

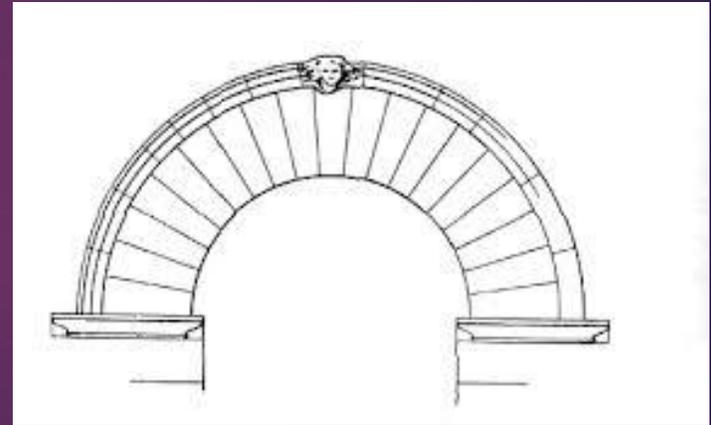


Revision Strategies

- Overview of strategy
 - English example
 - Your own examples

Week 1

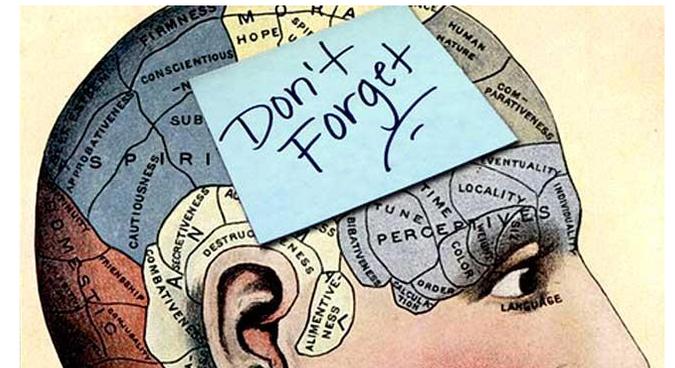
Pneumonics & The Arch



1. MNEMONICS



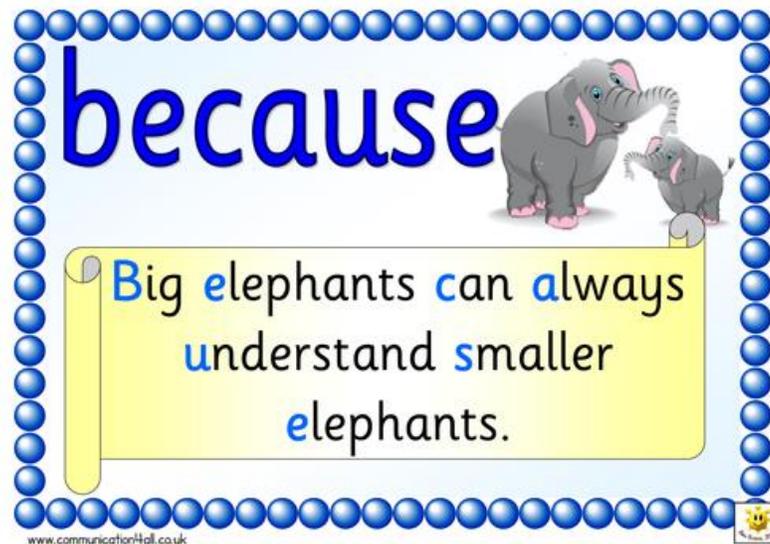
- ▶ A system such as a pattern of letters, ideas, or associations which assists in remembering something. A mnemonic is designed to aid the memory. A mnemonic is a tool to help remember facts or a large amount of information. It can be a song, rhyme, acronym, image, or a phrase to help remember a list of facts in a certain order.



How are mnemonics used?

- ▶ Mnemonics involve attaching words/phrases to individual letters of an original word.

E.g.



Can you think of any other popular mnemonics?

Two uses of mnemonics

1. Create a sentence:

North East South West

Never Eat Shreaded Wheat
Never Ever Support Wigan

2. Replace components with more memorable, appealing ones.

Ner Ever Support Wigan

Make it specific to what you like

The 8 word classes – English Language & Literature

**Noun Verb Adjective Adverb Pronoun
Preposition Determiner Conjunction**

Nike Versace Adidas Armani Pandora Prada Dior Chanel

Neymar Vardy Alonso Aguero Pele Pique Drogba Charrager

Mnemonics in the Curriculum

Approaching a source based question – History

Meaning – Agree – Disagree – Purpose – Conclusion

MAD-PC

Consider an image to accompany your mnemonic.



Mnemonics for you!

- ▶ The following website helps you generate pneumonics that are easier to remember than the original boring stuff!
- ▶ <http://spacefem.com/mnemonics/>

Spacefem's Mnemonic Generator

Type a word or phrase into the box and this quick page will create a sentence to help you remember it.

Go!

