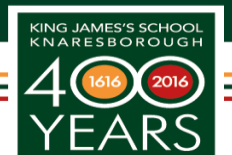




KING JAMES'S SCHOOL  
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# Parent Revision Evening Monday 24<sup>th</sup> February 2025



# Aims of the session

- How does memory work?
  - What are the best ways to revise?
  - What revision support is available?
  - How can you support from home?
  - What are the exam rules and regulations
  - What to expect during the exam period?
-



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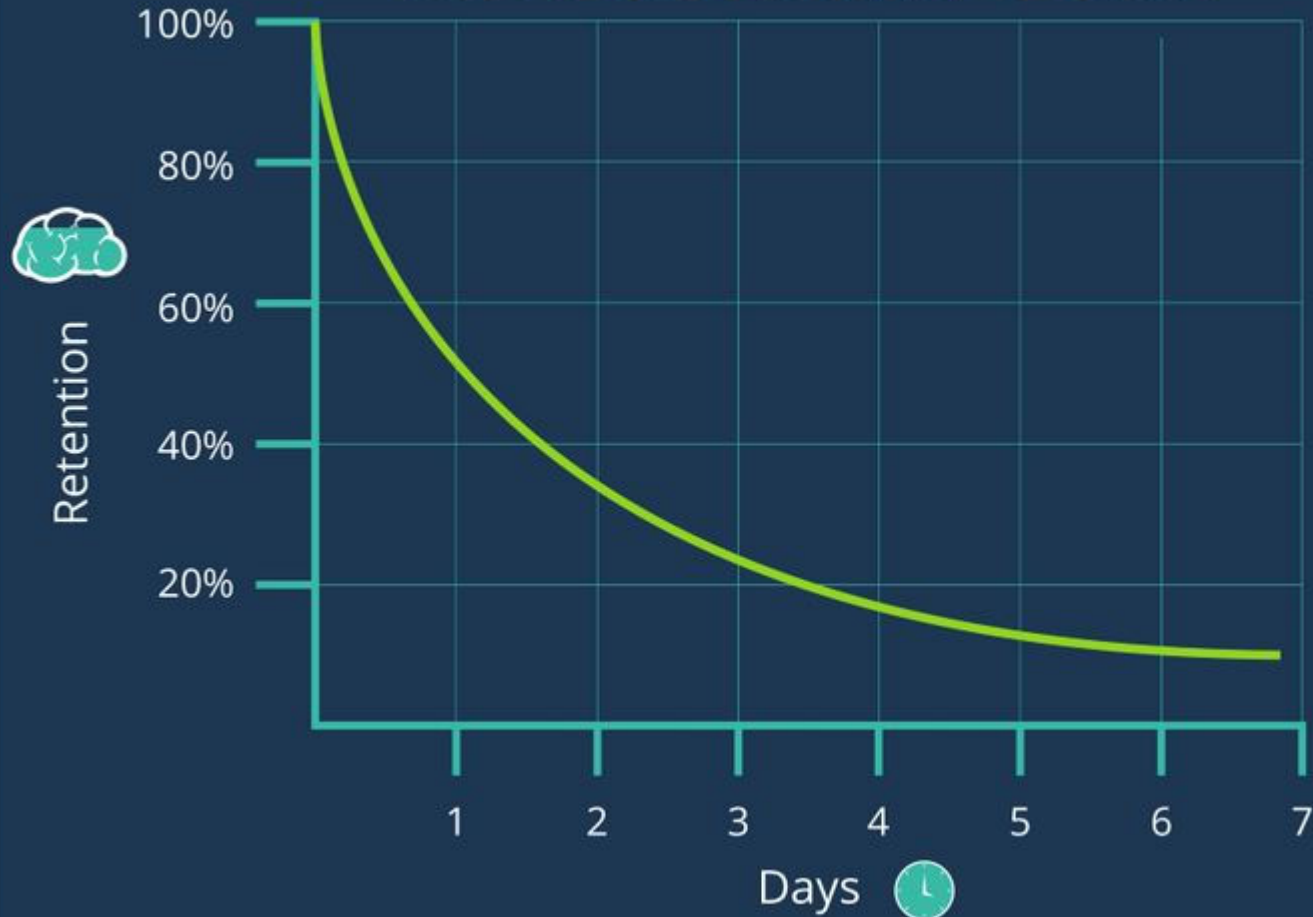
# Cognitive Science

## How does memory work?



How will I remember everything?

