Teacher's Notes

This sequence of slides is designed to introduce, or revise, some key concepts about **revision**, as explained on pages 282-283 in ***Physics for You***.

On each slide the key points are revealed step by step, at the click of your mouse (or the press of a key such as the space-bar).

Before making the next mouse-click you can ask questions of the class or make statements about what is about to be revealed.

This should help students to become more efficient with their revision.

Naturally it pays to have quick practice-run first.

To start the slide-show, press function-key F5
(or right-click->Full Screen)
(to return to 'normal view' press the <Esc> key).

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Physics for You

Revision Technique

Learning Objectives

You should learn that:

- Some ways of revising are better than other ways,
- For the best results, your revision needs to take place at the right intervals of time.

We will look at:

- Why should you revise?
- Where should you revise?
- When should you revise?
- How should you revise?
- How often should you revise?

Why should you revise?

- Your brain forgets details of the work you did months ago,

  But…

- You need these details to answer the questions in the exam,

  So…

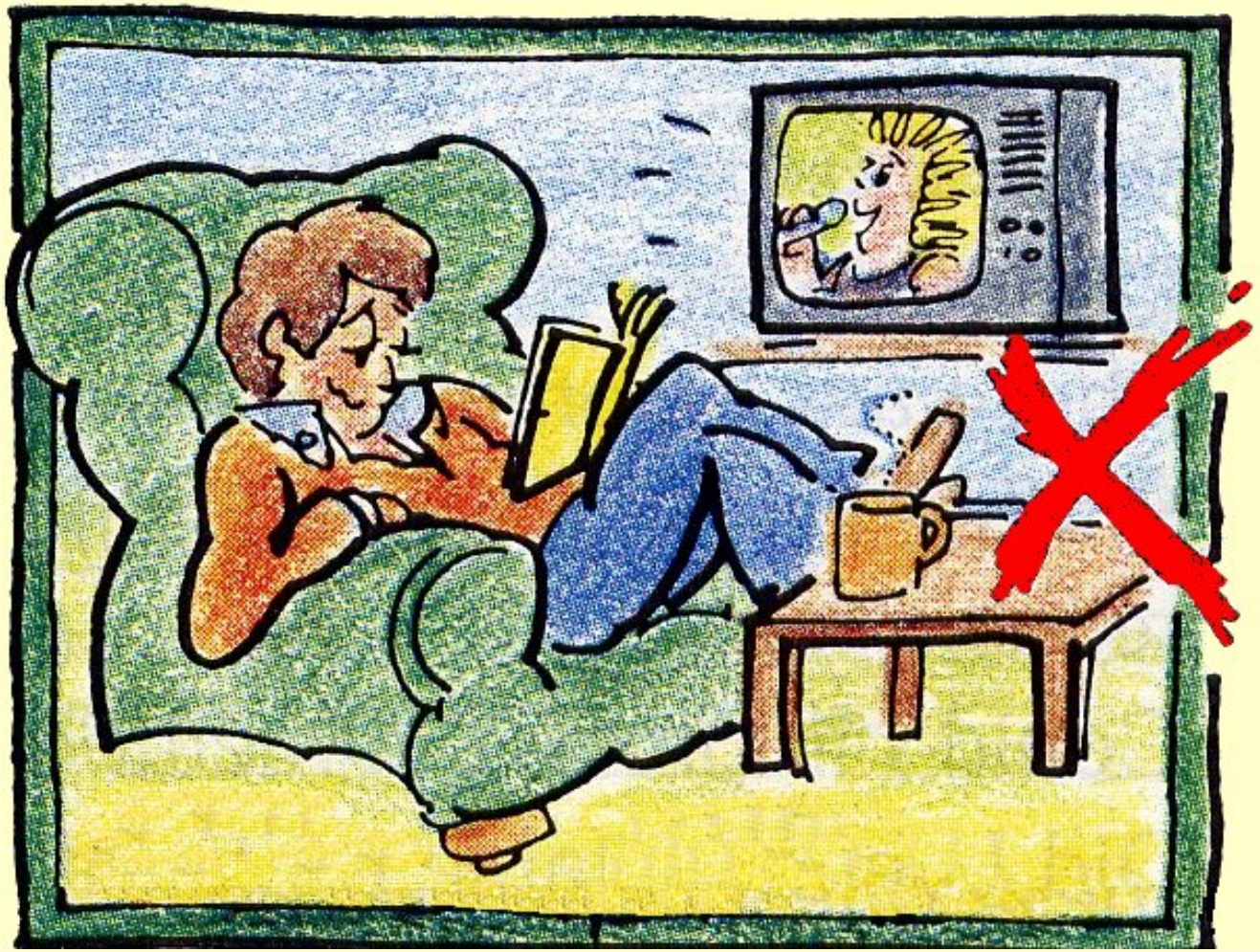
- You need to ‘top-up’, by using the correct revision technique.

