Science
Trilogy Combined & Triple

- 6 exams :
  - Trilogy – 1hr 15 mins
  - Triple - 1hr 45 mins

- AQA exam board

MARCH MOCK – paper 2s (Biol, Chem & Phys)

- **MATHS SKILLS**: 10% Biology, 20% Chemistry, 30% Physics
- **REQUIRED PRACTICALS**:
  - Trilogy: 7 Biology, 6 Chemistry, 8 Physics
  - Triple: 10 Biology, 8 Chemistry, 10 Physics

BIOLOGY 1	CHEMISTRY 1	PHYSICS 1
• Cell Biology • Organisation • Infection & Response • Bioenergetics	• Atomic Structure & the Periodic Table • Bonding • Quantitative Chemistry • Chemical Changes	• Energy • Electricity • Particle model of matter • Atomic Structure
BIOLOGY 2	**CHEMISTRY 2**	**PHYSICS 2**
• Homeostasis & Response • Inheritance, Variation & Evolution • Ecology	• Rate & extent of chemical change • Organic chemistry • Chemical analysis • Chemistry of the atmosphere • Using resources	• Forces • Waves • Magnetism and Electromagnetism • **Space**

How do we revise for Science?

Two common revision techniques that are **LEAST** effective in helping you revise are:

- Copying texts
- Re-reading

Whilst these methods may feel like you are revising, there are many better methods to help you revise.

Flashcards

Simply create with questions on side and answers on the other side. You can colour code for specific topics and quiz yourself or others.

Post its can be also useful for key words and equations

Using Flashcards

Using the Leitner Method, using the video below
https://youtu.be/C20EvKtdJwQ

You can also create excellent flashcards online or on your phone using Quizlet which also had an app.

How to use in Science

There are a variety of ways to use flashcards in revision for the skills you need

Key words

Create for key words and terms

Equations

Create them for the equations you must learn

Required Practical's

Create them with the method on to learn the key points. Remember the variables

Retrieval Practice

Testing what you know is a powerful tool in revision, the effort to remember something really strengthens your memory

Self-quizzing using your knowledge organiser.

How to use in Science

Spaced
Test on old and new topics mixed up

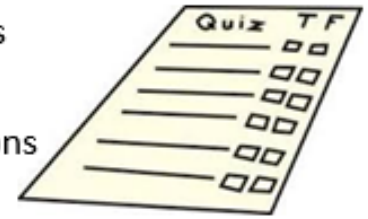
Knowledge Organisers
Use to create '*must know*' quizzes for a topic

Examples
'Give two examples of.....'

Types

There are a number of types you can create:

- Multiple Choice Questions
- True or False
- Short Explanation Questions
- Odd One Out
- If this is the answer then what is the question



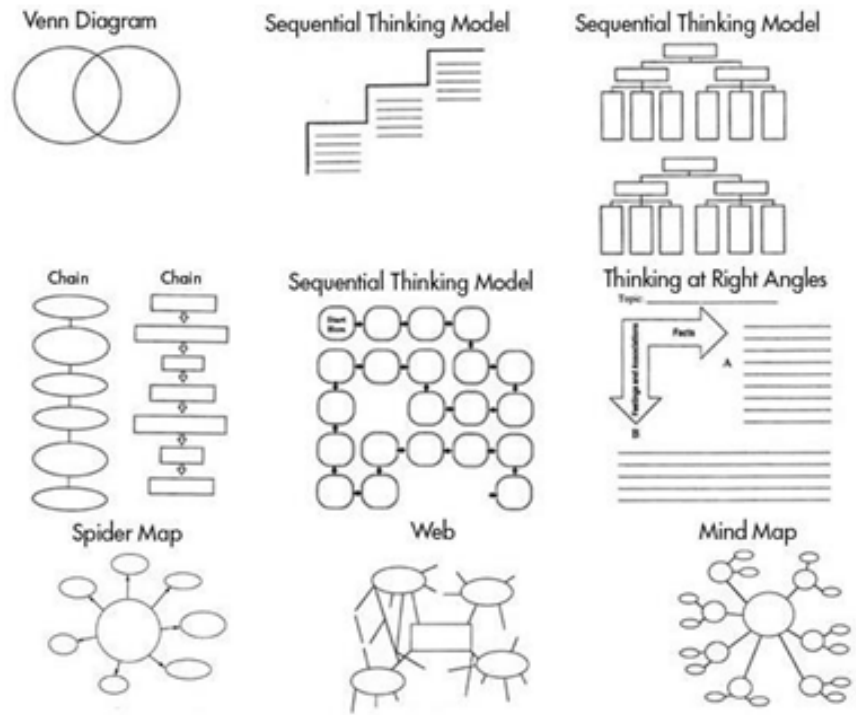
Transform It

Graphic organisers are a great way of 'transforming' your notes/information into visual revision topics.

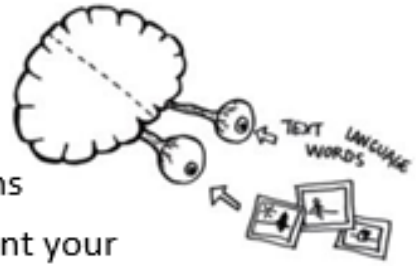
They can be used to create links, show a narrative, identify the causes/consequences and importance of something.

How to use in Science

1. **Links between topics –** Create a mindmap/flow diagram to link the big ideas between topics. Eg: Energy and Electricity
2. **Comparisons –** Do a Venn diagram to compare models in electricity. You can also use it to compare renewable and non-renewable energy resources.



How to:



1. Use simple drawings with matching simple descriptions
2. The drawing should represent your understanding of the topic
3. Try to draw links between images

Dual Coding

Dual coding' is the method of putting your knowledge into visual form alongside words. It increases the chances of you remembering it.

