

YEAR 11 REVISION SKILLS & TECHNIQUES BOOKLET



10 REVISIONS SKILLS TO IMPROVE YOUR OUTCOMES IN YEAR 11

CONTENTS:



1. Where to start?
2. Technique 1: Using PLC's/Checklists to identify topics you need to revise
3. Technique 2: How to create revision timetable (during term time & holidays)
4. Technique 3: How to use flashcards for maximum outcomes
5. Technique 4: How to use 'tell me 5' for in depth knowledge retention
6. Technique 5: Using Mind map effectively to draw on past and prior knowledge
7. Technique 6: Mnemonics and acronyms for memory retrieval
8. Technique 7: Retrieval and testing using SENECA
9. Technique 8: 'BUG' an extended answer exam question
10. Technique 9: Making connections using Concept Mapping
11. Technique 10: Using GCSEPod for exam technique tips and recapping key knowledge

WHERE TO START WITH 10 SUBJECTS!?



1. List all your subjects
2. Rank your subjects from 1-9 (1 being your strongest)
3. Then re-write your list in the order of the subjects you have numbered

EXAMPLE

GCSE PE (1)
History (2)
Biology (3)
English Language (4)
Maths (5)
English Literature (6)
Chemistry (7)
RE (8)
French (9)
Physics (10)

TOP TIPS!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 1: USING PLC'S



1. The BEST way to start your revision is using a PLC!! (Also known as Checklists!)
2. Allows you to order and organise your revision topics- Provides you with a starting point =Red topics!
3. You can identify your most confident and less confident topics
 - Green = 'Secure' Most confident & understanding
 - Orange = 'Developing' Moderate confidence & understanding
 - Red = 'Emerging' Least confident & understanding
4. Be HONEST with YOURSELF- Could you answer an exam question confidently on a topic you ranked as green?
5. Useful for: Organising thoughts and ideas, Storing large amounts of information, problem solving, key information (terms, definitions, facts,) about a topic.

REVISION TECHNIQUE 1: USING PLC'S

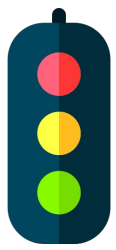


MRS DREWITT'S EXAMPLE...

Learning Aim A- Skeletal System	R	A	G
A.1 I can identify and describe All the major bones and how they are used in sporting techniques and actions (structure)			6
A.2 I can describe the Functions of the skeleton and bone types and how they are used in sporting actions and exercise			5
A.3 I can identify and describe the joints of the upper and lower skeleton and how they are used in sporting techniques and actions		3	
A.4 I can describe and explain the Responses of the skeletal system to a single sport or exercise session			4
A.5 I can describe and explain the Adaptations of the skeletal system to exercise	2		
A.6 I can describe and explain the Additional factors affecting the skeletal system	1		

- Rank the list of topics for your subject by ticking/ colouring the correct box for your understanding:
 - Green = 'Secure'
 - Orange = 'Developing'
 - Red = 'Emerging'
- Now number the topics (red to green in order)
- From my PLC... I would focus my revision on FIRST:
 - A.5 Adaptations of the skeletal system
 - A.6 Additional factors of the skeletal system
 - A.3 Joints of the skeleton

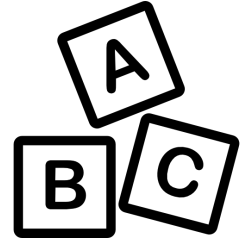
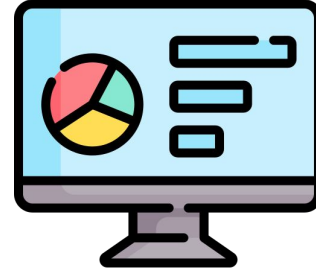
REVISION TECHNIQUE 1: USING PLC'S



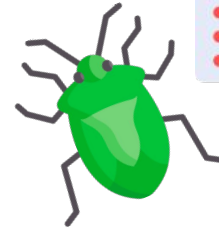
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Step 3 → Your turn!

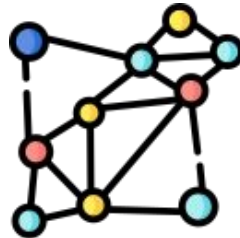
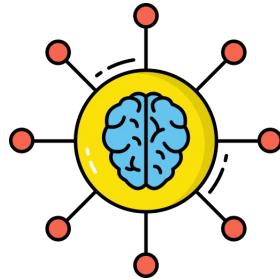


IMPROVE THROUGH REVISION!



SENECA

QE



REVISION TECHNIQUE 2: REVISION TIMETABLE



TOP TIPS!

1. Revise for **20-30 minutes MAX** at a time!
2. Take small rest breaks (**5-10 minutes**) between each revision task
3. Have snacks, cups of tea etc. at the ready.
4. Set up a **specific revision space** (Dining table/ Desk/ Spare room). Ideally not sat on your bed, as this is somewhere your brain associates with relaxing!
5. Use your PLC's/RAG checklists to identify WHAT you need to revise
6. Use a variety of revisions techniques to prevent boredom

TOP TIPS!

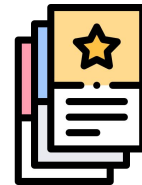
REVISION TECHNIQUE 3: FLASHCARDS



1. Less information per card... the better! → Bullet points! (Max 7)
2. Different coloured cards OR pens for different topic areas
3. Use both sides- Question of the front, Answer on the back
4. Large font size
5. Useful for: definitions, facts, spellings, ordering, ranking, labelling, listing, key terminology & categorizing.

