



Thirsk School
& Sixth Form College

YEAR 11 REVISION STRATEGIES EVENING

15/10/2025





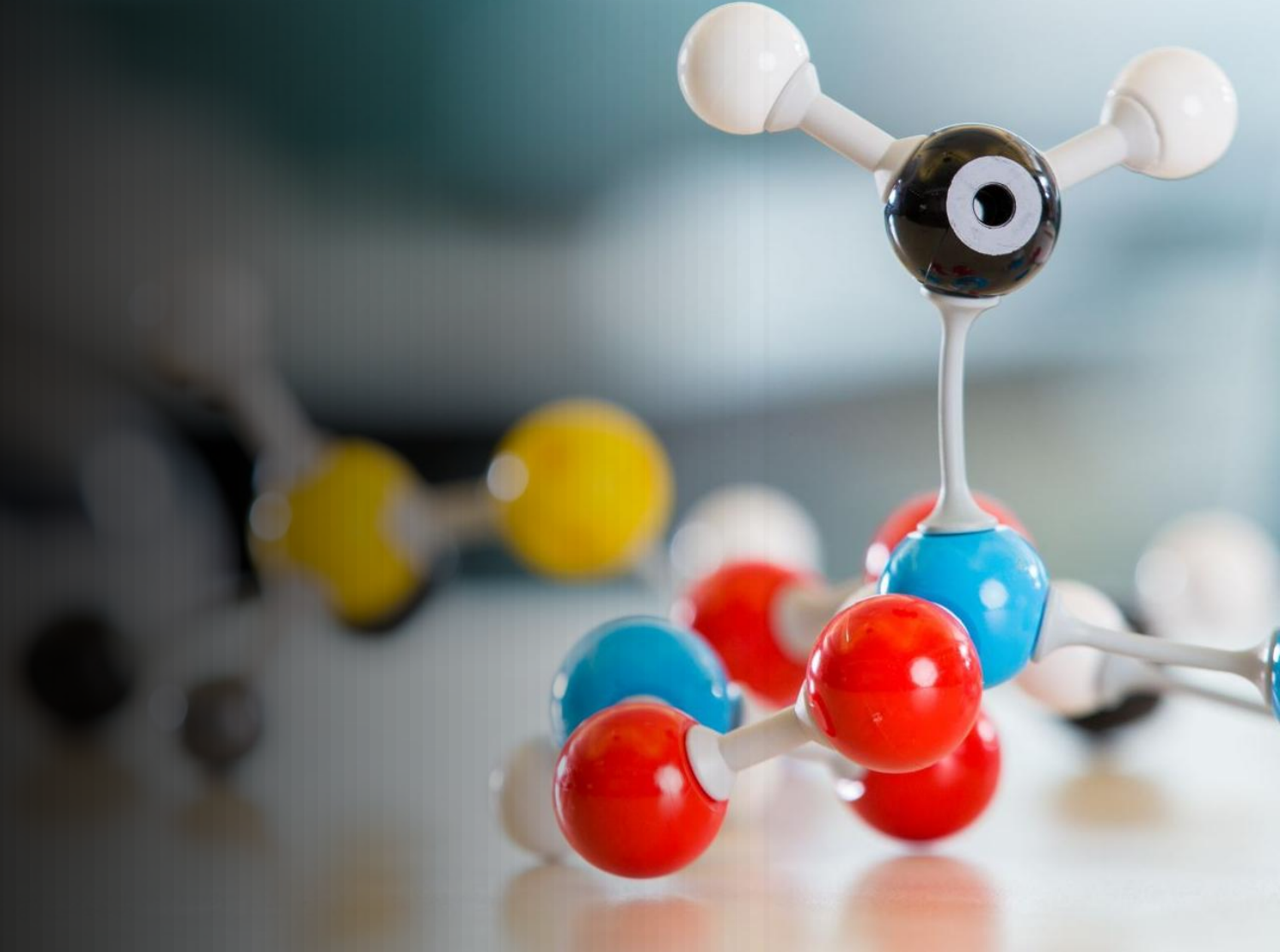
Aims of this evening

- To outline the most effective revision methods
- To share key dates with you
- To share details of revision support offered in school





