

# Science Revision

You need to know the exams you are entered for.

Sets 1/2 OCR 21<sup>st</sup> Century Triple Science

i.e. 1 no GCSE in each of Bio , Chem and Phys

Set 3 - 5 OCR 21<sup>st</sup> Century Double Science

i.e. 2 no GCSE covering all three sciences

# Exams

- Experience of previous
- Fit for students

# What will you need?

- Lessons and Exam
- Pen
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Calculator
  
- In Lessons the right attitude!!Do not give up!!

# KNOW YOUR TARGETS!

- Make sure that you know what your target grades or levels are and, most importantly, ***what you need to do to achieve them.***
- Check this against your own work. Identify with your teacher what you need to focus on to improve your work and increase your chances of improving your target grade.
- Do corrections!



# Revision Resources

- Revision Guides to be available shortly from Finance Office
- Workbooks from Finance Office after Xmas
- Teachers!!
- Your Book
- Internet

# What works for Science

- There are many revision techniques but a couple on the next slide seem particularly suitable
- Spider Diagrams
- Revision Cards/Key Words
- Mind maps
- Kerboodle (with care)

# What about the internet?

- Bitesize

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/zrkw2hv>

- Doc Brown (Chem)

<http://www.docbrown.info/>

- Scribd

- Student Room

<http://www.thestudentroom.co.uk/>

# Revision Cards

Write a keyword on a card using your textbook for cues.

Read the relevant part of the textbook.

Come back to your cards and try to write notes on them (this tests your memory)

You can then flick through the cards to help you remember.



# Spider Diagrams



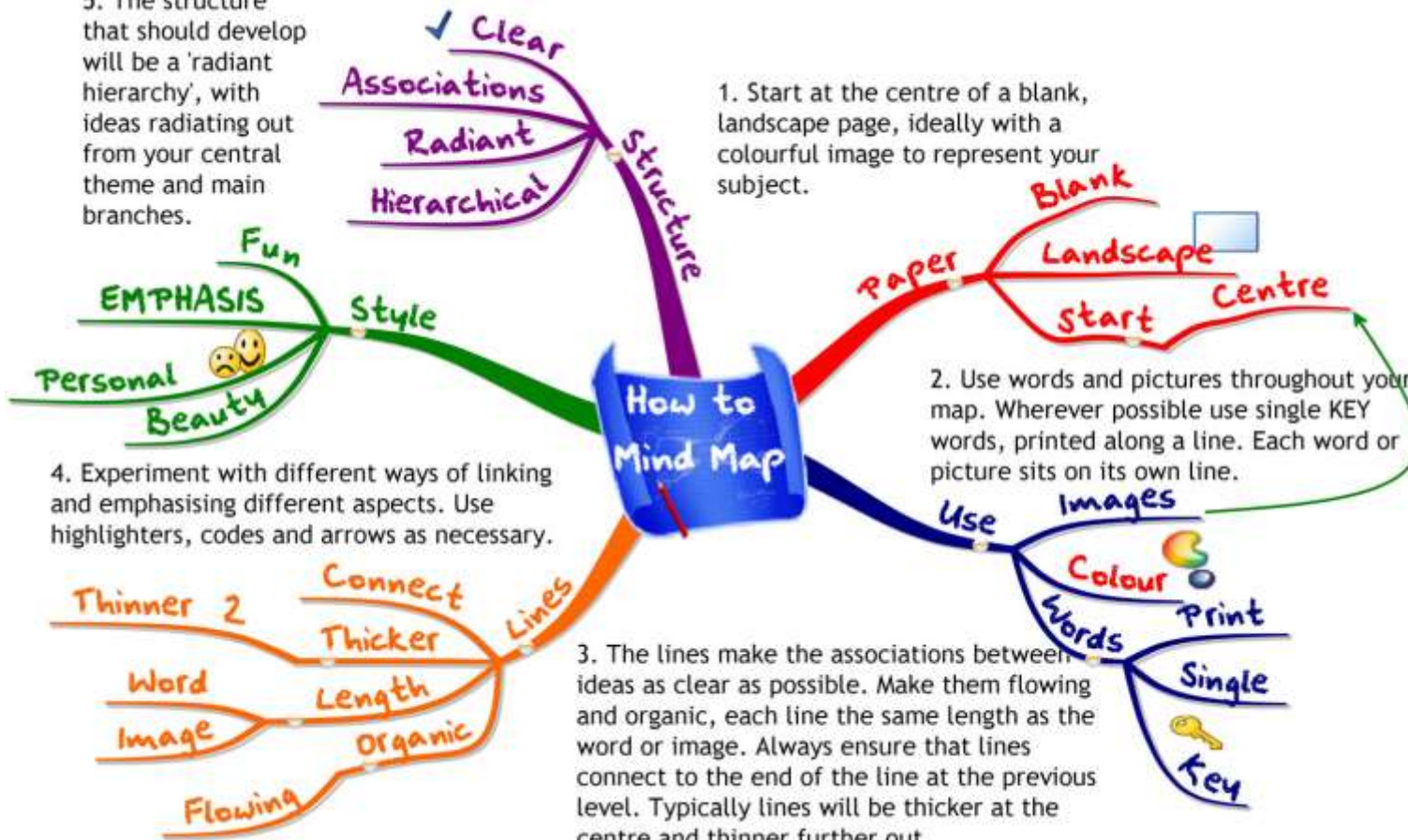
# Mind Maps

5. The structure that should develop will be a 'radiant hierarchy', with ideas radiating out from your central theme and main branches.

1. Start at the centre of a blank, landscape page, ideally with a colourful image to represent your subject.

2. Use words and pictures throughout your map. Wherever possible use single KEY words, printed along a line. Each word or picture sits on its own line.

3. The lines make the associations between ideas as clear as possible. Make them flowing and organic, each line the same length as the word or image. Always ensure that lines connect to the end of the line at the previous level. Typically lines will be thicker at the centre and thinner further out.



4. Experiment with different ways of linking and emphasising different aspects. Use highlighters, codes and arrows as necessary.

# Complete past papers

- And get them marked!
- Then read the examiners reports!

# Be honest with yourself:

- Where are you at with your revision? Is it really too early?
- Revision timetable ,already?
- Past papers, mark schemes, examiners' reports to be printed off
- Revision notes started?
- What are you going to do between now and start of exam season!!