



Knowledge Banks

What are they?

- One slide summary of the key information needed on any given topic
- Your child should have access to these for every topic on each of their courses

3 quick wins to use these at home

1. Use a blank piece of paper to recall as much information as they can from the whole knowledge bank
2. Cover up sections that they find tricky – recall these sections only then add in extra detail with their notes
3. Have only these accessible when answering past paper questions – always mark on the paper when notes have been used

The Revision Clock



How does it work?

- Any chunk of time spent revising should be split into three sections.
- The first ¼ should be time spent recapping content, then ½ of the time spent retrieving the knowledge, with the final ¼ spent reviewing the progress

3 quick wins to out this into practice at home

1. Recapping content – this can be using the knowledge bank or existing resources to identify key terms or pieces of knowledge
2. Recalling content – this can be free or cued retrieval (see next section) based on confidence
3. Reviewing progress – Students should make a “to do” list based on what they have recalled – this can help them in the recapping section next time



Past Papers

Where can they be found?

- On the exam board websites – your child may be sitting exams from a number of exam boards such as AQA, Edexcel and OCR

3 quick wins to use these at home

1. Complete these with no notes then mark them – ALWAYS respond to progress (see The Revision Clock)
2. Use revision resources only to make exemplar answers, if the resources are not enough to answer a question, this may show that they need to be adapted
3. Become the examiner – when your child has exhausted the available papers, get them to write their own questions, what might an examiner ask them about different topics on the course? This shows a depth of understanding.



Flash Cards

How can these be made effectively?

- Information should be short and concise – not copied from other notes
- ALWAYS have a test yourself element to ensure that these are a useable resource!

3 quick wins to make effective flash cards

1. Have one side for facts and content and one side for questions and/or prompts
2. Add images (these can be from Google) to aid dual encoding
3. Making these electronically can also then mean they double up as a retrieval resource later

KS4 Revision Success



Retrieval Practice



FREE RECALL	CUED RETREIVAL
<p>What is it? This is where you have a blank page and recall content in any structure, in whatever order you wish to recall it</p>	<p>What is it? This is where you use images, key words or phrases to prompt recall of content on a given topic</p>
<p>3 quick wins to implement this at home</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use a blank version of the knowledge bank 2. Turn the content from one form into another e.g. flash card to thinking map 3. Use a blank piece of paper to recall as much as you can 	<p>3 quick wins to implement this at home</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have an image or images linking to a topic on a page and use these to guide recall 2. Use a faded model version of a knowledge bank based on confidence 3. Use the key terms section of Cornell notes to recall lesson content



Planning and Flexibility

Why are these important?

- Planning brings order to a task that may feel worrying
- Flexibility allows scope to change and adapt plans in response to learning

3 quick wins to use these at home

1. Have a list of revision goals for each subject not a one size fits all approach
2. Review progress after each revision session and cross reference against the goals
3. Ensure students have a dynamic revision plan – not one hour slots one after the other – a plan that reflects the changing nature of the students’ knowledge and subjects