The Science of Learning



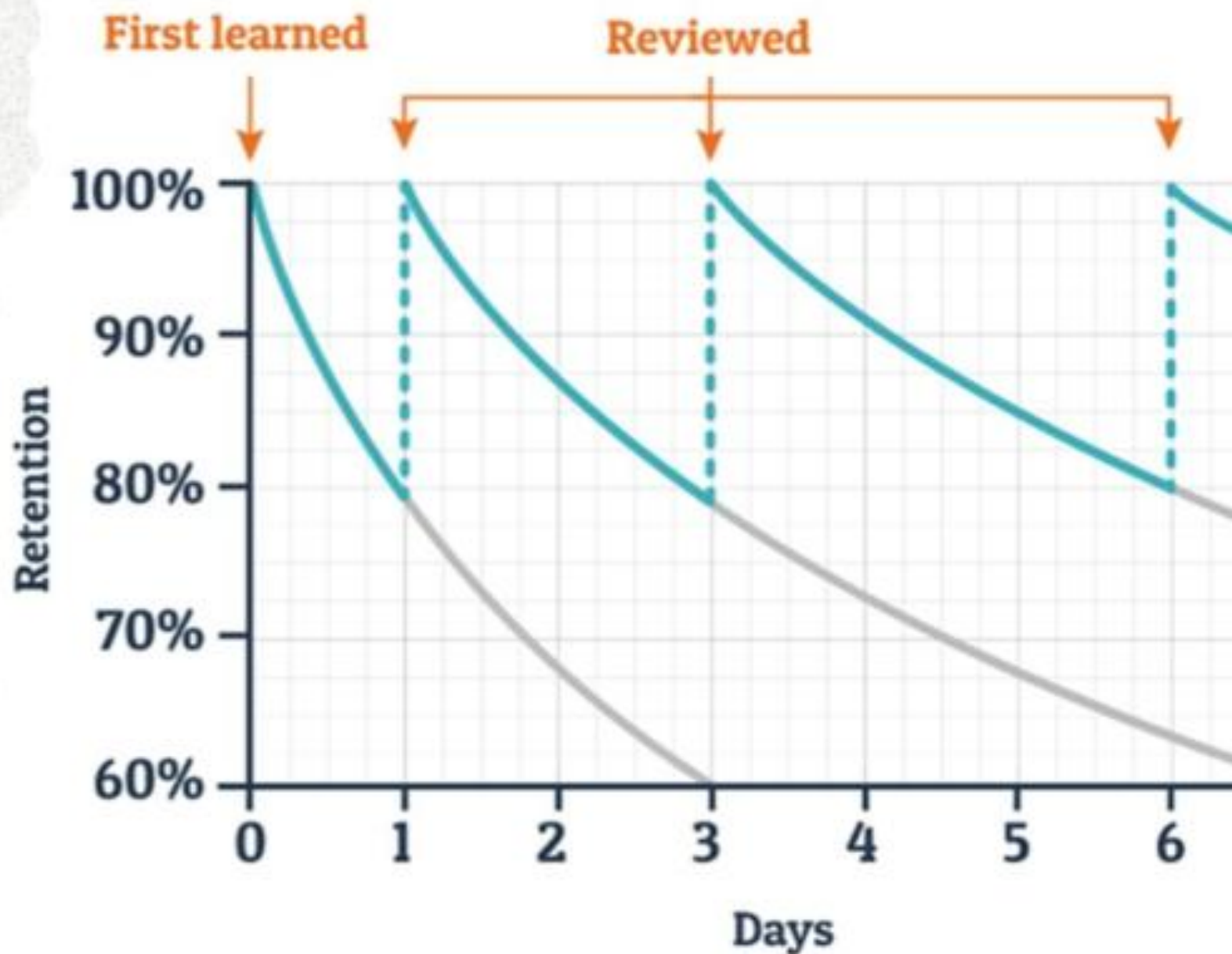


The Learning Process

- We receive new information.
- This is transferred into our working memory (if we have paid enough attention)
- The working memory can only hold a limited amount of information at a given time.
- Through learning, information can then transfer into our long-term memory.
- Our long-term memory is unlimited.
- We can retrieve information back from our long-term memory into our working memory as needed.



The 'Forgetting Curve'







Effective Learning Strategies

1. Retrieval Practice
2. Spacing
3. Interleaving





Retrieval Practice

- A learning strategy which makes you think hard.
- It involves trying to recall previously learnt information rather than re-reading it.
- Research has shown that actively retrieving knowledge boosts learning and strengthens memory.





Retrieval Practice - examples

- Key word test
- Memory dump
- Practice exam questions
- Answering verbal questions (asked by a family member/friend)
- Creating materials that allow you to test yourself and then using them (e.g. flashcards)





Key to Success

- Whichever method you use, check your answers
- This allows you to identify gaps in your learning
- You'll review the 'gaps' more frequently





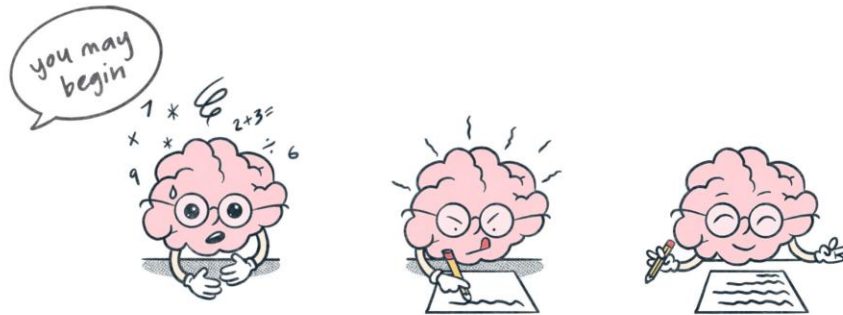
Key Word Test

Hazardous Earth: Tectonics

Key terms to learn

Key term	Definition
Aftershocks	Earthquakes that follow the largest shock of an earthquake sequence. They are smaller in magnitude than the main shock.
Andesitic lava	Thick viscous (thick) lava which flows short distances mainly found on destructive plate boundaries.
Asthenosphere	The Layer of the Earth immediately below the lithosphere; this layer is hotter and weaker than the lithosphere above and the tectonic plates can slide over it.
Basaltic lava	Thin, runny lava which can flow long distances. Mainly found on constructive plate boundaries.
