





Aims of the session

1 – Effective time management –To use your time more effectively

2 – Successful revision strategies

To try these out in relation to one of your current topics





1 - Time Management



- Time is the most important commodity we have, we cannot turn it back, slow it down or speed it up.
- How we use our time will almost certainly influence our final grades. If you waste it you may end up being unhappy with your final grades and living with the regret that you could have done more.
- Managing your time isn't easy and takes a certain amount of discipline, welcome to the real world ©



Wasting time?



- Find yourself wasting time trying to motivate yourself?
- Watching motivational videos ?
- Faffing around with your headphones before starting to work?
- Scrolling through social media? What is your daily screen time? You may find you spend more time on your screen than you do with your head in the books, ask yourself which one will pay off in the end?

There is no magic wand, no simple solution, you simply have to make a plan of how you plan to use your time and use it effectively.



Your timetable

	1 Mon	1Tue	1Wed	1Thu	lFri
1		Mathematic 12B/Ma1 BDWF101	12AJG91	French 12D/Fr1 SWAI 201	Mathematic 12B/Ma1 BDWF101
2	Geography 12A/Gg1 JML A215		Supervised: 12C/Ss1	Geography 12A/Gg1 THA A216	
3		12B/Ma1	Mathematic 12B/Ma1 CRA F213		
4		French 12D/Fr1 KBL 1.206	French 12D/Fr1 SWAI 201	Supervised : 12C <i>I</i> Ss1	French 12D/Fr1 KBL 1.206
5		Geography 12A/Gg1 THA A216		Supervised : 12C/Ss1	

BDW: Mrs B Dowdall KBL: Mrs K Baldwin
CRA: Mrs C E Ramsbottom SWA: Mrs S Williams
JML: Miss J Millington THA: Mr T Harman

2Mon	2Tue	2Wed	2Thu	2Fri
	Supervised : 12C/Ss1	French 12D/Fr1 SWAI 201	12B/Ma1	Mathematic 12B/Ma1 CRA F213
	Mathematic 12B/Ma1 BDWF213	Geography 12A/Gg1 THA A216		
	French 12D/Fr1 KBL 1206	Supervised : 12C/Ss1	French 12D/Fr1 SWAI 201	
French 12D/Fr1 KBL 1.206	Geography 12A/Gg1 JML A215			
Mathematic 12B/Ma1 CRA F213	Supervised : 12C/Ss1		Geography 12AJGg1 THA A216	Geography 12A/Gg1 JML A215

BDW: Mrs B Dowdall KBL: Mrs K Baldwin CRA: Mrs C E Ramsbottom SWA: Mrs S Williams JML: Miss J Millington THA: Mr T Harman



Time management

Over two weeks you have - 50 hours of time available to you -

Minus -

24 (taught lessons)



Leaves 26 hours within the school day for you to study (based on a 8.25-3.10pm day)

(this is similar to the amount of time many of you are wasting each week on your mobile phone....remember the screen time assembly?)



Over to you....

 Take the study planner your form tutor gives you (give this a go, it may just help)

> **Study Planner** Name: Week commencing:

Period	1 Sat	1 Sun	1 Mon	1 Tue	1 Wed	1 Thur	1 Fri
1 8.45-9.45							
2 9.45 –10.45							
3 11.15-12.15							
4 12.15-1.15							
5 2.10-3.10							
3.30 -4.30							
4.30-5.30							
5.30-6.30							
6.30-7.30							
7.30 -8.30							



Planning your time

- 1) Start with 2Sat / 2Sun (as we are about to move onto Week B)
- 2) Add in your work and social commitments for this weekend

 make sure you have at least 4 sessions (hours) free to
 complete school work
- 2) Add in your lessons for the coming week (this will be a Week B) – do not include supervised study periods (total of 12 hours)
- 3) Add 4 hours per subject for homework time you may need to use SMH to determine what work you have due in (total of 12 hours)
- 4) Add in 3 hours per subject of revision time (total of 9 hours)
- You should still have plenty of 'free' time on your timetable

Study Planner

Name:

Week commencing:



Period	2 Sat	2 Sun	2 Mon	2 Tue	2 Wed	2 Thur	2 Fri
1 8.45-9.45	WOVIC	Lie in (i)	4 HMK	4 HMK	4	500	806
2 9.45 – 10.45	MONK	4 Revision	Bio Hmk		B16	4	1310
3 11.15-12.15	Work		10	Soc Reuse	504	PHMK	SOL HMIL
4 12.15-1.15	Work	Bio Revoir	560	310	4 Mmc.		BIS HMK
5 10 3 10 2.10-3.10	Monk		SOLHME	14/	SOL HMIL	13/6/	SOL HMK
3.30 – 4.30	Work	Soc levision		BIO HMK	Blo home	4 Renson	Blo rensin
4.30-5.30	Nork						
5.30-6.30				4 Rensis	Bis Revision	Sol Cens	Relab
6.30-7.30	Relax				,		
-			THIOU	7.100	7 4450	Talliqu	4



Planning your time

This is the minimum required to get through your A 'levels—

- Prizes for guessing whose timetable I have used here ©
- In theory, this shows a student using 23 / 25 of the allotted times within the school day to work they are making the most of their time
- There are ONLY 7 hours of studying at home during the week and 3 hours of studying per weekend!
- To achieve this on a weekly basis is a great starting point, is this how you work?



Hard work pays off in the future. Laziness pays off now.

Old Man

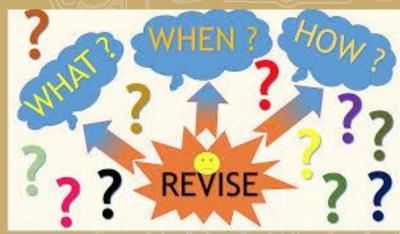


2 – Effective revision strategies

 There is no secret to effective revision. Simply speaking you are trying to get as much information into your long-term memory as possible so you are able to recall it.

• If the material isn't in your long-term memory, you won't be able to retrieve it, leaving you in a difficult

position in the exam!





SHAMI

Capacity: 3-7 Units Juration: 0.5-3 Seconds

Seasory
Memory

attention

forgoffen

rehearsar

Working Memory

cetrieve propus

Capacity: infinite

Juration: permanent

Long-Term Memory





Getting information into your longterm memory

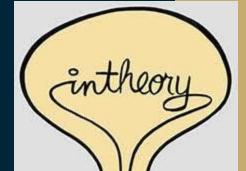
• It's simple..... but requires lots of time and effort ©

• Take out the topic you have been asked to bring to todays session. Hopefully this is something you are currently finding difficult to remember. (If the issue with this material is that you do not understand it, you may need to ask your teacher for help after the session).

Let's look at three easy ways



1 – Theory - Cue Cards



- Using cue cards help with revision for many reasons
- 1) When creating them you need to re read your notes, revisiting taught info which is hopefully in your long-term memory
- 2) Summarising the info allows you to select the most important points
- 3) Recalling information on the cue card tests your longterm memory. Repeating this self testing will strengthen the memory, making it much easier to recall in the exam.



1 – Creating cue cards

You have 5 minutes to summarise your topic onto a cue card



- 1) Read the material through
- 2) Write the title on the top of the cue card
- 3) Make a note of the key terms / concepts
- 4) Add explanations / definitions of these key terms / concepts
- 5) Add diagrams / images if these help



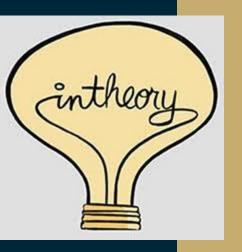
1 – *Using* cue cards

Now you have created your cue card do the following



- Read the material you have summarised on the cue card
- 2) Cover the cue card, how much of it can you remember
- 3) Check which bits you haven't recalled
- 4) Cover the cue card again, recall again
- 5) Repeat until you are able to recall all of it
- 6) Leave it to one side, return to this later





2 – Theory – Knowledge organisers

- Using a knowledge organiser helps with revision for many reasons
- 1) KO's summarise the knowledge you need of a topic in one place, no longer do you need to read several textbooks, in many cases teachers have done this for you and selected the most important bits of information be thankful!
- 2) Allow you to recap topics quickly, and hopefully see links between topics
- 3) Recalling information is easy if you use the read, write, cover, check model





2 – Creating a knowledge organiser

 You may be fortunate that your teacher has already created a KO for your topics, or you may need to create your own.

