

# Year 11 - Revision Timetables and PLCs

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# What is a Revision Timetable?

A revision timetable helps you to focus on what to revise and when.

These timetables can come in many different forms depending on what suits you best.



The image shows a handwritten revision timetable titled "REVISION". The timetable is a grid with days of the week as columns and time slots as rows. The subjects being revised are: History, Maths, Science, English, Geography, and PE. The timetable is color-coded by subject: History (blue), Maths (green), Science (orange), English (red), Geography (purple), and PE (yellow). The timetable is as follows:

TIME	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	SUN
8:30-9:30	History	Maths	Science	English	Geography	PE	PE
9:30-10:30	Maths	Science	History	Maths	English	Maths	PE
10:30-11:30	English	History	Maths	Maths	English	Maths	PE
11:30-12:30	PE	PE	Maths	English	Maths	PE	PE
1:30-2:30	English	English	PE	PE	PE	PE	PE
2:30-3:30	Maths	English	PE	PE	History	PE	PE
3:30-4:30	PE	PE	English	History	PE	PE	Maths
4:30-5:30	PE	PE	History	History	PE	PE	Maths
5:30-6:30	Maths	Science	PE	PE	History	English	PE
6:30-7:30	Maths	Maths	Maths	English	Science	English	PE
7:30-8:30	PE	PE	PE	PE	PE	PE	PE
8:30-9:30	Maths	Maths	Maths	English	Science	English	PE
9:30-10:30	PE	PE	PE	PE	PE	PE	PE
10:30-11:30	History	Maths	Science	Maths	English	PE	PE
11:30-12:30	Maths	Science	Science	Maths	English	PE	PE

# Complete the “Planning for Revision” Questionnaire

Complete the revision questionnaire to help you with completing your revision timetable later in the session.

## Planning for revision

1. Do you prefer revising
  - a. longer sessions at a time (40-10-40) = 80mins revision
  - b. Shorter sessions at a time (20-5-20-5-20-5-20) = 80mins revision
2. What time of day do you prefer revising?
  - a. Straight after school
  - b. After dinner
  - c. Evening, before bed
3. List all your subjects in order of how well you are doing in them? Put the subject you are doing the worst in, at the top.

Subjects ranked worst to best

4. What do you need to access your college course?
5. Highlight the subjects that you need to focus on more.

Now you have completed this, you can plan your revision better.

# In order to complete your revision timetable...

- You need to work out the subjects that you are **least confident** with.
- You should have just ranked your subjects from those you feel most to least confident with - this will help us to organise your time effectively on your revision timetable.
- **You also need to be prioritising your coursework subjects to start with as these will need to be submitted before the exams.**
- Consider other commitments you have within your week e.g. after school revision sessions, Pomodoro revision sessions, sports clubs and spending time with family and friends.
- The more revision sessions you can do within school, the less revision you need to be doing at home.
- However, **EVERY SUBJECT MUST** be touched on in revision during the week.

# Your Revision Timetable needs to be split into manageable chunks of time...

This will be personal to you, depending on how long you best work for.

For example:


20 mins working, followed by 5 mins break

40 mins working, following by 10 mins break

You should think about planning out how you are going to use your break e.g. look at your phone, get a cup of tea, have a snack etc.



40 -10



If not  
work for  
20 mins  
20-5-20

# How do you ensure you stick to the time that you have set?

- By setting an alarm.
- Re-set that alarm for another forty minutes and then take another ten minute break.
- Here's the clever bit. **Once you're on a roll, can you can store your breaks up.** Work for two session of forty minutes solid (i.e. one hour and twenty minutes) and have a twenty minute break, do three and take thirty.

# Do I have to set specific times to be working?

NO! This does not work for everyone.

You may want to set out the revision you want to complete that day but not set a specific time limit.

However, if you choose this method, you need to be strict with yourself to get this done.



# How much Revision should I be completing?



You should be aiming to complete revision 6/7 days a week.

The amount of revision that you are completing per day should increase the closer to the exams you get.

