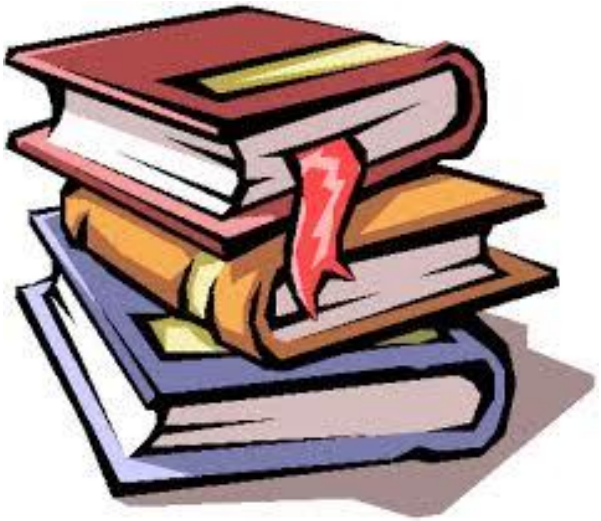
New-Bridge Integrated College

Year 9

Study Skills and Revison Booklet



1. Revision tips
2. What works best for me?
3. Timetables, Mindmaps and Organisers
4. Revision Guides

Name: _____

Class: _____

REVISION TIPS

Everyone hates revision. It is something that many pupils put off for as long as possible. These results in feeling of guilt, panic and the cry, "There's not enough time. I wish I'd started my revision sooner."

The only solution is good planning and time management. This helps you to feel in control.

Revision will only be possible if you good notes and the necessary books. Before you can even plan what you need to revise it is important to check that you have everything you need. If you have got behind with your notes, lost your notes or have difficulty reading your notes, you must beg, borrow or photocopy someone else's.

Your notes need to be:

- Arranged systematically
- In a separate file for each subject
- Labelled clearly with dividers

What to Revise

1) Write down carefully what your teachers tell you to revise
2) If they tell you to revise anything, ask them to suggest what is most important
3) Decide what you know least about, or find difficult. Do that first.
4) Make sure you don't give more time to your favourite subjects whilst neglecting those you hate.
5) Plan a week's revision on a blank timetable, and then you can see if you've included all subjects.

Prioritise

- List the topics to be revised for each subject, in your study booklet
- Rearrange the list of topics into order of importance
- Don't waste time revising topics that you know well
- Cross the weeks off to monitor the passing of time

LEARNING HOW TO STUDY BETTER

Motivating yourself to revise is a tough thing to do, so we hope that by reading through this study skills booklet you will pick up some tips which will help you study in a more effective way and increase the amount you learn.

Working through this booklet should enable you to:

1. Identify what type of learner you are
2. What strategies suit your learning style
3. Draw up a revision timetable for your study day
4. Draw up a schedule for your revision sessions in school
5. Try out different study techniques at home
6. Organise yourself with the right resources
7. Produce a mind map (spidergram) to help with summarising notes
8. Use your memory more effectively
9. Create different mnemonics to help you learn
10. Check out new websites which help you revise

Remember also that everyone is on your side. If you need help with studying, ask a teacher, ask your friends or your parents.

"The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today"

H Jackson Brown Jr

Good Luck!

Study Hints and Shortcuts

1. Attend revision classes
2. Schedule regular study periods
3. Be realistic with what you hope to achieve in each study session
4. Establish a regular study area at home eg desk, quiet area
5. Study short and often
6. Start study sessions on time
7. Study when you are wide awake (early mornings always best)
8. Set a specific goal for each subject you study – "by the end of this study session, I hope to have learnt……in Geography".
9. Study your most difficult subjects first.
10. Make summary notes on what you have learnt **LOOK SAY COVER WRITE CHECK**
11. Use diagrams and mind maps to help with learning
12. Highlight key words using highlighter pens
13. Take regular breaks
14. Vary your work e.g. make notes, draw diagrams, read, problem solve..…
15. Reward yourself!
16. Balance your time carefully between home, school and social outings.
17. Produce revision timetable organised in advance and displayed for everyone to see.
18. Keep a stock of post-it notes, highlighter pens, and revision cards at home.

"You are doing your best only when you are trying to improve what you are doing"

EXAM PREPARATION

1. Make the most of your resources
2. Preparing for exams is just like training for a sport, skills can be improved with practice.
3. Review and correct your past mistakes
4. Study in a quiet area with good lighting and ventilation
5. Study for a short periods of time with frequent breaks
6. Reduce stress by eating well, being organised, exercise regularly, learning to relax, avoiding arrangements and talking about problems.

Mnemonics

Mnemonics are one way of remembering a list. A mnemonic makes a word or a phrase from a set of letters based on the list. All you have to do is remember that first word or phrase and rest should come flooding back. A mnemonic for improving your listening skills:

