


**SHIPLAKE COLLEGE  
YEAR 11 REVISION GUIDE**



# Introduction

## How to use this guide

As the GCSE exam season approaches, it's completely normal to feel a mix of motivation, pressure, and uncertainty about where to begin. The weeks leading up to your exams are an opportunity to build confidence, strengthen your understanding, and refine the skills you've developed throughout your courses. Effective revision isn't only about doing *more*, it's about doing what works.

This guide has been created to support you through that process. Inside, you'll find practical advice on how to revise efficiently, subject-specific strategies, timetables, exam specifications, and links to past papers. These are designed to help you focus your time, identify your strengths and weaknesses, and revise in a way that leads to real progress.

## Classwork

This guide is not a substitute for your **classwork, OneNote, Class Team pages, or your textbooks**. Always **follow the guidance your subject teachers** give you, they know the course, and they know you. Use this guide alongside their advice to develop a revision approach that works best for you.

## Useful links

[Exam Timetable](#)

[Clinic Timetable](#)

[Thinking Frames](#)

## Contents

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# The Science of Memory and Revision

## Memory

Instinctively, we tend to start revision by looking through our notes and reading from the various textbooks and presentations we are given. This can be effective when we are learning something for the first time, but it is **not** effective as a way of revising. There are two reasons for this.

### 1. Recall vs Recognition

When we have to remember something, there are three ways we can retrieve it: **recognition**, **recall**, and **reconstruction**. The hardest of these is **recall**, which is when we have to remember things we've learnt with no reminders (this is what you have to do in exams!). The easiest form of retrieval is **recognition**, which is when you encounter something familiar and recognise it from having seen it before.

So... when you read over your notes, you are reminded of and recognise lots of the things you've learnt before. This makes you *feel* like you know a lot, because very little will be new to you. However, in an exam you don't have anything to recognise beyond the question itself. You have to recall information based on one or two words. **This is why simply reading is ineffective and recall practice is better.**

### 2. Levels of Processing

When we learn new information for the first time, it can be presented and processed in different ways. The way we take this information in affects how it is stored in our long-term memory. Some methods of processing are deeper than others, and **the deeper the processing, the easier the information is to remember.**

- The shallowest level of processing is **visual processing**—looking at information passively (in other words, just reading your notes!).
- The middle level is **acoustic processing**, where we listen to information, often alongside visual input.
- The deepest level is **semantic processing**, which refers to meaning. This involves developing understanding and making connections. To process something semantically, you need to link it to other things you've learned or answer questions about it.

So... if you only read over your notes, you won't process the information as deeply as when you **do something with it**. Instead, try answering questions or reorganising information into a mind map.

## Your Brain and Memory

The last thing we'll look at in terms of memory is how your brain makes connections—and for this, let's use an analogy.

Imagine you are walking in the woods. There is a well-trodden path that leads you through, but there are also less well-defined paths coming off it, taking you to different parts of the woods. If you were to come back, you might be able to find these side-roads, but it would be harder. Harder still would be if you left the path completely. However, if you left a reminder, and returned to the same place again and again, the new path would become clearer.



Your brain works in the same way. The clear paths are memories you've revisited many times—they're hard to lose. These include things you know very well, like language or basic maths. The side-roads are less stable memories—things you know but don't regularly use, like certain dates or names. The new paths are things you're learning for the first time; these are the hardest to remember.

### So.. how do we remember new things?

1. **Make sure they're connected to the main path**—link new information to things you already know.
2. **Revisit them!** You have to walk the new paths to make them clearer. The more different ways you revisit them, the better you will remember.
3. **Use deeper levels of processing**—engage with the information, don't just look at it.
4. **Practise recall over recognition**—try finding the path with no information, just a pen and paper.

You can find more information about this here: [Neuroplasticity and Growth Mindset. What's the connection? - Thinking Matters](#)

This [video](#) below also applies these ideas to your revision.

