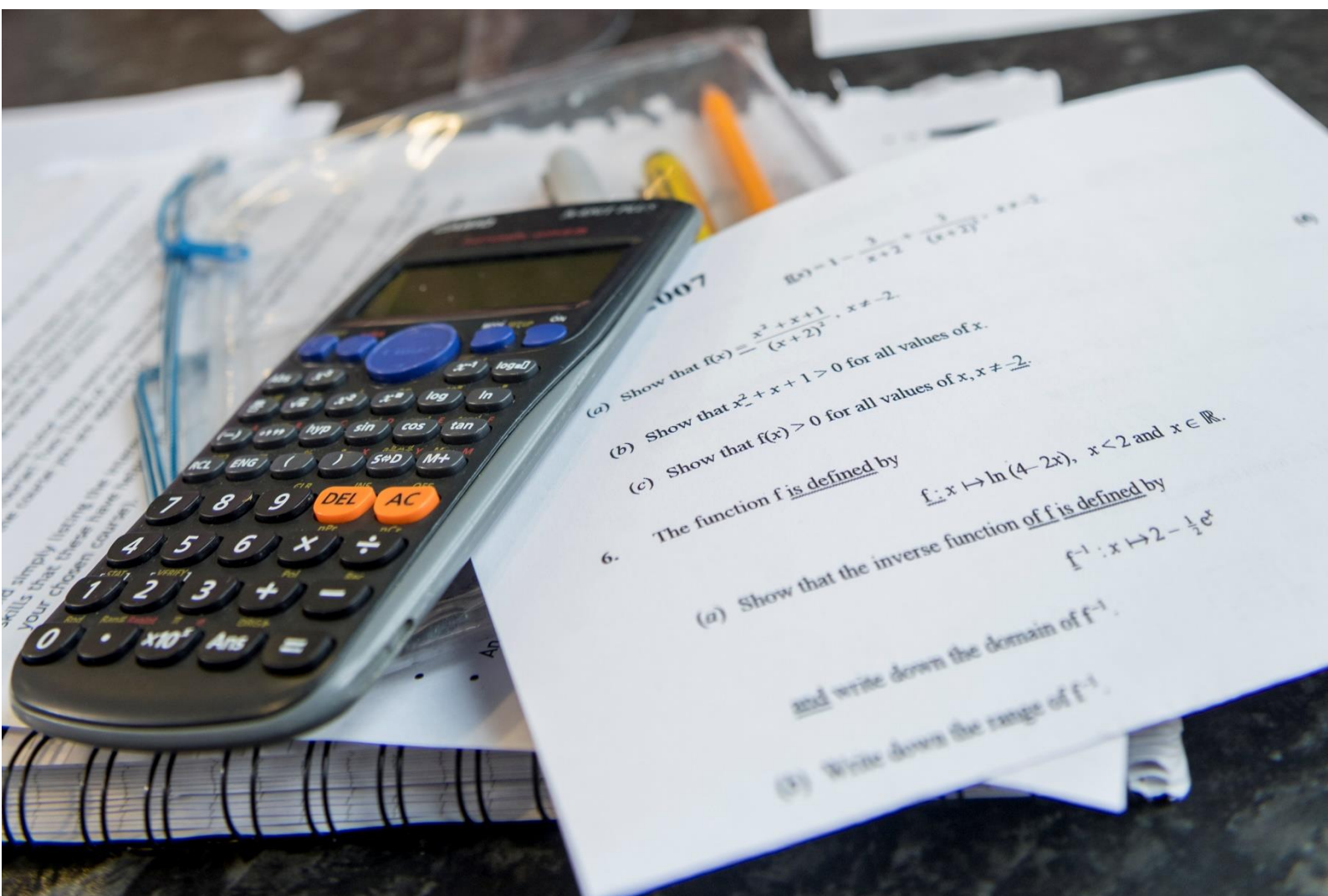


Parent Guide to Intelligent Revision



Debunking Revision

What revision is	What revision isn't
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Going over material you have already studied✓ Using strategies to help remember prior learning✓ Making links between new topics and previously studied ones✓ Building confidence with independent study✓ Practising the skills asked for in the exam✓ Knowing your strengths and targets and how to address them✓ Metacognition: Dedicated tasks that help to make improvements in exam performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Completing practice exam papers✗ Re-reading class notes✗ Highlighting✗ Cramming before an important exam or assessment✗ Watching revision videos✗ Transferring information from A to B✗ Making colourful materials e.g. flashcards,✗ Flicking through a revision guide✗ Listening to revision podcasts

Turn and Talk:

Has this changed what you thought revision was? How? Do you feel better about the process and aims of revision now?

