

## Revision posters

Humans are very good at remembering the look of things. Good learning posters contain only the most important information and:

- Are easy to read and understand
- Can be placed in a sequence so that you can remember their position and their order
- Use drawings as well as words



# Taking notes

Notes are a summary of the most important information. Good notes should be short, easy to read and:

- Consist of headings, keywords and explanations
- Organised so that you remember their 'look' and their position on the page
- Written in your own words



## Index cards

Index cards are postcard sized lined cards. Index cards can be kept in your pocket and so make a good way of keeping notes or memory maps in one place. Good index cards:

- are numbered - so that you can practise mixing them up and then re-ordering them
- are written on one side only so you can turn them over and test your memory of what's underneath
- use colour and shapes



## Memory map

Memory maps are a visual summary of the most important information. Good memory maps use space, show relationships and:

- have the key ideas growing from the centre
- link ideas together using summary words
- are colourful



## MP3 notes

MP3 notes are a recorded summary of things to remember. Good MP3 notes should be short, easy to listen to and:

- use different voices for emphasis
- be read in 'bullet points' like the news
- put onto a portable system



## Card game definitions

Card games definitions contain definitions or explanations on one side and titles or names on the other. Good Card games definitions should be short, easy to read and:

- allow you, or someone else, to test your knowledge
- mixed up and played quickly
- Written or drawn in your own words



# Thinking tools

Thinking tools are methods which you use to solve problems. Examples are flow diagrams, single and double bubble, classification trees and importance pyramid. Good thinking tools should be easy to use and remember. Try to:

- Learn the basic thinking tools
- Use them in different subjects
- Practise them regularly



## Q and A

Q and A stands for question and answer. Q and A is a great way to practise recall. Try to get others to test you out and use cards to:

- Write a question on one side and an answer on the other
- Put questions from old test papers on the cards
- Pencil in answers to questions which you are not sure about





## Self test

Self testing gets you used to responding to questions under pressure. Choose single questions from exam papers and try to write good answers or summaries to time. Try to:

- Make it real
- Choose hard questions
- Write neat and full answers



## Revision timetable

A revision timetable only works if you stick to it. A good revision timetable is realistic. Try to:

- Plan early
- Limit the time for each subject
- Review the timetable as you go

## Spot the question

Spot the question involves collecting past exam papers and looking for patterns. Which topics always have questions? What do those questions always try to get you to do? Try to:

- Collect at least three exam papers
- Lay them out in front of you and look through them
- Note the questions which always appear

## Bullet point answers

Bullet point answers are summaries of answers to frequently asked questions. These are not full written answers but short summaries. Try to:

- Match your answer to the question
- Break down your answer and summarise using a sentence or phrase
- Limit what you write