EXAMPLES!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 3: FLASHCARDS



BORN

- Born **1942**
- Cassius Clay
- Kentucky, USA
- Muhammad Ali **1964**
- Boxer age **12**

A page of information
about Muhammed Ali



reduced into 4
flashcards 

Muhammad Ali, arguably the greatest boxer in the history of the sport. He was born in 1942, in Louisville, Kentucky in the United States. He was named after his father, Cassius Clay Sr., who was named for the 19th century abolitionist and politician Cassius Clay. He changed it to Muhammad Ali in 1964. He became a boxer at the age of 12. As an amateur boxer he won many titles, culminating in the Light Heavyweight gold medal in the 1960 Olympics in Rome, Italy. When Ali returned home to the states, he was so proud that he wore the medal around his neck wherever he went. After a week, he went to a cafe and ordered a drink. The waiter said "I'm sorry, we don't serve colored people". Ali was so incensed by this! He had represented his country, won the gold medal, and come back to this kind of treatment. Muhammad Ali ripped from the neck and threw it into a river. Ali turned professional at the age of 18. Ali's record was 100 wins, 5 losses when he ended his amateur career. Ali became the World Champ at the age of 22. Clay was famed for his unorthodox fighting style. Rather than match his opponents with brute force, Clay brought tactics and strategy into the ring. With his fast-moving style, he was equally adept at dodging a punch as at delivering one. His fancy footwork soon became known as the 'Ali shuffle'. Ali also fought a great psychological game, often beating fighters before they stepped foot in the ring. It was in the pre-fight build up to his first world title fight with Sonny Liston that Ali famously said "I will float like a butterfly and sting like a bee". In 1967, when Ali refused on religious grounds to be drafted into the US army to fight in Vietnam, he was stripped of his title and banned from boxing, two decisions he successfully overturned in court. This he achieved by defending himself brilliantly without a lawyer. In 1971, Ali lost the title to Joe Frazier. Ali went on to win it back and then fought in two of the most famous fights in the history of boxing: The Rumble in the Jungle, versus George Foreman and The Uila, in Manila, again versus Joe Frazier. Ali is the only boxer to have held the World title on 5 separate occasions. Ali retired from professional boxing in 1981, at the age of 39, with a career record of 56 wins and 5 losses, and as a tree-time World Heavyweight Boxing Champion. Throughout his boxing career Ali was won over 50 million \$. Muhammad Ali became a Muslim around the age of 22, and a member of a group known as the Nation of Islam (or the Black Muslims) and was inspired by the teachings of Malcolm X. Muhammad Ali has been married 4 times, and has had nine children. There have been many films made of his life, most recently with Will Smith in the title role. Ali was awarded the coveted title of "Sportsman of the Century" by the BBC in 1999. Although suffering from Parkinson's disease, Ali still makes many public appearances. He refuses to allow his disability to beat him. He travels around the world doing great work for charity.

BOXING

- **1960** Rome Olympics
- Professional at **18**
- **100** wins
- **5** losses as an amateur

WORLD CHAMPION

- **22**
- Vietnam **1967**
- **3x** World Champion
- **\$50** million
- Quote:  

Testing yourself on these
cards daily or weekly is a
method of **rehearsal!** →
LTM

LIFE

- National of Islam
- **9** children
- BBC sportsman of the century **1999**
-  **4x**
- Parkinson's disease

TOP TIPS!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 4: TELL ME 5!



1. Effective when revising how to structure long answer questions
2. Select a broad topic & break it down
3. Use large font size & colour
4. Use bullet points, not paragraphs
5. Useful for: Breaking down large topics, definitions, facts, ranking, labelling, key terminology & categorizing.

EXAMPLES!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 4: TELL ME 5!



Step 1 → Identify the themes of this paragraph

Geography Urban regeneration in Stratford, London

After the closure of many of London's docks in the 1960s, thousands of people lost their jobs. People left the area to look for jobs elsewhere. Between 1981 and 1998, the London Docklands underwent urban regeneration and continues to improve to this day. Canary Wharf is a part of the London Docklands where expensive apartments, exclusive shops and large company head offices are now found. Stratford in the Lower Lea Valley lies to the north of the London Docklands. It had one of the most deprived communities in the country, where unemployment was high and levels of health were poor. There was a lack of infrastructure and the environmental quality was poor. The 2012 London Olympics bid was partly successful on the understanding that Stratford would be used during the games and regenerated for local people to use after the competitors had left. After the Olympic Games were over, the park was named the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. Social - by 2030, more than 10,000 new homes will have been built in the park. Five new neighbourhoods, with lots of green spaces planned in, will be built and around a third of those houses will be affordable. A new academy has been built, which is used to educate around 2,000 pupils between the ages of 3 to 18. Economic - Stratford is now a well-connected area of London, which allows commuters to travel to work easily. New jobs in construction and tourism have created a multiplier effect. It is estimated that over 20,000 jobs could be created by 2030, bringing more than £5 billion into the area. Environmental - the Olympic bid was partly successful on the basis of sustainability. The park is sustainable in a number of ways, eg walking and cycling routes, the provision of public transport, the water-efficient design of homes and the protection of green spaces and natural habitats. Urban areas can be made more sustainable by encouraging: Water conservation - dual flush toilets in businesses and homes, collecting rainwater for gardens and the use of water meters in properties. Energy conservation - insulating businesses and homes, use of double and triple glazing in buildings, use of low-energy lighting and appliances. Waste recycling - recycling of household and commercial waste, adopting a 'reduce, reuse, recycle' policy, using 'grey' water to flush toilets in public buildings. Creating green spaces - increasing the number of parks and planting more trees eg, Queen Elizabeth Park in London. Transport: London is attempting to be sustainable by encouraging the use of public transport. In an attempt to reduce traffic congestion, London has adopted and/or improved several schemes. London Underground - the extension of the Jubilee Line has encouraged more people to use public transport. Oyster Card - this is an integrated travel payment method which allows people to use buses, trains and tubes quickly and efficiently. Congestion Charging Zone - this has discouraged people from driving their own vehicles in central London. A fee is charged to any vehicle travelling in central London between 7am and 6pm, Monday to Friday. Bike sharing scheme - bicycles, commonly known as 'Boris Bikes', can be self hired in many public places in London for as little as £2 for short journeys. This has encouraged many people to cycle, reducing traffic congestion.

