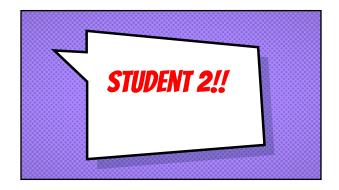


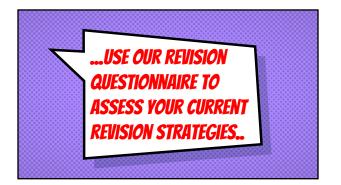


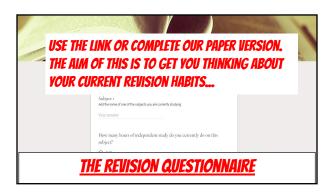
WHICH OF THE 2
STUDENTS PERFORM
BETTER?



..DESPITE REVISING FOR FEWER HOURS..

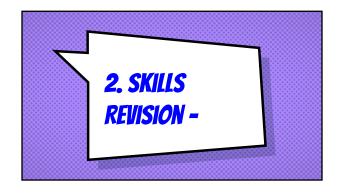


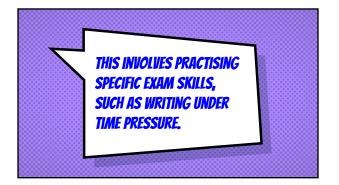




1. CONTENT REVISION - THIS IS LEARNING THE KNOWLEDGE, OR CONTENT OF THE COURSE.

THIS IS THE MOST COMMON METHOD OF REVISION. IT'S IMPORTANT! BUT TO BE EFFECTIVE IT MUST BE COMBINED WITH...





THIS IS OFTEN AVOIDED OR SKIPPED BY STUDENTS... DESPITE IT HAVING VERY HIGH IMPACT ON PERFORMANCE.

3, FEEDBACK REVISIONC -

THIS INVOLVES GETTING
SOME FEEDBACK ON YOUR
REVISION, IT IS THE FINAL
PIECE OF THE REVISION
JIGSAW!

GETTING YOUR FRIENDS TO QUIZ YOU, STUDYING A MARK SCHEME OR MARKING YOUR WORK, TELLS YOU WHERE YOUR STRENGTHS / WEAKNESSES ARE. AFTER TAKING THE REVISION
QUESTIONNAIRE, WHICH
AREAS DO YOU NEED TO DO
MORE OF???





- × What was your final score for each section?
- × Did you score something in each section, or only 1 or 2 sections?
- In our example, Student 1 ONLY completed content revision, while...
- Student 2 completed all three types of revision.
- Generally Student 2 will always get a better grade than Student 1, despite putting in fewer hours!
- Try and use some of the revision strategies in each section, at least 2 if not 3 from each section is recommended.

- FINAL THOUGHTS

 We've found that students who get the best grades at A Level practise in a variety of ways.
- Our top performers had over 10 ticks in the "Always" column.
- They also used strategies from each section, i.e. Content, Skills and Feedback.
- However, students achieving grades D or E typically had far fewer ticks in the "always" column – usually only 4 or 5.
- These students were also restricted in their methods, often spending hours repeating the same limited range of activities.
- As a final task, list 3 new revision activities you commit to trying....