

# REVISION TIPS

# Do they know?

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- First exam is the 9th of May
- How many exams for each subject?
- Which topics are in each exam?

**Make an overview!**

# Good revision should have 3 key components

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1. Knowledge organising
2. Practising skills
3. Getting feedback and improving



# Stage one: Knowledge organising

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What you need to create your knowledge organisers:

- Topic checklist – from teachers or exam board specification
- Revision books/ school exercise books/ revision resources from teachers/ online revision resources and videos
- Blank knowledge organisers from teachers (if available)

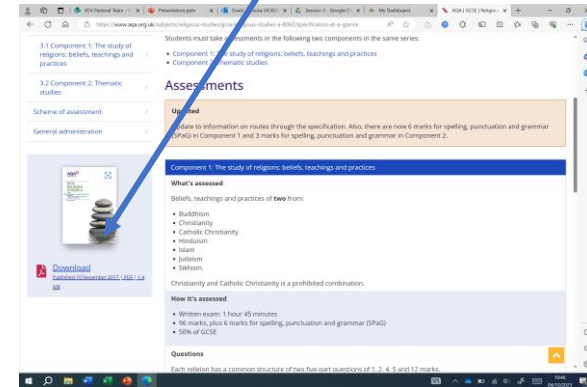
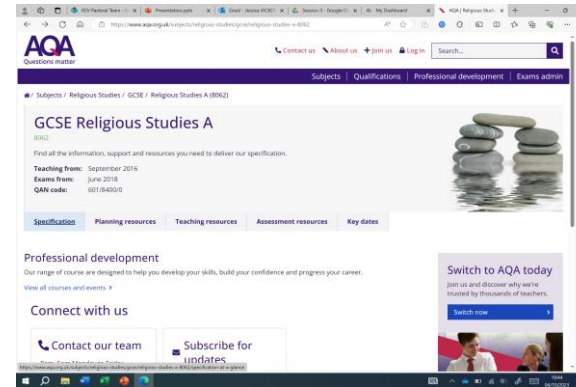
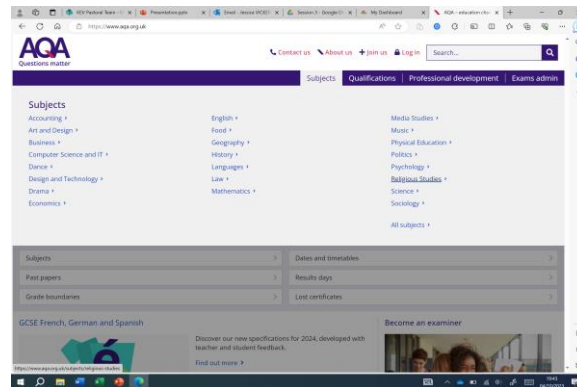
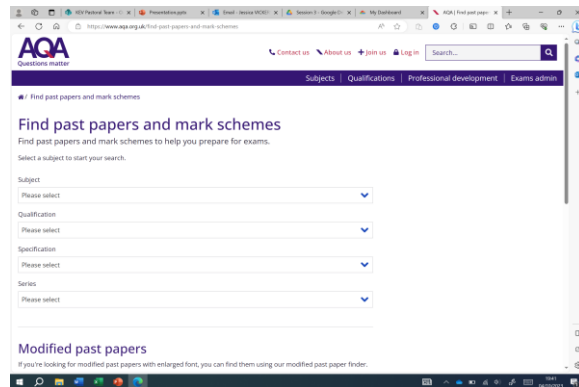
# Exam board specification

1. Google exam board. A lot of AQA but check your teacher.

2. Search for the subject you are revising

3. Click on specification

4. Scroll down and download syllabus



# Exam board specification

- If a topic is on the specification/syllabus, then you could get a question on it in the exam.
- You can use these as your checklists for your knowledge organising.

sign

and expressed should be included throughout. Students may refer to a range of different Christian perspectives in their answers including Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant. They must study the specific differences identified below.

## 3.1.2.1 Beliefs and teachings

### Key beliefs

- The nature of God:
  - God as omnipotent, loving and just, and the problem of evil and suffering
  - the oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- Different Christian beliefs about creation including the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1:1-3).

Visit [aqa.org.uk/8062](https://aqa.org.uk/8062) for the most up-to-date specification, resources, support and administration

- Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including: resurrection and after death; judgement, heaven and hell.

