

Year 10 Revision Workshop

Tuesday 19 March

BRACE YOURSELVES...

EXAMS ARE COMING

DIYLOL.COM

IF YOU DON'T REVISE



YOU SHALL NOT PASS

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The importance of revision

Without revision, how much material is forgotten after 7 days?

How about after 6 weeks?

When reading books or textbooks with no specific revision technique, how much information can be retained?

Revision top tips

Where

Choose a quiet, uncluttered learning environment, such as a bedroom, classroom or library where you are free from distractions. Use a desk and have all necessary resources available.

When

Revise at a time when you're alert, e.g. after exercise. Ensure you have adequate time to revise (schedule in revision on a timetable). Revise for 30-40 minutes and then take a short break.

What

Be task-specific and clear about what area of a subject you are revising.
Be realistic about what you will do in the revision session.

How

Try different revision techniques to see which works for you. Learning this early on in your education will save you time later.

It is important to have social time and to therefore revise smart.

The Revision Process

Stage 1 – Work out exactly what you need to know

Stage 2 – Produce your **Graphic Organisers**

Stage 3 – USE and APPLY your knowledge

- Course Syllabus
- PLC (Course Checklist)
- Make a list of topics you have to learn. Make a list of things/skills you have to be use

Stage 1 – Work out exactly what you need to know

- Flash card
- Revision notes
- Labelled diagrams
- Venn diagrams
- Storyboard
- Reasoning diagrams
- Flow diagrams
- Cycles
- Description tables
- Opinion stools
- Sorting cards
- **Mind Maps**

Stage 2 – Produce your Graphic Organisers

- Practice questions – 'know it sections' from textbooks
- Past questions – Exam papers
- Explain it to someone else

Stage 3 – USE and APPLY your knowledge -

- Flash Cards

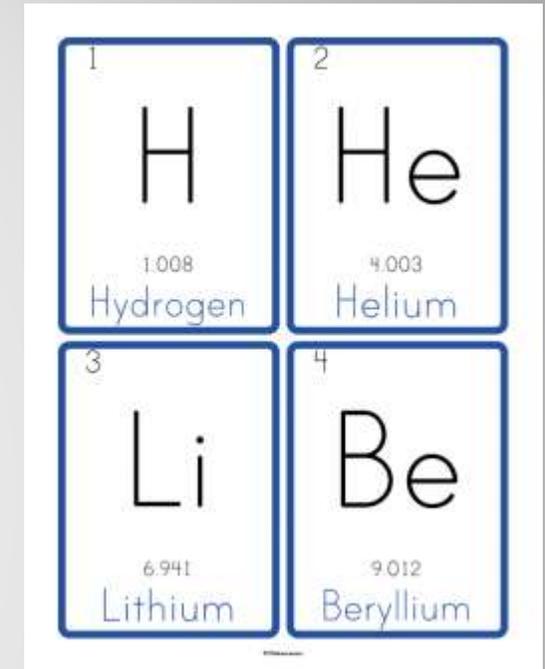
Front	Back
<p>What are the first three days of the week?</p> 	<p>Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday</p>

Muscle: Deltoid
Location: Shoulder
Movement/Action: Moving the arm in all directions at the shoulder.
Sporting example: Lifting arms outwards and upwards when making a block in volleyball.

Muscle: Latissimus Dorsi
Location: The back
Movement/Action: Adduction and extending the arm at the shoulder joint.
Sporting example: A tennis player swinging their arm back to hit the ball when serving.

Muscle: External obliques
Location: The side of the abdomen
Movement/Action: Pull the chest downwards, flex & rotate the spine.
Sporting example: Performing a sit-up.

Muscle: Pectoralis major
Location: The chest
Movement/Action: Adducts the arm at the shoulder.
Sporting example: The arm coming inwards across the front of the body when playing a forehand shot in squash.



Mr Taylor's Study Plan

NB: Each session will last for 20 minutes. 10 minute break and then the next session then commence. During the 10 minute break all resources, text book etc. must be organised during this slot.