L= Look ahead

I = ideas

S=Signs & Symbols

T= Take part

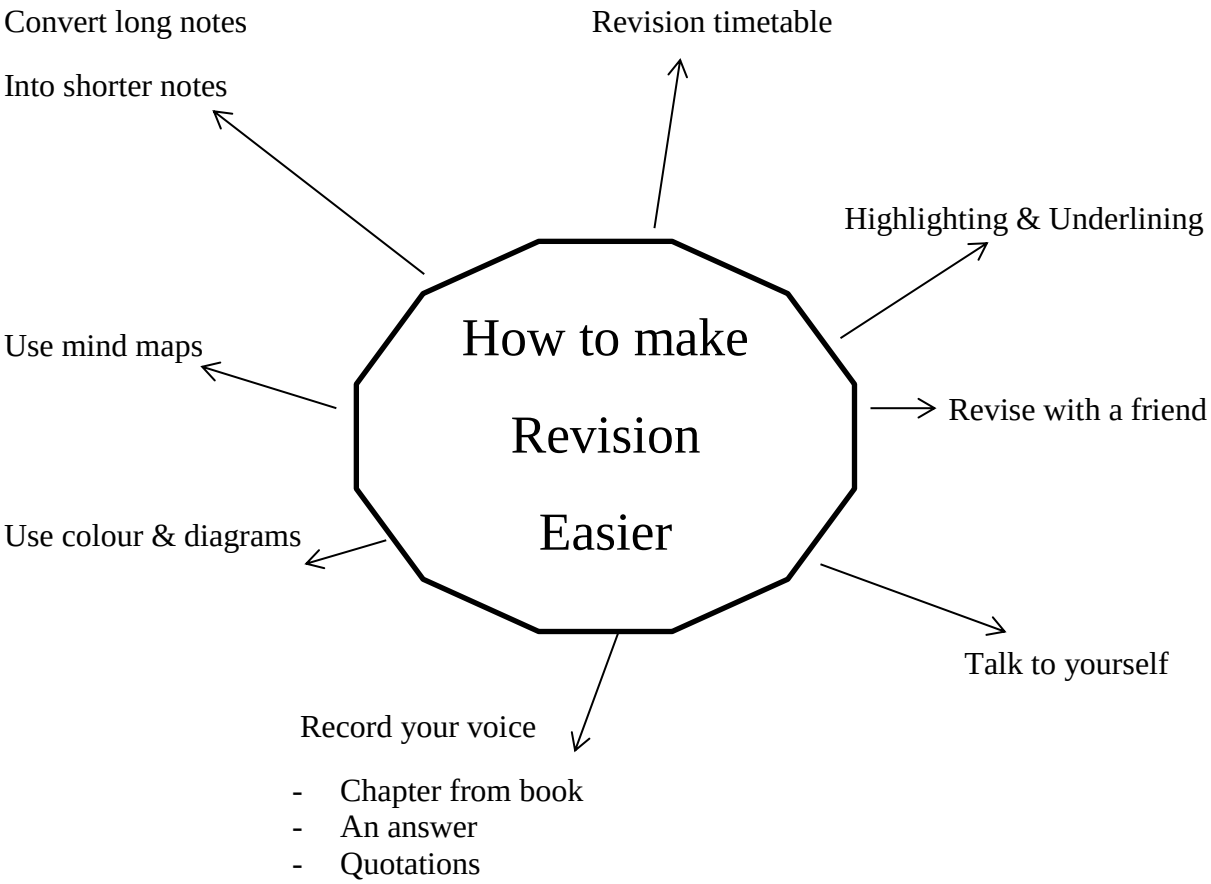
E= Explore

N=Notes

Another very common mnemonic is the one to help you remember the colours of the rainbow. **R**ichard **o**f **Y**ork **g**ained **b**attles **i**n **v**ain

What are the colours of the rainbow: …….

Make up examples of mnemonics which could help learn a specific piece of theory from 3 subjects.



Don't forget to give yourself rewards. If you have worked hard,

You deserve them!!

<u>Revising the topics</u>

If you don't understand what you have just read in your book, try

1. Reading it aloud
2. Checking that you have copied the notes correctly
3. Highlighting key words
4. Writing it out in your own words
5. Making a mind map
6. Converting the notes into a picture or cartoon strip
7. Discuss the problem with a friend or teacher

DON'T PANIC

If you panic in an exam you will not do as well as could. How can you keep calm at the start of an exam? Make a list of things you should do before you begin to answer the questions. What should you do when you have finished??

Make myself Comfortable, deep breath, read the instructions

WHICH ONE ARE YOU?

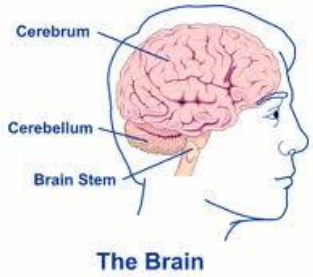
I'll never answer all these questions

Now give yourself some practice by looking at a past exam paper and answering these questions:

1. How long is the exam
2. How many questions do you have to answer?
3. Are there any special instructions?
4. What equipment (if any) do you have to provide?
5. What equipment is provided for you?
6. Are any questions compulsory?
7. How many marks do you receive for each question?

Finally, work out how much time you can allow for reading through the paper and answering each question.

1. Revision Tips



MEMORY

Caring for your brain

1. Get enough sleep and exercise. Oxygen is food for your brain
2. Eat right – practice choosing food with good nutrition
3. Use it! Condition your brain by doing puzzles and games, reading, solving math problems, storytelling.
4. Be motivated to learn – you must have a reason to remember
5. Think positive! Use positive self-talk. This helps your attitude and openness to learning.

Memory Tips

1. Visualise as much as possible – use diagrams to help you summarise points.
2. Study in a quiet place in the house
3. Recite and repeat. Say it out loud! **LOOK SAY COVER WRITE CHECK**
4. Record your own voice reading out notes
5. Spend more time on your weakest subjects, vocabulary, mathematics, spelling
6. Teach it to someone else
7. Use mnemonics to help you learn eg Planets

Mercury **V**enus **E**arth **M**ars **J**upiter **S**aturn **U**ranus **N**eptune **P**luto

My Very Earthly Mother Just Served Us Nine Pizzas

"In fourteen hundred and ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue.."

Can you devise a Mnemonic for something you have to learn in your subjects? Have a go!!

1. **Science?**
2. **……**
3. **…….**

Time Management Method

The ABC daily to-do's

1. Write out your daily to-do list the night before. Write everything you want to accomplish
2. Label each task A, B and C
3. A's on your list are those things that you are most important – homework due in other jobs which need to be completed
4. B's on your list are important, but less so than your A's someday! These tasks are important but not urgent
5. C's do not require immediate attention – C priorities are often small, easy jobs
6. Schedule time for all the A's. The B's and C's can be done in odd moments during the day

Avoid C fever!! Sometimes we want to do the easier tasks first but stick to your schedule! Pin your schedule up!

Create a schedule of activities for the weekend and label them A, B and C

My Schedule:

An Important skill is learning how to prioritise! Treat your revision schedule like this.

1. Plan Ahead

Before you do any work, sit down and plan what you are going to do between now and the exams. It is often a good idea to revise the areas you find most difficult first – get them out of the way and build your confidence in the subject. Creating a timetable is always a very useful as your time is now precious, so make it work for you. Starting early will give you the stress free 'little and often' approach. In other words planning not cramming.

