

Snr Phase Parental Information Session #1 Study Techniques

- Covered in PSE with our pupils to support their study:
 - Study techniques
 - Time management
 - Ways to plan effectively
 - Strategies to improve study techniques

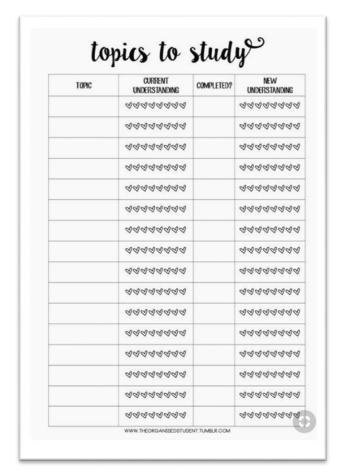


- Organisation of class notes
- Breaking each subject down into manageable chunks
 - Topics
 - Bullet points
 - Short sentences, which are easy to remember
- How often are pupils organising their notes/ topics?





- New topic/notes on topic
 - Are they complete?
- ?
- Have they got all key information?
- Have they rated their understanding?



Different techniques to revise topics including:

- Rereading restudying text material again after reading
- Highlighting and underlining notes
- Summarising paragraphs of text
- Visual representations





TOPIC 2 KEY TERMS

A Level Biology

AQA Topic 2

Acetular - not made up of cells

Active immunity · long term immunity gained by exposure to an antigen e.g. infection by a pathogen (natural) or vaccination (artificial)

Active transport - transport across a membrane requiring ATP and a carrier protein, goes against a concentration gradient

Agglutination - clumping together of pathogens caused by antibodies

AIDS - syndrome coused by HIV virus, immune system is compromised

Algae - organisms that can be unicellular or multicellular, cells are similar to plant cells

Anaphase - third stage of mitosis when the centromeres divide and the chromatids are pulled to opposite poles

Antibiotics - compounds that can kill bacteria

Antibodies - proteins produced by plasma cells which can bind to antigens

Antigens - molecules on the surface of cells that can trigger an immune response

Antigen variability when genetic changes in a pathogen cause the antigens to change

Antigen-antibody complex - formed when an antibody binds to a complementary antigen

Antigen-presenting cell - a cell which is presenting a pathogen's antigens on its surface

Antiviral drugs - used to target viral enzymes to prevent the virus replicating

Aquaporins - channel proteins used for facilitated diffusion of water through membranes

Artefacts - produced when preparing cets for

Attachment proteins - found on the outside of a virus, help the virus to attach to a host cell

Bacteria - microorganisms which are prokaryotic

Binary fission - method by which prokaryotic cells divide to produce two daughter cells

B-lymphocytes (B-cells) - type of white blood cell with antibodies on the outside

Calibration curve - plot of known concentrations versus a variable (e.g. change in mass) which can be used to estimate the value of an unknown concentration

Cancer - a tumour which invades surrounding tissue

Capsid - protein coat around the edge of a virus

Capsule - slime layer surrounding some prokaryotic

Carrier proteins - membrane proteins involved in active transport, change shape to move a molecule across

Cell cycle - cycle that dividing cells go through (mitasis, gap phase 1, synthesis, gap phase 2)

Cell fractionation - lab technique used to separate cell components

Cell wall - strong structure outside the cellsurface membrane of some types of cell

Cell-surface membrane - surrounds the cytoplasm of cells, consists of mainly phospholipids and proteins

Cellular response - part of the immune r involving T-cells and phagocytes

Centrioles - form the spinde fibres during ... itosis





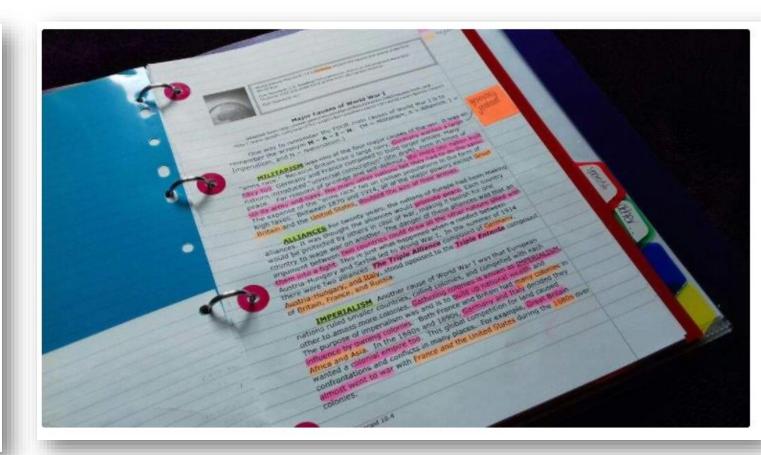
Highlighting important parts:



Expectation

Reality

Highlight only the important parts







Mnemonic – using keywords and mental imagery to associate verbal materials

Mnemonic Devices

Every Good Boy Deserves Fudge

Every Good Boy Does Fine

Elvis' Guitar Broke Down Friday

Eat Good Burritos During Fiesta

Treble clef Line notes











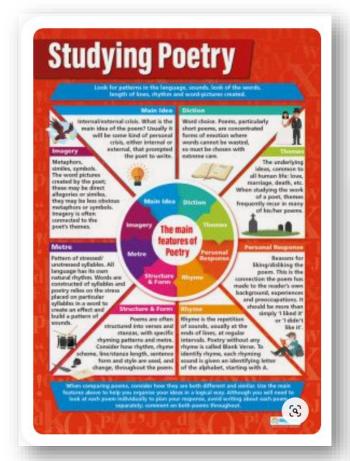


STAVE'N'TABS

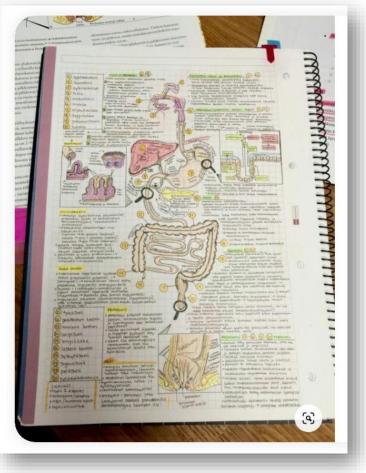
Images for Text



Imagery for text – attempting to form mental images of text materials while reading or listening



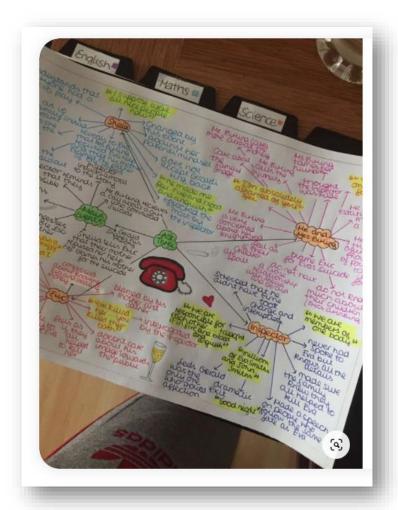






Mind map









Flash Cards



- Flash cards
 - Apps
- Blank post cards
 - Main heading on one side
 - Bullet points
 - Sentences on the opposite
 - This is one way that you can memorise main facts for subjects

Study notes have to be organised in order to make this task simple







Flash Cards

- idea
- Bullet point text
- Colour coded
- Manageable notes









A4 posters



- Images
- Visual memory technique
- Forces notes to be read, understood & reworded







Option 1

 Practise testing – timed & without notes; in preparation for assessment (in-class or for SQA purposes)

Option 2

On-going knowledge analysis – not necessarily timed;
 after unit/topic has been revised

Follow-up – both options

 Evaluation – how did they perform? Further study needed?

Can't always rely on the marking scheme!!!

THURSDAY, 21 MAY

9:00 AM - 10:45 AM

Total marks — 60

SECTION 1 — PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS — 20 marks

Attempt EITHER question 1 OR question 2. ALSO attempt questions 3, 4 and 5.

SECTION 2 — HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS — 20 marks

Attempt questions 6, 7 and 8

SECTION 3 — GLOBAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt any TWO of the following

Question 9— Climate Change

Question 10 — Impact of Human Activity on the Natural Environment

Question 11 — Environmental Hazards

Question 12 — Trade and Globalisation

Ouestion 13 — Tourism

Ouestion 14 — Health

Credit will always be given for appropriately labelled sketch maps and diagrams.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use blue or black ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

Geography

Nat 5 2015 & 2018 Front cover of paper Always read the instructions



X833/75/11

Geography

TUESDAY, 1 MAY

1:00 PM - 3:20 PM

Total marks — 80

SECTION 1 — PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTS — 30 marks

Attempt EITHER question 1 OR question 2.

THEN attempt questions 3 to 7.

SECTION 2 — HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions.

SECTION 3 — GLOBAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt any TWO of the following.

Question 13 — Climate change

Question 14 — Natural regions

Question 15 — Environmental hazards

Question 16 — Trade and globalisation

Question 17 — Tourism

Question 18 — Health

You will receive credit for appropriately labelled sketch maps and diagrams.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



Study Planner



Create (and follow!) a study/revision planner

 there are different types of planner, each pupil has to find the style that suits them e.g. day, week, month...

Why?

