

Maximising
your child's
potential

Aims of our session:

- Provide you with an overview of the Y11 Assessment Week
- Guide you on the most effective forms of revision
- Provide you with strategies which you can use to support your child at home with their revision
- Share with you the resources which your child can use at home in the build up to their assessments

Practice



Retrieval



Knowledge

Misconceptions with revision

Reading

Hours on a laptop, tablet, or other
electronic devices

Two hours continuous

Avoid

Effective Revision

- 1) No distractions**
- 2) Based around a revision timetable**
- 3) Daily diet**

Effective Revision is:

Doing

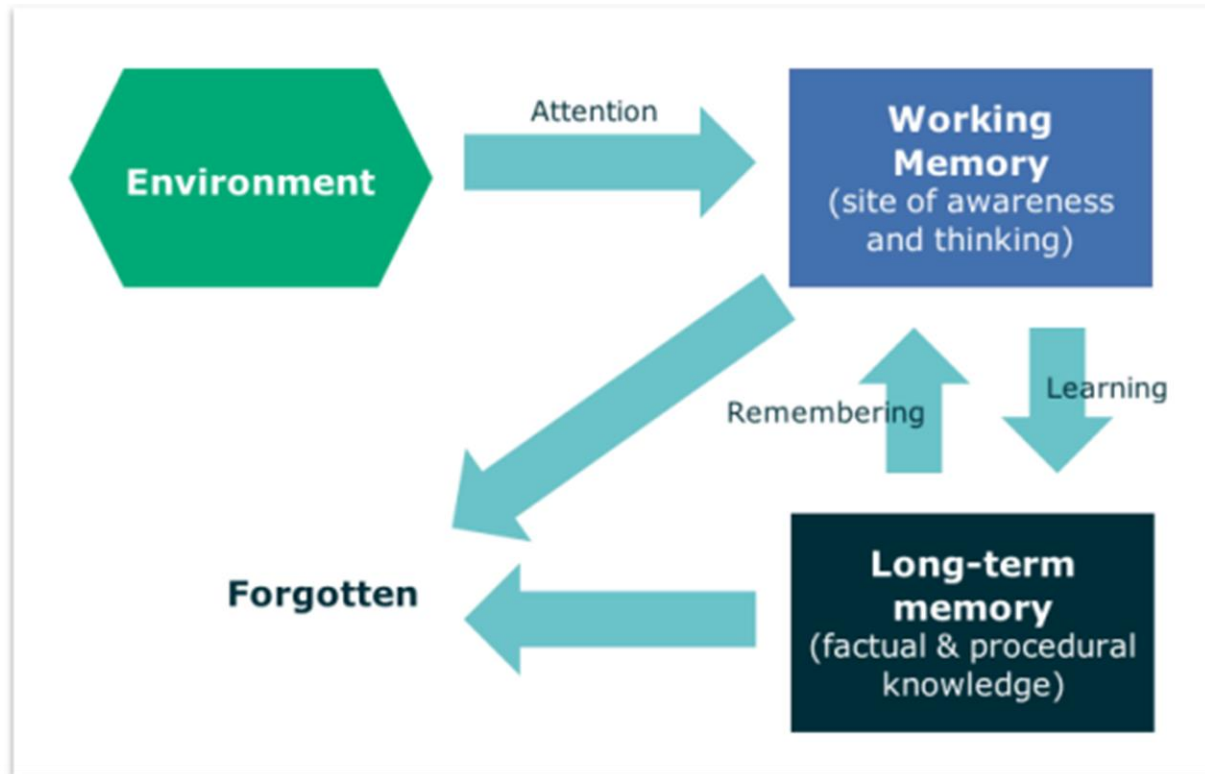
Thinking

Talking

Short

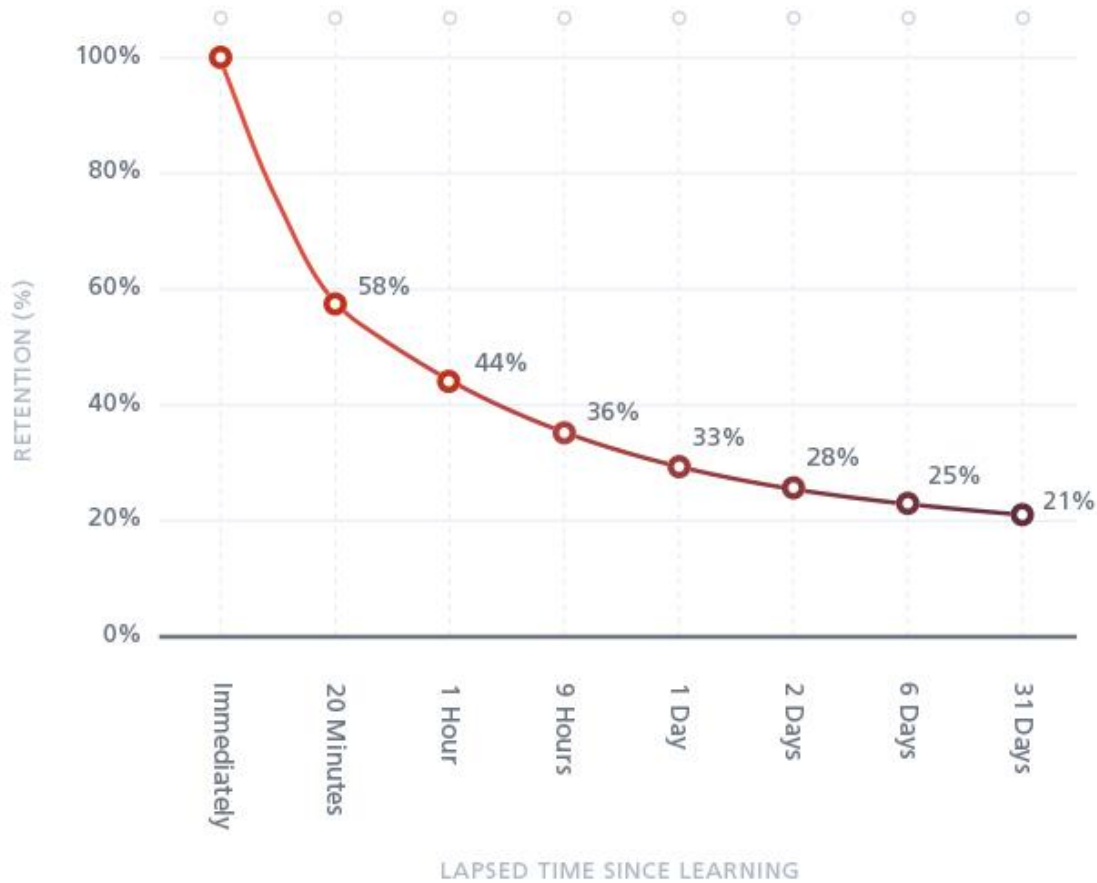
Regular

Simple Model of Memory



Adapted from Willingham, 2008

The Ebbinghaus Forgetting Curve



Flashcards

Step 1) Take one page of A4, and cut this into four squares.

Step 2) On the front cover, write the topic title and key questions – ‘How do we effectively learn?’.

Step 3) On the reverse side write 4-5 short facts which answer the question or are linked to the topic.

Step 4) Test your child at home. Read out the question or topic title, and see how much they can remember.

Tell me what you know about...

