

Revision

Support Guide



Successful people are not gifted; they just work hard, then succeed on purpose.

A guide to help you structure your revision and provide effective strategies for supporting you throughout your exams

You and this Booklet

This booklet is designed to guide you through each subject you're taking for SQA exams, offering various approaches to revision. While you won't find specific exam questions and answers here, you will discover a range of methods to help you master the material and confidently tackle your exams.

Many departments offer course checklists, past paper questions, and notes to complement what you've done in class. This guide isn't intended to duplicate those resources but to help you deepen your understanding by actively retrieving the knowledge you've learned and applying techniques like dual coding to reinforce that knowledge.

Ultimately, we hope the practical strategies in this guide will encourage family involvement in your learning and support you in reaching your full potential in the exams.

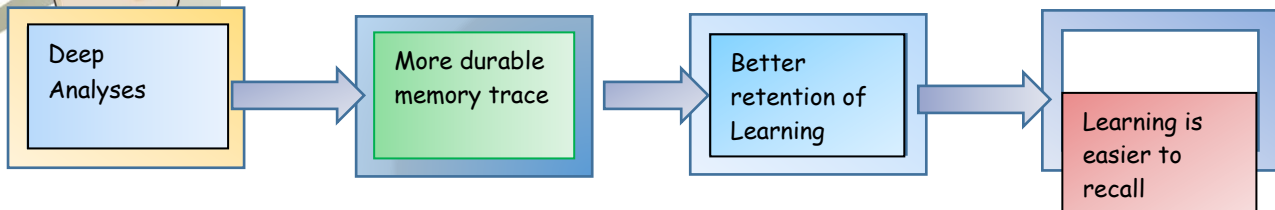
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What is Deep Learning?



The more you 'think' about something, the more connections you make, the better your learning.



The focus of your lessons should be...

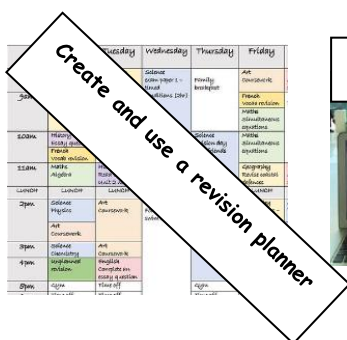


1 Introduce 'to be known' content



2 Do something with the known content

How do we start all this????



Set an alarm and start early

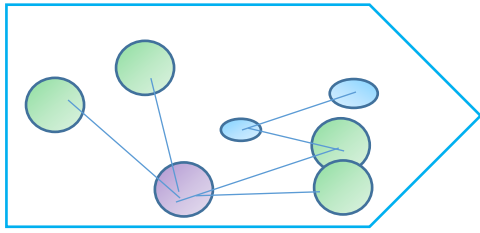


The more you put in, the more you get out.

Revise, repeat, and remember!

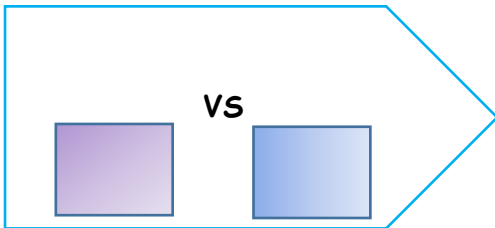


Processing Strategies: How do we learn and remember what we have learnt?



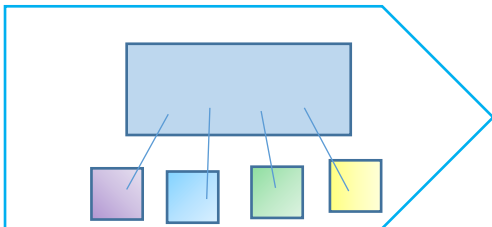
Elaborate Coding

You explore the concept which is new and start to make links between what you are learning.



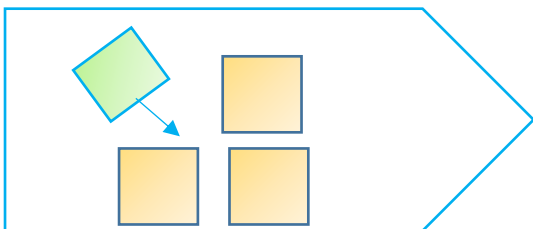
Exploring Distinctiveness

You decide on the distinctiveness of the idea. How is this different or the same as?



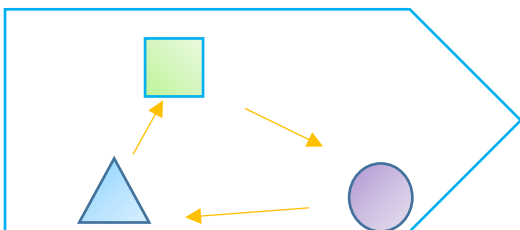
Pre-Existing Knowledge Links

You learn to link the new idea with your pre-existing knowledge and understanding.



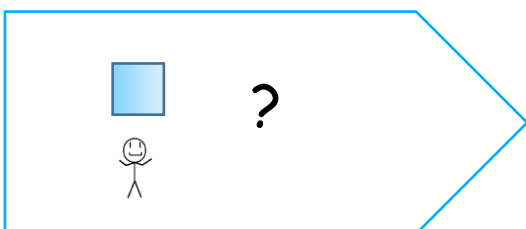
Application

You consider how to use and apply the new idea and put this in action.



Rework

You make the new learning your own by learning it in different ways.



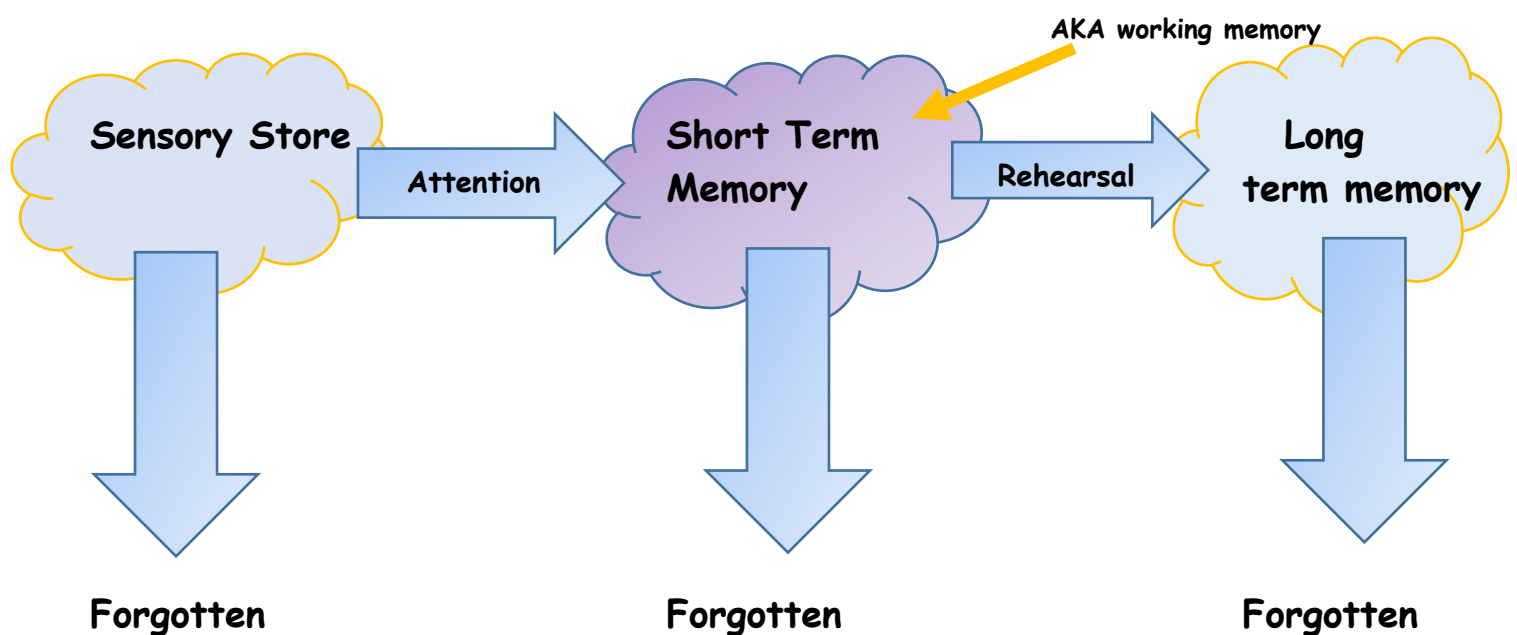
Personalise

You make your own personal links and connections with the new learning from your own personal experience.



What does Retrieval Practice mean?

Retrieval practice is when you quiz yourself on things you've already learned to help your brain remember them better. Instead of just reading over notes, you try to recall the information from memory.



The act of recalling learned information from memory (with little or no support) and every time that information is retrieved, or an answer is generated, it changes the original memory to make it stronger.

Retrieval Storage

How well information is embedded in long term memory?



Retrieval Strength

How easily can a piece of information be brought to mind when needed?

Learning: A change in long-term memory. If nothing has changed, nothing has been learned.

Using your memory strengthens your memory.

How does Retrieval Practice work?

