



Revision Top Tips

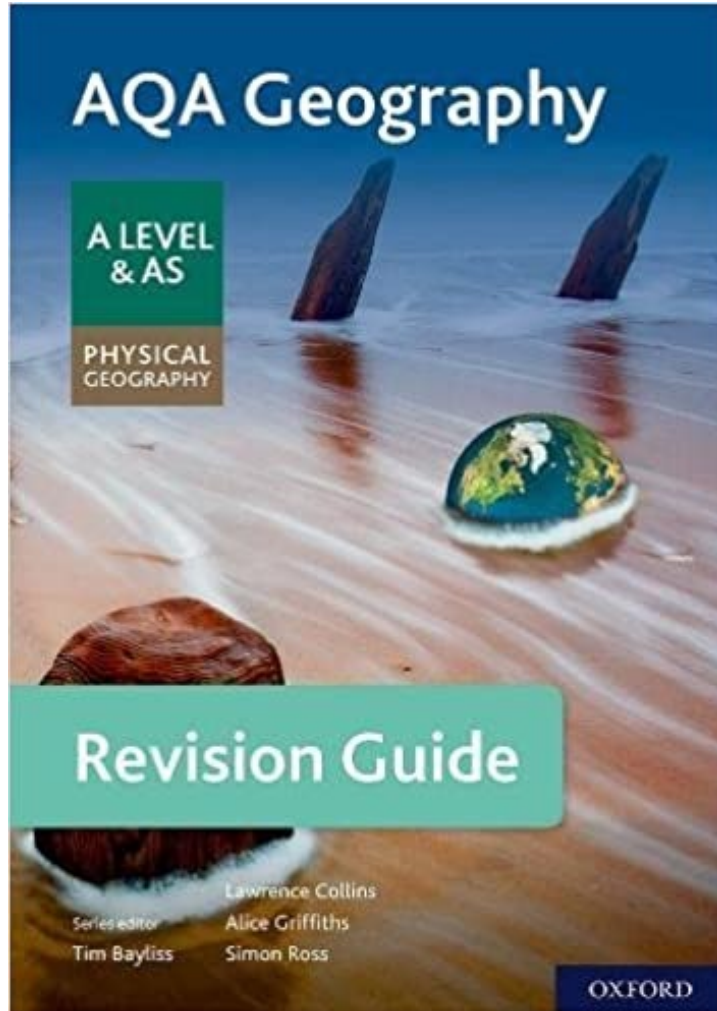
Theory meets strategy

THAT BROWN ENVELOPE MOMENT?



How will I remember
everything?

HAVE YOU GOT A FULL SET OF NOTES?