Revision Plan: Week one

Monday: Science revision (physics)

Tuesday: Maths revision (learn formulas)

Wednesday: Geography Revision (important)

Thursday: Science Revision

Friday: Religious Studies revision

2.	Make summary notes
●	Gather all your material for the topic area and reduce them into **brief clear notes**. Then summarise those, and then again and again until you only need a few keywords to remind you of the whole topic!! You can carry around a sheet with all the keywords wherever you go…….
●	An effective way to make sure You remember certain things is To invent mnemonics. For example Never Eat Shredded Wheat (North. East. South. West)

3. UNDERSTAND HOW YOUR MEMORY WORKS!!

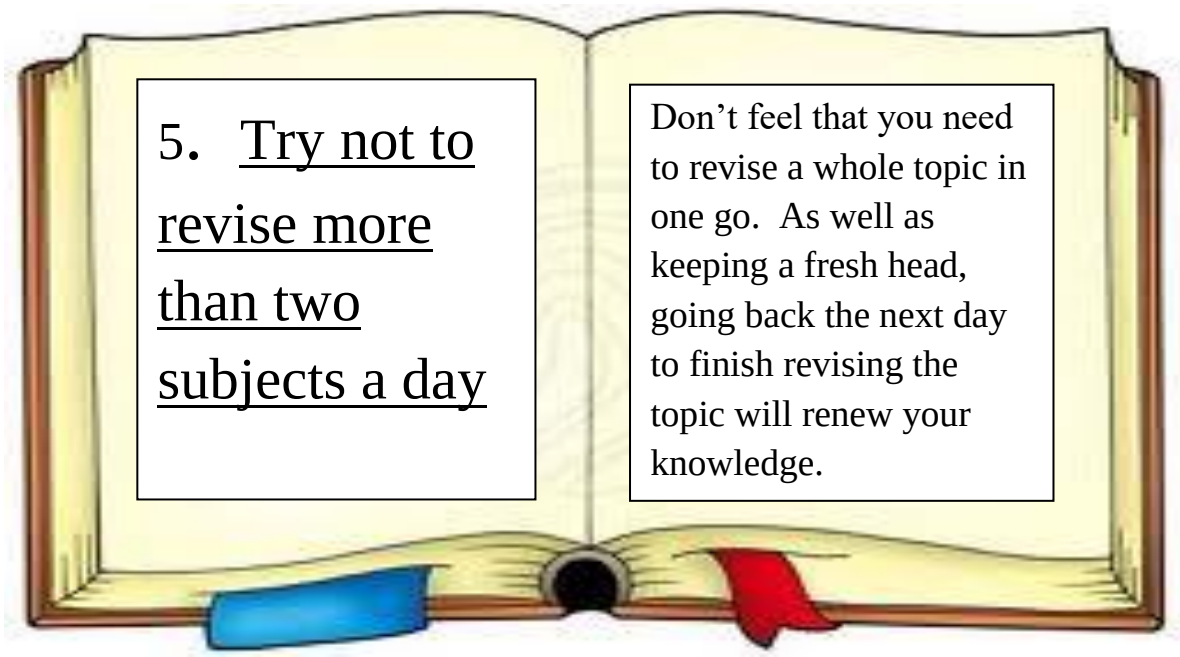
Some of us are better at remembering things than others However, here is a trick that should. Help. If you learn something new, in general it will already start fading in your mind after a few hours, (unless it is particularly exciting). However, if you revise again in the next few hours, it will take About 24 hours before it starts to fade. Revise it in the 24hr period and it will last for four days, then one and a half weeks, then one month and so on.

By setting our your revision schedule to make the most of this (learning something, revise It again after few hours, revise it again in the next few days, and so on) you will be using The way your memory works to an advantage!!!

4. Put aside specific hours in the day

For revision

If you set aside the hours in the day you are going to revise, and let everyone know what these are, you can make sure you are not disturbed. You can then get into a 'revision package'- where your mind expects to be revising and is there-fore more receptive to the material.



5. Try not to revise more than two subjects a day

Don't feel that you need to revise a whole topic in one go. As well as keeping a fresh head, going back the next day to finish revising the topic will renew your knowledge.

Menu

6. Eat Properly

While you are using up energy revising it is important to eat properly so that your body and your mind are fit and ready for exams

Main

Fish, eggs and milk are high in protein which is used by your brain. But you will need energy as well.

Dessert

Nuts and bananas are a good source; chocolate is another good source of energy, but the effects of eating a bar of chocolate last far less than eating, for instance, a banana

2. What works best for me?

Learning Styles

Everybody has a preferred learning style. Knowing and understanding our learning style helps us to learn more effectively. Through identifying your learning style, you will be able to capitalize on your strengths and improve your self-advocacy skills.

Directions:

Place a check in front of all statements that describe you. The list with the greatest number of checks is your dominant learning style.

List 1

1. ____reaches out to touch things
2. ____collects things
3. ____talk fast using hands to communicate what you want to say
4. ____constantly fidgeting (e.g tapping pen, playing with keys in pocket)
5. ____good at sports
6. ____takes things apart
7. ____prefers to stand while working
8. ____likes to have music in the background
9. ____enjoys working with hands and making things
10. ____likes to chew gum or eat in class
11. ____learning through movement and exploring the environment around you
12. ____may be considered hyperactive
13. ____good at finding your way around
14. ____comfortable touching others as a show of friendship (e.g. hugging)
15. ____prefers to do things rather than watching a demonstration or reading about it in a book

List 2

1. ____asks for verbal instructions to be repeated
2. ____watches speakers' facial expression and body language
3. ____likes to take notes to review later
4. ____remembers best by writing down several times or drawing pictures and diagrams
5. ____good speller
6. ____turns the radio or TV up really loud
7. ____gets lost with verbal directions

8. ____prefers information to be presented visually, (e.g flipcharts or chalk board)
9. ____skilful at making graphs, charts, and other visual displays
10. ____can understand. and follow directions on maps
11. ____believes that the best way to remember something is to picture it in your head
12. ____follows written instructions better than oral ones
13. ____good at solving jigsaw puzzles
14. ____gets the words to a sing song
15. ____good at the visual arts (art work, such as painting, photography, or sculpture, that appeals primarily to the visual sense and typically exists in permanent form)

List 3

1. ____Follows oral directions better than written ones
2. ____would rather listen to a lecture than read the material in a textbook
3. ____understands better when reads aloud
4. ____struggles to keep notebooks neat
5. ____prefers to listen to the radio rather than read a newspaper
6. ____frequently sing, hum or whistle to yourself
7. ____dislikes reading from a computer screen especially when the background are fuzzy
8. ____when presented with two similar sounds, can tell if sounds are the same or different
9. ____requires explanations of diagrams, graphs, or maps
10. ____enjoys talking to others
11. ____talks to self
12. ____uses musical jingles to learn things
13. ____would rather listen to music than view a piece of art work
14. ____uses finger as a pointer when reading
15. ____likes to tell jokes, stories and makes verbal analogies to demonstrate a point