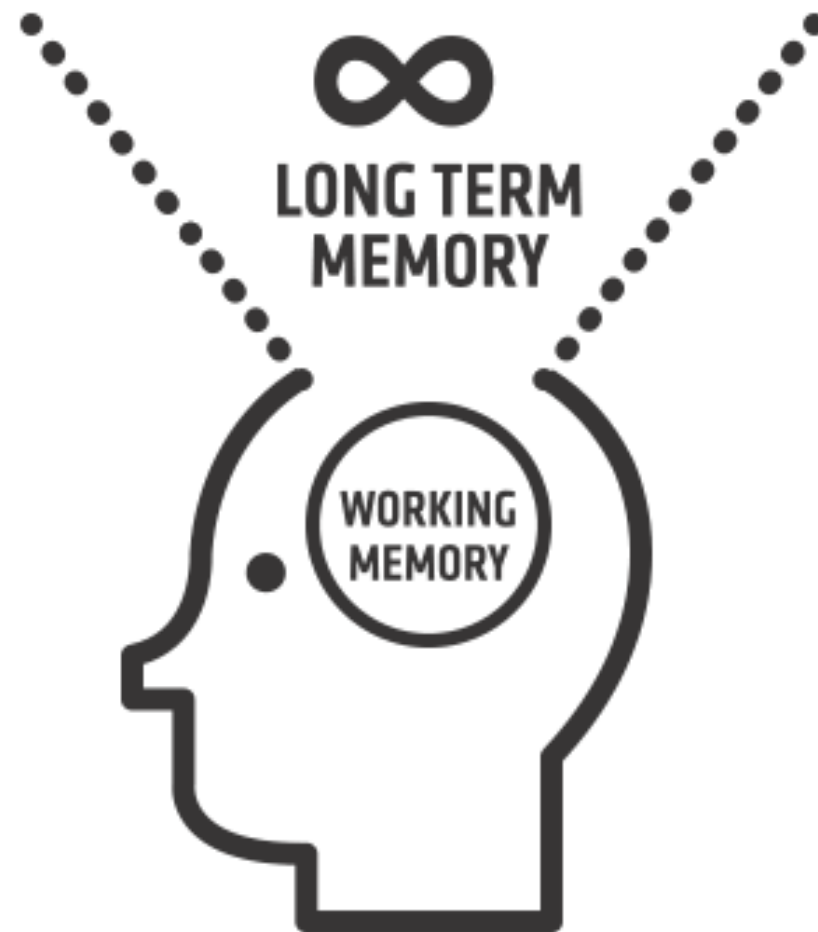
# THE FORGETTING CURVE



**Why do we forget things?**

“Learning involves a lasting change in pupils’ capabilities or understanding.” (Department for Education, 2020)

WILLINGHAM'S SIMPLE MEMORY MODEL



W T O H G H A C T D T G O I P O C A

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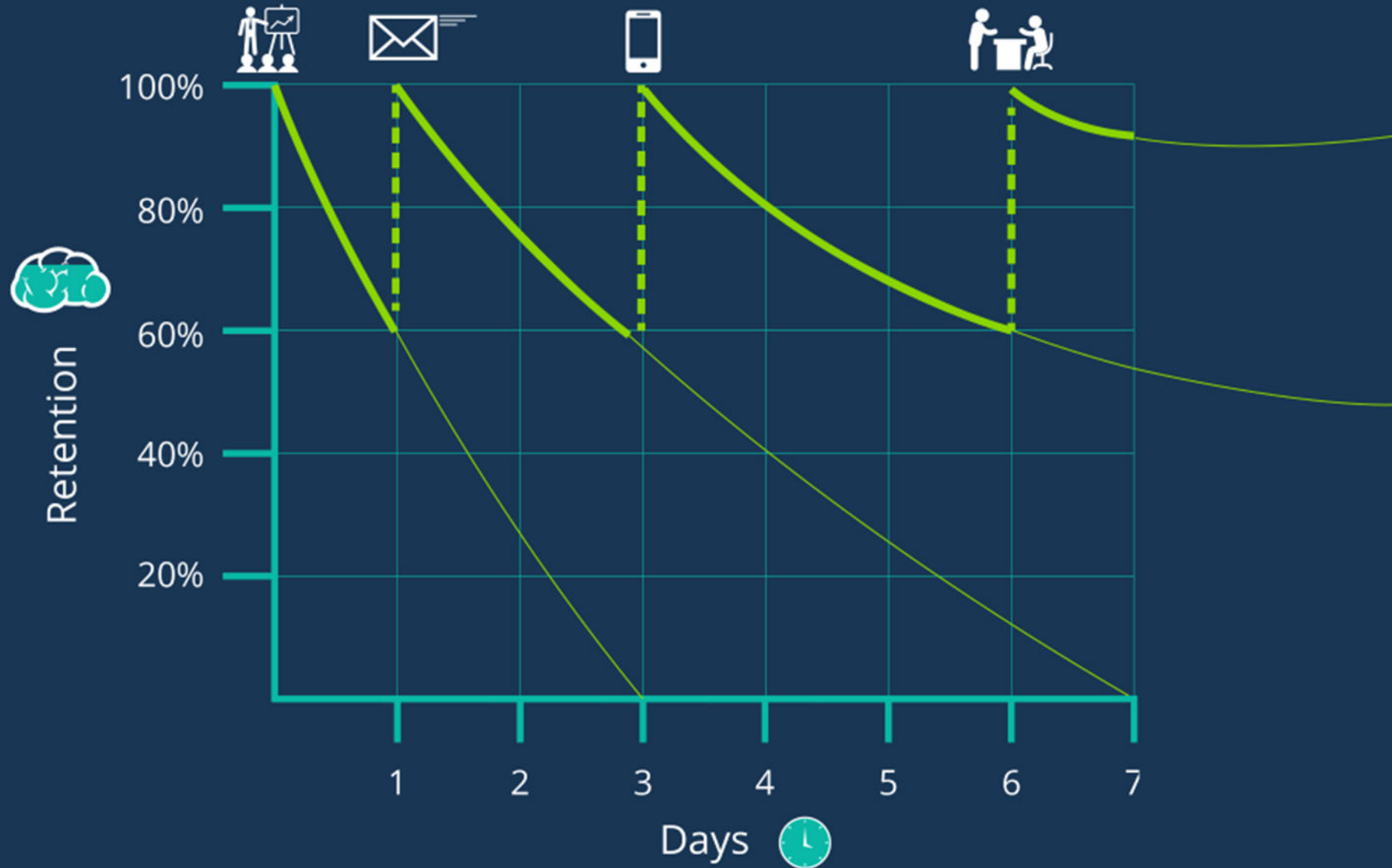
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C O W P I G T O P H A T D O G C A T