Where should you revise?

- In a quiet room, perhaps a bedroom,
- Warm and well-lit,
- With a table to work at,
- Ideally, with a table-lamp, to help you to focus on the page,
- With a clock for timing (as described later).

Where should you revise?

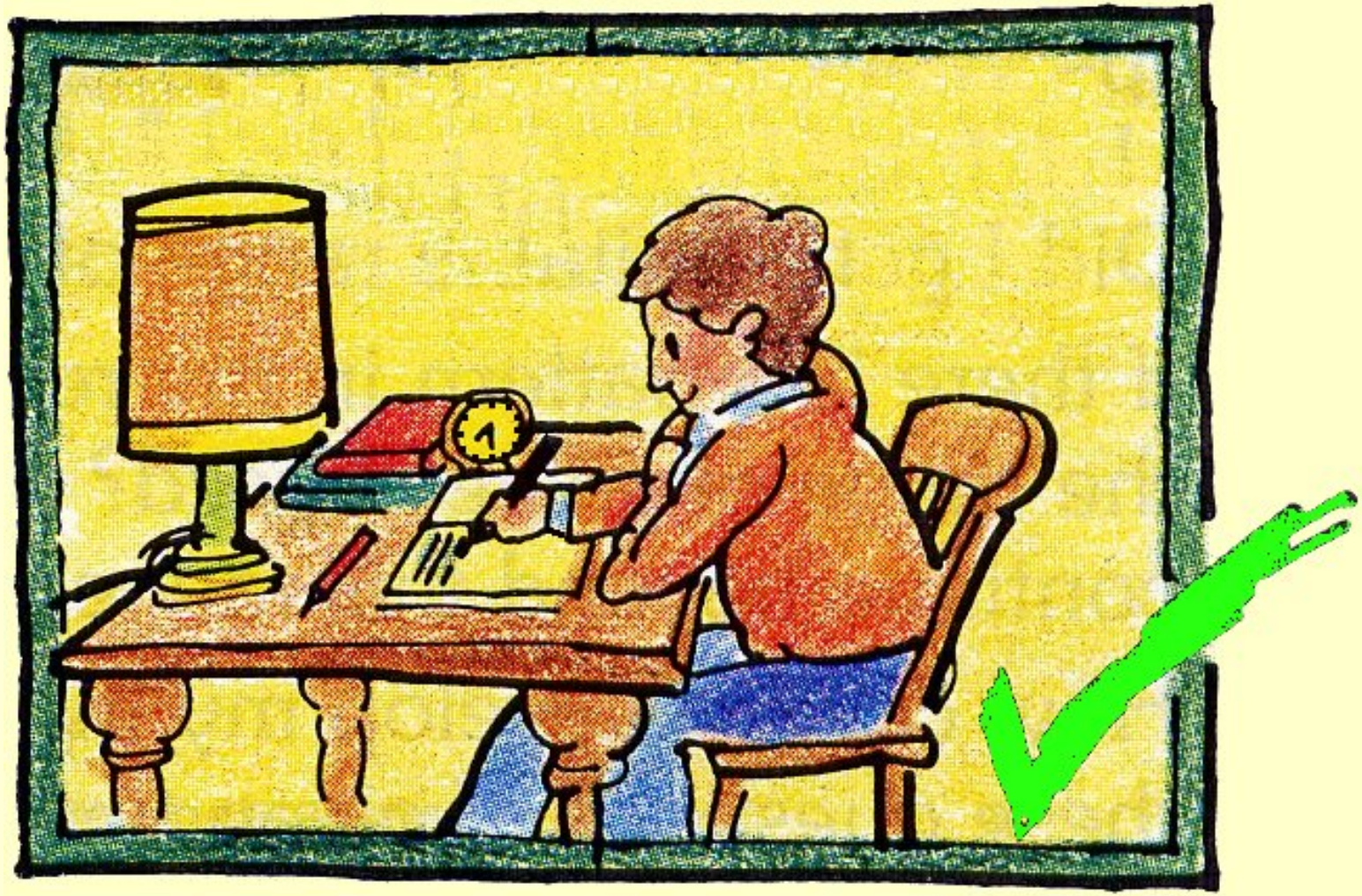
What's wrong with this?



