## 'Chunking your revision'

A common mistake students make when revising is overloading their memory.

Research has shown that our short-term memory has an average capacity of 5-9 items.

Have a go at the practical experiment to see this in action.



## Experiment instructions

- 1. Turn over list one and try to memorise as many words as you can in 30 seconds.
- 2. Verbally recall as many as you can to someone you are with
- 3. Repeat with list 2, but this time do not move on to the next list until you have the first one locked in.

# List 1

Nine	Swap	Cell	Ring	Lust
Plugs	Lamp	Apple	Table	Sway
Army	Bank	Fire	Hold	Worm
Clock	Horse	Color	Baby	Sword
Desk	Grab	Find	Bird	Rock

## List 2

(split into 5 parts)

Horse	Cat	Dog	Fish	Bird
Orange	Yellow	Blue	Green	Black
Table	Chair	Desk	Bookcase	Bed
Teacher	School	Student	Homework	Class
Apple	Banana	Kiwi	Grape	Mango

#### Why is list 2 easier?

List two is chunked down into more manageable sizes of 5, which our short-term memory can handle.

It has also been chunked into categories which again makes for more effective learning.

#### Memory overload!

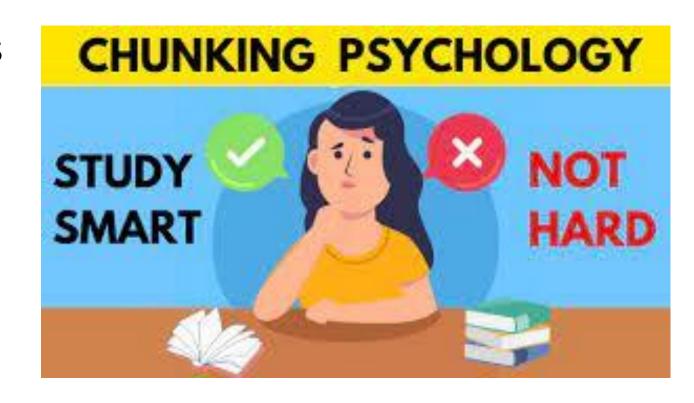
Often, revision may look like this

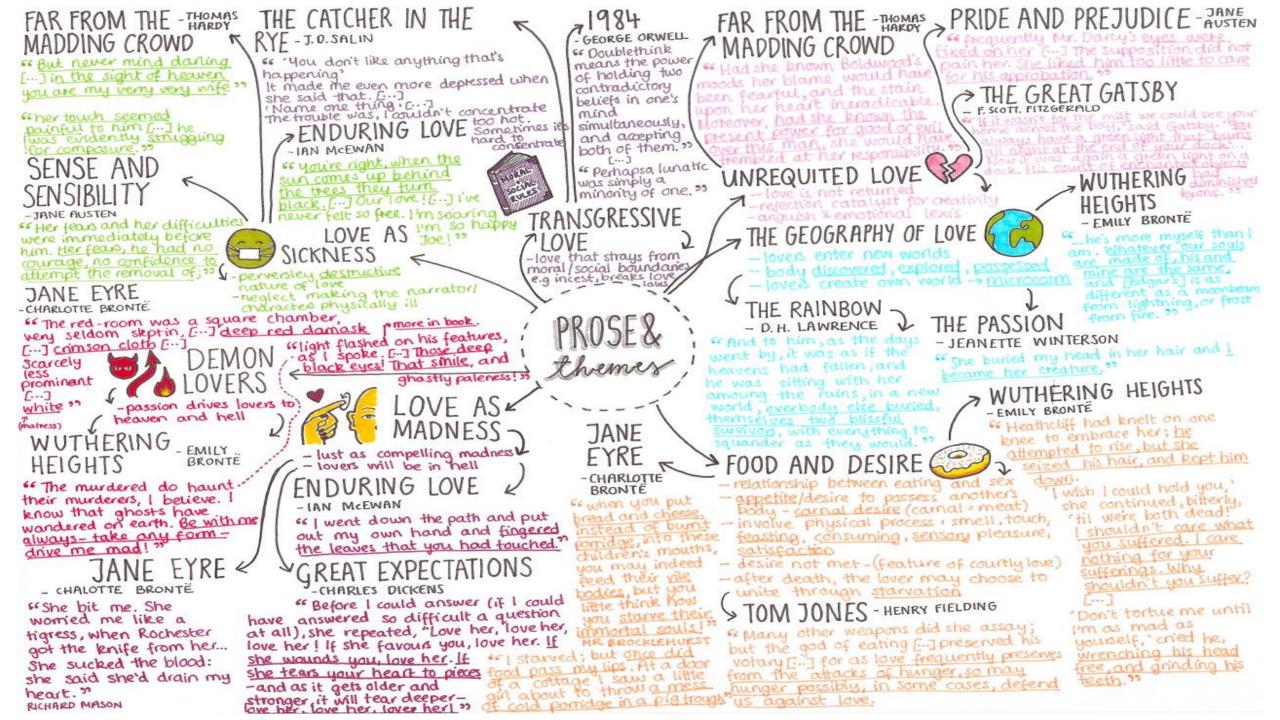
On the surface, it seems like students have worked **hard** and spent hours revising

