

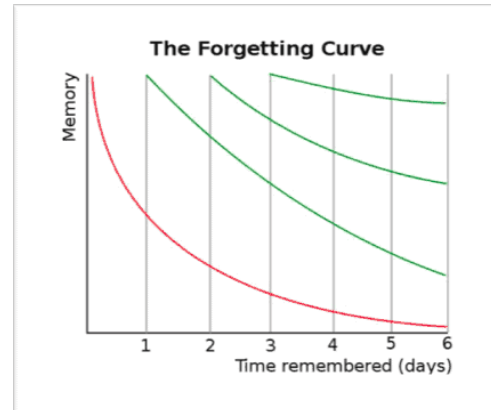
Bloxwich Academy
Revision Support Guide 2023
Strategies for Revision
The best way to revise – Informed by Evidence



Interleaving and Spacing

What is it?

This is the idea that you space out revision and keep re-visiting older knowledge. You do not cram revision but keep re-visiting topics over time.



Why should I do this?

This helps you to remember older topics as you have to retrieve that knowledge and use it. It also helps you make sense of new information as you can make links to what you already know.

How to use it –

1. Create a revision plan, spread your learning.
2. Use the final countdown to help you organise revision

What methods can I use?

- Test yourself with revision cards.
- Seneca
- The big picture concept maps
- Creating a timeline of events
- Using sequence maps to write down what you remember and then filling gaps
- Cornell Notes
- Dual Coding
- Deliberate Practice

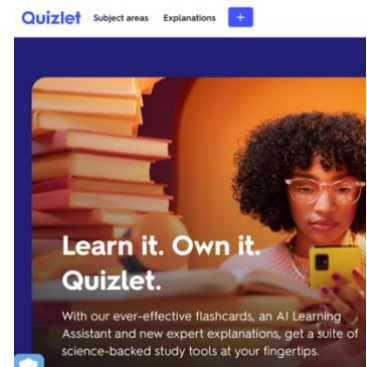
Flashcards

How to do this: Create revision cards with questions on one side and answers on the other. These can even be colour code for specific topics



How to use these:

- Key terms
- Key facts
- Big Questions
- Summaries
- Causation/Judgement
- Agree/Disagree
- Narrative



You can also make these online through Quizlet

– use the QR code to see a video of how to use flash card for notes and how to quiz yourself



Retrieval practice

What is this? Testing what you know. The effort of thinking and remembering aids memory

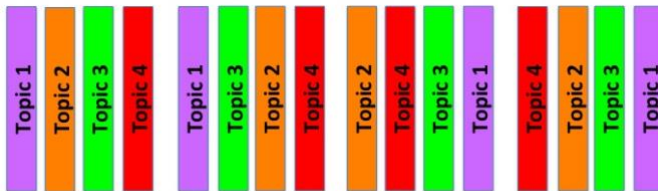
How to use it

Spaced practice this is when you revise different topics over time, not just one topic.

Massed presentation



Spaced and interleaved presentation



For example – In History, keep revising little sections of Germany, Conflict and Tension and Medicine over time. Not just cram one topic before that exam.

Create knowledge organisers from memory or use them to fill gaps in your knowledge then write questions to quiz yourself or a friend - Multiple choice, True or False, short explanation questions, odd one out or 'if this is the answer, what is the question?'

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Plates, Earthquakes and Volcanoes

WorldAtlas.com

A map showing the Earth's plates

Key Terms

- Crust** – the thin outer layer of the Earth, made of rock
- Continental crust** – this is made of lighter rock and forms the continents
- Oceanic crust** – the crust under the oceans
- Core** – the inner layer of the Earth, made mainly of iron plus a little nickel
- Cinder cone** – the hollow around the vent of a volcano
- Mantle** – the middle layer of the Earth, between the crust and the core
- Lithosphere** – the hard outer part of the Earth's surface, it is broken into large pieces called plates which are moving slowly around
- Convection current** – a current of warmer material, when air or water or soft rock is heated from below, the warmer material rises in convection currents
- Focus** – the 'centre' of an earthquake
- Epicentre** – the point on the ground directly above the focus of an earthquake
- Seismic wave** – wave of energy given out in an earthquake, it shakes everything
- Magma** – melted rock below the Earth's surface, when it reaches the surface it is called lava
- Pyroclastic flow** – a flood of gas, dust, ash and other particles rushing down the side of a volcano, after an eruption
- Mudflow** – a river of mud, it can form when the material from an eruption mixes with rain or melting ice
- Volcano** – a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava is erupted from the Earth's crust
- Aftershock** – a smaller earthquake following the main shock of a large earthquake
- Plates** – the Earth's surface is broken into large pieces, like a cracked eggshell, the pieces are called plates
- Earthquake** – the shaking of the Earth's crust caused by rock movement