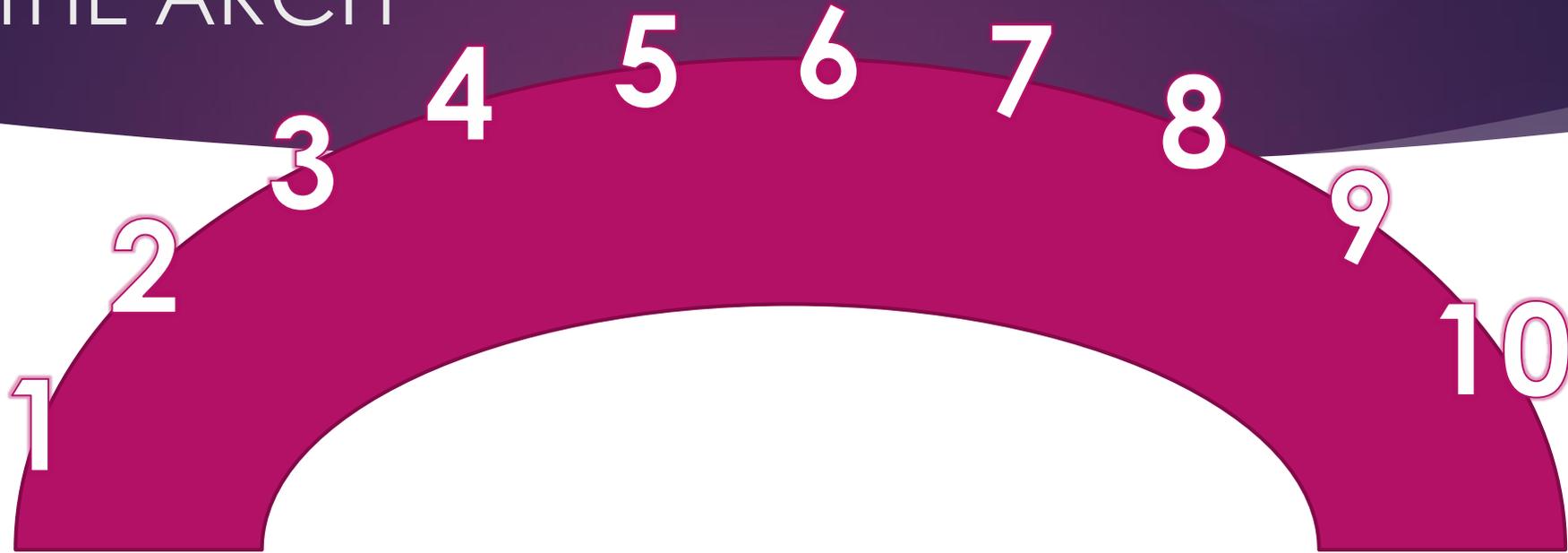
Examples

If you type in letters, you'll get an acrostic sort of thing.

Over to you...

Think of some key ideas you need to remember across your different subjects. Create a mnemonic that is easier to remember. Share them with others if you'd like!

2. THE ARCH



The 'Arch' can be used to remember anything that follows a process/ journey in a specific order. It involves 'hanging' pieces of information from it to aid students in visualising a specific process.

In the Curriculum

GCSE English Literature – Juliet's emotions/personality throughout the play

Impulsive (agrees) Defensive (when the Nurse talks badly of) Deceiving (lies to her family about agreeing to marry)

Passive
(kisses Romeo)