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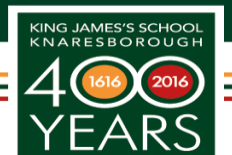
# COMBATING THE FORGETTING CURVE



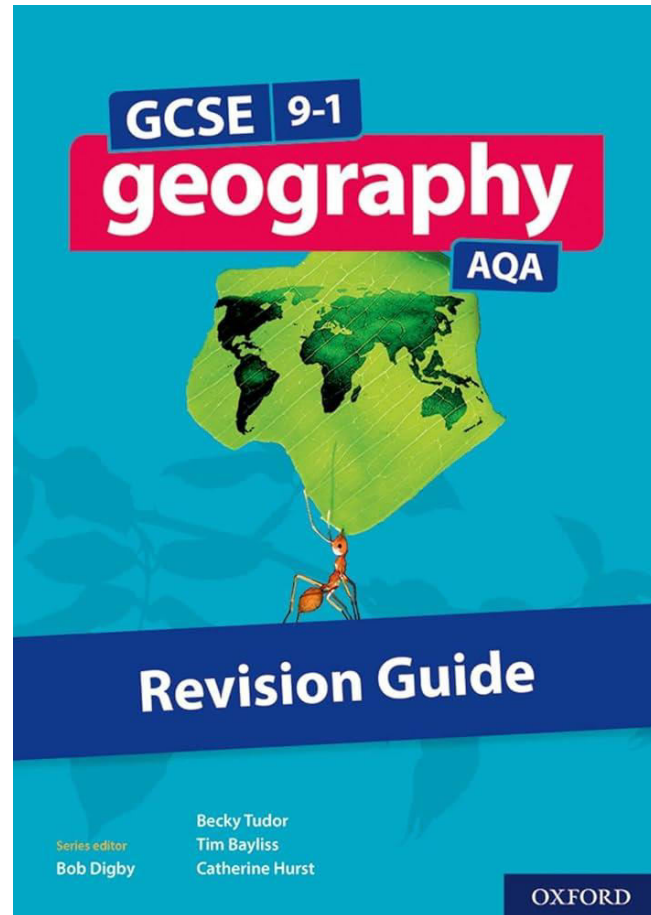


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What are the best ways to revise?



# HAVE YOU GOT A FULL SET OF NOTES?



## BIOLOGY A Level revision AQA

## UNIT 3.1

CONTENT	Key concepts	✓
<b>3.1 Biological Molecules</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All life on Earth shares a common chemistry. This provides indirect evidence for evolution.</li> <li>Despite their great variety, the cells of all living organisms contain only a few groups of carbon-based compounds that interact in similar ways.</li> <li>Carbohydrates are commonly used by cells as respiratory substrates. They also form structural components in plasma membranes and cell walls.</li> <li>Lipids have many uses, including the bilayer of plasma membranes, certain hormones and as respiratory substrates.</li> <li>Proteins form many cell structures. They are also important as enzymes, chemical messengers and components of the blood.</li> <li>Nucleic acids carry the genetic code for the production of proteins. The genetic code is common to viruses and to all living organisms, providing evidence for evolution.</li> <li>The most common component of cells is water; hence our search for life elsewhere in the universe involves a search for liquid water.</li> </ul>		
<b>3.1.1 Monomers and Polymers</b>		
The variety of life, both past and present, is extensive, but the biochemical basis of life is similar for all living things.		
Monomers are the smaller units from which larger molecules are made.		
Polymers are molecules made from a large number of monomers joined together.		
Monosaccharides, amino acids and nucleotides are examples of monomers.		
A condensation reaction joins two molecules together with the formation of a chemical bond and involves the elimination of a molecule of water.		
A hydrolysis reaction breaks a chemical bond between two molecules and involves the use of a water molecule.		
<b>3.1.2 Carbohydrates</b>		
Monosaccharides are the monomers from which larger carbohydrates are made. Glucose, galactose and fructose are common monosaccharides.		
A condensation reaction between two monosaccharides forms a glycosidic bond.		
Disaccharides are formed by the condensation of two monosaccharides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maltose is a disaccharide formed by condensation of two glucose molecules</li> <li>sucrose is a disaccharide formed by condensation of a glucose molecule and a fructose molecule</li> <li>lactose is a disaccharide formed by condensation of a glucose molecule and a galactose molecule.</li> </ul>		
Glucose has two isomers, $\alpha$ -glucose and $\beta$ -glucose, know the structures		
Polysaccharides are formed by the condensation of many glucose units. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Glycogen and starch are formed by the condensation of <math>\alpha</math>-glucose.</li> <li>Cellulose is formed by the condensation of <math>\beta</math>-glucose.</li> </ul>		
The basic structure and functions of glycogen, starch and cellulose. The relationship of structure to function of these substances in animal and plant cells.		

