

A wooden desk with a white keyboard, a small potted plant, a black binder clip, and a pen. A white diagonal shape covers the right side of the image, containing text.

YEAR 12 ASSEMBLY DECEMBER 2022

*REVISION
ADVICE*

WHEN ARE THE YEAR 12 EXAMS?

Two sets of school exams – results are sent home to parents

January 2023 – during lessons in classrooms (16th – 27th Jan)

May 2023 – formal exams timetabled centrally and in the hall

HOW TO PREPARE FOR JANUARY EXAMS

1. Find out when your exams will take place
2. Ask teachers for a list of the topics to revise
3. Make a revision list: identify every sub-topic that needs to be revised
4. Plan to start your revision at least 4 weeks before the first exam
5. Create a revision timetable
6. Consolidate your notes into a format that will help you test yourself
7. Review your knowledge by testing yourself multiple times and then comparing your answers to your consolidated notes

- Thematic analysis
- Statistical tables
- Type I + II errors
- Correlation coefficients

PAPER (3) 1

ISSUES + DEBATES

- Gender + Culture
- Free will + Determinism
- Nature + Nurture
- Holism + Reductionism
- Idiographic + Nomothetic
- Ethical implications

AGGRESSION

- Neural mechanisms
- Hormonal mechanisms
- Genetic factors
- Etiological Explanations

PRAMA ✓

STREETCAR

- Blanche
- Stanley
- Stella
- Mitch
- Minor characters
- Death + Desire
- Madness
- Illusion + Reality
- Conflict
- Plaster Theatre
- Catastrophe
- Madness
- Key Themes

MEASURE & MEASURE

- Angelo
- Isabella

REVISION TIMETABLE

	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Am (9 – 12)	School	Supervised: Maths Lessons	School	School	School	P/T work	Lie-in
PM (1 – 4) (2 – 5)	Home study: Bio Chem	P5 lesson Bio	Rugby	School	Free time	P/T work	Chem Maths
Eve (6 – 9) (7 – 10)	P/T work	Chem	Maths	Bio	P/T work	Free time	Bio

CONSOLIDATE YOUR NOTES

Should be doing this already in supervised study / as part of your own independent study.

- Spider diagrams for a topic
- Bullet points with sub-headings
- Tables of information
- Flashcard
- Cornell notes

TEST YOURSELF

- Brain dump: write everything out for one topic and then check accuracy against your study notes
- Cornell notes: cover the right hand side and use the questions on the left hand side to test yourself. Write out the answers on a separate piece of paper. Check against the original notes.
- Flashcards: write out the answers to the questions on separate paper. Check against the answers on the backs of the cards.
- Learning Grid: cover the right hand side. Use the prompts on the left to write out the relevant knowledge / answers. Check against the information on the right hand side.