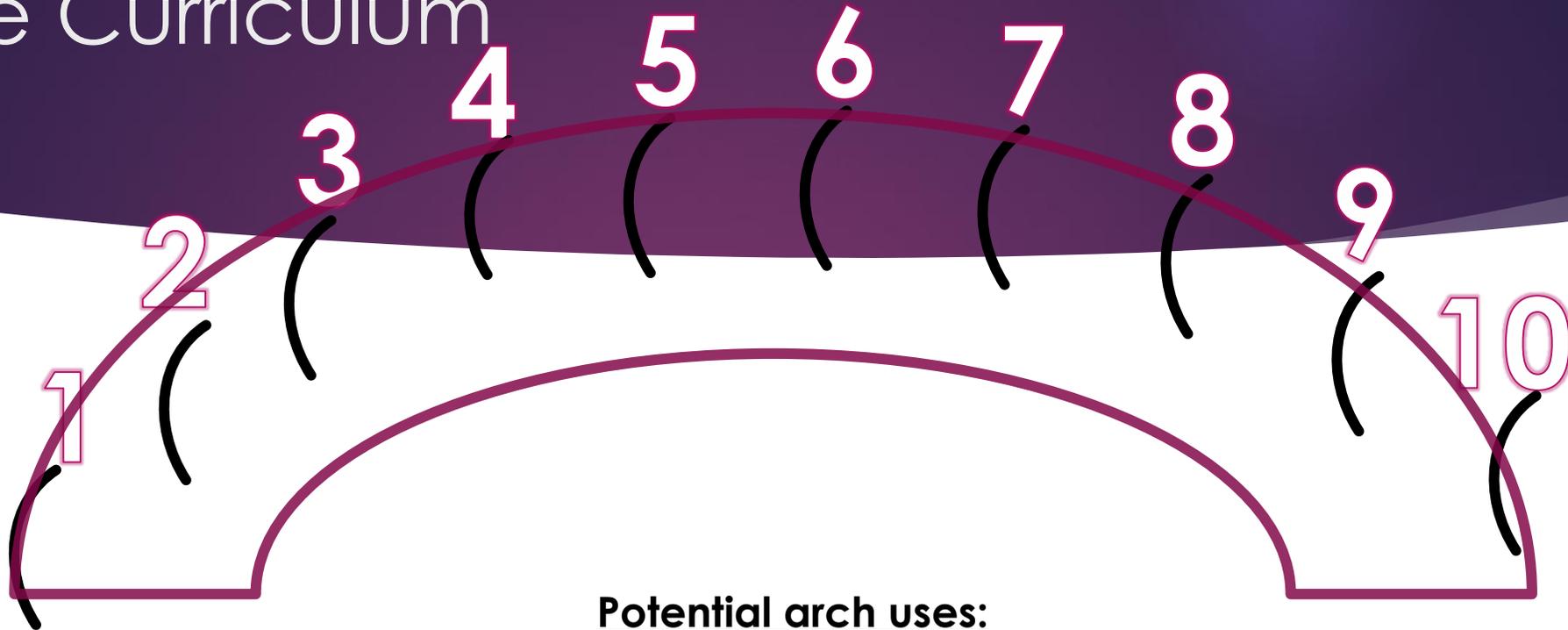
1

Strong minded
(telling The Nurse/Lady C she won't marry)

You can simplify your arch even further (pick out a key word to summarise each component) – this could be what you jot down in your exam to trigger your memory!

be
kills
be

In the Curriculum



Potential arch uses:

- How does Eric change throughout the play (*An Inspector Calls*)? (English Literature)
 - 10 key steps to solving an equation (Maths)
 - Ten steps to World War 2 (History)
 - Photoshop techniques & checklist (Photography)
 - The Digestive System (Science)

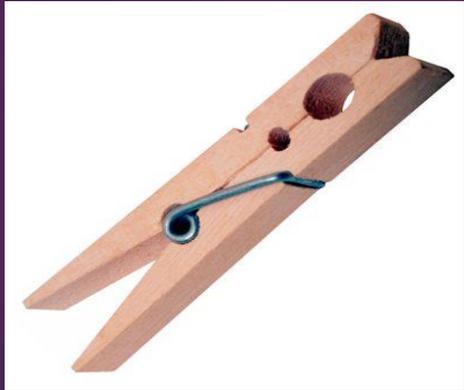
**Think of something that contains a process or journey –
plot them on the arch!**

Over to you...

Think of some key 'journeys' or 'processes' you need to remember across your different subjects. Summarise these into 10 statements (it can be 5, or 8 if you'd like) and visualise them onto your arch. Simplify them to take into your exam.