5 THINGS ABOUT THE BRAIN TO INFORM YOUR LESSON PLANNING.

- 1. THE TESTING EFFECT**
 TEST... ~~OF~~ LEARNING...
 FOR MEMORY...
 = 50%! MORE RECALL..
- 2. RETRIEVAL PRACTICE**
 "THE HARDER YOUR BRAIN HAS TO WORK TO DIG OUT A MEMORY, THE GREATER THE INCREASE IN LEARNING."
 BJORK REVISE
 BLANK PAGE
 TOOLS: KANOOT... QUICK KEY... SUMM...
 AND REPEAT
 Mini white board...
 ALL STUDENT RESPONSE...
- 3. THE SPACING EFFECT**
 KEY TO MEMORY =
 SLOWING THE SPEED WE FORGET...
 NO RETRIEVAL PRACTICE?? 28%
 1x RETRIEVAL PRACTICE 1 WEEK → 53% → 39% !!
 3x RETRIEVAL PRACTICE 1 WEEK → 53% → 53% !!
- 4. COGNITIVE LOAD AND CHUNKING**
 WORKING MEMORY
 BOTTLE NECK
 EG. XCN NPH DFB IC I ANC A AX
 HOW MANY CAN YOU REMEMBER AFTER 10 SECONDS?
 IF WE 'CHUNK' WE CAN OVERCOME...
 TRY AGAIN: X CNN PHD FBI CIA NCAA X
 HOW DO I USE THIS? MR VANS TRAMP? FOR OR WITH?
- 5. PRACTICE & FORMING LEARNING HABITS**
 ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD
 "IT IS A PROFOUNDLY ERRONEOUS TRUISM, REPEATED BY ALL THE COPYBOOKS AND BY EMINENT PEOPLE... THAT WE SHOULD CULTIVATE THE HABIT OF THINKING OF WHAT WE ARE DOING. THE PRECISE OPPOSITE IS THE CASE. CIVILISATION ADVANCES BY EXTENDING THE NUMBER OF IMPORTANT OPERATIONS WE CAN PERFORM WITHOUT THINKING ABOUT THEM."
 WHAT DO STUDENTS NEED TO PRACTICE IN YOUR LESSONS...
 ...SO THEY CAN
 BOUNCE: REMEMBER MATTHEW SYED... PRACTISING AT THE EDGES OF CURRENT PERFORMANCE...

Retrieval produces better organisation of knowledge.

Every time you retrieve a memory, it becomes deeper, stronger and easier in the future.

Retrieval improves transfer of knowledge to new contexts.

Retrieval allows you to learn more from the next learning episode.



You need to explore your memory and check what you know and understand.
 This means closing the books and thinking for yourself.

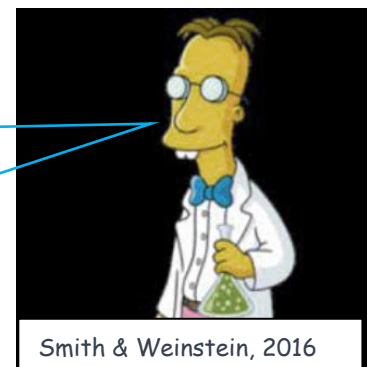
Dual Coding

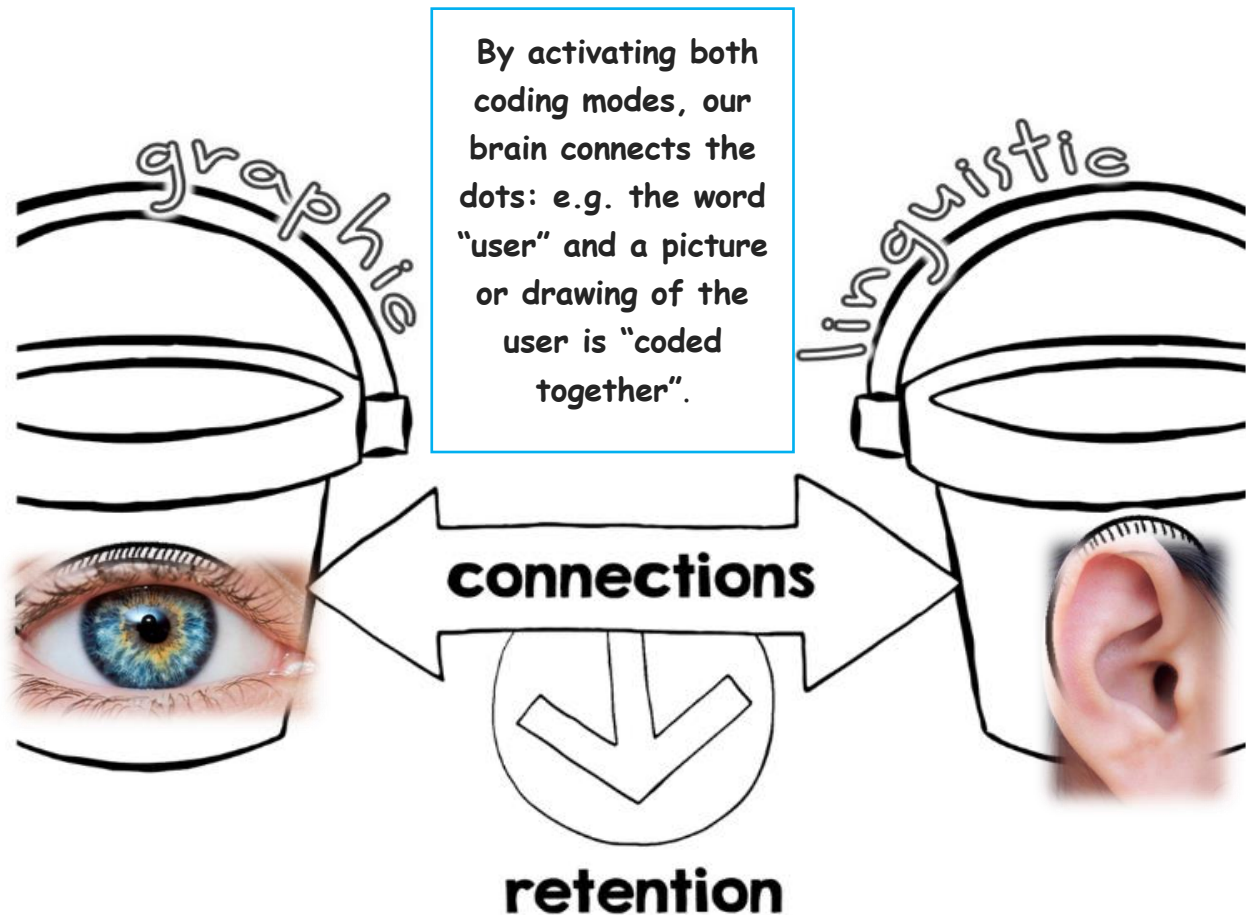
'Dual coding' is the method of putting your knowledge into a visual form alongside words.

It increases the chances of you remembering it.



As a popular Learning Scientist I have named dual coding as one of the best of six strategies for effective learning. Quite simply, when you have the same information in two formats - words and visuals - it gives you two ways of remembering the information later on. Combining these visuals with words is an effective way to study.

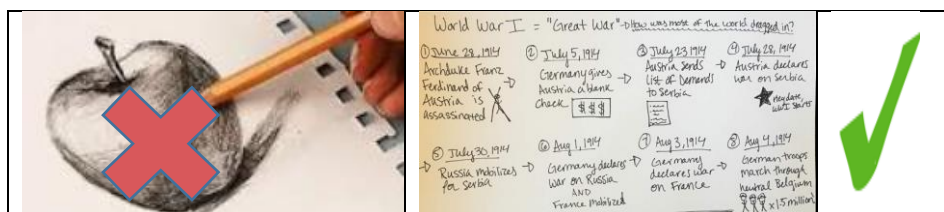




Good examples of Dual Coding:

Assumptions Dual Coding

Dual coding is not about drawing; it is about the spatial qualities of the notes that allow meaning to be created. The arrangement and organization of the text and accompanying images create the meaning, not the depth and intricacies of the drawing.



Dangers of Dual Coding

Be careful with the use of photographs. This can create too much background detail that can obscure the main points. Make sure the main point is evident as students can focus on the wrong material.

Do not use decorative images, like clipart, that can divert away from the main points.

Try not to use videos. Like the use of photographs, this can create too much information that can distract students from the main points.

Good Examples of Dual Coding

Steps to use DUAL CODING for new vocabulary			
1. Question	2. Draw	3. Explain	4. Label
Ask yourself: Have I heard this word before? What do I already know? Read the definition. Think hard: Do I understand what the definition is saying?	Draw a picture that represents the meaning. OR find a picture from a resource to help draw it.	Use your picture to explain the definition to another person. OR say it aloud to yourself!	Label the picture using the WORD and the DEFINITION.

How not to revise....

Mass practice or cramming is **not effective** and can be stressful. Instead, plan your time carefully to ensure all subjects and topics are covered in shorter chunks over a longer period of time. This is called **spaced practice**.

Blocked practice involves studying one topic thoroughly before moving to the next topic.

Interleaving is a process where you mix and combine multiple topics and subjects. Interleaving has been shown to be more effective leading to better long-term retention.



