# **Successful Revision: A Guide**

WARNING! Studies clearly show that some revision strategies are less effective than others.

The **least effective** revision strategies are:

- Re-reading notes
- Re-writing notes
- Highlighting or underlining notes/ revision guides
- Cramming at the last minute



# **RETRIEVAL PRACTICE** -The <u>BEST</u> approach to revision

# What is Retrieval Practice?

It's doing revision activities which involve regularly recalling information from memory.

Challenging your brain to recall information creates **stronger memory traces**, increasing the likelihood that the information will be stored in your **long-term memory**. Also, the more you practice retrieving the information from long-term memory, the easier it is to do. This will help you in exam conditions when you are under pressure.

# How can I get the most out of retrieval practice?



## **Spaced Practice**

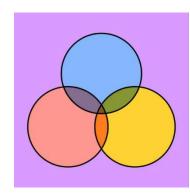
Break up revision into manageable chunks of 20-30 minutes and plan to return to knowledge at a later point to see how much you can recall.

Click here for more advice about spaced retrieval practice.

## Interleaving

Mix up and combine different topics in a revision sessions. For example, if you are going to revise for 2 hours, break it down into four 30 minute sessions with each session focussing on a different topic/subject.

Click here for more advice about interleaving.



# **RETRIEVAL STRATEGIES**

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# **#1 Brain Dumps** (also called the Blank Sheet Method)

### Good for...

- ✓ Identifying which parts of a topic you need to focus on most
- ✓ Recalling information on a whole topic after focussed revision on sub-topics

#### How it works...

- 1. Take a blank piece of paper and write down the topic name as a heading.
- 2. Set yourself and appropriate time limit and write down as much as you can remember on the page.
- 3. Read over your class notes/exercise book/revision guide and then close the book.
- 4. Take a different colour pen and add more information from your memory.
- 5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until you have everything.

## Getting the most out of bran dumps:

- <u>Use it to identify what information you struggled to remember</u> so you know what parts of the topic to prioritise for more focussed revision.
- Lise brain dumps as a group revision activity. You and your study partner spend 5 minutes recording everything you can remember on your won blank sheet. Swap with each other. Take a different colour pen and add to your partner's brain dump anything they have missed.



Click image for more information

# **#2 Flash Cards**

### Good for...

- ✓ Recalling key words and facts, definitions and short answers
- ✓ Quick recall checks

#### How do I make flash cards?

- 1. Buy or make index cards.
- 2. Write key questions on the front and the answers on the back.
- 3. Alternatively, you can buy flashcards by subject and exam board (although you do then have to use them).

## Getting the most out of your flashcards:

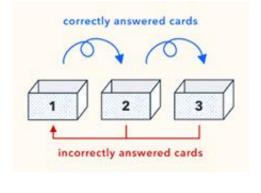
- > Use the <u>Leitner Method</u> to help prioritise the topics you need to spend more time on.
- > Shuffle cards regularly so you tackle questions in a different order.
- Keep them handy so you can use them when you have 5 minutes to spare.
- Force yourself to say the answer out loud or write it down do not just say it in your head.
- Avoid multiple choice questions they don't make your brain work hard enough.

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# **#3 Mind Maps from Memory**

## Good for...

- ✓ Recalling large amounts of information in a topic
- ✓ Making connections within and across different topics





Click image for more information

### How it works...

- 1. Choose a topic.
- 2. On the paper write down the headings which cover the key content in the topic.
- 3. Next, look over your notes/revision guide/text book on one of the sections for 10 minutes.
- 4. Write down on your mind map all you can remember under the appropriate heading.
- 5. Repeat for the next section until you have covered all headings.
- 6. Now go back to your first heading and use your notes/revision guide/text book to see what you've missed.
- 7. Cover your notes again and add any further points.
- 8. Repeat step 7.

## Getting the most out of mind maps:

- > Create the mind map from memory. Otherwise you are just copying which doesn't help you learn.
- > Don't waste time making it pretty. Use different colour pens for a reason e.g. links and connections
- > Repeat the exercise regularly you should see that what you can remember in your first attempt increases each time you do it.

