

# Revision Techniques

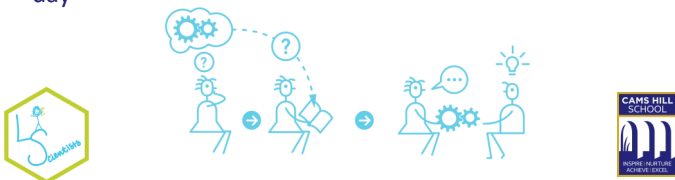
## Retrieval Practice

- Choose a topic and write or sketch everything you know about it from memory, then use your class notes or revision guide to check your accuracy.
- Don't just recall key facts, think about the links between key ideas and concepts
- Take practice tests and ask people to quiz you
- Make and use flashcards



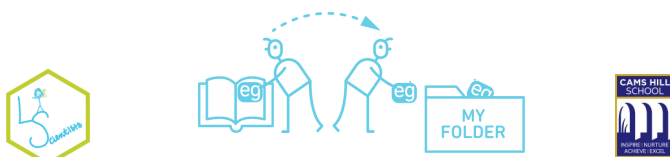
## Elaboration

- While you are studying a topic, ask yourself questions about how things work and why. Find the answers in your class work and discuss them with a study partner.
- As you think about key ideas, think about ways they are similar and different
- Describe how the ideas apply to your own experiences or memories; link them to the things you do throughout the day



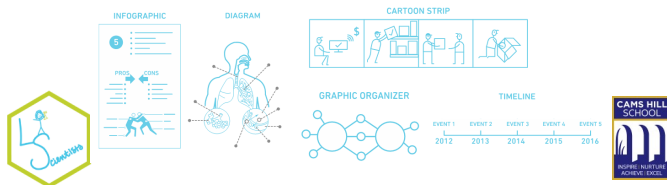
## Concrete Examples

- Look through your class work or revision guides to find examples of key ideas
- Make the link between the idea and each example, so that you understand how the example supports the idea
- Share and explain examples to others



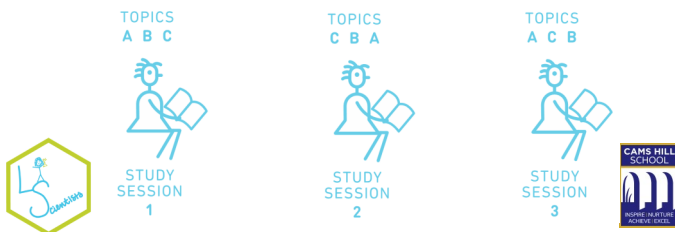
## Dual Coding

- Find visuals or diagrams in your classwork and compare them to the words
- Explain visuals in your own words
- Add visuals to the work you are trying to learn
- Visuals could include infographics, diagrams, timelines, graphic organisers or cartoon strips



## Interleaving

- Don't study one idea or concept for too long, switch between ideas during study
- Go back over ideas in different orders
- As you switch between ideas or concepts explore the links between them



## Spaced Practice

- Start planning early for exams, setting aside a little bit of time everyday. *“Five hours spread out over two weeks is better than the same five hours all at once”*
- Give yourself time to forget; leave time between reviewing the same information
- Revisit older information to keep it fresh