Physics for You

Where should you revise?

What is better here?



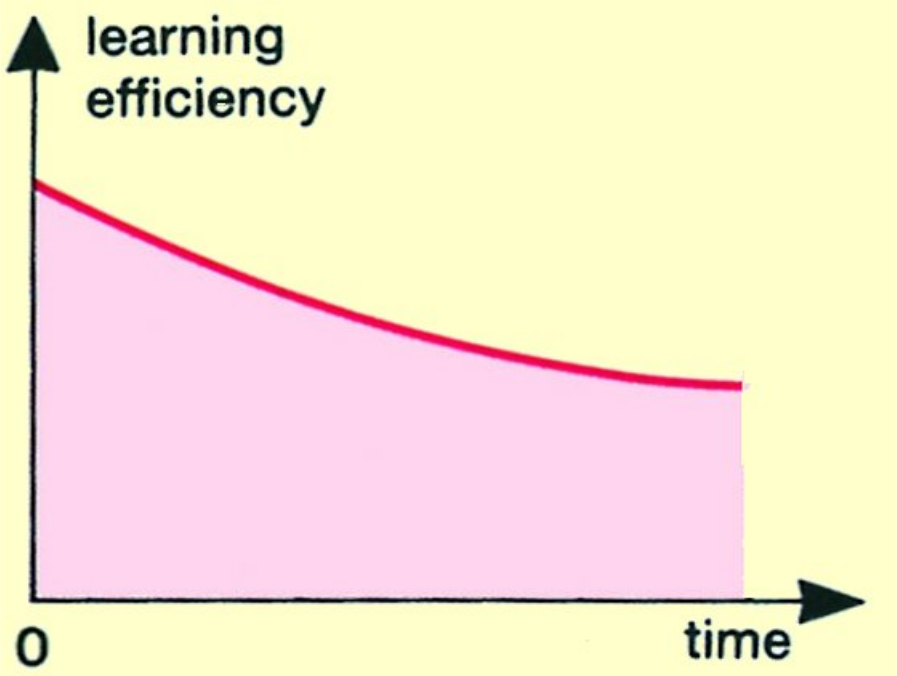
When should you revise?

Start your revision early each evening,

before your brain gets tired.

