



Year 11 Revision Evening Thursday 23rd September 2021

SUPPORT FOR REVISION AND
INDEPENDENT LEARNING

Aims of this evening:

Welcome

To share support
for your child

How to make a
revision timetable

Independent
learning and
revision strategies.

How to help at
home.

Well-being.



How can I support
my child in this
context?

When should my
child start
reviewing work?

How long should
my child revise for?

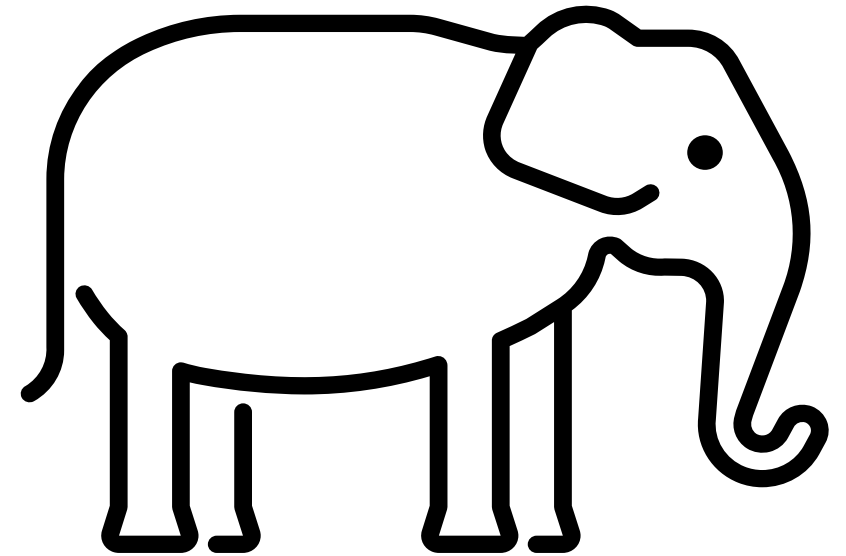
Do I need to buy
revision guides?

How can I be
supportive when I
don't know all the
exam content?

What does good
revision look like?

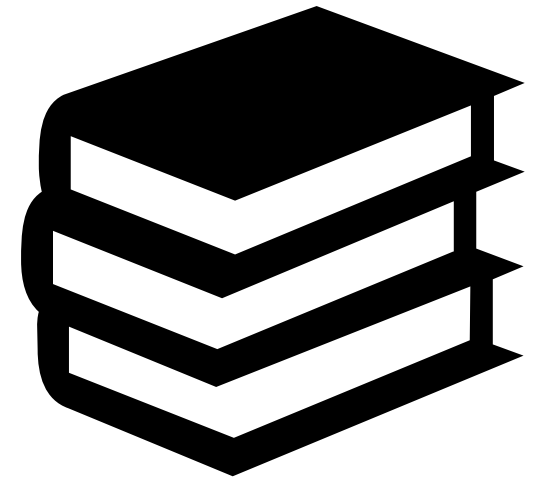
How do you eat an
elephant?...

...One bite at a
time!



AQA	Eduquas	Edexcel GCSE	Edexcel BTEC	OCR GCSE
Art and Design	Design and Technology (Graphics and RM)	Business Studies	Animal Care (First Award)	Compter Science
Biology		Drama	Child Development (Tech Award)	Music
Chemistry	Food Prep and Nutrition	History	Sport (Tech Award)	Cambridge National IT
Physics			Health and Social Care (Tech Award)	
Combined Science				
French				
English Literature				
English Language				
Maths				
Further Maths				
Geography				
Religious Studies				