So, what do you think a one hour, one subject revision session should look like?

A good rule of thumb is to follow this structure

How to revise intelligently?

Most students do not revise effectively. Please remember that revision is about improving your memory of the information learnt to recall effectively in an assessment.

If we can think more intelligently about each part of the revision process, then over time we will improve our memory and in turn improve our grades. Sorry, this will take some hard work! The timings are suggestions only and can be moved around to suit, yet they are based on research linked to concentration, and long-term memory gain.

Step 1 Prioritisation

- Not all the information you have learnt is of equal position in your memory.
- Write down all the topics that you have learnt that will be in the exam and score them out of 20.
- For example, 15-20/20 is the score given to topics that you have a secure knowledge of and would be fine to answer an exam question on now.
- 10-15 is not secure knowledge but would not require much revision to get you there.
- 1-10 unsecure knowledge the closer to 1 the higher the priority.

Step 2 Prioritise your priorities

- Split your subject content into three and label them Priority 1, 2, 3 or P1, P2 and P3
- For example, if you have 10 topics there will be 3 X P1, 3 X P2, and 3 X P3 topics.
- **Now you have a more intelligent place to start your revision, well done.**

Step 3 Design a 1-hour revision block (timings are suggestions only)

1. Retrieval practice (3 mins)

- Take a P1 topic and write down everything you can remember with no order (without checking any notes or information at all)

Find the gaps (1 min)

- Highlight the areas that you did not include from the list of content from the exam.

2. Active content (15 mins)

- Use short, snappy, active tasks. E.g., Mind maps, diagrams, Flash cards with attitude (underlined, ordered, coded). Give variety to your content revision. So, keep it multi modal, i.e. mix up the methods used.

BREAK 2 mins (Take on water, focus on your breathing, look into the distance – no phones)

3. Practise the skill (15 mins)

- Know the skills being tested in the exam. Strengthen them repeatedly. Pay attention to each action you execute around an assessment. Make plans, write introductions, answer exam questions

BREAK 2 mins (Take on water, focus on your breathing, look into the distance – no phones)

4. Make improvements (feedback) (15 mins)

- Improve your skill work. Apply any feedback you can e.g., your teachers, peers, parents, chief examiners, from exemplar answers. E.g., include more technical terms, add quotes to your answer, add analysis and evaluation, include statistics, mark it using a mark scheme.

Repeat this process for a maximum 1 hour at a time using this order for your topics: P1, P1, P2, P3

Keep a note of what you have revised and regularly rescore your priorities to keep on track.

Let's break this down

1. Key principles
2. Note-taking
3. Cornell Notes
4. Self-quizzing
5. The Leitner Method
6. Brain Dump/Knowledge Splat
7. Dual-coding
8. Elaboration
9. The Illusion of Knowing
10. Putting everything into practice
11. Metacognition

1. Revision: Key principles

A lot of research has been done recently on the most effective study strategies. These are all worked into the suggested programme. The main four are listed and briefly explained below:

1. Retrieval Practice

This is retrieving knowledge from memory, without any cues.

2. Spacing

This is leaving a gap between learning information and revisiting it.

3. Elaboration

This is using 'how' and 'why' questions to explain our learning.

4. Dual-coding

This is using images to help remember our learning.

There is also research showing that **teaching** and **self-explaining** are very effective study strategies. Therefore, you can support your child by allowing them to 'teach' you key content!

