



BELVOIR
A PRIORY ACADEMY

Year 8 Exams Revision

The Rules!

- You will decide which subjects to revise on which days, and then which topics to focus on. **Do your best to stick to it.**
- Each session needs to be a minimum of **40 minutes** with NO distractions. Put your phone in another room, turn the TV off and tell your family you are revising.
- Your sessions should be **5 mins self-quizzing, 30 mins active revision, 5 mins writing a quiz for next time.**
- Revision sessions need to be **active**. This means NOT just reading and highlighting. Do something with the information – turn it into pictures, summarise it onto revision cards, test yourself or get someone to test you.
- Set yourself a day off each week. Remember this can be flexible each week depending on your plans, but you should **be revising for six out of seven days.**

<u>Assessment Checklist</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Geography</u>	<u>Maths</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Science</u>
I know the date and time of my assessment in this subject (<i>add to the assessment week schedule on page 8</i>).						
I know how long my assessment is and how long I should spend on each question/section.						
I know how many marks the assessment paper is worth and how these marks are divided between questions.						
I have broken this topic down into sections or chunks so that I can revise it in smaller pieces.						
I know what the questions or tasks on the assessment paper will look like.						
I know how to revise for this assessment.						

TOPICS TO REVISE

History	<u>Tudors and Elizabethan England</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English Reformation • Spanish Armada • Rich and poor • Explorers • Culture <u>First British Empire</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulster • Virginia • New Plymouth • Caribbean • Canada • India 	<u>Parliamentary change 17th century</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English Civil War • Interregnum (Cromwell) • The Restoration • The Glorious Revolution <u>Witchcraft</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons why people believed in witchcraft (misogyny, ignorance, intolerance, religion) • The Belvoir witches story
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of the three poems - <i>Give</i> by Simon Armitage, <i>Refugee Blues</i> by WH Auden and <i>Tomorrow They'll Be Coming To Get Me</i> by Jackie Kay • Poetic language techniques • Poetic structure techniques • Understanding of how these poems link to the theme of Dystopia 	
Geography	<u>Continents and oceans</u> <u>Coasts</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of waves • Coastal processes • Coastal landforms • Coastal management strategies and Happisburgh case study 	<u>Africa</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human and physical features • Population distribution • DRC – mineral extraction • Africa's biomes • Economic development in Kenya <u>Glaciation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes • Landforms
Maths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio and scale • Multiplicative change • Multiplying and dividing fractions • Working in the Cartesian plane • Representing data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables and Probability • Brackets, equations and inequalities • Sequences • Indices
Science	<u>Electricity</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static electricity • Circuit diagrams and circuit symbols • Current and potential difference • Series and parallel circuits 	<u>Magnetism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnets and magnetic fields • Electromagnets
Music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAD TSHIRT • The Orchestra • African Drumming • Ukulele, including ukulele tablatures and strumming patterns 	

Revision Week 1

Monday 30 th March	Tuesday 31 st March	Weds 1 st April	Thurs 2 nd April	Friday 3 rd April	Sat 4 th April	Sunday 5 th April
<p><u>Music</u></p> <p>MAD TSHIRT</p>	<p><u>Maths</u></p> <p>Ratio and scale</p>	<p><u>Science</u></p> <p>Static electricity</p>	<p><u>Geography</u></p> <p><u>Coasts</u> Types of waves</p> <p>Coastal processes</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>Elizabethan England</u> English Reformation</p> <p>Rich and poor</p>		<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>Elizabethan England</u> Explorers</p>
<p><u>English</u></p> <p><i>Give</i> by Simon Armitage</p>	<p><u>Geography</u></p> <p><u>Coasts</u> Coastal landforms</p> <p>Coastal management strategies and Happisburgh case study</p>	<p><u>English</u></p> <p><i>Refugee Blues</i> by WH Auden</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>Elizabethan England</u> Spanish Armada</p>	<p><u>Science</u></p> <p>Circuit diagrams and circuits symbols</p>		<p><u>Maths</u></p> <p>Multiplicative change</p>

