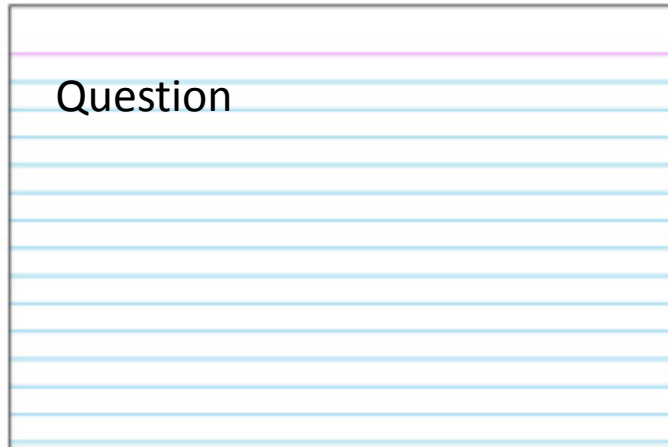


# Revision: Methods and Suggestions

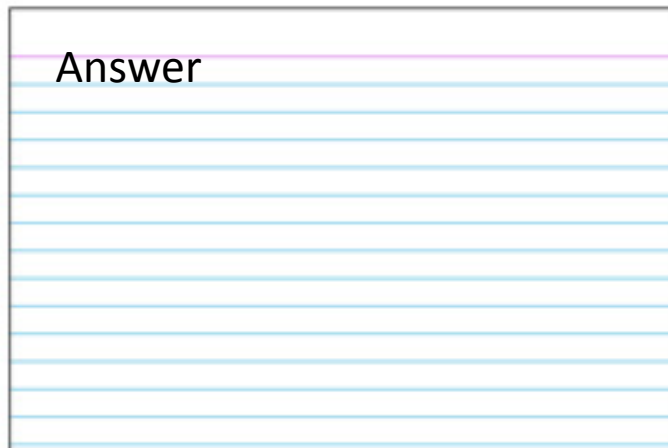
## Things to note:

- These are some ideas to get you started with revision.
- Revision is personal, you may find some methods help more than others.
- It is important to mix it up, you should not rely on only one method.
- This is not a fully extensive list, there are so many ways to revise! Ask your subject teachers for more ideas to help you get started with revision.

# Revision: Flash Cards



Question



Answer

- Question on one side, answer on the other side.
- You then need to use them!
- Go back to them, read through.
- Test yourself.
- Keep them altogether with a treasury tag or paperclip.

## Revision: Condensing notes

- Take detailed class notes / pages from a text book and make these notes shorter, clearer and more concise.
- Pick key facts or pieces of information and bullet point them.
- See how much you can fit onto one sheet of paper.
- Go back and read these notes out loud.
- Can you condense these further?
- Keep them altogether in a folder, go back to these shortened notes when answering exam questions.

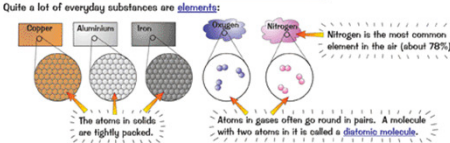
# Revision: Flash Cards to condense information

**Elements**

In times gone by, **alchemists** spent ages trying to turn ordinary bog-standard metals into **gold** — but they never had any **joy**. That's because an **element** is made up of one **type of atom**, and you can't convert one element into another using chemical reactions.

**Elements consist of One Type of Atom Only**

Quite a lot of everyday substances are **elements**:



The atoms in solids are tightly packed.

Atoms in gases often go round in pairs. A molecule with two atoms in it is called a **diatomic molecule**.

Nitrogen is the most common element in the air (about 78%).

**Each Element has a Different Number of Protons**

- It's the **number of protons** in an atom that decides what element it is.  
For example, any atom of the element helium will have 2 protons — and any atom with 2 protons will be a helium atom.
- Each **element** has its own **symbol**. The symbol is either a capital letter, or a capital letter and a lower-case letter (e.g. hydrogen (H), carbon (C), sodium (Na), iron (Fe) etc.).
- Elements all have **different properties** from each other due to differences in their atomic structure.

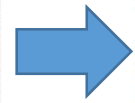
**Each Element has an Atomic Number and a Mass Number**

- The **atomic number** says how many **protons** there are in an atom.
- The **atomic number** is unique to that element, because no two elements have the same number of protons (e.g. only oxygen has the atomic number 8).
- The **atomic number** **also** tells you how many **electrons** there are, because an atom has the same number of electrons as protons.
- The **mass number** is the total number of **protons and neutrons** in the atom. So if you want to find the number of **neutrons** in an atom, just **subtract** the **atomic number** from the **mass number** (e.g. there are 8 neutrons in an oxygen nucleus because  $16 - 8 = 8$ ).
- The **mass number** is usually **nearly double** the **atomic number**, because there's about the **same** number of neutrons as protons in any nucleus.

