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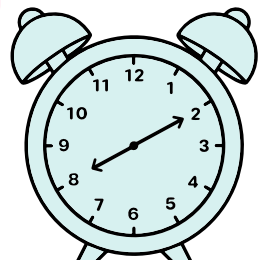
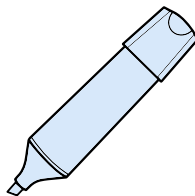
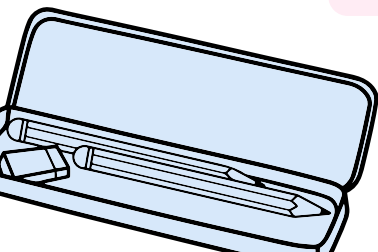


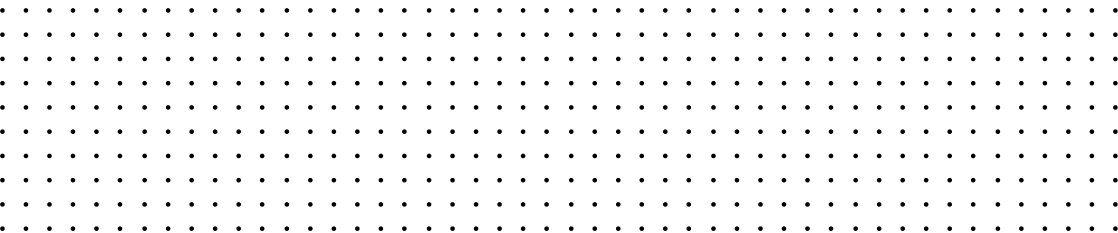
REVISION

The Tupton Way



**A GUIDE FOR STUDENTS
AND PARENTS**





What is revision?

Revision refers to the process of preparing for assessments and exams.

It involves reviewing, recalling, and strengthening knowledge that has already been learned.

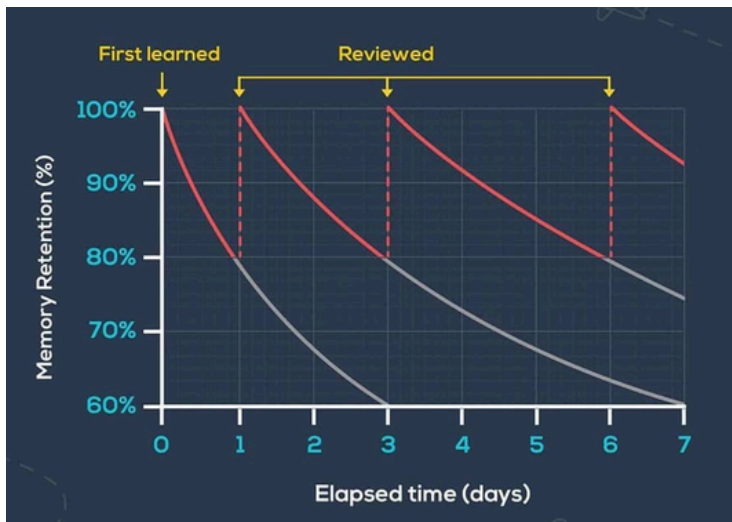
Revision isn't just 'going over' material again; it's about actively retrieving and reorganising information to move it from short-term to long-term memory.

Why revise?

Think about your last lesson. An hour after it finished, you had likely already forgotten half of what you learnt.

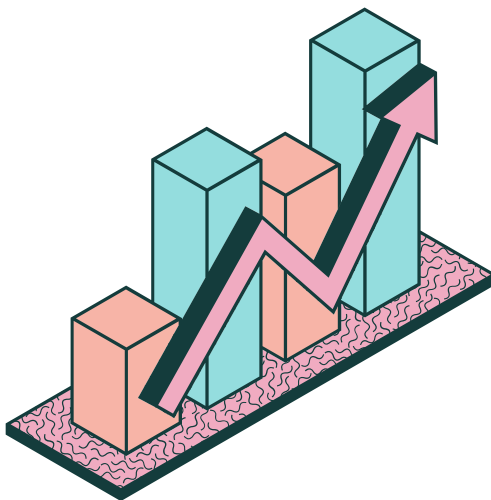
This phenomenon is known as the **forgetting curve**. You can combat this loss by regularly revisiting your learning, until eventually you commit it to your long-term memory.

