



ILKLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

A MOORLANDS LEARNING TRUST SCHOOL

Study Skills



What is a 'Study Skills' lesson?

Dedicated timetabled time that will allow you to discover strategies for consolidating knowledge whilst becoming more confident independent learners.

We have produced this guide to help you get the most out of both your English Study Skills lessons and your independent revision time. Your Study Skills lesson will be time where you can develop and master a number of strategies that will help you retain the vast amount of knowledge you need to know to excel within English. It is not only a time for you to consolidate prior learning, but it is also a time to be guided through the revision process and to become more confident with the concept of independent learning.

As you will know, English is a combination of knowledge and skills. We can teach you the skills to write great answers during class time, but without having deep knowledge of your set texts, it's very difficult to show off those skills. By having detailed knowledge of your texts you are setting yourself up for success.

Research tells us that reading over notes is not effective revision; very little knowledge is retained this way.

To be revising successfully, you need to be **actively** revising – that is, turning information into new formats, grouping, categorising, quizzing, mind-mapping and note-taking. These strategies are all proven to work if used regularly. You can do this any way that works for you: using an iPad, on big paper with coloured pens, using cuecards.

Research also tells us that revision is best chunked into short manageable tasks. Doing 'little and often' is much more effective than cramming. Hence the reason we will be including a scheduled 'Study Skills lesson' on your timetable.

Remember your English exams are 'closed book', so you need to know the following:

- Macbeth
- Power and Conflict poetry (15 poems)
- Modern text (*Inspector Calls* or *Lord of the Flies*)
- 19th Century text (*Sign of Four* or *Jekyll and Hyde*)
- Language Paper 1: how to answer each question + timings
- Language Paper 2: how to answer each question + timings

Knowledge Organisers

We've designed the knowledge organisers to help you understand what knowledge you'll need for each text. We hope you find them a useful revision tool. Remember you should supplement the ideas, quotations and knowledge on the organisers using revision guides, revision videos and class notes.

<https://www.ilkeleygrammarschool.com/students/curriculum/english/>

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Where to find revision materials

1. Your **knowledge organisers** contain the basic knowledge you need for each text. This is an important starting point for your revision.
2. **Revision Guides/cards**: you may have bought these from school. If you haven't, we recommend either CGP or York Notes guides. You can get these cheaply on Amazon.
3. **IGS English Revision Hub** (link below). Knowledge organisers, practice question banks and printable revision materials.
4. **Your exercise books**: essays, handouts, worksheets, quote banks, context notes.
5. **Youtube**: Mr Bruff's videos are best. Others do also exist! Try CourseHero.
6. **BBC Bitesize**: type in 'BBC Bitesize Macbeth/Sign of Four/etc'. Useful revision materials and little quizzes.
7. **Sparknotes** – type in what you want eg 'Sparknotes character analysis Macbeth'
8. **AQA website**: past papers, mark schemes, example answers (link below)



IGS English Revision
Hub



Mr Bruff playlists



AQA past paper
search

Strategy 1: Self-quizzing

Test yourself on what you know about each text. You should self-test regularly in small chunks. This is the most effective way to make learning stick!

Take one section at a time of the knowledge organiser for a text and write down what you know.

Look/cover/write/check:

- LOOK at the knowledge organiser. Read the information on the section you've chosen.
- COVER the information
- WRITE down what you remember!
- CHECK what you've written – did you miss anything out? Correct anything that's wrong and add anything you missed.