edexcel 

OCR 

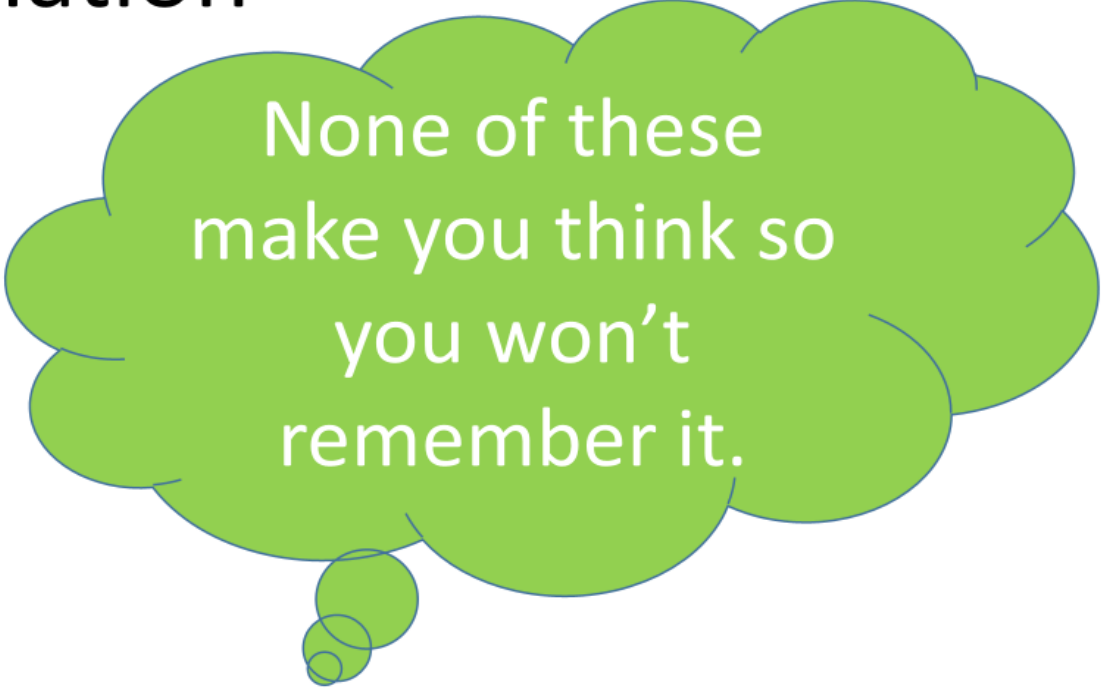
AQA 

Read the exam board specifications – what will you be tested on?  
Look at your learning journeys and tick off topics as you revise them

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# What is NOT good revision?

- Reading your notes
- Highlighting key information
- Re-writing your notes



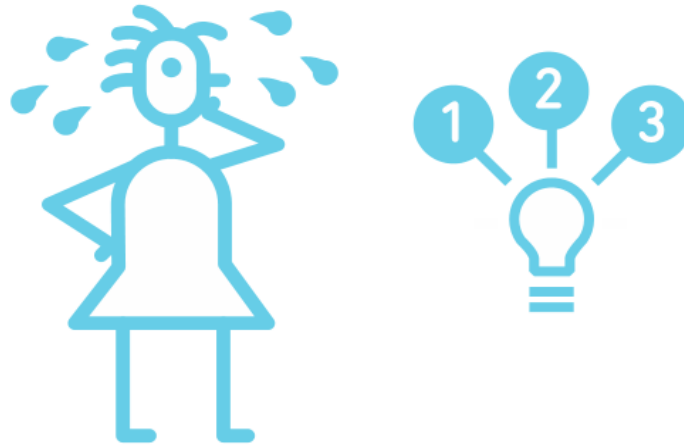
None of these  
make you think so  
you won't  
remember it.



# Retrieval Practice

HOLD ON!

Retrieval is hard! If you're struggling, identify the things you've missed from your class materials, and work your way up to recalling it on your own with the class materials closed.