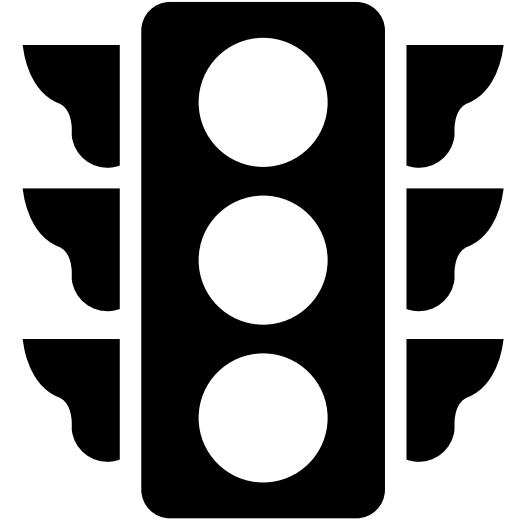
Know your Exam Boards



GCSE HISTORY RAG

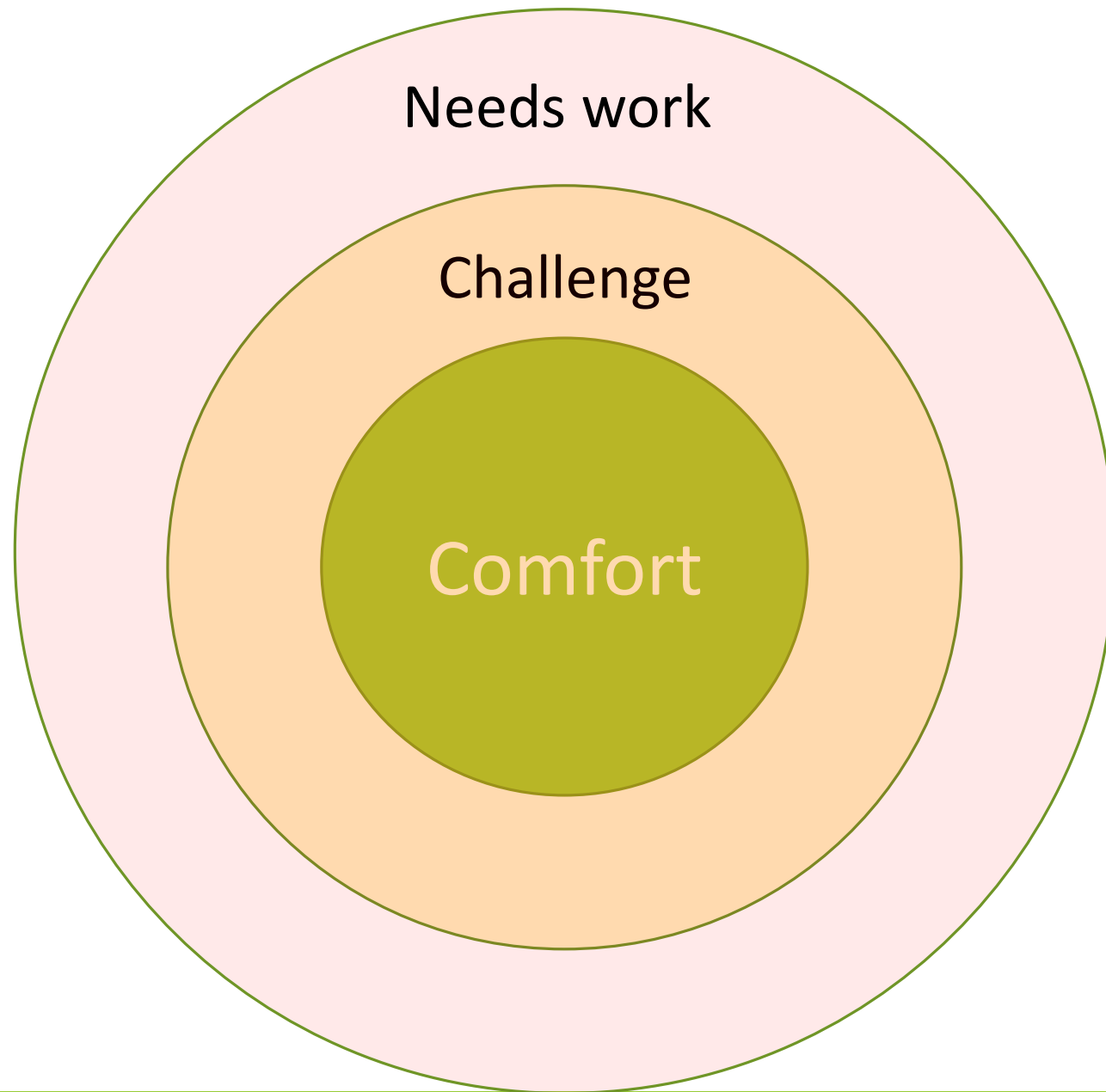
Weimar & Nazi Germany	Red	Amber	Green	Must be Memorised Completed!
THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC 1918-33 (q17)				
The legacy of the First world war				
The German revolution 1918-19				
The abdication of the Kaiser				
The declaration of a republic				
The Council of people's representatives				
The amnesty				
Setting up the Weimar republic				
The national assembly				
The Weimar constitution				
The strengths and weaknesses of the Weimar constitution				
The weaknesses of the constitution				
EARLY CHALLENGES OF THE REPUBLIC, 1919-33 (q17)				
Unpopularity of the republic				
The amnesty				
The treaty of Versailles, 1919				
The ultimatum				
War guilt				
The terms of the treaty of Versailles				
Diktators - the stab in the back				
The impact of the treaty on the Weimar republic				
The challenge of the left and right in the Weimar				
The challenge of the left and right outside the Weimar				
The 'Spartacist' Revolt				

Student Examination Topic Revision Plan		
Student Name:	Subject:	Date:
Green Level <small>(Topics that I am confident with and understand. I usually answer questions in these areas correctly.)</small>	Amber Level <small>(Topics that I am not so confident with but can answer some questions in these areas correctly.)</small>	Red Level <small>(Topics that I still do not understand or struggle to answer full during examinations or assessments.)</small>
10% of my revision time Hours Per Week	30% of my revision time Hours Per Week	60% of my revision time Hours Per Week



Traffic Lights

Transport in Cells	
Describe the process of diffusion, including examples	
Explain how diffusion is affected by different factors	
Define and explain "surface area to volume ratio", and how this relates to single-celled and multicellular organisms (inc calculations)	
Explain how the effectiveness of an exchange surface can be increased, inc examples of adaptations for small intestines, lungs, gills roots & leaves	
Describe the process of osmosis (inc calculation of water uptake & percentage gain and loss of mass of plant tissue)	
<i>Required practical 3: investigate the effect of a range of concentrations of salt or sugar solutions on the mass of plant tissue</i>	
Describe the process of active transport, including examples - gut and roots	
Explain the differences between diffusion, osmosis and active transport	



Sample Revision Timetable

	4:00-4:45	4:45-5:30	5:30-6:30	6:30-7:15	7:15-8:00
Wed 5 th	English Paper 1	Maths Paper 1	Break/Tea	Science Paper 1	History
Thur 6 th	PE	Spanish	Break/Tea	English Paper 2	Geog.
Fri 7 th	Science Paper 2	Maths Paper 2	Break/Tea	History	Spanish
	9:00-10:00	10:00-11:00			
Sat 8 th	Science Paper 3	Geog			

Your revision timetable should be unique to you – you might have commitments (e.g. job, family) and you need to balance these. Consistent, disciplined revision beats unstructured cramming every time.