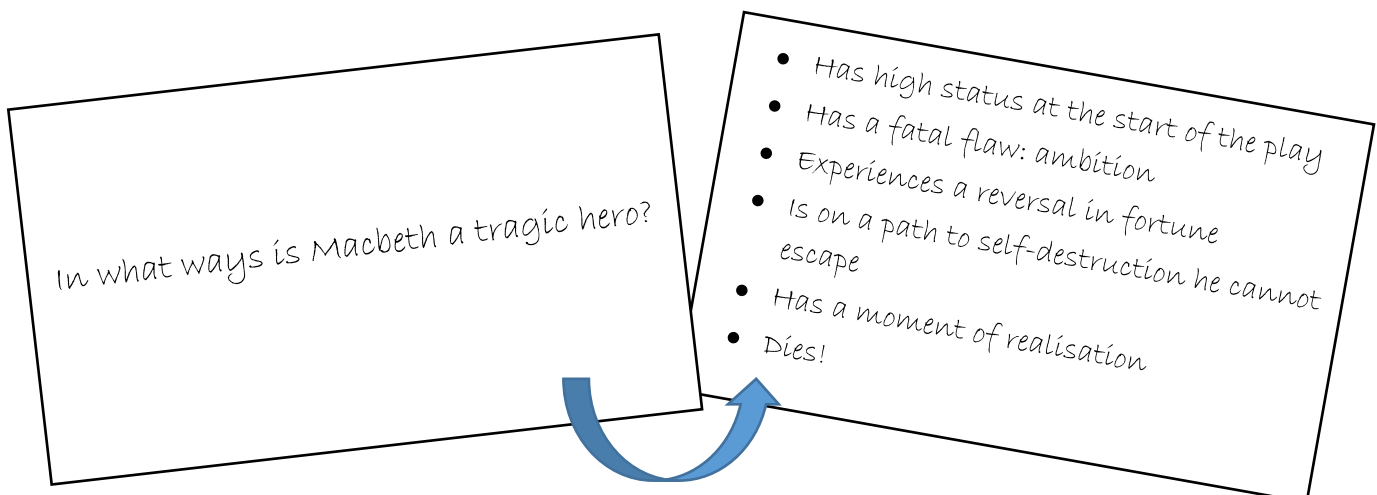
Quizzing

Create a 20 question quiz on the information you've learned during a revision session. On the back of the sheet, write down the answers. Go back to the quiz the next day and test yourself. Now leave a gap of a week and test yourself again. What did you remember? What did you forget? Create a new 'master quiz' each week with the questions from each topic that you forgot.

Quizlet

Create a set of revision cards for each text using the information on the knowledge organiser. Consider what will go on the front of each card and the back. It might be useful to ask yourself questions with the answers on the back.

You can also do this the old-fashioned way with cue cards.

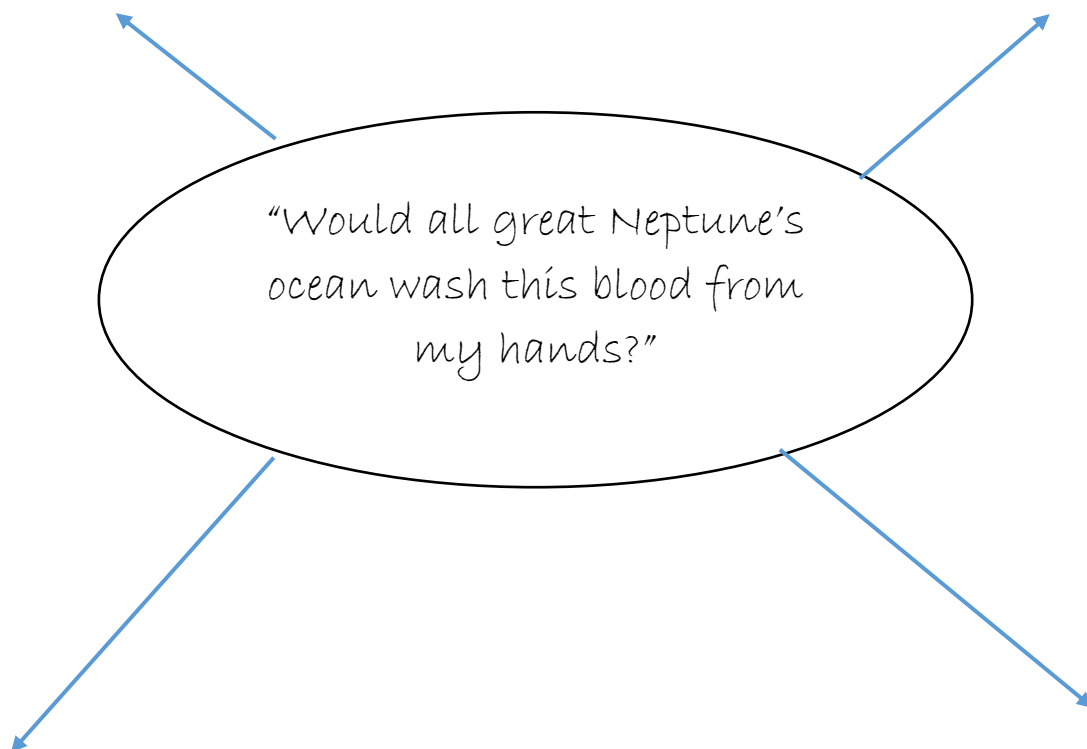


Strategy 2: Quotation revision

Write down a quotation from the knowledge organiser in the middle of a piece of paper.

