

How can I make the most of the resources I have been given?

Since the start of this year, to aid you with your studies, you would have received many of the following from your teachers:

- Revision timetables
- 2 x QLA Sheet (Nov Mock & Feb Mock)
- Knowledge Organiser
- Revision Guides
- Revision Booklet

As we enter the last 2 months before your exams we want to enable you to use all of these documents wisely and focus on the areas that will help you make the biggest gains. The place to start is with your revision timetable.

Step 1: Revision Timetable

As your commitments may change each week we suggest planning each week as you go. Once you have crossed through times you know you cannot commit to revision you will know how many sessions you have left. You know that some tasks need doing each day (Hegarty, Tassomai, MyGCSE) so put these in first. Then plan in your other subjects.

Time	Monday 12 th Feb	Tuesday 13 th Feb	Wednesday 14 th Feb	Thursday 15 th Feb
9:00 – 9:20	10mins: Tassomai 10mins: Hegarty	10mins: Tassomai 10mins: Hegarty	10mins: Tassomai 10mins: Hegarty	10mins: Tassomai 10mins: Hegarty
9:30 – 10:30	Science Physics Equations Energy – exam Qs	Handwritten revision day (10:00 – 3:00)	Science Biology Cell biology – exam Qs & summary page	Science Chemistry Atomic structure & the periodic table – exam Qs
11:00 – 12:00	English Paper 1 Macbeth – key characters - meanings		ICI Exam paper	English Paper 1 LOTF – characters & their role/meaning
12:30 – 1:30	ICI Exam Qs		Music Exam Paper	HSC Exam Qs
1:30 – 2:30	Music Key terms – flashcards Exam Qs		Maths Paper 2 Cubic & reciprocal graphs Congruent	ICI Internet security and online security

Step 2: QLA

Once you have planned your sessions you now need to plan what you will study. Research suggests that simply reading back through your books is not a good use of time and neither is revising something you already know well. To help you plan with precision, find the QLA for each subject and identify the 'very insecure' or 'insecure' topics you will concentrate on during that session. Write it directly onto your revision timetable to help keep you focussed. You will probably manage 1 or 2 per half hour slot. Tick these off as you go so that you can keep track of what still needs to be covered.

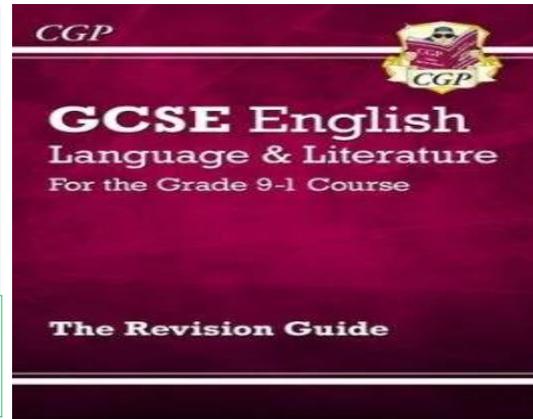
Fine Professional Prediction: 8c Target Grade: 9

Very Insecure Topics	Insecure Topics	Secure Topics
RELKP15-Explain religious beliefs about the role of parents and family life.	Religion and Relationships	RelKP12- Define the term procreation
RELKP14-Evaluate a range of <u>view points</u> towards the topic of divorce	Evaluate a range of <u>view points</u> about the afterlife	REL KP15-Identify religious beliefs about the nature of the family
LIFEKP17-Explain a range of religious beliefs about abortion	Religion, peace and conflict	RELKP12-Explain a range of religious beliefs about the use of contraception
Explain religious beliefs about forgiveness	PCKP13-6 Analyse a variety of <u>view points</u> on whether War is acceptable	Religion and Life
		LIFEKP11-Define the term creation
		LIFEKP13-Identify examples of stewardship

Step 3: Knowledge Organiser/Revision Guides

The basic details that you will need to know for each topic will be contained in your knowledge organiser. Make sure these are all to hand and organised so that you can easily access them for each revision session. It may be that using these is enough. If not, your subject specific revision guide will offer more detail and help you to fill in any gaps.