Total statements checking each category:

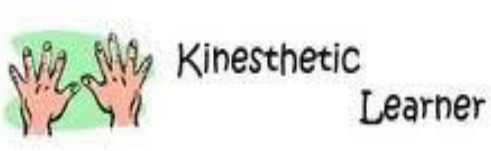
List 1 – Tactile/Kinesthetic learning style _____

List 2 – Visual learning style _____

List 3 – Auditory learning style _____

Designed by Tammy Friemund, Study Skills Instructors (UM-College of technology 0 05/03/2010

Characteristics of a Tactile/Kinesthetic Learner:



- The "Do-er"
- Needs to touch, handle, manipulate materials and objects, especially while studying or listening
- Counts on fingers and talks with hands
- Good at drawing designs
- Often doodles while listening, thus processing information
- Good at sports, mechanics, using appiances and tools
- Often adventurous
- May find it hard to sit still for long periods
- May become distracted by their need for activity and exploration

Make your Learning Style work for you!

Tactile/Kinesthetic learner:

- Take frequent study breaks and vary your activities
- Make studying more physical-work at a standing desk, chew gum, pace while memorizing. Read while on an exercise bike, mould a piece of clay, squeeze a tennis ball
- Use bright colours to highlight reading material
- Dress up your work space with posters and colour
- Play music in the background while you study
- When reading, first skim through the whole thing to get a feel for what it's about, then read the chapter carefully
- Use spatial note taking techniques such as mind mapping
- Visualize complex projects from start to finish before beginning-this will allow you to keep the big picture in mind

Characteristics of a Visual Learner

- Reader/Observer
- Scans everything; wants to see things, enjoys visual stimulation
- Enjoys maps, pictures, diagrams, and colour
- Needs to see the teacher's body language/facial expression to fully understand
- Not pleased with lectures
- Daydreams; a word, sound or smell causes recall and mental wandering
- Usually takes detailed notes
- May think in pictures and learn from visual displays

Make your Learning Style work for you!

Visual Learners:

- Have a clear view of your teachers when they are speaking to you can see their body language and facial expression
- Use colour to highlight important points in text
- Illustrate your idea as a picture and use mind maps
- Use multi-media such as computer or videos.
- Study in a quiet place away from verbal disturbances
- Visualize information as a picture to aid learning
- Make charts, graphs and tables in your notes
- Participate activity in class-this will keep you involved and alert
- When memorizing material, write it over and over
- Keep pencil and paper handy so you can write down good ideas.

Characteristics of an Auditory Learner:

- Interpret the underlying meanings of speech through listening to tone of voice, pitch, speed and other nuances
- Prefers direction given orally
- Seldom takes notes or writes things down
- Prefers lectures to reading assignments
- Often repeats what has just been said talks to self

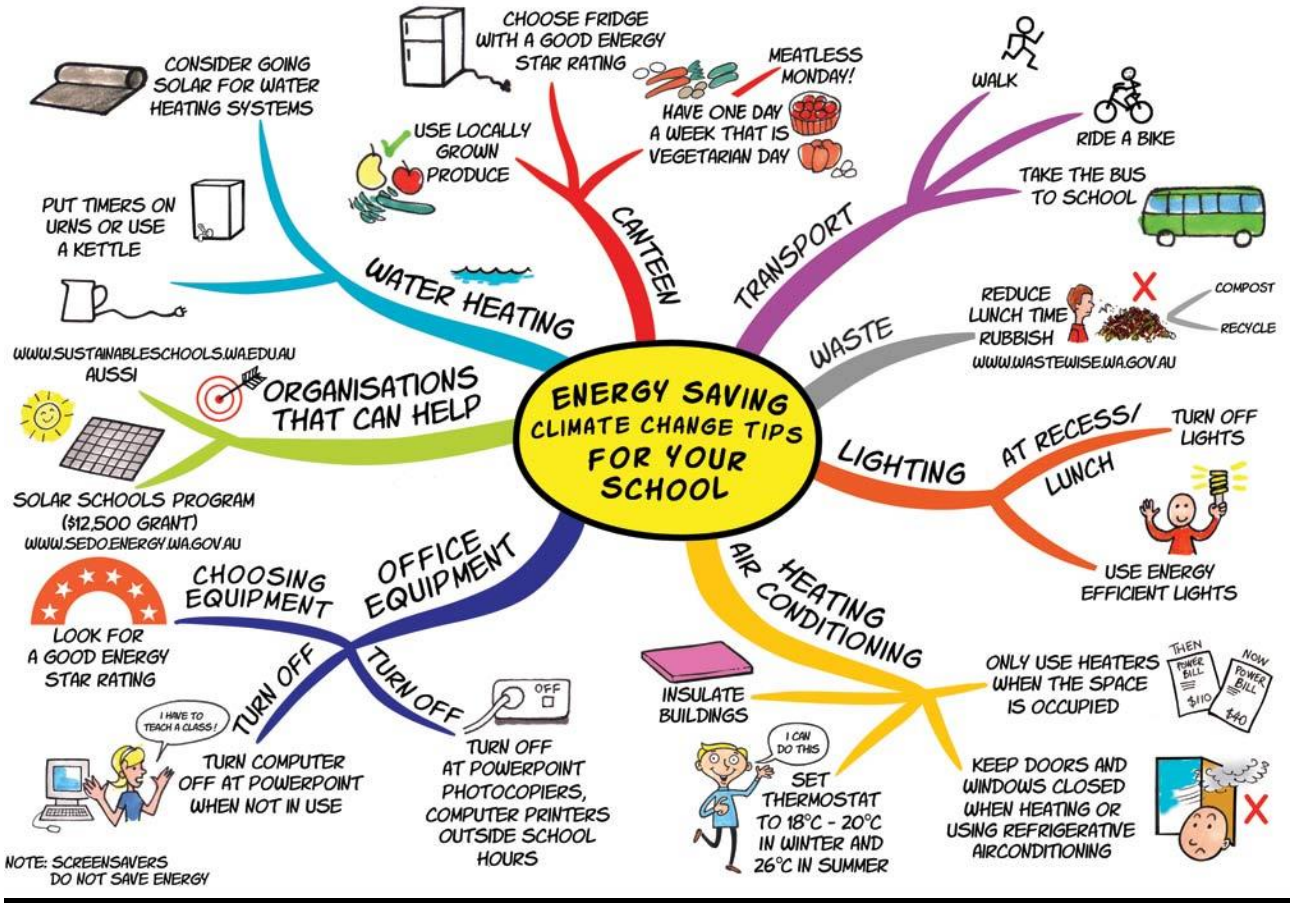
Make your Learning Style work for you!

