

How To Revise Workshop –

Thursday 22nd January 2026



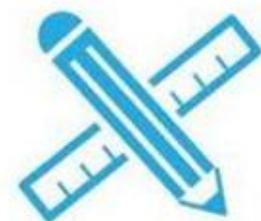
MR. FEHR

Assistant Principal



MRS. CARTER

Head of Geography and PSHE
Acting Assistant Principal



Top Ten Tips for Revision Success



Plan before you start

Create a plan and stick to it so you get enough time to revise all your subjects.



Be Realistic

Can't just revise for 5 minutes but also cannot work 24 hours a day. Make a manageable plan.



The early bird...

Catches the worm. The earlier you start the less you will have to do in the long run.



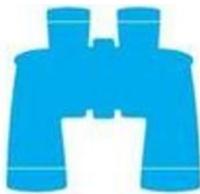
A place of your own

A corner, desk or sofa... find a good place for you to revise. What works for you.



Mix it up

Use a variety of different strategies to help memorise information.



Look to the past

Look at past exam papers to help you practice answering questions.



Take breaks

Get up and move around. Make sure you have some time off.



Eat and drink regularly

Refuel as you are more likely to focus and remember if you are fed and watered.



Check what you know

Test yourself with family and friends. It will help you check for gaps and fill them.



Get rested

Make sure you get a good night's sleep and are well rested prior to the exams.



Blurting
Technique

Revision Strategy 1 – Blurting

- ✓ *Blurting* is about putting everything you can remember about a topic onto a sheet of paper.
- ✓ Just get a blank sheet and get started: write down everything you can recall about a topic.
- ✓ It doesn't matter about the order or structure of the information you *Blurt*.





Revision Strategy 2 – Elaborative interrogation

- ✓ Elaborative interrogation is a strategy for enhancing memory during the process of learning. You read the fact-to-be-remembered and generate an explanation for it.
- ✓ Use questions like ‘Why?’ and ‘How?’ to understand the meaning of the information. For e.g., “Why do leaves fall off some trees during winter but not others?” or “How does falling of leaves help trees survive during winter?”.
- ✓ You can take information from the exam specification and generate questions about it. This helps you to think like an examiner – you might even be able to predict exam questions this way.

Revision strategy 3 – Flash Cards

- ✓ Buy a fresh set of blank cards or create your own by cutting up card or paper
- ✓ The key term or question goes on one side of the card whilst the answer or description goes on the back.
- ✓ This allows you to both learn and keep a check on how much information you can remember.





Revision Strategy 4 – Mind Maps

- ✓ A mind map is a visual diagram that provides an overview or summary of a topic/idea.
- ✓ The main subject, topic or idea is located in the centre, with related ideas and information branching from it in many directions.
- ✓ Each related idea may have further information or ideas branching from them. Both words and images can be used when creating a mind map.

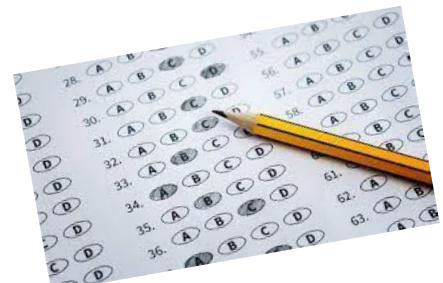


Revision Strategy 5: What are multiple choice/ short answer questions?



Multiple choice/
Short answer questions

- ✓ You can create short answer/ multiple choice questions.
- ✓ These are quizzes with a range of answers to choose from. There are usually 3 or 4 answers.
- ✓ If you got the wrong answer, take some time to try to work out why.
- ✓ You can team up with friends to quiz each other.