Background of Stratford

Benefits of Regeneration

Improving Urban Sustainability

Improving Transport

Step 2 → Prioritise Select the key information from each theme

EXAMPLES!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 4: TELL ME 5!



TELL ME 5! 

Topic: Benefits of regeneration of Stratford

1 (Social)	2 (Economic)	3 (Social)	4 (Economic)	5 (Environmental)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 new neighbourhoods• By 2030 more than 10,000 new homes• 1/3 of homes will be affordable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Well connected to London- public transport• Commuters travel to work easily	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New academy to educate 2,000 pupils• Aged 3 to 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New jobs- construction & tourism• 20,000 jobs by 2030• £5 million into the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water efficient design of homes protects green space & natural habitats• Park design promotes walking, cycling

Theme 2: Social - by 2030, more than 10,000 new homes will have been built in the park. Five new neighbourhoods, with lots of green spaces planned in, will be built and around a third of those houses will be affordable. A new academy has been built, which is used to educate around 2,000 pupils between the ages of 3 to 18. Economic - Stratford is now a well-connected area of London, which allows commuters to travel to work easily. New jobs in construction and tourism have created a multiplier effect. It is estimated that over 20,000 jobs could be created by 2030, bringing more than £5 billion into the area. Environmental - the Olympic bid was partly successful on the basis of sustainability. The park is sustainable in a number of ways, eg walking and cycling routes, the provision of public transport, the water-efficient design of homes and the protection of green spaces and natural habitats.

EXAMPLES!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 4: TELL ME 5!



Step 3 → Create

To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges & benefits in a UK city you have studied. (9)

TELL ME 5! 🖐️				
Topic: Benefits of regeneration of Stratford				
1 (Social)	2 (Economic)	3 (Social)	4 (Economic)	5 (Environmental)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 new neighbourhoods By 2030 more than 10,000 new homes 1/3 of homes will be affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well connected to London- public transport Commuters travel to work easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New academy to educate 2,000 pupils Aged 3 to 18 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New jobs- construction & tourism 20,000 jobs by 2030 £5 million into the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water efficient design of homes protects green space & natural habitats Park design promotes walking, cycling

TELL ME 5! 🖐️				
Topic: Background of stratford				
1	2	3	4	5
				*

Testing yourself on these sheets daily or weekly is a method of **rehearsal!** → LTM

TELL ME 5! 🖐️				
Topic: Improving Urban Sustainability in Stratford				
1	2	3	4	5
				*

TELL ME 5! 🖐️				
Topic: Improving Transports in Stratford				
1	2	3	4	5
				*

Background of Stratford

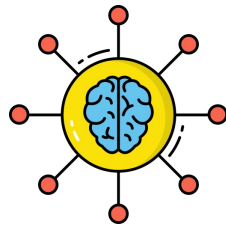
Benefits of regeneration

Improving Urban sustainability

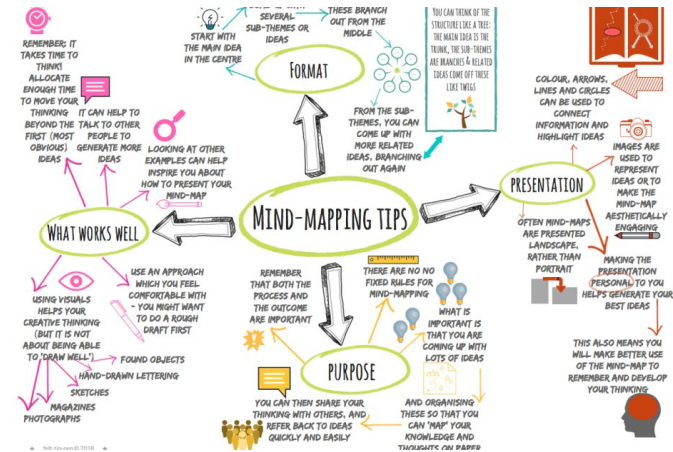
Improving transport

TOP TIPS!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 5: MIND MAPS

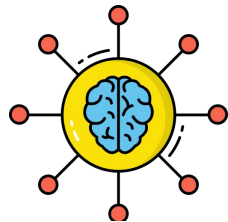


1. Select a broad topic
2. Divide into sub categories or areas
3. Use colour & images for Dual Coding!*
4. Use bullet points, not paragraphs
5. Useful for: Breaking down large topics, definitions, facts, labelling, key terminology, diagrams & categorizing.



EXAMPLE!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 5: MIND MAPS



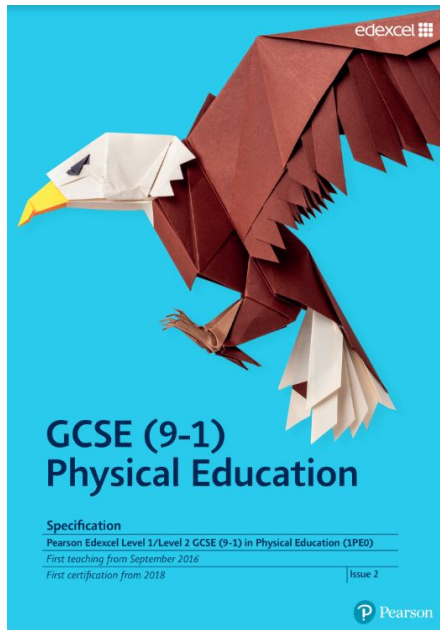
Step 1 → Use a course specification, PLC to identify WHAT you need to know about a topic for your exam



Step 2 → Identify an overall topic to do your mind map on



Step 3 → Identify the subtopics for your mind map and use these as subheadings:

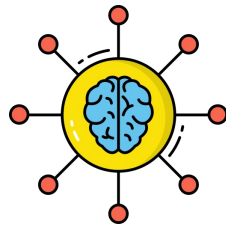


1.2 The structure and functions of the cardio-respiratory system	2.1 Functions of the cardiovascular system applied to performance in physical activities: transport of oxygen, carbon dioxide and nutrients, clotting of open wounds, regulation of body temperature
	1.2.2 Structure of the cardiovascular system: atria, ventricles, septum, tricuspid, bicuspid and semi-lunar valves, aorta, vena cava, pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein, and their role in maintaining blood circulation during performance in physical activity and sport
	1.2.3 Structure of arteries, capillaries and veins and how this relates to function and importance during physical activity and sport in terms of blood pressure, oxygenated, deoxygenated blood and changes due to physical exercise
	1.2.4 The mechanisms required (vasoconstriction, vasodilation) and the need for redistribution of blood flow (vascular shunting) during physical activities compared to when resting
	1.2.5 Function and importance of red and white blood cells, platelets and plasma for physical activity and sport
	1.2.6 Composition of inhaled and exhaled air and the impact of physical activity and sport on this composition
	1.2.7 Vital capacity and tidal volume, and change in tidal volume due to physical activity and sport, and the reasons that make the change in tidal volume necessary
	1.2.8 Location of main components of respiratory system (lungs, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli, diaphragm) and their role in movement of oxygen and carbon dioxide into and out of the body
	1.2.9 Structure of alveoli to enable gas exchange and the process of gas exchange to meet the demands of varying intensities of exercise (aerobic and anaerobic)
	1.2.10 How the cardiovascular and respiratory systems work together to allow participation in physical activity and sport

- 1.2.1 Functions of the CV system
- 1.2.2 Structure of the CV system
- 1.2.3 Structure & function of blood vessels
- 1.2.4 Mechanics of blood flow
- 1.2.5 Function of components of blood
- 1.2.6 Composition of inhaled and exhaled air
- 1.2.7 Respiratory volumes
- 1.2.8 Location & components of respiratory system
- 1.2.9 Structure of alveoli & process of gaseous exchange
- 1.2.10 How the CV & Respiratory work together

EXAMPLE!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 5: MIND MAPS

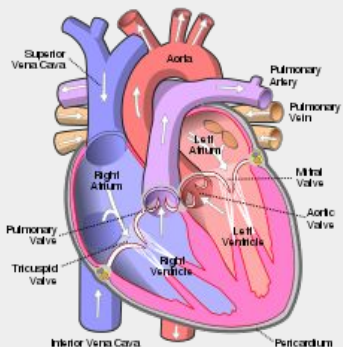


Step 4 → Create

Mind maps can be presented however you like! **Tables, Lists, Columns, Diagrams, Charts!**

1.2 Cardiorespiratory system

1.2.2 Structure of the CV system



1.2.1 Functions of the CV system

- Delivery of oxygen & nutrients
- Thermoregulation
- Clotting of blood



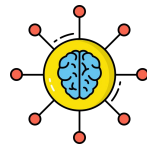
1.2.3 Blood Vessels

3 Types:	Function:	Structure:
Arteries	Carry blood AWAY from the heart	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thick muscular walls• High pressure• Narrow lumen
Veins	Carry blood TOWARDS the heart	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thin walls• Low pressure• Large lumen• Contain valves
Capillaries	Exchange Co2 & O2 between blood & body cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 cell thick• Molecules to diffuse across walls• Connect arterioles and venules

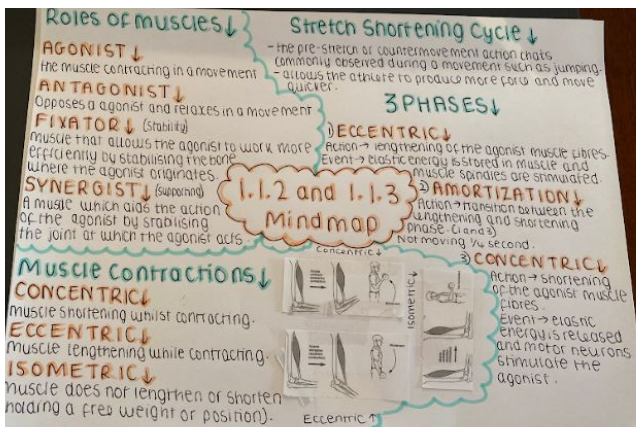
Use images
[Flaticon.com](https://www.flaticon.com) ← for
dual coding!

MORE EXAMPLES!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 5: MIND MAPS

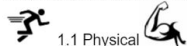


Can be **hand drawn** or **created on the computer**
→ **personal preference!**



1.1.1-1.1.4 Benefits of Physical Activity on Health

Health: A complete state of physical, emotional and social wellbeing not merely in the absence of disease and infirmity.



1.1 Physical

Physical health is a state of health and well-being, and the ability to perform activities of sports, occupations and daily activities.



1.2 Emotional

Emotional health is our ability to cope with life events and how we acknowledge our own emotions as well as those of others.



1.3 Social

Social health is our ability to interact and form meaningful relationships with others. It also relates to how comfortably we can adapt in social situations.