# Shiplake College 5 Step Revision Plan

## Step 1- Getting Started

- **Don't** waste your time creating a beautiful and elaborate revision timetable.  
**Do** have a clear idea of what you need to revise most, and the order your exams come in. This means that each day you know what to focus on, with *more time given to weaker areas*.
- **Don't** divide your time evenly unless you genuinely know everything to the same level.  
**Do** spend more time on the areas where you feel less confident.
- **Don't** be overly ambitious about how much you're going to get done in a day.
- **Do** be realistic about how long you can maintain your attention and how much of the day you can reasonably give to revision.
- **Don't** leave things to the last minute—this causes anxiety and lowers performance.
- **Do** start early, both in terms of weeks and months (so you don't sacrifice huge chunks of every day), and early in the day (before there's anything you feel you're missing out on).
- **Don't** give yourself opportunities to be distracted.
- **Do** revise tech-less where possible. The fewer distractions, the more efficiently you'll work.
- **Don't** lie to yourself. If you *started* revising at 10:00 but first got your equipment ready, made a cup of tea, bought a revision guide on Amazon, checked your emails, and had a quick scroll through social media—did you really revise for an hour?

The Pomodoro method is a good place to start, as are simple revision to-do lists.



## Step 2- Finding out what you don't know....

It's very tempting to begin revision by going over topics you already know, as this feels comforting. But if you already know it... why are you revising it? Focus instead on the parts you *don't* know as well.

But how do you find those?

One technique is a **traffic-light system**. Make a list of all the topics you need to know and colour-code each one:

- **Green** = confident
- **Amber** = semi-confident
- **Red** = not confident

Spend far more time on the reds than the greens.

Another technique is **free recall**. Write a topic at the top or middle of a page and jot down *everything* you know about it. When you can't add any more, check against your notes or textbook to see what you missed—then revise those gaps.

## Step 3- Revising/ Studying/ consolidating- whatever you want to call it...

Don't simply read over your notes or highlight—they do not lead to deeper processing.

**Do** use techniques that involve **active recall**.

Do look back over the revision techniques outlined above and those on the subject pages



## Step 4- Practice

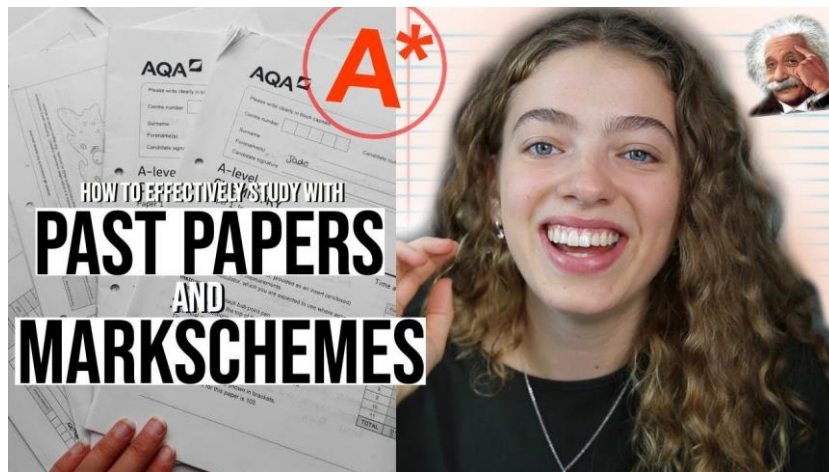
If you were preparing for a performance or a sport, you wouldn't just read about what you need to do—you would **practise** what you'll have to do on the day. Exams are the same.

**Do** make sure you practise under exam conditions, using real exam questions.

**Do** test your knowledge with recall-based tasks.

**Don't** do too many! If you complete 20 papers without checking how well you're doing, you may simply repeat the same mistakes 20 times.

The videos below explain how to use past papers effectively—and how *not* to.



## Step 5- Checking

Hopefully, as shown in the video above, you can see that exam practice is important—but it must be done **effectively**.

Make sure you mark your work, or ask someone else to mark it for you. When marking, be honest and harsh. You lose more by thinking you're doing better than you really are.

One of the best strategies is to mark your work yourself first, then ask your teacher to check your marking.