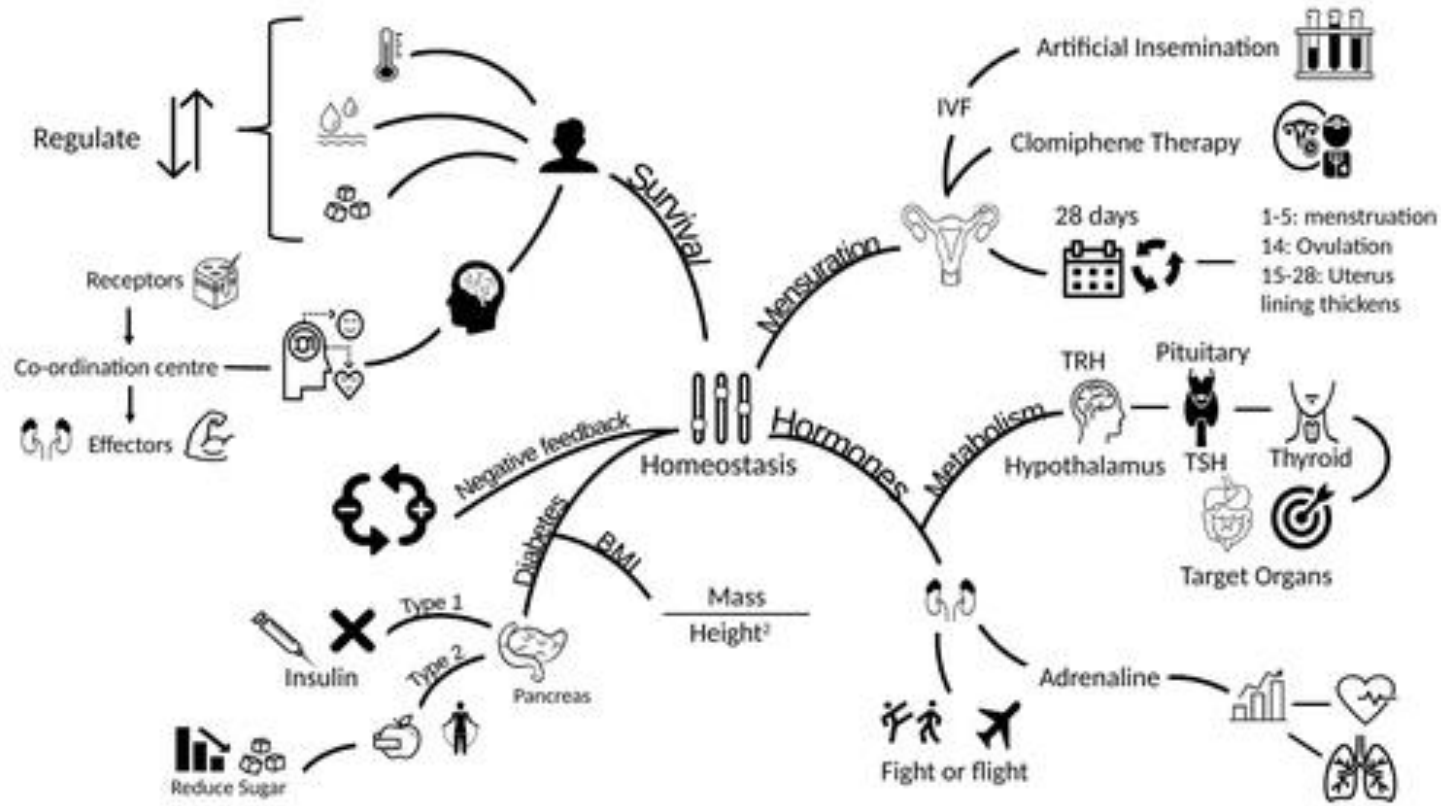
- Ask your child to explain a key concept.
- Have the revision guide in front of you, and ask follow up questions to deepen their understanding.
- Ask your child to repeat key points.

Why?

Asking your child to articulate their thinking consolidates what they have learnt, whilst developing their communication skills. Having to think, and recall what was covered, is a key strategy when transferring knowledge into our long-term memory.