Week 2

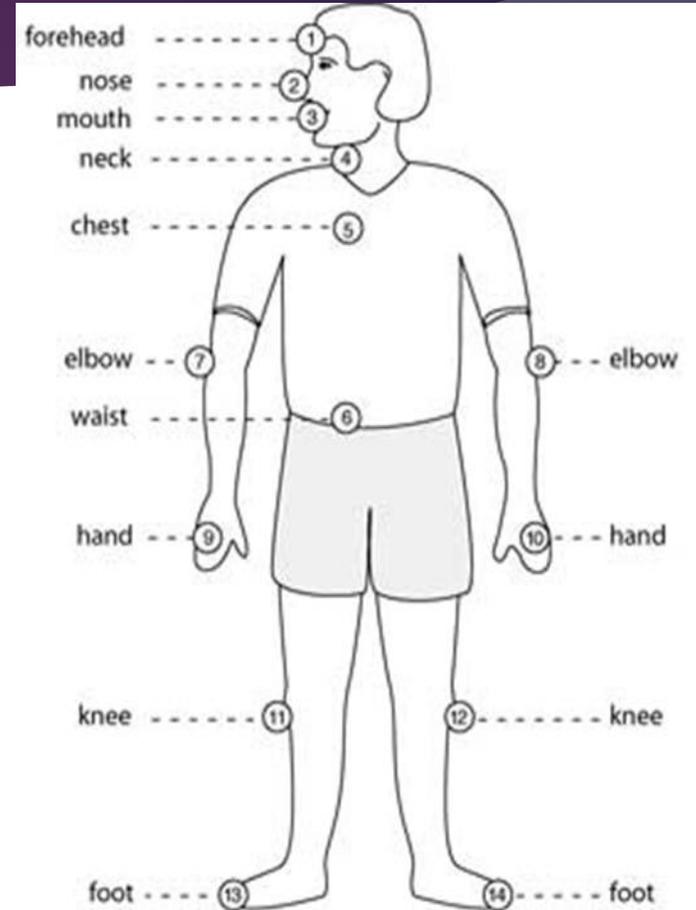
Body Pegs & 'The Room



3. BODY PEGS

Human Body Peg System

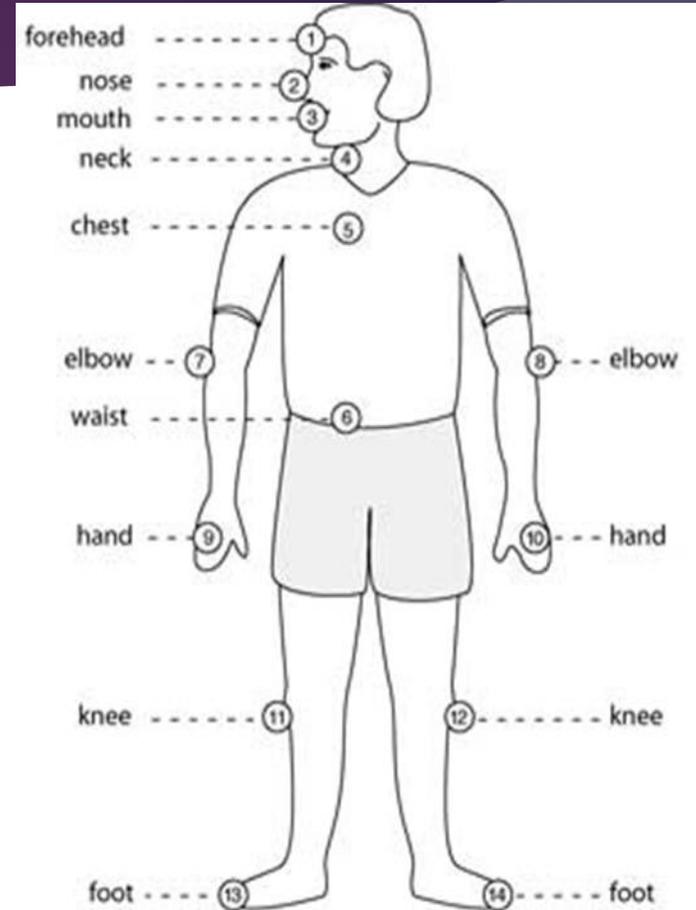
The **human body peg system** uses parts of the body as pegs; the pegs never change. To use this system, memorize the body parts in order before attaching the mental pictures. In your mind, hang on your forehead the first picture of the item you want to remember. Continue hanging mental pictures on the pegs. After you attach the pictures, practice naming each item in order.



3. BODY PEGS

Step 1. Choose 10- (you can do less or more depending on how good your memory is) body parts that you can remember in order. If you want to put something rude in there – feel free – it will be easier for you to remember!

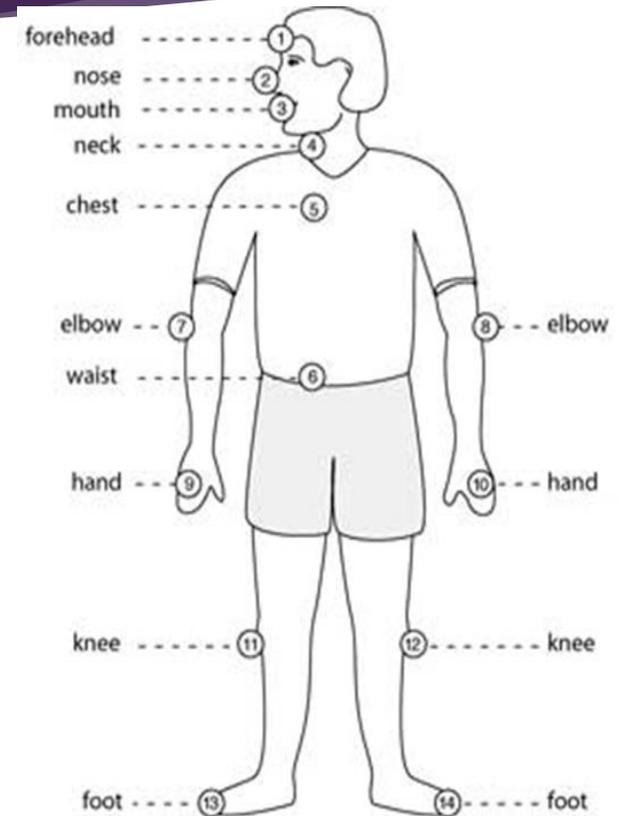
1. Forehead
2. Eyes
3. Nose
4. Ears
5. Mouth
6. Chest
7. Arm
8. Stomach
9. Leg
10. Foot



3. BODY PEGS

Step 2. Consider various things you need to remember for your subjects. E.g. Mr Birling quotes for *An Inspector Calls*.