### Jesus Christ and salvation

- Beliefs and teachings about:
  - the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God
  - the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension
  - sin, including original sin
  - the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit
  - the role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement.

## 3.1.2.2 Practices

### Worship and festivals

- Different forms of worship and their significance:
  - liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible




KEV Pastoral Team - Knowledge organising - Email - Jessica VICKER - Session 3 - Google Dr - My Dashbo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=frXDAnv31nQ

YouTube

A CHRISTMAS CAROL  
by  
Charles Dickens



GCSE English Literature Revision: A Christmas Carol - Themes

Tutoring with Gavin  
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46K views 2 years ago

This video tutorial explores all of the important themes in the novella A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens for the GCSE English Literature exam. This provides you with analysis and quotes that will help you achieve a grade 9 by providing you with ideas that will cover any question you may be faced with in the exam. Be sure to subscribe to the channel so that you get updates of other crucial revision material and ...more

50 Comments

Sort by

Revision books/ school exercise books/ revision resources from teachers/ online revision resources and videos

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- You should have been given revision resources at making the grade evening.
  - Teachers will also be giving you more after Christmas.
  - USE YOUTUBE... everything is on YouTube.

# How to create your knowledge organisers

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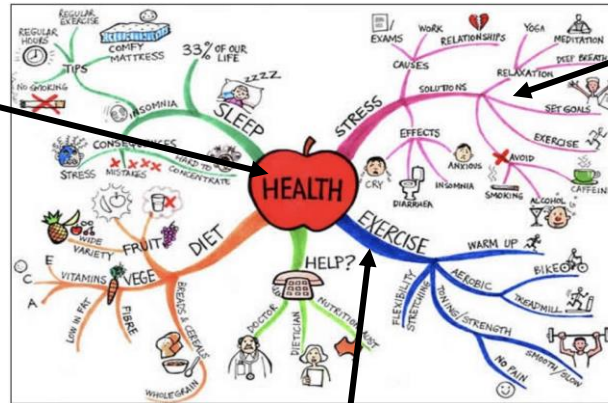


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1. Use topic checklist/syllabus to figure out your weakest areas.
    - Could use green/amber/red highlighting
  2. Start with your weakest areas
  - 3. Decide how you want to layout your knowledge**
  4. Use revision books/exercise books to create topic summaries.
  5. Remember to use your own words.

### 3. Decide how you want to layout your knowledge

Mind map

Main topic in the middle e.g. Cell Biology



Summarise this topic in your own words at the end of the leg

Legs to be labelled  
the subtopic e.g animal and  
plant cells

### 3. Decide how you want to layout your knowledge





#### Flash cards

Topic on one side  
and summary on  
the other.

