Revision
Revision
How do you revise?

Activity:

How do you revise?

How much time do you spend revising?

When do you start revising?
Revision

The aim of this presentation is to cover:

- What is Revision?
- Planning Revision
- Study Patterns
- Concurrent Revision
- Spider Diagrams
- Information Recall
- Productive Hours
Revision
What is revision?

To look again  To re-see  To revisit

Updating, redirecting and critically evaluating your notes

Refreshing your memory

Retrieve information and process it

(Kennedy, 2005, p.187-188)
Revision Planning Revision

Effectiveness: Consider how you improve your effectiveness when revising

Peer-Support: Talk to your peers and share knowledge

Understanding: Make sure that you understand what is being asked of you, if you do not understand ask for clarification!

Time Management: Ensure that you plan your time well and know when and what you will be revising

Start Early: Do not leave it until the last minute!

Deadlines: Set yourself deadline, make these 2-3 days before the actual deadline

All of these points are important, however which do you think is the most important?

Rank them 1-6

(Shah, 2007, p.74-75)
Revision
Productive hours

On average there are 4-6 productive hours in a day (Shah, 2007, p.86).

Think about how you can use Time Management to plan your day effectively.

Once you have decided on a study pattern fit these into your day, by identifying when your productive hours are and scheduling your study patterns.

Activity: Productive hours sheet
Revision
Revision study patterns

- 25 - (5) - 20 - (10)
  - Study for 25min, break for 5min
  - Study for 10min, break for 10min
  - Hourly, easy to schedule
  - Intense studying

- 45 - (15)
  - Study for 45min, break for 15min
    - If you prefer one longer relaxation break
    - Intense studying

- 30 - (30)
  - Study for 30min, break for 30min
  - Safety net planning
  - Intense studying

(Shah, 2007, p.62-63)
Revision
Revision study patterns

50 - (10)
Study for 50min, break from 10min
For a longer revision session
Less intense studying

60 - (30)
Study for 60min, break for 30min
One hour study
Less intense studying

90 - (30)
Study for 90min, break for 30min
Less intense studying

(Shah, 2007, p.62-63)
Revision
Revision study patterns

Take some time to look at the Revision Study Patterns handout and consider which would work best for you

You can then add these to your calendar to help keep you on track

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6am - 7am</td>
<td>Breakfast / Plan day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7am - 8am</td>
<td>Travel to uni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8am - 9am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9am - 10am</td>
<td><strong>Productive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make a cup of tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read chapter one of book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11am - 12noon</td>
<td><strong>Lecture</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12noon - 1pm</td>
<td><strong>Productive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read chapter two of book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1pm - 2pm</td>
<td><strong>Productive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make a cup of tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read chapter three of book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2pm - 3pm</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3pm - 4pm</td>
<td><strong>Lecture</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5pm - 6pm</td>
<td><strong>Travel Home / Dinner</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7pm – 8.30pm</td>
<td><strong>Productive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Start writing draft of essay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30pm - 9pm</td>
<td><strong>Ring friends</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9pm - 10pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10pm - 11pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11pm - 12am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Revision
Concurrent revision

Sources of Information

1. Lecture Notes
2. Past Papers / Questions
3. Background Reading
4. Your Understanding

(Shah, 2007, p.86)
Revision
Spider diagram revision

As a group create a spider diagram about spider diagrams. Consider; what should be included, how to present the information.

Remember: Customise your Spider Diagrams – work in the best way for YOU
Revision
Spider diagram revision

Customize your Spider Diagrams – work in the best way for YOU
Consider; how much or how little information you include in relation to; the purpose of the Spider Diagram (subject, complexity, time), The style that suits you

Use pictures
Colour, exaggerated shapes, make it memorable
Using images helps with; preparation, absorption, revision

Link your thoughts visually
This is how your mind work naturally

Use key words
Use less words

Use hierarchies to priorities, classify and emphasize key points
Use colour to priorities different grades of words or links between points
Use lines and shapes to classify different types of information
Use a variety of font sizes to reflect the importance of the text

Use the positioning of text and images as an aid to memories the information

Use past example questions as the focus

Extend your understanding of the subject in the Spider Diagram

Use the Spider Diagram as a one-stop-shop for final stages of revision

(Shah, 2007, p.98)
Revision
Help your brain to recall and retrieve information

- Be organised
- Reduce your revision material
- Be visual
- Make information immediate
- Repeat revision
- Use rhymes
- Make revision auditory

- Be meaningful
- Make your notes understandable
- Enjoy the process
- Look for links
- Test yourself
- Take breaks (15mins in every hour)

(Kennedy, 2005, p.189-190)
Revision

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