Collision zone	Also called subduction zones. Where two plates move towards each other. One plate is forced down and melts the other is forced and over it.
Composite volcano	Steep sided volcano with layers of ash and lava at destructive plate margins.
Conservative plate boundaries	Plates meeting at an oblique angle, with horizontal movement. E.g. California
Continental crust	A thick layer of crust which forms the earth's land masses, it composed mostly of granite. It is between 35 km to 70 km thick.
Convection currents	Heat generated by core is redistributed by currents that rise in plumes through the mantle and are thought to be responsible for movement of the earth's tectonic plates.
Core	The innermost part of the earth. The outer core

Memory dump



Handwritten notes on lined paper, organized around a central topic: **Infection and response...**

- Virus** goes inside the cell and replicate
- Bacteria** surrounds the cell
- Bacterial diseases are caused by pathogenic bacteria
- Antibodies** attach to antigens
- Antibodies attach to toxins
- Medicines + drug trials:**
 - Double blind trial
 - Antibiotic, antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and painkillers.
 - Antibiotic resistance is caused by overuse of antibiotics and mutations.
 - Placebo effect - being convinced that a tablet is making you feel better but it has no antibiotic qualities.
- Vaccination:**
 - Prevents you from getting ill.
 - Stops you from getting diseases that can't be treated with antibiotics.
 - Designed to trigger a response by our bodies.
 - Faster and amplified response
 - Contains a dead sample of the virus.
- Topics I'm comfortable with:**
 - Pathogen types + transmission
 - Medicines + drug trials
- Topics I need to work on:**
 - Immune response

Students write everything they remember about a topic, then go back through notes to see what was missed.

