

Year 11 Homework/revision schedule 2019-20

HISTORY

Revision techniques:

In 2013, research from four universities published a review of hundreds of studies that explored the most effective strategies to lead to long-term learning.

What works:

- **Hard work** gets grades. Students that spend at least two hours a night on their homework/revision are statistically more likely to get better grades. It is important that you follow the homework/revision schedule set by the teachers.
- **Retrieval practice** (the testing effect) requires you to answer a question. It is proven to be the most effective revision strategy. Examples of strategies used in retrieval practice are:
 - Use flashcards (Quizlet) and quizzing to practise recalling information from topics.
 - Use mind-maps, knowledge organisers, or Cornell notes to quiz – read, cover, write. You are aiming to recall all of the information on the revision resource in order to reproduce it from memory.
 - Answering short retrieval questions or multiple choice quizzes
- **Spacing** involves learning a little information regularly, rather than trying to learn a lot in a single day. Recent research has found that the use of spacing resulted in a 10% to 30% difference in final test results compared to students who did lots of cramming. Spacing out revision gives you enough time to forget previously learnt information, meaning that when this information is re-visited and re-learnt it is more likely to be transferred to your long-term memory. We have adapted the homework schedule so that tasks will be broken up into 30-40 minute chunks. This allows time for you to forget, quiz and recall information. Each subject may set all weekly tasks at one time but you should organise your daily schedule so that you are breaking the tasks up into chunks throughout the week.
- **Interleaving** involves mixing up the topics you will study within a subject. Recent research has shown how effective this technique is. Interleaving helps you make links between different topics as well as discriminate between different types of problems.

Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Option D	Option A	Option B	English	Option C		Maths
Maths	English	Science	Maths	Science		English
Science	Science	Option C	Science	Option B		Science
Independent revision	Independent revision	Option D	Option A	Independent revision		MFL

Your teachers have prepared a revision programme that incorporates all of the techniques mentioned above. The homework set from January until June will be the minimum amount of revision required in preparation for the GCSE examinations.

Remember, when completing any independent revision, these strategies do not work:

- Re-reading your notes
- Highlighting your notes
- Making summaries of your notes

The schedule below shows what tasks should be completed in the weeks leading up to the GCSE examinations

	January	February	March	April	May	June
	Week beg: 6 th Jan Task 1: The establishment of Hitler's dictatorship elaboration task Task 2: Practise generating enquiry questions	Week beg: 3 rd Feb Task 1: Medieval and early modern living conditions elaboration task Task 2: Planning 9 mark question on medieval epidemics	Week beg: 2 nd March Task 1: Industrial public health elaboration task Task 2: Interpretation provenance practise	Week beg: 6 th April (Easter) Task 1: 20th century living conditions elaboration task Task 2: Planning 10 mark response to Indian treatment question	Week beg: 4 th May Task 1: Harvington Hall representation elaboration task Task 2: Elaboration task specific features at Harvington	
	Week beg: 13 th Jan Task 1: Medieval and early modern epidemics comparison elaboration Task 2: Comparing interpretations for content practise :	Week beg: 10 th Feb Task 1: Saxon golden age elaboration task Task 2: Planning longer response- 18 marker on occupied Europe	Week beg: 9 th March Task 1: Quizzing on Harvington terminology Task 2: Elizabethan everyday life	Week beg: 13 th April (Easter) Task 1: Why William became king in 1066 elaboration task Task 2: Interpretation practise	Week beg: 11 th May Task 1: Reasons for western migration elaboration task Task 2: Interpretation practise	
	Week beg: 20 th Jan Task 1: Norman rebellions elaboration task Task 2: Source elaboration task	Week beg: 17 th Feb (half term) Task 1: American expansion before 1838 elaboration task Task 2: Source elaboration task	Week beg: 16 th March Task 1: Changes to Saxon England after the Norman invasion elaboration task Task 2: Flash cards on key historical terms	Week beg: 20 th April Task 1: Causes of US Civil War elaboration task Task 2: Planning Harvington response	Week beg: 18 th May Task 1: Public health through time elaboration task Task 2: Practise planning 9 marker	
	Week beg: 27 th Jan Task 1: Comparison of occupied Europe elaboration task Task 2: Harvington enquiry question task :	Week beg: 24 th Feb Task 1: Germany during the war elaboration task Task 2: Comparing interpretations for content practise	Week beg: 23 rd March Task 1: Treatment of Indians 1789-1860 Task 2: Quizzing on key historical terms	Week beg: 27 th April Task 1: The establishment of Hitler's dictatorship elaboration task Task 2: Practise generating enquiry questions	Week beg: 25 th May (half term) Task 1: Saxon rebellion elaboration task Task 2: Source elaboration Task 3: Enquiry question generation practise	

Y11 HISTORY Revision Timetable

Retrieval practice (the testing effect) requires you to answer a question. It is proven to be the most effective revision strategy. Examples of strategies used in retrieval practice are:

- Answering short questions
- Flashcards (or Quizlet)
- Quizzing (from knowledge organisers)
- Getting people to test you

Week beg: 30th March
 Task 1: Women and children in Nazi Germany elaboration task

 Task 2: Source elaboration task

Interleaving involves mixing up the topics you study within a given subject. Recent research has shown how effective this technique is

Spacing involves learning a little information regularly, rather than trying to learn a lot in a single day.

Revision advice:

- Eat breakfast
- Positive mind-set
- Be resilient
- Put your phone away
- Turn off the TV and music
- Get a good night's sleep – every night!
- Take breaks