

YEAR 9 EXAM PREPARATION TOP TIPS FOR REVISION



Year 9 Assessments

The Year 9 Assessments will be taking place in school. The exam timetable is as follows:

	Monday 27 th June	Tuesday 28 th June	Wednesday 29 th June	Thursday 30 th June	Friday 1 st July
Lesson 1 and 2	Chemistry (1 hr)	Classical Civilisation (1hr 30 mins) Philosophy & Ethics (1hr 45 mins) Business Studies (1hr 30 mins) Media Studies (1 hr 30 mins) Food Nutrition & Preparation (1 hr 45 mins)	Mathematics (1 hr)	English Language (1 hr 45 mins)	History (1 hr 15 mins)
Break					
Lesson 3 and 4	Geography (1 hr 15 mins)	English Literature (1 hr)	Design Technology (1 hr) Health & Social Care (1 hr 30 mins) Food Practical – Group 1	PE (1 hr 30 mins) Computer Science (1 hr) Music (1 hr) Food Practical – Group 2	Physics (1 hr)
Lunch					
Lesson 5	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>

	Monday 4 th July	Tuesday 5 th July	Wednesday 6 th July	Thursday 7 th July	Friday 8 th July
Lesson 1 and 2	French (1 hr) Spanish (1 hr)	Drama (1 hr)	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>
Break					
Lesson 3 and 4	Biology (1 hr)	Engineering (1 hr)	Food Practical – Group 3	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>
Lunch					
Lesson 5	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>	<i>Normal Lessons</i>

Students have access to their subject topic lists via Edulink and on their Google classrooms. These should be used to help prepare for each exam. If you have any questions regarding topics which may be covered in the assessment please contact the subject teacher directly.

It is recommended to develop a regular study habit. Completing small ‘chunks’ of work (maximum of 30 min at a time) is proven to be the most effective. Building a revision timetable which outlines which topics/subject’s students will focus on during each revision session will help organise both time and ensure all aspects are covered prior to the exam. Further information on how to create a revision timetable can be found on the school website by clicking on ‘useful links’ – Re-ignition hub. Study hub takes place every Wednesday and Thursday 3:10-4:10pm. This is an excellent opportunity to work with staff to go through key topics, explore revision methods and access practice questions.

Some ‘Revision Tips’ can be found in the remainder of this booklet. This is by no means an exhaustive list, but hopefully will serve as a starting point.

There are a number of revision websites which will help support revision in addition to class notes, revision guides and material provided by subject teachers:

- Seneca Learning
- GCSE Pod

- Collins Connect
- GCSE Bitsize
- Everlearner
- S-Cool
- Smart Notes
- Quizlett
- Sparknotes

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact your subject teacher or form tutor in the first instance.

Remember, good preparation is key! Start a regular revision routine and build those good habits!