Positives	Negatives
Physical activity helps manage weight control and obesity	Physical activities can lead to serious injuries
Reduces risk of serious illnesses and conditions, e.g. Coronary Heart Disease, Type 2 Diabetes, Osteoporosis	Too much exercise can lead to you feeling fatigued, tired and low on energy
Increase muscular strength, size and endurance (Muscular Hypertrophy)	
Can improve performance in other physical activities and/or sports	

Positives	Negatives
Physical activity releases serotonin and makes you feel happy	Bad performances in games can lead to depression, less confidence and stress
Being fitter increases self-esteem and confidence in your body and ability	Rehab can cause loneliness and you to feel detached from your certain sporting activity
A certain sporting moment can make you feel great, e.g. scoring a last-minute winner in football, scoring a 100 in cricket	Too much physical activity causes stress on work/school work
Good for your mental health, can be a good distraction from daily stress, from work/school	

Positives	Negatives
Being in a team/club environment, improves socialising skills and team work	Too much can cause a bad distraction from school/work
You can make new friends, meet new people and losing certain social anxieties	Being in a bad team environment can make you a bad person and a competitor
Socialising at a sports club can create a distraction from daily stress and reduces depression	Bad teammates may peer-pressure you into doing things you may not want to do, e.g. getting badly drunk after a game
Being with good people gives you a good attitude to competing	

Functions of Skeletal System

Protection of vital organs - It reduces the chance of injury, which ensures players can continue to train and play. Examples include the cranium protecting the brain.

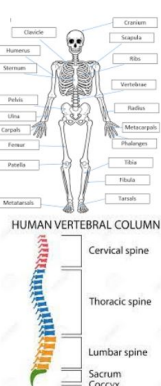
Muscle Attachment - Bones provide a surface for muscles to attach to via tendons. When muscles contract, movement is achieved. Example, the biceps muscle attaches to the radius and ulna in the forearm, and when it contracts your elbow flexes.

Joints for movement - A joint is a place where two or more bones meet and it allows movement to take place. E.g. Flexing your elbow or extending your knee.

Storing Calcium and Phosphorus - These minerals are necessary for vital body functions. Example, calcium and phosphorus are both needed for strong teeth and bones, while calcium is also involved in muscular contractions.

Production of Red and white blood cells - Red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets are produced in bone marrow contained within certain bones. Red blood cells are especially important in aerobic activities because they carry oxygen to working muscles. White blood cells fight off infections and platelets help blood to clot following an injury.

Component 1 Topic 1



Movements

Flexion - Angle of the joint decreases

Extension - Angle of the joint increases

Adduction - Movement of the limb TOWARDS the centre of the body

Abduction - Movement of the limb AWAY from the midline body

Rotation - Movement around a single axis or pivot point

Circumduction - Moving in a circular conical shape

Plantar-flexion - A movement that points the toes downwards by straightening the ankle.

Dorsi-flexion - An upward movement, as in moving the foot to pull the toes towards the knee in walking.

Types of Bone

LONG BONES - Bones that are longer than they are wide, (femur). These play a key part in leverage and movement.

SHORT BONES - Bones that are box-like in shape, (scapula). These are for weight bearing.

FLAT BONES - Thin, plate bones that act like a shell, (cranium). They provide protection and a large surface area for muscles to attach.

IRREGULAR BONES - Unusually shaped bones for a unique purpose, (vertebrae). They provide protection and a surface area for muscles to attach.

Joints

PIVOT JOINTS - Allow bones to rotate. One bone is like a cylinder and rotates inside another bone or ligament forming a ring.

Found in your wrist, elbow and neck.

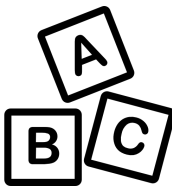
HINGE JOINTS - Allow forwards and backwards motion. Found in the knee, elbow and ankle.

BALL & SOCKET JOINTS - The rounded end of a long bone fits into a cup-shaped hole (socket). Found in the hip and shoulders.

CONDYLOID JOINTS - Similar to Ball & Socket, allows circular motion. The ball rests against the end of a bone rather than inside a socket. Found in the wrist.



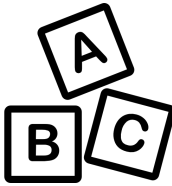
REVISION TECHNIQUE 6: MNEMONICS & ACRONYMS



TOP TIPS!

1. Be creative! Sometimes the more random & unique... the BETTER!
2. Write your mnemonic at the side of an exam question to trigger memory
3. Use colour & images for Dual Coding
4. Chunking, Acronym, Acrostic, Rhyming!
5. Useful for: Breaking down topics, definitions, ordering, facts, sequences, codes, labelling, lists, key terminology, & categorises.

REVISION TECHNIQUE 6: MNEMONICS & ACRONYMS



EXAMPLES!

Step 2 → Acronym, Acrostic and Rhyming!

Principles of
Goal setting:

Specific
Measurable
Achievable
Realistic
Timebound

Turning an Acronym into a sentence!

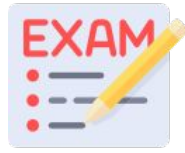
Health related components of fitness:

Big = Body composition
Fat = Flexibility
Monsters = Muscular strength
Munch = Muscular endurance
Cookies! = Cardiovascular fitness

Henry VIII Wives:

Divorced,
Beheaded,
Died;
Divorced,
Beheaded,
Survived!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 7 : EXAM PRACTICE



1. Exam practice doesn't always have to be about completing an exam question in its entirety.
2. You can look at a past paper and break it down bit by bit.
3. Start by highlighting the command word. What is the question wanting you to do?
(Examples: Describe, Explain, Evaluate, Give two reasons.)
4. You can then annotate exam questions with relevant content that you might look to include in your answer. You can check you are on the right lines by looking at the mark schemes or revision guides.
5. You can then build in answering the questions under timed conditions as good practice.



