

# Revision Techniques

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# Summary: How to use flash cards



1.

## Identify knowledge

What are you creating flash cards on?

Do you have your knowledge organizer?

Use your book to look at previous misconceptions from whole class feedback.



2.

## Colour coding

Use different coloured flash cards for different topics. This helps with organization NOT recall



3.

## Designing

1 Question per flashcard.

Making them concise and clear.

Use a one word prompt, so that you can recall as much as you can.

No extended answer questions.



4.

## Using

Write your answers down, then check. Or say your answers out loud. This really clearly shows the gaps in your knowledge.

Do not just copy & re-read.

Shuffle the cards each time you use them.

Use the Leitner system to use flash cards everyday.



5.

## Feedback

How have you performed when you look back at your answers?

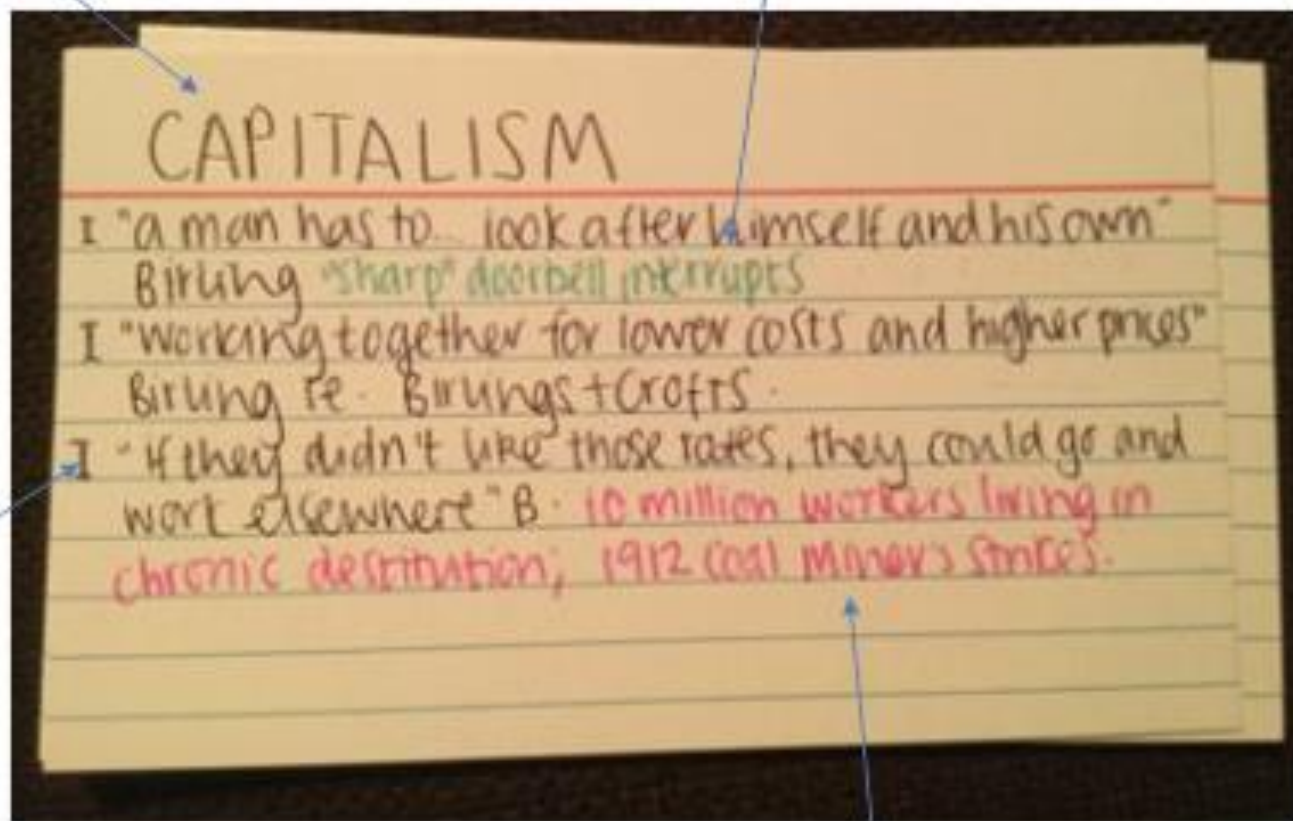
Is there anything you need to revisit in more detail?