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# **#4 Revision Clocks**

### Good for...

> Recalling the different parts of a larger topic.

#### How it works...

- 1. Print or make a copy of the revision clock template.
- 2. Choose a topic and in each segment write down the different questions or sub topics that make up this work.
- 3. Spend 5 minutes per segment writing down everything you can remember. To complete the clock will take 1 hour.



4. Return to it later and use your notes to add anything you missed in a different colour.

## Getting the most out of your revision clock:

- > Complete the revision clock from memory, otherwise you are just copying notes.
- For longer questions/bigger subtopics, adapt the clock into four 15 minute segments or six 10 minute segments.

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# **#5 Timelines from Memory**



### Good for...

Recalling information in sequence e.g plot in a text, formation of geographical feature

### How it works...

- 1. Make a timeline template that covers the number of steps/events you need to recall.
- 2. Write down the name of the key event, year or fact along the timeline.
- 3. From memory, write down the important information related to each prompt.
- 4. Check your notes and, in a different colour pen, add any information you forgot.

## Getting the most out of your timeline from memory:

- Add challenge as your memory improves, start with a blank piece of paper and add the key events, years or other prompts from memory as well as the important information related to the prompt.
- Can you remember what happens but keep getting the order mixed up? Write down each event/step in the sequence on a post-it note.
  From memory stick the post-its on the timeline in the correct order. Check and repeat regularly
- Try creating a mnemonic to help you remember the order of events as you build your timeline from memory.

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# **#6 Retrieval Relay**

### Good for...

> Recalling information for extended answers or big topics.

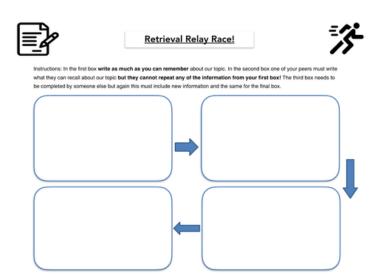
#### How it works...

- 1. Print or make a copy of the retrieval relay template.
- 2. Choose a full topic you have studied or a past paper question.
- 3. Without using your notes, write down as much as you can remember in box 1.
- 4. Now spend 3-5 minutes reading your notes/revision guide/text book before putting them away.
- 5. Now add and further information in box 2.
- 6. Repeat steps for box 3 and by box 4 you should have a complete answer.
- 7. Focus on revising the information in boxes 2-4 as this is the information you have found harder to recall.

### Getting the most out of retrieval relay:

You can use this activity for group revision. Person 1 completes the Box 1 and passes the paper to the next person. Person 2 then fills in Box 2 without repeating anything Person 1 has written down. Person 3 and Person 4 completes boxes 3 and 4 in the same way. Mix up who is Person 3 and 4 to ensure everyone is challenged.





# **#7 Practicing Assessment Questions**

### Good for...

- ✓ Applying learning in context
- ✓ Identifying gaps in knowledge and topics to revise.

### How it works...

- 1. Begin answering a past paper (google subject and exam board).
- 2. When you get to a question you cannot answer, stop and use one of the revision techniques above to revise that content.
- 3. Return to the paper and continue. Repeat step 2 above as necessary.
- 4. Once you have completed the paper, use the mark scheme to identify where you have missed information and add this in a different colour.

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## **Exam Board Websites for Past Papers and Mark Schemes**

English Language and Literature: Power & Conflict, An Inspector Calls, A Christmas Carol, Romeo & Juliet

**Combined Science** 

Maths

History: Crime & Punishment, Superpower Relations & The Cold War, Weimar & Nazi Germany, Early Elizabethan England

Geography: Hazards, Cold Environments, Rivers & Coasts, Urbanisation, Changing Economic World, Water, Fieldwork

RS: Christianity, Islam & Philosophical Issues

**Triple Science**: Chemistry, Physics, Biology

French / Spanish

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