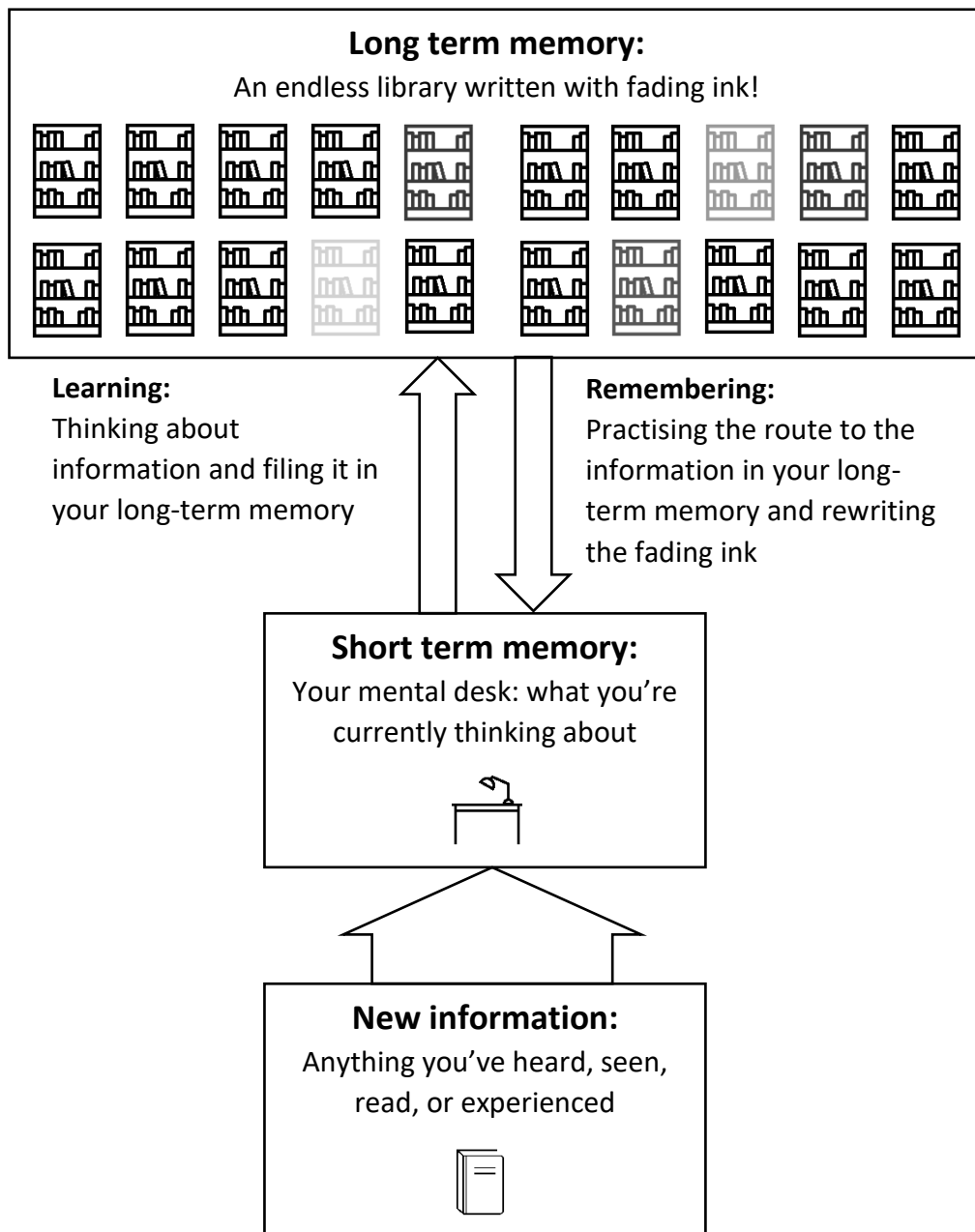
Good luck!

Miss Walker

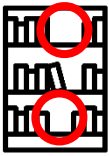
How do I revise?

In exams, you want to be able to remember a lot of knowledge quickly. This knowledge includes facts and methods which you can use to answer exam questions. To remember a lot of knowledge quickly, that knowledge needs to be securely stored in your long-term memory.

To make sure knowledge goes into your long term memory, stays there, and to make sure you can find it quickly, you need to spend time thinking hard about that knowledge in your short term memory.



Whenever you revise, you are doing one of three things:



1. Finding and closing gaps in your knowledge.



2. Strengthening fading knowledge in your long-term memory.



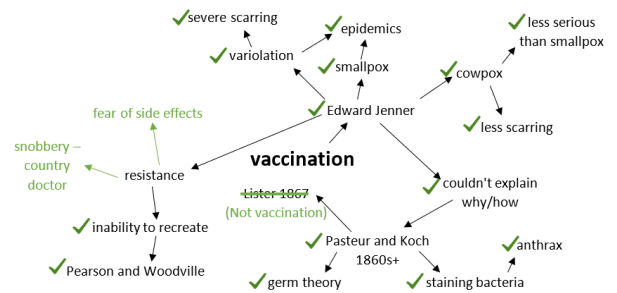
3. Practising recalling knowledge quickly.

In order to revise successfully, you should use one of the four strategies below. Each strategy is further explained in this pack.