- Before Christmas 1-2 hours per day (this currently MAY include SOME homework time)
- Mock Revision Time - 2-3 hours per day
- Exam Preparation approx 8 hrs a day but remember most of this (5hrs) will be in school as lessons will be all revision

It is important to adapt your timetable as you go throughout the year to the requirements for how much revision you need to be doing.





# Examples of Completed Revision Timetables

This version is for the Autumn Term - 2-3 hours revision a night

maths  
English  
Science - Biology, Chemistry, Physics.

## EXAMPLE - Revision Timetable

Autumn Term.

OPTIONS

Drama CW  
Geography

Music CW  
French.

3 HOURS IN TOTAL

WEEK	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
40 mins	Maths	English	Geography	English	French	English	/
		Revision @ School			Revision @ School		/
40 mins	Drama	Music	Maths	Drama	Music	Maths	/
	Coursework	Coursework		Coursework	Coursework		/
40 mins	Biology	Chemistry	Physics	Biology	Chemistry	Physics	/
40 mins	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	Homework	/
40 mins							/
							/
							/
							/
CLUBS ETC.			Netball Club		Football Training	Family Dinner	/

# Examples of Completed Revision Timetables

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
3.30		Pomodoro	DANCE	MATHS			
4.00	Geography	Revision	CATCHUP	REVISION			
4.30							
5.00	Dance						
5.30							
6.00		HOMEWORK	HOMEWORK		ENGLISH		
6.30		HOMEWORK	HOMEWORK	History in car	ENGLISH		HOMEWORK
7.00		ENGLISH	SCIENCE	Dance	SCIENCE		HOMEWORK
7.30		MATHS	SCIENCE		SCIENCE		HOMEWORK
8.00		MATHS	HISTORY		SCIENCE		MATHS
8.30			HISTORY		Geography		MATHS
9.00							ENGLISH
9.30							
10.00							

This is for 31/2 homework but some revision sessions may also be homework if the teacher sets it.

This is for a 20 - 5 -20 revision

This person likes revising after dinner, and has Saturdays off FOR NOW!

Revision is 7 1/2 hours a week revision (1 hour a day BUT they have 31/2 homework as well) = 11 hours a week study

How could this change through the year?

This version is for the Summer Term - 3-4 hours revision a night plus revision at school.