However, this is going to have **little impact** on their revision

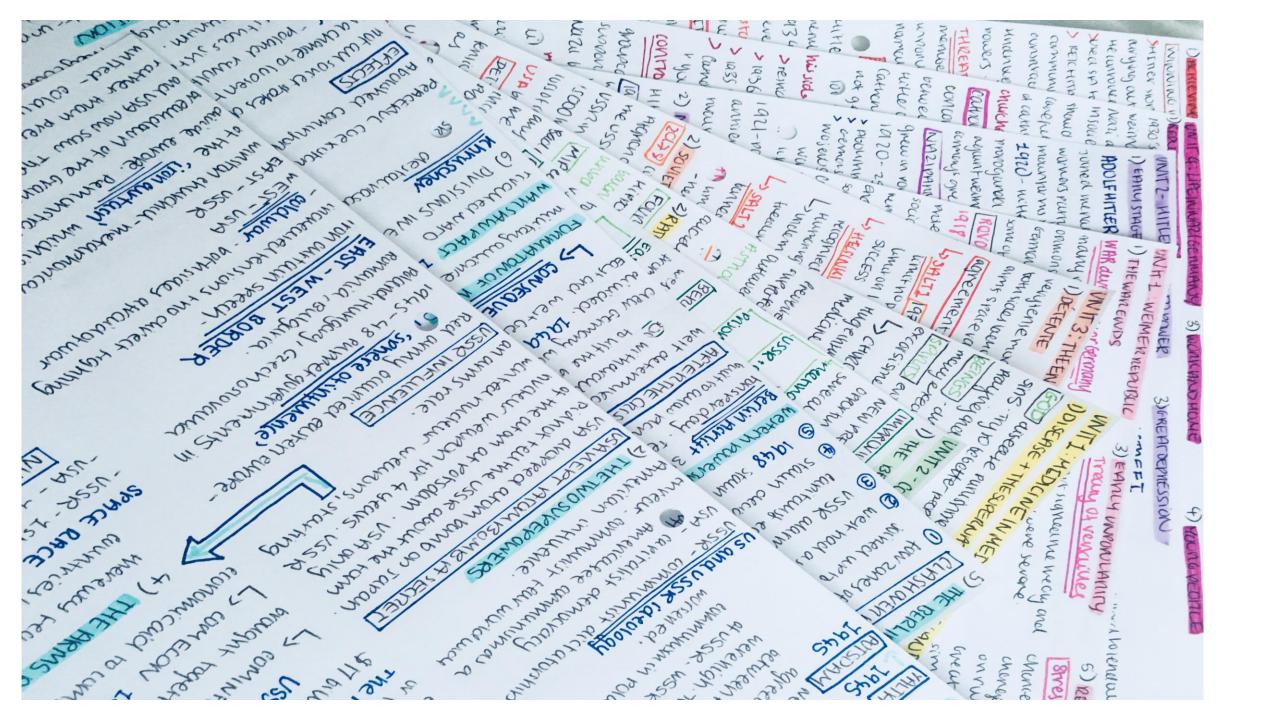
Our memory becomes overloaded

Take some photos of these ineffective methods and compare them to your child's revision.





Trembling



Edward (Somerset)

-Wanted to remove French from Scottand - potential marriage with Mary Queen of Scots.

L>1547-1548 fighting in Scotland

L>1547 Battle of Pinkie L>Mary of Guise remains in control, Mary Queen of Scots moved to France.

- French besieged Bologne

Edward (Northumberland)

-Treaty of Bologne, Bologne Lost to France in 1550 in return for £133, 333.

Signed by England" (Jordan)

Ladiduitremove French from

Scotland.

Mary (1553-1558),

-1556, France & Spain atwar, Phillip tried to get help from Wary (after marriage in 1554)

13 Privy Council opposed the idea

-1557. Staffords Invasion

- Is rumoured to be sent by Henri II, allowing Mary to go to war with France.

over French conflict, Calais was Lost, Treaty of Cateau - Cambresis (1559)

-Militia Arms AC+ (1557)

4 new powers to muster troops,
updated the navy fleet.
-closer ties after war with France
and Mamage in 1554.