1. Forehead – ‘heavy looking’
2. Eyes- ‘hard headed business man’
3. Nose – ‘Germans don’t want war’
4. Ears – ‘Giving us the port, Edna?’
5. Mouth- ‘ man has to mind his own business and look after himself’
6. Chest – ‘a knighthood of course’
7. Arm- ‘I’d give thousands’
8. Stomach ‘wretched girl’s suicide’
9. Leg- ‘‘there’ll be a public scandal’
10. Foot- ‘the famous younger generation who know it all’



Body Part	Quote	Image
1. Forehead	'heavy looking'	A fat man 
2. Eyes	'hard headed business man'	Briefcase 
3. Nose	'Germans don't want war'	Hitler 
4. Ears	'Giving us the port, Edna?'	Port 
5. Mouth	'man has to mind his own business and look after himself'	MeMeMe 
6. Chest	'a knighthood of course'	Knight 
7. Arm	'I'd give thousands'	Money 
8. Stomach	'wretched girl's suicide'	Bleech 
9. Leg	'there'll be a public scandal'	Scandal magazine 
10. Foot	'the famous younger generation who know it all'	Baby 

You end up with something like this...



- You need to consider what works for **you**:
- 10 body parts you can reel off in order
 - Images that come to mind quickly
 - Something that's going to trigger your memory

Again, the process of selecting quotes and images is revision in itself.

Over to you...

1. Decide on your chosen body parts (usually easier to remember from head to toe.)
2. Select your chosen items you need to remember (pieces of info/ quotes etc.)
3. Decide on images to match to your body parts
4. Draw them out on a stick man/ body outline to embed

4. THE ROOM/ HOUSE

Just like with 'Body Pegs' – this requires you to know a room in your house off by heart, or a 'journey in your house' (e.g. the front door to your bedroom).

Once you've decided and memorised these (which should be easy) you need to associate words or images with each of these things which will trigger your memory when you imagine your house.



4. THE ROOM/ HOUSE

Step 1. Choose 10 items in your chosen room that are ALWAYS there. E.g. (bathroom)

1. Light switch
2. Mirror
3. Toilet seat
4. Flusher
5. Toilet roll holder
6. Tap
7. Soap
8. Plug hole
9. Towel
10. Door handle



4. Into the Curriculum...

Mr Birling quotes – English Literature

Step 1. Choose 10 items in your chosen room that are ALWAYS there. E.g. (bathroom)

1. Light switch– ‘heavy looking’
2. Window- ‘hard headed business man’
3. Toilet seat – ‘Germans don’t want war’
4. Flusher– ‘Giving us the port, Edna?’
5. Toilet roll holder - ‘ man has to mind his own business and look after himself’
6. Tap– ‘a knighthood of course’
7. Soap - ‘I’d give thousands’
8. Plughole- ‘wretched girl’s suicide’
9. Towel- ‘‘there’ll be a public scandal’
10. Door handle- ‘the famous younger generation who know it all’