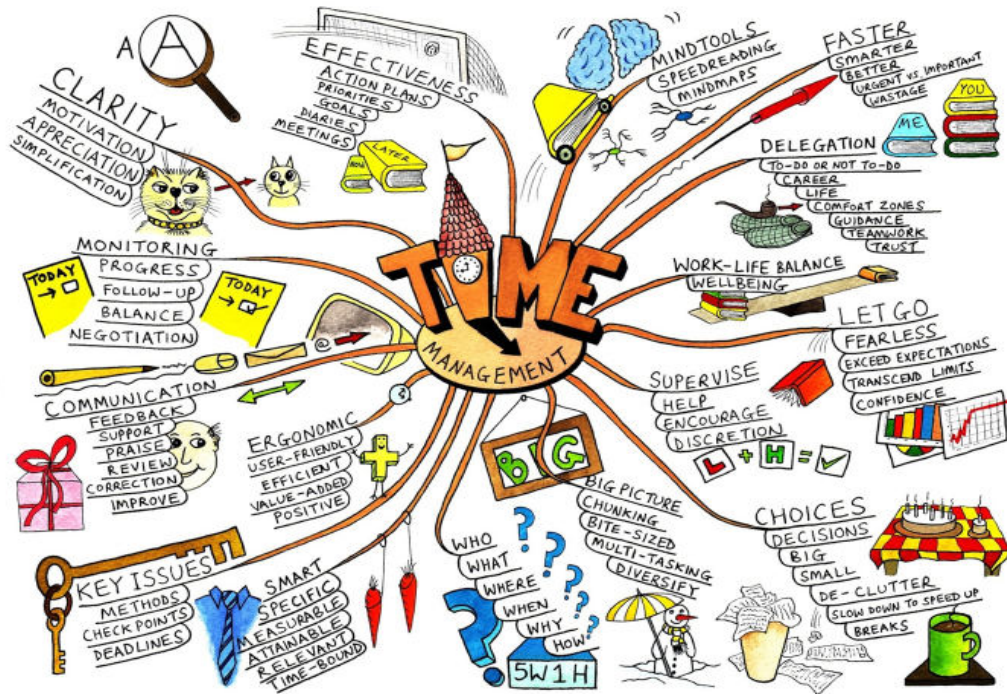
# The chunking technique

1. Break down information into manageable chunks
2. Identify similarities or patterns
3. Organise the information
4. Group into manageable units

Use headings, titles, bullet points



# Mind maps



- ✓ Organising information visually engages our creativity, which can help us retain information and understand connections between different ideas or notions.
- ✓ Mind mapping is also beneficial while studying for an exam because it can help students identify any knowledge gaps or topics that need to be gone over again in order to fully understand.







# Retrieval Practice

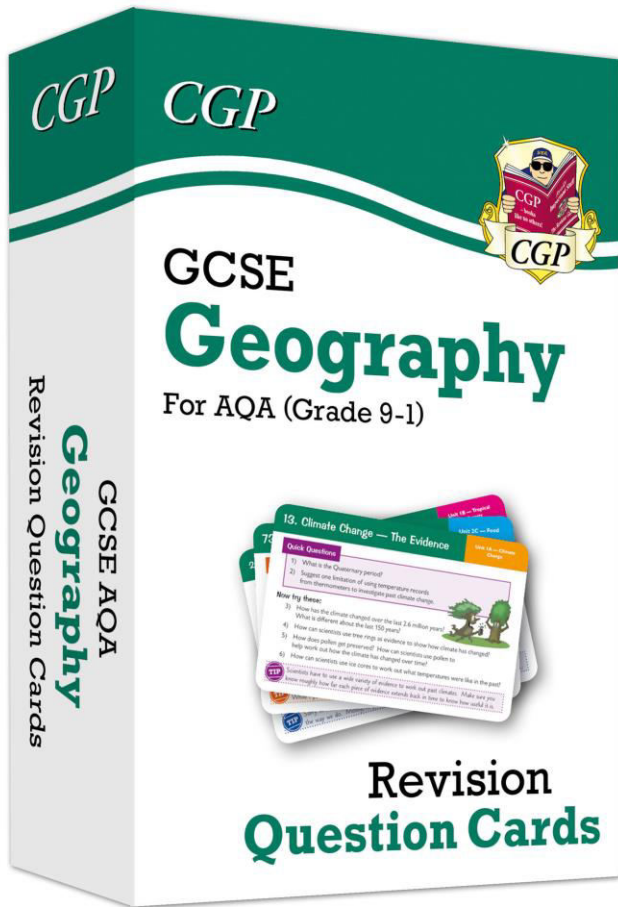
## HOW TO DO IT

You can also make flashcards. Just make sure you practice recalling the information on them, and go beyond definitions by thinking of links between ideas.



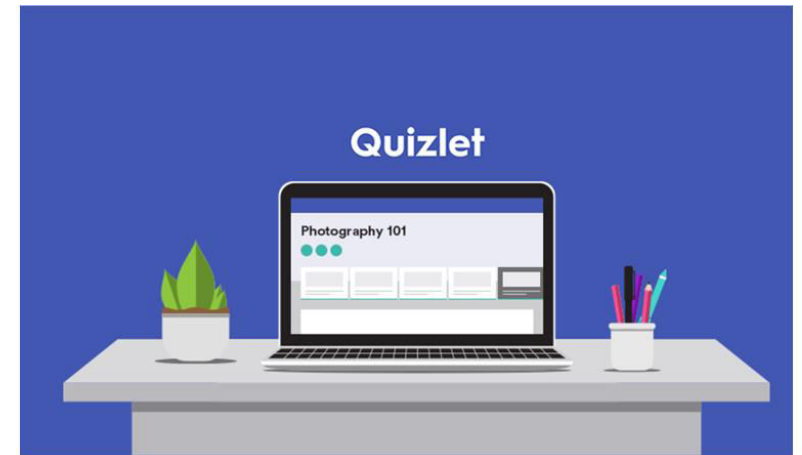
# Flash cards need to become your new best friend when it comes to revision!

- The main purpose of flash cards should be **self-testing to strengthen information in long term memory and provide instant feedback to identify gaps in your knowledge.**
  - They are one of the most effective revision strategies when used correctly!
  - Create flash cards with the **question on one side and the answer on the other** and **test yourself**/ask someone at home to help you.
  - Flash cards DO NOT need to be flashy/pretty – simple is best.
-



## Flashcards

You can test yourself using these flashcard apps. There are lots of ready made flashcards for all your subjects.