You will perform better in school if you can remember and apply more of your previous learning.



In turn, better grades will increase your future study, training and employment opportunities.

"Success at A Level is a critical determinant of future opportunities, significantly impacting higher education access, employment prospects, and long-term income. Research consistently shows that students achieving high A-Level grades are more likely to attend top universities and secure higher-paying jobs, with A-Level performance being strongly linked to both social mobility and economic success."



PARENTS: how to support your child with revision

Exam success is a collaborative effort involving students, school and parents.

Here's our top 10 tips for supporting your child with revision.



1. Create a calm and purposeful study space

1. Set up a quiet, tidy area free from distractions where your child can focus. Alternatively, direct them to use these spaces at school.



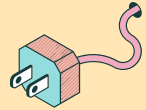
2. Help them plan their time

2. Work together on a revision timetable to break learning down into small, manageable chunks that fits around your commitments.



3. Encourage regular breaks

3. Short, frequent breaks help boost focus and prevent burnout.



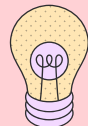
4. Get involved!

4. Take part in the revision strategies outlined later on in this guide.



5. Mix it up

5. Encourage different revision methods as this is what works best for their memory.



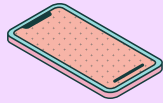
Focus on weak spots

6. Encourage them to spend more time on tricky topics rather than revising what's already known.



Keep an eye on technology

7. Help them to recognise when technology is productive for revision, and when it's a distraction.



Keep school updated

8. Let us know if there's anything further we can do to support your child, or if they are worried about revision and exams.



Support healthy habits

9. Ensure they get enough sleep, eat well, and stay hydrated – it all helps memory and mood.



Stay positive and encouraging

10. Show interest, listen, and remind them that steady effort brings results.



Creating a REVISION TIMETABLE

It can be tempting to jump straight into revision,
but a timetable will help you to:



ORGANISE

what to revise and when



PRIORITISE

each subject fairly



SPACE

subjects at regular intervals



REDUCE

anxiety by feeling in control

- 1.** Start with a simple one-month calendar or the revision timetable template from school.
- 2.** Mark out three or four revision slots on a school night and six to eight on a weekend or holiday. Each slot represents 30 minutes of revision.
- 3.** Rule out your regular commitments and other one-off events. For example, football training might take up three slots on a Thursday night, and a family birthday might rule out half of Saturday.
- 4.** List all the subjects you study. Include English language and English literature; two slots for maths; biology, chemistry and physics; and your option subjects. Mix them up so each subject is spaced out as best you can.
- 5.** Fill all the available slots in turn. Repeat until the timetable is full.
- 6.** Get revising. Adhere to the Pomodoro Technique by taking 5-10-minute breaks between each 30-minute slot, and a longer break after three or four slots.
- 7.** Tick off when you successfully complete a revision slot to keep yourself accountable. Reward yourself after 10 successful slots.
- 8.** Plan your next month of revision, adapting your timetable to suit your preferences.

UpLearn

What is Up Learn and why do we use it at Tupton?

Up Learn is a fantastic tool which supports students' learning in their A Level subjects (Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Maths, and Economics). The tool is an application tool which is based on the science of learning; students revise content through videos and then assess their understanding through exam questions. Students gain XP scores for their efforts and engagement can be tracked by teachers and sixth form staff.



**SCAN
ME!**



UpLearn

The tool provides the following:

- **Comprehensive course structure** – the whole A Level course broken down into individual sections.
- **In-depth exam preparation** – there are whole sections dedicated to helping students master their exams. This also includes exam technique, walk-throughs and exclusive examiner-written papers from the exam boards relevant to subjects.
- **AI adaptive algorithms** – these algorithms identify students strengths and weaknesses, testing them repeatedly until they score 100% through improved recall
- **Student tracking tools** – students (and teachers) have access to an online dashboard, which demonstrates their progress
- **24/7 live chat support** – subject specialists are available 24/7 to answer any student queries

The course guarantees students an A or A in their examination – providing students have completed the course (150 hours)*