Body Part	Quote	Image
1. Light switch	'heavy looking'	A fat man 
2. Mirror	'hard headed business man'	Briefcase 
3. Toilet seat	'Germans don't want war'	Hitler 
4. Flusher	'Giving us the port, Edna?'	Port 
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6. Tap	'a knighthood of course'	Knight 
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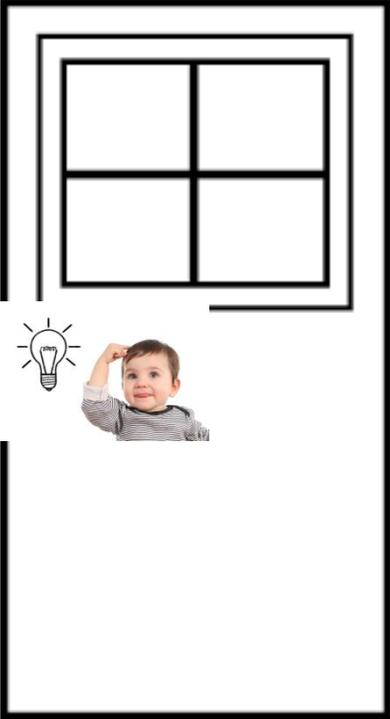
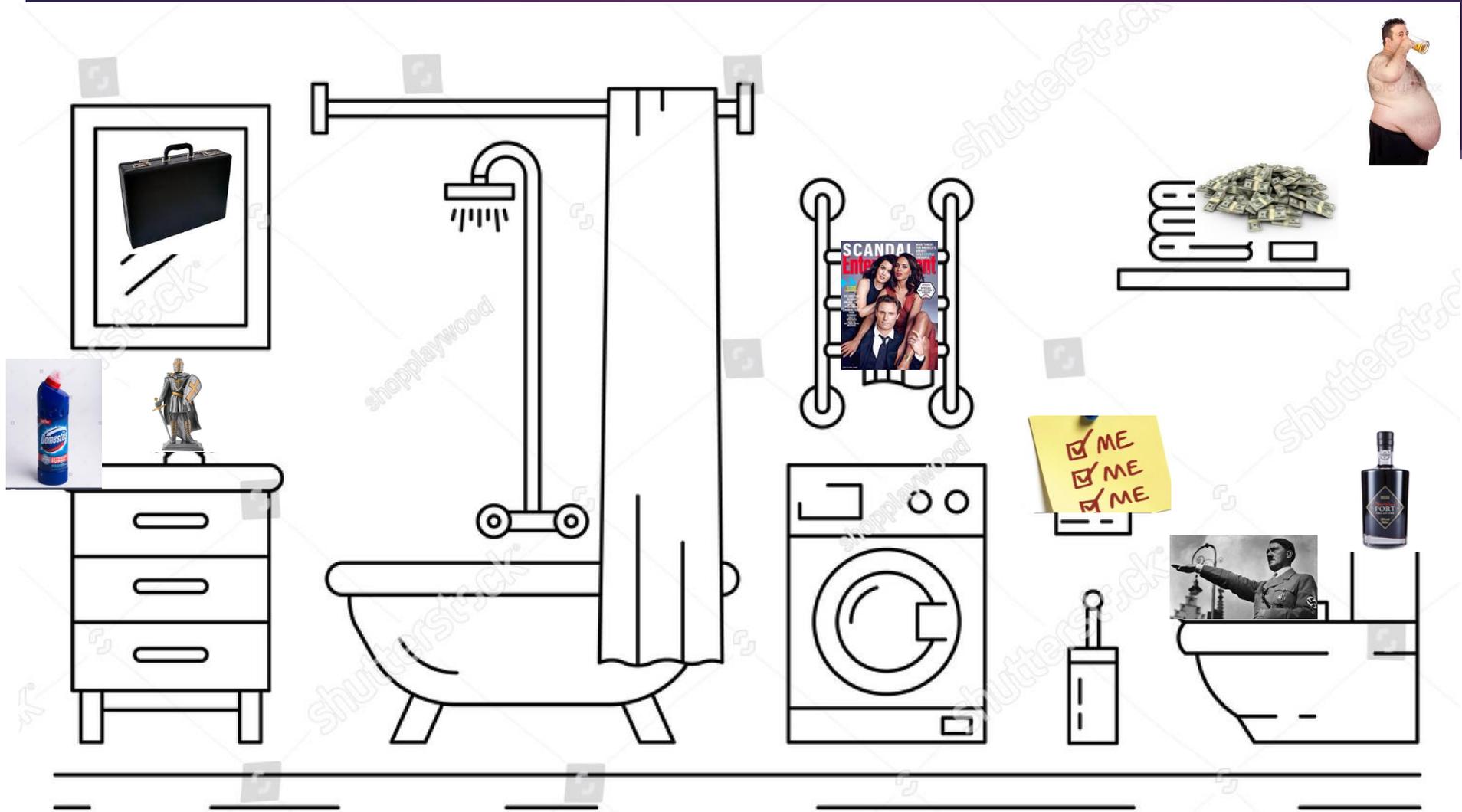
4. THE ROOM/ HOUSE

Equally – plot the points on a journey around your house.

1. Door step
2. Front door
3. Shoe rack
4. Coat holder
5. Stairs
6. Landing
7. Rug
8. Bedroom door
9. Bed
10. TV



Remember this has to be specific to you.



Over to you...

1. Decide on your chosen room or journey through your house and break it into 10 points.
2. Select your chosen items you need to remember (pieces of info/ quotes etc.)
3. Decide on images to match to your 10 house items
4. Draw them out on a blank 'room' or print one off to help you.

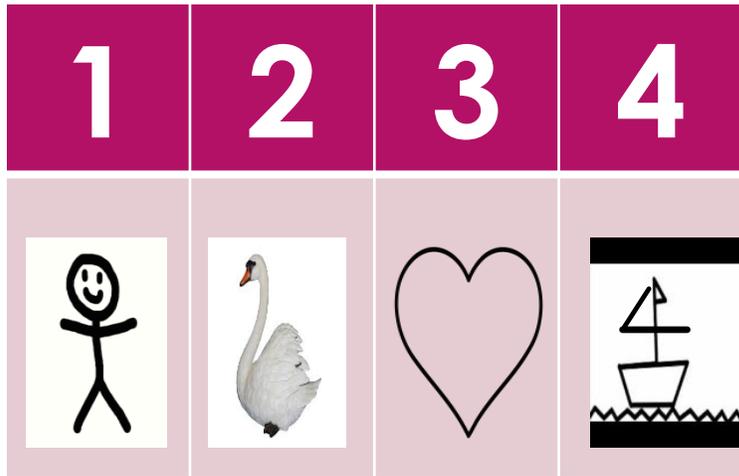
Week 3

Numbers & Mindmaps

5. NUMBERS

- ▶ Number lines work by creating an image that consistently matches to the numbers 1-10 in your head. This can then be applied to multiple things that you need to remember for your different subject areas.

5. NUMBER LINES - Example



My number line:

1 will always be a stick man

2 will always be a swan

3 will always be an upside down heart

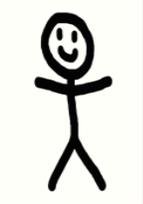
4 will always be a boat

And so on....

Just like with the other strategies, you are required to break your chosen revision topic down into 10 sections which can link to your numbers. This is revision in itself!