Then, around the outside, write down the answers to these questions.

1. What is the literal meaning of this quotation?
2. Zoom in – any key words or techniques that are important?
3. Who/what is it about and when does it appear in the text? Be as precise as you can.
4. What does your quotation reveal about the character/theme **at this point** in the text?
5. Where does this quotation fit into the **sequence of events** in the text?
6. What was the author's intention in your quotation? Does it link to a wider idea or theme?
7. Shorten it: if you only remember a few words from the quotation, which ones should they be?
8. What other quotations do you know that link to this one? You could find some from your class notes or a revision guide. Give reasons for your links.



Strategy 3: Quotation pairs

Look at the quotations on your knowledge organiser.

Organise the quotations into pairs, and give a reason for your pairing.

Then highlight the key words in each quotation you'd like to remember.

Quote 1	Quote 2	Reason
"fair is foul and foul is fair" (witches)	"so foul and fair a day I have not seen" (Macbeth)	Shakespeare links the witches with Macbeth here as they both use the same language choices, inviting the audience to make a link between the two.



Strategy 4: Quotation ordering

Write each quotation on the Knowledge Organiser onto a separate post-it note or cue card.

1: Structure

Now move them around and order them in the order they appear in the play/novel.

- You can use the 'plot summary' section of the knowledge organiser to help you with this activity.
- What do you notice about how the author has structured their text, based on this activity?
 - Are there any recurring motifs/ideas?
 - How do key characters change or develop?
 - How do the quotations link to the plot? E.g climax, resolution, etc.

2: Character map

- Find all the relevant quotations on the KO about a given character (Mr Birling for example).
- Order these in the order they appear in the play.
- Analyse – what do you notice about the order of these quotations? How does it link to the development of your character in the play?
- Push it further: other quotations not on the KO that are also about your character?
- Being judicious: which are most important and **why?**

3: Other ideas for mapping quotations:

- Make links/connections between the quotations (different coloured pens for different categories?)
- Jot each quotation down and surround each with at least **two linked quotations** NOT on the KO (from your notes or a revision guide)



Strategy 5: Themes

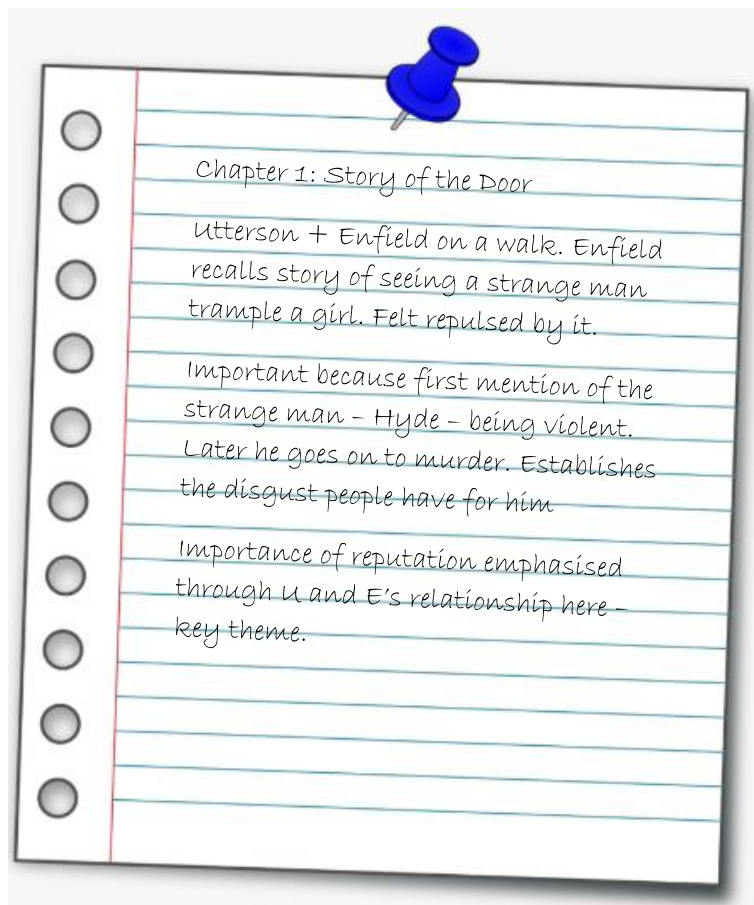
- Write down each theme from the knowledge organiser as a heading on a piece of paper.
- Bullet-point the key ideas of this theme on your paper. Do this without looking!
- Now go back and read the knowledge organiser for that theme. Add anything you missed!
- For each theme, jot down anything else from the Knowledge Organiser that could be linked to this theme. Eg. Quotations, key characters, key moments in the play/novel.
- Push yourself further: what else can you remember from the play/novel that could also be linked to this theme? You could use your revision guide, exercise book or the internet to help you.
- You can set it out as a table or a mindmap – whatever works for you!