2. Note-taking

Note-taking is an important skill in school and beyond. It is useful for students to have a set of abbreviations to use for note-taking:

Abbreviation/ symbol	Meaning	Abbreviation/ symbol	Meaning
→	Result of/consequence	3.1	Act 3 scene 1
∴	Therefore	i.e.	In other words
=	Equal to/the same as	Gov't	Government
:	Causes	Max/min	Maximum/minimum
↑ ↓	Increase/decrease	P	Page
Cont'd	Continued	Re:	Regarding
Dev'p	Develop/development	Vs	Versus
Sim/diff	Similar/different	w/	With
W	Writer	*	Important
R	Reader	()	Less important/extra information
Bc	Because	#	Number
e.g.	For example	@	At
Ch	Chapter	£	Money/financial
Ln	Line		

3. Cornell Notes

Cornell Notes is a way of taking notes where students write key information and add cues (e.g. questions). They include a summary and a title. This method can be used when reading a text (lots of great revision articles on the British Library website) or watching a revision video. By writing 'how' and 'why' questions, this strategy makes use of **elaboration**.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=ErSjc1PEGKE

Title: Power in Macbeth	
Cues (questions)	Notes
What does usurpation mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Usurpation = taking a position of power that is not rightfully yours by force.
Why is Macbeth's usurpation particularly shocking?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Macbeth breaks the Divine Rights of Kings when he kills King Duncan.
How does Banquo's ghost usurp Macbeth at the banquet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Banquo's ghost sits in Macbeth's place (at the head of the banquet table), symbolising that Macbeth is not the rightful king and that Banquo's children are prophesised to be kings.
Summary:	
Power is represented in Macbeth through different layers of usurpation, beginning with Macbeth wrongfully taking the position as king.	

4. Self-quizzing

Students can use their notes and key materials from lessons to self-quiz. This strategy makes use of **retrieval**. The process works in four steps:

Step one: students read the key information (e.g. their notes on power in Macbeth)

Step two: students conceal the information.

Step three: students write down everything they can remember (if using a page of Cornell notes, they can use the questions they have written as cues).

Step four: students look back over the key information to see how well they remembered it. This is the most important stage as it is where they evaluate their learning. They should use a different colour pen to fill in any gaps which become their focus for the next revision session.

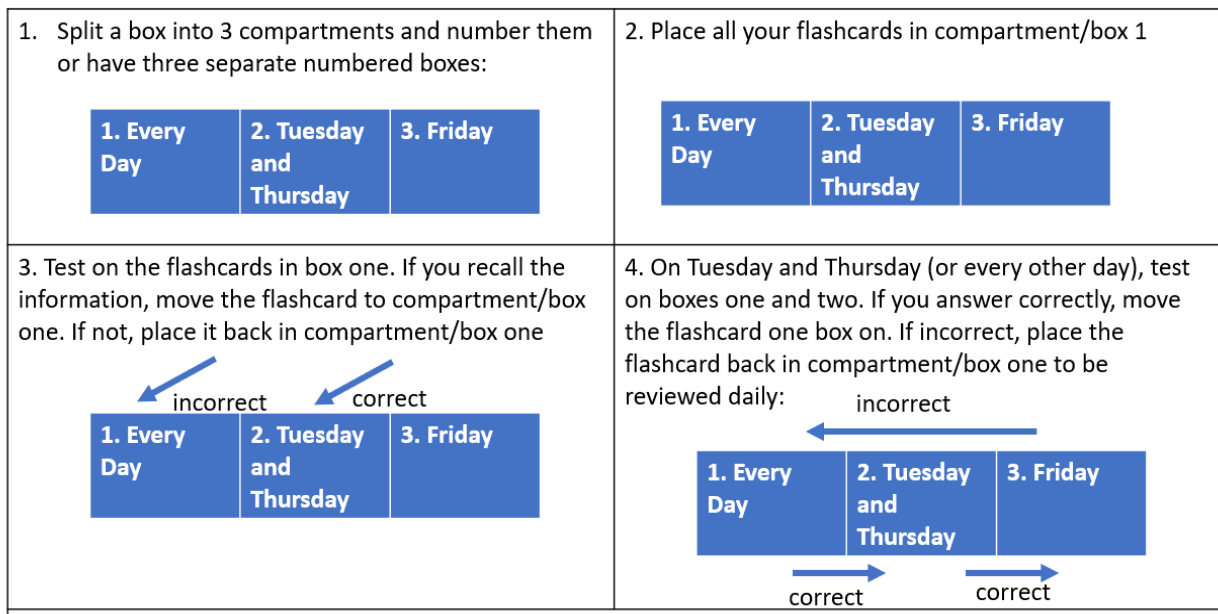
REPEAT THE PROCESS BUT NOW MIX UP THE ORDER OF THE CONTENT BEING REVISED AND CHANGE THE TOPICS.

This self-quizzing process can be done in pairs with students questioning each other or with you questioning them.