BIOLOGY A Level revision AQA

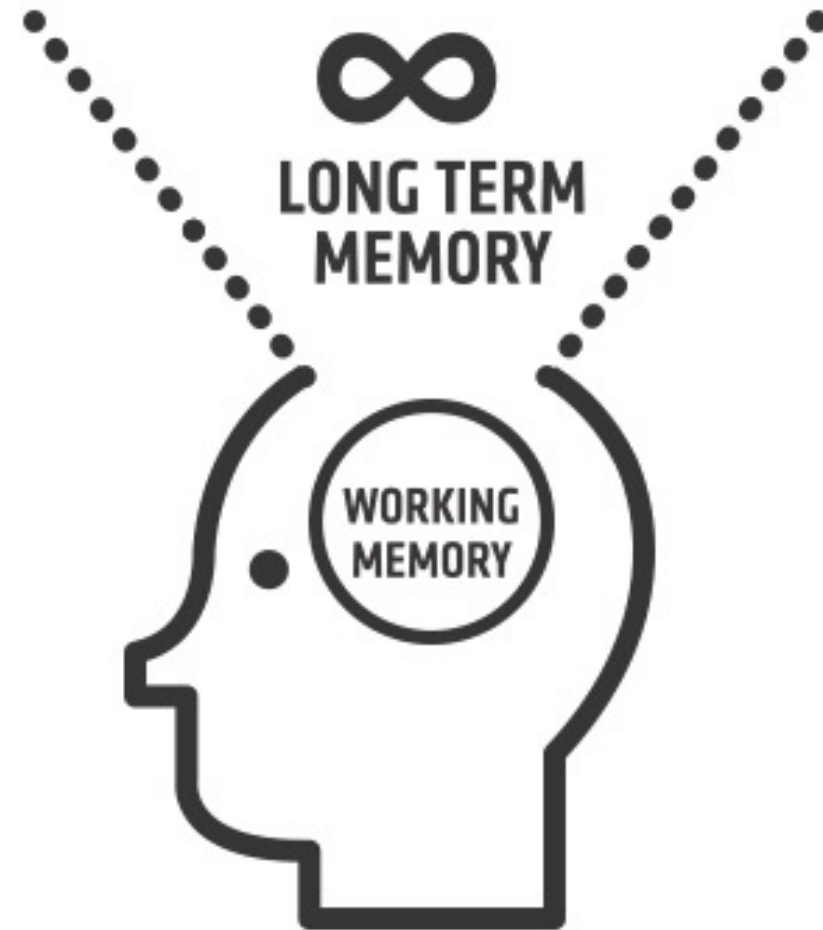
UNIT 3.1

CONTENT	Key concepts	✓
3.1 Biological Molecules		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">All life on Earth shares a common chemistry. This provides indirect evidence for evolution.Despite their great variety, the cells of all living organisms contain only a few groups of carbon-based compounds that interact in similar ways.Carbohydrates are commonly used by cells as respiratory substrates. They also form structural components in plasma membranes and cell walls.Lipids have many uses, including the bilayer of plasma membranes, certain hormones and as respiratory substrates.Proteins form many cell structures. They are also important as enzymes, chemical messengers and components of the blood.Nucleic acids carry the genetic code for the production of proteins. The genetic code is common to viruses and to all living organisms, providing evidence for evolution.The most common component of cells is water; hence our search for life elsewhere in the universe involves a search for liquid water.		
3.1.1 Monomers and Polymers		
The variety of life, both past and present, is extensive, but the biochemical basis of life is similar for all living things.		
Monomers are the smaller units from which larger molecules are made.		
Polymers are molecules made from a large number of monomers joined together.		
Monosaccharides, amino acids and nucleotides are examples of monomers.		
A condensation reaction joins two molecules together with the formation of a chemical bond and involves the elimination of a molecule of water.		
A hydrolysis reaction breaks a chemical bond between two molecules and involves the use of a water molecule.		
3.1.2 Carbohydrates		
Monosaccharides are the monomers from which larger carbohydrates are made. Glucose, galactose and fructose are common monosaccharides.		
A condensation reaction between two monosaccharides forms a glycosidic bond.		
Disaccharides are formed by the condensation of two monosaccharides: <ul style="list-style-type: none">maltose is a disaccharide formed by condensation of two glucose moleculessucrose is a disaccharide formed by condensation of a glucose molecule and a fructose moleculelactose is a disaccharide formed by condensation of a glucose molecule and a galactose molecule.		
Glucose has two isomers, α -glucose and β -glucose, know the structures		
Polysaccharides are formed by the condensation of many glucose units. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Glycogen and starch are formed by the condensation of α-glucose.Cellulose is formed by the condensation of β-glucose.		
The basic structure and functions of glycogen, starch and cellulose. The relationship of structure to function of these substances in animal and plant cells.		



Why do
we forget
things?

WILLINGHAM'S SIMPLE MEMORY MODEL



So what is retrieval practice?



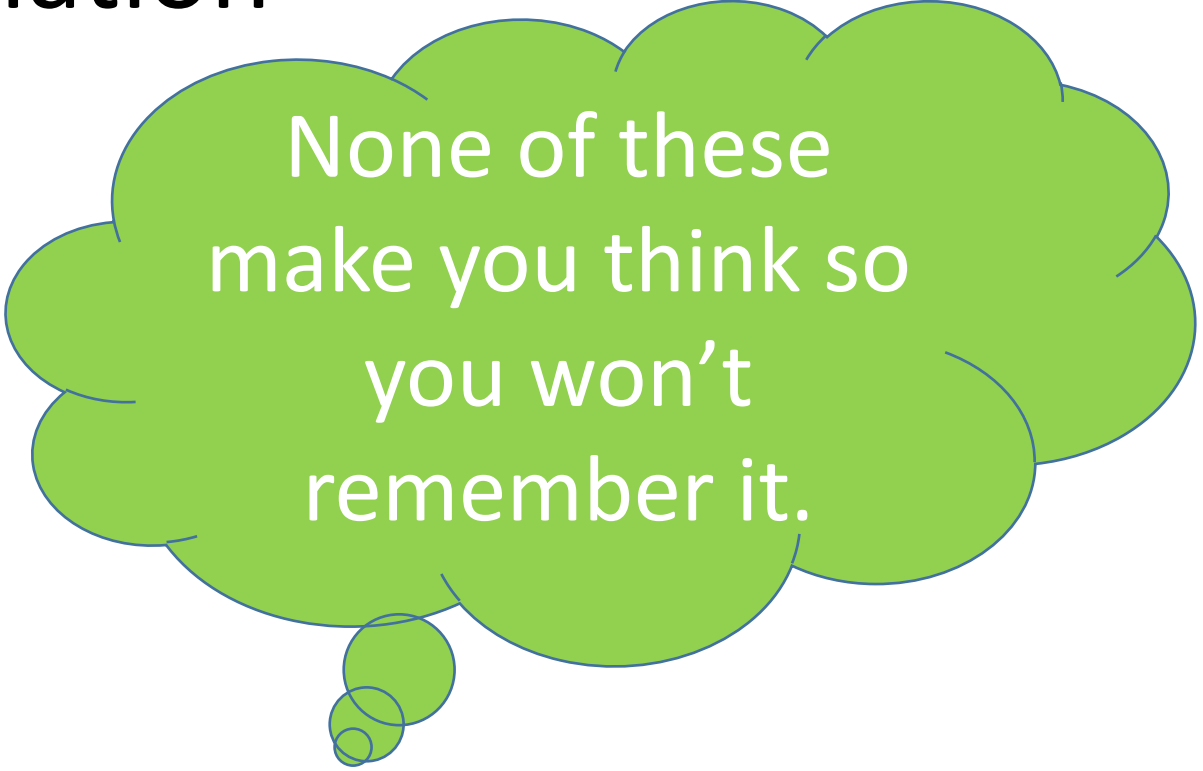
Retrieval practice & low stakes testing refers to the act of recalling learned information from memory (with little or no support).