Electrical energy
Elastic potential energy
Kinetic energy (movement)
Sound energy
Light energy
U —
Nuclear energy
Chemical energy
Heat energy (thermal)

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$$

kinetic energy (J) mass (kg) velocity (m/s)

$$\Delta E = m \times c \times \Delta \theta$$

change in thermal energy (J) mass (kg) specific heat capacity (J/kg °C) change in temperature (°C)

Law of Conservation of energy:

- energy cannot be created or destroyed
- only transferred or transformed into another type of energy

Wasted Energy:

- any energy that comes out of a situation that wasn't intended for it to be there
- wasted energy dissipates into the surroundings (spreads)
- e.g. light bulb: light = useful

P1 - Energy

$$E_e = \frac{1}{2} \times k \times e^2$$

elastic potential energy (J) spring constant (N/m) extension (m)

$$E_p = m \times g \times h$$

height (m)

$$P = \frac{E}{t}$$

power (W) energy transferred (J) time (s)

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$

work done

GCSE AQA Physics

For the Grade 9-1 Course

Practice Exam Paper Higher Level

Pack contents:
Two full sets of GCSE practice tests
Answer book with mark scheme and hints
(108 pages in all)

Pack One

GCSE AQA Physics

For the Grade 9-1 Course

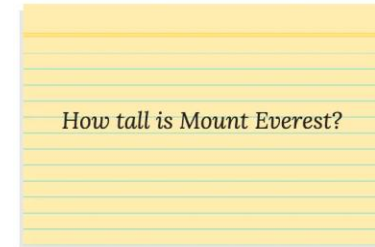
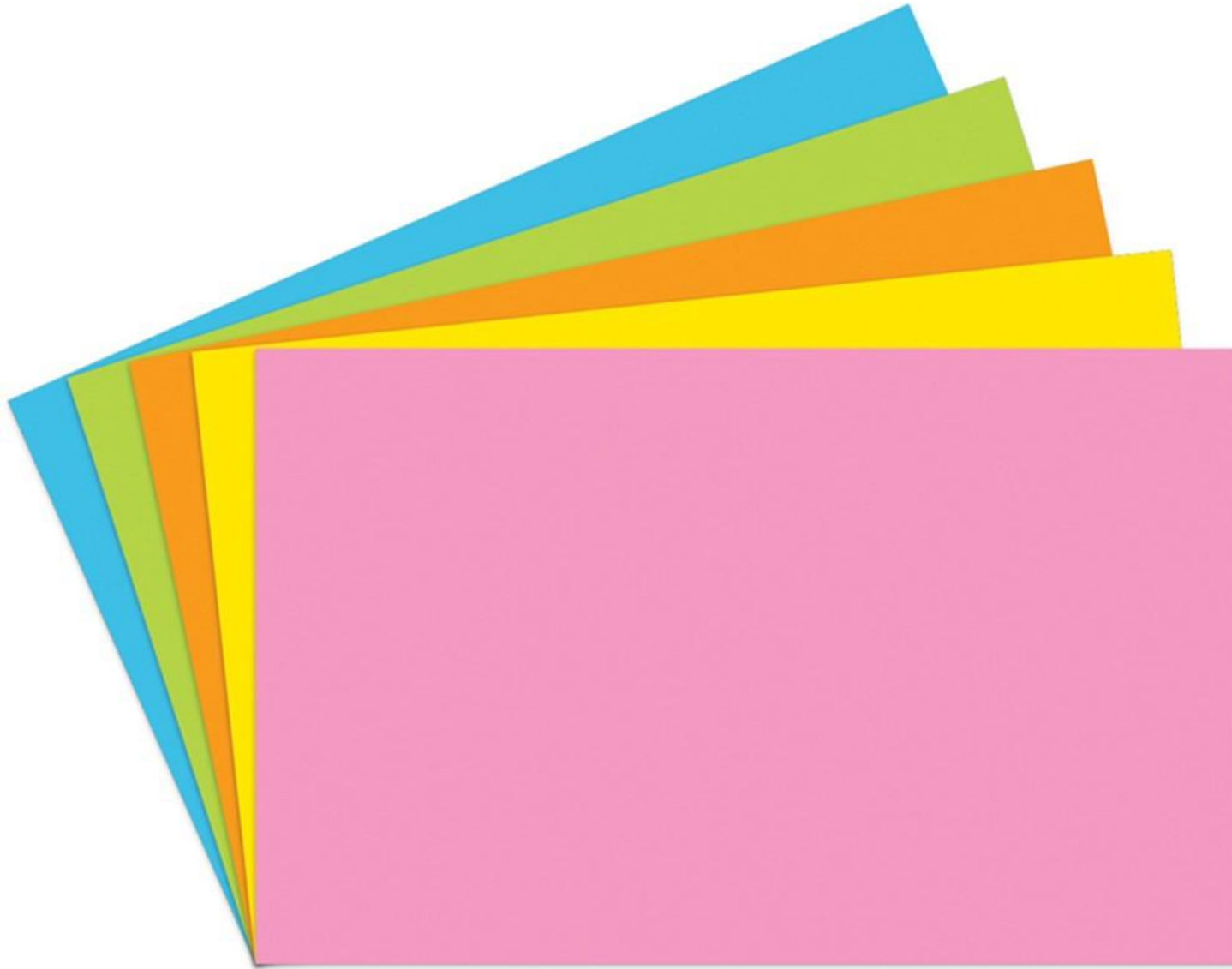
Practice Exam Papers Higher Level

Pack contents:
Two full sets of GCSE practice tests
