Learn, revise, test

Silent do now:

1. How do you use your book to help you revise?
2. What are some revision techniques?
3. How do you test if you have the knowledge?

37 days to go!

Learning

The learning process starts in school, with lessons and at home with home learning

Before you start revising a topic, you need to make sure that you understand it.

If there is anything you are not sure about you should:

- Look back over your notes carefully, and googleclass room for the subject
- Research- bbc bitesize or the library
- Ask your teacher

Revise

When you're happy that you understand a topic, you can move on to revise it

Revising is the process of going back over what you've learnt so that you're ready to answer questions on it in an exam.

Turn and Talk

What are some examples of revision techniques?

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Test

Once you think you know a topic- it is time to test yourself!

You can start by doing some quick fact recall questions and then go on to practice exam questions

It is important to do some realistic exam questions to apply your knowledge in different ways so you know you can do it!

Condensing your notes

Start with your notes.

- Your class book
- Knowledge organiser
- Exam results

Read through and ensure you understand the topic.

Condensing your notes into YOUR words

Simplify and summarise your notes into key points so they're easier to revise from.

Aim to get each topic onto a single page.

Cut out the waffle!

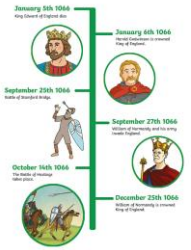
Reorganise in some way (grouping it differently or linking topics together)

How you present your notes might depend on the subject

Labelled diagrams for Science

Important quotes for Drama

Timelines for history



Discipline **Hard Work** **Honesty** **Humility**

Test yourself

When you've simplified a topic, it is time to test yourself!

1. Cover up your notes and write down as much as you can remember
2. Compare what you've written to your notes then fill in any gaps with a different colour, so you know what bits you have missed.
3. Keep doing this, until you remember everything!

1. **Giant Gas Cloud** A star originates from a large cloud of gas. The temperature in the cloud is low enough for the synthesis of molecules. The Orion cloud complex in the Orion system is an example of a star in this stage of life.

2. **Protostar** When the gas particles in the molecular cloud run into each other, heat energy is produced. This results in the formation of a warm clump of molecules referred to as the Protostar. The creation of Protostars can be seen through infrared vision as the Protostars are warmer than other materials in the molecular cloud. Several Protostars can be formed in one cloud, depending on the size of the molecular cloud.

3. **T-Tauri Phase** A T-Tauri star begins when materials stop falling into the Protostar and release tremendous amounts of energy. The mean temperature of the Tauri star isn't enough to support nuclear fusion at its core. The T-Tauri star lasts for about 100 million years, following which it enters the most extended phase of development – the Main sequence phase.

4. **Main Sequence** The main sequence phase is the stage in development where the core temperature reaches the point for the fusion to commence. In this process, the protons of hydrogen are converted into atoms of helium. This reaction is exothermic; it gives off more heat than it requires and so the core of a main-sequence star releases a tremendous amount of energy.

5. **Red Giant** A star converts hydrogen atoms into helium over its course of life at its core. Eventually, the hydrogen fuel runs out, and the internal reaction st… the core, a star contracts inward through gravity caus… a red giant. Red giants have…