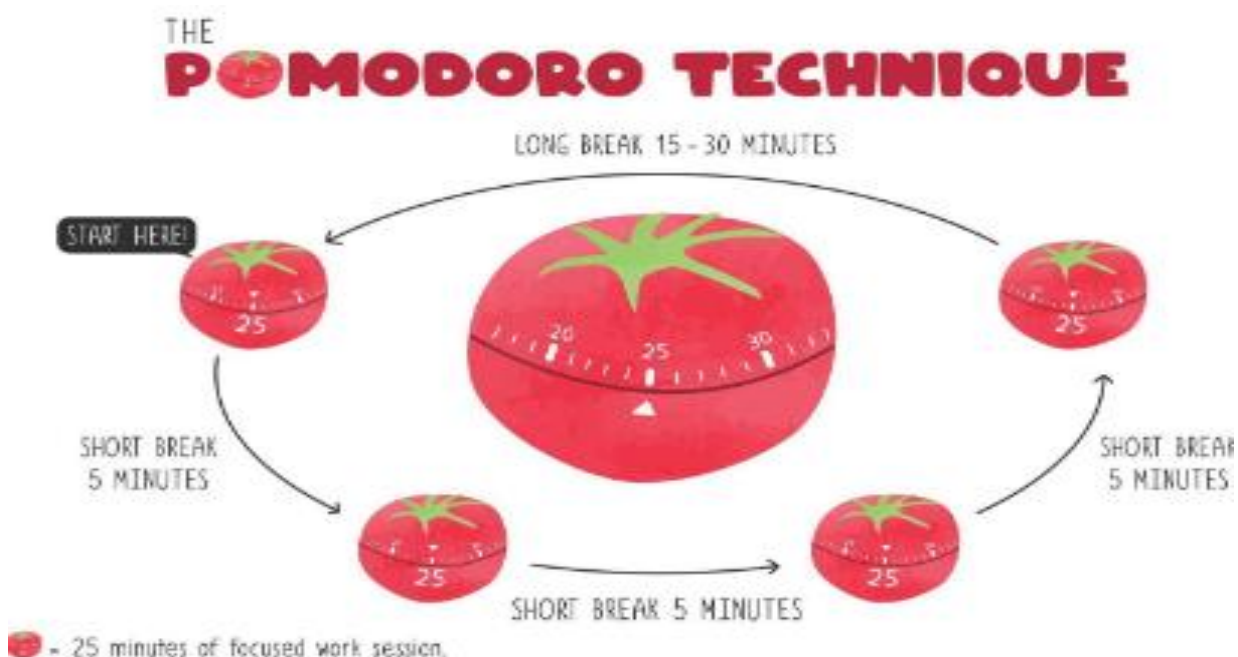
Tips for Revising

What is Spaced Practice?	What is Interleaving?
Start planning early for exams and set aside a little a bit of time every day. Five hours spread over two weeks is better than five hours all at once. This is known as spaced practice and is considered the most effective of revision strategies.	This is a process where you mix and combine lots of subjects and topics while you study. Try not to do blocked revision (one topic at a time). Interleaving is more effective and can help you remember what you are learning.

Keep a list of the revision you have done. Having a record of it allows you to see how much you have done and set yourself a reward!

The Pomodoro Technique

The Pomodoro Technique is a time management method based on 25-minute stretches of focused work broken by five-minute breaks. Longer breaks, typically 15 to 30 minutes, are taken after four consecutive work intervals. Each work interval is called a *pomodoro*, the Italian word for tomato (plural: *pomodori*). The use of a timer and breaks is a great idea because it helps your self-discipline and boosts your motivation to keep going!



Art & Design: Written revision for exam.

Information sheets for the art/design work and artist's/designer's **social and cultural influences** are all on TEAMS.

You must not copy out chunks of information-write it in your own words.

At Higher all influences should be directly related to work studied. N5 can refer to any work done by that artist/designer (include title and/or details).



Use the Ppts on Teams to **understand the Prompts** for the unseen questions and to write your response to one chosen art work and one design work.

Aim to have two/three Point, Evidence and Impact sentences for each prompt which relate to your chosen art/design work.

Revision techniques to help.

Colour code/ **highlight:**

Point
Evidence
Impact

Make Flashcards-
e.g. prompt on one side &
PEI's or info on other...

Ask a friend to
pick a flashcard
prompt then tell
them all about it-

Read
over all
of your
notes....
Repeat....

Write everything
you remember
on a blank page...
without looking at
your notes!

Decorate your
space with
prompt info on
Post it's so you can
see them often....

Go online to SQA Art & Design page
for specimen and past papers - good
for building up skills in answering the
unseen questions. You do 1 unseen for
expressive and 1 for design at N5:

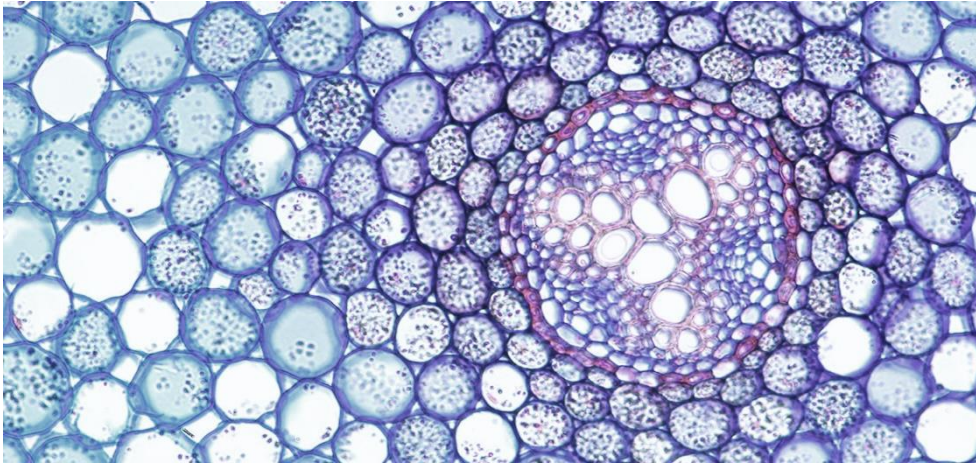
<https://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/47388.html>

You do 2 unseen questions for
expressive and two for design at Higher:

<https://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/47892.html>

1 **P.E.I**= 1 mark. You should have 2 or 3 P.E.I's for all prompts **and**
revise them well. You will not know which prompts will be in the
exam.

Success in Biology



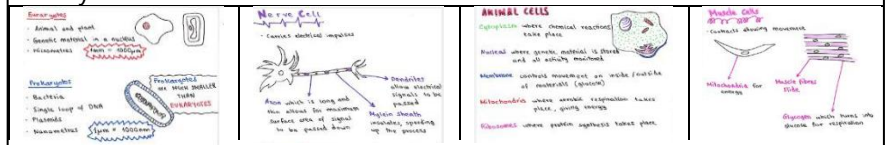
Retrieval Practice

Testing what you know is a powerful tool in revision. The effort to remember something really strengthens your memory. One of the best ways to do this in Biology is through a quiz

Set aside time to practice improving your knowledge or science skills. Choose what you need to do, it must be tough enough to challenge you, and practice, practice, practice! You should focus on something that you are almost able to do but not just yet!

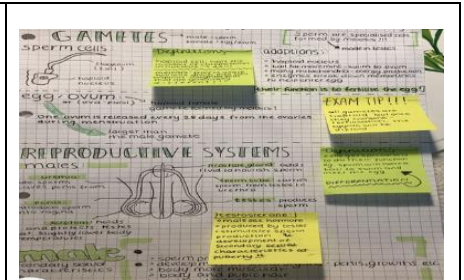
Quiz Time!

Creating flashcards can be a great way to break the topics down. You can use "I CAN" statements once you thoroughly know the answers. Use the Learning Intentions to help structure revision. Get someone to test you.



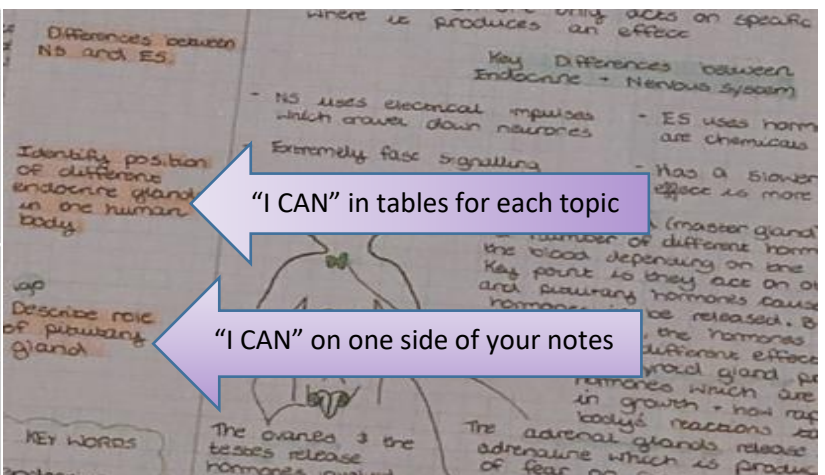
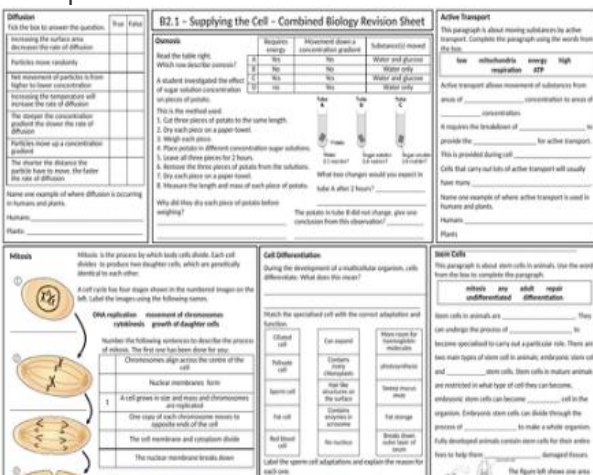
Websites: BBC Bitesize, Scholar, Achieve

Use **flashcards** to show the Learning Intentions. Write on **post it notes** and on walls with the specific information. Create a **mind map** using your statements of "I CAN."



