

Study Skills Guide for Parents

Dear Parent / Guardian,

The purpose of this revision booklet is to give you and your child a variety of ideas and practical ways to revise on a daily basis. The vast majority of GCSE exams are now linear, meaning that students will sit a large number of final exams in the May and June of year 11 and coursework is disappearing in most subjects. In order to succeed and meet their potential they need to practice and fine tune how best to revise as early as possible.

Studies show that we retain:

90% of what we learn when we teach someone else or use immediately.

75% of what we learn when we practice.

50% of what we learn when engaged in a group discussion.

30% of what we learn when we see a demonstration.

20% of what we learn from audio-visual.

10% of what we learn from reading.

5% of what we learn from lecture.

Your child can and should get into the habit of revising regularly **NOW** and you will be surprised at the number of ways you can help them. This booklet should give you some ideas to put into practice. It might be a good idea to try the revision activities that look the most interesting to your child first and then decide how effective it was. Through trial and error, you should find a few ways that realed 10gTf90.05 3es(i)-9 (t) 31G5 Td[N)&O

Favourite Places

Put any revision notes/post-its around the house especially in your favourite places like on the fridge, the backs of doors or mirrors. When you pass them, stop and con ote and expand and explain it to yourself in more detail.

Note Cards

Use small note cards to record your revision. There should be only one topic on each card. You could use key words, ideas, symbols or pictures that depends on you and your preferences. The hard part will be reducing the notes from a number of pages onto a small card. The other side might have a worked problem or a question with some hints on how to answer it. Regularly expand the notes into a fuller explanation, either by writing it down or verbally.

Flashcards

These can be made for all sorts of topics and can be quite small. The idea here is to put key words and ideas on the cards. Finally, shuffle the cards and then turn them over, one at a time, explaining each key word or idea out loud, to someone el

Problem page

Before you start to revise a topic make a list of the typical problems or questions that you think you or other students might have. Now go through your notes and look for the answers. Finally, compose an explanation that you might share with others to make things clearer.

What I know

Spend some time before your revision to record what you already know. This could be in the form of a spider diagram, a mind map or list. As you read through your notes, check if you really do understand each item. Are there things you have forgotten? If so, add them in. Are there things

Concept Mapping

Go through a topic and pick out key words, ideas, symbols or pictures and transfer them onto different pieces of paper or post-its. Group them together if they have any connections. Arrange them on a bigger sheet of paper using blue tack so that you can re-arrange them. Use arrows to link words and add phrases along them to show the connections.

Make up funny stories

If you can introduce humour into your learning it will be more memorable. You can just imagine the image in your head, write it down or draw it.

Post

Create gap-fill exercises

Go through your notes and recreate them leaving _____ key words. Then see if y

Grouping

Try to group, categorise or put revision notes into hierarchies. Sort your notes or note cards into particular groupings based on bigger themes.

Create a Rap, a Song or a Poem

If you like music, the rhythm of these sorts of activities will help you to learn. Get used to singing or talking your work to a set rhythm, perhaps use different rhythms for different topics.



Questions

Ask questions before you revise anything. Think about the topic to be studied and take some time out to think about the questions you would like to have someone answer for you. Write them down and as you read through your notes jot down any answers that you find. The brain likes looking for answers. When done, research carefully for the answers that you cannot find.

Card Games

Make up a card game to test your knowledge about a topic. It could be based on an existing card game, with a tweak to the rules, or made up completely. It could involve collecting sets like rummy, or memory games where you have the cards face down and have to find linked pairs.



