



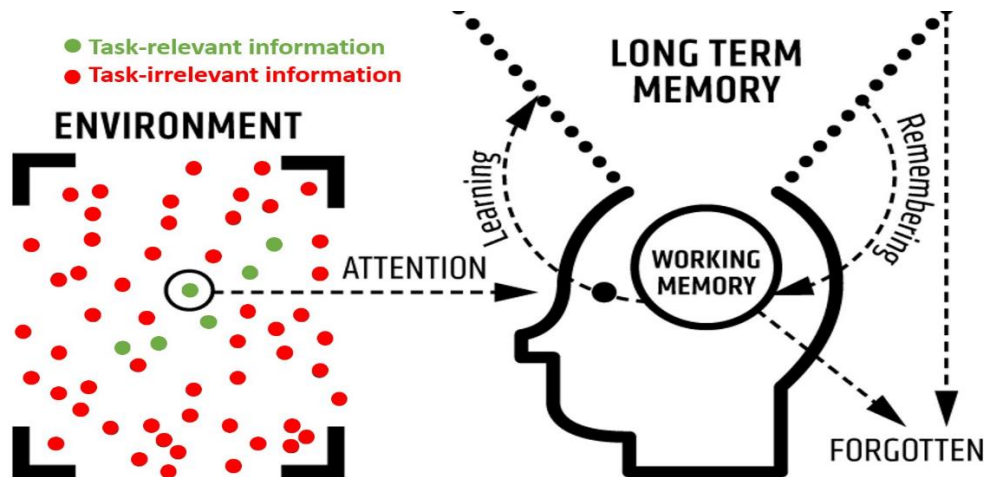
Wednesfield Academy

# Revision Support Package 2025-26



**Matrix**  
**Academy Trust**  
EDUCATION WITHOUT EXCEPTION

## How do I learn and revise effectively?

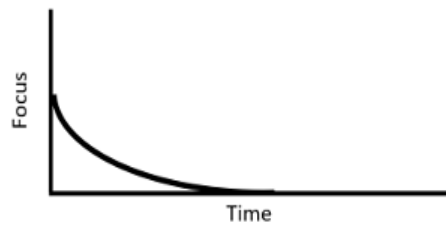


- Learning is the process of understanding information and being able to remember it over a long period of time.
- Revising is the process of revisiting information which you have already been taught to ensure that you have learned it and to ensure that you can easily use it in exams.
- To remember a lot of knowledge quickly, that knowledge needs to be securely stored in your long-term memory.
- To make sure knowledge goes into your long-term memory, stays there, and to make sure you can find it quickly, you need to spend time thinking hard about that knowledge in your working memory.

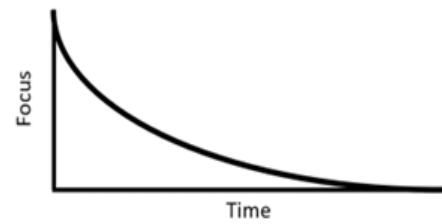
## When should I revise?

To revise effectively, you must think hard. Thinking hard is tiring. Therefore, when you revise, you should choose a time when find it easiest to focus. This should be a time when you are well-rested and when you are used to working.

Revising when you are tired:

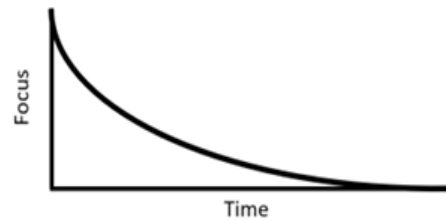


Revising when you are well-rested:

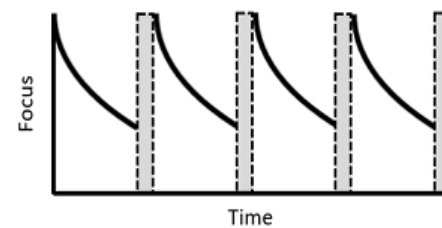


You should also take regular breaks when you revise. These breaks can be structured using a method called the Pomodoro technique.

Revising without a break:



Revising with small regular breaks:



## When revising...

### Do:

- ✓ ...get into a routine of revising at a particular point every day.
- ✓ ...revise when you are well-rested or at a time when you are used to working.
- ✓ ...take regular small breaks.

### Don't:

- X ...depend on when you *want* to revise.
- X ...revise late at night or when you are tired.
- X ...try to force yourself to work for long periods of time without a break.

### Planning revision sessions using the Pomodoro Technique:

1. Choose a time when you are well-rested and used to working.
2. Decide the specific task you are going to complete (e.g. I will complete a Science revision module about electrolysis of aqueous substances).
3. Set up your study area (See "Where should I revise?").
4. Decide on how many 25-minute slots you will need to complete the task you have decided to complete.
5. Remove your phone and any other distractions from your working space.
6. Set a timer for 25 minutes. Ideally use a digital timer which is *not* on your phone.
7. Spend the *entire* 25 minutes working. If you have spare time at the end, start another task.
8. When the timer goes off, leave your working area and take a 5-minute break.
9. Repeat. Take a longer break after every 3 25-minute sessions.