Auditory Learners:

- Think aloud and talk to yourself
- Participate in class discussions/debates
- Make speeches and presentations
- Read text out loud-especially when proofreading or when tired
- Create musical jingles and mnemonics to aid memorization
- Use a tape recorder
- Discuss your ideas verbally with a friend or small group
- Use verbal analogies
- When doing math computations by hand, use graph paper to help your columns aligned
- Recite information over and over to better memorize material
- You may want to sit near the side or back of the classroom where there is less visual stimulation

3.Timetables, Mindmaps & Organisers

MIND MAPS



Have a go at a mind map yourself, pick one subject topic

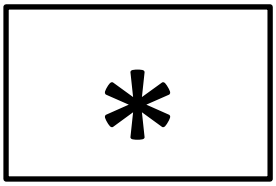
HOW TO MAKE A LEARNING MAP

Step 1

Take an unlined sheet of A4 paper use landscape

Step 2

Start in the centre of the page



Step 3

Make a central image that represents the topic

- Height and width no more than 2" x 2"
- Use at least 3 colours
- Leave open (do not frame)
- Example : "Happiness"
-

Step 4

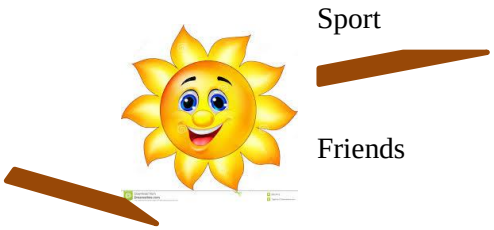
The main themes around the central image are
Like chapter headings of a book. If you were writing
A book on "happiness", one of the themes might be
FRIENDS

- It is important to print on a line of the same length
- Central lines are thick and curved like the branches of a tree to truck.

- The line should be connected directly to the Central image

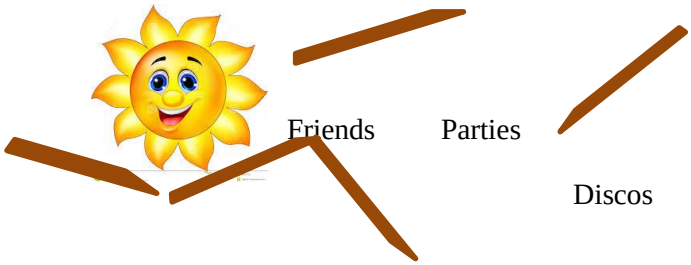
Step 5

Now add other MAIN THEME branches



Step 6

Start to add detail to the main branch on thin lines



Remember:

- Use a different colour for each branch
- Use images as much as you can
- Exaggerate
- Have fun – use humour
- Repetition

REVISION TIPS – STUDENT GUIDE

Everyone feels nervous about taking exams. Here are some tips to help you make the most of your revision time and keep those nerves under control.

It's important to remember that an examination is a test of learning, not memory. Examiners want to see evidence that you have drawn on your knowledge to develop a reasoned argument, rather than replicate course notes and textbook facts. Revision should be a process of consolidating understanding rather than cramming as much information as possible before the morning of the exam.

1. **Study Skills**

Where to study:

- Creating good conditions to study can help you make the most of the time you spend revising. Here are some suggestions:
- Find a quiet place to study and make sure you are sitting comfortably
- Make sure your desk is well lit
- Keep background noise to a minimum
- Avoid studying in an area where there will be distractions (like televisions!)
- Have everything you need to do your revision to hand before you start.

How to study:

There is no 'right way' to revise, as long as the method you choose enables you to gain a solid grasp of key facts and consolidate your knowledge. Some students are happy to read their classroom notes from start to finish, others prefers to simplify the information as much as possible, turning everything into skeleton notes, diagrams or mnemonics. In practice, most students find that mixing techniques suits the varied nature of the subjects being revised, and provides essential variety when studying.

- Turn your notes into revision tools;
- Write ideas and facts on to cards to use as 'prompts'
- Create memory aids such as diagrams or mnemonics (e.g. initial letters to make a word you need to remember or SMART objectives: Specific; Measureable; Achievable; Realistic; Targets). These will help you remember key facts
- Write facts/notes out and display these around the house where you will see them
- Record yourself reading notes to listen to

- Study with a friend and test each other's knowledge, but remember you are meeting to revise rather than to chat!
- Work through past question papers – and use a watch or kitchen/egg timer to time them so that you can practise timing your answers.
- Choose study and revision guides sensibly. It's not hard to find help with revision – as well as established published revision guides, there are hundreds of websites offering help and advice. The problem is not how to find such help, but how to judge which is the best source for your needs. Save valuable time and get recommendations from your teachers.
- Remember the notes you made in class are also a valuable source of extra help
- Keep yourself more alert by changing revision methods during a session. For instance, try switching from note taking to memorising; from reading to asking someone to test you.
- Attend any revision classes that your teachers may be running at school and get their advice on revision methods
- Look after yourself – Sometimes revision can become a competition – who stayed up latest, who worked longest, who's worrying the most. But the more tired you are less efficiently you'll work. You need to rest as well as study, eat well, drink lots of water and make sure you pace yourself. Don't rush, and equally don't over-revise by doing too much too soon

2. Revision Plan

- The top tip for successful revision is to make a plan; otherwise it is easy to waste your precious revision time. We recommend that you start your revision at least two weeks before your exams begin. It is helpful to look at your exam dates and work backwards to the first date you intend to start revising.
- List all your exam subjects and the amount of time you think you will need for each one. It is unlikely that the amounts will be equal;. Many people find it advisable to allocate more time to the subject or topics they find the most difficult.
- Draw up a revision plan for each week (you can use the ones included in this booklet). Don't forget to work in some leisure / relaxation time too!