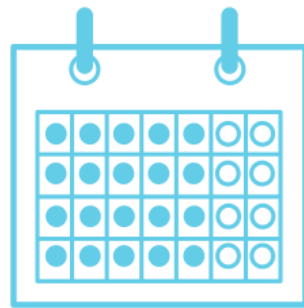




# Retrieval Practice

## HOW TO DO IT

Take as many practice tests as you can get your hands on. If you don't have ready-made tests, try making your own and trading with a friend who has done the same.





# Revision ⌚ POWER HOUR



STEP  
01

Choose a past  
paper question

Google your subject,  
level and exam board  
e.g. "Geography A-Level  
Past Papers AQA"

STEP  
02



Revise  
Spend 20 minutes  
revising what you need  
to know to answer your  
chosen question

STEP  
03

Do the question

Set a timer for 20  
minutes and answer the  
past paper question you  
chose



STEP  
04

Get feedback

Show your teacher your  
work. Ask them whether  
your marking is accurate  
and how you could  
improve your answers



Mark your answer

Using the mark scheme  
for the past paper mark  
your answer. This will  
help you to think like an  
examiner



STEP  
05

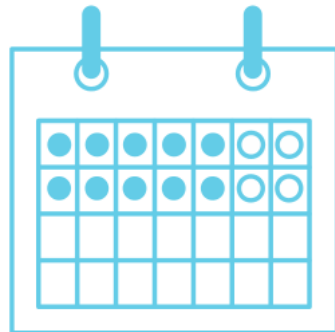


# Spaced Practice



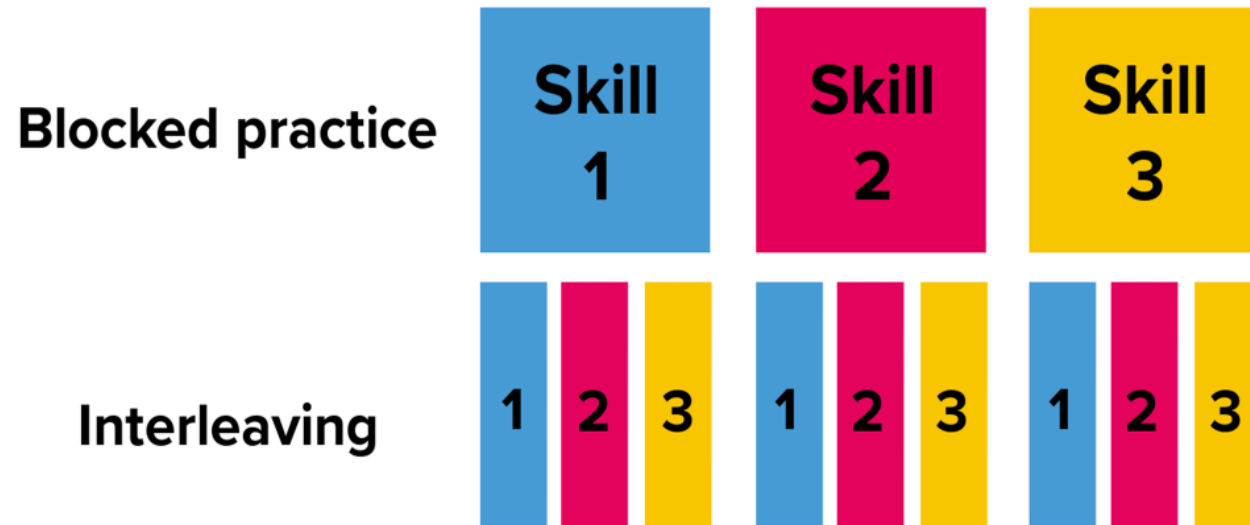
## HOW TO DO IT

Start planning early for exams, and set aside a little bit of time every day. Five hours spread out over two weeks is better than the same five hours all at once.