5. The Leitner Method

The Leitner Method is a way of quizzing with flashcards where students move the cards to different compartments depending on whether or not they recalled the information correctly. This strategy makes use of **retrieval** and **spacing**.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=C20EvKtdJwQ



You can use this method with key vocabulary, key characters, key themes, key quotes or any factual knowledge.

6. Brain Dump/Knowledge Splat

A brain dump or knowledge splat is a very simple revision strategy involving 'dumping' or 'splatting' everything your child knows about a topic onto a black piece of paper. This strategy makes use of **retrieval** and works as shown below:

Step one: students choose what they want to revise (e.g. the character of Lady Macbeth)

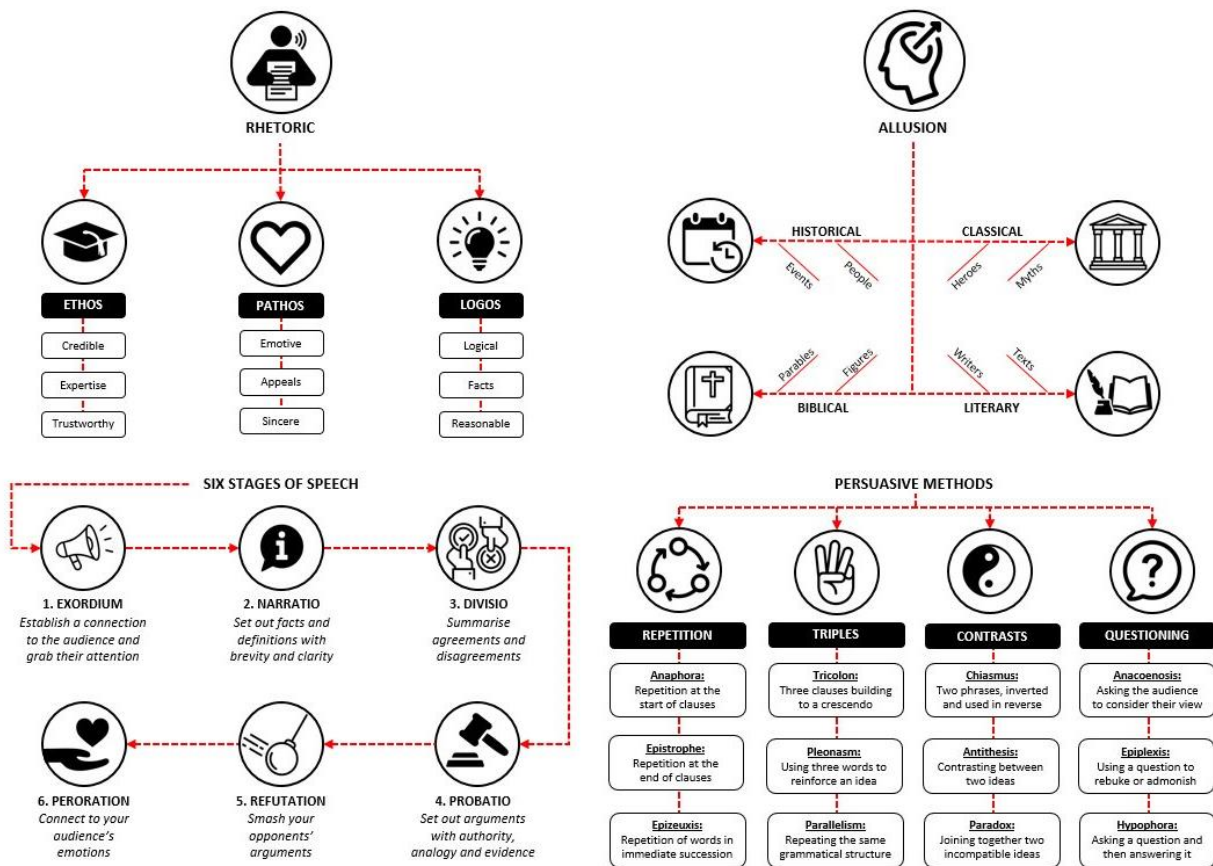
Step two: students write down everything they can remember on this topic.

Step three: students over lesson material to see how well they remembered the chosen topic and check any errors. This is the most important stage as it is where they evaluate their learning. They should use a different colour pen to fill in any gaps or make corrections which become their focus for the next revision session.