Theme	Key ideas	Quotations linking to this theme	Key moments from the text linked with the theme



Strategy 6: Revising the plot

- For each chapter/act on your knowledge organiser:
 - Sum it up in a sentence- less than 20 words!
 - What is the most important part of this chapter/act and why?
 - What key themes are shown or developed by the writer in this chapter/act?
Any repeated motifs?
 - How does this chapter/act drive the plot forward in some way?
 - How does it link to the chapters before it?



Other plot ideas:

- Create a **timeline/flow chart** of the plot and add in key events, key scenes or key quotations as you go.
- Make sure you understand whether the plot is chronological, or if the structure of your text works in a different way, and why the writer has done this.

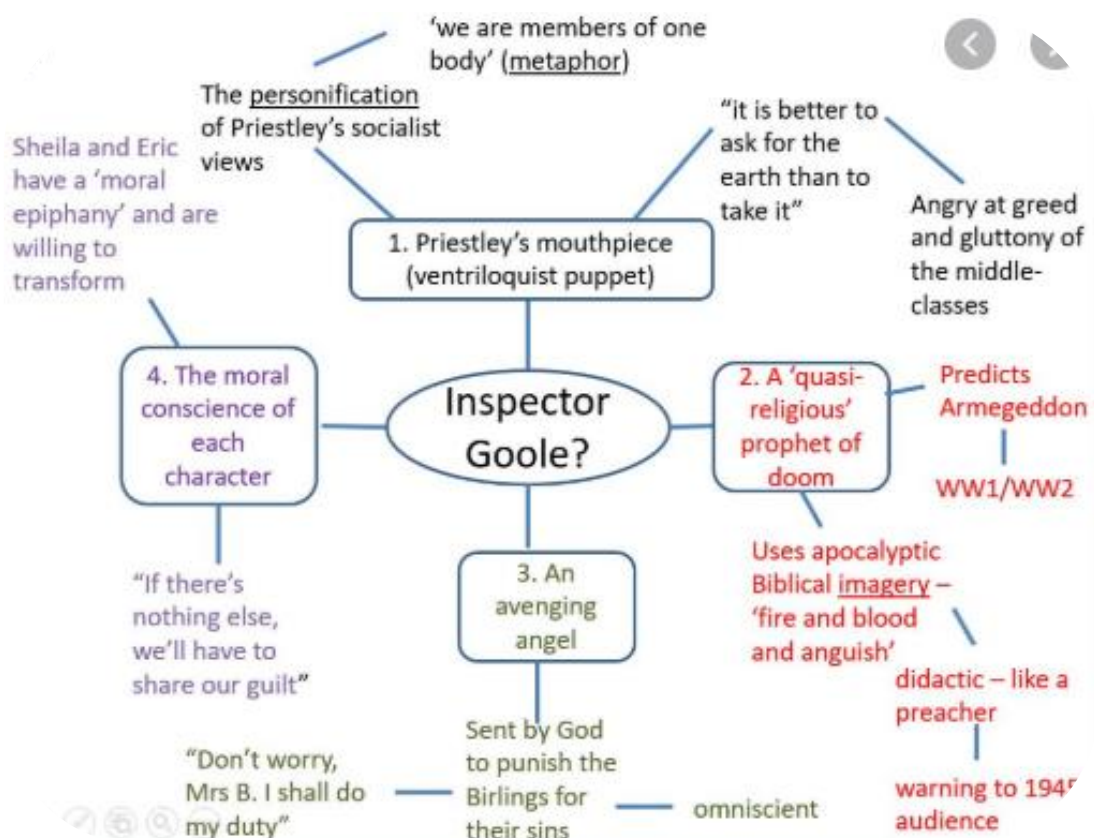
Strategy 7: Character Profiles

Create a character profile for each character in the novel/play. Design it however you like.