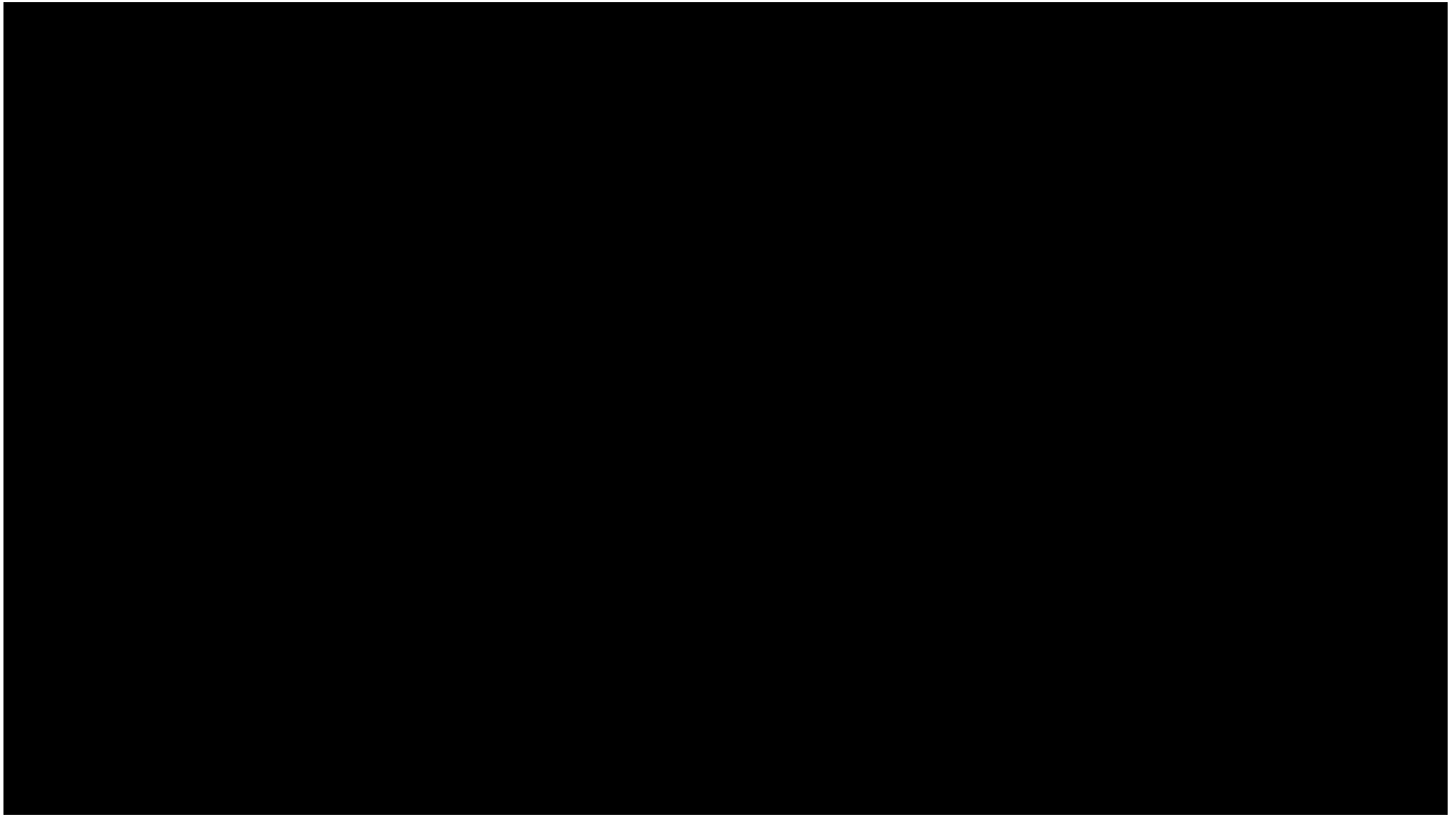
# Interleaving – mix up your topics



The process of continually retrieving information and bring it into short term memory can strengthen neural connections between tasks and lead to better long term retention of knowledge

# WEEKLY REVISION PLANNER

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	TIME	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
8:30AM -4PM	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	9AM- 10AM	BREAKFAST/ SHOWER	BREAKFAST/ SHOWER
4PM- 5PM	HOMEWORK	TV/ GAMING/ SOCIAL MEDIA	HOMEWORK	TV/ GAMING/ SOCIAL MEDIA	HOMEWORK	10AM- 11AM	REVISION - ENGLISH	REVISION - SCIENCE
5PM- 6PM	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	11AM- 1PM	SEEING FRIENDS/ LUNCH	SPORT/ LUNCH
6PM- 7PM	REVISION - GEOGRAPHY	HOMEWORK	REVISION - HISTORY	REVISION - FRENCH	REVISION - SCIENCE	1PM- 3PM	REVISION - MATHS	REVISION - FLASH CARDS
7PM- 8PM	REVISION - MATHS	REVISION - ENGLISH	FREE TIME	HOMEWORK	FREE TIME	3PM- 5PM	OUT WITH FAMILY	SPORT/ TV/ GAMING
8PM- 9PM	FREE TIME/ SHOWER	FREE TIME/ SHOWER	FREE TIME/ SHOWER	FREE TIME/ SHOWER	FREE TIME/ SHOWER	6PM- 8PM	DINNER/ FREE TIME	DINNER/ FREE TIME





Key messages

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What revision support is  
available?



# KJS subject revision programmes



16:02 Fri 26 Nov king-james.co.uk 58%

Community & Hire  
Sixth Form

[How to Revise Guide](#)  
[GCSE Support Booklet](#)

## Subject Revision Programmes

Each department below has put together a revision programme to help assist you in your revision for your upcoming mock exams. Please click the relevant department below:

Astronomy	Business Studies	Combined & Triple Science	Drama
Computer Science	Design & Technology	Economics	English Language & Literature
Food Preparation & Nutrition	Ethics, Religion & Life	French	Geography
German	History	iMedia	Mathematics - Foundation
Mathematics - Higher	Music	PE	

[King James's School website](https://www.king-james.co.uk)



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How can you support from  
home?