Self-quizzing:

Topic	
Question 1	Answer 1
Question 2	Answer 2
Question 3	Answer 3
Question 4	Answer 4
Question 5	Answer 5
Question 6	Answer 6

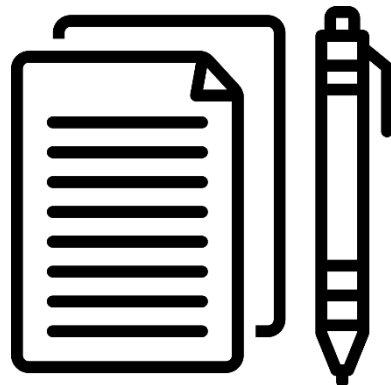
Writing a knowledge dump:



Flashcards:

osmosis
Net movement of water from a high concentration to low concentration across a partially permeable membrane

Practising exam questions:



Flashcards

Flashcards are small sheets of paper or card with matching pieces of information on either side. They are a useful tool for learning facts and allow you to quickly check whether you have remembered something correctly.

1861	groynes	osmosis	Where is the pharmacy?
Pasteur published his paper about germ theory.	A low wall on the coastline which slows longshore drift	Net movement of water from a high concentration to low concentration across a partially permeable membrane	Où est la pharmacie?

When making and using flashcards:

Do:

- ✓ ...make flashcards quickly.
- ✓ ...put a single piece of information of each flashcard.
- ✓ ...sort your flashcards according to your confidence with them (see below).
- ✓ ...test yourself on the flashcards from memory.

Don't:

- X ...spend more time *making* flashcards than actually using them.
- X ...put lots of information onto each flashcard.
- X ...revise the flashcards in the same order every time that you use them.
- X ...only read through flashcards.

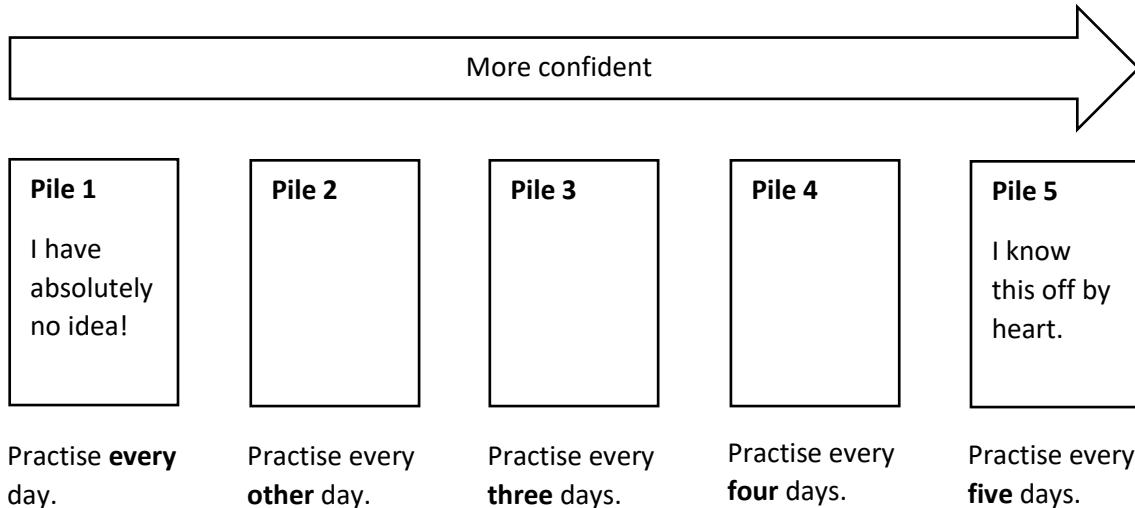
How to make flashcards:

1. If you can, get a set of flashcards from your teacher or from a website such as Quizlet!
2. If you can't find pre-made flashcards, find the information you want to put onto flashcards using your existing revision resources (e.g. a knowledge organiser).
3. Fold a piece of A4 paper into 8.
4. Write the questions on the top half of the paper.
5. Write the answers on the bottom half of the paper.
6. Cut the paper along the short folds.
7. Fold the strips of paper so that the writing is on either side.
8. If you can, glue the pieces of paper together.