REVISION TECHNIQUE 7 : EXAM PRACTICE

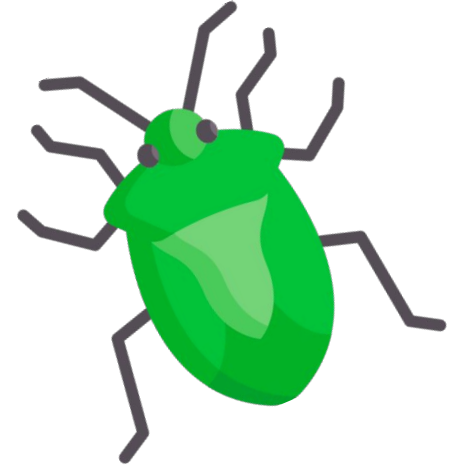
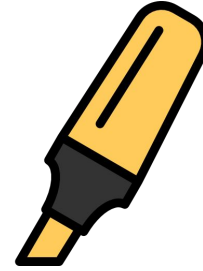


B

Box the command word

U

Underline key words



G

Glance back over and think about what it means



TOP TIPS!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 8: SENECA



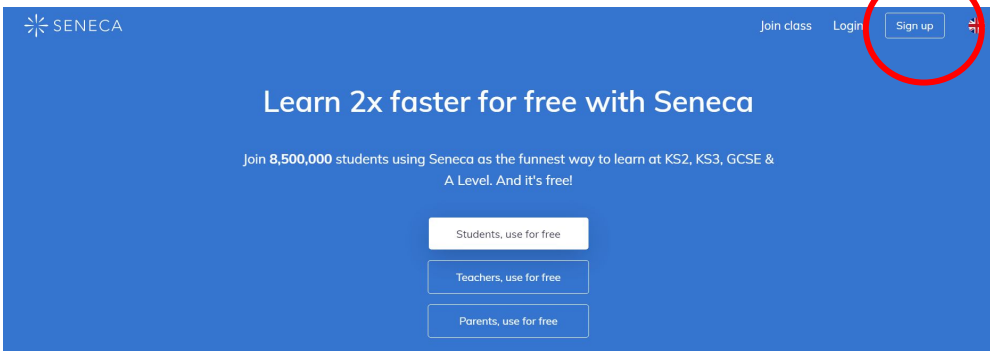
1. FREE Online platform that contains 21 different GCSE subjects!
2. Exam board specific contents
3. Teaches you the content and then tests your retrieval
4. Interactive and visual - can be done on your phone
5. Useful for: Large and sub-topic areas of your exam subjects. Online past papers & exam questions. Great for testing your knowledge and understanding!

HOW TO
SIGN UP?

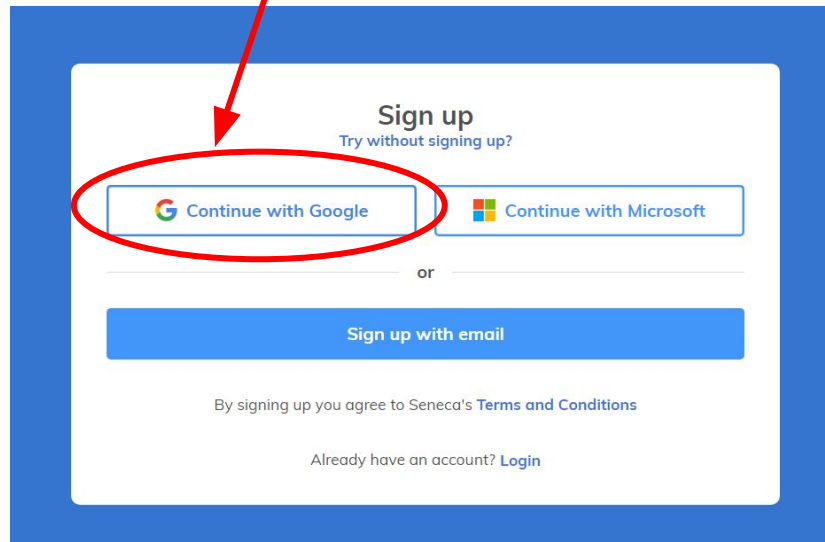
REVISION TECHNIQUE 8: SENECA



Step 1 → Go to senecalearning.com and click 'sign up' in the top right corner



Step 2 → Click **continue with google**. Students use their school account to log in.



HOW TO GET REVISION TECHNIQUE 8: SENECA

STARTED



Step 3 → Select your age group and subjects

The screenshot shows the SENECA website interface. At the top left is the SENECA logo. On the right are links for Home, Courses, and Classes & assignments. Below the navigation bar is a search bar labeled 'Search for a course...'. To the left of the main content area is a 'Filters' section. Under 'Filters', there is a 'Price' dropdown set to 'Free' and a 'GCSE' button. Below this is an 'Age Group' dropdown menu, which is circled in red. The 'Age Group' menu is open, showing a list of options: GCSE (checked), A Level, KS3, BTEC, IB Diploma, Primary, and 11+. To the right of the filters is a grid of course cards. One card, 'Biology: AQA GCSE Foundation', is circled in red. A red arrow points from the 'Age Group' dropdown to the 'Start learning!' box on the right. Another red arrow points from the circled 'Biology: AQA GCSE Foundation' card to the same box.

SENECA

Home Courses Classes & assignments

Your courses Add courses

Search for a course...

Filters Clear all (2)

Price Free GCSE

Age Group

- ☒ GCSE (455)
- ☐ A Level (107)
- ☐ KS3 (43)
- ☐ BTEC (2)
- ☐ IB Diploma (5)
- ☐ Primary (12)
- ☐ 11+ (5)