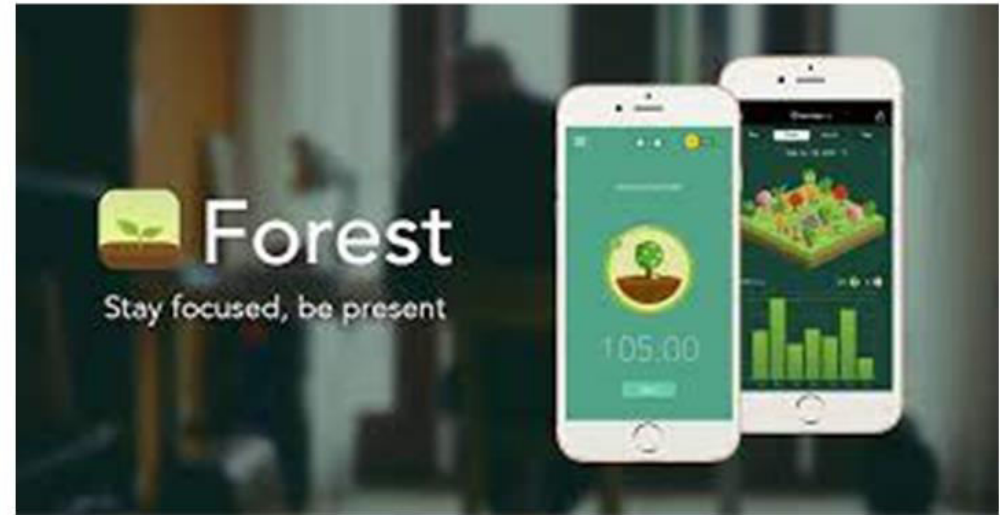






# Apps to help you stay focused – Flora and Forest

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Look after yourself

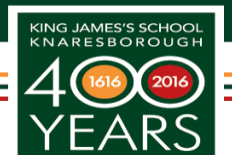
## BBC Bitesize – Exam stress ‘How can parents help?’





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What are the exam rules and regulations?





## JCQ and Examination Boards

- The conduct of examinations is completely governed by JCQ on behalf of the exam boards.
- Once the students begin their assessments, they will have to follow JCQ rules and school must enforce them.
- If either students or the school fail to follow the rules it is called “malpractice”. This can lead to disqualification.
- Exam board rules of conduct are strict. Ignorance is not an excuse. We practise them in Mocks ready for the real thing.
- The codes of conduct are designed to be fair, but are consistently applied.



## Non-examination Assessments

- This may be coursework, portfolio work or practicals.
- Each assessment will have a specific set of rules to follow e.g. word limit, time taken, sources that can be used.
- Students must be careful regarding plagiarism and the use of A.I.
- Any work signed and submitted as their own, will be checked for non-attributed sources (e.g. cut and pasted from the internet) and “lacking student voice” (e.g. written by A.I. bot in a style not consistent with the student.)
- Any work that fails these tests will be reported and likely to be disqualified.



## Preparation for Exams

- Double check exam timetable. There is an overview released and then we will publish individual ones. Any problems reported to Exams Office.
- Check exam board rules with subject staff.
- Equipment – BLACK pen, spare, pencil ruler, eraser plus any specialist equipment e.g. calculator.
- Needs to be in CLEAR case.
- Ensure you have exam timetable for every exam.
- Check the location of your exam. Some students sit the exam in a different room.
- If you are late, you may join the examination and be allowed the full time to complete. The exam board then decides whether to accept the paper.



# On the Day of Exams

- No mobile phones, MP3/4 players, smart watches or any device with internet capability.
- Calculators must be on exam mode.
- No writing on hands.
- Any water bottles must be completely clear and without labels.
- Be 10 minutes prior to scheduled time.
- Exam timetables have photo id and must be brought with the candidate.
- KJS students must be in uniform during time in school.
- If ill on the day, please call as normal.
- Follow the usual procedure for Covid symptoms.





## In the Exam

- Silence once you are asked to enter. This must be maintained until clear of the exam hall.
- Invigilators must report any attempt at communication with other candidates, verbal or non-verbal.
- Follow the invigilators instructions very carefully.
- Read the exam paper instructions carefully.
- Only open paper when told.
- If you feel unwell during the exam, inform the invigilator immediately.
- You need to stay in the exam for the planned time.



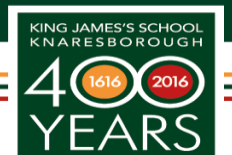
## Other Issues

- Access arrangements are organised via the school with the examination boards. Again, there are strict criteria and a full assessment of need completed. These are scrutinised by JCQ on request.
- Changes to a student's examination routine can only be made if it meets the criteria on the day of the examination. Alterations to seating plans etc. are not made without full evidence of the requirement.
- Illness during the examination period is unfortunate, but thankfully rare. The JCQ default position is that any absence from examinations results in a zero mark.
- Students can apply for mitigating circumstances and must supply medical evidence.
- Irrespective of this, if a student misses all the assessments for a subject, no grade can be awarded. If they completed all the course without the assessments they can request a Statement of Completion with school's support.
- All post-examination enquiries must go via the examination office at school.



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What to expect during the exam  
period?





# The Examination Period

**Year 11 Students remain on roll at school until 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024**

## **Expectations of students during exam season:**

The expectations of Year 11 students during the exam season will be:

- 100% attendance until Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> May 3.15pm.
- Full uniform when in school at all times, including exams.
- Excellent behaviour and engagement.
- Students have read and adhere to the exam rules and regulations.
- Bring the correct equipment for each exam.

Key Dates	
Tuesday 7 <sup>th</sup> May	Last day of timetable lessons
Wednesday 8 <sup>th</sup> May	Final Tutor Time: P1&2 signing shirts and Yearbooks.
	Recognition of Achievement: P3 Final Assembly - leave school approximately 12pm. Exam study period begins.
Thursday 9 <sup>th</sup> May	GCSE examination hall exams begin
Wednesday 19 <sup>th</sup> June	Final GCSE Examination (26 <sup>th</sup> June – National Contingency Day)
Thursday 27 <sup>th</sup> June	Year 11 Prom
Thursday 22 <sup>nd</sup> August	GCSE Results Day