7. Dual-coding

Dual-coding is where images are used to help remember important information. Studies show that when students create their own image to represent a vocabulary word, they are more likely to remember it. Students could include simple images on flashcards and use these to test themselves on key vocabulary words or quotes.

For example, students could use the images below to self-quiz on rhetoric by covering up the written information:



8. Elaboration

Elaboration is showing understanding of a topic by answering 'how' and 'why' questions.

Below are some sentence stems students could use to practise this:

- How does X work?
- Why does X happen?
- Why does it make sense that _____?
- Why is this true?
- Why is X true and not Y?
- When did X happen?
- What caused X?
- What is the result of X?

This is also a great strategy for students to practise **self-explaining** by answering these questions. If they explain them to a partner, they would be **teaching** – another very effective revision tool.

9. The illusion of knowing

Studies show that students often think they know and can remember knowledge but then forget it in a test.

To avoid this, students should:

1. Test themselves after a delay.
2. Rate the likelihood they have answered correctly.

Testing after a delay:

Students might, for example, read a text on Macbeth then revise a different topic or subject area. They then write down the key information or a summary of the Macbeth text, without looking back at the text. They should then check their answers against the text and make a note of what they did not remember.

Rating answers:

Students might do some flashcard practice on key vocabulary words. They might then write down ten of the key words and give themselves a rating between 0 and 100 for how likely they are to get the answer correct. For example, if they immediately answered the flashcard on regicide correctly as 'killing of a king', they might rate this 100; if they hesitated with a word, they might rate this 60 and if they couldn't answer, they might rate this 0. This rating process ensures students spend more time on revising words they are less confident with.

10. Putting everything into practice

Most of this guide has been about remembering key knowledge but, at some stage students will of course need to answer exam questions. A revision session, therefore, should ALWAYS apply active content to the exam question style e.g. 3,4, markers, longer answers This does not mean doing endless past papers but mirroring example questions in whatever form they will take in the exam e.g., by completing short questions, writing example sentences, paragraphs or full essays, answering questions from data in a diagram.

This is where they think carefully about crafting, incorporating key vocabulary and knowledge into their writing.

Exam question: How is power explored in Macbeth?

*Macbeth, the **usurping** tragic hero, defies the **Divine Rights of Kings** when he obtains power through **regicide**, questioning ‘**will all great Neptune’s ocean wash this blood clean from my hands?**’*

*The **classical allusion** to the Greek God of the sea creates a **hyperbolic phrase**, symbolising the great extent of Macbeth’s guilt which even a divine ocean of water cannot remove. **Hands is a recurring motif** signifying guilt associated with power obtained through corrupt means and its **ramifications**. This is also seen later in the play when...*

Before writing this paragraph, students might:

- Use The Leitner Method to quiz on the meaning of ‘usurp’, ‘regicide’, ‘hyperbole’, ‘ramification’ and different types of allusions.
- Complete a Brain Dump on context in Macbeth (Divine Rights of Kings).
- Used Cornell Notes to self-quiz on the motif of hands-on Macbeth.

11. Metacognition

Metacognition is thinking about thinking and students do this when they know how and when to use particular strategies in their learning. For example, they might use a Venn diagram to compare and contrast two different poems or themes before writing a paragraph that explores these similarities and differences.

Metacognition also involves students being able to reflect on how the sections of the revision session went and identify their strengths and areas to improve in future sessions. If you do not attempt to improve your exam outcomes in revision, then it is likely that you won't improve!

Below are some questions students might ask themselves before, during and after a revision session:

Planning Stage	Monitoring Stage	Evaluating Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How have we completed this question/solved this problem before and was it successful? Why/why not? • What is the best strategy? • What key terminology should I include? • How can I construct the best opening sentence? • What is the best way to begin? • What is the most logical order for my points? • What have I learned from in-class models and examples about this type of question? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Am I doing well so far? How do I know? • What other strategies or techniques might I include to improve my work so far? • Am I finding this easy or difficult? Why? • Could I stop and change/add/take away anything to improve my work so far?' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did I do? • Did X strategy/technique work? Why/why not? • How could I answer this question better/solve this problem more effectively next time? • Are there any strategies or techniques that may be better? • Did I include enough/the right terminology? • Where did I take a risk and how? Did this pay off? • Which part am I most proud of and why?

At the end of a revision session, students should make a brief note of what went well and targets to address in the next study session.