

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 <u>30 minutes</u> with NO distractions. Put your phone in another room, turn the TV off and tell your family you are revising.
- Your sessions should be <u>5 mins self-quizzing</u>, <u>20 mins active revision</u>, <u>5</u> mins writing a quiz for next time.
- Revision sessions need to be <u>active</u>. 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 <u>be revising for six out of seven</u> days.

Assessment Checklist	<u>History</u>	English	Geography	<u>Maths</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Science</u>
I know the date and time of my assessment in this subject (add to the assessment week schedule on page 8).						
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	 Elizabethan England Spanish Armada Adventurers (Drake, Raleigh, Lancaster, Frobisher) Culture (Merrymaking, art, music, education, theatre) English Civil War Causes of the war How people were affected Significance of the Civil War How the role of parliament has developed over time following this Witchcraft History of witches over time Reasons why people believed in witchcraft 	African Kingdoms Examples of African kingdoms and what they were known for Benin and its involvement in the slave trade Ideas about Africa in the 19 th century Transatlantic Slave Trade The slave triangle Auctions and plantations Rebellions Abolition – ending of slavery		
English	 Knowledge of the three poems - Give by Simon Armitage, Refugee Blues by WH Auden and Resistance by Simon Armitage Poetic language techniques Poetic structure techniques Understanding of how these poems link to the theme of Belonging 			
Geography	 Plate Tectonics Volcanoes Montserrat case study OS Map Skills 	 Settlement Site Function and Hierarchy Urban Land Use Model Patterns of Crime 		
Maths	 Ratio and scale Multiplicative change Multiplying and dividing fractions Working in the Cartesian plane Representing data 	 Tables and Probability Brackets, equations and inequalities Sequences Indices 		
Science	 Physics - Forces: Pressure in solids, liquids and gases Balanced and unbalanced forces, speed, distance-time graphs Biology - Organisms: Digestion – nutrients, balandiet, digestive system, enzyment 			
Music	MAD TSHIRTAfrican DrummingUkulele, including ukulele tablatures	s and strumming patterns		

Revision Week 1 - Easter Holidays Week 1

Monday 25 th March	Tuesday 26 th March	Weds 27 th March	Thurs 28 th March	Friday 29 th March	Sat 30 th March	Sunday 31st March
<u>Music</u>	<u>Maths</u>	<u>Science</u>	Geography	<u>History</u>		<u>History</u>
• MAD TSHIRT	Ratio and scale	Physics - Forces: • Pressure in solids, liquids and gases	Plate Tectonics	Elizabethan England Culture (Merrymaking, art, music, education, theatre)		English Civil War • Causes of the war
<u>English</u>	Geography	<u>English</u>	History	<u>Science</u>		<u>Maths</u>
Give by Simon Armitage	Volcanoes	Refugee Blues by WH Auden	Elizabethan England Spanish Armada Adventurers (Drake, Raleigh, Lancaster, Frobisher)	Physics - Forces: • Balanced and unbalanced forces, distance-time graphs		Multiplicative change

Revision Week 2 – Easter Holidays Week 2

Monday 1st April	Tuesday 2 nd April	Weds 3 rd April	Thurs 4 th April	Friday 5 th April	Sat 6 th April	Sunday 7 th
Music	<u>Maths</u>	<u>Science</u>	Geography	<u>History</u>		<u>History</u>
African Drumming	Multiplying and dividing fractions	Speed, distance-time graphs	Monserrat case study	 English Civil War Significance of the Civil War 		 English Civil War How the role of parliament has developed over time following this
English	Geography	<u>English</u>	History	Science		Maths
Resistance by Simon Armitage	OS map skills	Poetic language techniques	English Civil War ● How people were affected	Biology - Organisms: Digestion – nutrients, balanced diet		Working in the Cartesian plane

Revision Week 3

Monday 8 th April	Tuesday 9 th April	Weds 10 th April	Thurs 11 th April	Friday 12 th April	Saturday 13 th April	Sunday 14 th April
<u>Music</u>	<u>Maths</u>	<u>Science</u>	Geography	<u>History</u>		<u>History</u>
 Ukulele tablatures Strumming patterns 	Representing data	Biology - Organisms: Digestion – digestive system, enzymes	Settlement Site	African Kingdoms Examples of African kingdoms and what they were known for Benin and its involvement in the slave trade		African Kingdoms Ideas about Africa in the 19 th century
English	Geography	English	History	Science		Maths
Poetic structure techniques	Function and Hierarchy	How do the poems link to the theme of Belonging?	 Witchcraft History of witches over time Reasons why people believed in witchcraft 	Physics - Forces: • Pressure in solids, liquids and gases		Tables and Probability

Revision Week 4

Monday 15 th April	Tuesday 16th April	Weds 17 th April	Thursday 18 th April	Friday 19 th April	Saturday 20 th April	Sunday 21st April
Music	<u>Maths</u>	<u>Science</u>	Geography	<u>History</u>		<u>History</u>
• Ukulele	Brackets, equations and inequalities	Physics - Forces: • Balanced and unbalanced forces	Urban Land Use model	Transatlantic Slave Trade ■ Auctions and plantations		Transatlantic Slave Trade ■ Rebellions ■ Abolition — ending of slavery
English	Geography	<u>English</u>	History	<u>Science</u>		Maths
Write practise comparative paragraphs	Patterns of Crime	Write practise comparative paragraphs	Transatlantic Slave Trade The slave triangle	Biology - Organisms: Digestion – nutrients, balanced diet, digestive system, enzymes		Fractions and percentages

Assessment Week

Monday 22 nd April	Tuesday 23 rd April	Weds 24 th April	Thursday 25 th April	Friday 26th April	
Assessments:	Assessments:	Assessments:	Assessments:	Assessments:	
Revision:	Revision:	Revision:	Revision:		
					8

<u>Active vs Passive Revision</u>			
Active Revision is			
Passive Revision is			
How many examples of ACTIVE revision	on techniques can you think of? List them below.		
Improve these passive revision activiti	ies 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.	then the key ideas you
Use the Leitner method of three boxes to structure your use of the cards.	you can remember the	Write a key word or topic on one side, then make links to other key words and topics on the other side.	cards or get someone

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

How Do I Revise?				
Note-Making				
Quizzing				
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History Note Making				
1.	<u>History Quiz</u>			
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 subtopic 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.