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# Christian Beliefs

<p><b>1. Beliefs about God</b> Christianity is a monotheistic religion - they believe in ONE God. This</p> <p>Christians believe God is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Omnipotent (all powerful)</li> <li>• Omniscient (all knowing)</li> <li>• Omnipresent (everywhere)</li> <li>• Benevolent (loving)</li> <li>• Transcendent (beyond understanding)</li> <li>• Immanent (personal)</li> <li>• just (fair and the perfect judge)</li> <li>• Eternal (no beginning and no end)</li> </ul> 	<p><b>2. The Trinity</b> <b>Means three in one God in three parts (God is divisible):</b> The <b>Father</b>, the <b>Son</b>, and the <b>Holy Spirit</b>.</p> <p>The Nicene Creed explains the nature of The Trinity: <b>The Father</b> is the powerful creator of everything - "Maker of heaven and earth" <b>The Son</b> is Jesus Christ, who came to Earth as God in human form. <b>The Holy Spirit</b> is the invisible power of God that works within the world to guide and inspire us.</p> 	<p><b>3. Creation</b> In the book of <b>Genesis</b> it says that God created the world in 6 days, and on the 7th He rested. Some Christians take this <b>LITERALLY</b> and read this story as fact (<b>Fundamentalist</b>). Others see the Genesis story as a symbol or metaphor (<b>Liberal</b>). Adam is the first man and is created from the dust of the earth. Eve sins, by being <b>tempted by the devil</b> and eating the forbidden fruit. Humans are banished from Eden. They must now work, feel pain and die.</p> <p><b>"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth"</b></p>
<p><b>4. Crucifixion</b> Jesus was sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate, the Roman Governor by <b>crucifixion</b>. There are several ways in which the crucifixion affects Christians today. It gives them confidence that if they accept Jesus' sacrifice, sin can no longer destroy their love because God forgives those who faithfully ask for <b>forgiveness</b>. They believe that suffering is a part of life, just as it was a part of Jesus' life and that, having experienced it, God understands what the sufferer is going through.</p> 	<p><b>5. Jesus' resurrection &amp; ascension</b> ✓ Jesus was placed in a tomb on Good Friday ✓ Some of Jesus' female followers went to the tomb ✓ Jesus was nowhere to be found and the stone had rolled away</p> <p>The belief that Jesus rose from the dead is known as the <b>resurrection</b> and is a key teaching in the Christian faith. After meeting his disciples and asking them to carry on his good work, Jesus left them for the last time and <b>ascended</b>, body and soul, into Heaven.</p> <p><b>"Jesus said to her, 'I am the resurrection and the life'"</b></p>	<p><b>6. Incarnation</b> <b>Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God. He is God in human form, or God 'incarnate'.</b> This means that he is fully human and fully God (divine) at the same time. This is important because it shows that Jesus is truly God on earth, but he understands our suffering and problems as he was a human. He shows he is God as he forgives sins, performs miracles and was resurrected at death. He shows he is human as he feels pain.</p>
<p><b>7. Parables</b> These are stories that Jesus told to his followers in order to teach them a message.</p> <p><b>The Good Samaritan</b> A man is willing to save a stranger who has been attacked, even though their nations are enemies.</p> <p><b>The sheep &amp; the goats</b> Jesus teaches that those who will go to heaven are sheep, loyal and obedient. While those who don't do as they are told are goats, and will go to hell.</p> <p><b>"Whatever you did for the least of these brothers of mine, you did for me"</b></p>	<p><b>8. Salvation</b> Salvation means to be saved from sin, and the consequences of sin (hell) to gain a place in heaven. Sin has separated humans from God, and salvation enables humans to get close to God again. Jesus' death makes up for the original sin committed by Adam &amp; Eve and so can bring people back to God. There are three ways that we can find <b>atonement</b> and find salvation. <b>Law</b> (doing good deeds and following the law); <b>Grace</b> (believing in God and receiving his unconditional love); and <b>Spirit</b> (through Spirit (the guidance of the Holy Spirit)</p>	<p><b>9. Why do people believe in God?</b> <b>Design Argument</b> Our world is too complicated to have just happened by chance. The only person powerful enough to do this is God. <b>Moral Argument</b> We all have a sense of right and wrong, and feel feelings of guilt when we do bad things. Christians believe the conscience is actually God. <b>Upbringing</b> Many people are Christians because their parents brought them up that way.</p> <p><b>10. The Problem of Evil</b> <b>Evil causes a problem as, if God is omnipotent and omnibenevolent, evil should not exist.</b> <b>Moral evil</b> = suffering caused by humans <b>Natural evil</b> = suffering caused by nature</p> <p><b>Responses:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Suffering is a <b>necessary</b> part of life</li> <li>2. Suffering is a punishment for <b>sin</b> (original sin)</li> <li>3. Suffering is caused by humanity's <b>free will</b></li> <li>4. Suffering is a part of God's <b>plan</b></li> <li>5. Suffering is a <b>test of faith</b></li> </ol> <p>The story of Job is often Christian's response to evil. Job suffers, and never gives up his faith in God. <b>"Through all this Job did not sin nor did he blame God"</b></p> 
		<p><b>11. Afterlife</b> <b>Hell</b> - Hell can be an actual place of torment and suffering OR it can be when man is separated from God. <b>Heaven</b> - Heaven is traditionally seen as a physical place where God is. Jesus called it "paradise" or "my Father's house". <b>Purgatory</b> - Roman Catholics believe there is a place before heaven, where people go to have their sins cleansed.</p>

3. Decide how you want to layout your knowledge Knowledge organiser Topic has heading. Subtopics summarised into boxes. Aim is to have whole topic on one A3 sheet.