Day	Lunchtime	Period 6 Priority	Session 1	Session 2	Session 3
Monday	Maths (Mrs Dodson MA3)	ECO 1 (Focus ICT CIDA)	English	Biology	ICT
Tuesday	History (Ms Wilkins (HU7)	Maths MA08	History	Mathematics	PE Theory
Wednesday		English (Ms Glastonbury (LA09)	Physics	English	Biology
Thursday		Science (Mr Farrant SC3)	Chemistry	ICT	History
Friday	GCSE PE LA03				
Saturday					
Sunday			Mathematics	PE Theory	Physics

What is a Mind Map?

A Mind Map is a diagram in which information is represented visually, usually with a central idea placed in the middle and associated ideas arranged around it.

It is an easy way of getting lots of information onto a page, in a way that visual learners find easy to revise from.

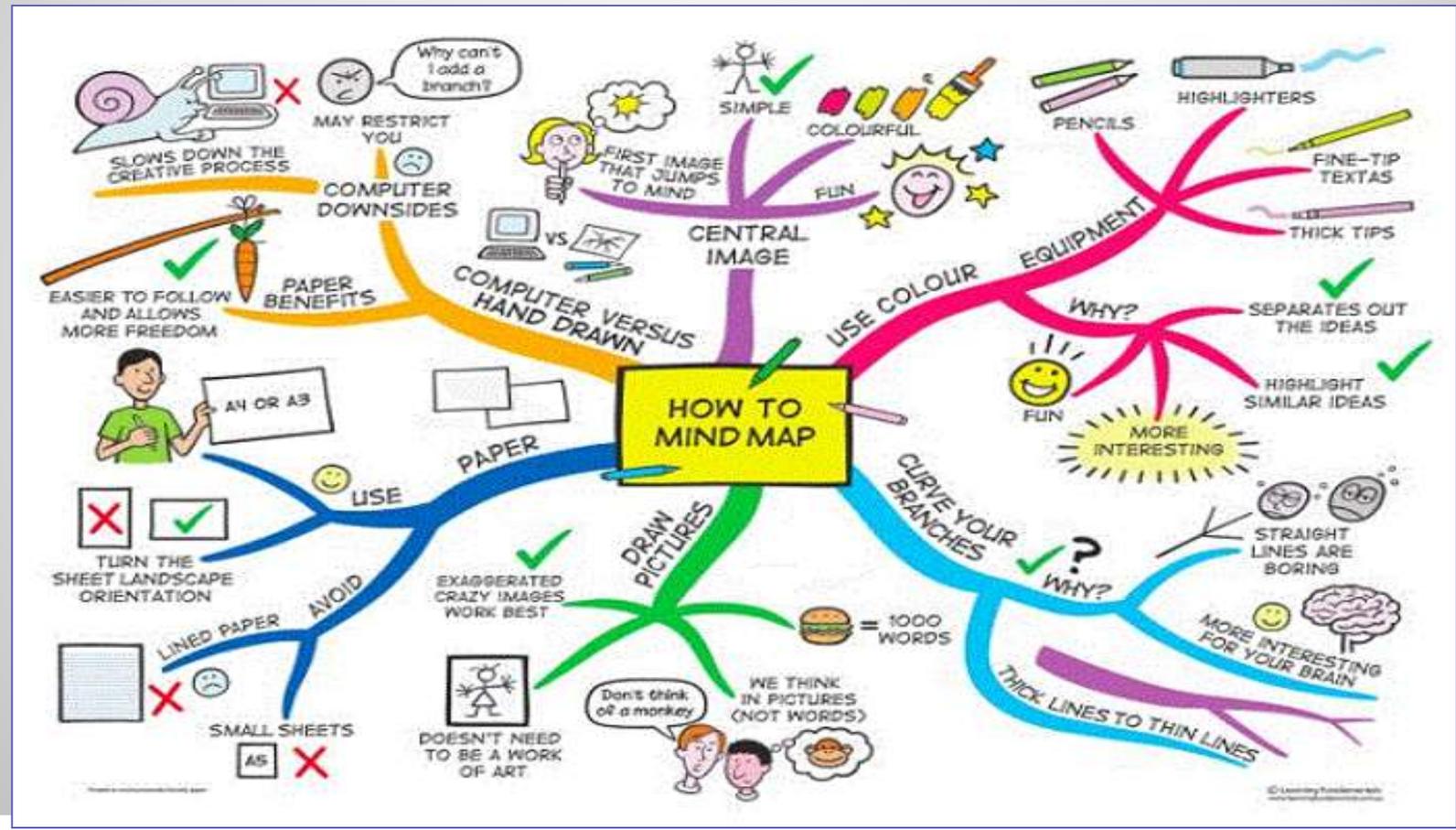
Have a go at creating your own using the instructions on the next page!