6. **Th**…

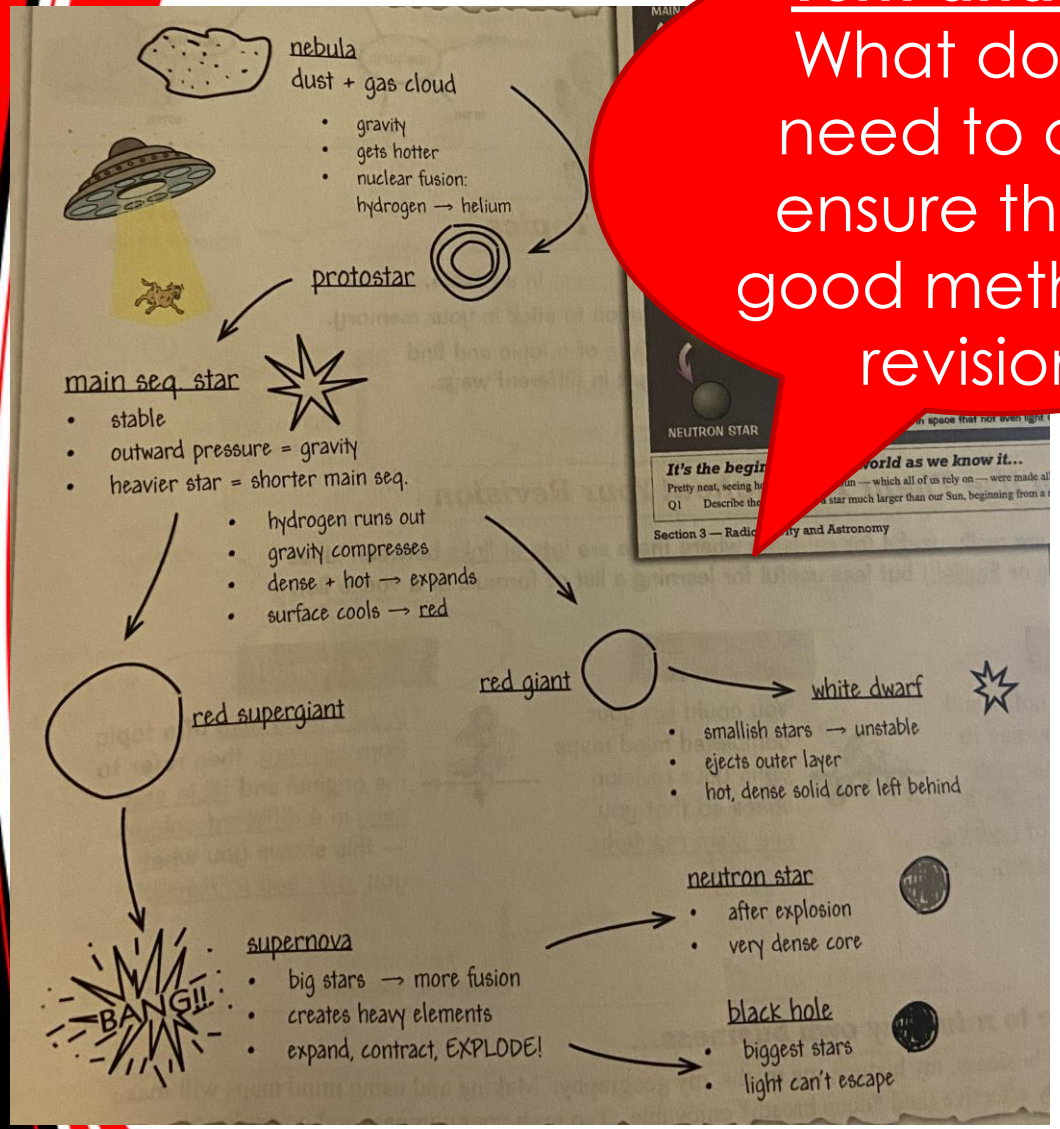
7. **Supern**… into a neutron st… contract instead into a tiny, hot star k… stars tinier than the sun, don't have enough mass t… but a red glow during their main sequence. These red dwarves are difficult to spot. But, these… most common stars that can burn for trillions of years.

Turn and Talk

How can all of this information be reduced?

Turn and Talk

What do you need to do to ensure this is a good method of revision?



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5. **Red Giant** A star converts hydrogen atoms into helium over its course of life at its core. Eventually, the hydrogen fuel runs out, and the internal reaction stops. Without the reactions occurring at the core, a star contracts inward through gravity causing it to expand. As it expands, the star first becomes a subgiant star and then a red giant. Red giants have cooler surfaces than the main-sequence star, and because of this, they appear red than yellow.

6. **The Fusion of Heavier Elements** Helium molecules fuse at the core, as the star expands. The energy of this reaction prevents the core from collapsing. The core shrinks and begins fusing carbon, once the helium fusion ends. This process repeats until iron appears at the core. The iron fusion reaction absorbs energy, which causes the core to collapse. This implosion transforms massive stars into a supernova while smaller stars like the sun contract into white dwarfs.

7. **Supernovae and Planetary Nebulae** Most of the star material is blasted away into space, but the core implodes into a neutron star or a singularity known as the black hole. Less massive stars don't explode, their cores contract instead into a tiny, hot star known as the white dwarf while the outer material drifts away. Stars tinier than the sun, don't have enough mass to burn with anything but a red glow during their main sequence. These red dwarves are difficult to spot. But, these may be the most common stars that can burn for trillions of years.

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Activity

1. Choose a subject you have had today.
2. Pick a topic you learnt months ago.
3. Read the information in your book.
4. Condense it down to a 1 page note