# Good revision should have 3 key components

1. Knowledge organising
2. **Practising skills**
3. Getting feedback and improvement





# 2. Practising skills

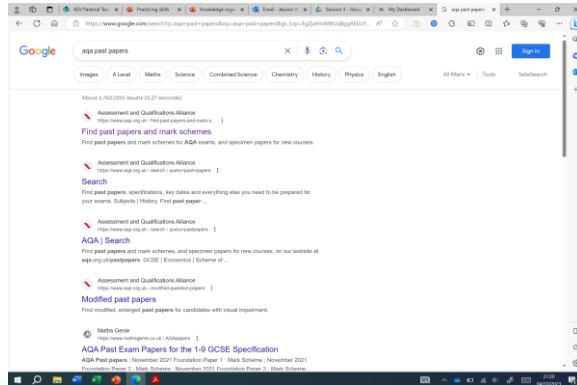
What you need:

- Exam questions
  - Past papers online
  - Revision books
  - Teachers
- Paper
- Resources created e.g. flash cards etc.

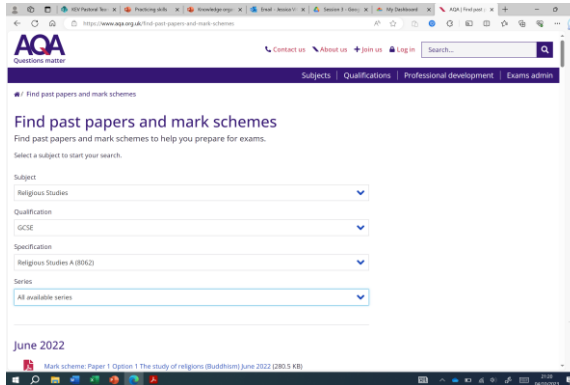


# Past papers online:

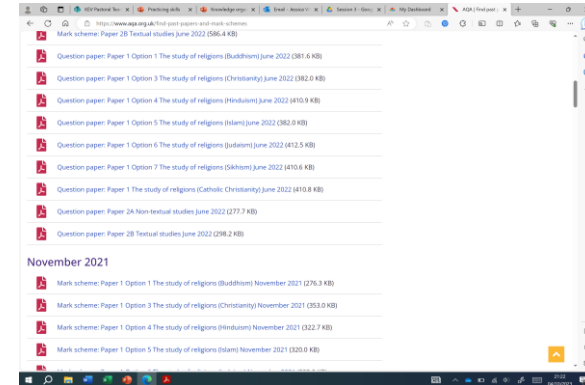
1. Google exam board and past papers



2. Fill in section depending on what subject you want to practice



3. Download past papers that you want to attempt



## 2. Practising skills

How to:

- Switch off all distractions e.g. phones, TV, music etc.
- Put on a timer
- Answer the question in time
- Start with shorter questions and build up to the longer one. Eventually completing full exam papers.