Exam Problems

@ExamProblems

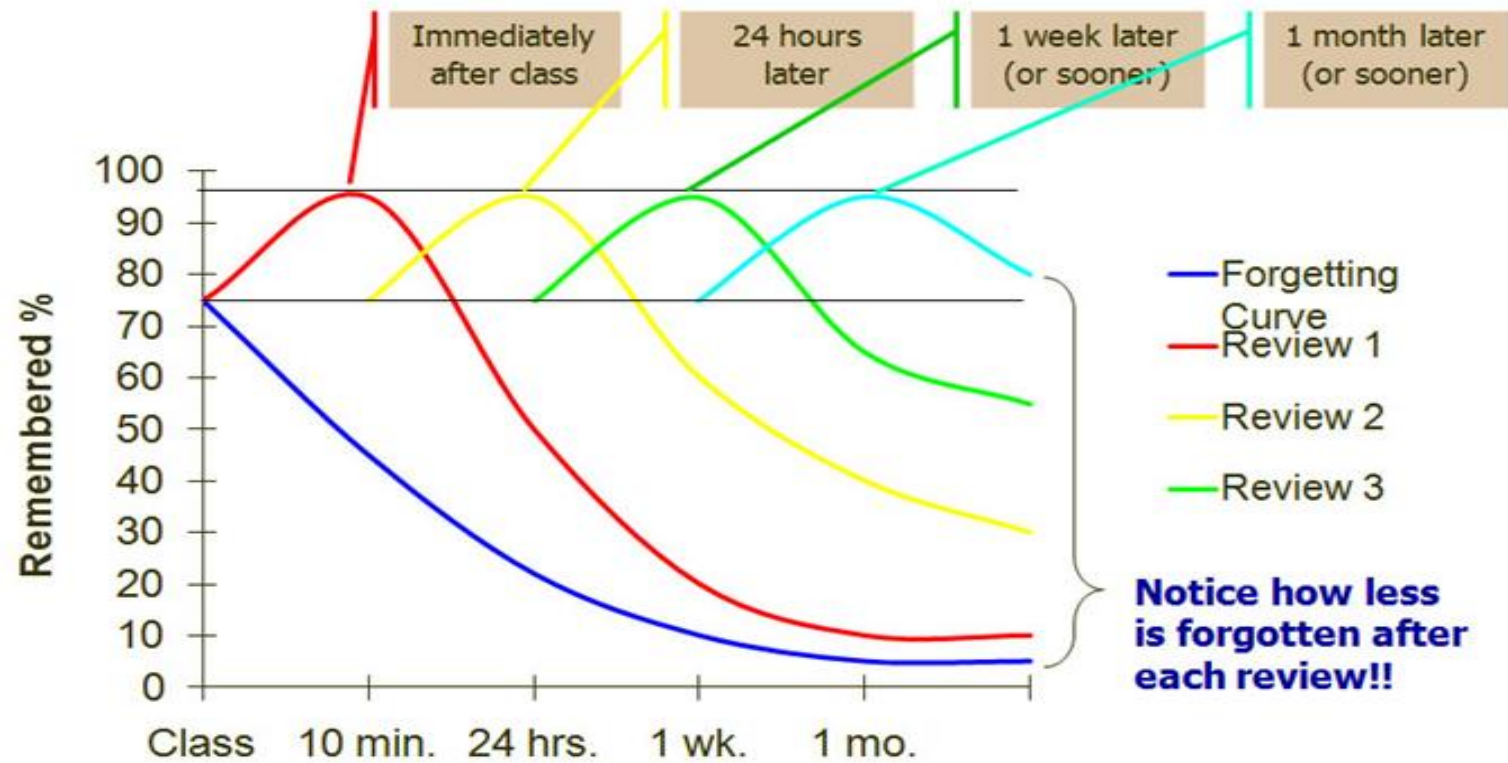
Trying to highlight all the important notes
in your revision and being left with a piece
of paper that's brighter than your future

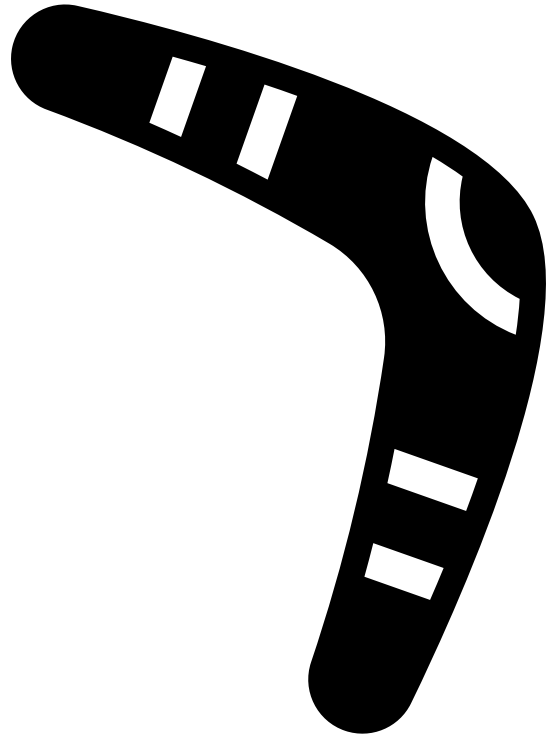
What is revision anyway?

Revision is about trying to condense a large amount of knowledge in to manageable chunks so that you can recall more of it.

