

Year 11 Homework/revision schedule 2019-20

TRIPLE BIOLOGY

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	
Y11 BIOLOGY Revision Timetable	Week beg: 6 th Jan HWK 1- B6.1-15 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 3 rd Feb HWK 5- B5.5-9, B7.6-10, B5.10-13 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 2 nd March HWK 8- B5, B6, B7 and practical work revision Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 6 th April (Easter) HWK 12- B4.1-2, B2.1-4, B3.7-8 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions	Week beg: 4 th May HWK 15- B2.7-9, B4.5-6, B2.10-12 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Last Biology exam on the 1 st June	
	Week beg: 13 th Jan HWK 2- B1.1-4, B5.1-4, B7.1-5 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 10 th Feb HWK 6- B7.11-13, B1.5-7, practical work revision Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions	Week beg: 9 th March HWK 9- B1.8-11, B3.1-6 and practical work revision Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 13 th April (Easter) Complete all revision booklets provided	Week beg: 11 th May HWK 16- B2.7-9, B4.5-6, B2.10-12 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions		
	Week beg: 20 th Jan HWK 3 Mock exam corrections	Week beg: 17 th Feb (half term) HWK 6- B7.11-13, B1.5-7, practical work revision Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions Plus the revision booklet provided	Week beg: 16 th March HWK 10- B1.8-11, B3.1-6 and practical work revision Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 20 th April HWK 13- B4.3-4, B2.5-6, B3.9-12 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 18 th May Complete all revision booklets provided		
	Week beg: 27 th Jan HWK 4- B5.5-9, B7.6-10, B5.10-13 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 24 th Feb HWK 7- B5, B6, B7 and practical work revision Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 23 rd March HWK 11- B4.1-2, B2.1-4, B3.7-8 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 27 th April HWK 14- B4.3-4, B2.5-6, B3.9-12 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions Task 3: Key term definitions Task 4: Application questions	Week beg: 25 th May (half term) Complete all revision booklets provided		
				Week beg: 30 th March HWK 12- B4.1-2, B2.1-4, B3.7-8 Task 1: knowledge recall Task 2: Interleaved questions			

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

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

Paper one topics

**=required practical to revise

Topic B1 Cell Biology	✓	Topic B2 Organisation	✓	Topic B3 Infection and response	✓	Topic B4 Bioenergetics	✓
Microscopy**	1	Tissues and organs	1	Health, pathogens and disease	1	Photosynthesis**	1
Animal and plant cells	2	Digestive system	2	Culturing bacteria in a lab	2	Rates of photosynthesis	2
Eukaryotic and prokaryotic**	3	Chemistry of food**	3	Preventing infections	3	Glucose	3
Cell specialisation	4	Enzymes **	4	Viral and bacterial diseases	4	Aerobic respiration	4
Diffusion	5	How digestive system works	5	Fungi and protist diseases	5	Anaerobic respiration	5
Osmosis**	6	Efficiency of digestion	6	Human defence responses	6	Metabolism and liver	6
Active transport	7	Blood	7	Plant diseases	7		
Cell division	8	Blood vessels and heart	8	Plant defence responses	8		
Differentiation	9	Breathing and gas exchange	9	Vaccination and antibiotics	9		
Stem cells	10	Tissues and organs in plants	10	Discovering drugs	10		
		Transport systems in plants	11	Monoclonal antibodies	11		
		Transpiration	12	Cancer, smoking, alcohol (non communicable diseases)	12		

Paper two topics

Topic B5 Homeostasis and response	✓	Topic B6 Inheritance, Variation and Evolution	✓	Topic 7 Ecology	✓
Structure of nervous system	1	Sexual and asexual reproduction	1	Communities and their environment	1
Reflex actions**	2	DNA and protein synthesis	2	Distribution and abundance**	2
Brain	3	Gene expression and mutation	3	Competition in plants and animals	3
Eye	4	Inheritance- punnet squares	4	Adaptations in plants and animals	4
Blood glucose control	5	Inherited disorders and screening	5	Feeding relationships	5
Diabetes	6	Variation and natural selection	6	Carbon and water cycle	6
Hormones and menstrual cycle	7	Evolution	7	Human population	7
Controlling fertility	8	Selective breeding and genetic engineering	8	Pollution	8
Infertility treatments	9	Cloning	9	Deforestation and global warming	9
Plant hormones and uses**	10	Ethics of genetic technologies	10	Biodiversity	10
Temperature control	11	Theories of evolution	11		
Kidney	12	Speciation	12		
Dialysis and kidney transplants	13	Fossils and extinction	13		
		Antibiotic resistance	14		

		Classification	15		
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