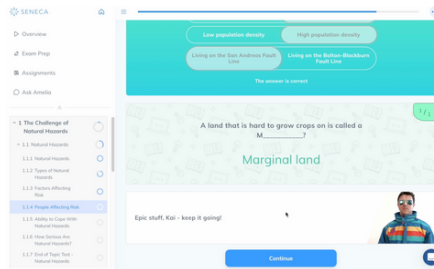
Students should complete minimum of 2 hours per week which they must complete during their unsupervised or supervised study periods. Students who are aiming for the A-A grades should be completing 4 hours per week per subject.*

Revision WEBSITES/APPS



The dynamic nature of business quiz - Edexcel test questions - Edexcel

- Which of the following statements best describes a gap in the market?
 - When a customers' wants or needs are not yet being fulfilled by a business
 - When there are no customers who want a business product
 - When demand for a product keeps changing
- Which of these is an example of an innovation?
 - A car company making both petrol and diesel cars
 - A lightbulb being adapted to become an energy-efficient LED lightbulb
 - Coming up with a new idea that nobody has thought of previously



Quizlet

Learn

la pintura

Type the answer

Study Guides

Greek art

Outline Quick reference

Key dates

Dark Age of Greece	Collapse of Mycenaean pal
Geometric Period	Revival of Greek art, reintrco

Flashcards

superior vena cava



Practice Tests

Score	Results	Total time
84%	76/90	70m

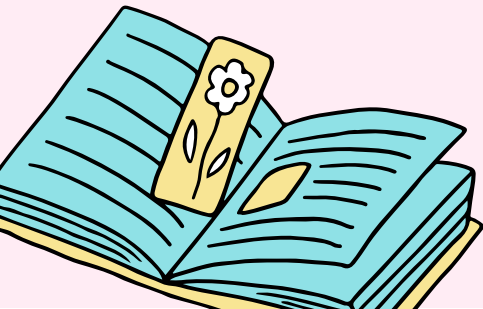
1. A. B. C. D.



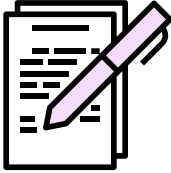
REVISION STRATEGIES



At Tupton, we have six core revision strategies. These are high-impact, evidence-informed approaches that have been proven to be successful with students.



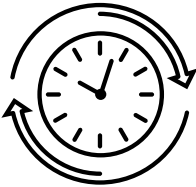
**Look - cover -
write - check**



Flashcards



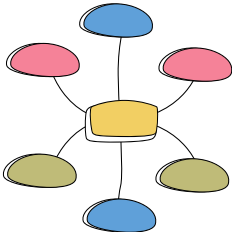
Revision clocks



**Self- and peer-
quizzing**



Graphic organisers



Past papers



LOOK - COVER - WRITE - CHECK

Look – cover – write – check is a go-to revision technique for improving recall of facts, definitions, quotes and formulae.

YOU WILL NEED

- something to revise, like a knowledge organiser, revision guide or class notes
- blank paper
- two coloured pens

LOOK

Read a section of the text two or three times.

COVER

Hide the text so you can't see it.

WRITE

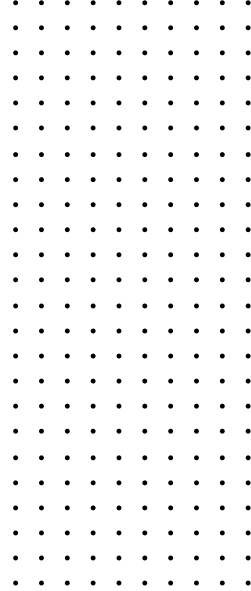
Write down everything you can remember as accurately as possible.

CHECK

Compare what you wrote to the original. Use a different coloured pen to correct mistakes and fill in anything you missed.

REVISE

Look over the corrections in the second colour to reinforce the parts you got wrong.