An example activity you can do is creating a Sankey diagram to represent energy transfers.

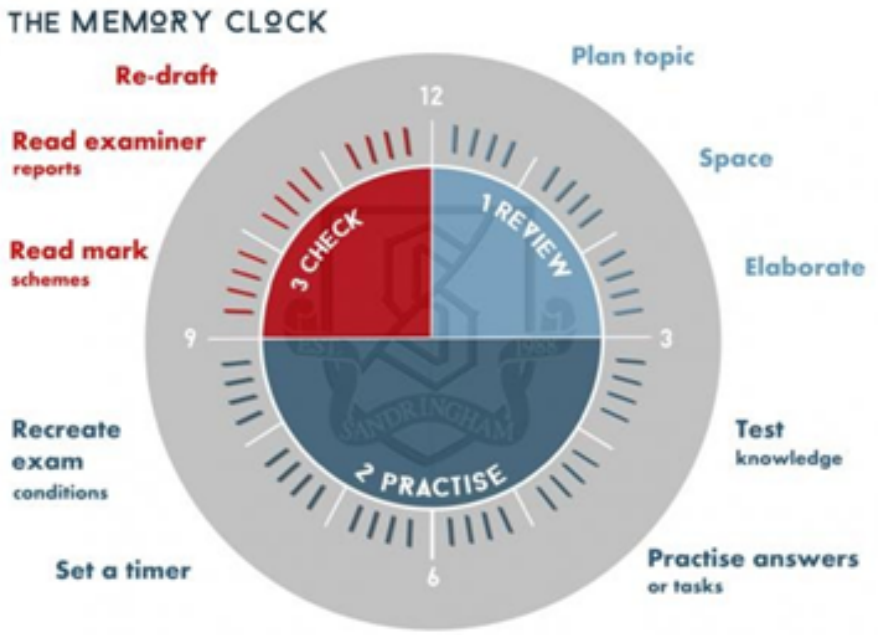
Deliberate Practice

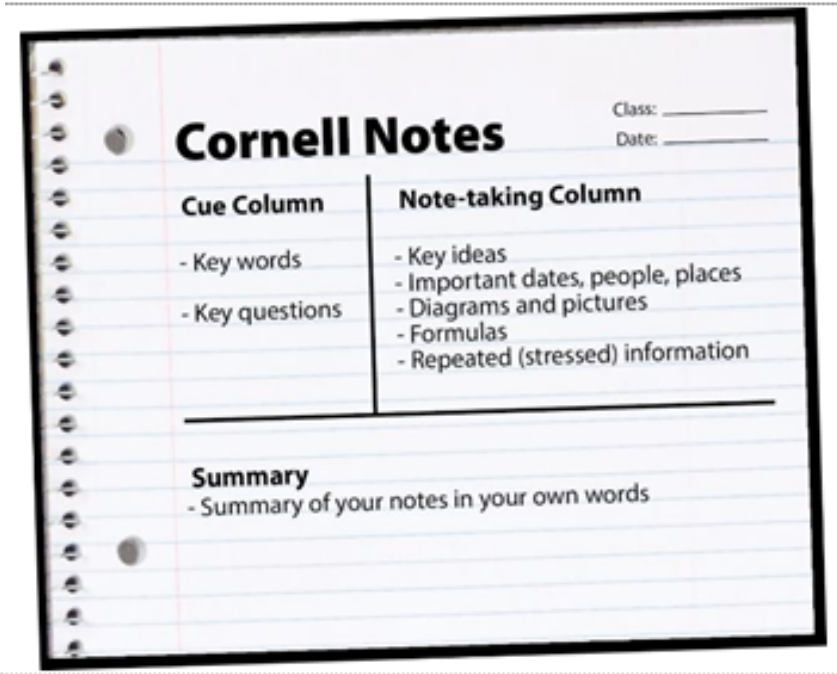
Set aside time to practice improving your knowledge or science skills. Choose what you need to do, it must be tough enough to challenge you, and practice, practice, practice!

You should focus on something that you are *almost* able to do but *not just yet! Build an exam timetable to structure your time.*

How to use in Science

1. Use a model answer from the teacher, pull it apart and identify the key parts. Then answer a similar question and try to replicate
2. Study material, complete practice questions in timed conditions. Then use your notes to correct / improve your answer.





The Cornell Method

This method can be used in your revision books as a great method to get you to 'think' about your revision. Simply split your page into 3 sections as shown on the diagram on the left:

- Note Taking
- Cues
- Summary

How to use in Science

Use it to summarise a whole topic or theme, for example

- What energy stores and pathways are there?
- How are these used in specific transforms, eg: a ball falling?
- Take into account wasted energy stores, what impact would this have on the environment?

Interleaving and Spacing

Don't revise your all topics in one go (cramming), you should revise 'chunks' of a topic for small amounts of time (15 minutes) and then move onto another 'chunk' from a different topic.
This will improve your memory!

e.g. 15 minutes on Cell Biology, then Electricity

How to use in Science

1. Create a revision plan to cover topics you need to cover (least confident first!) and then go back over them again later. Spread our your learning in small sections, 5 hours to 5 x 1 hour
2. Use your flashcards to self test yourself on old and new topics, self testing across these

The Big Picture

The best way to aid your understanding of history is to make sure you are confident with the big 'overview' story before you begin revising individual topics.

How to use in Science

1. Create a timeline to identify the key discoveries in the History of the Atomic
2. Mapping out what you can remember about a topic before you start, e.g. The structures of the heart

The basics

Simply, make sure you eat, sleep and take time out!

Limit distractions

Find a nice space to revise in

The more you put in the more you get out!

Create and use a revision planner

Set an alarm and start early!

Revise, Repeat, Remember