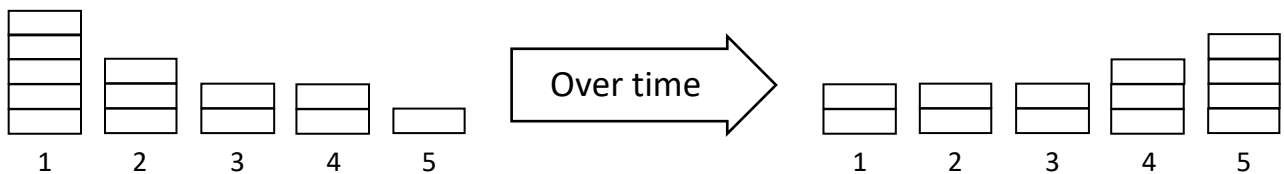
Definition 1	Definition 2	Definition 3	Definition 4	Definition 5
Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3	Answer 4	Answer 5

How to use flashcards:

1. Test yourself using the flashcards.
2. As you test yourself, sort the flashcards into up to five piles according to how confident you are with the content.
3. Put the piles into numbered envelopes (1-5).
4. Test yourself on the different piles on different days (see below):



5. As you test yourself on the different piles, move the cards into different piles as you become more confident.

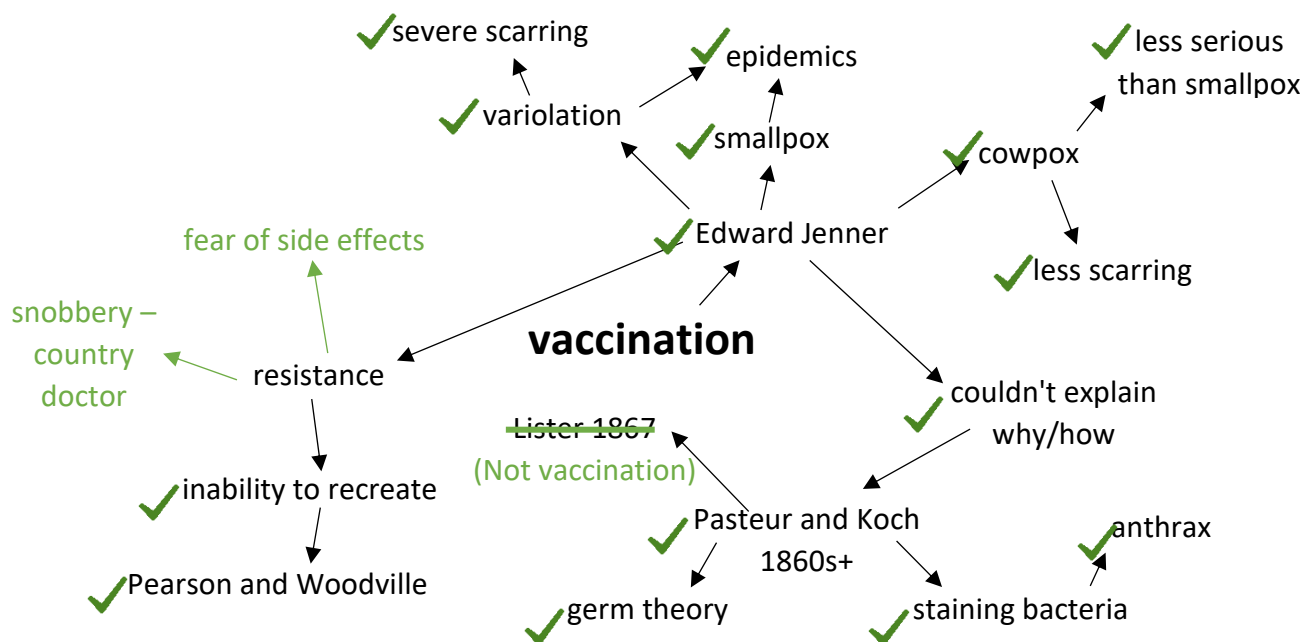


Useful resources:

www.quizlet.com – This free website allows you to quickly create flashcards which you can print, use on a computer, or use on your phone.

Knowledge dumps

A knowledge dump is when you write down everything you can remember about a topic. They are a useful tool for finding out what you know and where the gaps are in your knowledge.



When writing knowledge dumps:

Do:

- ✓ ...write from memory.
- ✓ ...check what you have written against a textbook or knowledge organiser.
- ✓ ...connect information together in a spider diagram format (see below). This will allow you to remember more.

Don't:

- X ...copy information from textbooks and knowledge organisers.
- X ...assume that everything you have written is correct.
- X ...write a list (see below).

