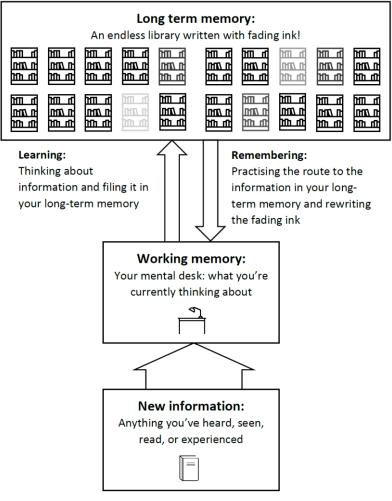
# Supporting your child with study skills and revision



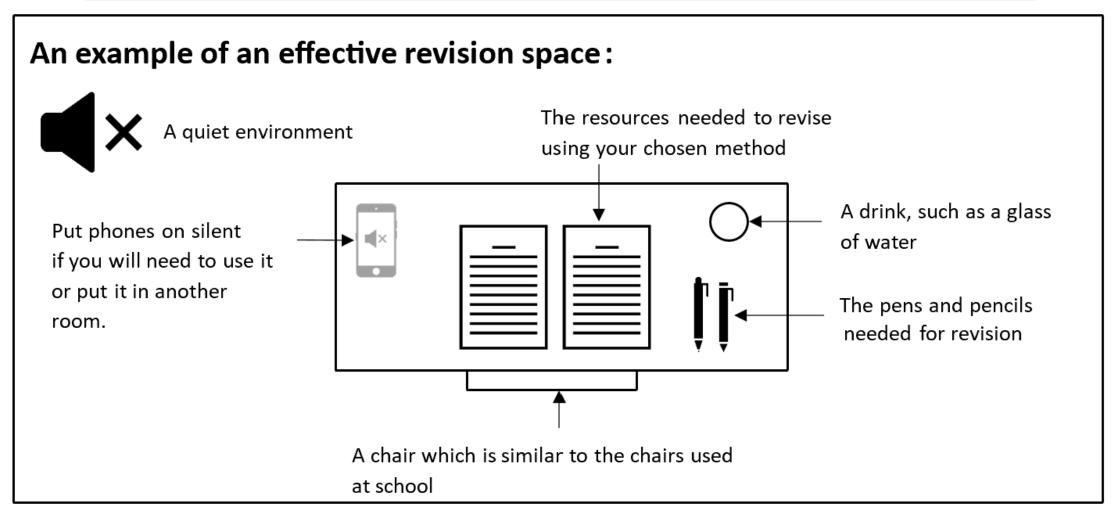
# Why is revision important?







# Where should pupils revise?

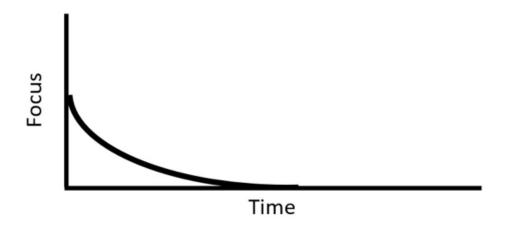




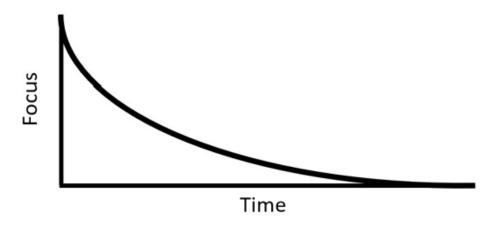


## When should revision take place?

### Revising when tired:



#### Revising when well-rested:

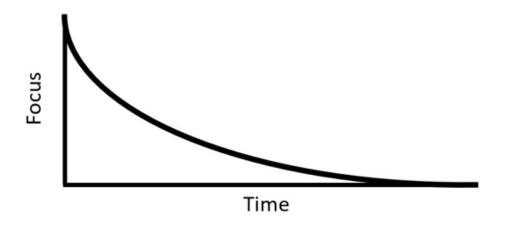




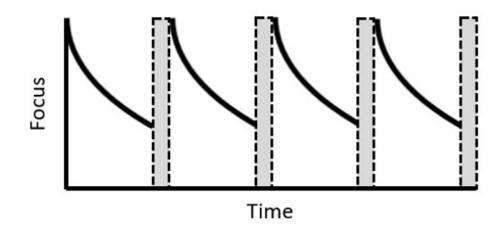


## How should revision take place?

Revising without a break:



Revising with small regular breaks:







## How should revision take place?

#### **Revision Timetable Template**

Week Commencing:							
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Topic:							
Task:							
Topic:							
Task:							
Topic:							
Task:							





## **Technique 1: Flashcards**

Flashcards are small sheets of paper or card with matching pieces of information on either side. They are a useful tool for learning facts and allow you to quickly check whether you have remembered something correctly.





## **Technique 2: Self-Quizzing**

Self-quizzing is when you answer a series of questions about a topic from memory. It is a useful tool for finding specific gaps in your knowledge within a topic and it allows you to quickly check whether you have remembered something correctly.





# Read, Cover, Write, Check

#### **Step One**

Write the date and the title from your knowledge organiser at the top of your paper.

**Step Four - Write** 

Try to write exactly what you have just read from your knowledge organiser.

Step Two - Read

Read the section of the knowledge organiser that you are studying. Read it slowly; reading it aloud can help.

**Step Five - Check** 

Uncover the section and compare it to what you have written. If you have made any mistakes or missed any sections, correct with your green pen.

**Step Three - Cover** 

Cover up the section you have read.

**Step Six** 

Repeat steps 2-5 until you are confident and would be able to use the information accurately in class.





## Technique 3: Knowledge Dumps

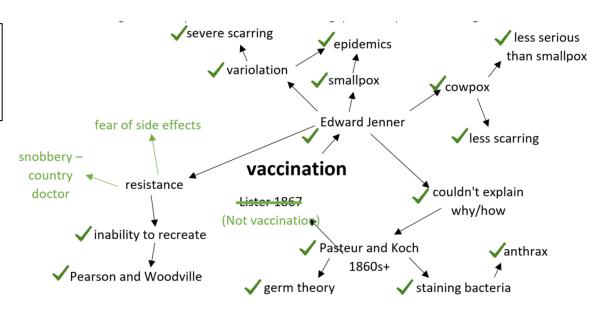
A knowledge dump is when you write down everything you can remember about a topic. They are a useful tool for finding out what you know and where the gaps are in your knowledge.







Example of a Knowledge Dump



#### When writing knowledge dumps:

Do: Don't:

...write from memory.

X ...copy information from textbooks and knowledge organisers.

...check what you have written against a textbook X ...assume that everything you have written is or knowledge organiser. correct.

...connect information together in a spider

X ...write a list (see below).

diagram format (see below). This will allow you to remember more.





## **Technique 4: Exam Questions**

You remember what you think hard about. One of the best ways to think hard about knowledge you have learned is by completing exam questions. Practising exam questions will also allow you to practice exam techniques, such as writing in timed conditions or annotating questions.











# **Supporting Wellbeing**



Encouraging good sleep habits



Encouraging healthy eating – and a good breakfast



Encouraging exercise



Supporting a balance between 'work and play'



Offering motivation and support