The goal is for you to be able to recall information from memory and reinforce learning through quick daily assessments. Evidence shows that actively accessing learned material—rather than merely being retaught it—boosts retention.

What is NOT good revision?

- Reading your notes
- Highlighting key information
- Re-writing your notes



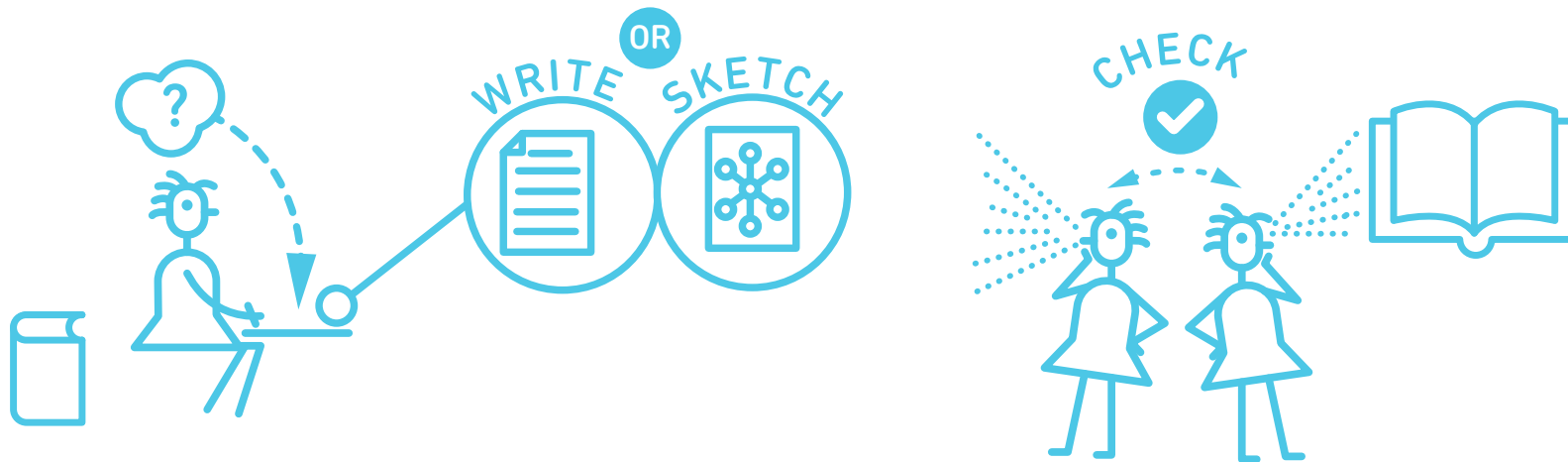
None of these
make you think so
you won't
remember it.



