

Revising – How do I start?



1 SIMPLIFY



How
Take your sub-topic, put it into fewer words and draw simplified diagrams.

Why
It makes you read through the sub-topic in detail so you can decide how to simplify it. You get more of the subject into your head than if you just read it through.

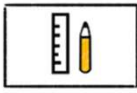


Quiet area,
focus on the task
Take a 5 min
break

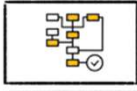
Interleaving
Repeat with a
different subject
No multitasking

5 WAYS TO USE DUAL CODING

DUAL CODING IS THE PROCESS OF BLENDING BOTH WORDS AND PICTURES WHILE LEARNING. BUT WHAT ARE SOME SPECIFIC DIFFERENT WAYS YOU CAN DO THIS?



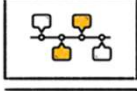
1. DRAWING
THESE BOOST LEARNING BY GETTING STUDENTS TO THINK DEEPLY ABOUT INFORMATION



2. DIAGRAMS
THESE ARE HELPFUL FOR BREAKING DOWN COMPLEX CONCEPTS OR PROCESSES TO MAKE THEM EASIER TO UNDERSTAND



3. POSTERS
THESE ARE GREAT FOR COMBINING WRITING, PICTURES, AND DIAGRAMS ALL WITHIN ONE PAGE OF INFORMATION



4. TIMELINES
THESE CAN BE USED FOR INFORMATION THAT HAPPENS IN A PARTICULAR ORDER OR SEQUENCE



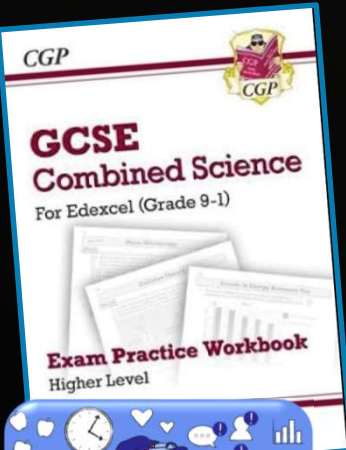
5. GRAPHIC ORGANISERS
THESE ORGANISE VERBAL AND VISUAL INFORMATION BY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DIFFERENT CONCEPTS. EXAMPLES INCLUDE TREE DIAGRAMS, MIND MAPS, AND VENN DIAGRAMS

Summarisation

Make flash cards or revision mats

Active retrieval

Test your knowledge recall & identify areas of weakness



2 REDUCE



How
Reduce the simplified sub-topic into a smaller wad of info. When you've simplified and reduced all the sub-topics in a topic, go on to number 3.

Why
Going over what you've done reinforces the memories in your head. By actively thinking about how to reduce it, you'll make strong memories quickly.

The use and abuse of resources
Growing pop. + increased standard of living - greater demands on world's resources.

Quarrying (digging for land resources)

- 1) Spoil landscape sometimes for good.
- 2) Rock, sand, gravel - unusable material removed first
- 3) Metal ore - loads of waste rock, dumped
- 4) **Discard quarries** - geology education, important wildlife habitats

Conservation / recycling

- 1) **Reducing demand** - last longer, reduce harmful effects eg. less driving
- 2) **Conserving soil** - preventing erosion - future food
- 3) **Recycling** (metals, paper) - use less raw material - use less energy to reprocess

Managing Resources

- 1) **Resources aren't always where they're needed** eg. water demand London but most water in north west of the UK.
- 2) **Not always enough to go round**. LECCs produce most, MEDCs use most. LECCs will need more as they develop.
- 3) **Multinationals** fear reduction in consumption will reduce profits. eg. BP Oil in Falklands.
- 4) **Research into alternative materials / energy resources** - time consuming, expensive

Sustainable use of resources - good stewardship

- 1) **Resource Conservation** - careful use eg. efficient cars, power stations
- 2) **Resource Substitution** - change to more sustainable resources eg.
- 3) **Pollution control** - limiting to reduce global warming, acid rain
- 4) **Recycling** - reduce waste and use less resource

sustainable = kept at a steady level without running out

The use and abuse of resources
Growing + standard = demands

Quarrying

- 1) **Spoil**
- 2) **Rock**
- 3) **Metal**
- 4) **Discard**

Conservation / recycling

- 1) **Reducing** (demand)
- 2) **Soil** (conservation)
- 3) **Recycling**

Managing Resources

- 1) **Resources**
- 2) **Not** (enough)
- 3) **Multinationals**
- 4) **Research**

Sustainable use of resources - good stewardship

- 1) **Resource** (Conservation)
- 2) **Resource** (Substitution)
- 3) **Pollution**
- 4) **Recycling**

sustainable = ?