AET Summer Learning Programme: Year 10 --> Year 11

AET Summer Learning Programme: Year 9 --> Year 10

Biology: AQA A Level Preparation - Summer 2021

Biology: AQA GCSE Foundation

Biology: AQA GCSE Foundation - Diagnostic Misconceptions

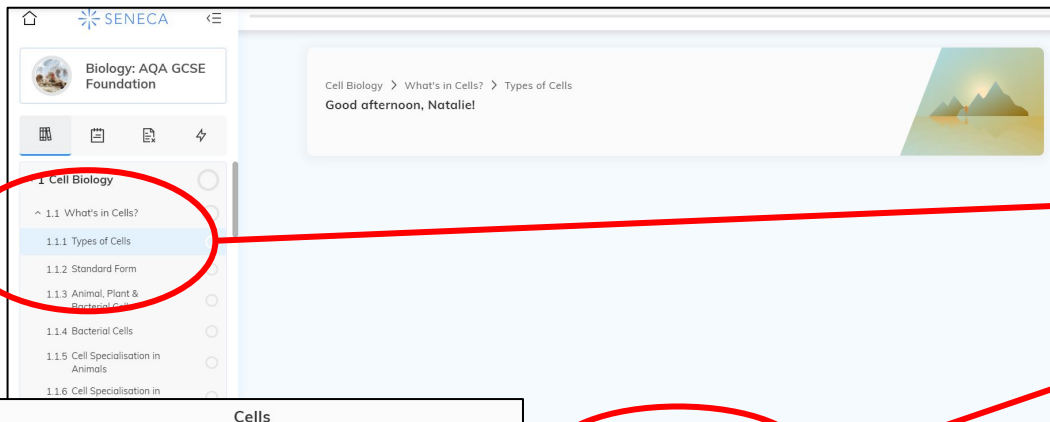
Biology: AQA GCSE Foundation - Standardised Assessments

Start learning!

- Use the drop down menus of the left hand side to select age group
- Subjects- select the appropriate exam board

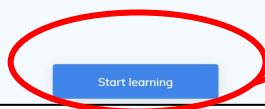
EXAMPLE

REVISION TECHNIQUE 8: SENECA

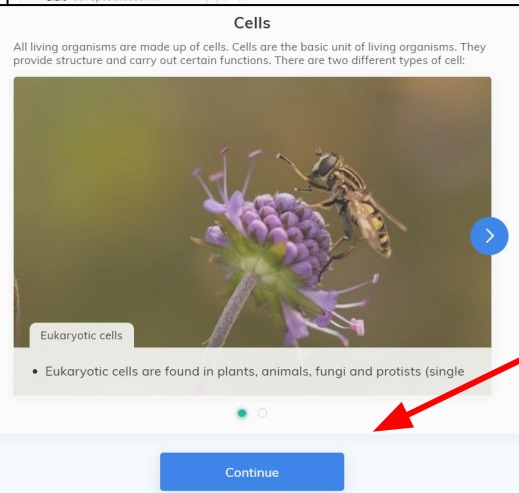


Start learning!

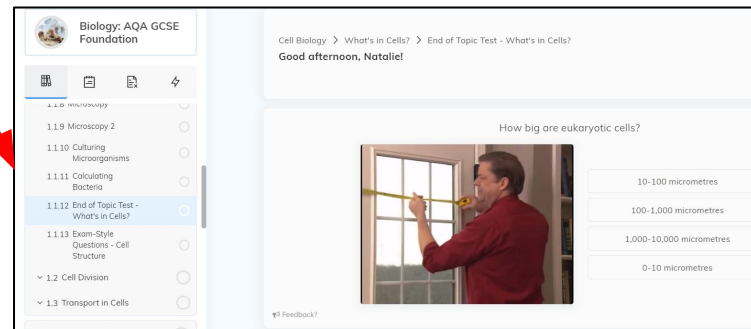
1. Use the drop down menus on the left hand side to select the topic you want to revise
2. Click 'start learning' once you are ready



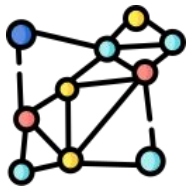
4. Once you are confident with the topic, select to take the end of topic test!



3. It will go through the topic with you and check your understanding throughout by asking you to answer retrieval questions



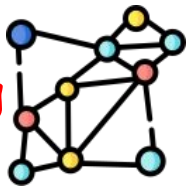
REVISION TECHNIQUE 9: CONCEPT MAPPING



TOP TIPS!

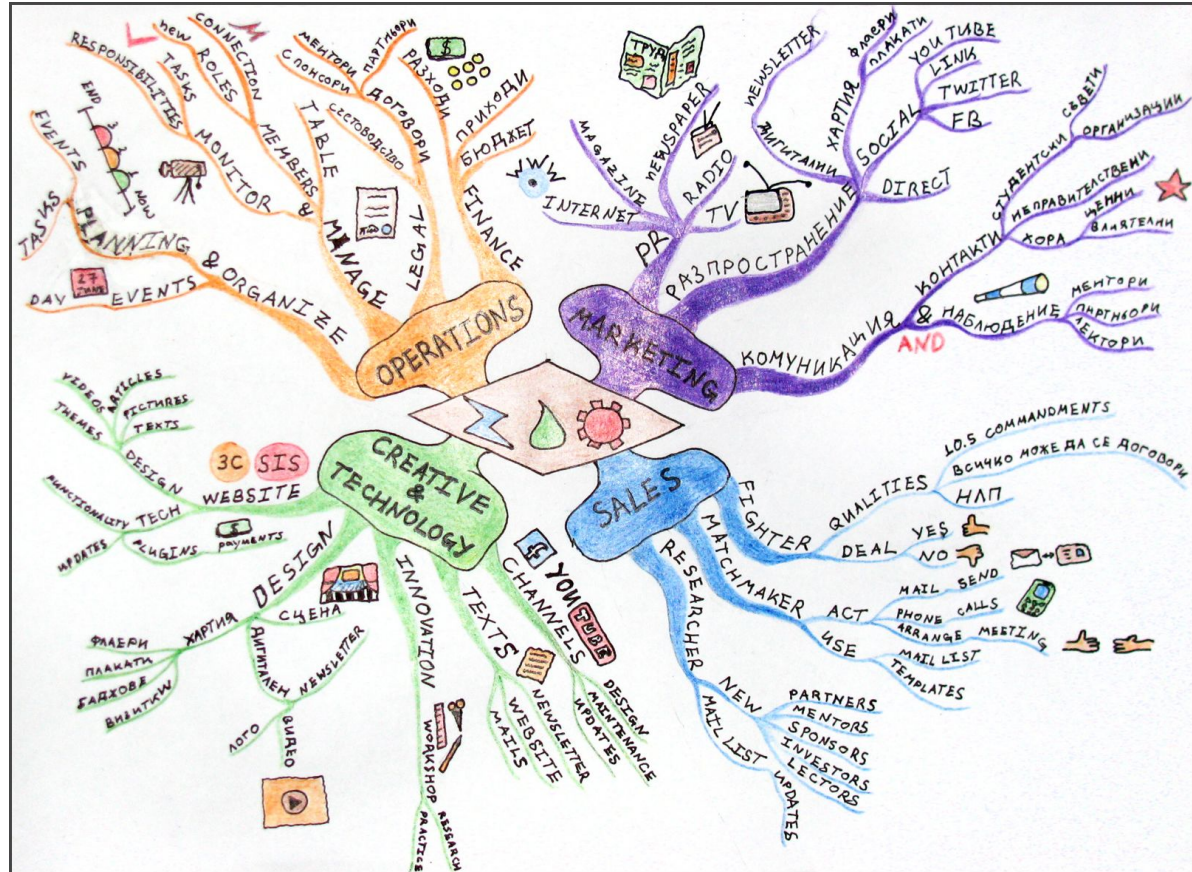
1. Use colour & images for Dual Coding & different coloured lines to show different connections you have made
2. Develops critical thinking and analytical skills
3. Complete 'what you know' about the topic in one colour; use textbooks/ exercise books/ revision books to 'add the gaps in your knowledge' in another colour- repeat this process until everything can be retrieved!
4. Use plain A3 or A4 paper so lots of links can visually be seen & made
5. Useful for: Processing & storing large amounts of information- for example: theories in Psychology, creative thinking, problem solving, key information (terms, definitions, facts,) about a topic.