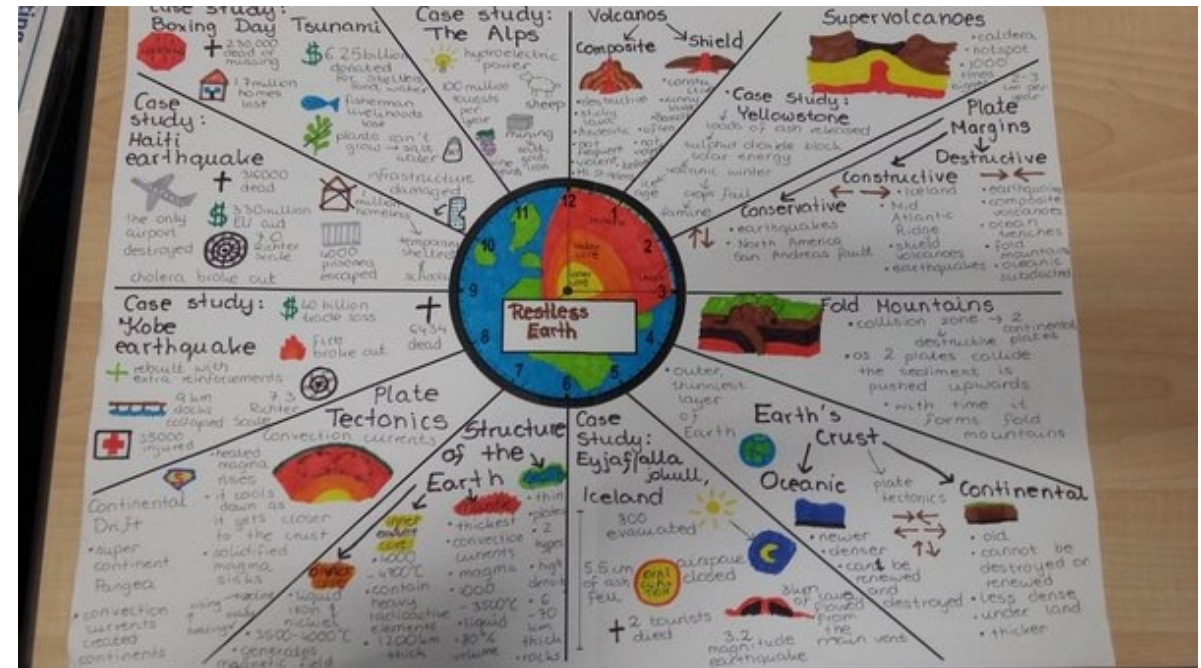
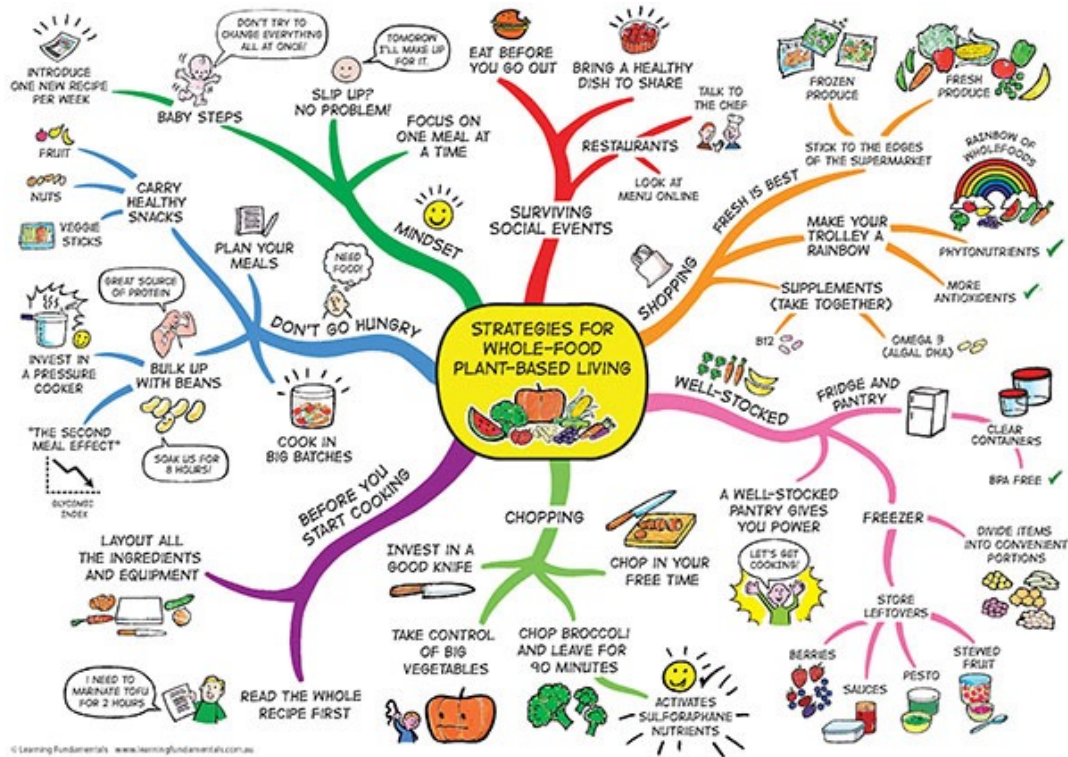
Retrieval Practice

HOW TO DO IT

Put away your class materials, and write or sketch everything you know. Be as thorough as possible. Then, check your class materials for accuracy and important points you missed.