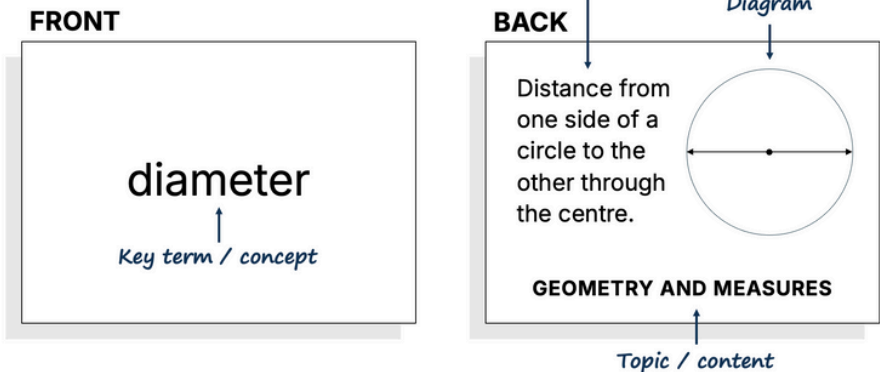
Creating

FLASHCARDS

A flash card has a definition or question on one side, and the key term or answer on the other.

Key concepts for flash cards can be found in the glossary of revision guides, on knowledge organisers, and on apps such as Quizlet and BBC Bitesize.

On each card, write one key term on one side and the definition on the other. Include diagrams, symbols and examples.



Use different coloured cards for different topics, and write the topic name at the bottom of each card to stay organised.

Store your flash cards in old food storage containers, resealable bags or envelopes.

Revising using

FLASHCARDS

Revising with flashcards should be an active process and include regular checks for understanding.

Don't just passively flip each flashcard over; look at one side of the card and try to recall the reverse before checking your answer. Say the answer out loud to help commit the learning to your long-term memory.

Here are five flashcard revision games you can play with other people.

Flashcard face-off

Two players take turns picking a flashcard and recalling the other side. If they get it right, they keep the card. If they get it wrong, the next player gets a chance to answer. The winner is the person with the most cards at the end.

Rapid fire

Set a timer for one minute. Player 1 quizzes player 2. Try to get through as many cards as possible. Award one point for each correct answer and deduct half a point for each pass. Switch roles and see who scores higher.

The tower of knowledge

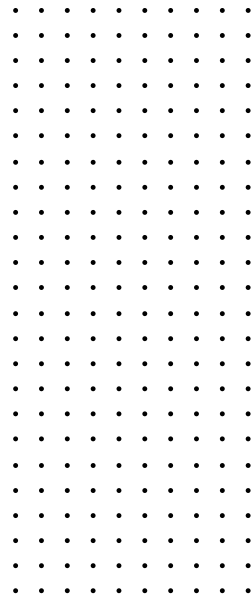
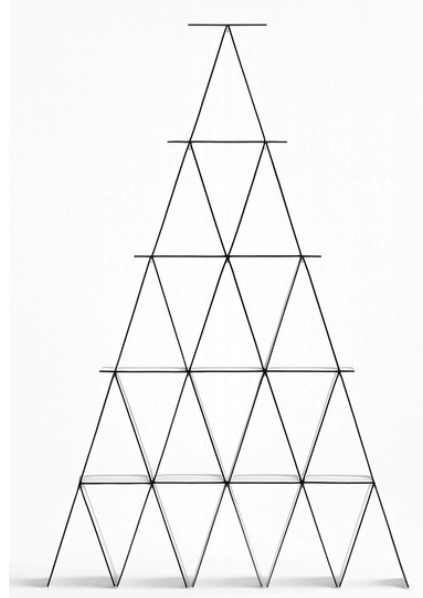
Each correct answer lets you add a card to the tower. Build the tallest tower without it falling over!

Taboo

Give clues or explain the concept without using the exact words on the card. Your partner must try to work out the answer.

Quizlet

This website contains a variety of flashcard-based games you can play with friends, such as match, blast and categories.



GRAPHIC

ORGANISERS

Graphic organisers make complex topics easier to understand – and remember.

Start by choosing the right organiser for your topic.

T-CHART

Use to weigh advantages and disadvantages.

CYCLE

Use to show a cyclical process.

VENN DIAGRAM

Use to make comparisons.

CONCEPT MAP

Use to link ideas and show relationships.

MIND MAP

Use to show connections.

FRAYER MODEL

Use to define key terms.

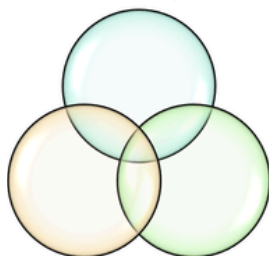
MATRIX

Use to compare multiple factors side by side.