## When creating a space to revise...

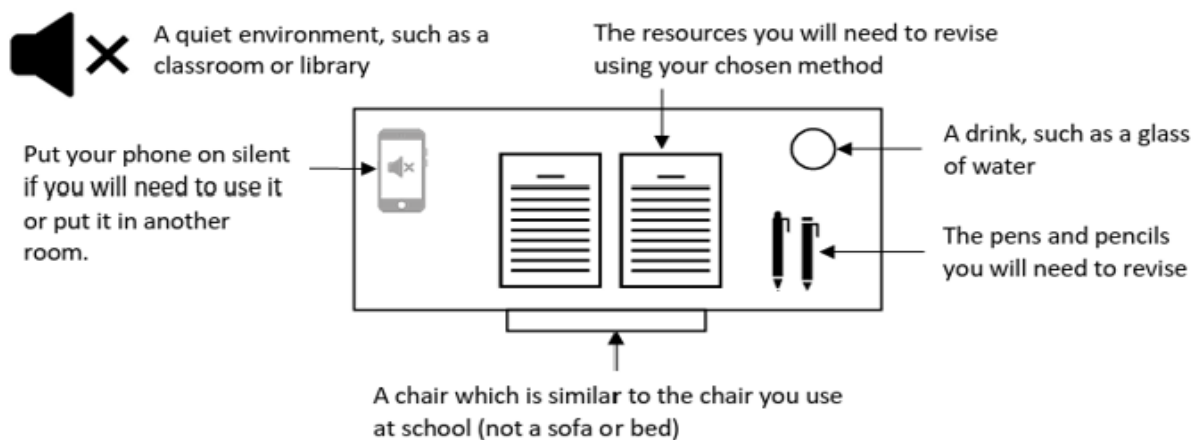
### Do:

- ✓ ...work in a tidy environment where you have the tools you need to revise effectively.
- ✓ ...work in a quiet environment.
- ✓ ...put your phone in another room or use an app on your phone which blocks social media.
- ✓ ...work in a space which you only use for home study, schoolwork or revision.

### Don't:

- X ...work in a cluttered environment.
- X ...distract yourself with (loud) music or noise.
- X ...work near your phone or other devices which can access social media.
- X ...work in the same space where you relax.

### An example of an effective revision space:



## How do I decide what to revise?

Whenever you revise, you are doing one of three things:

1. Finding and closing gaps in your knowledge.
2. Strengthening fading knowledge in your long-term memory.
3. Practising recalling knowledge quickly.

Before you start revising for a subject, you should decide what you need to focus on.

# How do I create a Revision Timetable?

**Step 1:** For each subject make a list of content you need to cover in each subject.

Subject	Content
Science	
Science	
English	
Maths	

**Step 2:** Identify the after-school revision sessions you are going to attend.

**Step 3:** Identify the times you are going to complete revision at home.

**Step 4:** Create your revision plan.

<b>Time</b>	<b>Monday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Friday</b>	<b>Saturday</b>	<b>Sunday</b>
8-9 am							
9-10 am							
10-11 am							
11-12 pm							
12-1 pm							
1-2 pm							
2-3 pm							
3-4 pm							
4-5 pm							
5-6 pm							
6-7 pm							
7-8 pm							

<b>Time</b>	<b>Monday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Friday</b>	<b>Saturday</b>	<b>Sunday</b>
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Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8-9 am							
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4-5 pm							
5-6 pm							
6-7 pm							
7-8 pm							






## 5 Revision Strategies

### Revision Strategy 1: Look -Cover – Write – Check

#### 5 steps:

1. Read up to four chunks of information from your exercise book/revision guide/textbook.
2. Cover it with their planner/ pencil case/ book.
3. Try to write it down accurately from memory.
4. Check against your book and correct errors and fill gaps in green pen.
5. Repeat until they can write the information down accurately.