Mind mapping, brain dumps and revision clocks

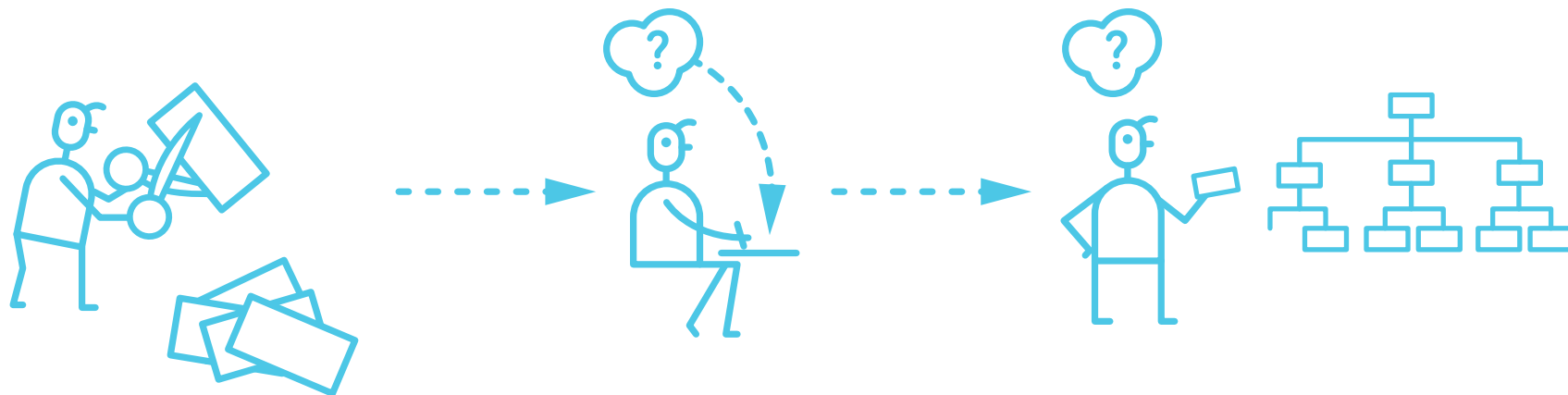




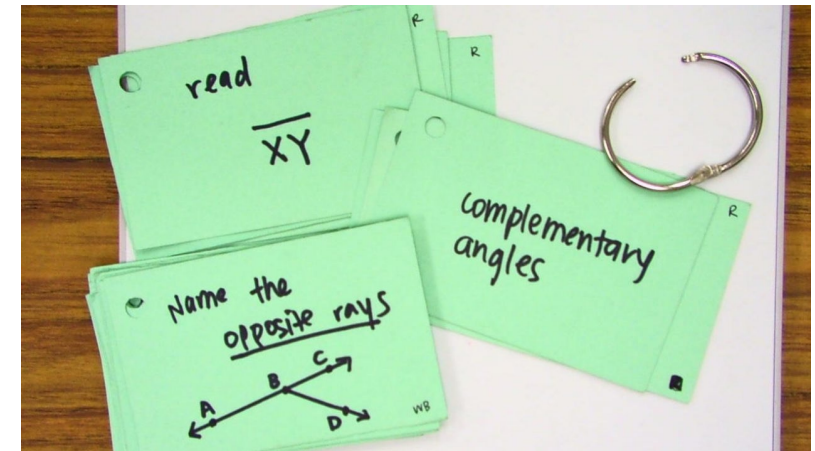
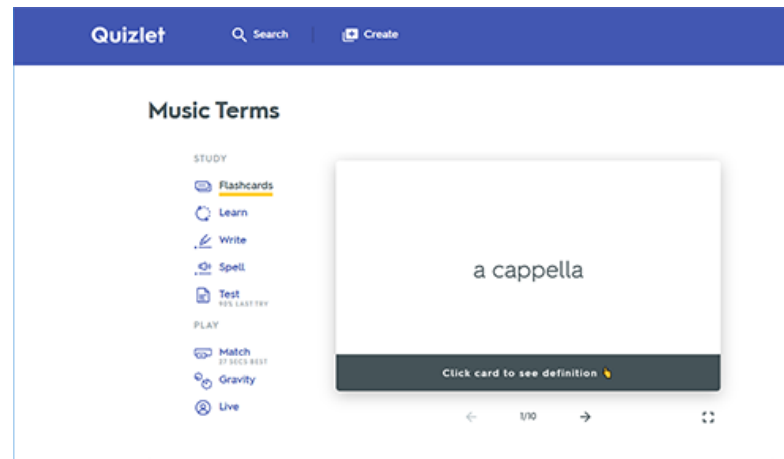
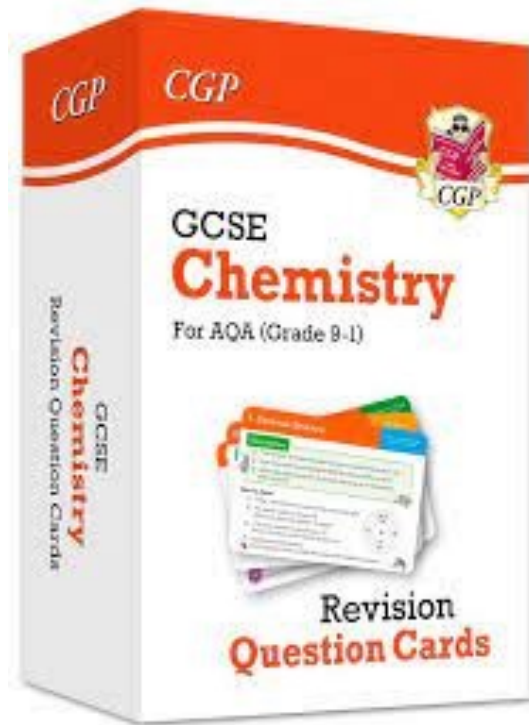
Retrieval Practice