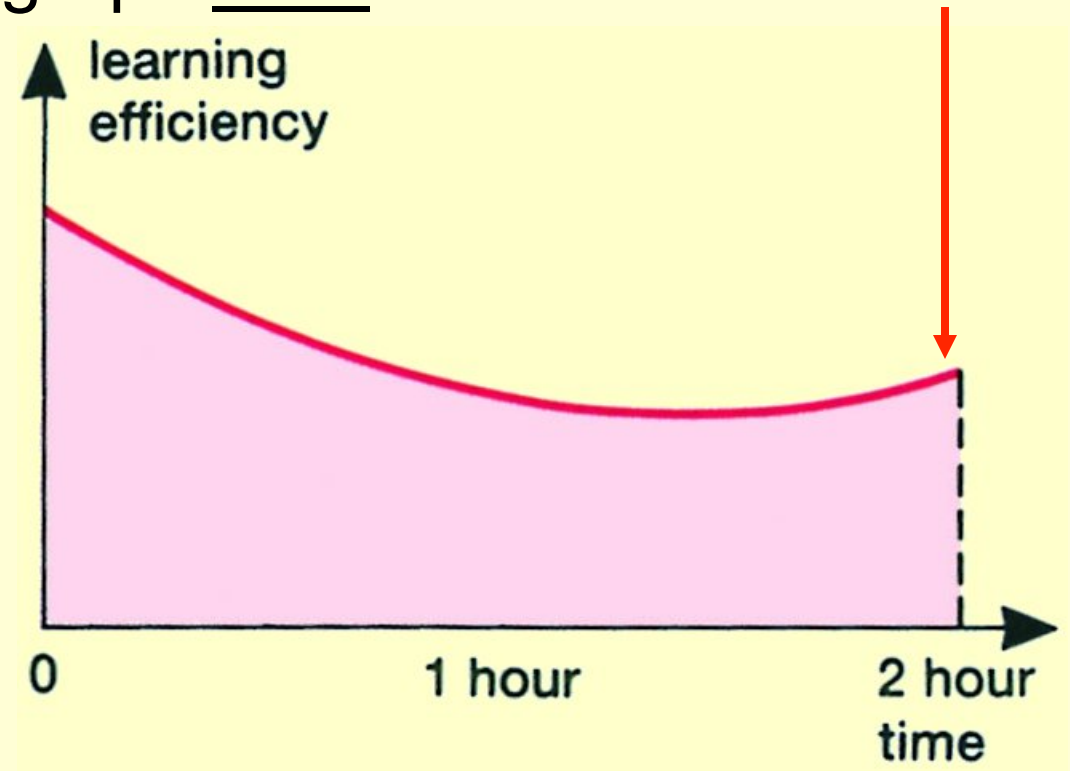
How should you revise?

If you just sit down to revise,
without a definite finishing time,
then your **learning efficiency**
falls lower and lower,
like this:



How can you improve this?

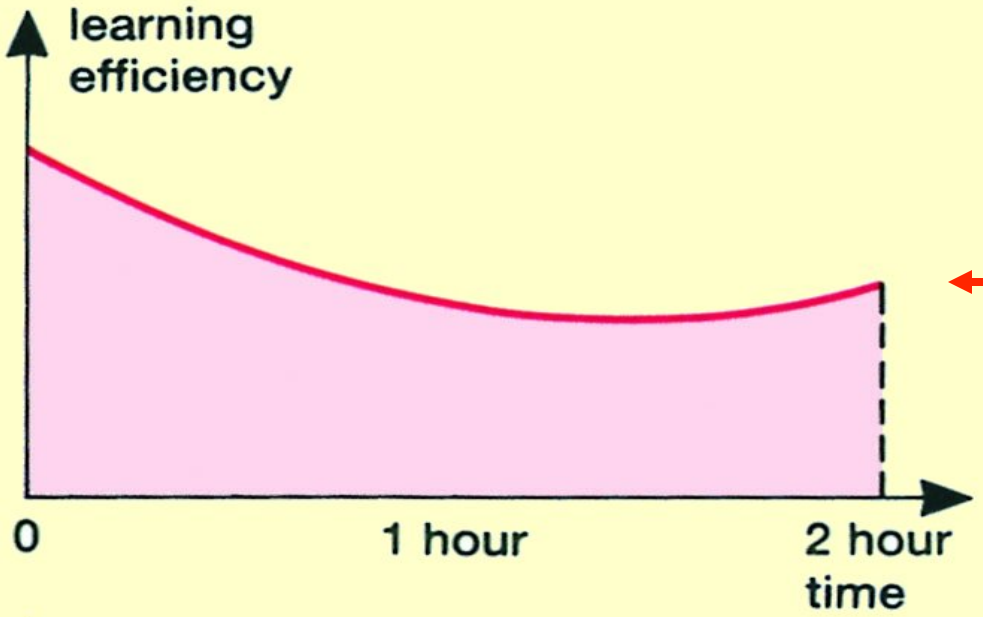
If you decide <u>at the beginning</u>
<u>how long</u> you will work for, <u>with a clock</u>,
then as your brain <u>knows</u> the end is coming,
the graph <u>rises</u> towards the end



