

# KS3 REVISION GUIDES

Revision is about learning and remembering information you have been taught in class ready for an assessment or exam.

These revision guides will help you prepare for exams or assessments by showing you different ways to organise information, learn it and test yourself.

Not all revision methods will suit every subject you need to revise for.

## MIND MAP

p.2

A mind map is created around a single topic and helps shows how different facts link together.

## COLUMN CHART

p.3

A column chart is a list of facts under a main topic heading. It is a good revision method when you have information to compare and contrast.

## REVISION CARDS

p.4

Revision cards are good for breaking down lots of information into manageable chunks. Small chunks of information are easier to learn.

## Q&A CARDS

p.5

Q&A cards are useful when you have lots of different facts to learn. Questions are written on one side of the card and the answers on the reverse. They are also a good way of testing if you can remember facts - ask a friend or an adult to test you.

# MIND MAP

## What you'll need

Large sheet of paper (A3 or A4)

Notes on your assessment subject

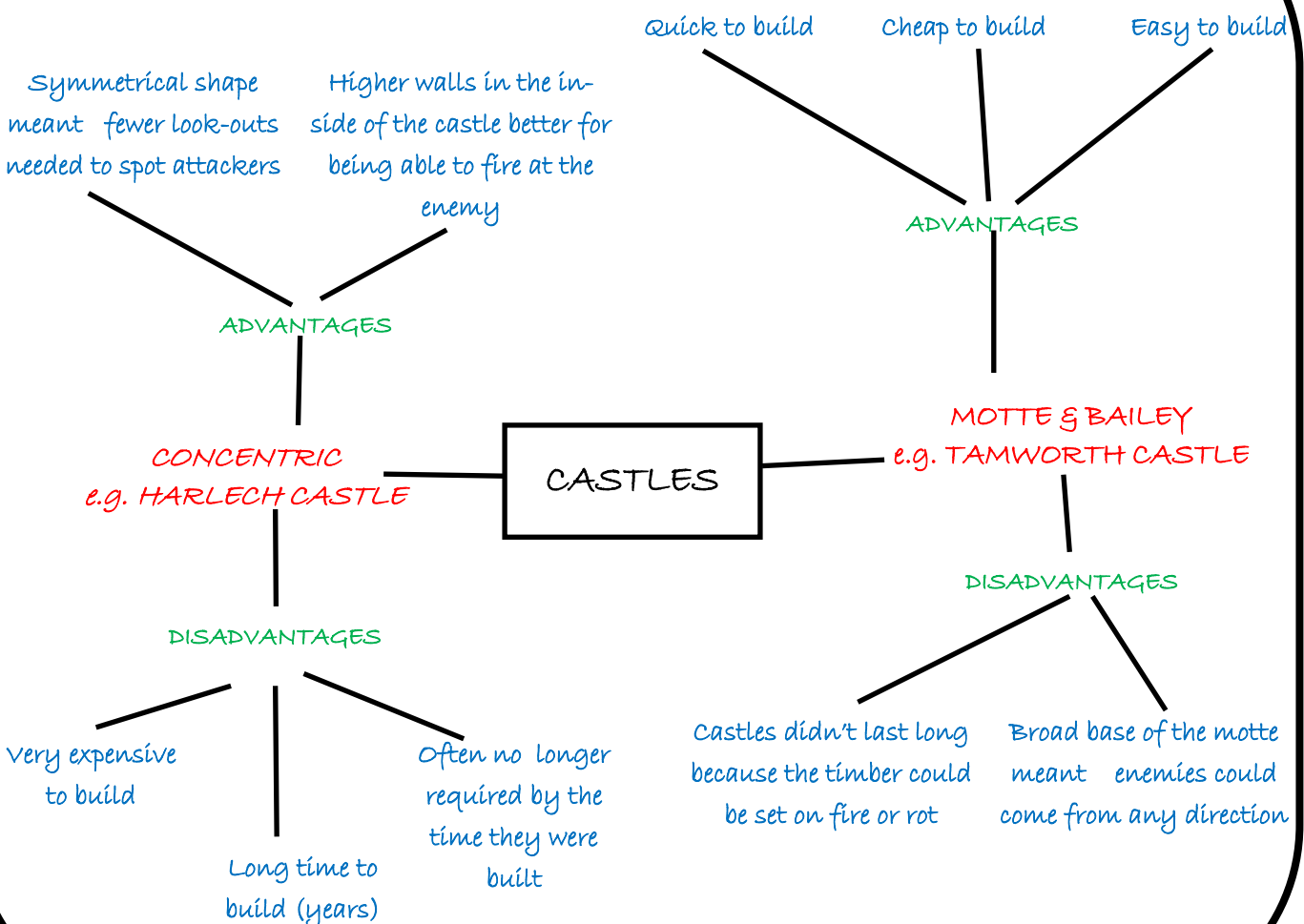
About 30 minutes

Different coloured pens

## How do you make a mind map?

1. Write the assessment topic in the middle of your page. **THIS IS YOUR FOCUS.**
2. Divide the topic into categories - write these in a different colour and draw a line to link them to your main topic.
3. Keep dividing the categories and linking them with lines until you have written down everything you need to learn about the topic.
4. Use the Mind Map you have created to learn the information you will need for your assessment.

## Example Mind Map



# COLUMN CHART

## What you'll need

Paper

Notes on your assessment subject

About 30 minutes

Different coloured pens

## How do you make a column chart?

1. Write the assessment topic at the TOP of your page. **THIS IS YOUR FOCUS.**
2. What are the main categories in this topic? Write these down as your column headings.
3. Focusing on one column at a time write down all the details you have learned in class about this category. Use different coloured pens for each column to help them stand out.
4. Use the Column Chart you have created to learn the information you will need for your assessment.

## Example Column Chart

# CASTLES

### CONCENTRIC e.g. HARLECH CASTLE

1. Defence—fewer look-outs needed to spot attack
2. Defence—high walls inside the castle better for firing at the enemy
3. Defence—multiple walls made it almost impossible for attacks to succeed
4. Very expensive to build
5. Long time to build (years)
6. Often no longer required by the time they were built

### MOTTE & BAILEY e.g. TAMWORTH CASTLE

1. Good defence because of the ditch and the hill
2. Quick to build
3. Cheap to build