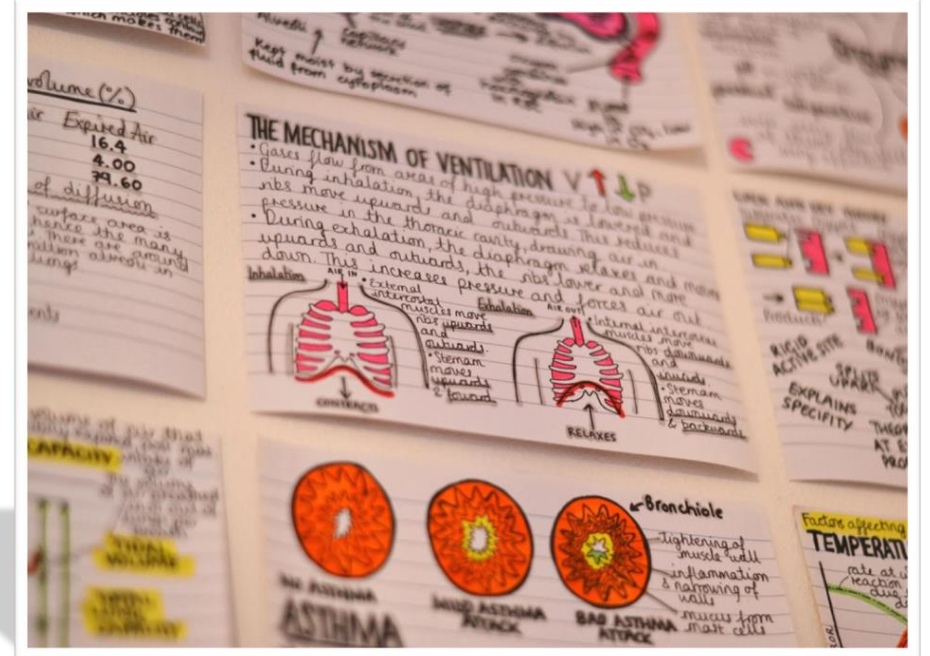
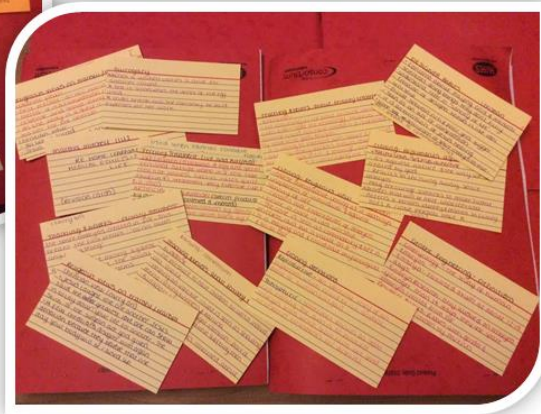
Revision is also about knowing what skills you need to practise for exam success.