# Art



## GCSE:

- Exam Board: AQA
- [Specification](#)

## Useful links for GCSE

- [GCSE Art and Design - AQA - BBC Bitesize](#)
- [Exam Plan Template](#)

## 40% Exam - 60% Coursework

### Skill development

Revision is not easily applicable to Art as a subject, but testing things out on a small scale works wonders for whatever projects you are attempting, as it shows your progress and thought process. Writing an exam plan will help you use your time wisely. Making sure you have a test and practice piece before the exam will put you in good stead and will also demonstrate your planning and problem-solving skills in advance.

It is easy to get caught up copying images from the internet or other online sources, but it is always good practice to rely on your own observations. Get out and take your own photos to study or, better still, draw directly from an object, person, or scene.

# Biology



## GCSE:

- Exam Board: Edexcel
- Specification: GCSE [Combined and Triple Science](#)
- GCSE papers/topics: [Past papers](#) (2024 series and before are public)
- Revision Lists
  - [Combined](#)
  - [Triple Science](#)

## Useful Revision Websites:

1. [BBC Bitesize](#) (Combined Science)
2. [BBC Bitesize](#) (Triple Award)
3. [Physics and Maths Tutor](#)
4. [Seneca](#)
5. [Free Science Lessons](#)

## Revision Techniques:

**Read, Cover, Repeat:** Revise each science by topic, e.g. take a small section of the revision guide. Spend approx. 5 minutes **Reading** through the revision notes for that topic. **Cover** the page and then try to **Repeat** the content. You could read the topic out or write it down - why not try using a **Thinking Frame** to organise your thoughts. Finally check back with the revision notes - how much of this can you remember? If there are still gaps in your knowledge, **repeat** the process.

# Business Studies



## GCSE

- Exam Board: Edexcel GCSE (9-1) in Business
- [Specification](#)
- [Past Papers](#)
- [Revision List](#)

## Themes:

Theme 1: Investigating small business

- Topic 1.1 Enterprise and entrepreneurship
- Topic 1.2 Spotting a business opportunity
- Topic 1.3 Putting a business idea into practice
- Topic 1.4 Making the business effective
- Topic 1.5 Understanding external influences on business
- Theme 2: Building a business
- Topic 2.1 Growing the business
- Topic 2.2 Making marketing decisions
- Topic 2.3 Making operational decisions
- Topic 2.4 Making financial decisions
- Topic 2.5 Making human resource decisions

## Useful resources for the GCSE course

- [Bitesize](#)
- [Bizconsesh](#)
- [Two teachers](#)
- [Paid for Knowledge Hub - Two Teachers](#)
- [Seneca](#)
- [Revision Workbook](#)

# Chemistry



## GCSE

- Exam Board: Edexcel
- Specification: GCSE [Combined and Triple Science](#)
- GCSE papers/topics: [Past papers](#) (2024 series and before are public)
- Revision Lists
  - [Combined Paper 1](#)
  - [Combined Paper 2](#)
  - [Triple Science Paper 1](#)
  - [Triple Science Paper 2](#)

## Revision Techniques

### Revision pathways

- Choose a topic
- Revise the contents by using the PowerPoints
- Solve past paper questions related to this topic
- Check your answers using the mark schemes
- Use [Seneca](#), which goes through all of the ideas covered in the topic and includes straight forward fill-in-the-answer questions to keep you involved.
- Watch a video on the topic you want to revise? They are available on [Free Science Lessons](#) or [Primrose Kitten videos](#)

For topics which you are not very confident on then your [Seneca](#) account will be hugely helpful. Seneca goes through all of the ideas covered in the topic and includes straight forward fill-in-the-answer questions to keep you involved.

Prefer to watch a **video** on the topic you want to revise? I recommend subscribing to [Free Science Lessons](#). It's not the most exciting delivery, but it's everything you need!

**Mr Beckett has** recommended [Primrose Kitten videos](#) as another excellent way to revise!

# Computer Science



## GCSE

- Exam Board: OCR\_
- [Specification](#) J277 (from 2020)
- [Past Papers](#)
- [Revision List](#)

## Useful Links

- [GCSE topics — Isaac Computer Science](#) has a range of free online quality assured resources.
- [Computer Science Learning Resources | Craig 'n' Dave](#) has a range of videos about the specification.
- [Seneca](#) is a great resource for revision.
- [Quizlet](#) has an OCR set of flashcards for you to practice.
- [Programiz.com](#) has a free Python course (amongst other languages).