Ticky Sheet

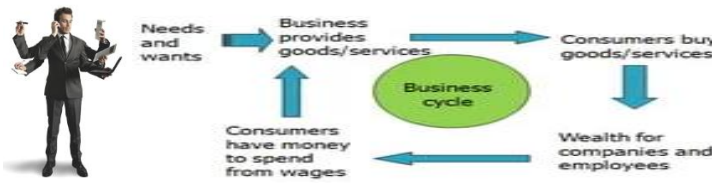
A revision tick sheet is a breakdown of all the topics you need to know. The sheet you create is a way of marking off your strengths, as opposed to signalling your weaknesses. Again It follows an "I CAN" structure, and by doing so, it gives you a confidence boost by marking off all the things they know and what you need to improve.



"I CAN" in tables for each topic

"I CAN" on one side of your notes

Business Management managing the exam



TEACH OTHERS As part of ongoing revision you can use a range of ways to remember the information needed for the exam. We encourage you to use these for self-assessment at home and for peer assessment in class. You can use these strategies at home with parents. To test your responses, highlight which questions you are most comfortable with and which require further revision. Here are the ways to approach this.....

Flashcards

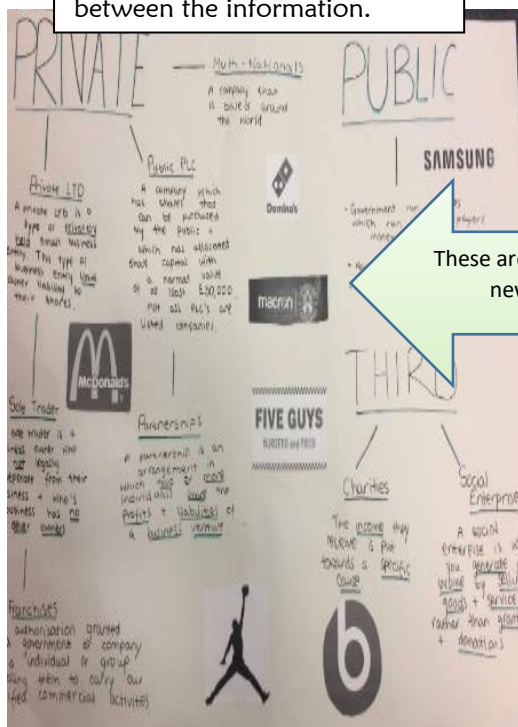
This is a good way to write up your summary notes using various colours to highlight a specific question or key word. You made some for your first assessment.

ensure employees understand their role
 diagrams that show the internal structure of the business
 make it easy to identify the specific staff & responsibilities
 show how different roles relate to one another
 show structure of departments within the whole company
 clear roles - more stability
 changes to move up (or down)
 longer for tasks to be completed (messages to be passed down - some not informed)
 messenger changes

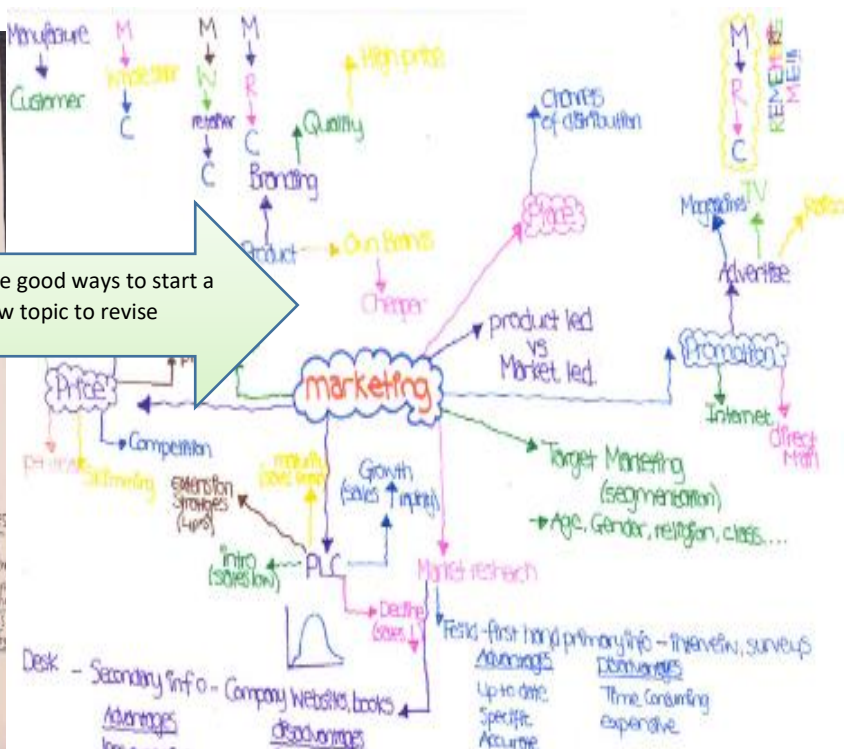
Brain Dumps/ Posters/ Mind Maps

Helps you visually **see** the information.
 Makes you see the connections between the information.

Brain dumps makes you write down everything you can remember about a topic on a blank piece of paper to see exactly what you remember and what you don't. Look over your dump and see what is wrong or has been missed. High light these in a different colours and then try the task again.

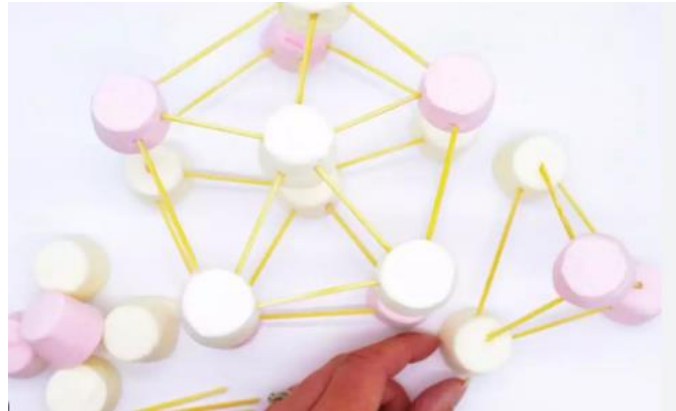


These are good ways to start a new topic to revise



Practical Learning

The marshmallow and spaghetti structure...
This will help you understand structures.



Further websites to help you: Scholar, BBC Bite size, Achieve, Bright Red Digital Zone

Mnemonics:

MOPCCC

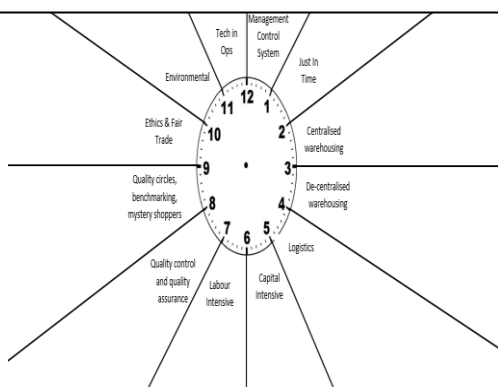
Mnemonics help to associate the information you want to remember

The Role of Managers

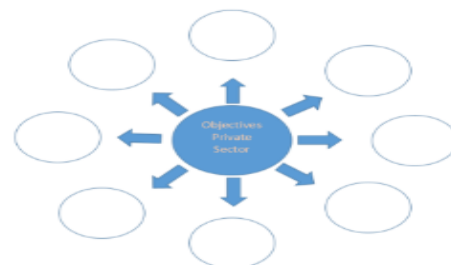
Motivates
Organises
Plans
Controls
Co-ordinates
Commands
Delegates



Clock method – Operations Example
Have the main headings and spend a minute on each section writing down everything you know. Use your notes to add to this in a different colour.



Graphic Organiser – use diagrams to simplify your work into bullet form to help you remember.



Objectives	Justification



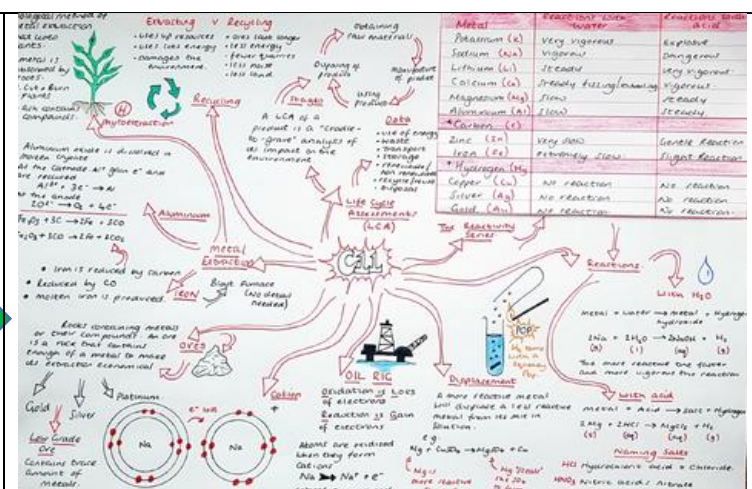
Knowing the answers in the exam.



Websites & Resources Scholar, Achieve, Evans2chemweb.co.uk, SQA Past papers or past paper finder on TEAMS, bbc Bitesize, YouTube: Mrs Adams or Mr DrCambell, Glow resources, Textbook

Mind maps will help you to get your ideas down on paper when you can't think where to start revising for Chemistry. They help you see connections and provide an overview of key points.

You can summarise key points using just the image as a focus. These are then used in retrieval practice when reviewing what you have learnt. This allows you greater individuality and ability to control your own learning.