look → cover → write → check → repeat

Look			Cover	
<b>Epidermal tissue</b>	Waxy cuticle (top layer of the leaf)	Reduces water loss from the leaf	<b>Epidermal tissue</b>	
	Guard cells and stomata	Guard cells open and close the stomata to control water loss and allow for gas exchange (oxygen and carbon dioxide).		
<b>Palisade mesophyll</b>	Palisade cells	Cells near the top surface of the leaf that are packed with chloroplasts that contain chlorophyll. Both adaptations maximise photosynthesis.	<b>Palisade mesophyll</b>	
<b>Spongy mesophyll</b>	Air spaces in the leaf between cells	Increased surface area for gas exchange so that carbon dioxide can diffuse into photosynthesising cells.	<b>Spongy mesophyll</b>	
<b>Xylem</b>	Water tubes strengthened by lignin adapted for the transportation of water in the transpiration stream	Allow transport of water and mineral ions from the roots to the stem and the leaves.	<b>Xylem</b>	
<b>Phloem</b>	Cell sap moves from one phloem cell to the next through pores in the end walls	Transports dissolved sugars from the leaves to the rest of the plant for immediate use or storage (respiration).	<b>Phloem</b>	
<b>Mesophyll Guard</b>	Kidney cells (lower and upper) are made from surrounding mesophyll cells	Both types of cells have an increased surface area for the uptake of water by osmosis, and mineral ions by active transport.	<b>Mesophyll Guard</b>	
<b>Write</b> <p><b>Epidermal tissue</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Waxy cuticle</li> <li>- reduces water loss from leaf. Guard cells &amp; stomata</li> <li>- open and close stomata</li> <li>-water goes out and gas in.</li> </ul> <p><b>Palisade mesophyll</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-cells near to top of surface.</li> <li>-chloroplasts contains chlorophyll</li> <li>☞ photosynthesis</li> </ul> <p><b>Spongy mesophyll</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increased surface area for gas exchange</li> <li>-carbon dioxide diffuses into photosynthesising cells</li> </ul> 			<b>Check</b> ✓ ✗ <b>and</b> <b>repeat</b> 	

## Revision Strategy 2 - Knowledge Quiz

### 1. SELECT TOPIC

**2. PREPARE QUIZ:** Use books or information sheets to make 10 questions (parents or friends could do this.)

**3. ANSWER** - Set a time limit and without help answer questions.

### 4. CHECK

- ☐ What questions did you get right?
- ☐ Were you spelling, correct?
- ☐ What did you miss?

## Revision Strategy 3: Knowledge Dump

### 1. Prepare –

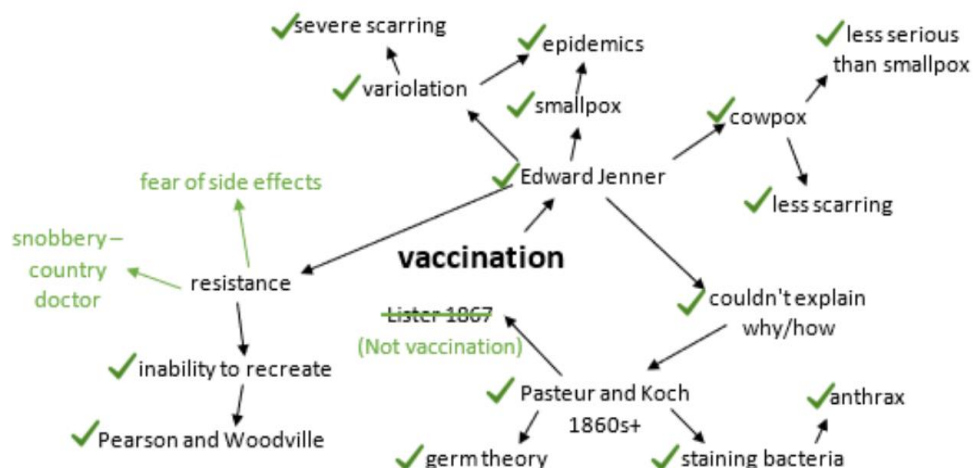
- ☐ Find your exercise book, textbook and revision guide.
- ☐ Select a topic.
- ☐ Find a piece of paper.

### 2. Dump your knowledge

- ☐ Without support write down the first thing you remember.
- ☐ As this fact triggers more information, write these down.
- ☐ Connect facts with lines & arrows.

### 3. Add to your knowledge

- ☐ When you can't remember any more, check your knowledge and your gaps.
- ☐ Use a different coloured pen to add extra knowledge.



# Revision Strategy 4 - Flash Cards

## 1. MAKE CARDS

- Question one side, answer the other.
- Use books & information sheets to make 10 flash cards.

## 2. TEST

- Lay your cards out, question side up.
- Set a time limit TEST yourself on your memory recall.
- See system below.

