

Revision Techniques

Objectives

- ▶ To understand how we can use knowledge to learn more
- ▶ To understand the DTT process for revision
- ▶ To understand different ways to use flashcards
- ▶ To understand how we could use knowledge organisers
- ▶ To use self-quizzing to support revision

Memory Test

- ▶ You have 30 seconds to memorise the letters on your card in order
- ▶ After 30 seconds turn it over and write down as many as possible

FBI
NASA
GCSE
NBA
PHD
DIY
BRB
ASAP

FBINASAGCSENBAPHDDIYBRBASAP

Why is this important?


- ▶ When you link knowledge to something you already know it is easier to remember
- ▶ The more we know the easier it is to learn more
- ▶ Structure helps us not have to use all are working memory
- ▶ Important that we start this process know to support us for summer

You have 30 seconds to memorise

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	Undefined

Can you remember any of them?
Do you think you would be able to remember
them in a week, month, year?

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
sin	0				
cos	1				
tan	0				



Flashcards

- ▶ On one side the question
- ▶ On the other the answer
- ▶ Create your own

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	Undefined

How to use

- ▶ Read question say answer - put in two piles (right and wrong)
- ▶ Read answer say question - put in two piles (right and wrong)
- ▶ Sort them into a structure
- ▶ How many correct in a row can you do

DTT process

- ▶ Diagnose - What don't you know?
- ▶ Therapy - What you are doing to learn what you don't know
- ▶ Test - checking you now know it

Extremely important that you are testing useful

Fact Recall

- How would you revise this information?
- Is reading the information enough?
- Are you testing your revision?

Active transport	The movement of particles from a low concentration to a high concentration. This requires energy.
Algae	simple aquatic organisms (protista) that make their own food by photosynthesis
Alveoli	tiny air sacs in the lungs that increase the surface area for gaseous exchange
Bacteria	single-celled prokaryotic organisms
Cell membrane	The membrane around the contents of a cell that controls what moves in and out of the cell
Cell wall	The rigid structure around plant and algal cells. It is made of cellulose and strengthens the cell
Chloroplasts	the organelles in which photosynthesis takes place
Chromosome	A long piece of DNA which contains several genes
Concentration gradient	The difference in concentrations between two solutions or two spaces
Cytoplasm	A jelly like substance where chemical reactions take place

Self-Quizzing

- Read
- Cover
- Write
- **Check - You need to write in what you didn't know**

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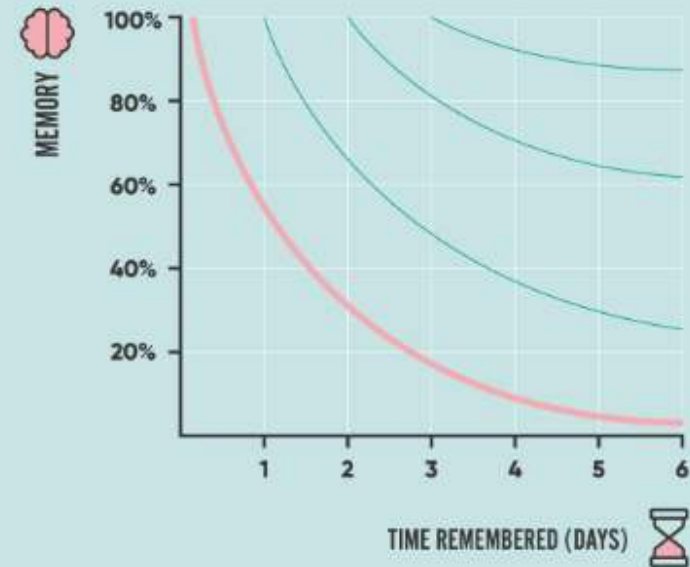
DTT for longer texts

- ▶ Read the History page of text
 - ▶ Could you summarise what it is about
- ▶ Underline the key information
 - ▶ Could you now give the key information
- ▶ Write 3 questions where the answer is a key bit of information
 - ▶ E.g. when did the first Welsh campaign start?
- ▶ Answer your questions

Long-term memory

- You will forget over time
- Regular practice
- The more you try to recall facts and information the easier it will become
- Don't throw away any of your therapy resources - Reuse them

THE FORGETTING CURVE



Key Information

- ▶ Knowledge is easier to remember when it is linked to information you already know
- ▶ You will need to practice regularly to retain the information
- ▶ Make sure to test if you have remembered the information you were revising