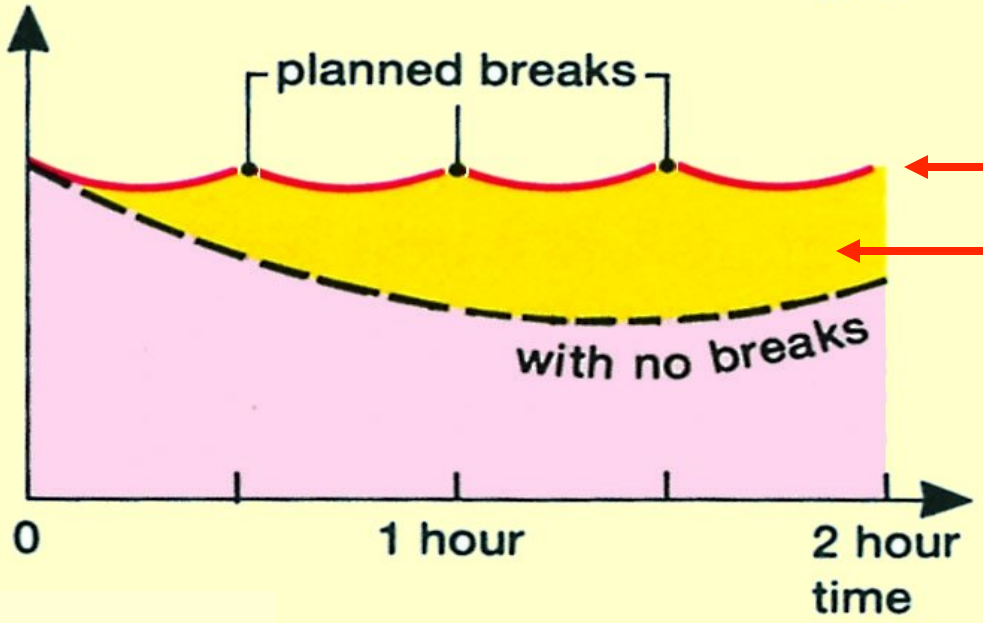
How can you improve this even more?

If you break up a 2-hour session,
into 4 shorter sessions,
each of about 25-minutes,
with a short planned break between them,
then it is even better.

Compare the next 2 graphs:



One solid session



4 shorter sessions

The yellow area shows the improvement.

For example,

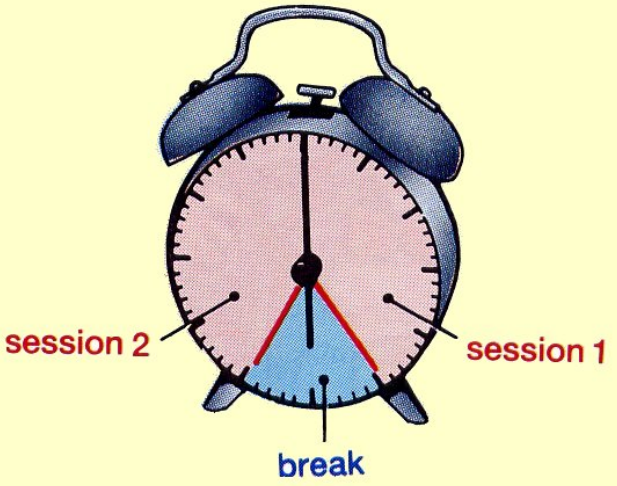
Suppose you start work at **6 pm**.

You should decide, looking at your clock or watch, to stop at **6.25 pm** --and no later.

Then at 6.25 pm have a break for **5-10** minutes.

When you start again,
look at the clock and decide to work until **7 pm** exactly, and then have another break.

This way, you are working more efficiently, as the previous slide showed.

