

#### Create flash cards



Identify Knowledge

- What are you making your flash cards on?
- Use your book to look at previous misconceptions from feedback.

Colour coding

Use different colours on your flashcards for different topics. This will help with your organisation, NOT with recall!

Make sure you are able to use your flashcards both ways! For example, what does a definition refer to?

#### Designing flash cards

Designing your flashcards

**1 QUESTION PER FLASHCARD** 

Make them concise and clear

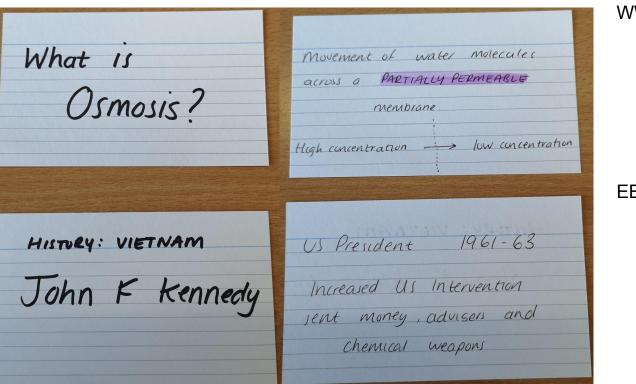
Use a one word prompt so that you can recall as much as you can

Do not use for extended answer questions





#### Flash card examples

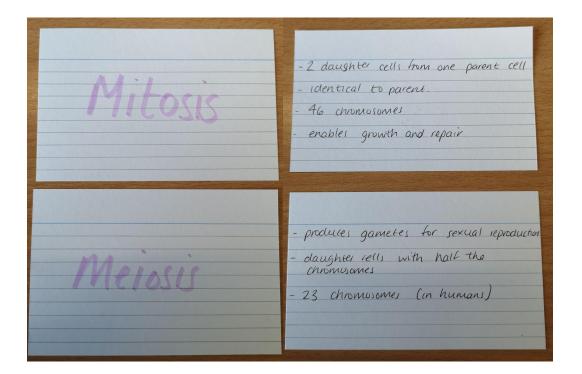


WWW

EBI

#### Flash card examples





#### WWW

EBI

#### Flash cards





Putting loads of text onto your flashcards is counter-productive and will not help you remember key information.



- The most effective flashcards include one question followed by one answer (or one term followed by one definition).
- Don't force your brain to remember a complex or wordy answer. It is easier for your brain to process simpler information so split up your longer questions into smaller simpler ones.
- You will end up with more flash cards this way but your learning will be more effective.
- Make sure you study them both ways round



### HOW TO REVISE Flashcards

#### Task



Use this tutor time to create your own flashcards to use for your own revision!

Remember

- The most effective flashcards include one question followed by one answer (or one term followed by one definition).
- Don't force your brain to remember a complex or wordy answer. It is easier for your brain to process simpler information so split up your longer questions into smaller simpler ones.
- You will end up with more flash cards this way but your learning will be more effective.



## HOW TO REVISE Mindmaps





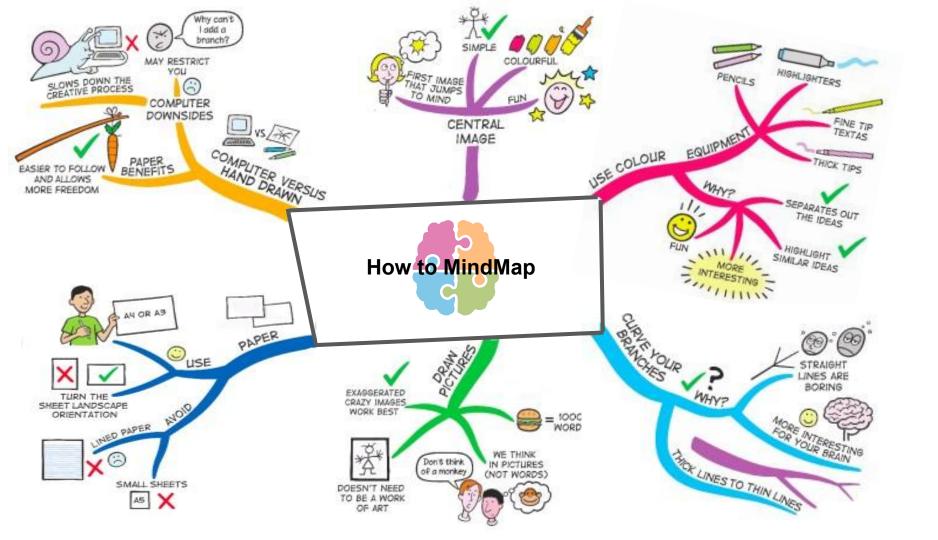
#### What is a Mindmap?



