

# Year 9 End of Year Revision Booklet



# Effective study strategies



## Make a list

What do you need to know? Break it down into topics and units. When you can retrieve it without effort, cross it off the list. It might help with motivation and organisation to have a 'to do' and 'have done' list.



## Timetable a spaced schedule

Look back at the notes about spacing and interleaving. Study each topic little and often and mix up subjects and topics so you are revising a mixture each day. Be sure to leave yourself enough time to cover everything.



## Use effective study strategies

That's what this booklet is all about. Keep re-reading and highlighting to a minimum. Highlight what you need to learn – but that won't make you learn it. Test yourself, using retrieval strategies. Think twice before loading up your favourite playlist!



## Identify the gaps in your knowledge

Having used the retrieval strategies, where are the gaps? What are you confident with? What do you need to go back to? What do you need to study more?

Be honest with yourself – don't just focus on what you *do* know.



## Close the gaps

Repeat the third and fourth steps of the plan until you are confident with everything. Some parts will be difficult, but don't give up. The harder you have to think, the more likely you are to remember in the end.

'Memory is the residue of thought.' (*Dan Willingham*)

# Retrieval practice

Retrieval is trying to remember information you have previously learned, so you can access it easily at a later date. When we are asked a question, our brain makes connections to other things we know. By repeating the question regularly, those connections are strengthened, and eventually the information transfers to our long-term memory.

## How can we make it more effective?

### Spacing



Cutting up your revision into smaller chunks and spacing them out over a period of time is much more beneficial than cramming an entire subject in a day. An hour of Physics each day for 5 days is much more effective than 5 hours in one day.

### Interleaving



To improve your results further, also consider interleaving. This is where you mix up the subjects and topics you revise: 30 minutes of Shakespeare, 30 minutes of algebra, 30 minutes of Poetry, 30 minutes of Ratio - rather than an hour of English and an hour of Maths



# Subject Specific Revision

## English Revision

You should revise Language paper 1 skills (Like the Kino/scorpion paper)

You should revise creative writing skills including planning, linking your opening and closings, sentence upgrades and varying your punctuation.

You should visit your class Teams group to check for materials.

## Maths Revision

Your teacher will provide you with a revision list.

Use the mathsgenie to search for each topic.

Make notes/flashcards as you watch the video.

Tick off the topics as you revise.

Access past papers on mathsgenie and follow the cycle pictured here.

1 non calculator paper and 1 calculator paper

Ensure you bring a scientific calculator to use in your exam

*Maths Genie*

### What does effective mathematics revision look like?



## History Revision

When your child is revising history they should...

- Use their exercise books to make flash cards, mind maps, and spider diagrams.
- Use the knowledge booklets that have been emailed to them and placed on Teams.
- Use the content lists provided for the Crime & Punishment topic. This will help students to identify where knowledge is strong and where there are gaps in their knowledge. This will help students to target their revision on areas where there are gaps.
- Use the bitesize links below to support revision
- [Background to the causes of crime - Causes of crime - Eduqas - GCSE History Revision - Eduqas - BBC Bitesize](#)
- [Nature of criminal activity throughout the period - Nature of crimes - Eduqas - GCSE History Revision - Eduqas - BBC Bitesize](#)
- [Enforcing law and order in Saxon and medieval times - Enforcing law and order - Eduqas - GCSE History Revision - Eduqas - BBC Bitesize](#)
- [The harsh nature of punishment, c.500 to 1500 - Methods of punishment - Eduqas - GCSE History Revision - Eduqas - BBC Bitesize](#)

## Geography Revision

- Revision booklet and checklist provided in lesson to take home.
- Use these other resources to make yourself some revision notes:
- Recap sheets (internet geography)
- Mind maps
- Websites
- Past exam paper questions
- Programmes

**Paper 1: Section A- The challenge of natural hazards checklist**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>I can do this</b> 😊	<b>Need to revise this</b> 🤔
Name natural hazards		
Plate margins – how they cause volcanoes/earthquakes and fold mountains		
Nepal Earthquake		
New Zealand Earthquake		
Tropical storms – formation		
How to plan and prepare for storms		
Extreme weather in the UK		

**Paper 1: Section B- The living world**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>I can do this</b> 😊	<b>Need to revise this</b> 🤔
Small scale ecosystems		
World biomes and their characteristics		
Tropical rainforests adaptations		
The impacts of deforestation		
How to manage deforestation		
Opportunities in the Desert		

**Paper 1: Section C- River landscapes in the UK**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>I can do this</b> 😊	<b>Need to revise this</b> 🤔
River processes – key words erosion, deposition and transport		
Names of landforms along a river and what they look like		
Formation of meanders		

