Study/Revision Techniques

Senior Phase Revision Session November 2018

If your revision is <u>active</u> you can learn more effectively



We remember: 50 percent of what we see and hear 70 percent of what we see, hear, and say 90 percent of what we see, hear, say, and do

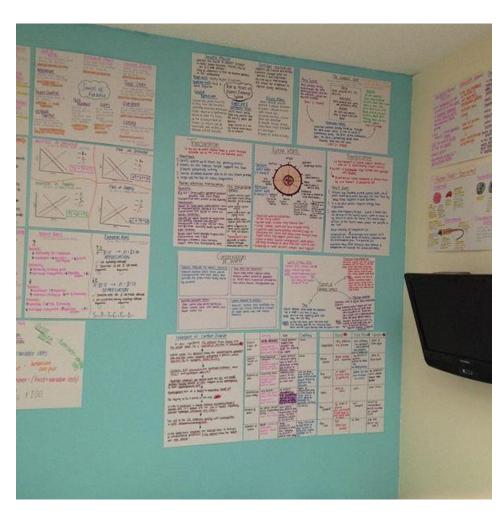
Active revision techniques

Simply reading through work is a poor way of remembering it. Very little stays in your head.

Summarise points on revision cards and post-it notes.



Make mind maps/spider diagrams; stick them on the wall



Summarising points into lists/bullet points.

Writing lists

- Lists are a good way of remembering information or advantages / disadvantages for a topic
- · Write lists as bullet points
- Use small pictures to help you e.g.

Advantages Disadvantages

Cower fertility rate

Semale infanticide



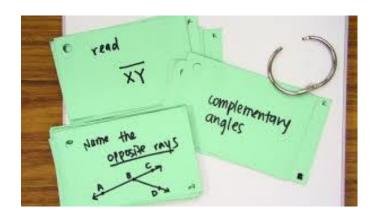
Record notes and play them back or watch online videos





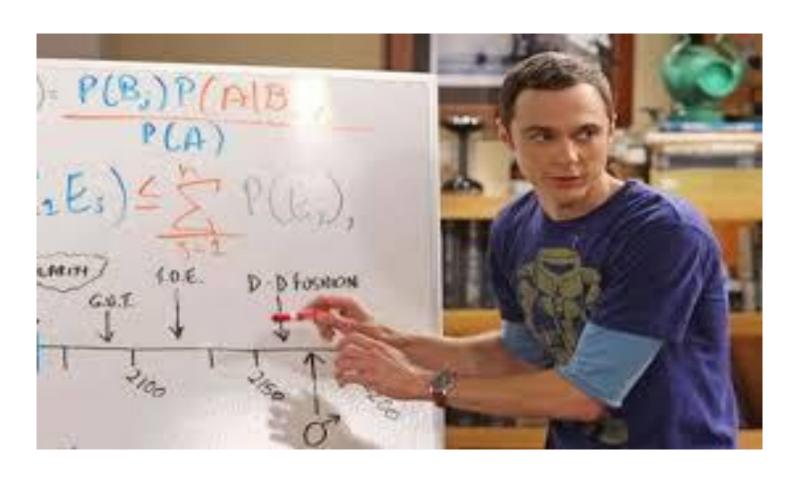
Set yourself questions from your notes or use flashcards



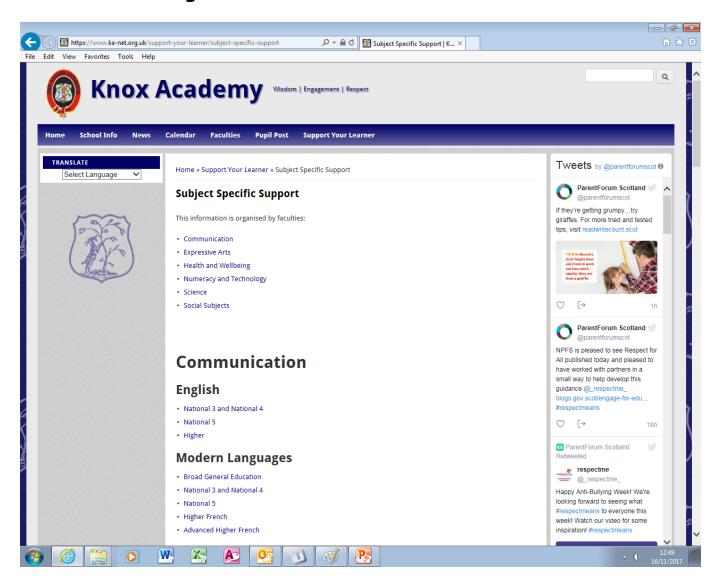




Explain work to a friend or parent or get them to test you



Try activities online



Complete Past Papers (use marking schemes)

Past Papers for National 5 Biology

5 papers found for Biology, displaying all papers. Page 1

Select to download	↓ Year	‡ Qualification		Download
	2018	National 5	All Question Papers	PDF (2.7MB)
	2017	National 5	All Question Papers	PDF (1.2MB)
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Marking Instructions for National 5 Biology

5 papers found for Biology, displaying all papers. Page 1

Select to download	↓ Year	‡ Qualification		Download
	2018	National 5	QP Marking Instruction	PDF (488KB)
	2017	National 5	QP Marking Instruction	<u>PDF</u> (223KB) ♣
	2016	National 5	QP Marking Instruction	PDF (310KB)
	2015	National 5	QP Marking Instruction	PDF

http://www.sqa.org.uk/pa stpapers/findpastpaper.ht m

Complete under timed conditions, to help improve technique.

Marking Schemes really help you to understand the expectations and improve exam technique.

Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
4	Latitude: places in southern England are warmer because they are nearer the Equator (1); temperatures generally decrease the further north you go because the sun's rays are less concentrated further away from the equator (1). It's colder in northern Scotland because there is more atmosphere for the sun's rays to pass through (1)
	Altitude/Relief: upland areas are colder as temperatures decrease 1°C for every 100 metres gained in height (1) and wind speeds increase as altitude increases which can affect temperature (1).
	Aspect: in the northern hemisphere south facing slopes can be warmer because they face the sun (1). North facing slopes are shaded from the sun and are therefore cooler (1).
	Continentality/Distance from the sea: places closer to the sea have warmer/milder winters and cooler summers because oceans heat up slowly in summer and cool slowly in winter (1) oceans act as 'thermal reservoirs' (1) whereas places further inland have a greater annual range in temperature due to distance from the effects of the oceans (1). The North Atlantic Drift keeps the temperatures warmer on the west coast than on the east coast of the UK (1)

Remember re-writing notes is copying, not revising!

Watch a learn!

https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=valuabl
e+revison+techniques+for+Scotland&adlt=strict
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