## 3. CHECK

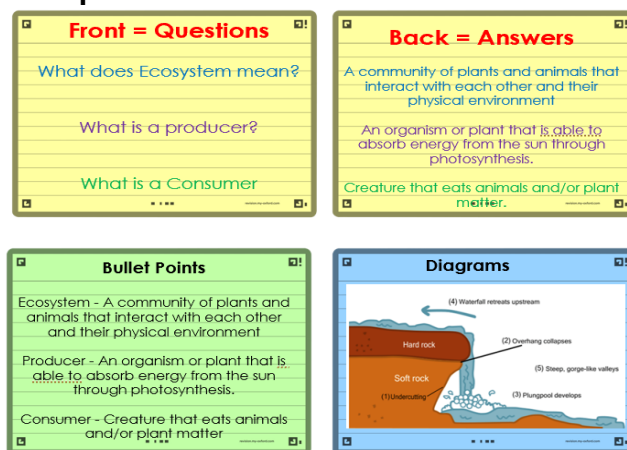
- ☐ What questions did you get right?
- ☐ Revise and retest.
- ☐ When knowledge is secure APPLY your knowledge to a test paper.

## Creating Flash Cards

### Hints:

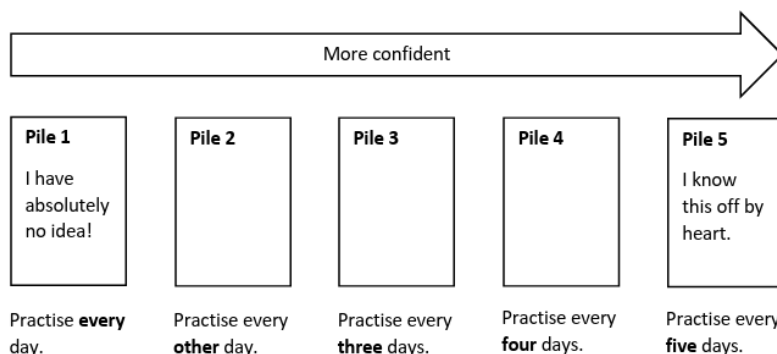
- Less is more.** These cards are revision reminders not a full textbook. Writing should be short and straight to the point
- Numbers** – Adding numbers about the amount of facts to remember helps massively (4)
- Colour** – Different colours for different topics or highlight single words to make them **stand out**.
- Practise makes perfect** – the more you test, the more you will remember, the more

### Examples:



## How to test yourself using flashcards:

- Test yourself using the flashcards.
- As you test yourself, sort the flashcards into up to five piles according to how confident you are with the content. Put the piles into numbered envelopes (1-5).
- Test yourself on the different piles on different days (see below).



- As you test yourself on the different piles, move the cards into different piles as you become more confident.

# Revision Strategy 5 - Effective use of exam questions

## 1. SELECT Exam Question.

Use questions from teachers, in revision books or from links below.

## 2. SET A TIME LIMIT

## 3. ANSWER - Set a time limit and without help answer questions.

## 4. CHECK

- ☐ Use the mark scheme or book.
- ☐ What questions did you get right?
- ☐ Were you spelling, correct?
- ☐ What did you miss?

Links to exam papers	
Maths	Exam Board Spec <a href="#">Maths GCSE   Edexcel GCSE Mathematics (2015)   Pearson qualifications</a> Sample Papers <a href="#">Maths Genie • Edexcel GCSE Maths Past Papers, Mark Schemes, Model Answers and Video Solutions</a>
English	Specifications and past papers for English Language: <a href="https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/english/gcse/english-language-8700">https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/english/gcse/english-language-8700</a> Specifications and past papers for English Literature:: <a href="https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/english/gcse/english-literature-8702">https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/english/gcse/english-literature-8702</a>
Science	Specifications and past papers can be found here: <a href="https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/science/gcse">https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/science/gcse</a> Revision notes, practice questions and model answers can be found here: <a href="https://mmerevise.co.uk/gcse-science-revision/">https://mmerevise.co.uk/gcse-science-revision/</a>
History	Sample Papers <a href="#">Revision material</a>
Geography	Sample Papers: <a href="#">GCSE B Geography   Eduqas</a> Revision Sites: GCSE Pod, Seneca, <a href="#">Wednesfield Student - Home (sharepoint.com)</a>
Sociology	Sample Papers: <a href="#">AQA   GCSE   Sociology   Assessment resources</a> Revision Sites Seneca, <a href="#">Wednesfield Student - Home (sharepoint.com)</a>
Psychology	Sample Papers: Revision guide: <a href="#">Edexcel Psychology (9-1) from 2017   Pearson qualifications</a>
French	<a href="#">AQA GCSE French Specification</a> <a href="#">Past papers</a> <a href="http://www.quizlet.co.uk">www.quizlet.co.uk</a>
Business	<a href="#">eSeneca – Edexcel GCSE Business</a> <a href="#">GCSE Business – Revision Blast Channel - YouTube</a> <a href="#">BusinessTeacherT – GCSE Business Exam Technique Channel - YouTube</a> <a href="#">Edexcel GCSE Business Specification</a> <a href="#">Edexcel GCSE Business Assessment Support</a>

# Job List

	Job/Action	Due Date	Priority (High/Medium/Low)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
Notes:			