Overcoming the Curve



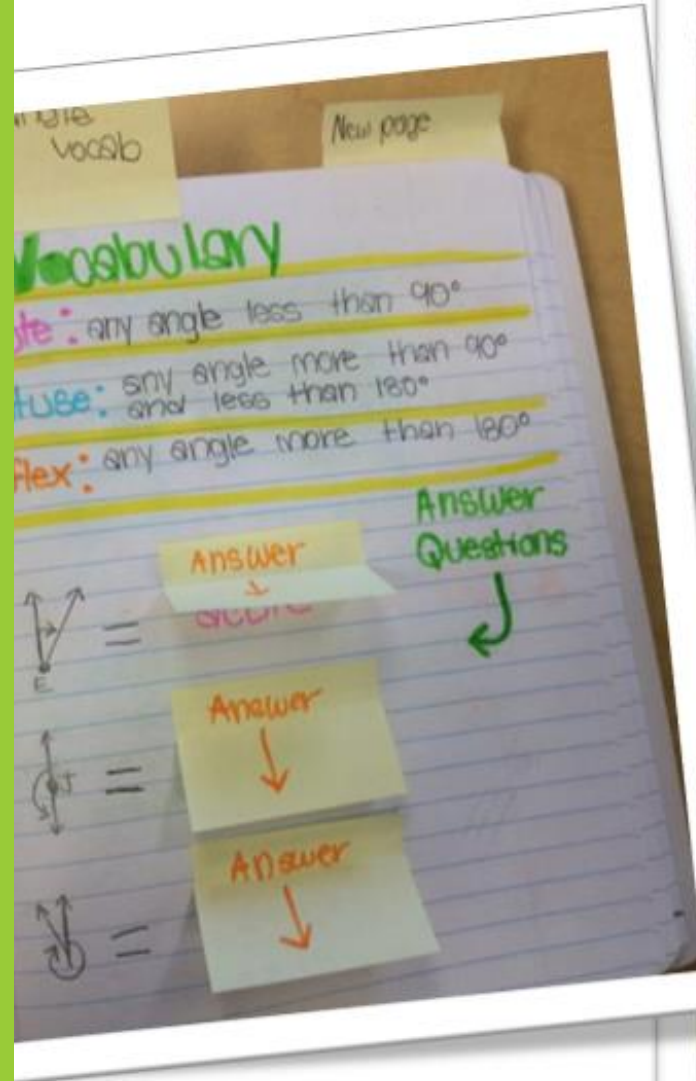


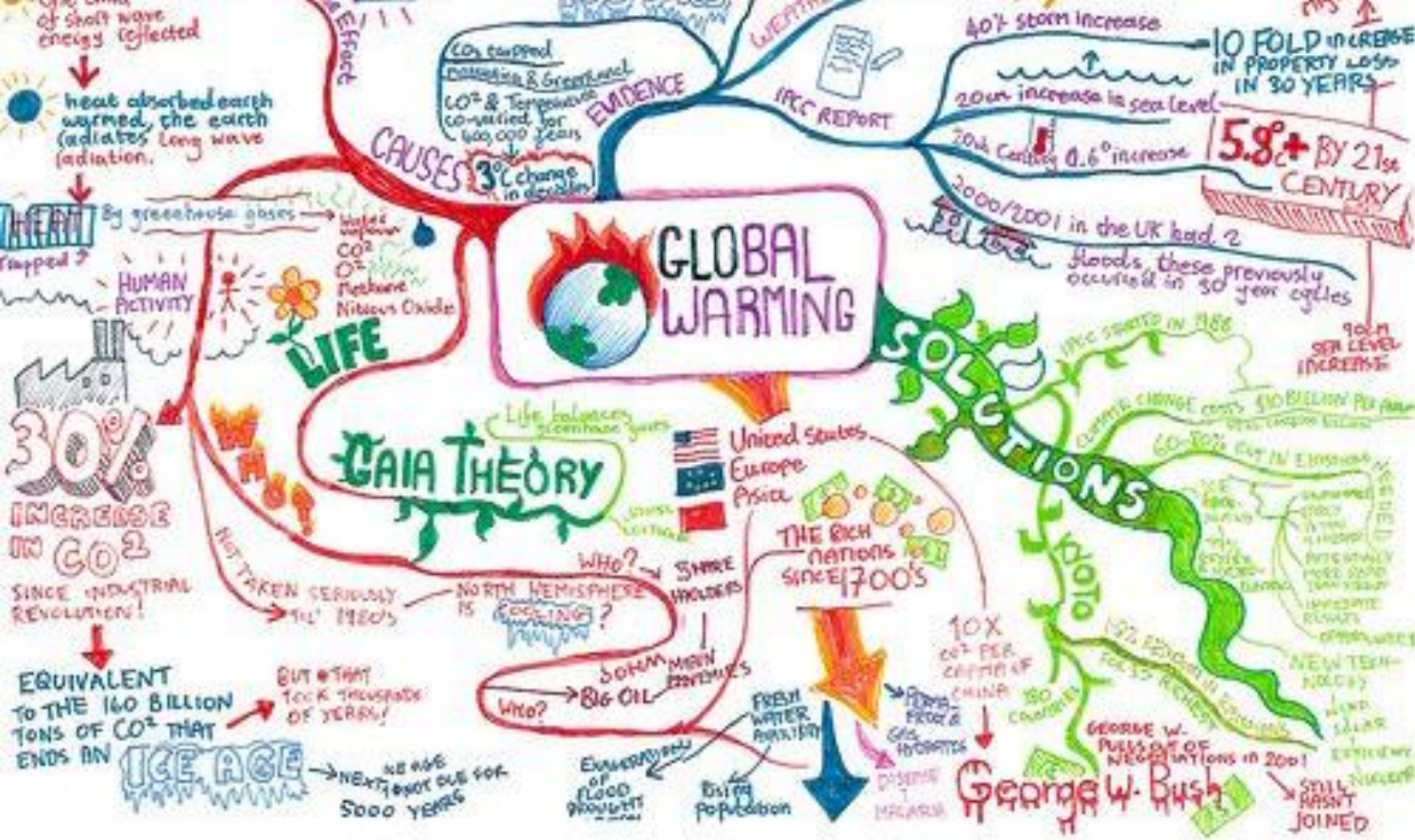
Tried and tested revision strategies



Revision Cards

Post-it notes

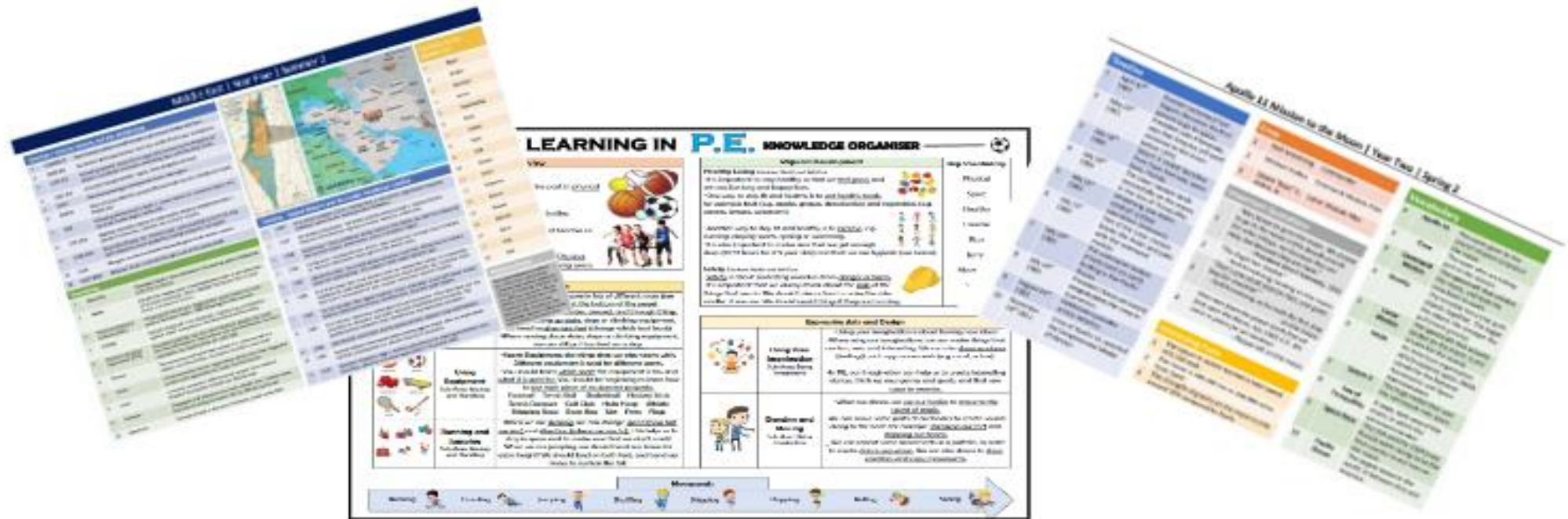




Mind-maps

Knowledge Organisers – What are they?

- Knowledge organisers are a condensed form of content on a particular topic.
- Most knowledge organisers use a single page of A4.
- They can help pupils to organise knowledge to facilitate retrieval and application.
- They can be used to revise key vocabulary/dates/concepts.
- Can be used by parents to support their child.