EMPIRICAL FORMULA

🧪 use masses of each element in the compound

🧮 calculate no. of mol $\frac{m}{M}$

➗ divide values by smallest no. of moles

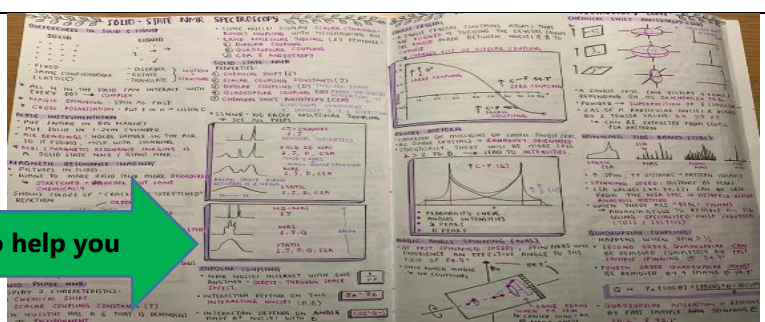
➡ no. of atoms of each element in the compound

Dual coding refers to the technique and process of combining written text with visuals. These can be created by writing down information from memory with accompanying relevant images to enhance your points. You can then check your notes to identify information you have missed or not got right.

You can use course topic outlines or checklists to identify headings or titles for one side of the flashcard. On the other side you can write your sample answer or a summarised guide of how to structure your answer to question.

Summarising forces you to understand the subject matter you are summarising and it creates condensed versions of the subject matter that you can then review repeatedly before your exam.

Remember again, that you can use pictures to help you





Practical Cookery Tasting Success

Resources: Recipes on Teams, SQA past Papers, Examples of work displayed online, photographs on notice board.

Practise Makes Perfect!

Practice your cookery skills as much as possible at home. E.g. chop, peel, cut matchsticks/batons, segment, blanch, puree, pipe. Practise cookery processes e.g. baking, stir frying, steaming, poaching, and grilling.



This will help your speed, accuracy, timing and confidence when it comes to the practical activity. Recipes are available from HE department which you are welcome to use. There are lots of recipes to practice on Teams.

Written Exam

Revision Booklet

- Use your booklet to help you identify areas that you are not sure about.
- Use flashcards to note these down under specific headings.
- Become familiar with the Scottish Dietary Goals



Remember...

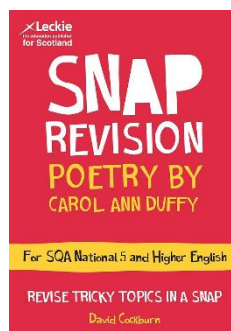
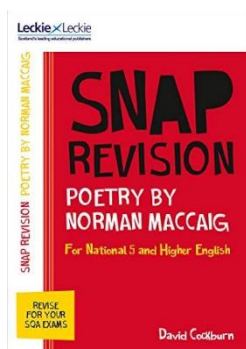
- Use of utensils
- Equipment list
- Costings
- Substitute ingredients for healthy items e.g. adding more veg
- Hygiene

-
- A graphic consisting of three vertical panels, each showing a black silhouette of a human head in profile, facing left. The first panel contains a large yellow question mark inside the head. The second panel contains three interlocking yellow gears inside the head. The third panel contains a glowing yellow lightbulb inside the head. The background of each panel is a blue grid with a radial light effect emanating from the center.

[illegible]

Good Sources of Help

- Your teacher and the TEAMS page they have created for your class.
- BBC Bitesize
- Past Paper Books
- Practice Paper Books
- Achieve
- Scholar
- Reading anything and everything!





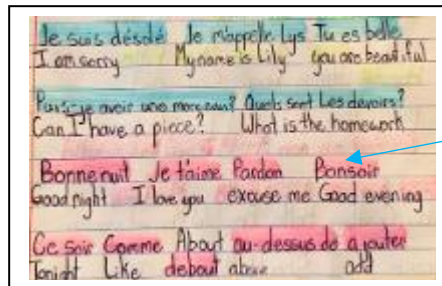
French & Spanish



Flashcards

By using flashcards you can sort materials into manageable chunks for learning.

Use your flashcards for self-assessment at home or peer assessment in class. Get your parents, siblings, friends to test you on your responses and can quickly highlight which questions they are most comfortable with and which require more revision.



Creating flashcards with new vocabulary and phrases is an effective tool for long-term memory retention and will help you when forming sentences.

Websites to help you.... Achieve, Linguascope, BBC Bitesize, Dulingo, 1jour1actu.com, SQA Past Papers watch the videos

Learning Language



Reading, Talking, Listening

Often the dialogue part presents the most challenge given the unpredictable nature of question order so learning the vocabulary prepares you for this and luckily there are loads of ways to do this through just watching and listening.

- Record yourself through voice memos
- Listen to French radio
- Netflix in Spanish
- Do duolingo daily
- French TV with subtitles



Posters

By designing posters you can add visual prompts topics you have not yet learnt. You can choose the relevant information to reinforce your learning. Certain words or phrases may stick in your head more than lines of notes or lists of words.

Mind Maps

Mind-maps give you the choice to simply put the information you need visually. Once made you can put them around your room and learn the information subconsciously, or learn it actively by covering up the body of the mind-map and talking yourself through the topic.



Passing the exam



Methods of study that will help you

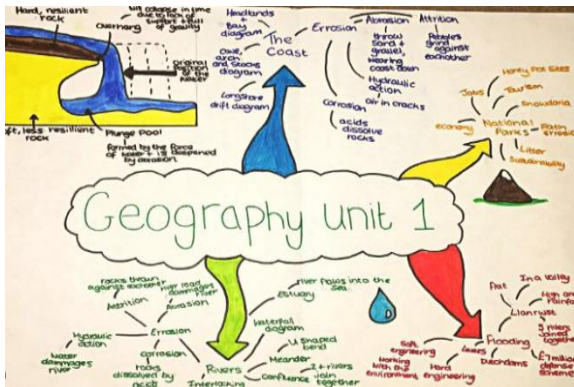
Mind maps are a brilliant way to top up your knowledge and your vocabulary



Microsoft Teams

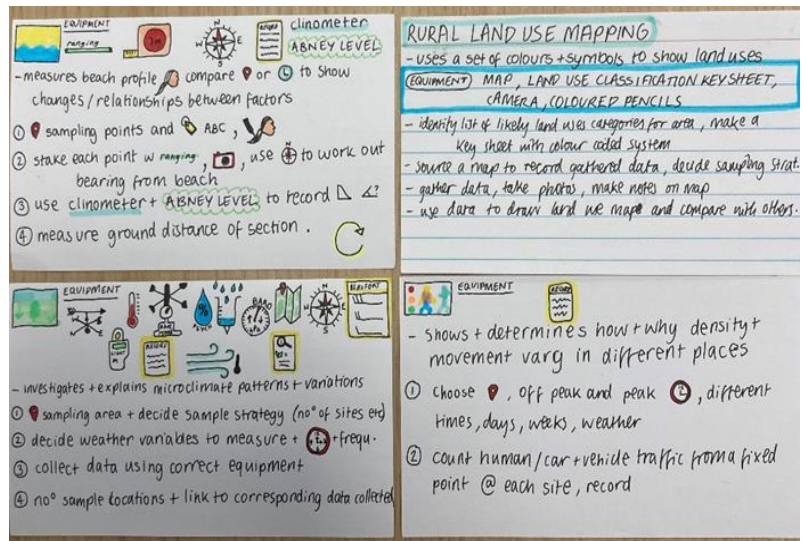
Course bible on TEAMS works well for putting the extra hours in for general and deeper knowledge

Flashcards can help you go through the bigger topics such as **Coasts, Glaciation, Rural and Weather/ Atmosphere**



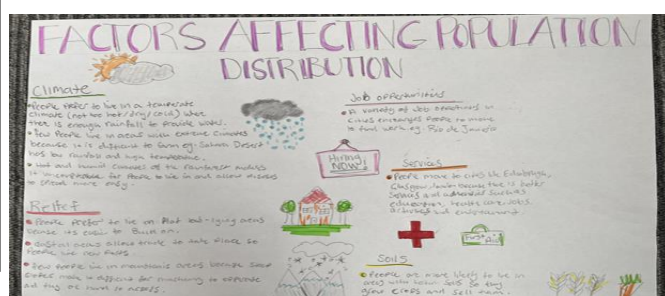
Teaching someone else the information

You can do this by presenting your knowledge through your flashcards, mind maps or revision clock. How much can you remember and what parts are you forgetting? Repeat the task again and see if you can remember those previous details you forgot.



Unit summary posters

By doing a visual poster, this can help you remember and understand a whole topic.



Revision Clock

Instructions: Ask your teacher for a template. If you prefer to do it yourself, split your paper into 12 segments, like a clock face. Write down the different questions or sub topics that you can be asked about as part of this unit of work.

Task: Take two colours of pens. Using your first pen, spend 5 minute completing each segment of your clock from memory. Check your notes and then take your second colour of pen. Add in any additional information you missed first time round.



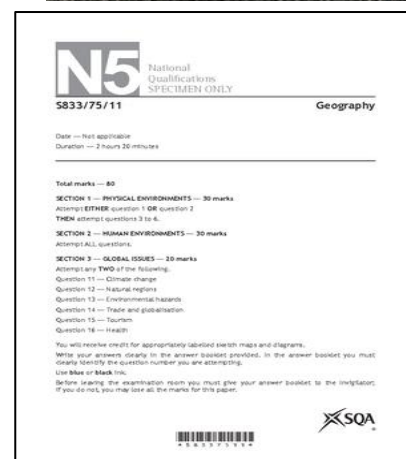
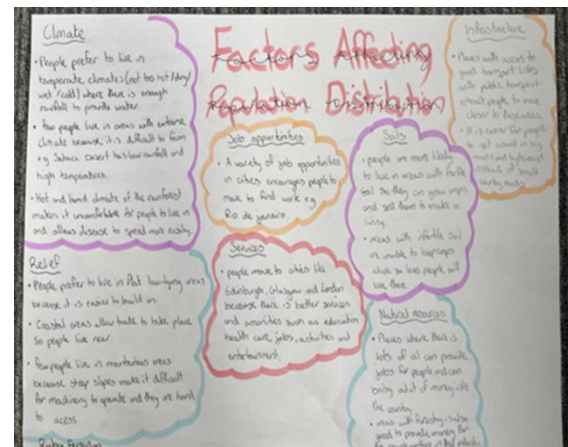
One benefit of revision clocks is what is included in this topic of work. So by the time the clock is completed you have revised a full topic!