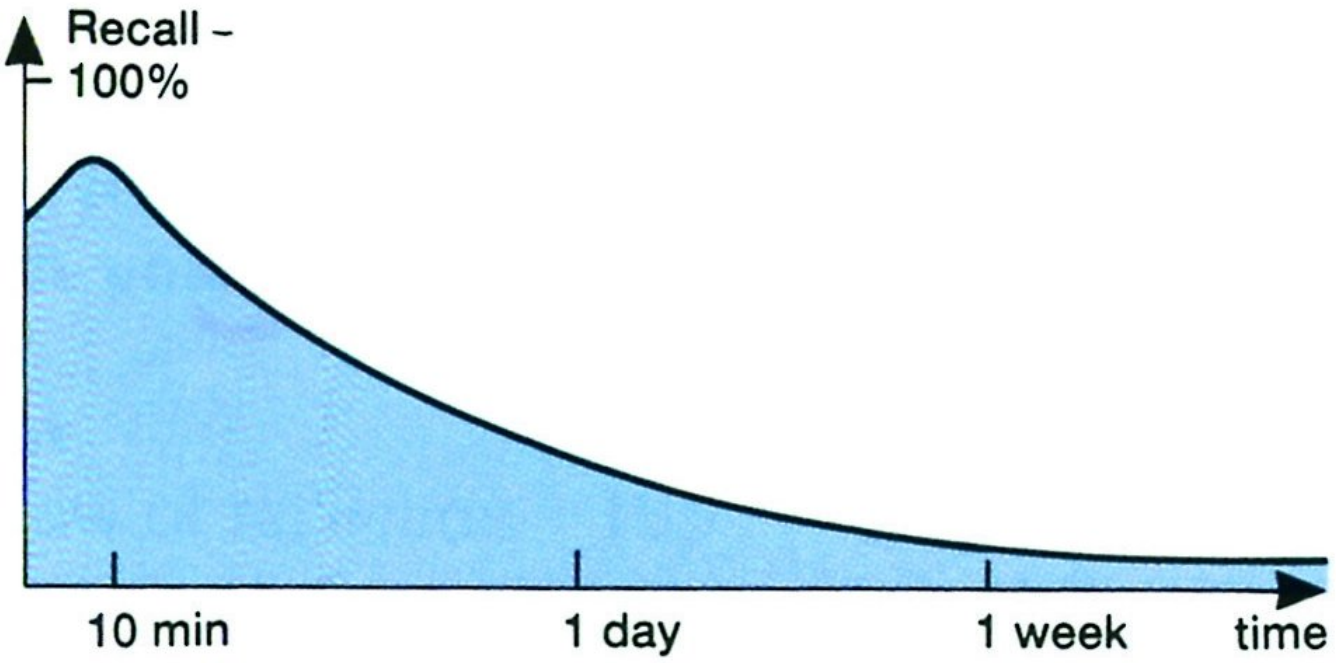


How often should you revise?

Look at the graph below:

It shows how much your brain can recall later.

It rises for about 10 minutes …and then falls.