Dual Coding



Nuclear



What is it?

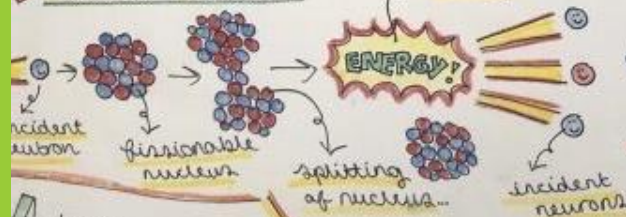
It's a substance that is used to produce heat to power turbines. Heat is produced when nuclear fuels undergo the nuclear fission.

WARNING: RADIOACTIVE!



The main nuclear fuels are uranium and plutonium. These are radioactive metals. Unlike fossil fuels, nuclear fuels are not burnt to make energy. Instead, nuclear fission reactions in the fuels release energy.

THE PROCESS OF... Nuclear Fission:



Advantages...

Unlike fossil fuels, nuclear fuels do not produce carbon dioxide or sulfur dioxide. This helps the global warming slow down. The U.S. saves \$12 billion dollars a year on energy costs, thanks to nuclear power!

Disadvantages...

Fossil fuels and nuclear fuels are non-renewable energy sources. If there is an accident, large amounts of radioactive material could be released into the world. It must be stored safely!

DID YOU KNOW...

→ Enrico Fermi, an American / Italian physicist was the discoverer of nuclear energy.
→ 20% of U.S.'s electricity comes from nuclear energy!
→ France is the most reliant country on nuclear energy.

Reasons why...

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, the demands for energy has increased dramatically! Today, most of these demands are met with the combustions of fossil fuels. This is starting to change people's minds that because of the rising costs and the harmful effects on the environment caused by fossil fuels, we should look for ways to replace our dependence upon them. Nuclear energy is one of the best options because it has all of the technology required to be used on a large scale!



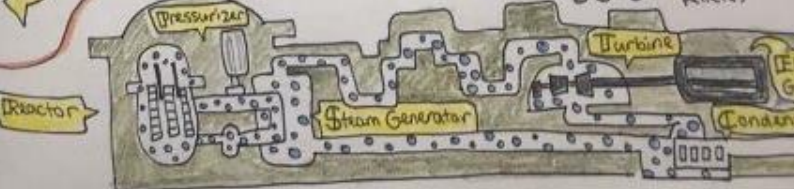
Is it really that dangerous?

Despite the seemingly huge impact reported by the media, there have been no deaths as a direct result of the meltdowns at either Fukushima or Three Mile Island! Even in the case of Chernobyl, the total number of deaths is quite low. In comparison, deaths due to the use of coal are over 10,000 a year in the U.S. alone, followed by 22,300 deaths per year in Europe and up to 100,000 deaths per year in India.

Country	Deaths
U.S.	10,000+
Europe	22,300+
India	100,000+

How do nuclear plants work?

1) First, you have the fuel, usually Uranium, which must be:
1) MINED...
2) ENRICHED...
3) THEN, FORMED INTO PELLETS WHICH ARE PLACED IN RODS WITH THE REACTOR!



Waves

Destructive

- High \odot • 10-15 per minute.
- High frequency • ↑ Erosion
- Circular motion • ↑ fetch
- Weak Swash Strong BW

Constructive

- Low \odot • 9 per minute
- Low frequency • ↓ fetch
- Elliptical motion
- ↑ Swash ↓ Backwash

1 land & farmers at
26 seafront homes 600
£80,000-£1.



Definitions.

Hydraulic action - The sheer force of the waves hitting the rocks and cliffs and getting the rocks and cliffs and getting

Attrition - Stones and rocks collide making them rounder.

Abrasion - Sediment and rocks hit the cliff face and break rocks.

Solution

Certain types of rocks dissolved by the acidity of the sea.

- 1) Lines of weakness erode through erosional processes
- 2) The lines of weakness get bigger and turn into a sea cave.
- 3) Deepens + widens on either side and creates an arch
- 4) Cliff collapse leaves an stack.
- 5) Eventually it'll become a stump



Headlands and Bays.



- 1) Headlands and bays are created by differential erosion.
- Sandstone and clay meet the coast at a
- 2) Sheltered bays are made by softer rock.
- 3) Sandstone juts out as it isn't eroded.

Wave-cut platforms and cliffs.

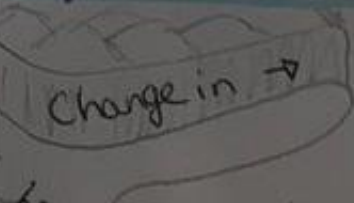
- 1) Cliffs usually form where there is hard and resistant rock
- 2) Undercutting erosion occurs
- 3) Cliff collapse.



Longshore Drift

1) Prevailing wind directs wave to the beach at 30° . Sediment is brought forward by swash and then taken back by gravity at 90° .

Spits and Bars.



Longshore drift brings sediment to the end of the coast but loses energy and deposits the

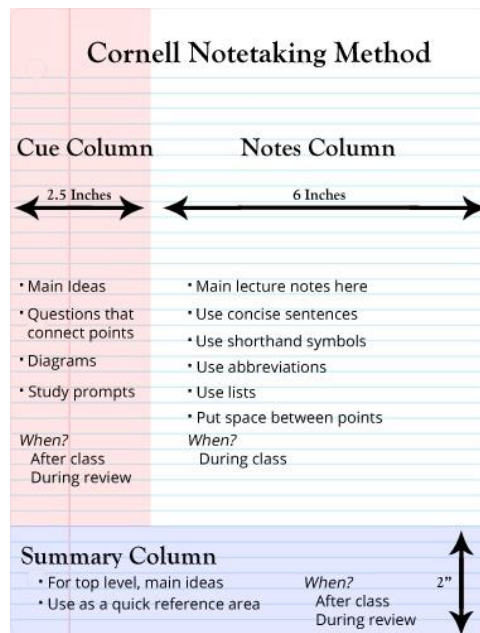
Coasts.