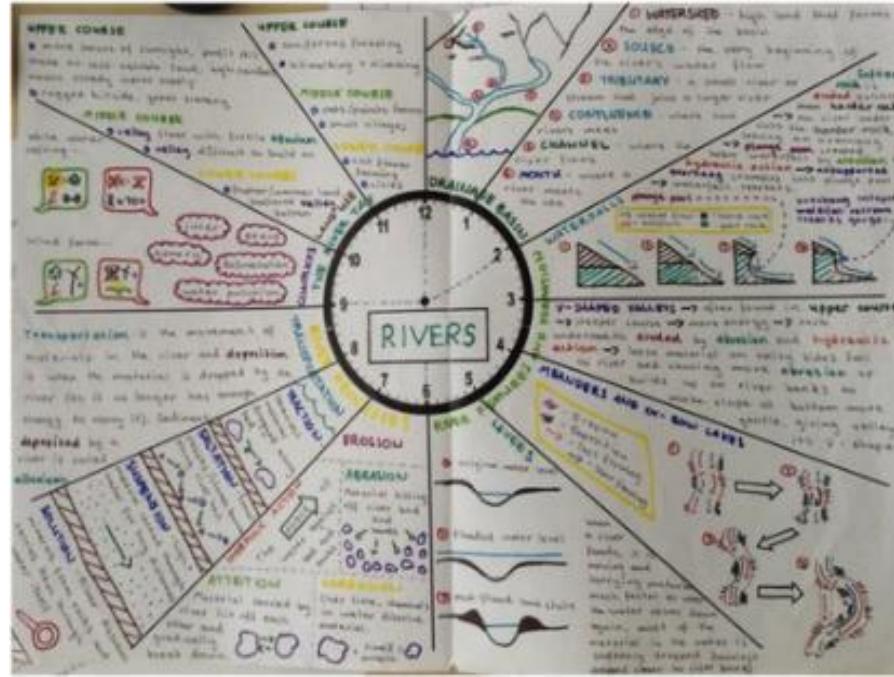


Revision Strategy 6: What are revision clocks?



Revision Clocks

- ✓ Draw a clock in the centre of your page or book.
 - ✓ Organise your revision notes into 12 segments
 - ✓ Condense the notes from each topic into one (or more) of the segments on the page.
 - ✓ Use text and images to help remember key information.
 - ✓ They are an effective strategy to break down information that is content heavy.
 - ✓ Can be used to test yourself. Cover up text and recall using the images.





**Blurting
Technique**



**Elaborative
Interrogation**



**Flash
Cards**



**Multiple choice/
Short answer questions**



**Revision
Clocks**



**Mind
Maps**

How does revision sit alongside Non-Examined Assessment (NEA)?

Subjects with Non-Exam Assessment:

Subject
Art
Dance
Drama
Music
Food Preparation Nutrition
Engineering
Design Technology
Health & Social Care
Sport Science
GCSE PE



Oddities

Computing (programming project)

*No mark assigned, but participation is mandatory

English Language (spoken language endorsement)

*Pass, merit, distinction, not classified

How does revision sit alongside Non-Examined Assessment (NEA)?

KS4 Course Overviews
Year 11
2025-2026

This document is primarily intended to summarise and communicate the assessment structure for each examination subject. Alongside, you will find information about homework and revision resources that should prove useful in supporting year 11 students.

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Depending on your PDF viewer, you may be able to click the subject above to navigate.

Where can I find subject-specific NEA information?

Timeline				
Exam Board:	AQA	OCR	AQA	OCR Cambridge Nationals
Subjects included:	Dance, DT, Engineering	Drama, Food, Music, PE	Art	Health & Social Care, Sport Science
Marks available on Go:	Monday 20 th April	Monday 27 th April	Monday 11 th May	Monday 8 th December
Student deadline to request review:	Wednesday 22 nd April	Wednesday 29 th April	Wednesday 13 th May	Wednesday 10 th December
School deadline for review decision:	Wednesday 29 th April	Wednesday 6 th May	Wednesday 20 th May	Wednesday 17 th December
LVC submission deadline:	Friday 1 st May	Friday 8 th May	Friday 22 nd May	Friday 19 th December

Where can I find more information about the administration of non-examination assessments?
Visit the LVC website (lintonvc.org → Information → Policies) for the full NEA Policy.

www.lintonvc.org → Curriculum → Years 10 & 11 → KS4 Overviews

Teachers have and will continue to communicate with your directly about specific NEA requirements.