**MASS NUMBER**  
This tells you the total number of protons and neutrons in the atom. → 16

**ATOMIC NUMBER (or proton number)**  
This tells you the number of protons in the atom (and so the number of electrons too). → 8

**ELEMENT SYMBOL**  
A one or two letter code that tells you what element it is. (this one's oxygen)



Elements have only one type of atom

Each element has a specific symbol

Atomic no:- P

Mass no:- P + N

**But you need to use them after you have made them**

- Go back to them, read them through out loud.
- Test yourself on them.
- Use them to answer practice exam questions.
- Explain them to someone else.
- Keep them altogether with a treasury tag.

# Revision: Quiz yourself

- Make up questions and write on the left
- Answers on the right
- Fold the page so you cant see the answers
- Either answer out loud or write on another piece of paper

Questions	Answers
What is biodiversity?	
What is meant by an ageing population?	
What is a carbon footprint?	
What causes costal flooding?	

# Revision: Get someone else to quiz you

**Question**

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**Answer**

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**Question**

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**Answer**

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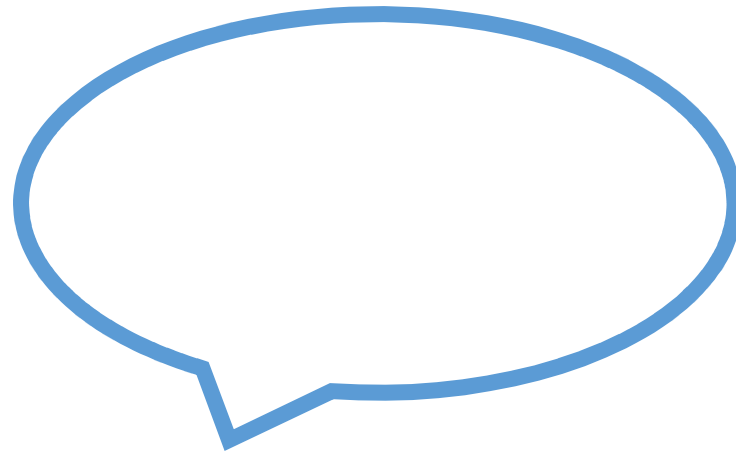
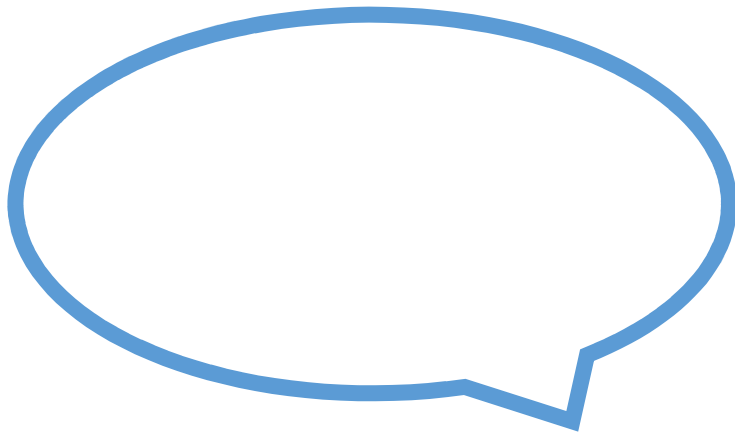
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- Get someone to read out the question to you.
- Answer by writing it down or answering verbally.
- Make sure they ask the questions in a different order each time.