PiXL Revisit

A Strategy for Revision

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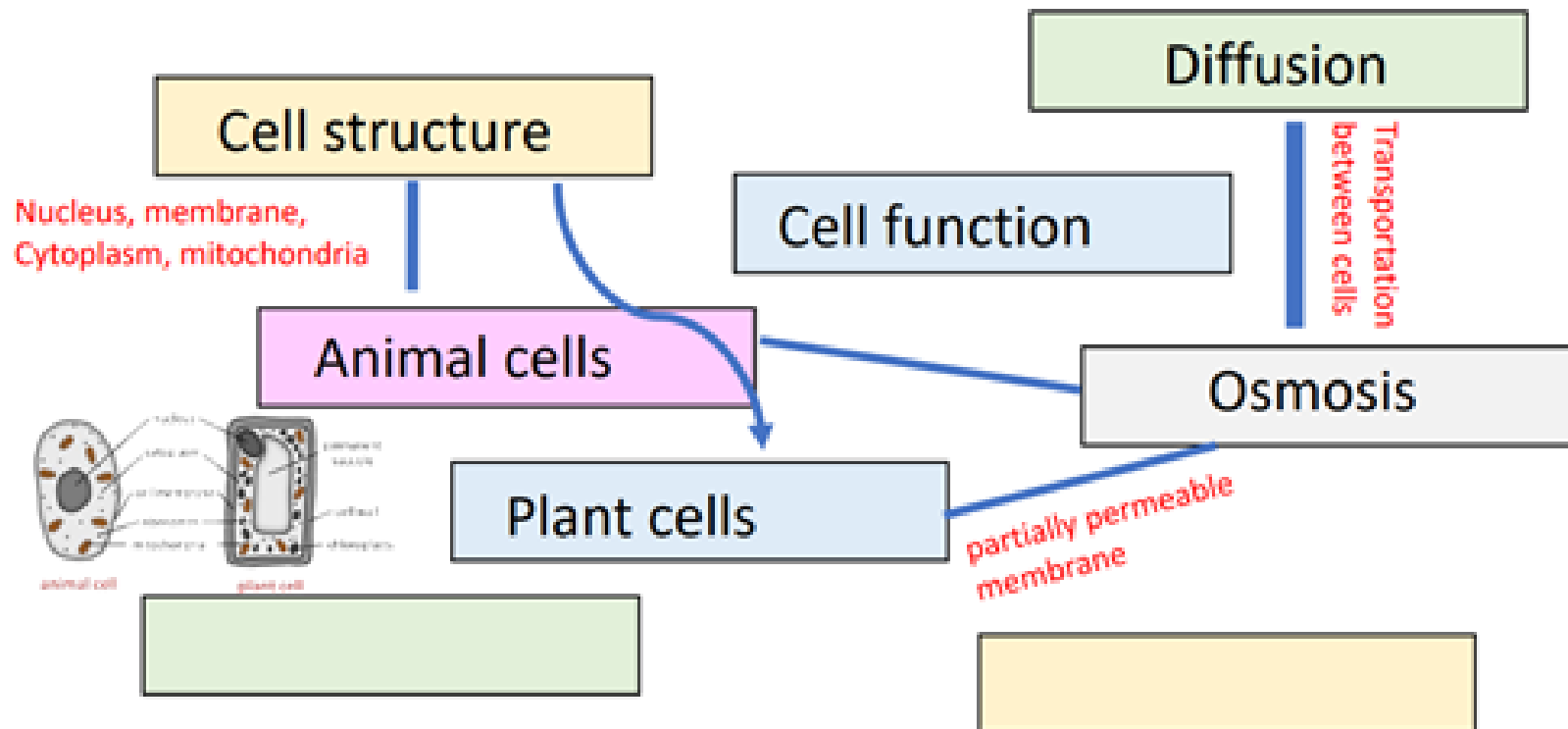
Cornell notes and Re-visit templates



Title

Cell biology

Example



PIXL MY REVISION JOTTER

Subject:

Unit:

Topic:

What do i need to know?

Keywords & Concepts

Notes / mindmap / brainstorm / question attempt / working out:

The Big Picture: Sample exam questions

Key words in the question

How will I remember this?

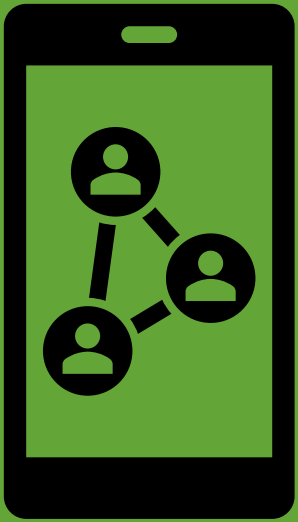
I MUST
NOT FORGET

WHAT NEXT?