Answer book with mark scheme and hints
(112 pages in all)

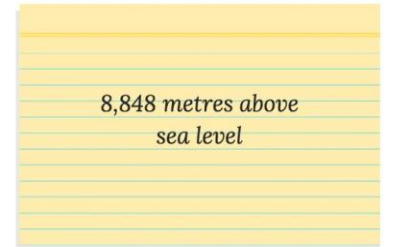
Practice Exam Questions



Flashcards



FRONT



BACK



Step 1: Making them

- A key term/key word on one side, its definition on the other side
- A question on one side, its answer on the other side
- A key date on one side, what happened on the other side
- Name of an individual on one side, their achievement on the other side
- A word in French/German on one side, its translation on the other side



Step 2: Using them

- Test yourself regularly
- Even better – get someone else to test you.
- One pile for cards you get right, one pile for cards your get wrong.
- Re-do the 'correct' pile occasionally.
- Re-do the 'wrong' pile more frequently.
- Follow the 'Leitner' system





Spacing and Interleaving

Blocked Practice

A A A A

B B B B

C C C C

D D D D

Spaced Practice

A B B B

A C C C

A D D D

A B C D

Spaced Practice
and Interleaving

A C B D

D A B C

B C C A

D B A D





Ineffective Revision Strategies

- Reading notes
- Copying notes
- Highlighting notes
- Not giving revision your full attention
- Not having the right environment
- 'Comfort zone' revision
- Cramming
- Not planning ahead





Context – key dates

- Mock exams 1: Begin 10th November
- Exam results/data report to parents: 9th December
- Parents' Evening: 11th December
- Mock exams 2: Begin 23rd February
- First written GCSE exam: 7th May