HOW TO DO IT

You can also make flashcards. Just make sure you practice recalling the information on them, and go beyond definitions by thinking of links between ideas.

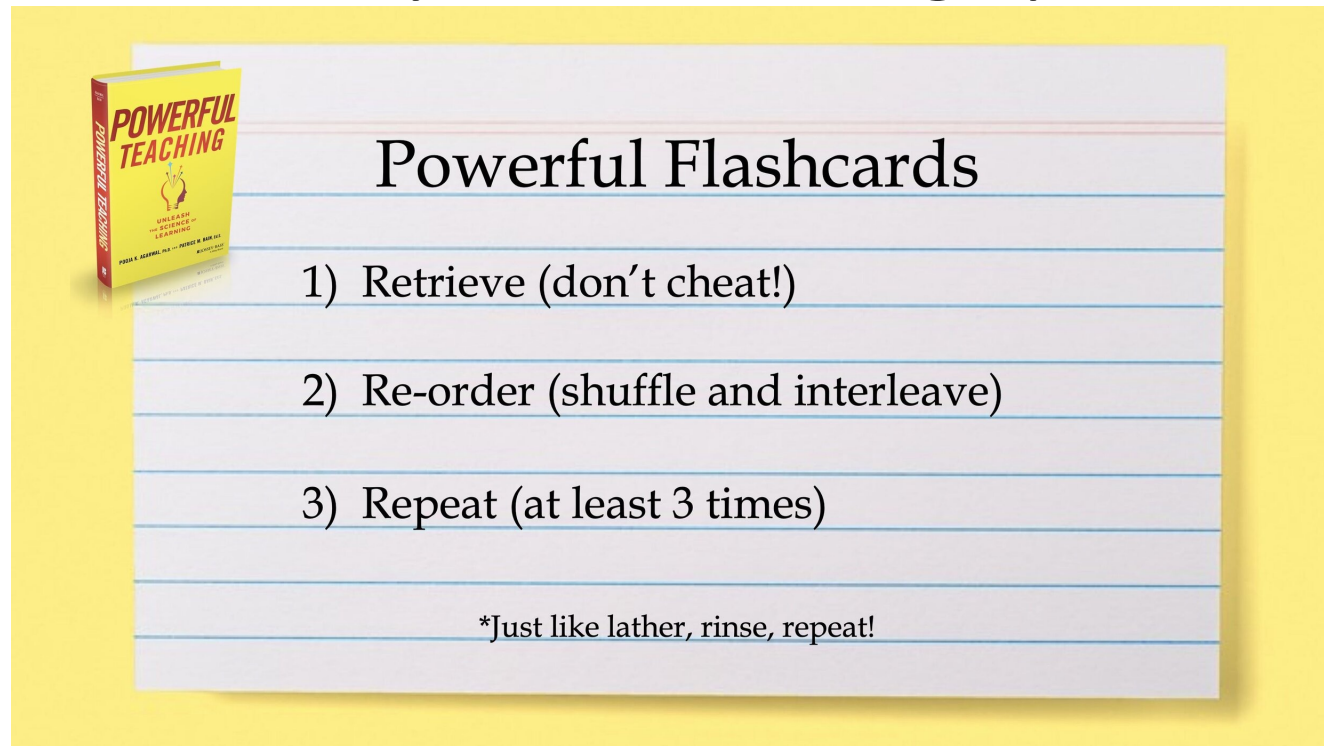


Quizlet, CGPbooks or your own



HOW TO MAKE AND USE FLASHCARDS

- Make them simple with key information – they are really good for learning definitions and factual knowledge
- Make lots of them so you are building up knowledge of a topic