Number Lines – Into the Curriculum

The plot of An Inspector Calls

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AIC – dining room	Mr Birling and Gerald Croft talk business	Inspector arrives	Mr Birling forced to accept his part in Eva's death	Shelia's turn	Gerald's secret affair is exposed	Mrs Birling's lack of charitable spirit	Eric is found out	Responsibility	The phone rings again!
									
The stick man is sat in the middle of the dining table	Mr B and Gerald are sat on a swan discussing the war	Inspector arrives wearing a heart jumper	Mr B is sat crying sailing into the distance						

Over to you...

1. Decide on your 10 key images that link to the numbers 1-10. Draw them out if it helps.
2. Select your chosen items you need to remember (pieces of info/ quotes etc.)
3. Make the things you need to remember link to your 10 images. The funnier/weirder the better!

6. MINDMAPS

- ▶ Mindmaps are arguably the most commonly used form of revision. But they can be utilised in many more ways than you may think.



Interesting fact...

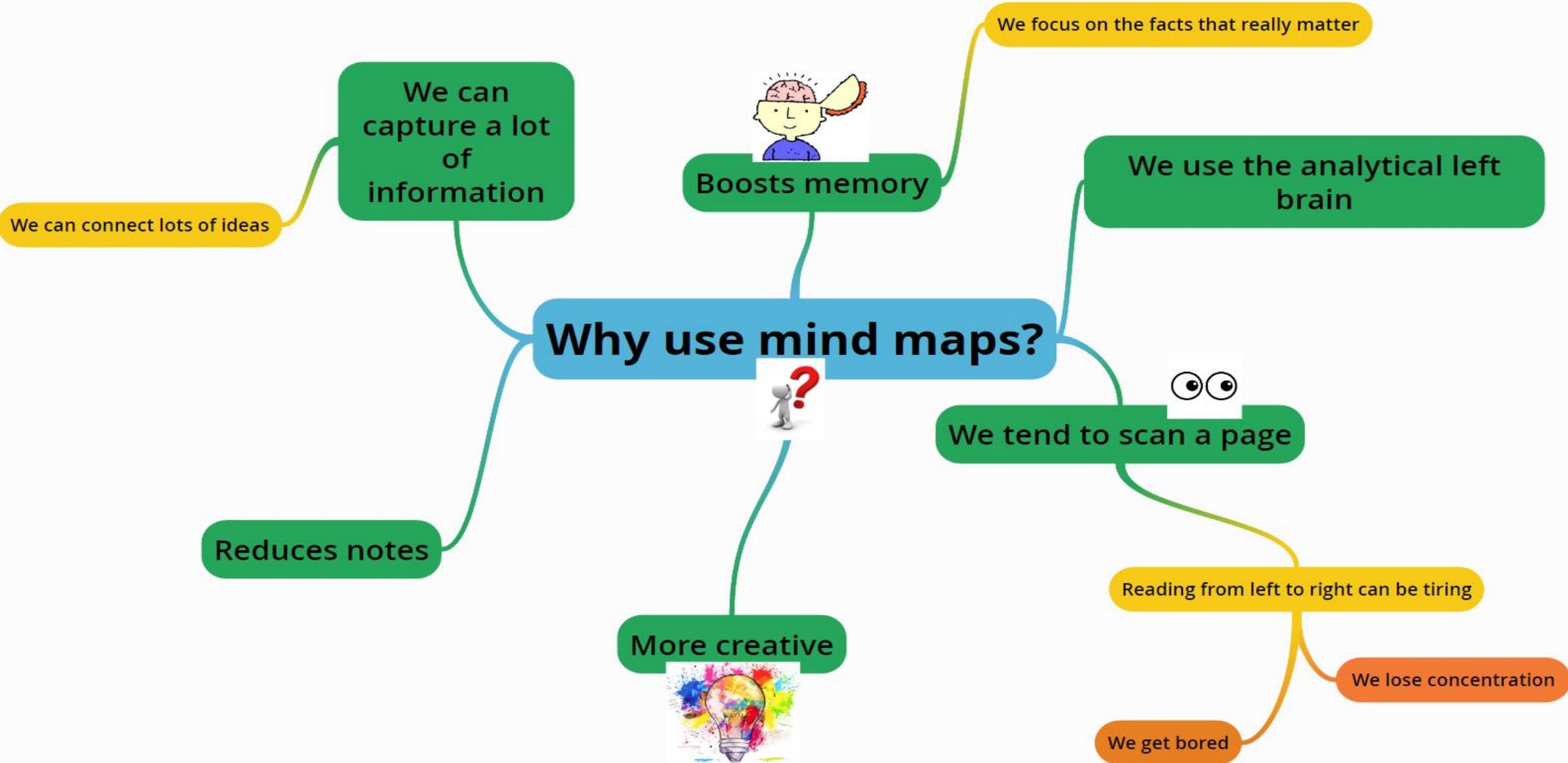
A recent study found that medical students who adopted mind mapping experienced a **10% increase** in their long term memory of factual information.

Why use mind maps?