The clock works really well for Climate Change



SQA Past Papers with marking schemes



Use SQA Past Papers and the marking schemes for topics you're less comfortable with. This will help you build up answers and plug gaps in your knowledge.

N5 and Higher Graphic Communication

20

Get to know the question types and how to answer them

National 5

1. Multiple Choice and Short Answer

- Eliminate the wrong answers, and highlight the key words.

2. CAD Modelling

- Get to know your CAD terms and get comfortable using them. Practice your CAD sketching.

Higher

1. Detailed Technical Questions

- Tip: Learn how to use precise terminology and demonstrate your understanding of advanced concepts.

2. Design Analysis and Application

- Tip: When you look at any type of graphic design from food packaging to a website, look at the design choices that have been made and what elements and principles. How would a designer justify these?
- Tip: Look at everyday objects that you interact with and think about how you would make these in CAD. What tools and processes would you go through?

N5 & Higher

Answering Strategy for Past Papers

- Read Carefully: Understand exactly what each question is asking.
- Plan Briefly: Jot down main points for longer answers - especially CAD
- Review: Double-check your answers for completeness and accuracy.

Practical Woodwork

Here is a website with loads of presentations, revision guides and quizzes on for graphic communication.

H



N5



Break your revision into bite size pieces:

1. Tools and Equipment
2. Materials and Properties
3. Joints and Construction Techniques
4. Finishing Techniques
5. Project Planning and Design

Learn the types of questions and how to answer them

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- Read each question carefully and eliminate clearly wrong answers first. Pay attention to keywords in the question.

2. Short Answer Questions

- Be concise and to the point. Use bullet points if appropriate. Provide clear, factual information.

3. Diagram Interpretation Questions

- Ensure you understand all the symbols and labels on the diagram. Use relevant woodworking terminology in your answers.

Understand the topic: Take a moment to understand what is being asked. **Highlight** or **underline** keywords in your revision.

You have been given a **REVISION GUIDE** and **QUESTION BOOK**. This has **EVERYTHING** in it that you need but variety is key!

Try these website links for alternative ways to study...





**History
And
Modern
Studies**
Success in
the exam



Resources: BBC Bitesize, Mr Marr's History, Achieve SQA past papers

Golden Hour Circles

You will find the retrieval relay race useful to cover an essay topic e.g. *Describe the black civil right campaigns during the 1960s*. Use circle one to outline the basic factors and add any analysis and knowledge that is relevant. You have five minutes to complete each segment. After this, use research to recall further detail. This helps to provide an overall structure for their essay in concise circles. Also called a revision clock

Conversion of Information

The goal when you're revising is to convert information (your notes) from when your working memory (what you think about at any point) to long-term memory so that you can retrieve this information later in the exam. A great way to do this is by using active recall or by creating mental connections.



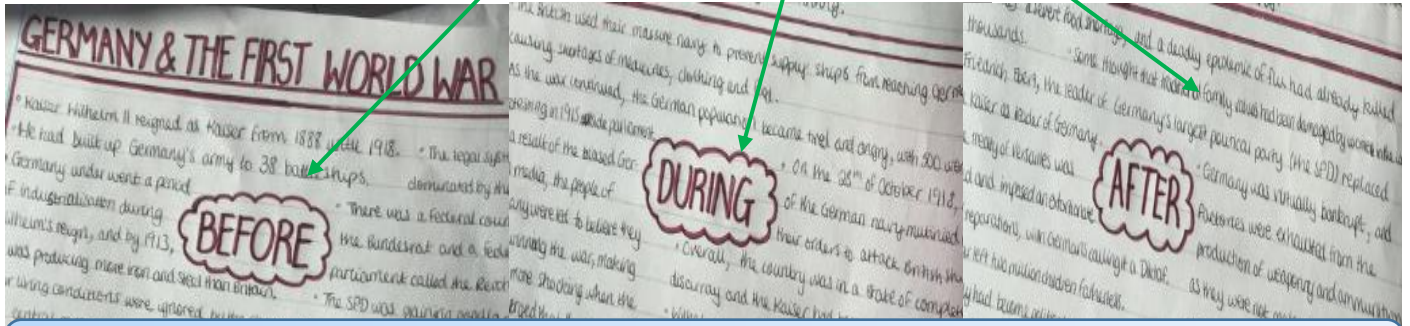
Storyboard or Cartoon?



You can do this through a storyboard or cartoon. They are a great way to illustrate and document what happens to include key people, dates, places and even what they say or decide.

Flashcards

You can show a process through time or events using a flashcard for each stage.

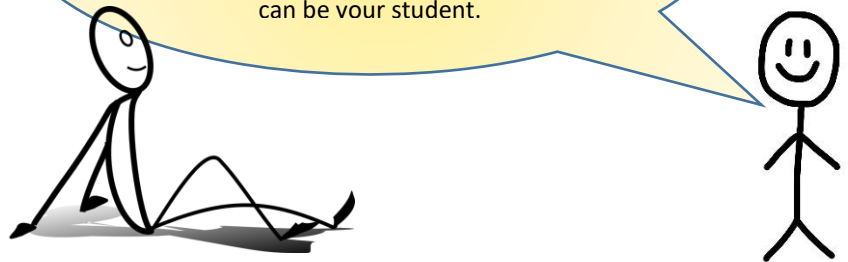


You can write a question, a fact or a keyword on one side and the answer/meaning on the reverse and challenge yourself to recall the answer/meaning before you turn the card over.

The Cat will do!



One of the most successful ways to learn something is to teach it. To teach someone else about a process or topic you first need to understand it well, so this is an effective way of checking what you know. Your cat can be your student.



Quiz me!

To prepare for an upcoming exam, you must test yourself and see if you are up to the challenge! It's a classic revision technique that boasts results and effectively puts you in the frame of mind to undergo an examination. Here are a few ways to create a quiz:

- Short-answer quizzing
- Multiple choice questions
- Necessary Vocabulary and Definitions
- Long-answer questions working towards exam questions



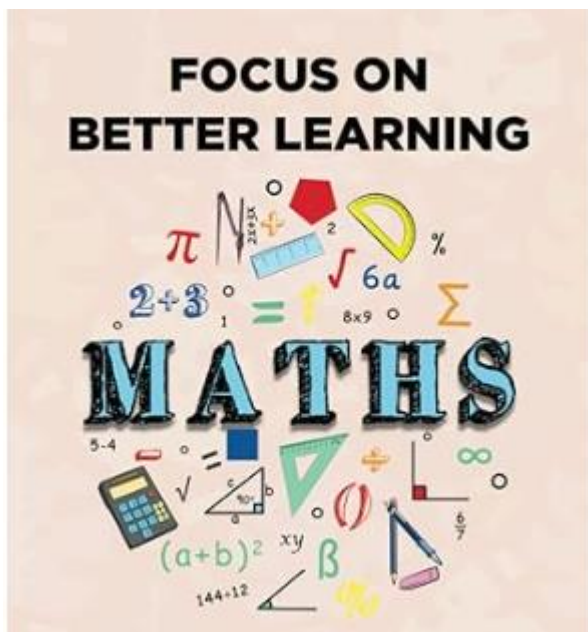
Fill in the b...ks

EPISODE 40: THE 1960s in AMERICA Period _____

1. The 1960s saw people organizing and actively working for change both in the _____ and in _____.
2. Many of the key events of the _____ happened in the 1960s.
3. In 1961, leaders from the Congress On Racial Equality launched _____ to integrate interstate buses.
4. By the end of the 60s over _____ people had taken part in demonstrations.
5. _____ was president of the United States, having been elected in 1960, until he was assassinated in 1963 and _____ took over.

Being able to complete sentences accurately can be the difference between a good grade and a bad grade. Make a list of difficult words and sentences and create your own blank sheet to complete. The list can serve as your key.

NAT 5 MATHS AND APPS: Looking at ways to get the best possible grade!



Retrieval in Practice

Top Tip 1

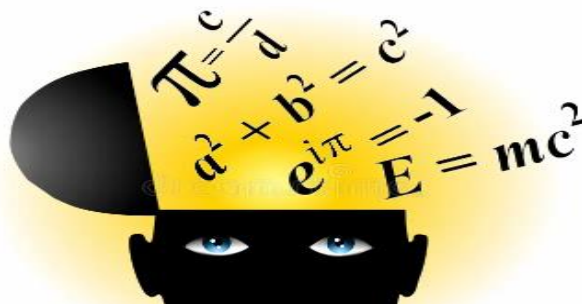
One of the most effective ways to revise for maths is to revise little and often.

Top Tip 2

By continually practising what you have learned in class, it will reinforce that memory and make it stick.

Top Tip 3

By testing what you have learned you will identify the gaps in your knowledge.



FLASHCARDS

This is an effective way to help you to retain facts and methods. You can either make them yourself electronically, although good old fashioned paper cards and a pen will do!

Practise!