How to write a knowledge dump:

1. Use an empty piece of paper.
2. Write the date at the top of the page.
3. Without any support, write down the first thing you can remember about the topic you have chosen. Use single words or phrases.
4. As this fact triggers more information, write those facts down. Connect the facts together with lines or arrows.
5. Once you can't remember anything else about the area you started writing about, try to remember another fact to start another 'web' of knowledge. Stop once you can't remember anything else.
6. Using a knowledge organiser or textbook, check and correct your knowledge using a different coloured pen.
7. Keep your knowledge dump. This will allow you to compare knowledge dumps over time so you can see your success.
8. Note down what you corrected or added. Practise these gaps using flashcards or quizzing.

Self-quizzing

Self-quizzing is when you answer a series of questions about a topic from memory. It is a useful tool for finding specific gaps in your knowledge within a topic and it allows you to quickly check whether you have remembered something correctly.

Self-quizzing can be completed in lots of different ways. For example, you could answer specific questions, you could complete gap fill-activities, or you could fill in a diagram from memory.

Public Health in the Industrial Revolution

Questions:

1. Give two reasons why people migrated to urban areas during the Industrial Revolution.
2. Why did increased population density increase the risk of epidemics in urban areas?
3. Give an example which shows that many public health systems in urban areas were overwhelmed during the Industrial Revolution.
4. Why did many people living in damp and overcrowded housing increase the risk of epidemics during the Industrial Revolution?
5. Why didn't the government in the early Industrial Revolution take steps to improve public health services and living conditions?
6. Give an example of a disease, caused by poor public health, of which there were epidemics during the Industrial Revolution.

Answers:

1. Improvements in agricultural technology and the invention of the factory ✓
2. Diseases could easily spread from person to person. ✓
3. Multiple families would share one overflowing cesspit. ✓
4. People had weak immune systems which made them less able to fight off diseases. ✓
5. The government had a laissez-faire attitude to public health, meaning that they did not think that improving public health should be their responsibility. ✓
6. The plague **X Cholera or typhus (the plague was in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance)**

5/6 (83%)

When answering quiz questions:

Do:

- ✓ ...answer every question, even if you are unsure.
- ✓ ...write the answers to the questions from memory.
- ✓ ...answer the questions in as much depth as you can.
- ✓ ...mark and correct your answers after you have finished.
- ✓ ...improve your knowledge of incorrect answers after you have marked your answers.
- ✓ ...keep a record of your scores.

Don't:

- X ...skip questions because you find them difficult, or you are unsure about the answer.
- X ...answer the questions using textbooks or knowledge organisers.
- X ...write single word answers so you can answer the question as quickly as possible.
- X ...assume that your answers are correct.
- X ...throw the quiz away as soon as you have finished it.

How to write quiz questions:

1. If you can, get a set of questions from your teacher or from a website such as Quizlet!
2. If you can't find pre-made questions, find the information you want to convert into questions using your existing revision resources (e.g. a knowledge organiser).
3. Fold a piece of in half.
4. On the right-hand side of the page, write down the most important facts about your chosen topic. Use a knowledge organiser or textbook and write your facts in a numbered list. These are your answers.
5. For each numbered fact, write a matching question on the left-hand side of the page. Check that your questions don't accidentally give the answer away.

Topic	
Question 1	Answer 1
Question 2	Answer 2
Question 3	Answer 3
Question 4	Answer 4
Question 5	Answer 5
Question 6	Answer 6

How to answer quiz questions:

1. Cover up the answers to the questions you are answering.
2. Use an empty piece of paper.
3. Write the date at the top of the page.
4. Answer each question, even if you are unsure.
5. Once you have finished answering all of the questions, check and correct your answers using a different coloured pen.
6. Write down the total of correct answers at the bottom of your quiz.
7. Keep track of your scores. This will allow you to see your success over time.
8. Note down what you corrected or added. Practise these gaps using flashcards and further self-quizzing.

Useful resources:

www.quizlet.com – This free website allows you to quickly create sets of questions and answers. It also allows you to generate different types of quizzes on that information.

www.senecalearning.com – This free website has a wide range of questions about different subjects. It also has videos and explanations to support you further.