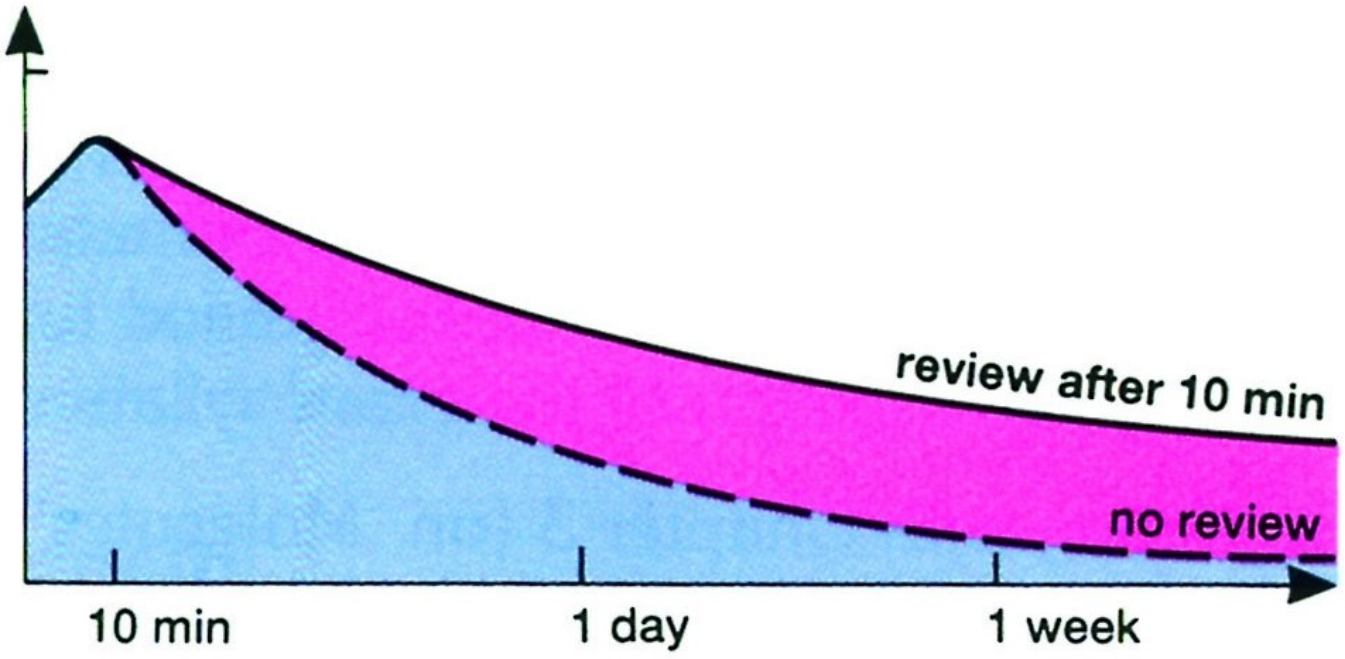


However,

if you quickly re-revise after 10 minutes,

then it falls more slowly! This is good.

Analyse the new graph:

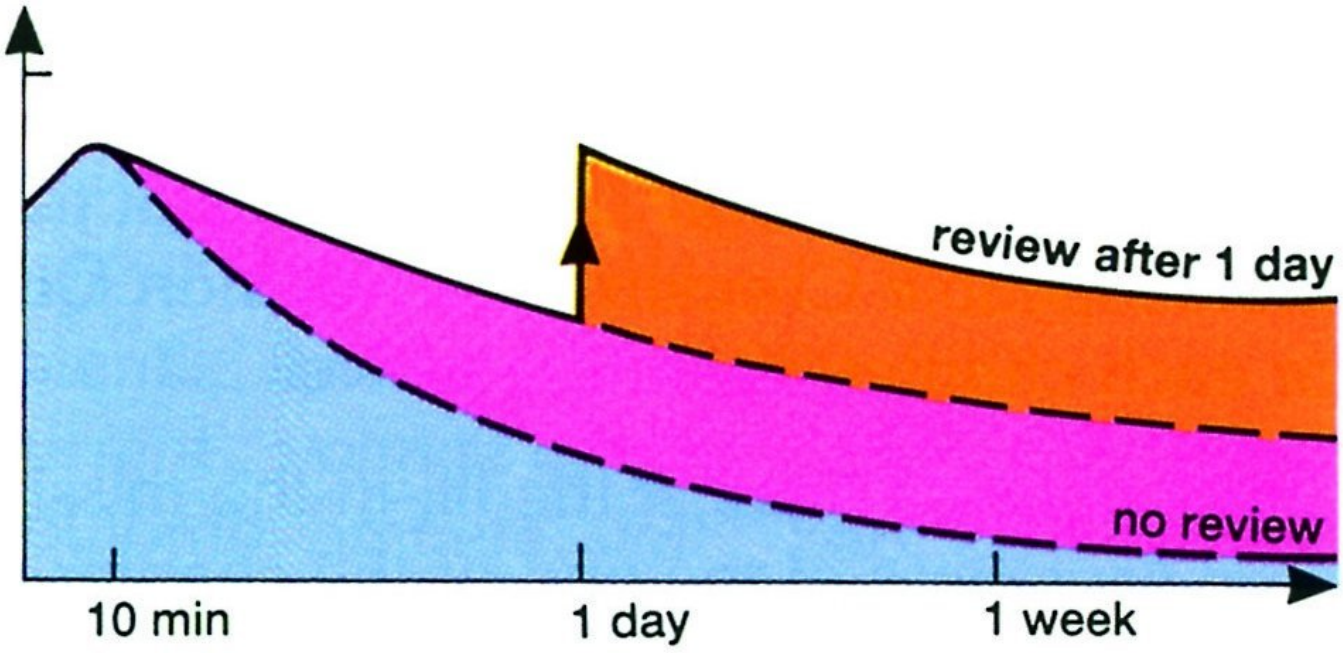


Even better,

if you quickly re-revise again, after **1 day**,

then it falls even more slowly! Good !