## Revision Techniques

### Trigger plans & Meaningful practice

1. Students should create condensed notes on the topic of their choice. This is often hard to do, so giving yourself a word limit is an effective way of forcing you to cut down the information. This will also make you think more about the information that you are putting on your page.
2. Once you have successfully created your condensed notes, you will need to create a trigger plan. You should pick out the main key words. In Computer Science this may be key technical terms or acronyms.
3. From this, students should start answering exam questions. The trigger plan can be used as an aid. This gets you to practice elaborating on the key terms effectively and putting into practice the information you are trying to remember.
4. Once you feel more confident with answering the questions, you can go 'trigger planless'

# Design, Engineering and Technology

## GCSE

- Exam Board: AQA
- [Specification](#)
- [Past Papers](#)
- [Revision List](#)



## Revision techniques

**Before you get to the revision stage - “Know what you don't know”** This can be done by mapping your learning against the specifications and the unit module content - *If you are not confident that you understand the concepts involved in a topic contact your teachers and/or go to clinic* - We are here to help and actually enjoy doing so! Open this link so you can find out what you need to know.

## **Good Foundations are key to exam performance in technical subjects:**

The revision period is to remind yourself of what you need to know and practice taking papers, *it is not for learning new concepts from scratch so.....*

DET exams have a great deal of technical content and work closely with your tutor and teacher to devise a specific method of learning that technical content that works and then test that method out by doing the practice papers.

There are different methods for working through the practice papers - we will suggest one that we believe works well:

1. First have the [command words](#) with you and answer the paper **using a pencil** and use as much time as you need.
2. On completion leave the paper and return to your unit presentations to remind yourself of any principles you clearly did not know - revise those again and/or contact your teacher to arrange for a clinic.
3. Then a day later return and complete the same paper **in pen** and this time please try and stick to the correct timings.
4. On completion of the paper take a short break and then go through the mark scheme and mark the paper yourself noting where you may have got technical content right but answered out of context because you perhaps misunderstood the command words. That is a common issue and knowing what the [command words](#) actually should trigger in terms of style of answer is an important part of your exam performance.

# Drama



## GCSE

- Exam Board: Eduqas
- [Specification](#)
- Component 3: Text in Performance [Past papers](#)
  - **Section A:** 'Noughts and Crosses' by Malorie Blackman adapted by Sabrina Mahfouz
  - **Section B:** Live Theatre Review
- [Revision List](#)

## Useful Links

- [Exam walk through](#)
- [Acting and design knowledge organisers](#)
- [Set text notes – Noughts and Crosses](#)
- [Bitesize: Eduqas GCSE Drama](#)
- [DNA original staging notes](#)
- [Drama Online : Digital theatre productions](#)
- Username: Shiplake, Password: TitheB@rn123

## Revision Techniques

### Dual Coding

1. When revising key extracts from your set texts draw a ground plan of the stage and set, marking key set items and where the actors are on stage.
2. When revising key terms draw a doodle to go along with each word that represents it clearly. For example **tempo** might have a picture of a clock or **volume**
3. When revising the historical context of a set text draw a timeline of events in that period using a combination of dates and pictures to highlight key events.
4. Create a cartoon strip version of each of your set texts to summarise the plot and character journeys.
5. Create a diagram that shows the status of each character in the play from top to bottom.

# English GCSE



## GCSE

- Exam Board: Pearson
- English Language [Specification](#)
- English Literature [Specification](#)
- [Revision List](#)

## English Language

- [Past Papers](#) (2024 series and before are public)

### Exam (60%):

- Section A: Reading A mixture of short- and long-answer questions related to a nonfiction text from Part 1 of the anthology and one previously unseen extract. Total of 45 marks
- Section B: Writing Transactional Writing – one 45-mark writing task, from a choice of two involving a given audience, form or purpose.