How does revision sit alongside Non-Examined Assessment (NEA)?

**How can my child use AI to support their NEA work or broader revision?
First, what are the risks?**

NEA

- ✖ Plagiarism.
- ✖ Incorrect information.
- ✖ Information not relevant to the course or task.
- ✖ Malpractice, through sharing NEA work.

Exam Preparation

- ✖ Incorrect information.
- ✖ Information not relevant to the course.
- ✖ Oversimplified answers to questions.
- ✖ Becoming too dependent.

How does revision sit alongside Non-Examined Assessment (NEA)?

How can an AI chat be used effectively?

NEA

- + Ask questions to improve understanding or to find sources of information.
- + Ask for feedback on your work.

Exam Preparation

- + Ask questions to improve understanding.
- + Shorten long text.
- + Simplify complicated text.
- + Turn notes into flashcards.
- + Explain difficult concepts.
- + Create model answers to exam questions.
- + Decode Python, or French, or Shakespeare!
- + Ask an AI chat to quiz you!

How does revision sit alongside Non-Examined Assessment (NEA)?

Top Tips

NEA

- ★ Reference your use of AI, or follow links and reference those sites.
- ★ Write a really great prompt. Tell the AI chat which course you are studying.
- ★ Upload the task and mark scheme, and ask how you can improve.

Exam Preparation

- ★ The prompt is everything. Be as specific as possible.
- ★ Ask the AI chat to quiz you, and then ask for a response, and then give you feedback.
- ★ Use the navigation panel to look back on previous chats.

 Use Copilot and sign in with your LVC credentials. Your communications stay within our Microsoft 365 service boundary. This means your data is kept private, encrypted and isolated. It is not used shared or used to train LLM models.

Explain photosythesis as if I was in year 8.

 Copilot 

Sure! Here's photosynthesis explained in a clear, Year-8-friendly way:

What Is Photosynthesis?

Photosynthesis is the process plants use to make their own food.

Think of it like a recipe where the plant mixes a few simple ingredients to create energy to grow.

The Ingredients

Plants need three main things:

1. Sunlight – provides energy

Photosynthesis:

- Gives plants the food they need to grow
- Releases oxygen, which humans and animals need to breathe
- Helps remove CO₂ from the atmosphere
- Is the start of almost every food chain

Without photosynthesis, most life on Earth wouldn't exist.

If you want, I can turn this into a revision sheet, a quiz, or a diagram!



Create a quiz on photosynthesis

Make a diagram of photosynthesis

Explain the role of chlorophyll

create a five question multiple choice quiz. four options for each question. after each question, stop and wait for my answer. if I get it wrong, explain the correct solution. tell me my score at the end and give me some feedback.

the topic is sustaining ecosystems from OCR GCSE geography B.



Great! Let's start your five-question multiple-choice quiz on Sustaining Ecosystems (OCR GCSE Geography B).

I will:

- Ask one question at a time
- Give four options
- Wait for your answer
- If you get it wrong, I'll explain the correct answer
- At the end, I'll tell you your score and give feedback

Question 1

Which of the following best describes an ecosystem?

Question 1

Which of the following best describes an ecosystem?

- A. A small area of land used for farming
- B. A community of living organisms interacting with each other and their physical environment
- C. A forest with only plant life
- D. A natural area that humans do not affect

Your answer:  What do you choose (A, B, C, or D)?



b

 Copilot 

 Correct!

B is the right answer — an ecosystem is indeed *a community of living organisms interacting with each other and their physical environment*. Great start!

