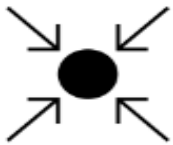


REVISION @

6



Is your revision FLAT?



FOCUSED

- Put your phone away
- Turn the music off
- Avoid distractions
- Be in the right physical place to revise
- Be in the right frame of mind to revise



LONG-TERM

- Start early to cut down on stress later in the year
- Make a revision timetable and commit to it
- Plan for 90 minutes to 2 hours study
- Interleave different topics



ACTIVE

- Engage your brain by actively creating revision resources
- Test yourself, get others to test you
- Practise exam technique by writing or planning answers
- Revise what you struggle with



TRANSFORMED

- Transform the knowledge you want to learn into a different format
- Make flashcards
- Produce a timeline
- Record a podcast
- Invent a mnemonic
- Create a mindmap
- Design a flowchart
- Make a powerpoint
- Teach it

REVISION @

The Cornell Notes Method

The Cornell method is a note-taking system that helps you be organised and active while you study. With this method, you can make your notes more condensed and easy to remember. You'll focus on the most important stuff, add your own thoughts, and have a handy summary to review later.

REVISION @ Cornell notes

Title:	
Cue questions:	Main notes (Key thoughts):
Summary:	

REVISION @

How to use Cornell Notes:

1) Write down sub-headings

Using classwork, a text book or revision guide write down the sub-headings of your topic.

Either lay them all out before you start or do them as you go.

THE CORNELL NOTES

“LUE COLUMN”

← Notetaking Column →

1. RECORD: DURING THE LECTURE, RECORD THE LECTURE USING CONCISE SENTENCES & KEYWORDS, IN THIS COLUMN.

2. QUESTIONS: AFTER LECTURE, FORMULATE Qs BASED ON NOTES ON RHS COLUMN. QUESTIONS HELP:
→ CLARIFY MEANING
→ REVEAL RELATIONSHIP
→ ESTABLISH CONTINUITY
→ STRENGTHEN MEMORY

3. RECITE: COVER THIS COLUMN WITH A PIECE OF PAPER. THEN LOOK AT THE QUESTIONS FROM 2 & TRY TO ANSWER THEM FROM MEMORY, IN YOUR OWN WORDS.

4. REFLECT: REFLECT BY ASKING YOURSELF:
→ WHAT'S THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS FACT?
→ WHAT PRINCIPLE ARE THEY BASED ON?
→ HOW CAN I APPLY THEM?
→ HOW DO THEY FIT IN WITH WHAT I KNOW ALREADY?
→ WHAT'S BEYOND THEM?

5. REVIEW: SPEND TIME REVIEWING ALL YOUR PREVIOUS NOTES AT THE END OF EACH WEEK.


ADAPTED FROM
“HOW TO STUDY IN COLLEGE”
(7th ed.) BY W. PAUK

PENSANDMACHINE

[SUMMARY]

AFTER CLASS, SUMMARIZE THE NOTES ON THIS PAGE.

REVISION @

 AVID Division of College Success	Topic/Objective: Identify significant literary devices that define a writer's style and use to interpret work.	Name: Class/Period: Lang. Arts
	Dates: Oct. 12, 2009	Essential Question: How does Langston Hughes' poem, "Mother to Son", advise the reader to overcome difficulty and keep from giving up in life?
Questions:	Notes:	
① What is the significance of the speaker in the poem?	① <u>Speaker</u> - * voice that communicates a poem's ideas, actions, descriptions, & feelings - similar to narrator - can be unknown or specific (like character)	
② How does a poet's choice of speaker affect the mood/meaning of a poem?	Impt. - Poet's choice of speaker - contributes to the poem's mood/meaning - who speaks is as imp. as what is said - different points of view regarding same event (ie. parent, child, elderly person) * the person telling the story gives point of view and affects the message told ← P.O.V.*	
③ How does Hughes use vocabulary to contribute to and convey his message?	writer's/poet's style ③ <u>Vocab</u> - helps to understand meaning "crystal stair" = luxuries (metaphor) → compares 2 things ie. "Life for me ain't been no crystal stair" "reachin'" - replace letter at end of word (dialect) "cause" = because → slang var. lang. used by group speech part.	
Summary: The speaker/voice in the poem is important because it communicates the ideas/feelings of the poem. Who the poet chooses as the speaker identifies the point of view and affects the message/meaning. Hughes uses vocabulary and style to convey the message that life is hard when Mother says "Life for me ain't been no crystal staircase."		

2) Read and write what you know

Read everything under that sub-heading in your text book. Then close the workbook and write everything down that you remember.

REVISION @ CJ

Name: Mrs. Simpson
Date: April 3, 2018

Skill or Standard for focus / Objective: RI.2.5
I can determine and evaluate the structure that an author uses to organize a text

Structure refers to the way a writer creates a text.

chronological order is a way of organizing a text so that events are listed in the order that they happen.

Signal Words

- ordinal numbers like first, second, third, etc.
- next • before
- last • later
- after • then

Example Question:
How does the structure of the text contribute to the text's meaning?
(In other words, what is the writer trying to tell us?)

Chronological Order

- When a writer writes in chronological order, they put events in the order that they happened.
- Also called Sequence of Events
- biographies about people's lives are usually written in chronological order.
- a writer might use chronological order to tell about historical events.