Tectonic Plates

The layers that make up the Earth

Plate Movements

- Some plates are moving apart – North American plate & Eurasian plate **note you get earthquakes and eruptions**
- Some plates are pushing into each other – Nazca plate & South American plate **note you get earthquakes and volcanoes**
- Some plates are sliding past each other – Pacific plate & North American plate **note you get earthquakes but no volcanoes**

Some facts & information

- The Earth's crust is 8–65km thick
- The continental crust is mainly granite and about 30km thick on average
- The oceanic crust is mainly basalt and about 5km thick on average
- Volcanoes & Earthquakes occur along the edge of the Earth's plates
- A volcano forms when liquid rock reaches the Earth's surface
- An earthquake is caused by rock suddenly shifting

Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have killed millions of people, and ruined millions of lives. We can't stop them. All we can do is help the survivors and find ways to protect people in the future.

The amount of energy an earthquake gives out is called its magnitude. We show it on the Richter scale.

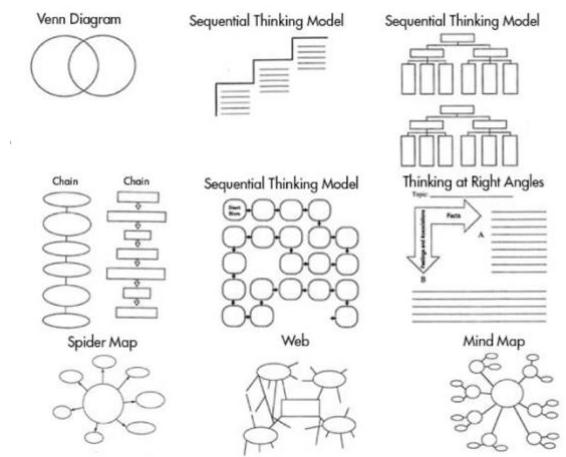
Transform it – Graphic concept maps

What is this? Transferring notes into visual representations

Why does this help? This can be used to create links, show sequences and to compare and contrast. It also helps to make your notes and comparisons more visual

Venn Diagram – use this to compare similarities and differences between a topic. For example, characters in Blood Brothers or two poems in English.

Sequential thinking model – This can be used to remember a narrative account in history or a process in science.



Spider map, Web, Mind map – These help with remembering the bigger picture of a topic and how links can be made. For example, themes in English. It is also a good way of testing what you can remember.

Use the QR Code to see how to make concept maps



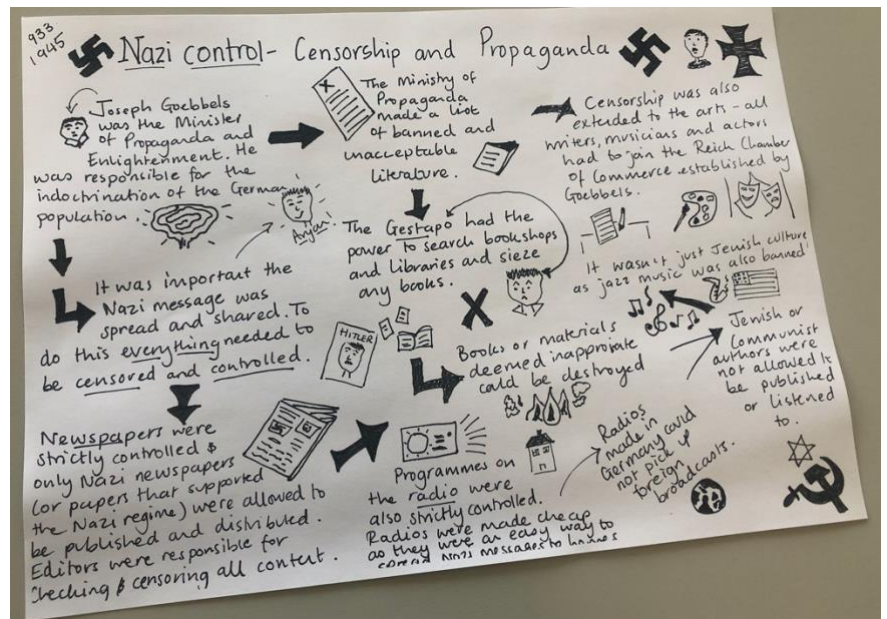
Dual coding

What is it? Using images and text together.



Why use it? It is a simple method of putting knowledge into a visual form so that increases the chance of remembering it.

How to use it –
Simple drawings with a description and make links between them



Use the QR Code to see examples of Dual Coding and how to do it



Deliberate Practice

What is this? Set aside time to practice improving your **skill** and **knowledge**.

Skill – e.g. answering exam questions

Knowledge – remembering the facts to apply to these questions

How to use this – Analyse models, complete practice questions and papers