# English Literature

- [Past Papers](#) (2024 series and before are public)

### Exam (60%):

- Section A: Unseen Poetry
  - One 20-mark essay question exploring the meaning and effects created in an unseen poem.
- Section B: Anthology Poetry
  - One 30-mark essay question from a choice of two, comparing two poems from Part 3 of the Pearson Edexcel International GCSE English Anthology
- Section C: Modern Prose
  - One 40-mark essay question from a choice of two on *Of Mice and Men*

## Useful Links

- [Mrs Rumsey YouTube Channel](#)- Excellent recap and analysis of texts from both English Language and English Literature qualifications.
- [Mr Bruff](#)- A YouTube channel, run by a former teacher, with videos that cover key topics in English Language and English Literature. His website also has revision guides.
- [Seneca](#)- revision resource. Particularly useful for recapping English Literature texts.

## Revision Techniques

### ***Getting Ready for the Unseen Poem (Mrs Brooks)***

At some point in English, no matter what year you are in, you will come across an unseen poem which you will need to analyse and write about. When it comes to unseen poems, many students don't know where to start; they freeze when it comes to writing about them in exam conditions. Practising how to approach these questions before an exam is therefore vital.

Here is a step-by-step guide which I suggest to my students:

1. Read the poem.
2. Read the poem again.
3. Look for the literal meaning of the poem, then look for any figurative meaning- is there a message the poem is trying to convey?
4. Look at the title. It often contains clues or meanings.
5. Look at the first line and the last line- anything thought provoking or inspiring?
6. Devices/techniques matter, but only if they stand out to you .

Following these steps means that you avoid simply 'translating' the poem line by line. Practise this with any poem you come across!

### **Preparing for Creative Writing Questions (Mr Ralph)**

For most students, creative writing is a struggle. They don't know how to structure their writing, and quickly run out of ideas. Creative writing is like anything else: the more you practise, the better you get. Make sure you spend the time making a plan for each task, and proofread your work carefully at the end. The more tasks you complete, the more ideas you 'bank' to use in your exam.

# French



## GCSE

- Exam Board: Edexcel
- [Specification](#)
- [Revision List](#)

## Past Papers

- [Past Papers](#)

## Papers

- Paper 1: Speaking
- Paper 2: Listening
- Paper 3: Reading
- Paper 4: Writing

## Useful Links

- [GCSE Higher Textbook](#) (Requires pupil login)
- [GCSE Foundation Textbook](#) (Requires pupil login)

## Revision Techniques

- At the end of each module AND at the end of the textbook, there are pages dedicated to practising your speaking (read aloud, role play, picture task), writing, translation, reading and listening.
- At the end of the textbook, there are also two 'révisions' pages dedicated to each module.
- Listening: Once you complete the listening, look at the transcript and treat it as a reading comprehension.
- Listening: Once it is marked and you therefore know the answers, listen to it again. This is the part where you should be able to train your ears to slow down the Spanish.
- Reading: Read the 'Report on the Examination'. This usually gives good tips and tricks on what to include and what they're looking out for.

# Geography



## GCSE

- Exam Board: AQA
- [GCSE Geography Specification](#)
- [AQA Geography-past-papers](#)
- [Revision List](#)

## GCSE units:

- Unit 1: Living with the physical environment
  - Section A: Challenges of natural hazards
  - Section B: The living world
  - Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK
- Unit 2: Challenges in the human environment
  - Section A: Urban issues and challenges
  - Section B: The changing economic world
  - Section C: The challenge of resource management
- Unit 3: Pre-release and Fieldwork paper

## Useful Links

- [Seneca](#)
- [GCSE bitesize](#)
- [GCSE geography notes](#)
- [AQA Geography-past-papers](#)
- [Amazon link to revision guide](#)

