facts about this topic on your phone.

Say what you've learnt from memory, using the Thinkit images to prompt you.

Access Business Enterprise

Biology



Resources:

https://www.taver hamhigh.norfolk. sch.uk/sixthform/learning-2/subjectindependentstudy-guides/

SUBJECT GUIDES FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY

Access English/GCSE English retake

Access Maths/GCSE Maths retake

Access Media Studies

Art

Preparation materials for A-Level/BT...

Essential skills for sixth form

Subject guides for independent study

Subject curriculum information

Post 18











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