REVISION TECHNIQUE 9 : CONCEPT MAPPING



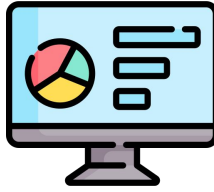
Great example showing Dual Coding!

- ✓ Colour
- ✓ Images to reinforce language
- ✓ Categorizes



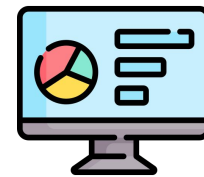
TOP TIPS!

REVISION TECHNIQUE 10: GCSE POD

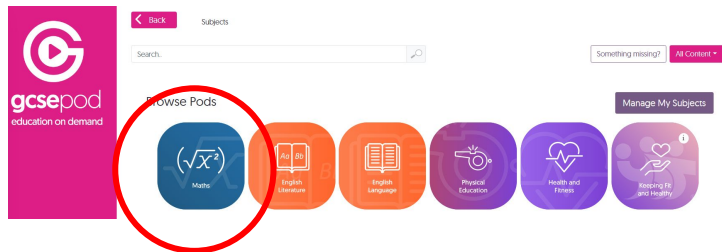


1. FREE Online platform that contains GCSE subjects!
2. Exam board specific contents
3. Teaches you the content (videos) and retrieval practice (testing)
4. Use alongside other revision techniques: Flashcards, Mind maps, Concept maps, Tell me 5.
5. Fantastic subject/topic specific exam tips & techniques
6. Useful for: Large and sub-topic areas of your exam subjects. Online past papers & exam questions. Great for testing your knowledge and understanding.

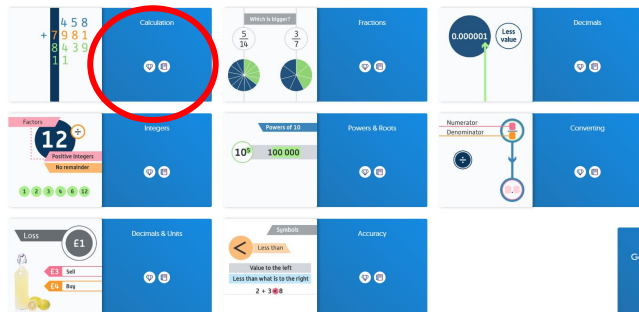
REVISION TECHNIQUE 10: GCSEPOD



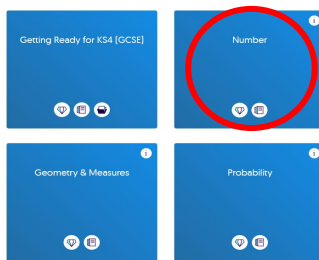
Step 1 → Select a subject



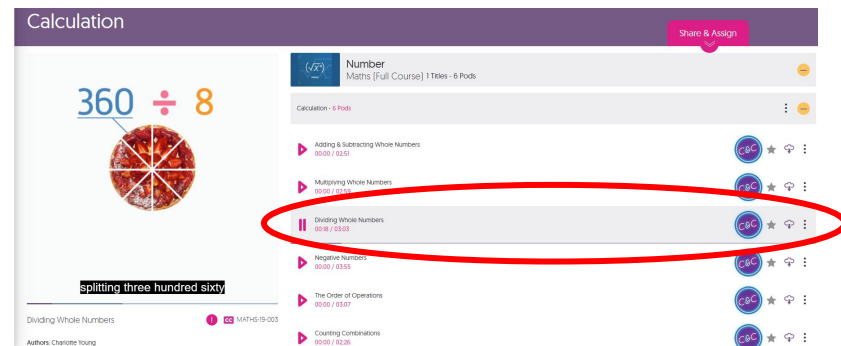
Step 3 → Select a sub-topic



Step 2 → Select a topic



Step 4 → Select a Pod(s)!



Step 5 → Check your understanding-
complete a READY MADE assignment!

