

# FIS factsheet

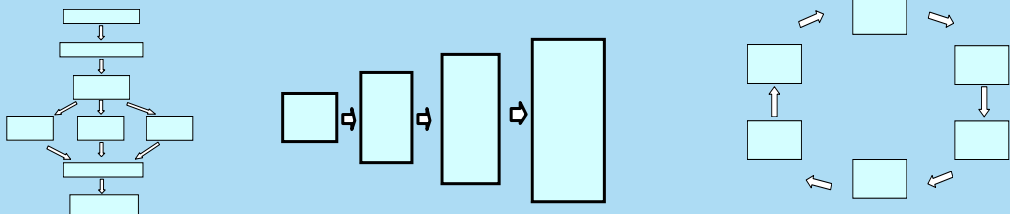
## Revision Techniques for Young People

There are many ways in which you can revise, and everyone will have their favourite method. This factsheet is designed to highlight some of the more common approaches used so if you are struggling to find a technique that works for you then look at the suggestions below.

### The Principles of Revision

- Revise a small section of work by making summary notes (see suggestions below).
- Test yourself on the work you have just covered either by writing things down, recording yourself or asking someone to test you.
- When you think that you have learnt the topic, look at past questions/ essays and make sure that you can apply your knowledge to answer them.

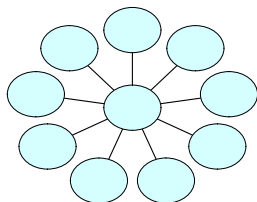
### Revision Techniques

<b>Revision cards</b>	Note down headings and short summaries of the information you are revising. These are meant to be reminders only. As a guide a whole topic should fit onto 1 side of A4. Use different colours or letter size to code your notes.
<b>"Post-its"</b>	Use post-it notes to write down key words, ideas, quotes, formula etc... and stick them around the house to help you learn.
<b>Mnemonics</b>	Create codes or rhymes to help you remember information. An example of an mnemonic is 'Richard Of York Gave Battle In Vain' which refers to the colours of the rainbow <b>Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet</b>
<b>Flow charts</b>	<p>These use the same principle as revision cards but the main ideas are laid out in boxes linked by arrows. These are particularly relevant for topics like history or science where things happen in a certain order. They can take various formats.</p> <p>Flow chart examples:</p> 

**Spider diagrams & Mind Maps**

These are very similar. They hold the main message in the centre of the diagram and the key points branch out of this. The main difference is that mind maps use more images and fewer words.

Spider diagram examples:



Mind Map examples:



**Listening**

If you prefer to learn by listening, record some of your revision and then listen when travelling in a car, walking to the shops or lying in bed.

**Talking**

You may learn best by talking about the subject with friends. You will all remember different points and you can help each other to explain anything you have not fully understood.

**Planning a Revision Timetable**

- On your revision timetable, mark the day you will start your revision and the date of your final exam.
- Fill in the dates of all your exams and any important activities / events that could affect your revision.
- Split each revision time into "sessions" (30-40 mins.), with a short break in between. Write how much time you will commit to revising on each available day (be realistic!).
- Build in one day off from revision each week.
- Work out how many revision sessions you have and allocate these between your subjects, adjusting the number of sessions per subject to how much revision you feel you need. Start with the subject you find most difficult.
- Write in one subject for each study session and then write in the topic areas you will cover for that subject in that session.

**Remember you will not be able to revise everything, you must decide what needs revising, what needs reviewing and what you are already confident in.**

**Warwickshire Family Information Service: 0845 090 8044 or 01926 742274**