



1957-2017
DIAMOND JUBILEE

END OF YEAR ASSESSMENTS

Year 8

4th – 8th June

Year 9

18th – 22nd June



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REVISE...IF YOU'RE NOT REVISING, START!

- You have a huge amount of topics to revise across all of your different subjects, little and often will help you cope
- Don't just revise the topics you know and enjoy...fill in those gaps and tackle the areas you find difficult



‘A lot of us would like to move mountains, but few of us are willing to practice on small hills.’ Anonymous



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FOUR STEPS TO SUCCESS

- UNDERSTAND IT
- CONDENSE IT
- MEMORISE IT
- REVIEW IT



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UNDERSTAND IT

Theme

Main
Ideas

Details

Theme: The main idea /
topic you're revising

Main Ideas: The points the
underpin the THEME

Details: This holds all the
ideas together.



Theme

Main Ideas

Details

Genes

Chromosomes;
Inheritance;
deoxyribonucleic acid
(DNA)

structural proteins such as the ones found
in muscles and hair

enzymes, such as proteases and other
digestive enzymes.

Different versions of the same gene are
called alleles, and these can determine
features like eye colour, and the inheritance
of disorders such as cystic fibrosis



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THE DETAILS...CONDENSE!

A gene is a small section of DNA that contains the instructions for a specific molecule, usually a protein.

The purpose of genes is to store information.

Each gene contains the information required to build specific proteins needed in an organism.

The human genome contains 20,687 protein-coding genes.

Genes come in different forms, called alleles.

In humans, alleles of particular genes come in pairs, one on each chromosome (we have 23 pairs of chromosomes). If the alleles of a particular gene are the same, the organism is described as homozygous for that gene. If they are different the organism is described as heterozygous for that gene.

An individual's phenotype is determined by the combination of alleles they have.

For example, for a gene that determines eye colour there may be several different alleles. One allele may result in blue eyes, while another might result in brown eyes. The final colour of the individual's eyes will depend on which alleles they have and how they interact.

The characteristic associated with a certain allele can sometimes be dominant or recessive.

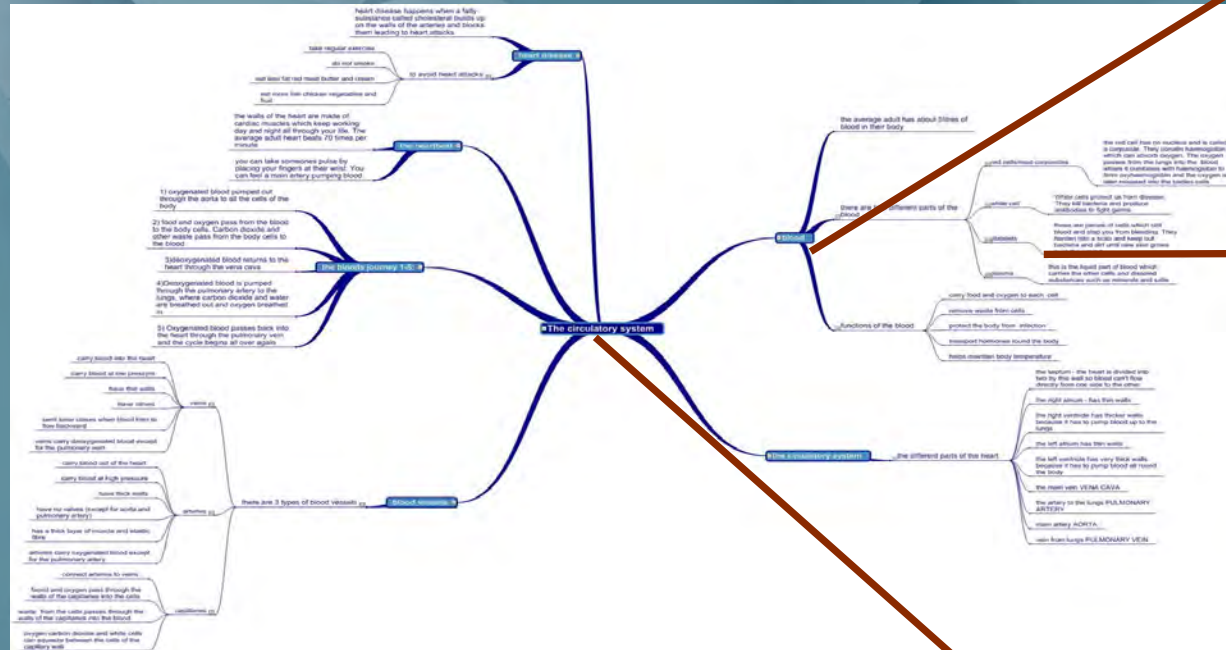
You could try to revise a long set of notes like this...but it's not necessarily the most effective way



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TRY DIFFERENT APPROACHES

Then separate out the main ideas



Before revising the details for each idea

Start with the main theme



WHY CAN'T I JUST READ MY NOTES?