- Study is structured should be more effective
- Can see how study is spread across subjects and units – should be more effective
- Allows pupils to prioritise in the run up to each exam – should be more effective



Weekly Planner



	7.30 am - 8.50 am	8.50 am - 3.40pm	3.40 pm – 4pm	4pm – 5pm	5pm – 6pm	6pm – 7pm	7pm – 8pm	8pm – 9pm	9pm – 10pm	10pm – 11pm	Studying	Socialing	Exercising	Sleeping
Mon														
Tues														
Wed		SCHOOL												
Thurs		SCF												
Fri														
	40	40					40							
	10 am – 12 am	12 am – 2 pm	2 pm – 4 pm	4 pm – 6 pm	6 pm – 8 pm	8 pm – 10 pm	10 pm – 12 am				Studying	Socialing	Exercising	Sleeping
Sat														
Sun														

Not all time should be study – continuous study isn't effective!



Monthly Planner

- Target set for each month
- Not all time should be study continuous study isn't effective!

When deciding on a planner the following questions should be asked:

- Is this appropriate?
- Finding the right 'fit' for my other committeeents





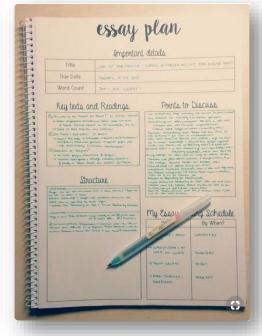
Examples



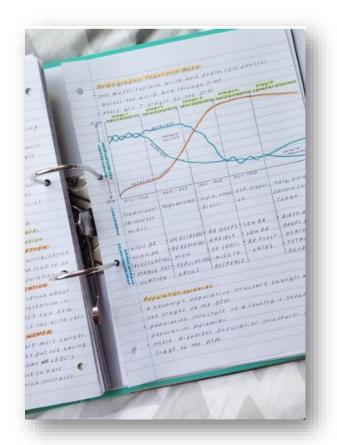




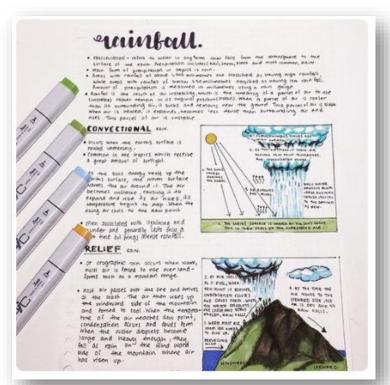








GeographyNotes on Population



GeographyNotes on rainfall

English

Nat 5 2018 Paper



MARKS

Total marks - 30 Attempt ALL questions

1. Look at lines 1-4. Explain in your own words why 'the first thing' the writer does when he visits his local bookshop is to 'look for the shop cat, Tiny.'

You should make **two** key points in your answer.

2

5

2

2

- 2. Look at lines 5-17. Identify, in your own words as far as possible, five positive points the writer makes about cats.
- 3. Look at lines 18-27. Identify, in your own words as far as possible, four ways in which cats 'held a special place' in the ancient world.
- 4. By referring to the sentence in lines 28-29 ('lt's pretty obvious . . . of Pharaoh'), explain how it helps to provide a link between the writer's ideas at this point in the passage.
- 5. Look at lines 32-35 ('My cats . . . my books.'). Explain how one example of the writer's use of sentence structure makes it clear what cats prefer.
- 6. Look at lines 36-41. Explain how two examples of the writer's word choice make it clear that cats played a very important part in preserving Egyptian writing.
- 7. Look at lines 42-44. Explain how two examples of language make it clear that the writer is defending cats here.
- 8. Look at lines 45–55. Summarise, in your own words as far as possible, how cats ended up in bookshops.

You should make five key points in your answer.

Read questions carefully

- In your own words
- Make 2 key points







- Smart phones
- iPads/tablets

Do you fully utilise them?

- Calendar?
- To do lists?
- Reminders?
- Apps

Important to ensure that notifications for social media are turned off so that you are not distracted and disturbed....you need to commit to studying!





Memory Palace





Memory Palace

1.	11.
2.	12.

3. 13.

4. 14.

5. 15.

. 16.

7. 17.

8. 18.

9. 19.

10. 20.



Memory palace

- 1. Cat
- 2. Polar bear
- 3. elephant
- 4. trainers
- 5. bracelet
- 6. bobble
- 7. water bottle
- 8. flag
- 9. pot noodle
- 10. gym bag

- 11. cheese
- 12. Key
- 13. Seagull
- 14. Skirt
- 15. nail polish
- 16. folder
- 17. basket
- 18. speaker
- 19. egg
- 20. pineapple



Snr Phase Parental Information Session #1

Study Techniques



Any questions?



Further support?