You could SET SPECIFIC TIMES to do the revision e.g. 40 mins from 5-5.40pm

Maths  
English  
Science - Biology, Chemistry,  
Physics

### EXAMPLE - Revision Timetable

OPTIONAL

Drama

Music

Geography

French

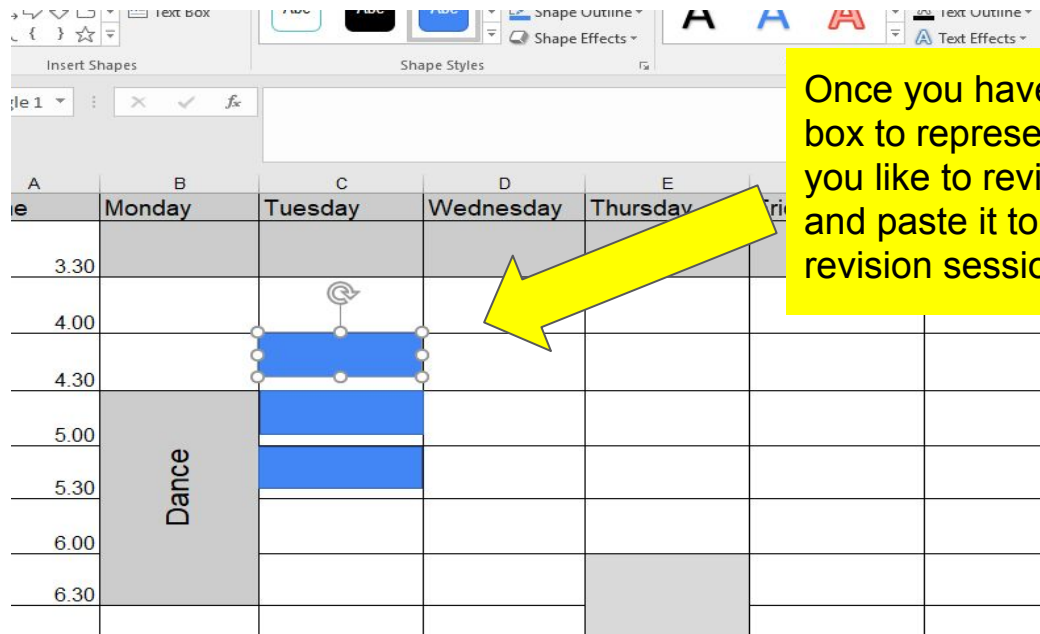
Summer Term

WEEK	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
40 min	Maths	English <small>Revision @ school</small>	Maths	English	Maths	English	/
40 min	Biology	Chemistry	Physics	Biology	Chemistry	Maths	/
40 min	Drama	French	drama	music	French <small>Revision @ school</small>	physics	/
40 min	Geography	Drama	Geography <small>Revision @ school</small>	Drama	Geography	French	/
40 min	music	music	French	Geography	Music		/
40 min	English	maths	English	maths	English	Maths	/
40 min							/
Extra			Netball Club		Football Training	Family Dinner.	/

DAYS OFF

# How do I start making a timetable?

- You can do it on paper, use a template or on excel. I would recommend you do it on the computer so you can amend it as we get closer to the computer. But planning on paper may be helpful



Once you have made a coloured box to represent the size of time you like to revise, you can copy and paste it to make all your revision session times.

# Planning your Revision



**Step 1:** Split your revision timetable slots into the learning times you work with 40 min or 20 min sections

**Step 2:** Fill in all your clubs, family/friends time and time for you to relax.

**Step 3:** Fill in double slots of your highest ranked subjects (the ones you struggle with) and English /Maths.

**Step 4:** Add in your other subjects to the empty slots

**Step 5:** Try it out for a few weeks

**Step 6:** Adjust your timetable if you find something is not working.

# What is a PLC?



Reducing your  
revision down

A PLC stands for a “Personalised Learning Checklist”.

These can be used to help you identify areas within specific topics and prevent you from only focusing your revision on topics you are confident with.

You can use **specific PLC documents** (most departments have these and can provide these for you). However, you can also use the **contents page** in a revision guide or the **exam board specification** as a version of this too!

The exam boards specifications you can find on their websites.



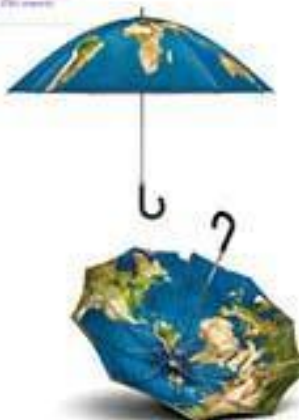
What does a PLC look like?

How can you use a PLC?

Personalised Learning Checklist		Beginner	Confident	Expert
Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment				
Section B: The changing economic world				
<i>There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.</i>	Explain that there are different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.			
	Describe and explain the different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).			
	Explain the limitations of economic and social measures.			
	Describe and explain the links between stages of the demographic transition model and the level of development.			
	Describe and explain the causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.			
	Describe the consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.			
<i>Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.</i>	Outline the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.			
	Using an example ( <b>Jamaica</b> ) describe and explain how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.			
<i>Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change. CASE STUDY: Nigeria</i>	Using a case study of a LIC or NEE to: <b>Nigeria</b>			
	• explain the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally			
	• describe and explain the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is			
	• outline explain the changing industrial structure of the country, the balance between different sectors of the			
	• outline the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Explain the			
	• describe the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world			
	• describe international aid and the types of aid and explain the impacts of aid on the receiving country			
• describe the environmental impacts of economic development				
• describe the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.				



# How could you use the Specification or a Revision Guide as a PLC?



## 3.1.1.2 Tectonic hazards

Key idea	Specification content
Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.	<p>Plate tectonics theory.</p> <p>Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.</p> <p>Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.</p>
The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	<p>Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Use <b>named examples</b> to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</p>
Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.	<p>Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.</p>

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Throughout this book you'll see grade stamps like these:

You can use these to focus your revision on easier or harder work.