Ways to show chronological order:

- lists
- timelines
- storyboards □ → □ → □ → □
- flowcharts ↓

- Using chronological order is important because it helps to show the relationship between events which helps us to understand cause and effect of those events.
- Understanding the structure of a text can help us to determine a writer's purpose for writing the text

Summary: Chronological order is a type of structure where a writer gives information in the order that it happened. This helps us to understand how events affect or influence each other.

3) Write anything you missed
Open your text book and see what you missed.

Write this down in a different colour so you know what you found hard to remember.

Repeat steps 1-3 until you have finished the subject.

REVISION @

Questions

How do the respiratory and cardiovascular system work together?

Do white blood cells fight against cancer?

If one system had stopped working for a short period of time, would it make a big impact?

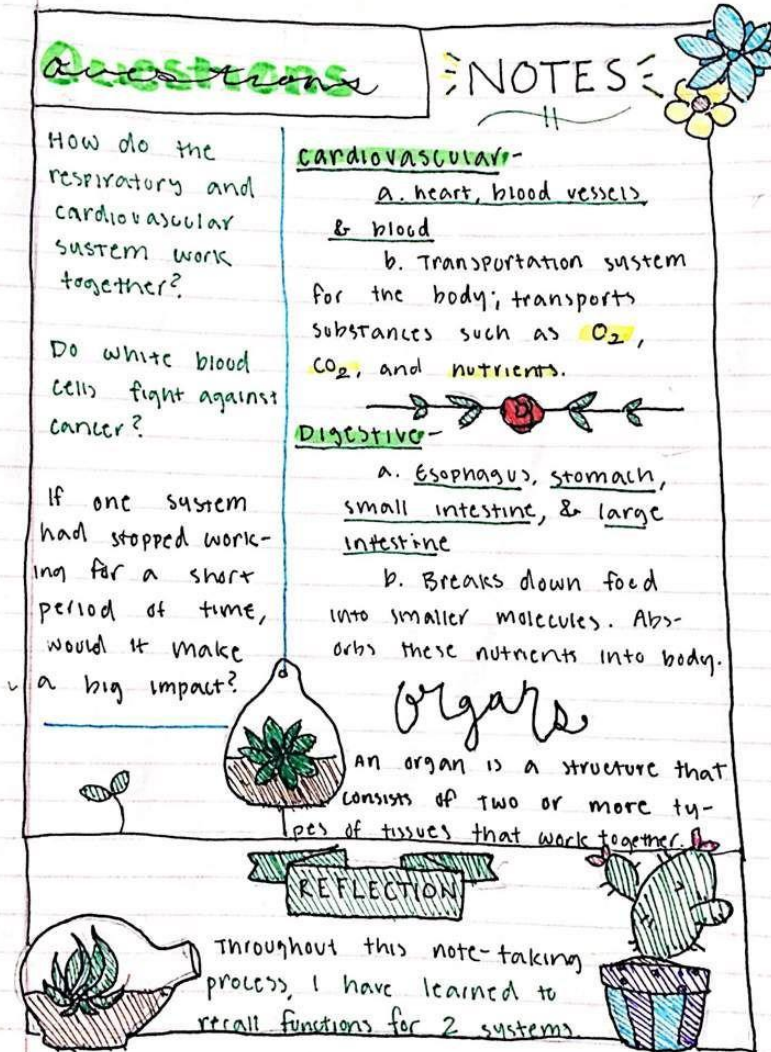
NOTES

Cardiovascular
a. heart, blood vessels & blood
b. Transportation system for the body; transports substances such as O_2 , CO_2 , and nutrients.

Digestive
a. Esophagus, stomach, small intestine, & large intestine
b. Breaks down food into smaller molecules. Absorbs these nutrients into body.

Organs
An organ is a structure that consists of two or more types of tissues that work together.

REFLECTION
Throughout this note-taking process, I have learned to recall functions for 2 systems.



4) Add questions

Write questions in the left-hand column where the answer can be found on the right.

5) Add a summary

If you can summarise the notes you are on the way to understanding that subject. To write a summary ask yourself, "How would I explain this information to someone else?"

REVISION



PHYSICS

MOTION

KEY POINTS

- Speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$
- Velocity = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$
- Acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time}}$
- Speed = scalar
- Velocity = vector (has direction)
- Deceleration = negative acceleration

Distance time graphs = how far over how long

Velocity time graphs = how far & how quickly or how long.

AVERAGE SPEED

When an object moves in a straight line you can calculate the speed using its distance & time.

Velocity

Velocity has the same equation as speed, but it isn't the same. Velocity has direction as well as speed.

ACCELERATION

You can calculate the acceleration of an object from its change in velocity and time taken.

$$a = \frac{v - u}{t}$$

DECELERATION

Deceleration is negative acceleration when an object slows down. e.g. -5 m/s^2

VELOCITY TIME GRAPHS

A velocity time graph shows how fast something travels over a period of time.

Labels on graphs: steady speed, stationary, speed returning to start, constant acceleration, constant velocity, constant deceleration.

Summary

- Speed is distance over time and has no direction
- Velocity has both speed and direction. The same equation is used.
- Acceleration is when an object speeds up. Acceleration is change in velocity over time.
- Deceleration is negative acceleration, therefore always has a negative sign.
- Distance time graphs show distance and speed over a period of time. NEVER STATIONARY.
- Velocity time graphs show the distance over a period of time.

6) Test yourself

Cover over the right-hand side of the page to test yourself with the questions you have written.

Or give them to a friend to test you.