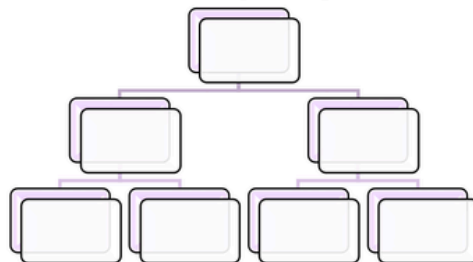
PROCESS / TIMELINE

Use to show a sequence of events.

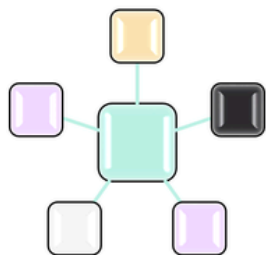
Venn diagram



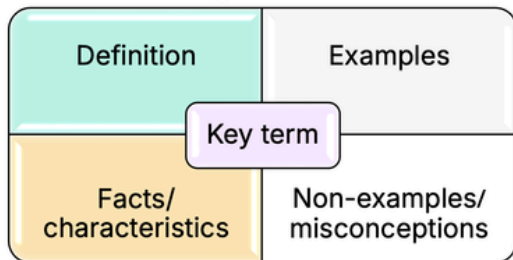
Concept map



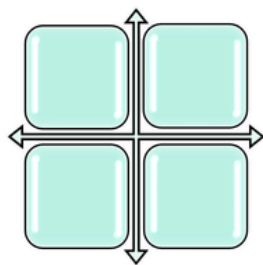
Mind map



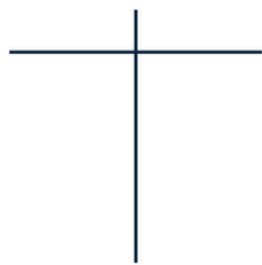
Frayer model



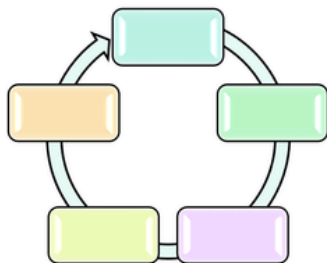
Matrix



T-chart



Cycle



Process / timeline



REVISION



CLOCKS

Revision clocks break revision down into manageable chunks.

Start with a blank A3 sheet. Divide it into twelve sectors. You can collect blank templates from reprographics.

Write the topic in the centre and title each sector with sub-topics. You could label the twelfth sector break to ensure you take one at the end of the hour.

You can approach revision clocks in a few different ways.

APPROACH 1

Use the clock as a brain dump. Recall as much learning about each sub-topic as you can remember. Spend five minutes on each sector.

APPROACH 2

Carefully populate each sector with revision notes. Return to the clock at spaced intervals and use the look – cover – write – check method to check your understanding. Again, spend five minutes on each sector. You could try to fill in a blank clock from memory.

APPROACH 3

Approach two is to carefully populate each sector with revision notes. Return to the clock at spaced intervals and use the look – cover – write – check method to check your understanding. Again, spend five minutes on each sector. You could try to fill in a blank clock from memory.

FOUNDATION SHAPES & ANGLES

12: ANGLE AROUND A POINT
Angles around a point add up to 360° .

 $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

1: EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE
Sides the same length.
Angles of 60° .

2: ISOSCELES TRIANGLE
Sides of the same length.
Angles of the same size.

3: SCALENE TRIANGLE
Sides of the same length.
Angles of the same size.

4: POLYGONS
A shape with $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ or more sides and angles.
In a regular polygon, the angles are all the same.
QUADRILATERALS
A quadrilateral has $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ sides.
Name these three quadrilaterals:

a. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
b. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
c. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5: PARALLEL LINES
Lines that run alongside each other and never meet.
They always stay the same $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ apart.

6: ACUTE ANGLE
An angle smaller than 90° .

7: REFLEX ANGLE
An angle bigger than 180° but smaller than 360° .

8: OBTUSE ANGLE
An angle bigger than 90° but smaller than 180° .

9: ANGLES ON A STRAIGHT LINE
Angles on a straight line add up to 180° .
 $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10: BREAK

11: ANGLES AROUND A POINT
Angles around a point add up to 360° .
 $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$