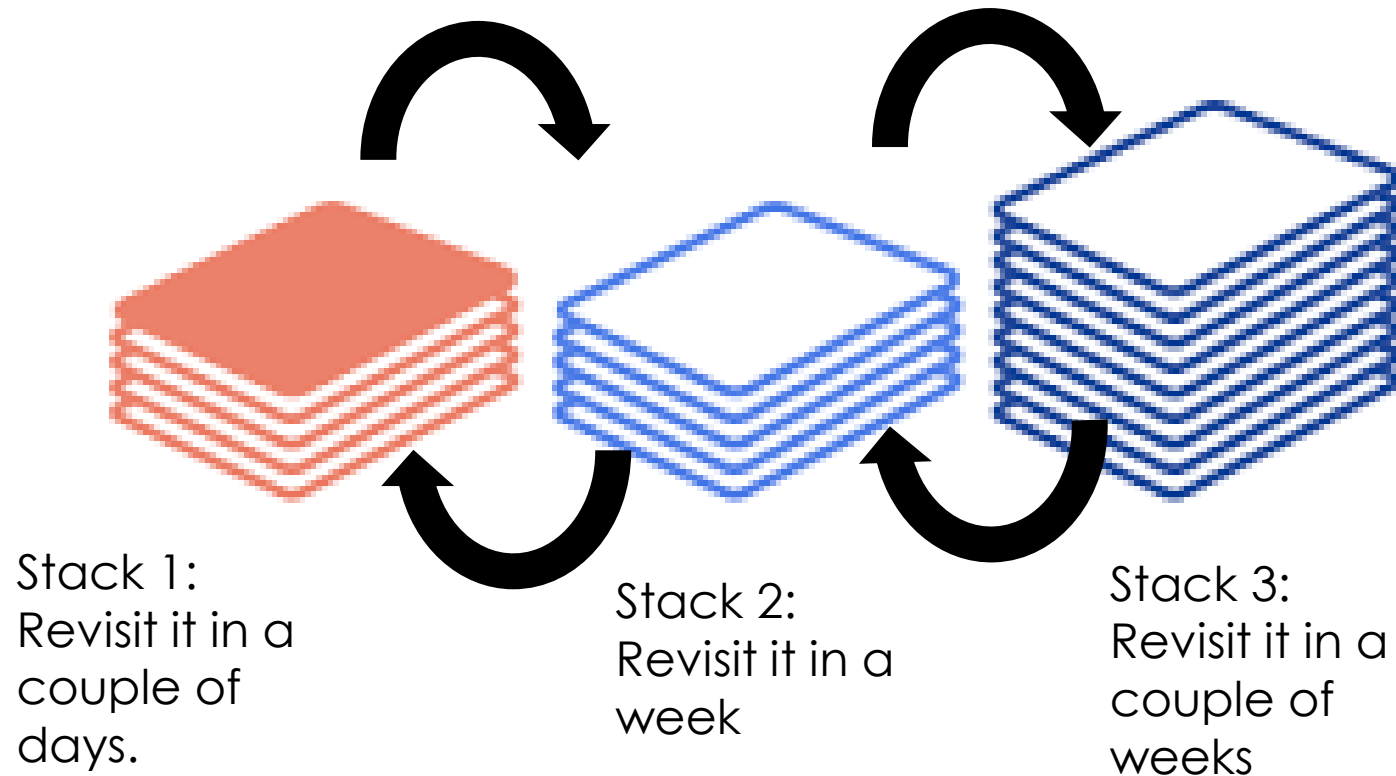


## 2. Practising skills

- Spaced repetition
- Pomodoro technique
- Blurting technique/Feynman technique

# Spaced repetition

This is all about revisiting your revision at set times – best done with flash cards.