The best way to get better at maths is to practise!
Focus on one topic at a time and practise lots of past paper questions on the same topic until you have mastered it, then move on to a different topic. (www.national5maths.co.uk)

SAVE THE MOST RECENT PAST PAPERS FOR EASTER TIME WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THE COURSE AND ARE READY TO FOCUS YOUR FINAL REVISION



Revision Ideas from your teachers....

Mrs Pickering's

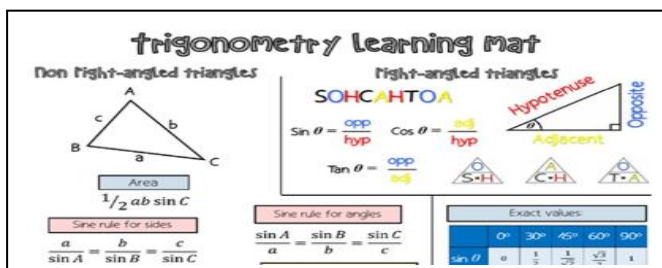
video tutorials

Mr Hardwick:

Ensure your printed notes are up to date

Ms. Young:

Complete your weekly homework and do regular revision throughout the year!



$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{2+4+4+8+12}{5} = 30 \quad \text{PRELIMS}$$

- Past papers should be used when the full course has been taught.
- Prelim/post prelim revision materials are on Teams.
- Use your prelim evaluation. It tells you what you are good at and what you need to focus on.

Websites to use:

BBC Bitesize
Clelland Maths
Achieve
Scholar
Mr Thomas Maths





MUSIC



General Study Tips:

Switch off your phone and / or put it in another room

Study for 25 minutes, take a 5 minute break (maybe walk, eat some fruit),
then another 25 minutes of study

Targets:

- Look at your music & set weekly targets for practice
- Once you can play a piece well, focus on the dynamics
- Practice playing in front of friends, family, your teacher



Performance (practice):

1. Start with something you know.
2. Move onto the tricky part and practice it.
3. Repeat part 2 with the two bars leading into it.

CONCEPTS

Learn the definition of all concepts:

STYLES MELODY/HARMONY RHYTHM
TEMPO/STRUCTURE/DYNAMICS
TIMBRE

LISTEN to a wide range of music
& take note of the CONCEPTS
you hear in the piece

Any questions? Ask your teacher



Additional useful Websites:

<https://mymusiconline.co.uk/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z8hv9>

REVISE

- **Music literacy concepts**
- **Practice literacy questions from past SQA papers**



Philosophy & RMPS

Knowing the exam



Teach each other and do one side each.

Testing what you know is a powerful tool in revision, the effort to remember something really strengthens your memory. Divide a piece of paper into two and consider Arguments on one side and Actions on the other.

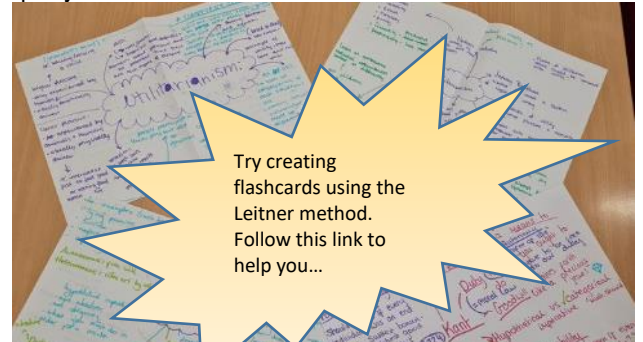
Peer Teaching

You take on the role of teacher and pupil. This way you can learn from each other.

This works well towards a timed practice

Flashcards

Simply create with questions on side and answers on the other side. You can colour code for specific topics and quiz yourself or others.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C20EvKtd>

Retrieval Practice through Concept Mapping

A concept map is a diagram that shows the relationship between different ideas. This helps you understand how they're connected. Every concept map — whether it's simple or complex is made up of three elements: Nodes, links and cross links.

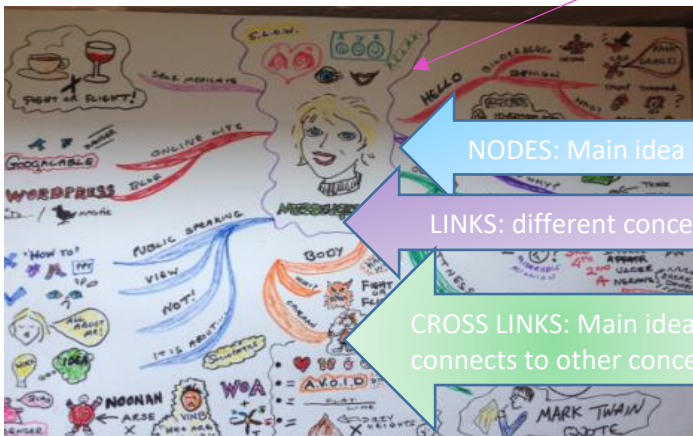
Dual Coding through Pictures

Adding visuals to a verbal description can make the presented ideas more concrete, and provides two ways of understanding the presented ideas.

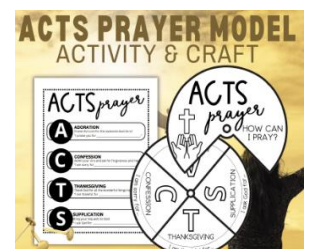


Retrieval for Moral Philosophy

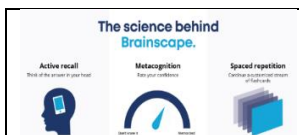
Using Teams and your booklet from last term, highlight what you know in one colour and what you don't in another. Re-write what you don't know.



Utilise Mnemonics: these are techniques to improve your memory. Look here at how the word ACTS help you remember.



Learning Digitally through Brainscape and STAR websites



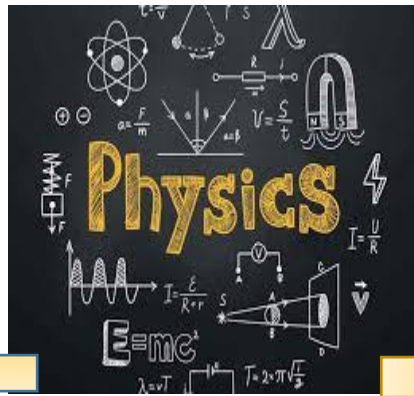
This website helps you create flash cards and prepares and helps you pre for a quiz. By creating flashcards, you can recall information and allows you to focus on areas you are weak on. They are deliberately used to prompt you to think about the answer and encourage you to remember it.



Situation – provide some brief details about the situation you were in when you used your competencies so that the reader can understand the context of the example.
Task – outline what your objective or purpose was during that situation, again, to put your answer into context.
Action – describe what you did in that situation and how you approached it.
Result – state the outcome, for example: Were the objectives met? What did you learn/gain from being in that situation?



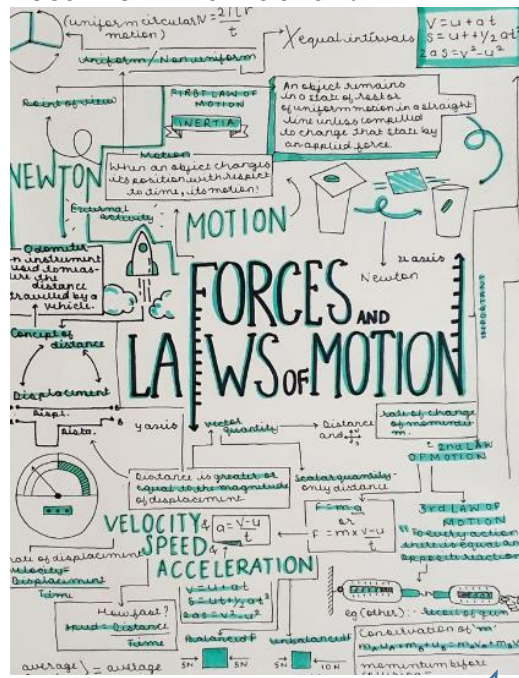
Look at learning outcomes given by SQA on course specification doc or from teacher
Perform study activity or activities (must create something, no good just reading)
Take a short break to do some exercise and have some food.



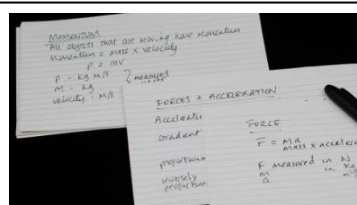
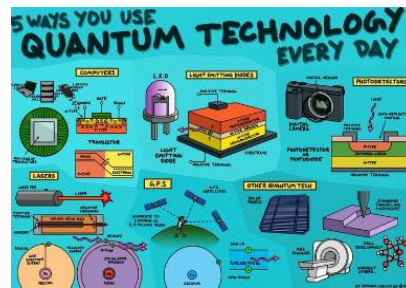
Perform study activity or activities
 Show work to parents/carers
Assess knowledge by accessing past papers or otherwise
Look at marking and compare
File good quality work to access nearer the exam
Decide next steps

Pass Physics

Mind Maps are also full of mental triggers which help our memory recall information. A mind map structure is similar to how our own brain stores and recalls information.



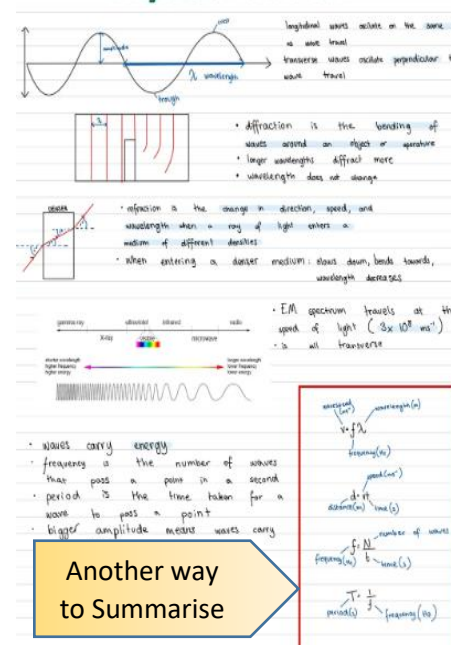
Posters help you remember information visually. Colour code it, highlight what you're still not sure on.