Analyse the new graph:

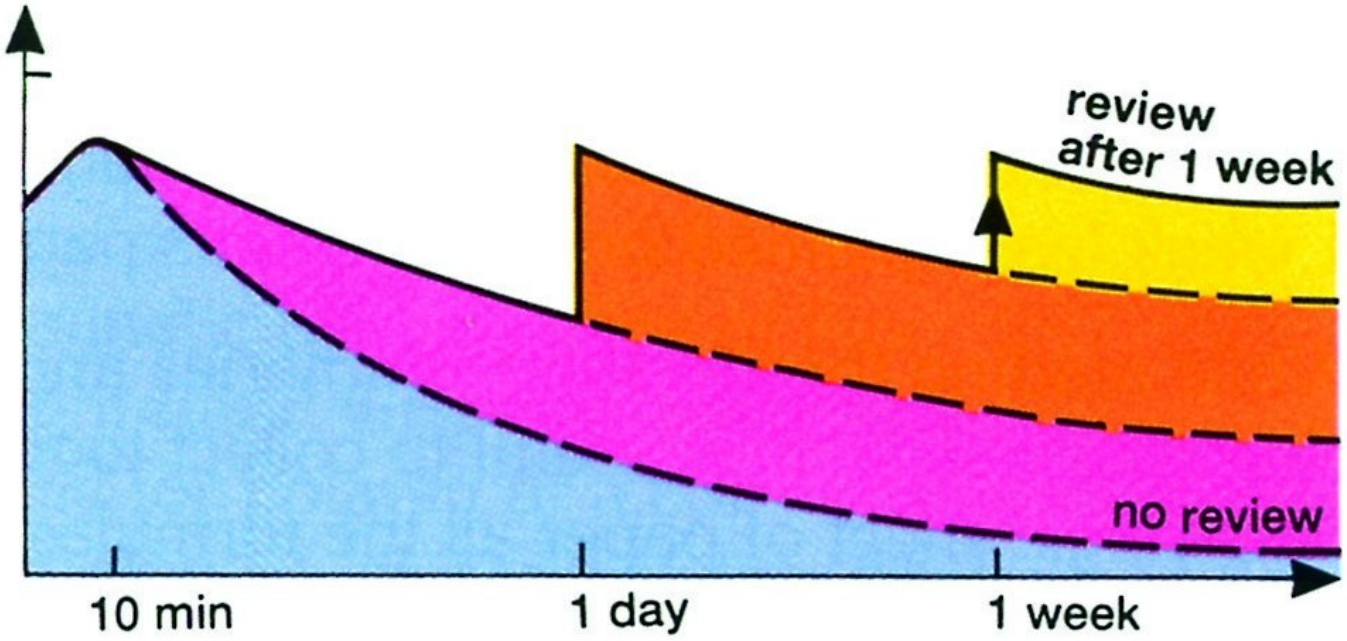


And even better still,

if you quickly re-revise again, after **1 week**,

then it falls even more slowly! Great!

Analyse the new graph:



So the best intervals for ‘topping-up’, by reviewing or briefly re-revising are:

- ✓ 10 minutes
- ✓ 1 day
- ✓ 1 week
- ✓ …and then 1 month.

For more details of Revision Technique, see:

- ***Physics for You***, pages 382 - 385
- The web-site at **www.physics4u.co.uk**

Learning Outcomes

You should now know:

- The best conditions for revising efficiently,
- The advantage of deciding planned breaks,
- The best intervals for reviewing your work.

If you are connected to the web at the moment, click below to see what's available:

http://www.physics4u.co.uk/