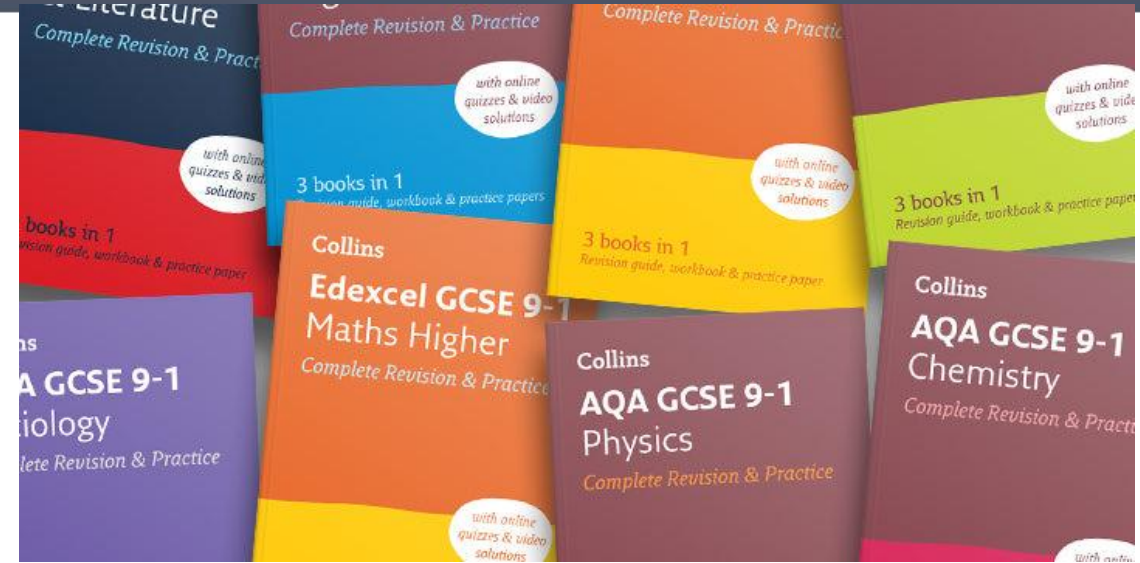
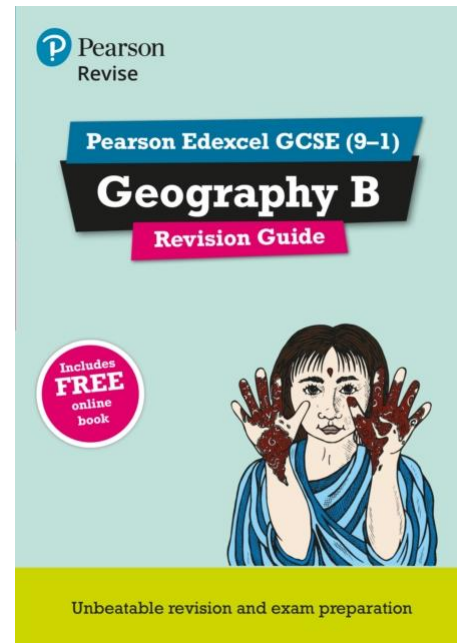
Next steps

- Revision planning – students started this in their PSCHE lesson this week
- Factor in 'down' time – this is vital
- Sort out the resources you might need
- Then start!





Revision Resources





Thirsk School
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Revision classes in school





Revision homework booklet



Thirsk School
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YEAR 11 REVISION BOOKLET

CLASS OF 2024



MAKING REVISION WORK FOR YOU

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vision

TOLERANT

HAPPY

INSPIRATIONAL

RESILIENT

SUCCESSFUL

KNOWLEDGEABLE

T

H

I

R

S

K

TOGETHERNESS

HONESTY

INCLUSIVITY

RESPECT

SUPPORT

KINDNESS

values



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