How To

1. Write the theme in the middle of your page.
2. Draw the first branch; this is your first main idea.
3. Each sub-branch must relate to the main branch and idea.
4. Use key words and images rather than long explanations, and colour code the branches.
5. Reread and try to make further connections, showing these with lines to connect words/phrases/images.
6. Do not include too many branches; keep your concept map clear and easy to reread.

How To

What is effective about this Mind Map?



MUHAMMAD ALI 1942-...

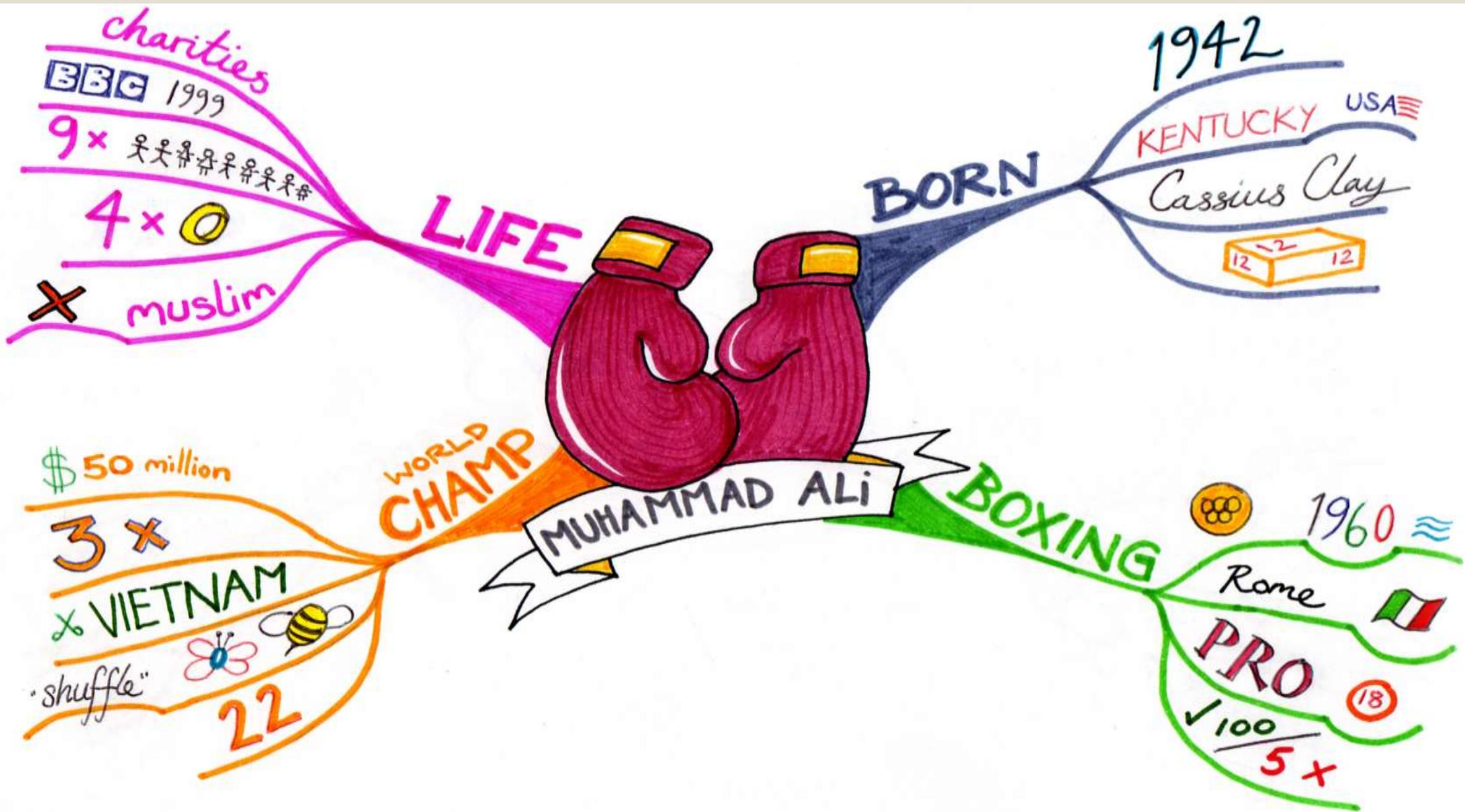
Muhammed Ali, arguably the greatest boxer in the history of the sport. He was born in 1942, in Louisville, Kentucky in the United States. He was named after his father, Cassius Clay, Sr., who was named for the 19th century abolitionist and politician Cassius Clay. He changed it to Muhammed Ali in 1964. He became a boxer at the age of 12. As an amateur boxer he won many titles, culminating in the Light Heavyweight gold medal in the 1960 Olympics in Rome, Italy. When Ali returned home to the states, he was so proud that he wore the medal around his neck wherever he went. After a week, he went to a café and ordered a drink. The waiter said “I’m sorry, we don’t serve coloured people”. Ali was so incensed by this! He had represented his country, won the gold medal, and come back to this kind of treatment. Muhammed Ali ripped from his neck and threw it into a river. Ali turned professional at the age of 18. Ali's record was 100 wins, 5 losses when he ended his amateur career.