4. Easy to build
5. Didn't last long - timber could be set on fire or rot away
6. Motte was so broad it meant enemies could come from any direction
7. Bailey was quite small - not very grand for the nobles living there

### STONE e.g. ROCHESTER CASTLE

1. Stone was stronger against attacks
2. Lasted for centuries
3. Grand living quarters for the nobles living there
4. Very expensive to build
5. Very expensive to maintain
6. Simple designs meant it was vulnerable to attacks

# REVISION CARDS

## What you'll need

A4 paper/A4 card/revision cards

Notes on your assessment subject

About 30 minutes

Scissors and a pen

## How do you make a revision cards?

1. Cut your card/paper into 4 equal rectangles. You may need more than 1 piece of card/paper.
2. Using your class notes write short facts on one side of the card/paper. On the reverse write the main topic it relates to.
3. When you have finished making your Revision Cards try to memorise these short facts. Test yourself by turning them over and trying to recite the facts.

## Example Revision Cards

### CASTLES

MOTTE & BAILEY

Bailey at the top of the castle not very grand for the nobles living there.

Broad base of the motte meant enemies could come from any direction.

MOTTE & BAILEY

Cheap, quick and easy to build.

Good defence because of the ditch and hill.

Castles didn't last long because they were made of wood.

CONCENTRIC CASTLES

Very expensive to build.

Long time to build (years).

Often no longer required by the time they were built.

CONCENTRIC CASTLES

Fewer look-outs needed to spot attack.

Multiple walls made it almost impossible for attacks to succeed.

# Q&A CARDS

## What you'll need

A4 paper/A4 card/revision cards

Notes on your assessment subject

About 30 minutes

Scissors and a pen

## How do you make a revision cards?

1. Cut your card/paper into 4 equal rectangles. You may need more than 1 piece of card/paper.
2. Write down a question on one side of the card/paper. On the reverse write the answer.
3. When you have finished making your Q&A Cards try to memorise the answers. Ask a friend, parent or guardian to test you.

## Example Q&A Cards

### CASTLES

What are the disadvantages of a motte and bailey castle?

1. Bailey at the top of the castle not very grand for the nobles living there.

2. Broad base of the motte meant enemies could come from any direction.

What are the advantages of a motte and bailey castle?

1. Cheap, quick and easy to build.

2. Good defence because of the ditch and hill

What are the disadvantages of a concentric castle?

1. Very expensive to build.

2. Long time to build (years).

3. Often no longer required by the time they were built.

Name 3 different types of castle and give an example of each.

1. Concentric e.g. Harlech castle

2. Motte and Bailey e.g. Tamworth castle

3. Stone e.g. Rochester castle