A mind map is an opportunity to get creative!

It can condense several pages of notes from your exercise books into a helpful picture that helps you to visualise a topic.

It uses a <u>central theme</u> or <u>topic</u>, uses <u>branches</u> to summarize information, using <u>singular keywords</u> if possible, <u>NOT SENTENCES</u>.



#### Mind Map examples

Using a picture as a central theme in Science

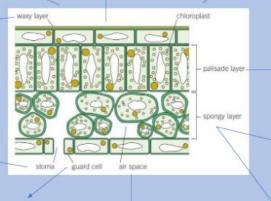
Xylem transport water to the leaf for photosynthesis. Phloem transport glucose to other parts of the plant.

Prevents loss of water by transpiration.

These open/close to allow gases to diffuse in/out for photosynthesis. Present on the underside of the leaf to avoid too much water loss by transpiration.

> These control the opening of the stomata depending on how much water is in the plant.

Leaves are thin to give a short diffusion pathway for gases needed for photosynthesis.



Needed for diffusion of gases.

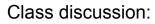
LEAF MINDMAP

Contain chlorophyll which capture light energy needed for photosynthesis.

> Contain many palisade cells, with many chlorophyll-containing chloroplasts which capture light energy needed for photosynthesis.

Less chlorophyll on the underside of the leaf as light doesn't reach here.

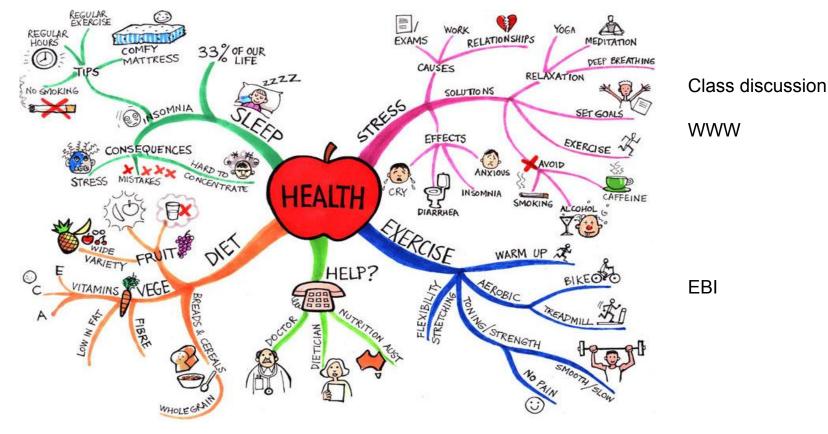
Contain air spaces and have a large surface area for faster diffusion of gases.



WWW

EBI

#### Mind Map examples





# HOW TO REVISE Mindmaps

#### Task



Use tutor time to create your own mindmap to use for your own revision!

A3 paper is available!

Remember

- USE COLOUR.
- USE PICTURES
- USE WAVY LINES THE BRAIN DOESN'T LIKE STRAIGHT LINES!

Put your mindmap somewhere it is visible!



### HOW TO REVISE Making it Stick

#### Using your flashcards



Write down your answers, then check. Or say your answers outloud. This clearly shows the gaps in your knowledge.

Don't just copy and re read

Shuffle the cards every time you use them

Use the Leitner system to use your flash cards every day.





#### Feedback on flashcards



How have you performed when you look back at your answers?

Is there anything you need to revisit in more detail?

Is your knowledge secure? If so move on to applying that knowledge of the area in specific exam questions.

#### Discussing with others



Revision techniques can be lonely and sometimes it can be nice to have some interaction with others.

Quiz each other - use your flash cards and mind maps with others. Ask questions about the material, it is your or their job to answer them as accurately as possible. Your revision partner can help steer you in the right direction if you get the incorrect answer!

Open discussion - talk about your material with your partner, this is helpful if you are revising for the same exam. You can collaborate and use each toher to develop your knowledge.

### Blank page retrieval

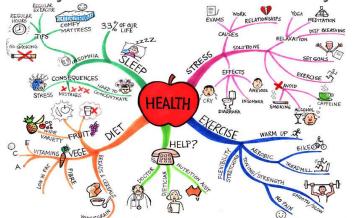


Try to recreate your mindmap on a topic, as much as you can remember without referring to it or your notes.

See what you have missed then fill in gaps without your notes.

Check your notes for a third time and fill in.

Repeat at different times until you don't have to look at your notes





### HOW TO REVISE Making it Stick

### Try it yourself!



It's over to you now!

There's paper available for you to try to retrieve information from a mind map you have created.

Use your flash cards with the person sat next to you and quiz each other. Keep score of how you do!

Go through your mind maps or flash cards with a partner, are there any improvements or connections you have missed?