Flashcards help you target the areas you don't know and makes you recall the information every time you look at a specific card. This form of spaced repetition helps you remember what you put down.

Summarising forces you to understand the subject matter you are summarising and it creates condensed versions of the subject matter that you can then review repeatedly before your exam.

Physics: Waves



Another way to Summarise

Achieve

Top websites to revise from

SQA Website

Scholar



WINNING the Exam

I ♥ PE

In describing a performance, there is no better way than teaching someone else. Whether this be a parent, sibling or friend. Can you describe and demonstrate what they need to do? Can you repeat this and teach more than one person this skill?



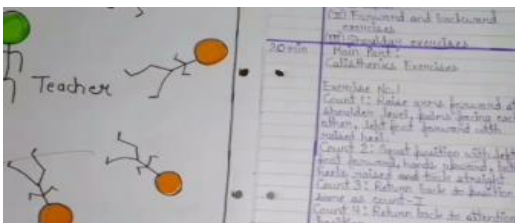
Recall Information by BLURTING

1. Choose a topic
2. Set timer for three minutes
3. Write down everything you can remember
4. Compare this with your notes
5. Add missing information
6. Repeat

For example, when studying the factors that impact performance, different mind maps could be made for physical, mental, social and emotional. Using the headings would allow you to branch off into sub factors and write what you know about them and how they impact your performance negatively or positively.



Use a range of colours in your notes and diagrams to visualise what you are describing depending on how you like to study. Make notes on your knowledge and one completed, again, test yourself and then add the missing information. This is a great way to list data, approaches and monitoring



Creating a quiz with a range of questions from past paper can identify exactly what you need to revise more on. Use self-assessment or someone to test you once you have written a quiz.



BBC Bitesize
Sat PE



National 5 Course Name	Assessment Components	Marks Allocation
Mathematics	- Paper 1 (Non-Calculator) : Written exam assessing mathematical skills without the use of a calculator.	- Paper 1 : 50 marks
	- Paper 2 (Calculator) : Written exam allowing the use of a calculator for more complex calculations.	- Paper 2 : 60 marks
Applications of Mathematics	- Paper 1 (Non-Calculator) : Written exam assessing problem-solving and real-life application skills without a calculator.	- Paper 1 : 45 marks
	- Paper 2 (Calculator) : Written exam.	- Paper 2 : 65 marks
English	- Reading for Understanding, Analysis, and Evaluation : Question paper.	- Reading Paper : 30 marks
	- Critical Reading : Question paper.	- Critical Reading : 40 marks
	- Portfolio–Writing : Two pieces of writing (creative and discursive).	- Portfolio : 30 marks
	- Performance–Spoken Language : Assessed separately as 'Achieved' or 'Not Achieved'.	
Geography	- Question Paper : Covers physical, human, and global issues.	- Question Paper : 80 marks
	- Assignment : Research-based report on a geographical topic.	- Assignment : 20 marks
History	- Question Paper : Includes sections on Scottish, British, and European/world history.	- Question Paper : 80 marks

	- Assignment: Independent research essay on a chosen historical topic.	- Assignment: 20 marks
Modern Studies	- Question Paper: Topics include democracy, social issues, and international relations.	- Question Paper: 80 marks
	- Assignment: Research-based project on a social or political issue.	- Assignment: 20 marks
Physics	- Question Paper: Assesses understanding of physics concepts and problem-solving skills.	- Question Paper: 130 marks
	- Assignment: Practical investigation and report on a physics-related topic.	- Assignment: 20 marks
Chemistry	- Question Paper: Evaluates knowledge of chemical concepts and applications.	- Question Paper: 100 marks
	- Assignment: Research and report on a chemistry-related topic involving practical work.	- Assignment: 20 marks
Biology	- Question Paper: Tests understanding of biological concepts and processes.	- Question Paper: 100 marks
	- Assignment: Investigation and report on a biology-related topic, including practical experimentation.	- Assignment: 20 marks
Spanish	- Question Papers: Assess reading, writing, and listening skills in Spanish.	- Reading: 30 marks
	- Performance–Talking: Oral assessment evaluating speaking skills.	- Writing: 20 marks
		- Listening: 20 marks
		- Talking: 30 marks

French	- Question Papers: Assess reading, writing, and listening skills in French.	- Reading: 30 marks
	- Performance–Talking: Oral assessment evaluating speaking skills.	- Writing: 20 marks
		- Listening: 20 marks
		- Talking: 30 marks
Business Studies	- Question Paper: Assesses understanding of business concepts and practices.	- Question Paper: 90 marks
	- Assignment: Research and report on a business-related topic or case study.	- Assignment: 30 marks
Computer Science	- Question Paper: Evaluates knowledge of computing concepts and problem-solving skills.	- Question Paper: 110 marks
	- Assignment: Practical task involving software development or information system design.	- Assignment: 50 marks
Art and Design	- Expressive Portfolio: Creation of original artwork demonstrating creativity and technical skills.	- Expressive Portfolio: 100 marks
	- Design Portfolio: Development of a design project from concept to final piece.	- Design Portfolio: 100 marks
	- Question Paper: Assesses knowledge of art and design practice.	- Question Paper: 50 marks
Drama	- Performance: Acting or production skills demonstrated in a live performance.	- Performance: 60 marks

	- Question Paper: Assesses understanding of drama concepts, texts, and production skills.	- Question Paper: 60 marks
Physical Education	- Performance: Assessment of physical abilities in two different activities.	- Performance: 60 marks
	- Portfolio: Written work reflecting on performance, training, and understanding of factors impacting physical activity.	- Portfolio: 60 marks
Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies	- Question Paper: Evaluates understanding of religious, moral, and philosophical issues.	- Question Paper: 80 marks
	- Assignment: Research and analysis of a topic related to religious, moral, or philosophical studies.	- Assignment: 20 marks
Music	- Performance: Demonstration of practical skills on chosen instruments or voice.	- Performance: 60 marks
	- Question Paper: Assesses knowledge of music concepts and literacy.	- Question Paper: 40 marks
	- Assignment: Composition of an original piece of music.	- Assignment: 20 marks
Graphic Communication	- Question Paper: Written exam assessing knowledge of graphic techniques and standards.	- Question Paper: 80 marks
	- Assignment: Creation of design-based practical work.	- Assignment: 40 marks
Practical Woodworking	- Question Paper: Written exam covering woodworking theory and safety.	- Question Paper: 60 marks

	- Practical Activity: Hands-on creation of a woodworking project.	- Practical Activity: 70 marks
Philosophy	- Question Paper: Assesses understanding of philosophical concepts and arguments across three sections: Arguments in Action, Knowledge and Doubt, and Moral Philosophy.	- Question Paper: 80 marks
	- Assignment: Research-based essay on a philosophical topic.	- Assignment 20 marks

Higher Subject	Assessment Component	Marks Available	Total Marks for Course
English	Exam (Writing)	30	140
	Exam (Reading)	50	
	Portfolio (Writing)	30	
Mathematics	Exam (Paper 1: Non-calculator)	60	200
	Exam (Paper 2: Calculator)	40	
Application of Mathematics	Exam (Paper 1: Non-calculator)	60	140
	Exam (Paper 2: Calculator)	40	
Biology	Exam (Multiple Choice)	20	120
	Exam (Structured Questions)	80	
	Coursework (Assignment)	20	
Chemistry	Exam (Multiple Choice)	20	120
	Exam (Structured Questions)	80	
	Coursework (Assignment)	20	
Physics	Exam (Multiple Choice)	20	120
	Exam (Structured Questions)	80	
	Coursework (Assignment)	20	

History	Exam (Source Questions)	50	160
	Exam (Essay)	30	
Geography	Exam (Multiple Choice)	20	120
	Exam (Structured Questions)	80	
	Coursework (Assignment)	20	
Modern Studies	Exam (Multiple Choice)	20	120
	Exam (Structured Questions)	80	
	Coursework (Assignment)	20	
Art & Design	Practical Portfolio	100	150
	Exam (Critical Analysis)	50	
Business Management	Exam (Multiple Choice)	30	180
	Exam (Case Study)	50	
	Coursework (Assignment)	20	
Computer Science	Exam (Theory Paper)	80	130
	Coursework (Assignment/Project)	50	
French	Exam (Listening)	20	160
	Exam (Reading)	20	
	Exam (Writing)	30	
	Coursework (Speaking)	30	
Spanish	Exam (Listening)	20	160
	Exam (Reading)	20	
	Exam (Writing)	30	
	Coursework (Speaking)	30	
Graphic Communication	Practical Assignment/Portfolio	80	130
	Exam (Theory Paper)	50	
RME (Religious, Moral, and Ethical Studies)	Exam (Theology/Philosophy)	80	120
	Coursework (Assignment/Project)	40	

Philosophy	Exam (Essay/Argumentation)	80	120
	Coursework (Assignment)	40	
Drama	Practical Performance/Portfolio	90	160
	Written Exam (Theory)	70	
Music	Performance (Practical)	80	160
	Written Exam (Theory)	60	
	Coursework (Assignment/Composition)	20	
Physical Education	Practical Performance	60	160
	Exam (Theory)	60	
	Coursework (Assignment)	40	