Paper 1pg. ...Year 11 Term 3- Theme E Crime and Punishment	
<p>Key terms: Corporal punishment Death penalty Forgiveness Crime poverty, upbringing, greed, hate, law, theft, murder, hate crime, Rehabilitation, deterrence, reformation, prison.</p>	<p>KPI 1- Explain some of the reasons for crime There are many theories to explain why people commit crime, but there is general agreement on how people become criminals. Criminal behaviour fits into one, or more than one, of these categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - criminal behaviour can be caused by a person's free choice - criminal behaviour can be caused by a person's environment, eg a broken home or failure at school could be a catalyst for the change to becoming a criminal - criminal behaviour can seem like the only option for a person if they are unable to conform to society - criminal behaviour can develop through being associated with other criminals.
<p>KPI 3- recognise different types of crime and explain religious attitudes to each of these types of crimes.</p> <p>What different types of crime are there? Under criminal law there are three types of crime committed by offenders. They are: Crimes against the person. This type of crime is directed at an individual or a group of people and includes such things as mugging, stabbing, hate crime (such as cyber bullying), neglect of children, rape and murder. Crimes against property. The majority of all criminal offences are crimes against property and include offences such as shoplifting, house burglary, vehicle theft, vandalism and fire and music piracy. Crimes against the state. This type of crime includes offences such as benefit fraud, false accounting to deceive Customs & Excise Inland Revenue.</p>	<p>KPI 2- explain attitudes to law breakers from a religious AND secular perspective Christianity teaches that sin is a part of human nature and that of people have the potential to commit a crime. This is shown in the story of the fall of Adam and Eve in Genesis, when they disobeyed God and ate the forbidden fruit. Many Christians believe that the Bible teaches the difference between right and wrong. Following God's will leads people to the right path; ignoring God's will leads to disaster. http://www.bbc.co.uk/1/health/2013/03/130320_crime_religion.shtml</p> <p>KPI 4- define the three aims of punishment on the course and discuss the difference between different aims of punishment. Aims of Punishment Protection - To protect society from the criminal and to also protect the criminal from causing further harm. Retribution - Making the Criminal pay for what they have done. (Eye for an Eye) Deterrence - Punishment designed to put other criminals off from committing the crime. Reformation - To try and change the criminal, so they no longer commit the crime. Vindication - To ensure that people respect the law and that they are serious.</p> <p>KPI 5- Explore a range of punishment and religious attitudes to it, including contrasting views Types of Punishment Community Service - Aims to reform the criminal. Electronic Tagging Prison Sentence Capital Punishment</p> <p>In the Old Testament, God is presented as a God of justice, who gave his people a series of Laws and Commandments that they are expected to follow. If the Old Testament refers to 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth', some might say that scripture highlights the importance of retribution. Where criminal law is similar to religious law perhaps vindication should be considered an aim of punishment in order to show the importance of the laws God has chosen to reveal. Jesus taught us Love (agape) and forgiveness, so it is crucial to allow a fresh start to those who have turned away from sin. Jesus insists that people should pray for God's forgiveness (e.g. The Lord's Prayer) and from his cross, Jesus forgave the criminal alongside him, as well as those who carried out his crucifixion.</p> <p>KEY QUOTES AND TEXT CHANGES 'People should be treated fairly and not cheated.' 'So in retribution do to others what you would have them do to you.' 'There is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male or female, for you are all one in Christ.' 'Forgive us our debts, Father, forgive them.' 'Do not repay evil for evil... "An eye for an eye"'</p> <p>KPI 6- understand how criminals are treated in prisons in the UK, review religious attitudes to the treatment of offenders. Christians believe in justice and therefore Christians believe that criminals should be treated justly. They follow the example of Jesus, who taught that Christians should reform sinners and not be judgemental in their attitude. As well as reform, some Christians would consider protection and deterrence to be important aims of punishment. These help to ensure safety in society. They would also believe criminals should be treated justly while in prison, and be given the opportunity to reform. Some Christians may think that criminals should be treated in a way that reflects the crime they have committed. http://www.bbc.co.uk/1/health/2013/03/130320_crime_religion.shtml</p>



Step 4: Revision Booklet

The revision booklet we provided should contain all themes, topics, units you have covered in your courses. It may be that some of these have not been examined yet in the mock exams you have sat (one exam cannot assess absolutely everything covered in a course). Identify these from the booklet and add them to your list of topics to cover.

REVISION BOOKLET

ALL SUBJECTS

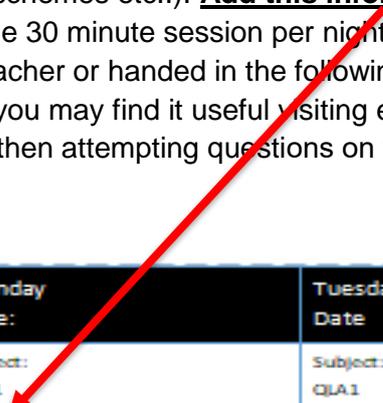
FEBRUARY 2018



English Literature - A Christmas Carol	A Christmas Carol Revision Topics
English Literature - A Christmas Carol	Can explain events in Stave 1
	Can explain events in Stave 2
	Can explain events in Stave 3
	Can explain events in Stave 4
	Can explain events in Stave 5
	Can describe Jacob Marley
	Can describe Bob Cratchit
	Can describe Peter Cratchit
	Can describe Tiny Tim
	Can describe Fred
	Can describe Fezziwig
	Can describe Belle
	Can describe the party gentlemen
	Can describe Fan
Can explain the symbolism of food in the text	
Can explain the symbolism of chains in the text	
Can explain the symbolism of generosity & want in the text	
Can describe the text as an allegory	
Can describe the significance of the poor	
Can describe the significance of change	
Can describe the significance of mankind & business	
Can describe the significance of time	
Can describe the significance of wealth	
Can describe the significance of symbolism	
Can describe the significance of comedy	
Can describe the text as social criticism	
Under heading	
English Literature - Macbeth	Macbeth Revision Topics
	Can explain events in Act 1
	Can explain events in Act 2