My confidence rating



Online Revision Resources



GCSEpod

My Study
plan (App)

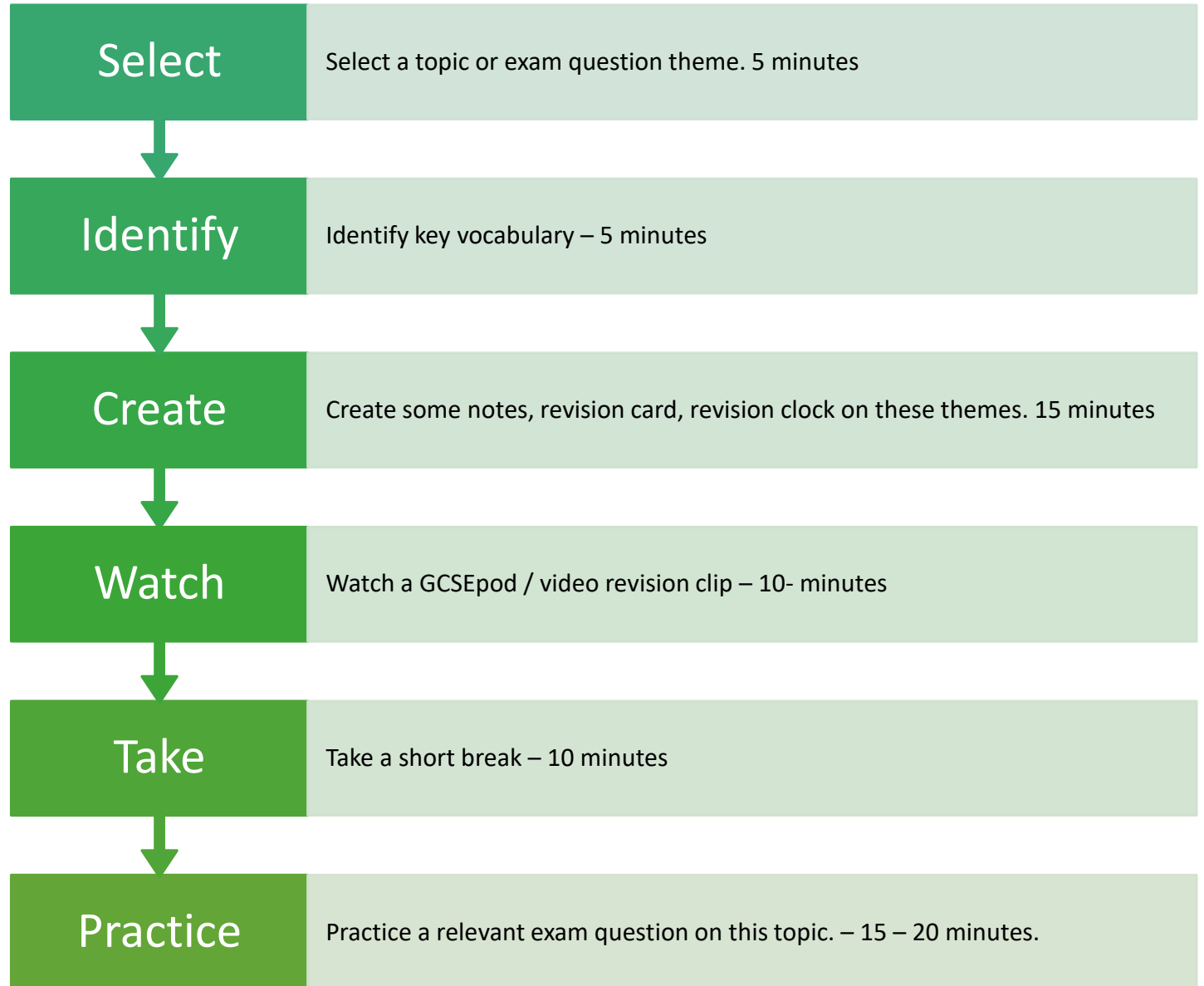
Get
Revising

BBC
Bitesize

Quizlet

PIXL Apps

Break up an
hour...



Next revision meeting
online.

Thursday 21st October

English and Maths.



**THOMAS ALLEYNE'S
HIGH SCHOOL**



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Computing & ICT

Design & Technology

English

Expressive Arts

Extra Curricular

Geography

History

Mathematics

Modern Foreign Languages

Music

Physical Education

Religious Education

Science

Social & Health

Revision

transforming lives."

We will achieve this by delivering excellent results across a broad and effective curriculum of academic, vocational, cultural and sporting activities to equip students for the demands and opportunities of the 21st century.

Thomas Alleynes High School curriculum is based on the following wider school aims, to;

- create a stimulating environment in which individuals achieve their highest possible attainable academic standard through independent learning
- work with, and then build upon the achievement of our partner schools to ensure students have an effective and smooth transition from Key Stage 3 to 5.
- maintain a disciplined, enthusiastic, safe and happy and caring community where students feel secure, valued and listened to
- broaden cultural horizons whilst celebrating individuality
- develop the whole child by creating a full program of additional enrichment opportunities
- raise the expectations of all through mutual respect, fostering positive attitudes and relationships and a shared sense of cohesion and belonging
- recognise and respect diversity, creating an ethos that promotes equality, develops understanding and challenges myths, stereotypes, misconceptions and prejudices
- ensure students understand how to stay safe to and outside school
- develop a partnership between students, parents, staff, governors and outside agencies working for everyone's benefit.

Curriculum Structure

The "Key Stages" are a system of setting out targets within National Curriculum that are expected to be achieved in various subject areas at each point of a student's education. The Key Stages relevant to Thomas Alleynes are:

Looking after yourself

Looking after yourself is crucial if you are going to produce your best performance in assessments.

Sleep – getting as much sleep as possible during exams is really important – aim for 8-10 hours.

Food/Drink – Eating sensibly is even more important during exam time. Having a balance of nutritious food will help both your brain and body.



Looking after yourself

Phones 1 – don't use your phone or other devices for at least an hour before you go to bed, beware of "blue light".

Phones 2 – put your phone in another room when revising. You'll be less tempted to use it and be distracted by it.



when I study for 5 minutes straight
without checking my phone



Aims of this evening:

Welcome

To share support
for your child

How to make a
revision timetable

Independent
learning and
revision strategies.

How to help at
home.

Well-being