Dual Coding

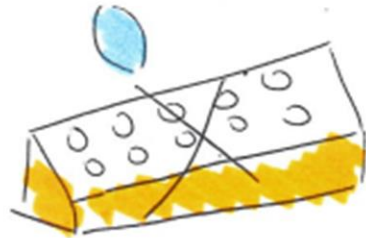




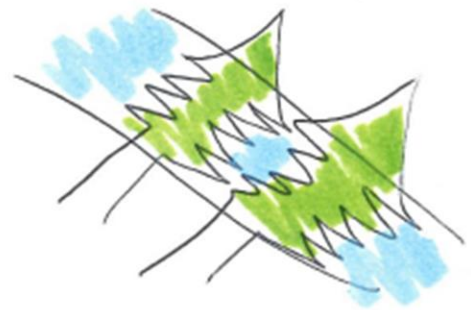
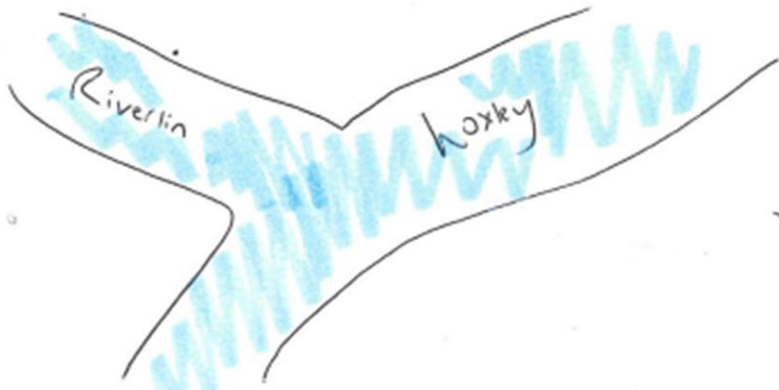
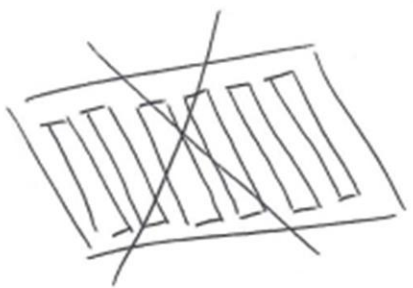
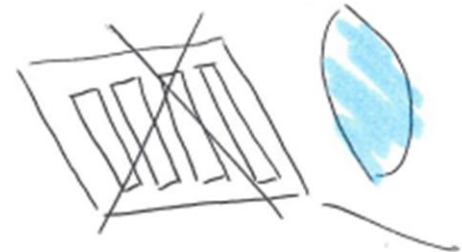
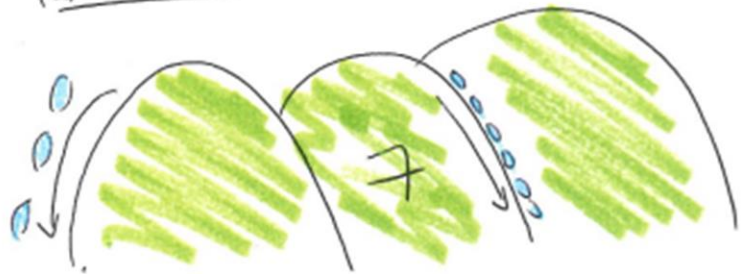
90mm



CALENDAR
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30



25 June
100mm - 24



SHEFFIELD 2007

Look, cover, write, check

1) Look, Cover, Write, Check

Step 1) Read through the content in your knowledge organiser.

Step 2) Cover up the information and see how much you can **write from memory**.

Step 3) Go back and check. Did you miss anything? If so, add in your corrections in a different colour pen.

Step 4) Repeat again until you can write everything out from memory, with no corrections needed.

Look, cover, write, check

PRACTISE ONE

- 1.) Most volcanoes and Earthquakes occur along plate boundaries.
- 2.) ^{At a} Convergent Plate Boundary, ^{plates} move towards each other.
- 3.) ^{This can} occur with one continental plate ^{and one oceanic plate} or two continental plates.
- 4.) ^{At a} divergent plate boundary, plates move away from each other ^{apart}.
Mostly ^{happens} under oceans.
- 5.) At conservative plate boundaries the plates slide past each other.
- 6.) Volcanoes can be formed away ^{from} plate boundaries, called hotspots.

PRACTISE TWO

- 1.) Most volcanoes and earthquakes occur along plate boundaries.
- 2.) At a convergent plate boundary plates move towards each other.
- 3.) This can occur with one continental plate ^{and} one oceanic plate, or two continental plates.
- 4.) At ^{divergent} plate boundaries, plates move apart, ^{this happens} mostly under the ocean.
- 5.) At conservative plate boundaries, plates slide past each other.
- 6.) Volcanoes can be formed away from plate boundaries called hotspots.

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