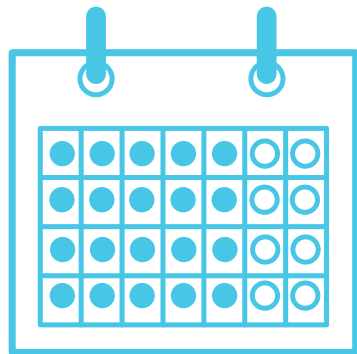




Retrieval Practice

HOW TO DO IT

Take as many practice tests as you can get your hands on. If you don't have ready-made tests, try making your own and trading with a friend who has done the same.



Exam board past papers & Seneca

Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Surname											
Other Names											
Candidate Signature											

AQA General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2014

**Design and Technology:
Electronic Products** **45401**

Unit 1 Written Paper

Friday 23 May 2014 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a black pen, a pencil, a ruler, an eraser and a pencil sharpener.

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 2 hours

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Use pencil only for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
TOTAL	

BBC GCSE Bitesize

Home News Sport Weather iPlayer TV Radio More... Search

Bitesize Home
Subjects
Audio
Games
Message Boards

KS3 Bitesize
More Bitesize
BBC Teachers

Art & Design
Business Studies
Design & Technology
DfDA
Drama

English
English Literature
French
Geography
German

History
ICT
Irish
Maths
Music

Physical Education
Religious Studies
Science
Spanish

Can't get your head around History?
Modern World History activities

123

Watch
Drawing

Play
Mobile quiz

Links
KS3 Bitesize
Back to basics with KS3 Bitesize.
Student Life
Discuss school issues, revision and careers at

Seneca - Learn as Faster

Religious Studies A: AQA GCSE Religions

2.3.1 Different Forms of Worship
2.3.2 Prayer
2.3.3 Sacrament
2.3.4 Eucharist
2.3.5 Pilgrimage & Celebrations
2.3.6 Christmas & Easter
2.4 Community
2.4.1 Local Community
2.4.2 Mission, Evangelism & Church Growth

Baptism

Baptism is the rite of initiation for Christians. The sacrament of baptism includes the sign of washing with water, washing away sin. This sacrament welcomes the person into the Church and gives them the grace to live a Christian life. There is some disagreement about whether Christians should be baptised as babies or as adults.

Baptism as babies

Feedback?

Typing Speed x2.5

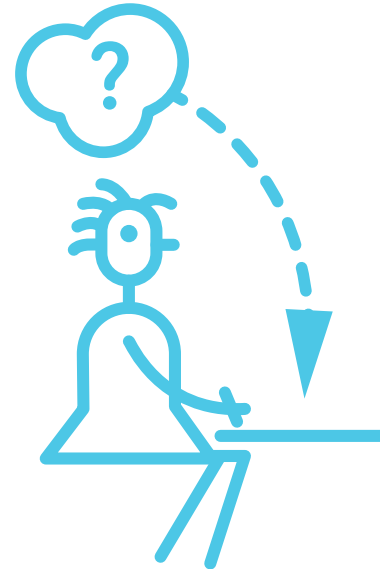
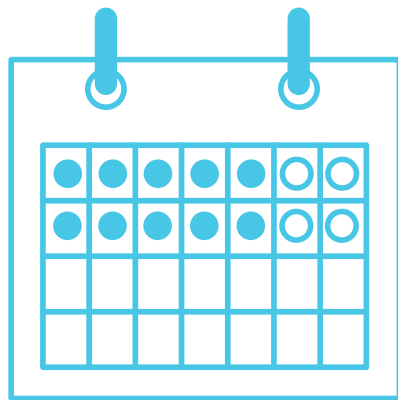
Continue



Spaced Practice

HOW TO DO IT

Start planning early for exams, and set aside a little bit of time every day. Five hours spread out over two weeks is better than the same five hours all at once.



KJS subject revision programmes


16:02 Fri 26 Nov


king-james.co.uk

58%

Community & Hire

Sixth Form

 How to Revise Guide

 GCSE Support Booket

Subject Revision Programmes

Each department below has put together a revision programme to help assist you in your revision for your upcoming mock exams. Please click the relevant department below:

Astronomy	Business Studies	Combined & Triple Science	Drama
Computer Science	Design & Technology	Economics	English Language & Literature
Food Preparation & Nutrition	Ethics, Religion & Life	French	Geography
German	History	iMedia	Mathematics - Foundation
Mathematics - Higher	Music	PE	

KJS revision programme



Your teachers have developed a structured revision programme that breaks down the content that you need to know for your exam. Make sure you plan your time effectively to learn this.