Marriage Treaty in 1854 Foreign Policy Scot Spain France
La no regal powers for
Philip, couldn't inherit
English throne, no Spanish on
the Privy Council,
Foreign Policy Scot Spain France
La forced Mary to abdicate and - Is
fled to England, Elizabeth (at
placed her under house arrest. In
La Earl of Moray (Profestant) was - I

Elizabeth

-Treaty of Cateau-Cambrests
-1559 Religious Settlement
La Act at Supremacy Confy I
priest/bishop swore the oath,
New Proyer Book (similar to
Cramners 1552 prayer book),
no black rubnic, vestments
remained, injunctions to priests
(rad to report recusants), less
decorations -

-1559 Asked about marriage (again in 1563 and 1566)

La Isolated in Europe, most were Catholic, also nearly married Duke of Anjou.

- 1560 Treaty of Berwick, sent an army to Lords of the congregation in Scotland to remove Guise control and Catholics.

L> Mary of Guise died and France withdrew

Expelled foreign troops from Scotland, leaving Lords of the Congregation in control.

Worked with Mary Queen of Scats as she promised not to intervene.

Lords over his influence. , Lords over his influence. Listorced Mary to abdicate and fled to England, Elizabeth (placed her under house arrest.

Searl of Moray (Profestant) was regent for James, Moray chied pushing Scotlandinto chilwar.

Selizabeth sent troops to secure Earl of Morton as regent (Protest.)

- 1562, Hawkins tried to break

Spunish monopoly on slave trade
in Carribean, (again in 1564, 1567)

- 1562-Treaty of Hampton Court,
sent 6000 troops and £30,000
to support the Huguenot rebels

- 1563, Huguenot defeated

L>1564, Treaty of Troyes, lost
Calais permenantly.

5 "humiliating failure" (williams)

- 1567 Tension in Netherlands as
Philip wanted tighter control in the

- Expelled Sea beggars

- 1568 impounded Spanish ships and took over a 400,000 florin loan from Italian bankers.

17 provinces - North was Protestant.

Alba seized English ships and trade stopped.

-1569 Rebellion supported by Phillip as marriage is planned with Anjou in 1588

-1572, Treaty of Blois, France and England promised to defend each other.

-1570 · Elizabeth excommunicated (after he said Catholics should not attend church in 1566.)
-1572, Rebellions start in Neth. to break Spanish control. La sea beggars. expelled.

-1572 Treaty of Blois,

(after Mary expelled in 1570)

-1574 Treaty of Blois renewed.

-1574 Spain responded in Neth.

128000 killed in 1576

-Pacification of Ghent 1576

(experied all foreign troops)

again, promised f100,000 if France invaded, withdrew

to Duke of Anjou,

Light abeth paid for his

expedition.

- 1580, Treaty of Utrecht, divided the north and south of the Neth.

Portugal, Elizabeth supported Don Antonio.

-Parma sent to conquer Neth:

- Henri III refused to support Elizabeth against Spain.

## Making it stick

What do you think of when you see the following words/phrases?

Think of your lists and then share it with the person you are with

Birthday party

Christmas

Holiday

Supermarket

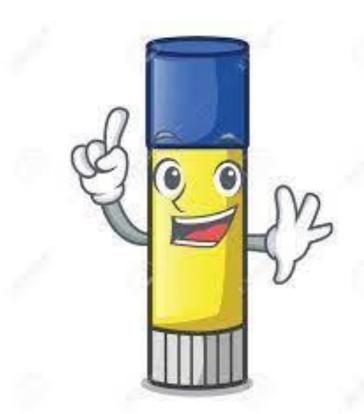
This is showing the learning process.

Over time, we stick more things to our knowledge.

For example, you may have added to your knowledge of a birthday party balloons, cake, party bags

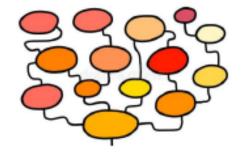
We need to do the same thing when we revise

Always start the revision process with, what do I already know about this, then what new information do I need to stick there?



#### A practical way to do this: Brain dumping











1. Choose the subject you would like to revise from your topic list.

2. On a blank
piece of A4 make
a mindmap from
memory. Write
down everything
you can think of
for that particular
topic.

3. Next, read over your revision guide or notes. Were there any details that you missed?

 Add the missed details from your revision guide onto your brain dump, but in a different colour.

5. Repeat the activity again at a later date. This could be a few days, or maybe weeks. Did you remember more this time?

The bits you could remember are already stuck, the bits in another colour are what you need to make stick!

## Have a go!

- 1. Take a piece of paper and pick a topic area from one of your subjects
- 2. Brain dump everything you can remember
- 3. Use the revision guide to add in anything you forgot in another colour
- 4. The information added is what you need to 'make stick' so make this a priority in your revision