REVISION STRATEGIES

Why is revision important?
To embed knowledge in your long-term memory

To improve your confidence and boost your mental health

To help you improve your grades

1. Self-Quizzing

This is when you revise some information, cover it up, try and remember it, then check it.

This works really well with knowledge organisers.

2. Flashcards

Flashcards should have a term, piece of vocabulary or question on one side and then the definition or answer on the other. You should practice remembering the answers.

You can practice quizzing yourself or get others to test you as well.

2. Mind-maps

Great for making connections between topics, which can help in subjects where you have to write longer answers/essays.

Try and make them as bright and visual as you can to help your brain recall the information on them.

4. Spaced Practice

It's very important not to cram a lot of information last minute because your short-term memory has a limit of how much it can hold.

Try to revise little and often. Studies show that carrying out a few 30 minute sessions a day works well.

5. Interleaving

Try to revisit topics regularly, rather than revising something once and then not coming back to it again.

Creating revision timetables that incorporate all your different subjects is a great idea.
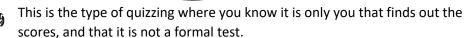
6. Practice Questions

Use resources such as past papers and revision guides to carry out practice questions.

Try and sit them in controlled conditions (no distractions or resources, and in the correct time restraints) so that your responses are realistic.

7. Low-stakes quizzing

This is the type of quizzing where you know it is only you that finds out the scores, and that it is not a formal test.

This could be done by using websites, revision guides, or getting someone to quiz you using a resource such as your class notes.

8. Pictograms/Dual-coding

It can be really effective to learn using symbols, icons or pictures. Sometimes your brain finds it easier to recall images rather than words.

You can choose these symbols to represent larger concepts e.g. a crown could symbolise the theme of ambition in Macbeth.