OTHER USEFUL TECHNIQUES

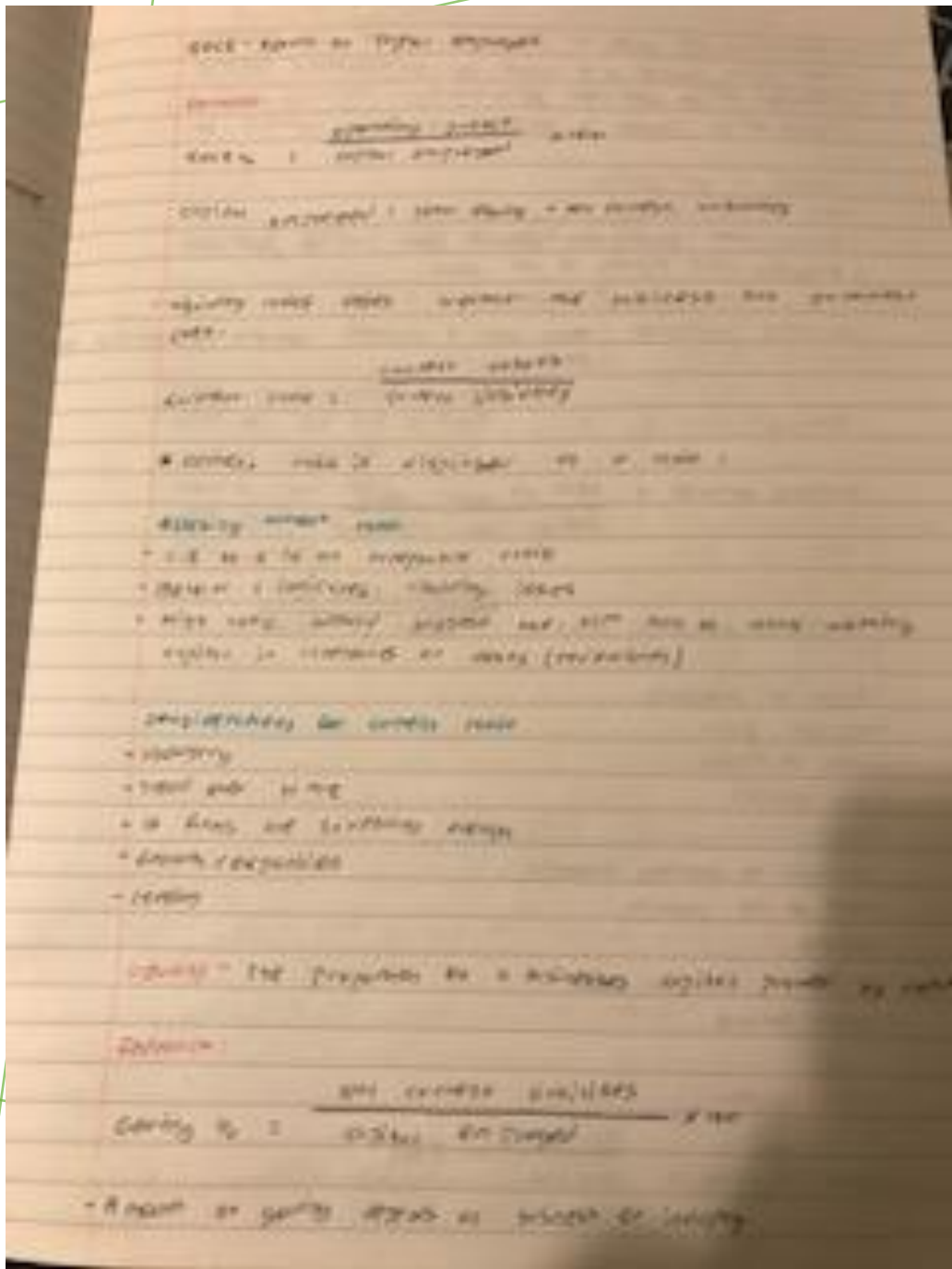
- Online Quizzes, Seneca, Quizlet etc: Check with your teachers first – good for some subjects but not all.
- Past paper practice: especially for Maths and Science.
- Practice essays: Humanities, Social Sciences, English – good to both plan essays and write out in full.

IT'S ALL ABOUT YOU

YOU need to work out ...

- What are the best techniques / approaches for you and your subjects
- *When do you work best? Morning / evening? In school / at home?*
- How long can you work for? 20 minutes? 30 minutes? 1 hour? 2 hours?
- *How much content do you need to revise? More content = start earlier*

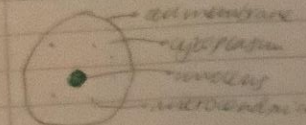
EXAMPLES



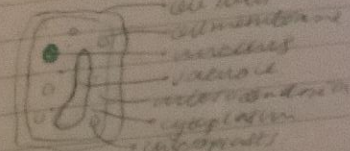
BIOLOGY ④ - recap

CELL STRUCTURE

ANIMAL CELL



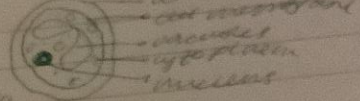
PLANT CELL



BACTERIA CELL



YEAST CELL



ENZYMES

- molecules join onto enzymes at active site
- part of reactions
- lock + key theory
- An enzyme is made from a protein - a specific chain of amino acids
- Enzymes can 'denature'
- This means they physically change shape so the molecule can no longer fit into ~~the~~ active site
- Temperature and pH level are the factors that affect enzymes
- An enzyme will work at its optimum (the constant temperature and specific pH)

AEROBIC RESPIRATION

- "with oxygen"
- Occurs in animals, plants + some microorganisms
- produces lots of energy
- This energy produced can be used in synthesis of large molecules, such as glucose + amino acids to make starch and cellulose, in plants
- plants use glucose and nitrogen are joined together to make amino acids.

Cornell notes

DIGESTIVE ENZYMES. 10/9/19

Ques Section

*What is the role of amylase in carbohydrate digestion?

*What type of reaction is involved in the breakdown of carbohydrates?

*Which bond joins 2 α glucose molecules?

*How are monosaccharides absorbed in the S.I.?

Notes Section

Carbohydrate digestion

① Carbohydrates (Starch) $\xrightarrow{\text{Amylase}}$ Maltose (disaccharide)
 Hydrolysis reaction across glycosidic bonds.

② Membrane bound disaccharide
 ↓
 Bound to epithelial cells of ileum (S.I.)
 ↓

Disaccharides \rightarrow Monosaccharides (eg, α glucose)

③ Monosaccharides absorbed via co-transport, (Villi of S.I.) using transporter proteins.

Hydrolysis of maltose into 2 α glucose molecules.

Summary Section