## Revision: Discuss with someone else, teach them

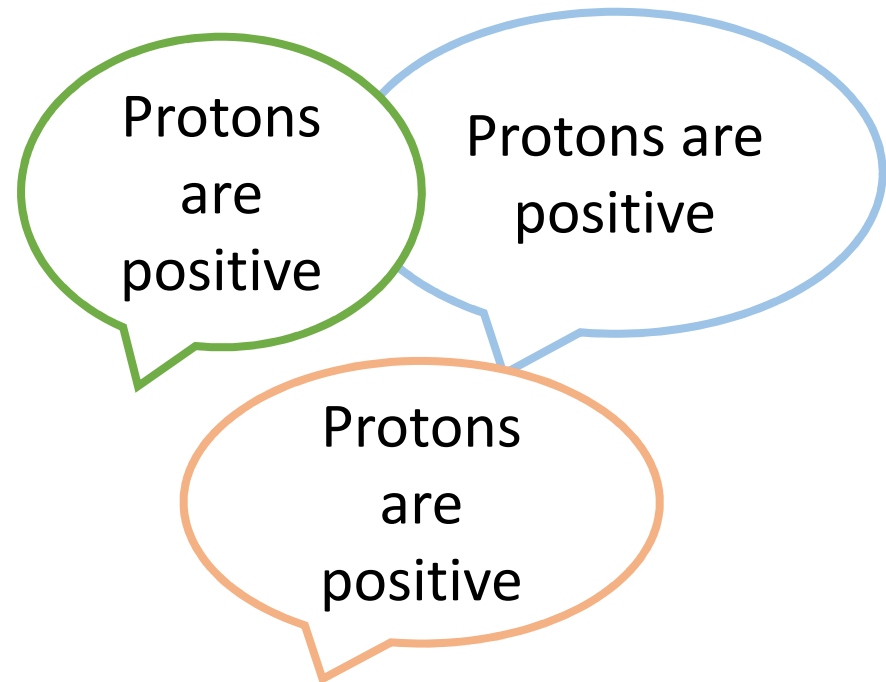
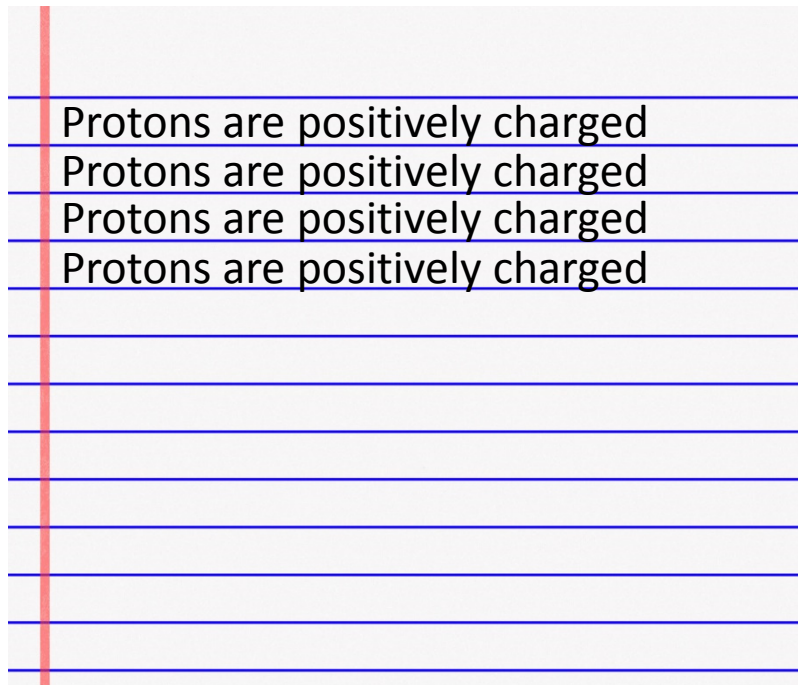
- Teach someone else about what you have learnt, test them on it.
- Teach your friends, parents, siblings.
- You can do this face to face or over the phone.



# Revision: Repeat, repeat, repeat

**Repetition can help the fact stick in your head.**

- Write down the information again and again.
- Say it to your self again and again.
- Say it to someone else again and again.
- Record yourself saying it, then listen on repeat.





## Revision: Stick revision up to read

- Revision posters are often very detailed and often you won't bother reading them if they are stuck up.
- Pick shorter facts, key dates, definitions, or key words.
- Pick something you always forget.
- Read it each time you open the fridge, go to sleep etc.
- Don't pick too many or you won't bother reading them.

**When did  
WW2 start?**

**September 1<sup>st</sup>  
1939**

**To have- Avoir**

**J'ai**

**Tu as**

**Il a**

**Ils ont**

**Vous avez**

# Revision: Practice Questions

To get good at answering exam questions you need to practise answering exam questions.

- 1) First answer using your notes.
- 2) Then try answering the same question without your notes.
- 3) Mark it yourself.
- 4) Try again to get full marks, you will quickly learn from your mistakes.
- 5) For longer essay questions or full exam papers, try to answer in exam conditions and time yourself.

Look back in your book or ask your teacher for practice questions.

## Revision: Online Resources

- There are lots of websites and online resources that you will use in and out of school.
- Make a table like this in your planner to keep track of them all.

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Online resources or websites</b>	<b>Username / Log in details</b>
Science	Doddle Seneca	johnSMITH14 johnsmith@swchs.net