But remember — to get a top grade you have to know **everything**, not just the hardest topics.



# Why is a PLC useful?

A PLC helps you to see which elements of a topic you need to revise more in order to become confident with them.

- Red/ Least Confident - Focusing on as often as possible in revision
- Amber/ Slightly Confident - Focusing on when you can in revision.
- Green/ Most Confident - Revisiting every once in a while.

Let's see how this looks...

	Topic	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Part one: The causes of the First World War	The Alliance System: the Triple Alliance; France-Russian Alliance; relations between the "Entente" powers; the crises in Morocco (1905 and 1911) and the Balkans (1908-1909), and their effects on international relations.							
	Anglo-German rivalry: Britain and challenges to Splendid isolation; Kaiser Wilhelm's aims in foreign policy, including Weltpolitik; colonial tensions; European rearmament, including the Anglo-German naval race.							
	Outbreak of war: Slav nationalism and relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary; the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo and its consequences; the July Crisis; the Schlieffen Plan and Belgium; reasons for the outbreak of hostilities and the escalation of the conflict.							
Part two: The First World War: stalemate	The Schlieffen Plan: the reasons for the plan, its failure, including the Battle of Marne and its contribution to the stalemate.							
	The Western Front: military tactics and technology, including trench warfare; the war of attrition; key battles, including Verdun, the Somme and Passchendaele; the reasons for, the events and significance of these battles.							
	The wider war: the war on Gallipoli and its failure; the significance of the war at sea; the U-Boat campaign.							
Part three: Ending the war	Changes in the Allied Forces; the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia; the impact of the entry of the USA into the war.							
	Military developments in 1918: contribution to Germany's evolution of tactics and technology; Ludendorff's "Spring Offensive"; the German advance during the final months of the war.							
	Germany's surrender; the Armistice; the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II; the contribution of the Allies to the final defeat.							

RAG rate all topics in the subject.

Part two: The First World War: stalemate	The Schlieffen Plan: the reasons for the plan, its failure, including the Battle of Marne and its contribution to the stalemate.
	The Western Front: military tactics and technology, including trench warfare; the war of attrition; key battles, including Verdun, the Somme and Passchendaele; the reasons for, the events and significance of these battles.
	The wider war: the war on Gallipoli and its failure; the significance of the war at sea; the U-Boat campaign.
Part three: Ending the war	Changes in the Allied Forces; the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia; the impact of the entry of the USA into the war.
	Military developments in 1918: contribution to Germany's evolution of tactics and technology; Ludendorff's "Spring Offensive"; the German advance during the final months of the war.

Make sure you cover all the RED and ORANGE before adding the green

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
HISTORY	English	MATHS	SCIENCE	Geography	ART	ENGLISH
Anglo German Rivalry	Homework	HISTORY START OF WW1	ENGLISH	HOMEWORK	MATHS	HISTORY Morocco/Balk
Homework					FAMILY TIME	
HISTORY						
fall poli + battles						
HISTORY						
Facts + Technology						
HISTORY						
HISTORY						

Allocate each subject to a day.

Add each topic to the timetable – starting with those highlighted in RED.

# What do I do once I have RAG my PLC?

You can use the colour codes to help you decide which areas of a subject/ topic to focus on in your revision. This can help you to plan your revision timetable.

## FOR EXAMPLE:

- Drawing line graphs was an area of green on your PLC. This doesn't need to be added into the timetable now.
- However, drawing box and whisker plots is an area of red, so this needs to be included in your Maths timetable so you can develop your confidence in this topic.



# What are my Next Steps?

1. Create a paper/ electronic version of your revision timetable that you have planned out - you can amend this as your confidence grows in each subject and the time needing to be spent on revision increases.
2. Share your revision timetable with your form tutor/ CWA/ MWR to see if there are any amendments that could be made.
3. Find PLC examples for your subjects - start to colour code the areas of strengths and weaknesses to help you structure your revision time. Focus on the subjects you are less confident with to start with.