Avoid burnout – 'little and often' is best
Gradually increase revision through the year





Once you have the basics...

3 EXPLODE THE TOPIC



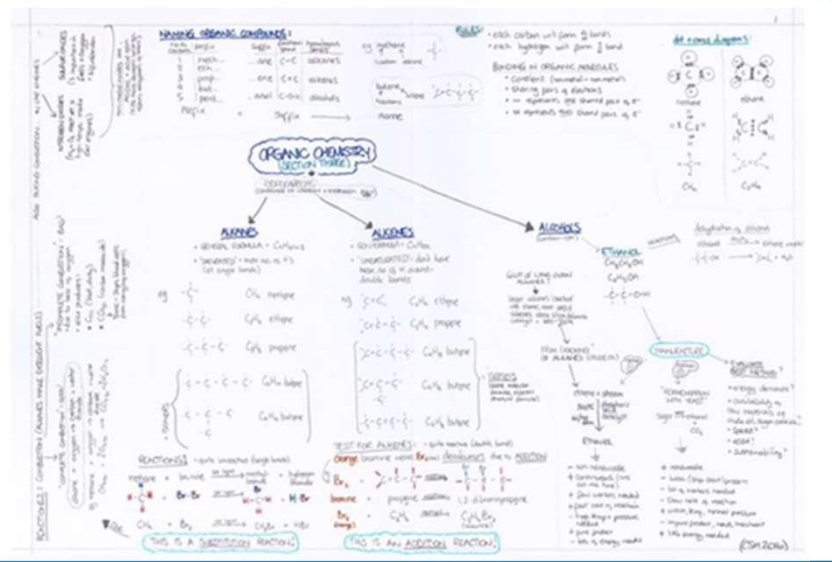
How
Show all the small wads of info for one topic on one page. When you've done this for all the topics in a subject, go on to number 4.

Why
Drawing this out makes you go over every sub-topic again. It also gives you an overview of the whole topic to jog and test that bag of neurones in your skull.

Seven Useful Mnemonic Devices

Mnemonic devices are ways to remember things.

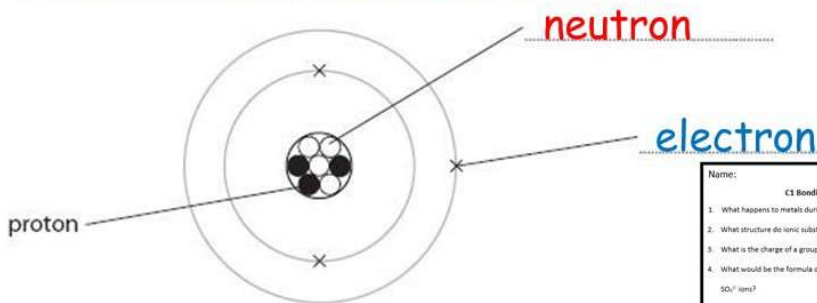
- 1 visualization**
fish = ribs
- 2 story telling**
"The rabbit comes out the hole, around the back of the tree, and back down the hole."
- 3 acronyms**
HOMES = Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, Superior
- 4 songs and rhymes**
"i before e except after c"
- 5 acrostics**
I Value Xylophones Like Cows Do Milk.
1,5,10,50,100,500,1000
- 6 chunking**
"1-321-555-8989"
- 7 method of loci**



Add the things you forgot in a different colour

4 TEST YOURSELF

Q3.
(a) The diagram shows an atom of lithium.
(i) A proton has been labelled.
Complete the diagram by labelling the other two particles shown.



Spaced Learning
Plan your revision in advance
Separate similar subjects/topics

6

Lesson 6
Ask for help – You don't need to do it all on your own!

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

C1 Bonding KSL Homework

1. What happens to metals during ionic bonding?
2. What structure do ionic substances form?
3. What is the charge of a group 1 ion?
4. What would be the formula of a compound made from Al^{3+} ions and SO_4^{2-} ions?
5. When do ionic substances conduct?
6. Describe the mp and bp of ionic compounds?
7. What is a covalent bond?
8. Describe the mp and bp of simple covalent molecules?
9. Why can't simple covalent molecules conduct electricity?
10. Why do giant covalent molecules have high mp and bp?
11. Why can graphite conduct while diamond cannot?
12. Describe the structure of a metal, in terms of particles present (2 marks)
13. Explain how metals conduct electricity? (2 marks)

Regularly apply what you know to exam style questions
Use this to identify your weaknesses & focus on these points