Ali became the World Champ at the age of 22. Clay was famed for his unorthodox fighting style. Rather than match his opponents with brute force, Clay brought tactics and strategy into the ring. With his fast-moving style, he was equally adept at dodging a punch as at delivering one. His fancy footwork soon became known as the ‘Ali shuffle’. Ali also fought a great psychological game, often beating fighters before they stepped foot in the ring. It was in the pre-fight build up to his first world-title fight with sonny liston that Ali famously said “I will float like a butterfly and sting like a bee”.

In 1967, when Ali refused on religious grounds to be drafted into the US army to fight in Vietnam, he was stripped of his title and banned from boxing., two decisions he successfully overturned in court. This he achieved by defending himself brilliantly without a lawyer.

In 1971, Ali lost the title to Joe Frazier. Ali went on to win it back and then fought in two of the most famous fights in the history of boxing; The Rumble in the Jungle, versus George Forman and The Thrilla in Manilla, again versus Joe Frazier. Ali is the only boxer to have held the World title on 3 separate occasions. Ali retired from professional boxing in 1981, at the age of 39, with a career record of 56 wins and 5 losses, and as a three-time World Heavyweight Boxing Champion. Throughout his boxing career Ali was won over 50 million \$. Muhammed Ali became a Muslim around the age of 22, and a member of a group known as the Nation of Islam (or the Black Muslims) and was inspired by the teachings of Malcolm X. Muhammad Ali has been married 4 times, and has had nine children. There have been many films made of his life, most recently with Will Smith in the title role. Ali was awarded the coveted title of ‘Sportsman of the Century’ by the BBC in 1999.

Although suffering from parkinsons disease, Ali still makes many public appearances. He refuses to allow his disability to beat him. He travels around the world doing great work for charity.



Return to your classroom – Complete this Activity

Work with a partner and choose a theme that you would like to create a Mind Map for. Begin with a branch, demonstrating your main idea and then collaboratively create a Mind Map.

For example, a theme of your Mind Map may be *forces* and then your first main idea may be *friction*.

Reflection

Was there anything that was challenging about creating your Mind Map?

Do you believe it will help you to revise? Why/why not?

In what situations would the use of a Mind Map work well?

Are there any situations when an alternative revision technique would work better?