Step 5:

Now you know what you are revising and when the next thing to do is to find the revision strategy that works best for you. The revision session you had gave your 3 or 4 ideas but it may be you have your own. Whatever you decide it is important to plan in how you will revise so that you can plan what you need ready for each session (paper, pens, flashcards, past papers, mark schemes etc.). **Add this information to your revision plan.** It would be useful to include one 30 minute session per night of practice questions. These can then be e-mailed to your teacher or handed in the following day for some feedback. If you are revising technique you may find it useful visiting exam board websites and reading through markschemes and then attempting questions on the 'very insecure' topics you have identified.



Time	Monday Date:	Tuesday Date	Wednesday Date
5.00pm — 5.30pm	Subject: QJA1 How: QJA2 How	Subject: QJA1 How: QJA2 How	Subject: QJA1 How: QJA2 How
5.30pm — 6.00pm	Subject: QJA1 How: QJA2 How	Subject: QJA1 How: QJA2 How	Subject: QJA1 How: QJA2 How
6.00pm — 6.30pm	Subject: QJA1 How: QJA2 How	Subject: QJA1 How: QJA2 How	Subject: QJA1 How: QJA2 How

Step 6: Being accountable

If you have a mentor, a willing parent or a good revision buddy it is essential that you share what you have done each night with them. They might ask you impromptu questions using your resources or offer feedback on practice questions. They might just generally chat about your learning. Whatever they do, it will help keep you accountable knowing you have someone who will check in on you from time to time to ensure your plans are.... going to plan? Make sure you share your plans with them once a week.

Finally, revision will only work if you are fully committed to it. With only 10 weeks left until the majority of your final exams **you are committing to giving just a fraction of your personal time to something that can change your life forever.** It might help to think that this will be exactly the same period of holiday that you will then have to enjoy yourself and do whatever else you want/need to do before starting your 6th form/college/apprenticeship course. An average student will probably commit to around 15-20 hours of revision a week at this stage (longer in the Easter holidays). The question to ask yourself is, do you want to be just average?

This is your calendar until the end of your exam period. The dark boxes indicate non-term times which allow you more time to revise and so a different schedule will be needed for these weeks. We suggest you use this calendar to write up your exam dates so that you can see what is coming up when.

Monday 12th March	Tuesday 13th March	Wednesday 14th March	Thursday 15th March	Friday 16th March	Saturday 17th March	Sunday 18th March
Monday 19th March	Tuesday 20th March	Wednesday 21st March	Thursday 22nd March	Friday 23rd March	Saturday 24th March	Sunday 25th March
Monday 26th March	Tuesday 27th March	Wednesday 28th March	Thursday 29th March	Friday 30th March	Saturday 31st March	Sunday 1st April
Monday 2nd April	Tuesday 3rd April	Wednesday 4th April	Thursday 5th April	Friday 6th April	Saturday 7th April	Sunday 8th April
Monday 9th April	Tuesday 10th April	Wednesday 11th April	Thursday 12th April	Friday 13th April	Saturday 14th April	Sunday 15th April
Monday 16th April	Tuesday 17th April	Wednesday 18th April	Thursday 19th April	Friday 20th April	Saturday 21st April	Sunday 22nd April
Monday 23rd April	Tuesday 24th April	Wednesday 25th April	Thursday 26th April	Friday 27th April	Saturday 28th April	Sunday 29th April
Monday 30th April	Tuesday 1st May	Wednesday 2nd May	Thursday 3rd May	Friday 4th May	Saturday 5th May	Sunday 6th May
Monday 7th May	Tuesday 8th May	Wednesday 9th May	Thursday 10th May	Friday 11th May	Saturday 12th May	Sunday 13th May
Monday 14th May	Tuesday 15th May	Wednesday 16th May	Thursday 17th May	Friday 18th May	Saturday 19th May	Sunday 20th May
Monday 21st May	Tuesday 22nd May	Wednesday 23rd May	Thursday 24th May	Friday 25th May	Saturday 26th May	Sunday 27th May
Monday 28th May	Tuesday 29th May	Wednesday 30th May	Thursday 31st May	Friday 1st June	Saturday 2nd June	Sunday 3rd June
Monday 4th June	Tuesday 5th June	Wednesday 6th June	Thursday 7th June	Friday 8th June	Saturday 9th June	Sunday 10th June
Monday 11th June	Tuesday 12th June	Wednesday 13th June	Thursday 14th June	Friday 15th June	Saturday 16th June	Sunday 17th June
Monday 18th June	Tuesday 19th June	Wednesday 20th June	Thursday 21st June	Friday 22nd June	Saturday 23rd June	Sunday 24th June