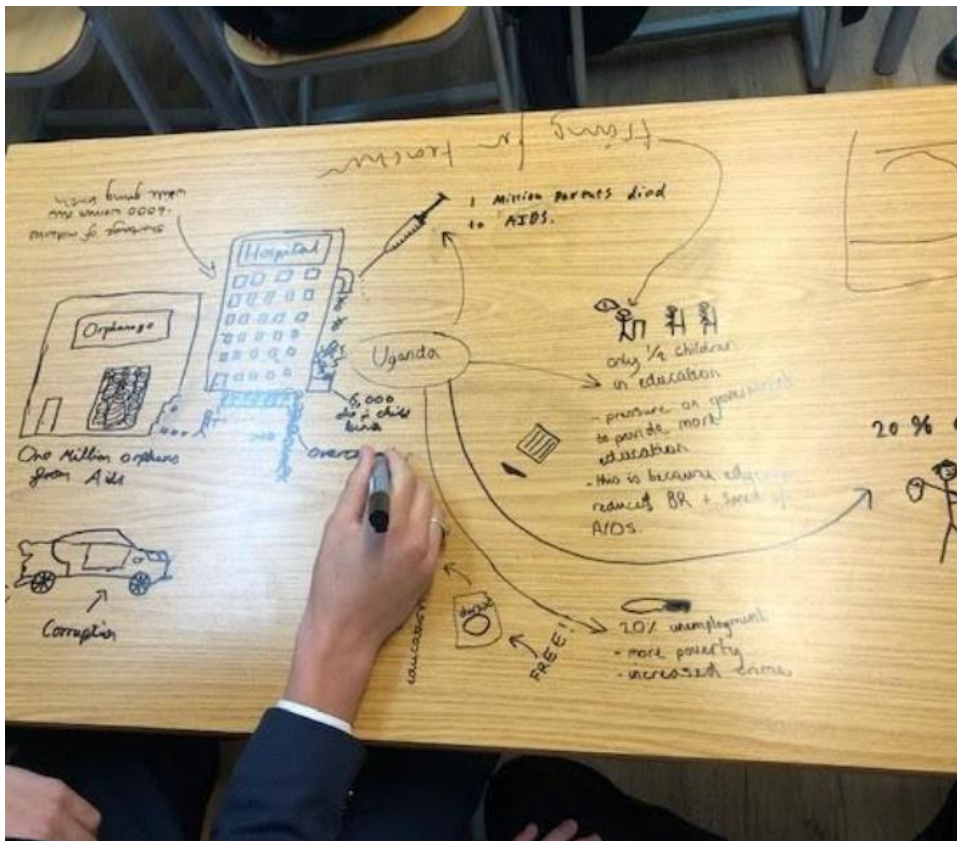
## Revision Strategies

### Case Study pictures: Mr Cooper

Case studies of events like Earthquakes or Hurricanes have many facts which need to be remembered. The best way to do this is to draw them or merge the fact with an image.

Pictures are easier to remember than words and because you have chosen images to link to facts you tend to recall to a higher level if you create pictures.

This is a staged approach, and you must try to redraw case study pictures every month to ensure they go into long term memory.



### Super mind maps:

This is trying to fit whole units or topics onto one side of A3 with all the information you need. This then needs to be stuck somewhere where you can see it every day.

An additional step to this is keep repeating the super mind maps until you can complete it from memory.

# History



## IGCSE

- Exam Board: Edexcel
- [Specification](#)
- [Past papers](#) (2024 series and before are public)
- [Revision List](#)

## IGCSE Papers:

- Paper1: Weimar-Nazi Germany (1918-1945) & Superpower Relations (1943-1971)
- Paper2: Modern China (1900-1989) & Russian Revolution (1905-1924)

## Revision Techniques

### Recap Specific Detail

History is about specific detail which you can use to back up your points. Revise key people, key terms and key dates. Make lists of the specific detail and revise it over and over until you know it by heart

A good way to do this is to make **flashcards** or use **Quizlet** to create revision material. Then repeat and repeat. Get a partner to practise it with you until you have committed to heart

### Key topics

Go through the topic list, identify an area that you're not comfortable with, and then revise that subject. Create a spider-diagram and have 10 branches coming out that give key information about that event: Why did it happen? What happened? What was the impact of it?