- Fill in any regular commitments you have first, such as sport's activities or clubs you are involved in, and then the dates of your examinations (see timetable)
- Use revision checklists or Syllabuses for each subject as a starting point. Look at what you need to know and try to identify any gaps in your knowledge. (A good way of doing this is to look at the results of past papers or tests you have worked through)
- Divide your time for each subject into topics based on the units in the revision checklist or syllabus, and make sure you allow enough time for each one.
- Plan your time carefully, assigning more time to subjects and topics you find difficult
- Revise often; try and do a little every day
- Plan in time off, including time for activities which can be done out in the fresh air. Take a 5 or 10 minute break every hour and do some stretching exercises, go for a short walk or make a drink
- You may find it helpful to change from one subject to another at 'break 'time, for example doing one or two sessions of maths and then changing to Geography, or alternating a favourite subject with a more difficult one. It helps to build in some variety.
- Write up your plan and display it somewhere visible (maybe on your bedroom wall, or above your desk wherever that may be)
- Adjust your timetable if necessary and try to focus on your weakest topics and subjects
- Don't panic; think about what you can achieve, not what you can't. Positive thinking is important!

3. Last-minute revision tips

Although time may be short, you can still make a difference to your grade. Try and prioritise; do what you can.

- Use your revision tools (prompts, diagrams etc) to check final facts

- Keep calm and consolidate your existing knowledge rather than trying to learn new topics
- Don't stay up all night revision; being overtired will not help you to do your best

4. Dealing with exam nerves

It is natural to feel nervous before an examination. The more prepared you feel, the easier it will be to conquer your fears.

- Use your revision plan to help you feel in control of the process
- Plan your work carefully around the topics you need to focus on. Being aware of gaps in your knowledge can create nerves, but having a plan of how you will fill these make you feel better.
- Find out what is involved in each exam:
    - Where and when it will take place?
    - How much time is allowed/
    - How many questions you need to answer?
    - What equipment will I need to bring?
- Think positively – you CAN do well
- Keep the exam in context – even if you do badly, there will be other options open to you and you have lots of time to improve before your next exam
- Allow yourself some fun-time each day to relax
- Eat sensibly – your brain cells need energy to function well. Make sure you drink plenty of water to avoid becoming dehydrated. Dehydration makes you tired and reduces concentration.

5. Exam tips – sitting the exam

- Be prepared; find out what is involved in each of the examinations that you are going to sit. Organise yourself the night before and get plenty of sleep.
- Check you have the correct equipment with you before you leave the house (pens, pencils, ruler, scientific calculator, etc.)
- Do take a watch or clock so that you can time your answers

- Leave for the exam in plenty of time
- Look through the paper first and mark difficult questions/initial thoughts
- Select the questions carefully so that you will be able to demonstrate your knowledge
- Look at the marks available and read the questions carefully, following instructions given in the paper (e.g. to show all workings, word limits etc)
- Use the information provided on the paper (the answer's often nearly all there)
- Pace yourself and allow time to answer all the required questions
- Write as neatly as possible to help the examiner to mark your work. Marking untidy writing is difficult
- For longer answers, take a few minutes before you begin to produce a structured plan of what you are going to include in each section
- Allow yourself ten minutes at the end to read through your answers and correct any mistakes
- Cross out anything you do not want the examiner to read (e.g an earlier answer to a question)

6. Exam tips – after the exam

It is easy to fall into the trap of wondering how well you performed and to discuss this with your fellow students. Your time would be better spent looking ahead to your next examination.

- Don't panic – you won't be the only student who is anxious about answers
- Don't compare your answers with those of other students - this can create negative feelings
- Have some fresh air and food and take time to relax before you start revising
- Don't rush on your textbooks to check your answers – there is no point at this stage
- Focus on the next exam and how you might improve your exam technique
- Have a quick look at your revision plan. Do you need to adjust it?

Think Positive

REVISION TIPS – PARENT GUIDE

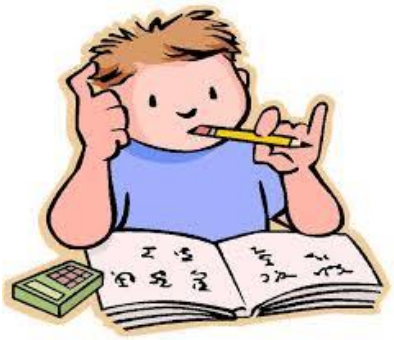
Helping your child through exams

*(*http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/helping_with_exams/)

At a glance

How to support your child through the stress of revision and exams.

Assisting with revision



The secret to doing well in exams lies in planning. You can help yopur child to create a clear revision plan and method of studying that will make them feel in control of their work.

Tips for Revision Planning:

- Work out a revision timetable for each subject
- Break revision time into small chunks – hour-long sessions with short breaks at the end of each session often work well.
- Make sure your child has all essential books and materials
- Condense notes onto postcards to act as revision prompts
- Buy new stationary, highlighters and pens to make revision more interesting
- Go through school notes with your child or listen while they revise a topic
- Time your child's attempts at practice papers

Providing all-round support

The best way to support your child during the stress of revision and exams is to make home life as calm and pleasant as possible. It helps if other members of the household are aware that your child may be under pressure and that allowances should be made for this.

If your child is given study leave in the run-up to exams, try to be at home as much as possible so that you can share a break and chat together.

Make sure there are plenty of healthy snacks in the fridge and try to provide good, nutritious food at regular intervals. Encourage your child to join family meals, even if it's a busy revision day – it's important to have a change of scene and get away from the books and computer for a while. Also encourage your child to take regular exercise. A brisk walk around the block can help clear the mind before the next revision session.

Try not to nag or make too many demands on your child during exam time. Arguments are counter-productive and will only add unnecessary stress and distract from revision.

It's important to get a good night's sleep before an exam so discourage your child from staying up late to cram. And make sure he or she eats a good breakfast on the morning of the exam.

Bribes, treats and rewards

Some children are 'bribed' to do well in exams and are offered cash or gifts to achieve good grades. But bribery is not a good idea as it implies that the only worthwhile reward for hard work is money and that you don't trust your child to work hard. Negative messages like these will affect your child's sense of worth.

Encourage your child do well for his or her own sake rather than for money or to please you. Explain that exams aren't an end in themselves but a gateway to the next stage of life – to another Key Stage or to GCSEs, A levels, university, college or work. Good results are themselves the best reward for hard work and will make your child proud of his or her achievements.