What is the main reason why tropical rainforests have high biodiversity?

- A. They have very long winters
- B. They receive high rainfall and warm temperatures all year
- C. They are located far from the equator
- D. They have poor nutrient cycling

Your answer:  A, B, C, or D?



c

 Copilot 

Good try — but C is not correct.

 **Correct answer: B**

Tropical rainforests have high biodiversity because they receive high rainfall and warm temperatures all year, creating ideal, stable conditions that support a huge variety of plants and animals.



Here is Act 1, Scene 3 of *Macbeth* explained in simple English, using verified information from the sources.

Act 1, Scene 3 — Simple English Explanation

1. The witches appear again

The scene begins on a heath (an empty, wild area). The three witches talk about the strange and magical things they've been doing. This shows that they are powerful and mysterious.

[litcharts](#)

2. Macbeth and Banquo arrive

Macbeth and his friend Banquo walk onto the heath. They've just come from a battle. When they see the witches, they are confused—these women don't look normal and seem other-worldly.

[litcharts](#)

3. The witches give Macbeth three predictions

7. Macbeth begins to imagine becoming king

Even though Macbeth knows the witches might be dangerous, he can't stop thinking about their prediction. He wonders if he must do something (like murder King Duncan) to make the prophecy come true.

litcharts

Meanwhile, Banquo warns that evil beings sometimes tell the truth just to cause trouble later.

★ In short:

- The witches tell Macbeth he will be king.
- One of their predictions comes true immediately.
- Macbeth becomes excited and scared at the idea of power.
- This moment plants the seed of ambition that leads to the tragedy of the whole play.

If you'd like, I can also explain why this scene is important, make a revision sheet, or create quiz questions!

Explain why this scene is important

Create quiz questions on this scene

How does Macbeth react to the witches?

A theme park charges £15 per person for a daily ticket. If there are six or more people in a group, the group is given a £5 discount.

Write a Python program to calculate the total charge for a group of people visiting the theme park.

The program must:

- get the user to enter the number of people in a group
- calculate the total charge by:
 - charging £15 per person
 - reducing the total charge by £5 if there are six or more people
- output the total charge.

You **should** use indentation as appropriate, meaningful variable name(s) and Python syntax in your answer.

The answer grid below contains vertical lines to help you indent your code.

[6 marks]

help me with this question from aqa gcse computer science 8525. Don't give me the answer, but help me start. I'll paste my work as I go. please give me feedback and further tips.

★ How to Start the Question (Guidance, Not the Answer)

Before you write code, break the task into steps. Here's how *you* might think about it:

1. Think about the inputs

Ask yourself:

- What does the program need to *ask* the user?
- How can I store that info?

Hint: you'll need a meaningful variable name.

2. Think about the basic calculation

The theme park charges:

- £15 per person
- £5 discount IF the group size is 6 or more

Ask yourself:

★ Tips Before You Start Coding

Here are some “best-practice” things examiners love:

✓ Use meaningful variable names

This is mentioned in the question.

E.g., `group_size` is better than `x`.

✓ Use indentation correctly

Every block under `if` must be indented.

✓ Make sure your logic is clear

Calculate the price, THEN check for discount.

✓ Keep your code simple

Don’t over-complicate it — GCSE markers reward clarity.

★ Your Turn

✓ Use indentation correctly

Every block under `if` must be indented.

✓ Make sure your logic is clear

Calculate the price, THEN check for discount.

✓ Keep your code simple

Don't over-complicate it — GCSE markers reward clarity.

⭐ Your Turn

Paste your first attempt and I'll give you:

- ◆ Feedback on correctness
- ◆ Tips to improve your marks
- ◆ Suggestions (not answers!)

Ready when you are!

Preparation = Good Luck!



- ✓ Revision is thinking HARD!!!
- ✓ You need time for it.
- ✓ There's no substitute for **Revision Preparation!**

Any questions?

