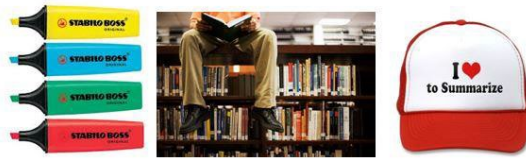# How to revise for science

These three revision techniques are NOT very effective:

- Highlighting texts
- Reading
- Summarising text

It feels like you are revising: but there are better, more effective ways to use your time!

Flashcards

Create cards with questions on one side and answers on the other side.

You can colour code by topic or exam paper.

Using Flashcards

Using the Leitner Method, using the video: https://youtu.be/C20EvKtdJwQ

You can also create flashcards online or on your phone using Quizlet, there's an app for it too.

How to use in Science

Create for key words and meanings using vocab sheets on Foldr; Physics Equations and units flashcards already on Foldr; Required practicals; Electrical symbols;

Retrieval Practice: Testing what you know is a powerful tool in revision, the effort to remember something really strengthens your memory.

Test yourself with end of topic quizzes on Foldr or get someone to test you with your flashcards, it works!

Types of quiz: There are a number of types of quizzes you can create; Multiple Choice Questions; True or False; Short Explanation Questions; Odd One Out; If this is the answer, then what is the question

How to use in Science **Spaced:** Test on old and new topics mixed up

Knowledge Organisers: Use the knowledge organisers on Foldr to make the quizzes and test yourself   **Past papers:** Try them from Foldr and then mark them.
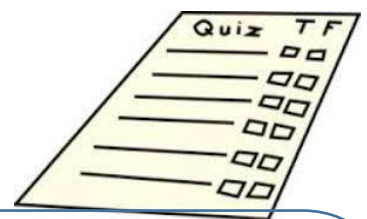
Transform It

Graphic organisers are a great way of transforming you notes / information into visual revision topics.

They can be used to create links, identify causes

How to use in Science

Linking adaptation with how it helps; Creating flow diagrams to explain cause and effect in global warming; Showing body systems like Homeostasis, nerve responses, digestion, life cycle analysis, factors affecting rate of reaction, EM spectrum, motor effect, vaccination, treating CHD, motion graphs, Radioactive particles etc
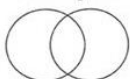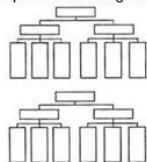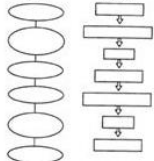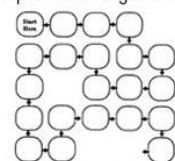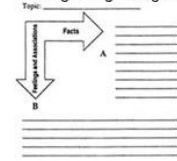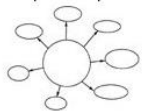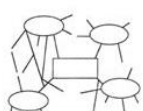
Dual Coding: Use simple drawing with matching simple descriptions.

'Dual Coding' is the method of putting your knowledge into visual form alongside words. It increases the chances of you remembering it.

How to use in Science

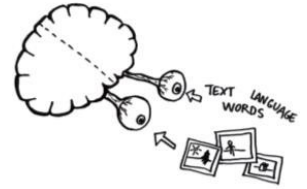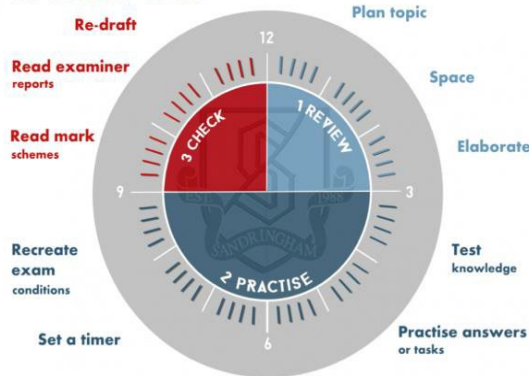There are lots of diagrams in science: Cells, Digestive system, Carbon cycle: print them without labels, add the labels in! Then add more information, for example Functions/why/impact/ advantages and disadvantages
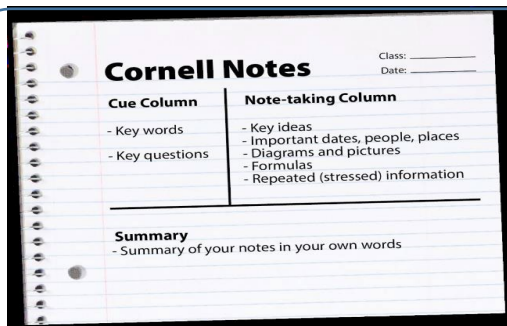
THE MEMORY CLOCK

Re-draft
Read examiner reports
Read mark schemes
Recreate exam conditions
Set a timer

Plan topic
Space
Elaborate
Test knowledge
Practise answers or tasks

1 REVIEW
2 PRACTISE
3 CHECK

Deliberate Practice Set aside time to practice improving your knowledge or scientific skills. Choose what you need to do, it must be tough enough to challenge you and practice, practice, practice! You should focus on something you are *almost* able to do but *not just yet!*

How to use in Science Use model answers for calculation questions and 6 mark questions, identify the key parts. Answer a similar question. Study material, complete practice questions in timed conditions. Then use your notes to correct / improve your answer. A week later redo a similar question.

Cornell Notes

Class: _____
Date: _____

Cue Column
- Key words
- Key questions

Note-taking Column
- Key ideas
- Important dates, people, places
- Diagrams and pictures
- Formulas
- Repeated (stressed) information

Summary
- Summary of your notes in your own words

The Cornell Method This method can be used to get you to 'think' about your revision. Split your page into 3 sections as shown on the diagram: Cue Column: Note taking: Summary
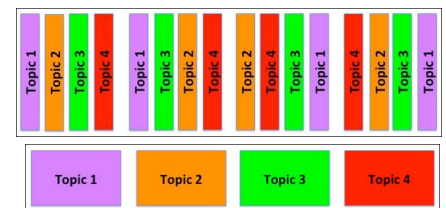
How to use in Science

Use it to summarise section of a whole topic, for example, Electromagnetic Wave or The Motor Effect or The endocrine system

Interleaving and Spacing

Don't revise all topics in one go (cramming), you should revise 'chunks' of a topic for small amounts of time (eg 15 minutes) and then move onto another 'chunk' from a different topic. This will improve your memory!

Eg 15 mins of Cells, then Atomic structure, then stores and transfers of energy

How to use in science Create a revision plan to cover all the topics you need (least confident first) and then go back over them again later. Spread out your learning in small sections. Use your flashcards to self-test on old and new topics.

Topic 1 Topic 2 Topic 3 Topic 4

The Big Picture Make sure you are confident with the big 'overview' before you begin revising a topic. How to use in science: Map out what you can remember about a topic before you start, eg How immunisation works: then add to it as you revise.

THE BIG PICTURE

Find a nice space to revise in

Limit distractions

Set an alarm and start early!

Create and use a revision planner

Revise, Repeat, Remember

The more you put in the more you get out!