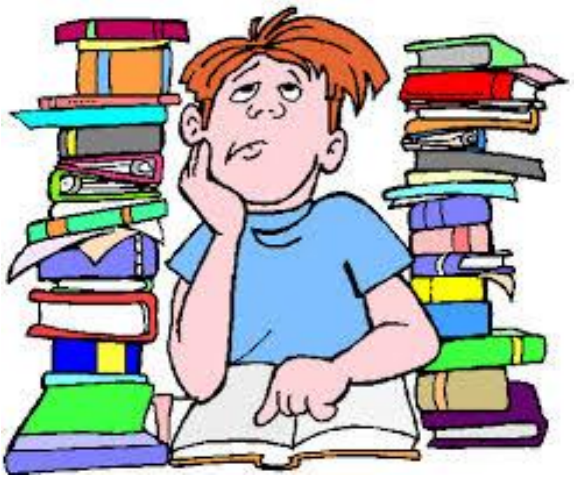
Make sure your child knows you're interested in their work and that you'll be proud if they do well. Although bribery isn't advisable, it is fine to provide small treats by way of encouragement – perhaps a piece of cake or some biscuits after a chunk of revision has been completed. The end of exams can be celebrated with a treat that everyone can look forward to, such as a meal out or trip to the cinema.

STUDY SKILLS

REVISION PLANNER

YEAR 9

Tips for Studying



What do you need to study

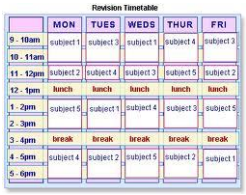
……

……

……

……

……



……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

DOs AND DON'Ts IN EXAMINATIONS

Make a list of what you should do in examinations. Discuss with a partner

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

Make a list of what you shouldn't do in examinations. Discuss with a partner

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

Key words and definitions for the following topics:

- Perspective drawing techniques.
- Pop Art
- Typography

Practise still life observation drawing techniques using watercolour paints, colouring pencils and 2B pencil for tonal shading.

Bring in the following equipment for Art exam:

- Sketchbook
- Watercolours
- 2B pencil
- Colouring pencils

- KS3 students will carry out a practical assessment within class time.

English

Your Christmas test will last for **1 hour.**

There will be 2 sections; a **Reading Section** and a **Writing Section.**

Reading Section In this section, you will be asked to read a passage from 'Abomination' and answer questions about the passage.

The questions will be:

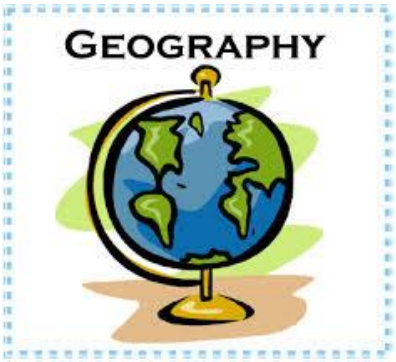
- ✓ Fact finding questions on what you have read.
- ✓ Questions that ask you for your opinion on what you have read.
- ✓ Questions that test your understanding of the characters from the passage.
- ✓ Questions that test your understanding of the **language** used in the passage.

Writing Section

In this section, you will be asked to write a LETTER to a friend.

This section will test:

- ✓ Your ability to think imaginatively.
- ✓ Your understanding of how to write a letter.
- ✓ Your ability to use paragraphs.
- ✓ Your ability to use correct spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- ✓ Your ability to engage the reader with how you write.



Natural Hazards

What? e.g. Floods, Hurricanes, Forest Fires, etc.
Where (places)?
When (dates/year)?
Impacts on people, property and environment

Volcanoes

Earth's Structure, label key features of a volcano

Earthquakes

Plate Names, Plate Boundaries, Richter Scale

Case Studies

Volcanoes- Vesuvius Pompeii AD79

Earthquakes-Indian Ocean Tsunami, Boxing Day 2004

Topics to Revise

- Glossary/ key words
- Reformation
- Tudor Monarchy
  (Henry VIII & his wives & his 3 children)

HOME ECONOMICS

Topics to Revise

- Healthy Lifestyle
- Healthy Eating
- Carbohydrates – Sugar, Starch, Dietary Fibre
- Teeth
- Salt
- Convenience Foods
- Labour Saving Equipment

Pupils are advised to revise each of the topics covered during this academic year. Each teaching group will be given a revision list by their maths teacher.

In addition pupils can use my.maths and the BBC Bitesize websites.

To access the BBC Bitesize website use the following link:
http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks3/maths/

All pupils are expected to have the following equipment for the Maths exam:

a pencil, a pen, a ruler, an eraser, a protractor and a scientific calculator.

MODERN LANGUAGES

Learn all vocabulary supplied that we have worked on in class. The booklet is Listos 1 Unit 4.

The booklet is also available on google classrooms.

1. **You will need a pencil & rubberElements of Music** – tempo, texture, dynamics etc…Describe the tempo of this piece of music?

2. How do the dynamics change in this music?What is the word to describe loud music?

3. Pitch tells us how _____ or _____ the music is.The texture of this piece is thin or thick?
   Pachelbel's Canon When was Johann Sebastian Pachelbel born?
   3 facts about his musicHow to make a chord
   Canon chord sequence pattern
   Music from China

4. How many notes in the pentatonic scale?Circle the group of notes that make a pentatonic scale?
   DFBCD CDFGA GABCD

5. Chinese instruments

6. Chinese traditions and culture

   Rhythm & Reading Music
   Listen to this rhythm. Circle the incorrect box.
   Write your own 4 bar rhythm.
   Name the notes on the treble clef and bass clef?

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

GOD'S CHOSEN PEOPLE

- Why certain people are suited or "called" to particular jobs or vocations. Skills and Qualities –What is the difference
- Abraham – who was he? Where he was from? What was his job? Why was he chosen by God? What was he asked to do by God? Abraham's family.
- Moses – who was he? Why was he chosen by God? What was he asked to do by God? His life in Egypt, meaning of his name.
- The Ten Commandments and their importance today
- Ruth – who was she? Why was she chosen by God? What did she do that was special? Her family tree. Learn Ruth's story

ISLAM

- The facts about Islam that you learnt in class and researched at home.
- Key definition sheet
- The symbol of Islam.
- The 5 Pillars of Islam (in English and Arabic): Faith, Prayer, Fasting, Charity, Pilgrimage) Learn a little about each of the 5 Pillars.
  The Holy Qur'an

Chapter 7J – Electrical Circuits:

- Circuit Symbols.
- Series and Parallel Circuits.
- Current and Voltage measurements.

Chapter 8J – Magnets and Electromagnets:

- Magnetic fields.
- Magnets and their poles.
- Attraction and repulsion between magnets
- Electromagnets and their uses.