### Essay practice

- Go through the past-paper questions on the Team
- Plan as many answers as you can
- Time yourself! Try and complete an answer in the time given. Look at the mark scheme on the exam website to see how well you've done
- Consult the model answers on Teams
- Consult the exam advice slides on Teams
- Practise, practise, practise

# Mathematics



## IGCSE

- Exam Board: Edexcel
- [Specification](#)
- Revision List
  - [Foundation](#)
  - [Higher](#)

## Useful Links

- [Dr Frost Maths](#)
- [GeoGebra](#)
- [Desmos](#)

## Level 2 Certificate in Further Maths

- Exam Board: AQA
- [Specification](#)

## Useful Links

- [Dr Frost Maths](#)
- [GeoGebra](#)
- [Desmos](#)

## Revision Techniques

Dr Frost Maths is an excellent tool for GCSE Maths revision because it provides clear explanations, exam-style questions and instant feedback. The best way to use it is to work through the topic areas you find most challenging, completing the video tutorials or notes first and then attempting the practice questions. Make sure you check your answers as you go and revisit any questions you get wrong to understand your mistakes. Finishing with a timed Dr Frost worksheet is a great way to build exam-style confidence, and returning to topics regularly will help strengthen your long-term recall.

## GCSE

- Exam board – Cambridge OCR (Formerly known as OCR)
- [Specification](#)
- [Past papers](#)
- [Revision Lists](#)

## Papers

- Paper One – Television and Promoting Media
- Paper Two – Music and News

## Useful Links

- [The Media Insider YouTube Channel](#)
- [Mrs Fisher - YouTube](#)
- [BBC Bitesize](#)
- Revision resources on Media OneNote (Classwork)/Teams
- Past papers for all exams are included in the Classwork module on Teams.

## Revision Techniques:

### Theory/Case study Top Trumps

These are essentially flash cards that contain information that can be played as a normal game of top trumps. This is useful if you have a range of theorists or case studies to learn.

Find a blank top trump template online. I usually recommend adding a relevant picture and quote if it is a theorist.

Identify four values for the card. In media, I suggest things like 'strength of theory', 'usefulness in an argument' etc. Decide what values you will give to each category out of 100 and add these to the card. The same could be applied to case studies in geography for example (Population, GDP, birth/death rate,) or characters in English.

Once you have constructed the set of cards, you can either use them as flash cards or play a game of top trumps with them. This will develop familiarity with key quotes and an understanding of the important aspects of the information on the card. Having a competitive element encourages revisiting the game and familiarity develops through this as well.

# Music



## GCSE

- Exam Board: Edexcel
- [Specification](#)
- [Past Papers](#) - on Teams (2022 and before are public)
- [Revision Lists](#)

## Papers

- Paper 1: Performing (Solo & Ensemble)
- Paper 2: Composing
- Paper 3: Appraising Music

## Useful Links

- [Seneca](#)
- [Bitesize](#)
- [Coggle- Killer Queen](#)
- [Coggle- Purcell](#)
- [Coggle- Samba](#)
- [Coggle- Afro Celt Sound Systems](#)
- [Coggle- Defying Gravity](#)
- [Coggle- Star Wars](#)
- [Coggle- Beethoven Piano Sonata no 8](#)
- [Coggle- Brandenburg Concerto](#)

## Revision Techniques

### Mind Maps

Mind maps are a great way to revise for GCSE Music because they help you organise key ideas on one page. Put the name of the set work or topic in the centre, then add short branches for structure, instrumentation, key terms and musical features. Keep it simple, use colour coding, and, most importantly, test yourself by redrawing the mind map from memory. This active recall makes the information stick far more effectively than rereading notes

# Physical Education

## GCSE

- Exam board: AQA
- [Specification](#)
- [Past Papers](#)
- [Revision List](#)



## Everlearner

All topic areas for each PE qualification have teacher led tutorials. You can watch as many of these as you like. There is then a set of practice questions and test you can take. Following this you can take an end of topic test to assess you level of understanding. If you cannot remember your password – please use the forgotten password function – your username is your school email address. If this still does not work, then please email Mrs Neill.