Revision Week 2 – Easter Holidays Week 1

Monday 6 th April	Tuesday 7 th April	Weds 8 th April	Thurs 9 th April	Friday 10 th April	Sat 11 th April	Sunday 12 th April
<p><u>Music</u></p> <p>African Drumming</p>	<p><u>Maths</u></p> <p>Multiplying and dividing fractions</p>	<p><u>Science</u></p> <p>Current and potential difference</p>	<p><u>Geography</u></p> <p><u>Africa</u> Human and physical features</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>Parliamentary change 17th century</u> English Civil War</p>		<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>Parliamentary change 17th century</u> Interregnum (Cromwell)</p>
<p><u>English</u></p> <p><i>Tomorrow They'll Be Coming To Get Me</i> by Jackie Kay</p>	<p><u>Geography</u></p> <p><u>Africa</u> Population distribution</p> <p>DRC – mineral extraction</p>	<p><u>English</u></p> <p>Poetic language techniques</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>Elizabethan England</u> Culture</p>	<p><u>Science</u></p> <p>Series and parallel circuits</p>		<p><u>Maths</u></p> <p>Working in the Cartesian plane</p>

Revision Week 3 – Easter Holidays Week 2

Monday 13 th April	Tuesday 14 th April	Weds 15 th April	Thurs 16 th April	Friday 17 th April	Saturday 18 th April	Sunday 19 th April
<p><u>Music</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukulele • Ukulele tablatures • Strumming patterns 	<p><u>Maths</u></p> <p>Representing data</p>	<p><u>Science</u></p> <p>Magnets and magnetic fields</p>	<p><u>Geography</u></p> <p><u>Africa</u> Africa's biomes</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>Parliamentary change 17th century</u> The Glorious Revolution</p>		<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>Witchcraft</u></p> <p>Reasons why people believed in witchcraft (misogyny, ignorance, intolerance, religion)</p>
<p><u>English</u></p> <p>Poetic structure techniques</p>	<p><u>Geography</u></p> <p><u>Africa</u> Economic development in Kenya</p>	<p><u>English</u></p> <p>How do the poems link to the theme of Dystopia?</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>Parliamentary change 17th century</u> The Restoration</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>First British Empire</u> Ulster</p>		<p><u>Maths</u></p> <p>Tables and Probability</p>

Revision Week 4

Monday 20 th April	Tuesday 21 st April	Weds 22 nd April	Thursday 23 rd April	Friday 24 th April	Saturday 25 th April	Sunday 26 th April
<p><u>Music</u></p> <p>The Orchestra</p>	<p><u>Maths</u></p> <p>Brackets, equations and inequalities</p>	<p><u>Science</u></p> <p>Electromagnets</p>	<p><u>Geography</u></p> <p><u>Glaciation</u> Processes</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>First British Empire</u> Virginia</p> <p>New Plymouth</p>		<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>First British Empire</u> Caribbean</p>
<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>First British Empire</u> Canada</p> <p>India</p>	<p><u>Geography</u></p> <p><u>Glaciation</u> Landforms</p>	<p><u>English</u></p> <p>Write practise comparative paragraphs</p>	<p><u>History</u></p> <p><u>Witchcraft</u> The Belvoir witches story</p>	<p><u>Science</u></p> <p>Go over the topic you found most difficult again</p>		<p><u>Maths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sequences • Indices

Assessment Week

Monday 28th April	Tuesday 29th April	Weds 30th April	Thursday 1st May	Friday 2nd May		
Revision Catch Up:	Revision Catch Up:	Assessments:	Assessments:	Assessments:		
Revision Catch Up:	Revision Catch Up:	Revision for tomorrow:	Revision for tomorrow:			

Active vs Passive Revision

Active Revision is...

Passive Revision is...

How many examples of ACTIVE revision techniques can you think of? List them below.

Improve these passive revision activities by adding an ACTIVE revision strategy to them:

Rereading the text	
Looked through your exercise book	
Copied out of the text book	
Highlighted key information in a text	
Watched a revision video on YouTube	
Looked at the text book	

How Do I Revise?

Revision Cards or Dual Coding?

