

Flashcards



Flash cards are one of the simplest, but most effective revision tools. You might not be able to play solitaire or snap with them but with a little patience they'll bridge any gaps and make you number 1.

Flashcards are small cards with a question or prompt on one side and the answer to the information on the other side.

They're a great way to test yourself and find gaps in your knowledge.

Flashcards are useful for learning things like:

- Important dates in History
- Language vocabulary
- Keywords and definitions
 - Formulae in maths
- Labelled diagrams in science

There are lots of flashcards available online but it's a good idea to make your own. Working through your notes and picking out information is part of the revision process.

Another great way to use flashcards is by filling one side with an example question about a topic and the other with the answers. This can be useful after you've revised a topic and want to test yourself on it.

Use them to Test Yourself

Have a go at these methods for using your flash cards effectively:

Say your answers out loud – this forces you to answer the questions properly.

Group your flash cards based on how well you know the content. Test yourself more often on the groups you struggle with than those you know better.

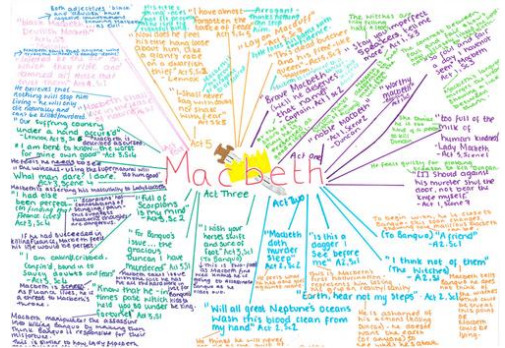
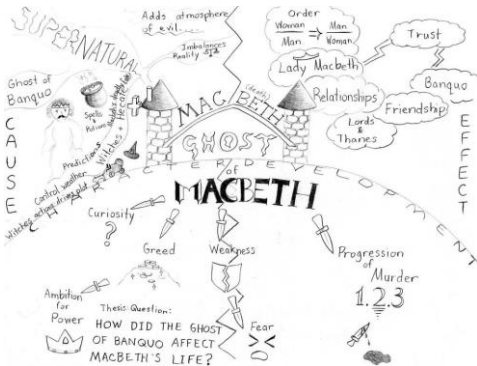


Make sure you test yourself both ways – e.g. you need to know vocab translations from English to Spanish as well as Spanish to English.



Ask someone else to test you – it removes the temptation to check the other side yourself before answering.

Mind Maps



1. A mind map is a visual way to organise information.
2. One mind map usually represents one topic
3. The name of the topic goes in the middle, with sub-topics and further detail added around it.
4. Details are short and to the point
5. Boxes or bubbles around some of the information can help it stand out
6. A good mind map uses colour and images.

Mind Maps are great for revising topics:

- Organising material visually can make it easier to recall in an exam
- Colour and images can help topics and information to stick in your memory
- Mind maps can help you to identify the key ideas of topic and find links between them, which can help you see the topic in different ways.

Your can use them throughout your revision

Mind maps are really useful for subjects where there are a lot of links between ideas for example History or English.

They are less useful for learning a list of formulae or vocab list.

At the start

Use your notes and other resources to draw a mind map of a topic – it's a great way of revising key information.



During revision

You could pin your completed mind maps up in your revision space so that you see them regularly.



To test yourself

Draw a mind map of a topic from memory, then refer to the original and fill in any gaps in a different colour – this shows what you still need to revise.

Past Papers



The key to GCSE success is to be well prepared for the exams. To do this you need to have a go at answering some exam style questions.

Do as many practice paper as you can. Our Teams system will have a range of resources for you to get started.

You must make sure you are using the correct exam board as the exams can have different styles. Practice paper and past paper also show you how long you'll have for the exam – this will give you an idea of how long to spend on each question.

When you start answering practice questions, you could use your notes to help you. As the exam gets closer, practise under exam conditions.

Practice Paper Top Tips

1. Practice under exam conditions.

Sssh!

- Get the right equipment
- Time yourself
- Find somewhere quiet, with no distractions
- Don't use your revision notes to help you.

2. Use the mark scheme ✓

- All practice paper should have mark schemes
- These tell you how marks are allocated and how to get the right answer
- Compare the mark scheme to what you wrote
- Mark yourself, correcting what you got wrong.

3. Check the examiners report



- These tell you what people struggled with, and these things the examiners look for.
- Putting yourself in an examiners shoes help you see how to improve your answers.

4. Do it all again



- Once you've marked your exam and figured out where you went wrong, take a break from it.
- After a day or two, go back over your notes and then do the exam again.
- This helps the right answers stick in your head!

5. Don't Panic ! ! ! !

If you don't get a high mark at first, don't worry – the idea is to get a bit better each time.

Revision Timetable

Week One	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
3-3:30pm	English Language	Boost and Secure	Boost and Secure	Boost and Secure	PE Anatomy
3:30-4pm	English Literature				PE Movement analysis
4-4:30pm	Literature planning practise		English literature poetry anthology	Recap Maths Non Calc	Science: Biology
Break					
5-5:30pm	History Paper One	Maths Non Calc topics	English literature poetry anthology	Football Training	Science: Biology
5:30-6pm	History Paper Two	Maths Non Calc topics	Recap History revision	Football Training	Science: Physics
6-7pm		Recap English Narrative		Football Training	

Check your timetable

1. Run through the checklist below and compare each point with your timetable.
 2. If there is anything missing, go back and fill it in.
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1. Have you included all your exams for every subject?
 2. Have you added in topics for at least the first few weeks
 3. Have you double checked the dates
 4. Does the timetable cover a mixture of subjects each week
 5. Have you planned in regular breaks
 6. Have you left time for the things you enjoy
 7. Have you left a few gaps to change things if you need to?

Stick to your timetable – But be Flexible

It is all well and good making yourself a great plan but it is no use to you unless you follow it.

1. Use your revision timetable alongside your topic planned to keep track of your progress
2. Don't be afraid to adapt the plan as you go – if you know your Spanish tense ending better than you thought but need to spend more time on quadratic equations, just swap things around as you need to.
3. If something doesn't go to plan one day, don't panic – just fit any missed revision into the gaps you've left in the timetable and carry on.

Remember Homework, Boost and Secure both count as revision too!

Revision Timetable

<u>Monday</u>	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Friday</u>
3-3:30pm				
3:30-4pm				
4-4:30pm				
Break				
5-5:30pm				
5:30-6pm				
6-7pm				