Is your knowledge secure? If so, move onto applying knowledge in that area in specific extended exam questions.

Avoid answering the questions in your head: research shows that when you read a question and answer it in your head, you aren't actually testing your knowledge effectively. Say the answer out loud or write it down before checking it against the card, so you are truly testing if you can explain the answer properly

Theme

Linked quotations



Act  
number

Context

# Summary: Self Quizzing



1.

## Identify knowledge

Identify knowledge/content you wish to cover.



2.

## Review and create

Spend around 5-10 minutes reviewing content (knowledge organisers/class notes/text book)

Create x10 questions on the content (If your teacher has not provided you with questions)



3.

## Cover and answer

Cover up your knowledge and answer the questions from memory.

Take your time and where possible answer in full sentences.



4.

## Self mark & reflect

Go back to the content and self mark your answers in **green** pen.



5.

## Next time

Revisit the areas where there were gaps in knowledge, and include these same questions next time.

Ensure that you complete all subjects and all topics – not just the subjects you enjoy the most of find easiest.

Practice makes perfect!



AIC

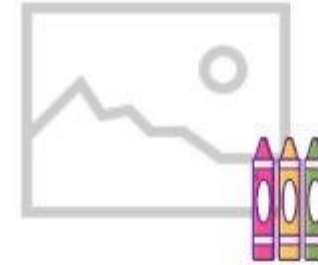
Homelcoming 3- ~~Maxwell~~ characters.

SHEILA BIRLING ✓	compassionate, warm, remorseful + sensitive. <del>regrets</del> her actions, feels guilty. <i>pitiful, artistic</i>
ERIC BIRLING ✓	Drinks a lot (too much) becomes guilty, regrets <del>actions</del> , immature. <i>frustrated, compassionate</i>
MR BIRLING (ARTHUR)	Immigrant, capitalist, <del>prejudiced</del> <del>worth</del> <del>press</del> advocates social justice, religion, prejudice; against equality. <i>self-made man</i>
MRS BIRLING (SYBIL)	Prejudice, believes personal responsibility, cold. <del>Husband</del> <i>social superior, supercilious, remorseless</i>
GERALD CROFT ✓	Engaged to Sheila, politically close to Birling, <del>evanre</del> . <i>pragmatic</i>
INSPECTOR GOOLE ✓	Mysterious, <del>prejudiced</del> <del>worth</del> <del>press</del> advocates social justice
<del>EDNA</del> EVA SMITH ✓	victim of racial injustice, vulnerable. <i>powerful, unconventional, imposing, strong</i>

Self quizzing  
without knowledge  
organiser or notes

Corrections and  
additions made in a  
different colour to  
highlight what needs  
to be revised

# Summary: How to create a mind map



**1.**

## Identify knowledge

Select a topic you wish to revise. Have your class notes/knowledge organisers ready.

**2.**

## Identify sub topics

Place the main topic in the centre of your page and identify sub topics that will branch off.

**3.**

## Branch off

Branch of your sub topics with further detail.  
Try not to fill the page with too much writing.

**4.**

## Use images & colour

Use images and colour to help topics stick into your memory.

**5.**

## Put it somewhere visible

Place completed mind maps in places where you can see them frequently.

Avoid using too much information: mind maps are designed to summarise key information and connect areas of a topic/subject. If you overcrowd the page, you lose the point of the mind map and will find it harder to visualise the information when trying to recall it

# Summary: Brain dumps



1.

## Identify knowledge

Identify the knowledge/topic area you want to cover.



2.

## Write it down

Take a blank piece of paper/white board and write down everything you can remember about that topic. (with no prompts)

Give yourself a timed limit (e.g. 10 minutes)



3.

## Organise information

Once complete and you cannot remember any more use different colours to highlight/underline words in groups.

This categories/links information.



4.

## Check understanding

Compare your brain dump to your K/O or book and check understanding.

Add any key information you have missed (key words) in a different colour.



5.

## Store and compare

Keep your brain dump safe and revisit it.

Next time you attempt the same topic try and complete the same amount of information in a shorter period of time or add more information.

Brain dumps are a way of getting information out of your brain.