## Year 9 Science

### **Topics on end of year Triple Biology test Higher/Foundation:**

- 1. Cell biology
- 2. Organisation
- 3. Infection and response
- 4. Bioenergetics

### **Topics on end of year Combined Higher/Foundation Biology test:**

- 1. Cell biology
- 2. Organisation
- 3. Infection and response
- 4. Bioenergetics

### **Topics on end of year Triple Chemistry test Higher/Foundation:**

- 1. Atomic structure and the periodic table
- 2. Bonding, structure, and the properties of matter
- 3. Quantitative chemistry
- 4. Chemical changes

### **Topics on end of year Combined Higher/Foundation Chemistry test:**

- 1. Atomic structure and the periodic table
- 2. Bonding, structure, and the properties of matter
- 3. Quantitative chemistry
- 4. Chemical changes

### **Topics on end of year Triple Physics test Higher/Foundation:**

- 1. Energy
- 2. Electricity
- 3. Particle model of matter
- 4. Atomic structure

### **Topics on end of year Combined Higher/Foundation Physics test:**

- 1. Energy
- 2. Electricity
- 3. Particle model of matter
- 4. Atomic structure

## Year 9 Science continued

### **When your child is revising, they should:**

1. Use the knowledge organisers in their exercise books to make revision mind maps, flash cards spider diagrams etc. The knowledge organisers cover the essential content for each topic. If they have not brought their book home, the knowledge organisers have also been uploaded onto teams.
2. Use their Kerboodle log in to access the electronic textbook. At the end of each chapter, there is a set of summary questions they can use to test their knowledge. There are also links to videos and animations on the textbook pages which can be accessed by clicking on the icons on the textbook page.
3. Test their knowledge using the checkpoint quizzes on Kerboodle. These quizzes are short (approx. 10 minutes each) and start with a quick recap video that students can rewatch as many times as they like throughout the quiz. They are marked automatically and give the students immediate feedback on which areas they can improve on.
4. Complete the Kerboodle level up tasks after completing the checkpoint quizzes. These tasks are set based on the questions students have got wrong on their checkpoint quizzes. They again start with a recap video to help students review the content. For students who have got all the questions correct on the checkpoint quiz, a more challenging levelling up task is set.
5. They can also access save my exams:

Username: [kate.hope@heathpark.net](mailto:kate.hope@heathpark.net)

Password: 0123456789

6. They can also use cognito to watch videos and complete quizzes and exam questions.

# Revision strategies



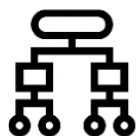
## Brain dump

Choose a topic and write down as much as you can remember, without referring to your notes. Check your notes and see what you missed then try to fill the gaps without the notes. Check your notes a third time and add the missing information.



## Flash cards

Write flashcards for each topic, in all subjects, then mix them up for the most effective revision. Check out the Leitner System for effective spacing and interleaving. Keep your flashcards simple – one question, one answer per card.



## Map it out

Take an essay question or writing question and map out your answer, without writing a full response. Look at the mark scheme and decide if your plan meets the criteria. Do this for a number of questions, then choose one and write the full response.



## Past papers

Ask your teacher for practice questions or exam papers. Complete them without notes in exam conditions, then check your answers and identify the gaps in your knowledge, so you can target your revision.



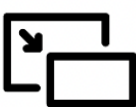
## Quizzes

Write a set of questions and answers and ask someone else to test you. It's important to either write or say your answers aloud. Reading through quizzes in your head can give you a false sense of security.



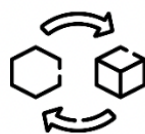
## Practise introductions

For essay subjects, take a past exam question and practise writing effective introductions and conclusions. Look back at your notes and remind yourself of the important things to remember. Practise for different topics, texts and papers.



## Thinking hard: reduce

Read a section of your notes then put them aside and reduce what you read to 3 bullet points, each one no more than 10 words. Look back at the notes and decide if you missed anything important. Hide the notes and write a fourth bullet point.



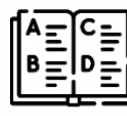
## Thinking hard: transform

Read a paragraph from your notes or a text book and transform it into a diagram, chart or sketch – no words allowed. Look at a diagram in Science, for example, and transform it into a paragraph of explanation.



## Thinking hard: connect

For each subject, consider the exam papers and group together questions that require the same technique to answer. Write down the requirements of each type. Find a previous example you've completed and identify where you've met the criteria.



## Key vocabulary

For a particular topic, make a list of key vocabulary, then do the following: define each word; use each term in a sentence; create a question where the key word is the answer; identify other words which connect to each of the words in your list.