• Here's one I made earlier

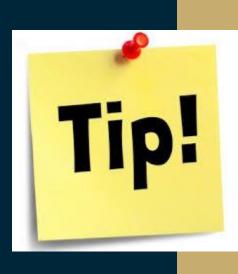


A Timeline of Apartheid in South Africa			Anti-Apartheid Activists			
1948	1. Na	tional Party is elected into government and creates apartheid	1. Nelson Mandela		Lawyer, defendant, prisoner, President	
1952	2. The African National Congress (ANC) launch the Defiance Campaign		2. Winnie Madikizela		South Africa's first black social worker	
1955	3. Mandela is put on trial for treason at Pretoria			ı	African in Robben Island prison to 1989	
1960	4. Sh	arpeville Massacre: 69 South Africans shot and killed by police	4. Chief Albert	Luthuli	President of the ANC from 1952-1967	
1960	5. Ma	andela and ANC burn their passbooks, and 100,000 Africans join in	5. Oliver Tambo		President of the ANC from 1967-1992	
1960	6. Th	e National Party apartheid government ban the ANC	6. Ahmed Kathrada		Indian in Robben Island prison to 1989	
1961	7. Ma	andela forms Mkhonto we Sizwe, Spear of the Nation, for sabotage	7. Desmond Tu	tu	Archbishop won 1984 Nobel Peace Prize	
1963-4	8. M a	andela is put on trial at Rivonia for treason, violence and sabotage	8. FW De Klerk		President who ended apartheid in 1990	
1964-1990	9. M a	andela is put in Robben Island prison with Sisulu & Kathrada	MANDELA QUO	OTATIONS		
1969-1978	10. N	fandela's son Thembi and mother die, and daughter Zeni marries	Freedom	"A free, democratic South Africa belongs to all who live in		
1976	11. Soweto Uprising: hundreds of children shot and killed by police		Charter, 1955	it, black, white and Indian. Every man and woman shall have the right to vote. The people shall govern!"		
1990	12. Mandela is released from prison by FW de Klerk			"Why did we form Umkhonto we Sizwe? What were we, the leaders of our people to do? Were we to give in to force, or were we to fight it and if so, how?"		
1993	13. Mandela wins the Nobel Peace Prize		1. Rivonia Trial			
1994	14. Mandela is elected first black President in South Africa's history		Opening			
1995	15. South Africa win the Rugby World Cup, held in South Africa		2. Middle	"Africans want to be paid a living wage African men		
POLITICAL VOCABULARY		(20 th April 1964)	want their women and children to live with them African			
1. aparth <u>eid</u>		racial segregation of schools, hospitals, parks, beaches, buses		women want to be allowed out after 11"		
2. segregation		systematic sep <u>a</u> ration		"I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination."		
3. gover <u>n</u> mer	nt	the political party with the most MPs in parliament		"Freedom is an ideal which I hope to live for and achieve.		
4. political party		y a group organising to win an election to parliament		But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."		
5. oppression		cruel denial of rights				
6. sabotage		destruction of property, avoiding murder		1. defendants The people charged in a trial		
7. strike		A refusal to work in protest		The decision if the defendant is guilty or not guilty		
8. authorities		the government, state or people in charge		The punishment for the crime if the verdict is guilty		
9. defiance		refusal to obey orders		An experienced lawyer who decides the sentence		
10. treason		illegal violence against the government		inexperienced people who decide the verdict		



2 – *Using* a knowledge organiser

- Choose one section of the knowledge organiser
- Read it carefully
- Cover it up, how much can you remember?
- Read it again, this time highlight the bits you were unable to remember
- Cover it again, recall it again, either in your head or write it out
- How much can you remember now? You should be getting better! Imagine the impact this will have on your long-term memory if this is done regularly!





2 – *Using* a knowledge organiser

 Using the knowledge organiser on the previous slide answer the following question –



Describe Nelson Mandela using the terms oppression, defiance and segregation.

In your answer, make reference to at least one historical date and one famous quote.



intheory

3 – Theory – Test yourself

- Testing yourself allows you to see how much information is in your long-term memory (it's why if you prepare for assessment weeks and mock exams properly, that this can be really helpful to strengthen those neural pathways)
- There's no kidding yourself here either, if you don't know it, you don't know it and need to revise it again!



3 – Creating tests

 Write three questions based on the topic you brought with you to today's session









3 – *Using* tests

- Cover your topic up
- Now ask yourself the three questions you have just written, can you answer these?

 Before any exam you should have completed EVERY past question in existence, after all, this is the only way to test your recall and allow you to practise working in timed conditions.



Summary

By taking part in today's session, you should now have -

 A plan of work for the next week, it is up to you to stick to this now

Three ways to revise effectively (cue cards, using KO and testing yourself)

Now, get started!