- ▶ Reduces notes & boosts memory
- ▶ More creative
- ▶ Human tendency is to scan a page in a non linear manner
- ▶ Reading from left to right can be tiring, boring and can cause us to lose concentration
- ▶ Mind maps allow us to capture and connect a lot of information
- ▶ Encourages us to focus on the ideas and facts that really matter
- ▶ Encourage us to use the analytical left brain by searching for key words & ideas

Why use mind maps?



Create a central idea



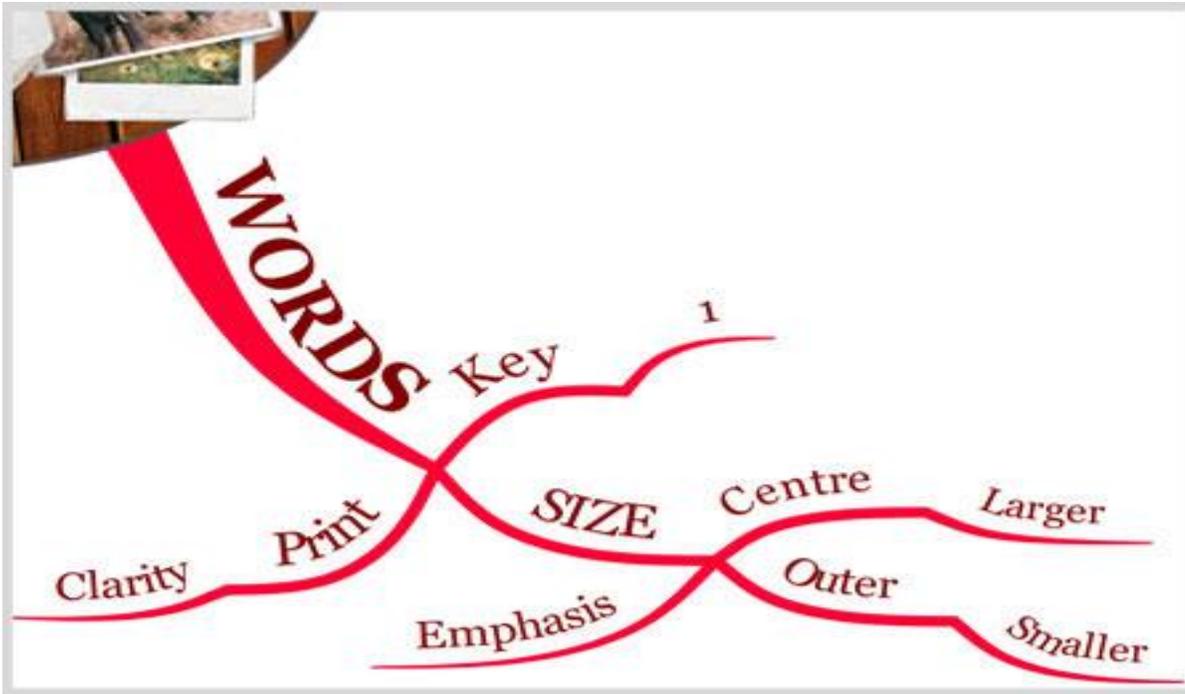
- Put this in the centre of the page
- Include an image – it helps trigger memory
- Taking time to personalise it will strengthen associations

Add and connect branches



- The main branches that stem from the main idea are the key themes
- '2nd or 3rd level branches' or 'subtopics' can be added from these
- Connect the ideas that relate – the brain will remember them better this way
- Use class notes / text books to help structure this
- Remember - more branches can always be added

Add keywords



- Include a key idea for each branch
- Try and keep this idea to one word – this will be easier to remember and will spark more associations
- Now populate 'sub-level branches' with further key words / phrases
- This will allow you to 'chunk' information and recall it easier in the exam

Colour code



- This encourages whole brain thinking
- Linking the visual with the logical helps to create mental shortcuts
- It allows us to categorise information
- It also makes it more fun and appealing to create and study

Add images



- Images can often convey more than a word, sentence or an essay
- They are processed instantly and are easier to recall than text
- This is a skill we learn as children before we have mastered language

Where is the Earth's Water?
Seas
Lakes
Sky

Water Cycle
INPUTS - Precipitation

OUTPUTS
- Evaporation
- Transpiration
- River channel discharge

THROUGHFLOW
- Interception
- Infiltration
- Percolation
- Run-off
- Groundwater

WATER & THE WATER CYCLE

UK
Demand for Water
Future Demand - What? - Reasons?

USES
Industrial
Domestic
Agricultural

Reverse Osmosis
DESALINATION
Distillation

SEWAGE TREATMENT
- Grit Trap
- Screens
- Settling Tanks
- Phosphate Stripping
- Sludge tanks aerated
- Anabolic Sludge Digestion
used to make ...

ADVANTAGES
1...
2...
3...
4...

AQUIFERS
Must be permeable & porous
Problems of over abstraction

SOURCES OF WATER

RESERVOIRS
How do they affect the river downstream?
How do they affect the microclimate?

Free software...

<https://www.goconqr.com/en/mind-maps/>

THIS IS REALLY GOOD!