Chapter 8E – Atoms and Elements:

- Element names and symbols.
- Compounds and molecules.
- Reacting elements to form oxides.
- Order of reactivity.

Chapter 8F – Compounds and Mixtures:

- Mixtures of elements and compounds
- Separating techniques (filtering etc.)
- Rock salt experiment (getting salt from rock salt).
- Terms : soluble and insoluble
- Chemical formulae.

Advice – revise <u>all</u> work covered so far. The list above is general and does not cover every question in the exam. Some questions will use your investigative skills, e.g. reading and interpreting data.

Clock Project

Wood – Know the 2 main groups are; Hardwoods and Softwoods

Hardwoods come from Deciduous Trees (lose their leaves)

E.g. Oak, Mahogany, Beech, Teak.

Softwoods come from Coniferous Trees (Evergreen)

Pine, Ash, Cedar.

Manufactured Boards – These are man-made boards. E.g Plywood, MDF, Chipboard, Hardboard. Very often they are covered with a **veneer** (a thin layer of a more expensive wood or material).

Saws

(You used a coping saw or Scroll Saw to cut out your clock shape)

There are 2 main saws used for cutting **wood:1: Tenon saw** – Cutting straight lines in wood. **2. Coping saw** – Cutting curves in wood.

Be able to draw both saws!

A **Hacksaw** is used for cutting **Metal**.

***Bring a pencil, at least 2 colouring pencils, ruler, sharpener etc.**

Hand tools: Be able to identify and outline the uses of the following tools: Files, Steel rule, coping saw, tenon saw, try square, engineering square, scriber, centre punch, hammer, vice, pliers, wire snips.

Machinery : Pillar Drill, Sanding machine/ Linisher / Band facer. Polisher.

Design Task: This will be based on designing **a new phone case**. More information explained during class time in school.

Bring all necessary equipment to the exam. Pen, pencil, ruler, colouring pencils, eraser, etc.

For extra revision use:

www.technologystudent.com

Revision Lists for some Subjects Area's will be distributed in class.

Further Support for Study Skills, Revision Techniques and Exam Preparation can be found in your Homework Diary Pgs. 26-41.

Do I have the time to study?

Fill in each ½ hr section with the activity that you do during that time. Use a colour key:

Phone/Friends ☐

T.V. /Computer (games) ☐

Sports/Leisure/Clubs ☐

Eating ☐

Homework Study ☐

Monday

Time	Activity
4.00 p.m.	
4.30 p.m.	
5.00 p.m.	
5.30 p.m.	
6.00 p.m.	
6.30 p.m.	
7.00 p.m.	
7.30 p.m.	
8.00 p.m.	
8.30 p.m.	
9.00 p.m.	
9.30 p.m.	

Tuesday

Time	Activity
4.00 p.m.	
4.30 p.m.	
5.00 p.m.	
5.30 p.m.	
6.00 p.m.	
6.30 p.m.	
7.00 p.m.	
7.30 p.m.	
8.00 p.m.	
8.30 p.m.	
9.00 p.m.	
9.30 p.m.	

Wednesday

Time	Activity
4.00 p.m.	
4.30 p.m.	
5.00 p.m.	
5.30 p.m.	
6.00 p.m.	
6.30 p.m.	
7.00 p.m.	
7.30 p.m.	
8.00 p.m.	
8.30 p.m.	
9.00 p.m.	
9.30 p.m.	

Thursday

Time	Activity
4.00 p.m.	
4.30 p.m.	
5.00 p.m.	
5.30 p.m.	
6.00 p.m.	
6.30 p.m.	
7.00 p.m.	
7.30 p.m.	
8.00 p.m.	
8.30 p.m.	
9.00 p.m.	
9.30 p.m.	

Friday

Time	Activity
4.00 p.m.	
4.30 p.m.	
5.00 p.m.	
5.30 p.m.	
6.00 p.m.	
6.30 p.m.	
7.00 p.m.	
7.30 p.m.	
8.00 p.m.	
8.30 p.m.	
9.00 p.m.	
9.30 p.m.	

Saturday

Time	Activity
4.00 p.m.	
4.30 p.m.	
5.00 p.m.	
5.30 p.m.	
6.00 p.m.	
6.30 p.m.	
7.00 p.m.	
7.30 p.m.	
8.00 p.m.	
8.30 p.m.	
9.00 p.m.	
9.30 p.m.	

Sunday

Time	Activity
4.00 p.m.	
4.30 p.m.	
5.00 p.m.	
5.30 p.m.	
6.00 p.m.	
6.30 p.m.	
7.00 p.m.	
7.30 p.m.	
8.00 p.m.	
8.30 p.m.	
9.00 p.m.	
9.30 p.m.	

MY EXAM TIMETABLE PLANNER

DATE	9.10-10.30	10.50-12.10	12.45-2.00	2.00-3.20

MY STUDY DAY

This is my Revision Schedule for my Study Day

TIME	SUBJECT	TOPIC	TICK WHEN COMPLETED
9.00-9.40			
10.00-10.40			
11.00-11.40			
12.00-12.40			
1.00-1.40			
2.00-2.40			
3.00-3.40			
4.00-4.40			
5.00-5.40			
6.00-6.40			
7.00-7.40			

Sometimes easier to study in 40 minute blocks but remember to include plenty of breaks in between!

NOTES

KEEPING YOU INFORMED

FOUNDED 1995

New-Bridge Integrated College have a variety of communication methods using social media which parents /guardians can access to keep up to date on all aspects of the College life.

WEBSITE

We have an active website which provides a range of information on Curriculum, Curriculum Policies, Pastoral Care, Child Protection Policy, Anti bullying Policy, Admissions, Parent information, School Events, News Items and much more. You can visit our webpage on;
www.newbridgeintegrated.org

FACEBOOK

Please like us on facebook to receive regular updates;
https://www.facebook.com/newbridgeintegrated.org

TWITTER ACCOUNT

Follow us on twitter;
newbridgetwitter@yahoo.co.uk

Northern Ireland Council Integrated Education (NICIE)
Website: www.nicie.org
Email: admin@nicie.org.uk

NEW-BRIDGE INTEGRATED COLLEGE
25 Donard View Road
Loughbrickland
BT32 3LN

Telephone: 028 4062 5010
email: info@newbridgecollege.loughbrickland.ni.sch.uk