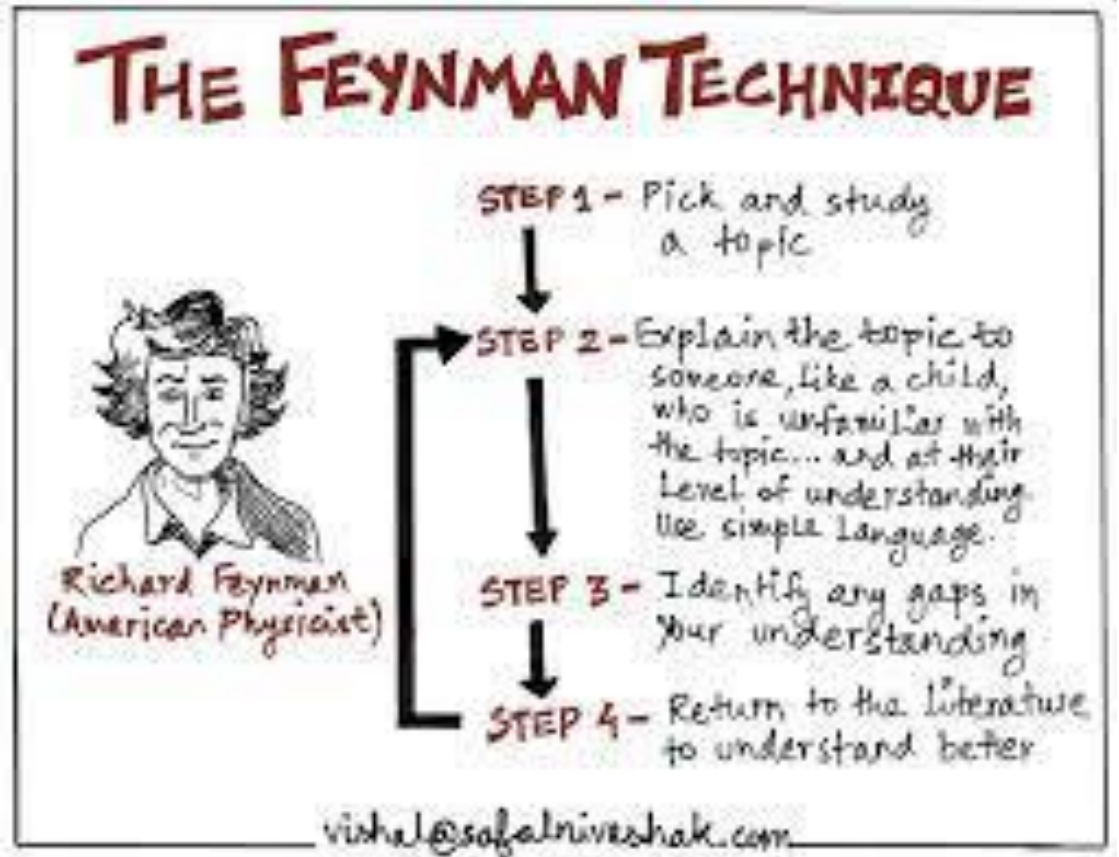
# Pomodoro technique

This is all about the timing of your revision.

- Work for 25 minutes on one task/topic (set a timer)
- 5 minutes rest
- Repeat four times (different tasks/topics)
- This equates to 2 hours of revision
- Break of 15-30 minutes before next revision session

# Blurring technique/Feynman technique

- Pick a topic
- Write everything you know/can remember on a page (neatly)
- Write it as simply as you can
- Highlight anything as you go that you think could use extra detail, or there are parts of if you can't remember.
- Use revision books notes etc. To go back over it.



# Good revision should have 3 key components

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# 3. Getting feedback and improving

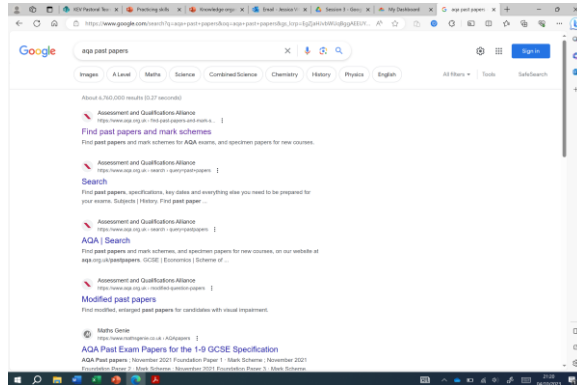
What you need:

- Exam mark schemes
- Exemplar answers
- Your answers that were created in stage 2
- Others to work with you
- Teachers help

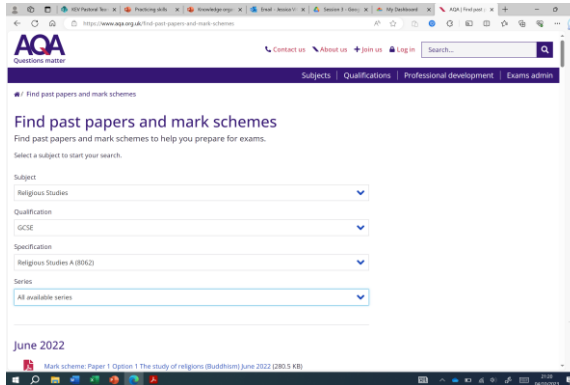


# Mark schemes:

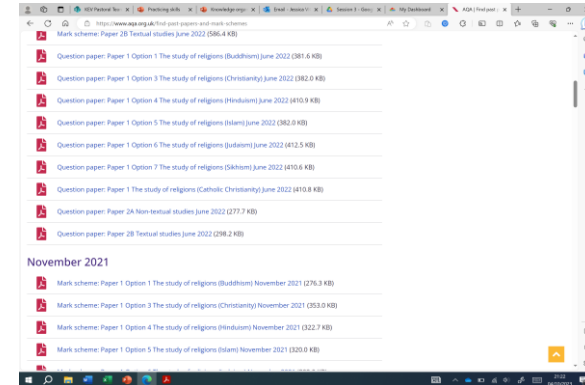
1. Google exam board and past papers



2. Fill in section depending on what subject you want to practice



3. Download mark schemes of past papers you have attempted







### How to:

- Mark your work and then redo and improve
- To mark your work:
  - Do it yourself using mark schemes and exemplar answers
  - Get a friend to mark
- Create your own exam questions
- Mark someone else's work

# Summary

- Make sure they have an overview of exams
- Topic checklist for each exam

Revision is split up into three main components:

- Knowledge organising
- Practising skills
- Feedback and improvement

Aiming for two hours of revision an evening, and more on the weekend.