Draw simple pictures to illustrate a key fact.	Write a key word or topic heading on one side, then the explanation or information on the other side.	Your brain remembers pictures and words in different ways, so this doubles your chance of remembering the information.	Write an example exam question on one side, then the key ideas you would need to answer that question.
Use the Leitner method of three boxes to structure your use of the cards.	Quiz yourself by seeing if you can remember the words that match the picture, then swap round.	Write a key word or topic on one side, then make links to other key words and topics on the other side.	Quiz yourself on your cards or get someone else to quiz you.

Write an explanation or draw a diagram to remind yourself what the Leitner method is:

How Do I Revise?

Note-Making

Read one _____ at a time.

Cut out _____ words.

Keep the main ____ / most important _____.

Use abbreviations (_____ words) or _____ if it will help you.

Change difficult words to words you will _____.

Quizzing

Write a _____ for yourself at the end of every _____.

_____ each session with the quiz from last time.

Each quiz should have a variety of different _____ types.

Some questions will be short _____, such as key _____.

Other questions will need _____ answers to explain your ideas.

History Note Making

History Quiz

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Factual	Predictive	Analytical	Application/Synthesis
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	Is/Are	Did/Do	Can	Would/Should	Will	Might/Could
What						
Where						
When						
Who						
Why						
How						

How Do I Revise?

1. Space your practice

If you want to study effectively, you should spread out your revision rather than trying to do it all in one go. This is easier said than done, but if you are organised enough, you can spend less time revising and remember more.

2. Make sure you fail occasionally

People who make the most mistakes when they first start have better scores later on. These people are pushing themselves to learn new things and make links with their existing knowledge, which improves their overall memory and understanding.

The message is clear: invest some time in trying things out, which may mean failing occasionally, if you want to maximise learning in the long run.

3. Practise the thing you'll be tested on

The big mistake many students make is not practising the thing they will be tested on. If your assessment involves writing an essay, you need to practise essay-writing. Merely memorising the material is not enough.

Writing assessment answers is a skill, just like playing an online game is a skill. You wouldn't try and improve at a game by trying to memorise moves, you'd practise making them. Other research confirms that practising retrieving information is one of the best ways to ensure you remember it.

4. Structure information, don't try to remember it

Trying to remember something has been shown to have almost no effect on whether you do remember it. The implication for revision is clear: just looking at your notes won't help you learn them.

Instead, you need to reorganise or rewrite the information in some way – whether by making notes of your notes, thinking about how what you're reading relates to other material, or practising writing answers.

5. Rest and sleep

A full night's sleep helps you learn new skills or retain information. Staying up all night to revise will increase your stress levels and cramming will not help your memory in the long term (see number 1).

How Do I Revise?

Mind maps

- Start with a large piece of paper.
- Revise a topic or a sub-topic.
- Use a selection of words and diagrams.
- Use colour, shapes, symbols, pictures and cuttings to bring the information to life.
- Use lines and arrows to connect ideas.
- Stick your learning map on your wall/door, anywhere it can be seen easily and often.

Revision Cards

- Reduce the information from one sub-topic to key points/bullet points. This could build up into a little booklet that you can carry wherever you are. You can put the key points on one side and the detail on the other if you want.
- Create a quiz for yourself. For example, write key words on one side of your revision cards and definitions on the other side. Get a friend or family member to test you.

Copy, Cover, Check

- Divide your page into three columns.
- Write key information in the left-hand column.
- Go back to the top of your page. Cover the left-hand column and see how much you can remember to write into the middle column. Uncover and check your answers. Correct any mistakes.
- Do it again! Cover both columns and try to recall more information to write into the final column. Check and correct.

Post-It Notes

- Create your own sorting activity. For example, write parts of a cycle or important dates on separate post-it notes and then try to organise them into the correct order. Do this a few times over a number of days.
- Decorate your bedroom (or even your house!) with key information, facts, definitions etc that you need to know so that you are seeing them all the time.

Online

- Ask your teacher for any key websites that might be useful to help you revise.
- BBC Bitesize is usually a great place to start as it covers lots of different subjects.
- Go on Youtube sites set up by teachers and watch and listen to the information. Search for the topic you want to revise and find a presentation.

Practice Questions

- Ask your teacher for practice questions that you can try out at home.
- Look through your exercise book for questions similar to the ones on your assessment. Try to rewrite your answers, improving them and following any teacher feedback.
- Work with a partner to create your own assessment-style tasks, then try to answer each other's questions.