Draw up a weekly revision timetable – build in break times, mix up subjects, keep it simple

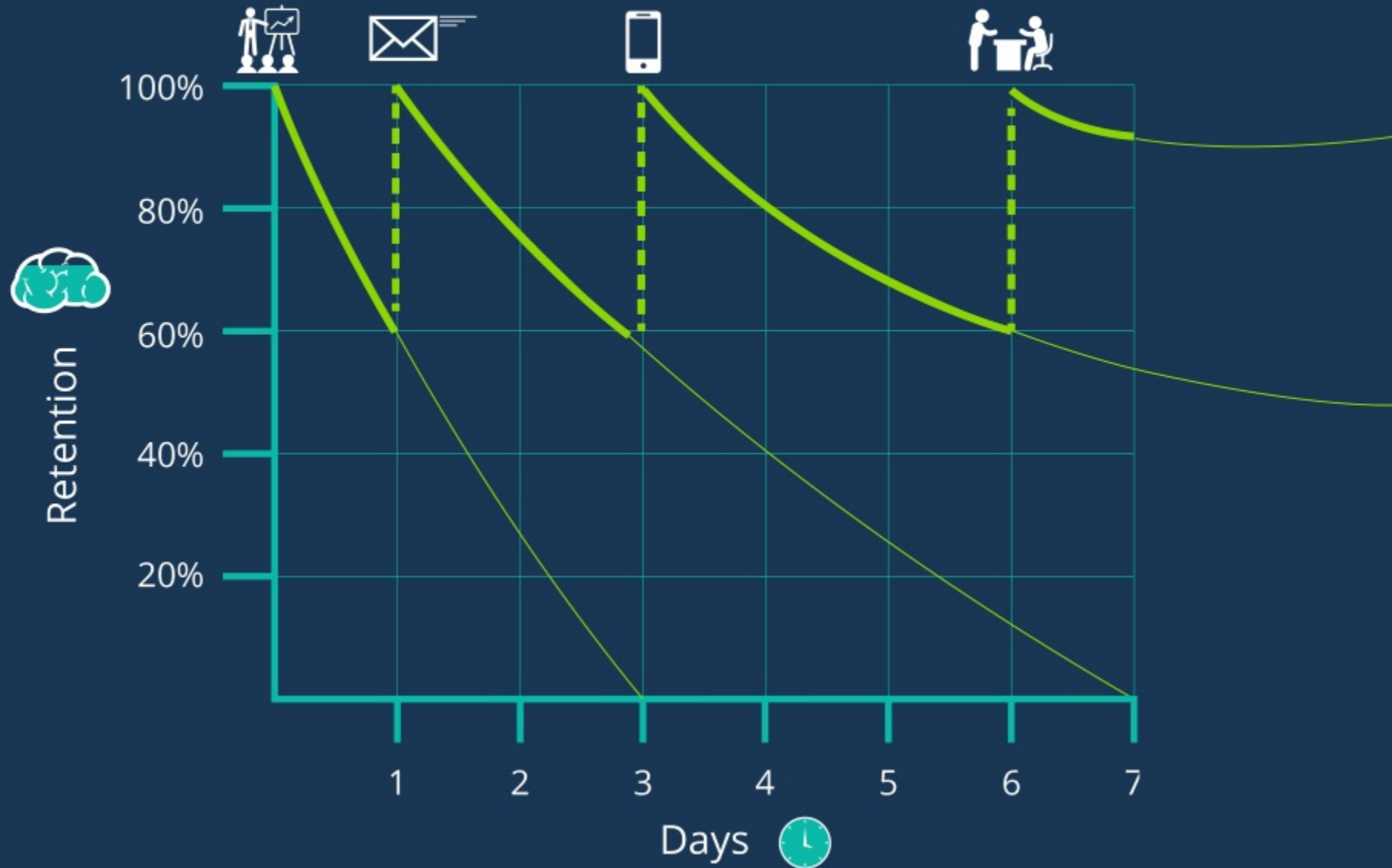


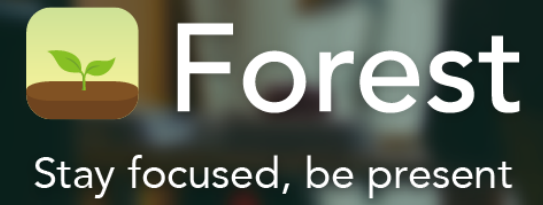
Decide on your preferred revision technique



Try exam questions – go back over ones you have done

COMBATING THE FORGETTING CURVE





EFFECTIVE REVISION HABITS



Thanks for listening and
good luck!



Remember anything,
forever: the basics