The **LEFT SIDE** of the brain orders your thoughts and ideas; it makes the connections



The **RIGHT SIDE** of your brain engages your interest

Effective revision appeals to both sides of your brain



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MEMORISE IT

- Use visual memory to build pictures to memorise key ideas / words
- Write out key words / ideas over and over again
- If you're reading to revise, summarise each paragraph when you're done reading
- Mnemonics



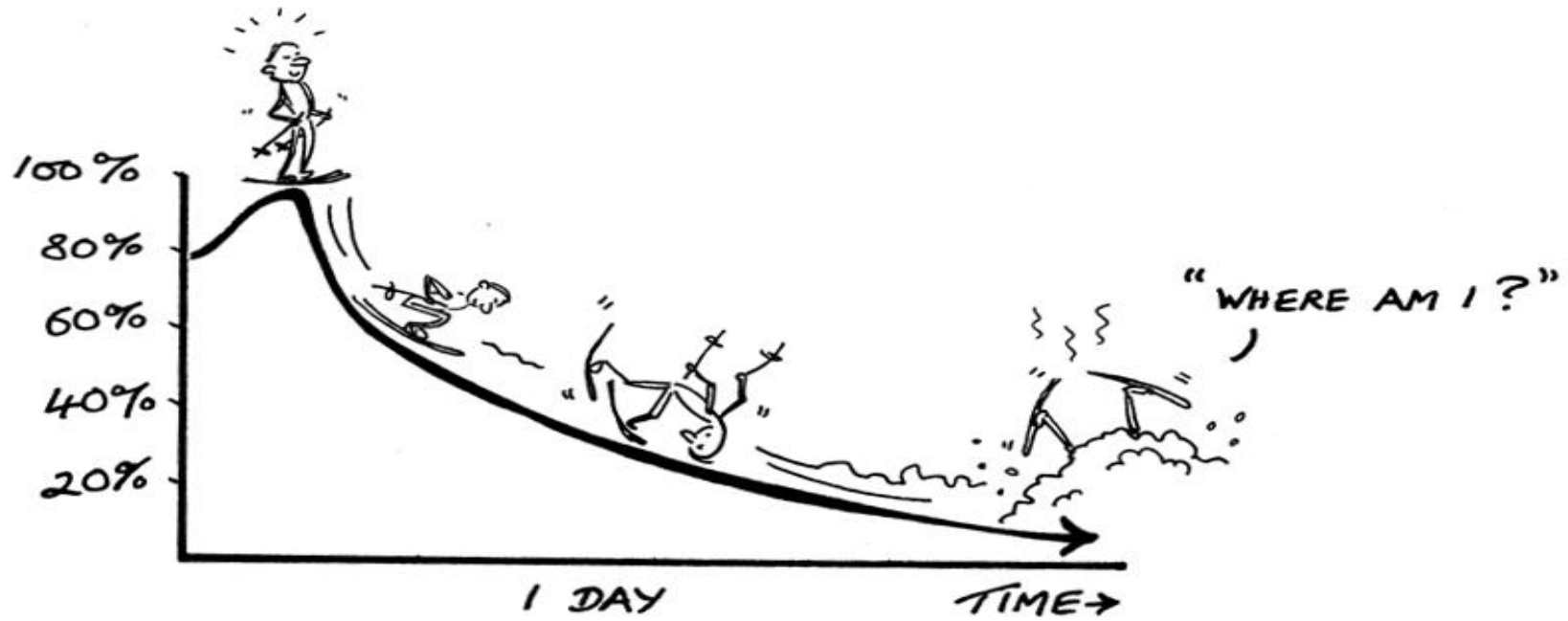
FINAL STEP

REVIEW IT!

This is where people fall short...they do all the hard work and then don't plan to revisit the topic, giving their brain time to forget



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- The day after revising a topic, plan to spend 10 minutes reviewing the ideas
- A week later, plan to review that topic for 5 minutes
- 2 weeks later, review that same topic for 2-5 minutes

DON'T GIVE YOURSELF TIME TO FORGET



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WE ARE HERE TO HELP

- Organise yourself
- Look out for the subject specific top tips, they are on the school website
- Speak with your teacher to confirm your key areas for revision
- Mathswatch and Doodle. Log on. Use
- We can support you...but we can't do the revision for you!

