

Yr 11 Revision strategies

1. The **Blurt**:

Choose a topic you want to revise.

Grab a piece of paper and write down everything you can remember about that topic in any order that comes to mind. Don't worry about spelling or grammar, just get it all down!

Don't stop until you feel like you've truly emptied your memory.

2. Checking and Correcting:

Once you've finished "blurting," compare your notes to your recollection and review what you missed or got wrong. You can use a different colour pen to add any


missing information to your original "blurt."

3. Repeat and Refine:


This is an iterative process. Revisit the topic again later, repeating the "blurt" and compare it to your notes and the areas you previously struggled with.

Focus your study efforts on the areas you kept forgetting to solidify that knowledge.

However, it's important to remember that blurting is most effective when used in conjunction with other revision techniques, such as flashcards or practice questions. It's also recommended to take short breaks during the process to avoid overwhelming your brain



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GRAPHIC ORGANISERS MIND MAP

A mind map is not special, creative or magical. It is no more than a tree diagram radiantly arranged around a central title, with curvy lines. That's all.

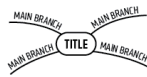
INDUCTIVE METHOD

1
Collect the content
Devote a sticky note for each idea. Capture the idea with a keynote (or two if needed).



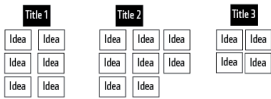
DEDUCTIVE METHOD

1
Identify the main branches
Devote a sticky note for each idea. Capture the idea with a keynote (or two if needed).

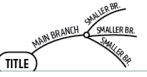


2
Divide up into smaller groups
Physically group the ideas that seem to belong together because of shared attributes. Then title these groups.

2
Break them down into smaller ones
Physically group the ideas that seem to belong together because of shared attributes. Then title these groups.




2
Continue the process
Explore finding smaller groups within the larger group and arrange them underneath.




3
Continue the process
Explore finding smaller groups within the larger group and arrange them underneath.

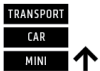
3
Continue the process
Explore finding smaller groups within the larger group and arrange them underneath.




3
Continue the process
Explore finding smaller groups within the larger group and arrange them underneath.




INDUCTIVE APPROACH




4
Draw the mind map
Maintain the hierarchies you have established but convert their graphic format to mind map branches.



DEDUCTIVE APPROACH



4
Add additional visuals and colour
Now is the time to see if you can include charts or timelines and maybe add colour and icons.



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Flash Cards

Focus on key information: Don't overload your cards with too much info. Include key terms, definitions, formulas, or important details relevant to your topic.

Question and answer format: Write a question or cue on one side and the corresponding answer or explanation on the other. This active recall format fosters deeper understanding.

Clarity and conciseness: Use clear and concise language. Avoid complex sentences or jargon.

Visual aids: Consider incorporating diagrams, images, or mind maps on your cards to engage visual learners and enhance memory recall.

Spaced repetition: Don't just go through your cards once. Use spaced repetition techniques to review them at increasing intervals. This helps solidify information in your long-term memory. Many digital flashcard apps incorporate this method.

Self-testing: Actively test yourself by covering the answer side and trying to recall the information. This helps identify areas needing further revision.

Practice different approaches: Mix up your questioning techniques. Don't just stick to simple definitions. Try "matching" cards, "fill in the blank," or "multiple choice" formats to keep yourself engaged.

Group study: Quiz each other using your flashcards. This can be more interactive and help you learn from different perspectives.

Categorise your cards: Organise them by topic, subtopic, or difficulty level for easier review and retrieval.

Colour code your cards: Use different colours for different categories or topics to help identify information visually.

Handwrite your cards: The act of writing can enhance memorization compared to simply typing.

Connect information: Link related concepts across different cards to create a bigger picture understanding.

Review regularly: Consistency is key! Schedule regular review sessions with your flashcards to solidify knowledge.

Remember, flashcards are a tool to supplement your learning, not a replacement for other revision techniques like reading and practicing past exam questions. By using them effectively, you can gain a deeper understanding, improve your recall, and ultimately achieve success in your studies.

Cornell Notes