[The Everlearner :Home](#)

## Your text books

Remember you all have textbooks – they are an excellent resource.

## Revision Techniques

Cornell notes are a highly effective way to revise for GCSE PE because they help you organise information and turn it into active learning. Start by dividing your page into three sections: key questions on the left, detailed notes on the right, and a summary at the bottom. After completing a lesson or revising a topic—such as the cardiovascular system or principles of training—write short, focused questions in the left column (e.g., "*What is the role of the alveoli?*" or "*Define specificity*"). Use the right column to record clear notes, diagrams, or examples from your PE theory content. Finally, summarise the topic in a few sentences at the bottom to reinforce your understanding. This structure helps you check recall quickly, identify gaps in knowledge, and regularly quiz yourself—making it ideal for building the AO1, AO2 and AO3 skills needed for PE exams.

# Physics



## GCSE

- Exam Board: Edexcel
- Specification: GCSE [Combined and Triple Science](#)
- GCSE papers/topics: [Past papers](#)
- Text Book [Active Hub](#) (Requires student log-in)
- Revision List
  - [Combined](#)
  - [Triple Science](#)

## **Useful Revision Websites:**

- [BBC Bitesize](#) (Combined Science)
- [BBC Bitesize](#) (Triple Award)
- [Physics and Maths Tutor](#)
- [Seneca](#)
- [Free Science Lessons](#)
- [Isaac Physics](#)
- [Physics Online](#)
- [Educake](#)

## **Revision Techniques**

### **Read, Cover, Repeat**

Revise each science by topic. Using your revision guide take a small section, spend approx. 5 minutes Reading through the revision notes for that topic. Cover the page and then try to Repeat the content. You could read the topic out or write it down - why not try using a Thinking Frame to organise your thoughts. Finally check back with the revision notes - how much of this can you remember? If there are still gaps in your knowledge, repeat the process.

Once you are confident with the content, do some practice questions. You can find lots of questions on the Physics and Maths Tutor site. Isaac Physics is also a good resource for practice questions.

# Spanish



## GCSE

- Exam Board: Edexcel
- [Specification](#)
- [Revision List](#)

## Past Papers

- [Past Papers](#)

## Papers

- Paper 1: Speaking
- Paper 2: Listening
- Paper 3: Reading
- Paper 4: Writing

## Useful Links

- [GCSE Higher Textbook](#)
- [GCSE Foundation Textbook](#)

## Revision Techniques

- At the end of each module AND at the end of the textbook, there are pages dedicated to practising your speaking (read aloud, role play, picture task), writing, translation, reading and listening.
- At the end of the textbook, there are also two 'repasso' pages dedicated to each module.
- Listening: Once you complete the listening, look at the transcript and treat it as a reading comprehension.
- Listening: Once it is marked and you therefore know the answers, listen to it again. This is the part where you should be able to train your ears to slow down the Spanish.
- Reading: Read the 'Report on the Examination'. This usually gives good tips and tricks on what to include and what they're looking out for.

# Theology and Philosophy



## GCSE

- Exam Board: AQA Religious Studies\_
- [Specification](#)
- [Past Papers](#)
- [Revision List](#)

## Papers:

- Paper 1: The Study of Religions (Christianity) (Islam)
- Paper 2: Thematic Studies
  - A: Relationships and Families
  - B: Religion and Life
  - C: The Existence of God and Revelation
  - F: Human Rights and Social Justice

## Useful Links

- [Christianity textbook](#) (Pupil access only)
- [Islam textbook](#) (Pupil access only)
- [Christianity and Islam Revision Guide](#) (Pupil access only)
- [Knowledge organisers](#) (Pupil access only)

## Revision Techniques

### Miss Jones - Exam Practice Revision Clocks!

1. Take a blank piece of A4 paper,
2. Write everything you know about the topic on it.
3. Take a blank piece of A5 paper (A4 in half),
4. Try to capture the same detail as in step 2, but with fewer words.
5. Take a blank piece of A6 paper (A5 in half),
6. Distil the same knowledge into an even smaller space.
7. Take a blank piece of A7 paper...
8. Into how many words can you reduce an entire topic?