Include:

- The character's **function** in the novel/play eg. *Mr Birling is used to represent...*
- What **key ideas** the writer uses the character to explore
- Any **key words** linked to that character from the vocabulary bank or your own knowledge
- **Quotations** linked to the character (from the knowledge organiser and your wider knowledge)
- How the character changes/develops/stays the same throughout the novel/play

1. Write down whatever you can remember first
2. Then use the knowledge organiser to add ideas
3. Look/cover/write/check!
4. Finally add some further notes by watching Mr Bruff videos/using your revision guide/exercise book

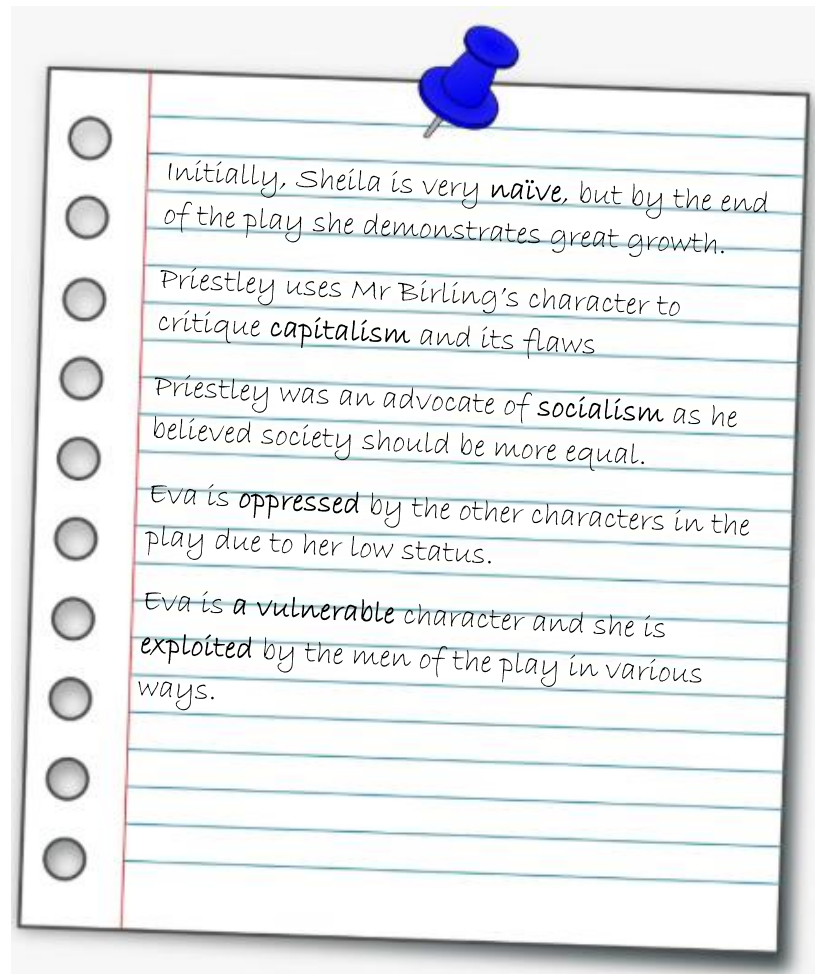


Strategy 8: Vocabulary Tasks

For each of the 'key vocabulary' words on the knowledge organiser, do the following:

1. Look it up and write down a definition for the word
2. Think of a synonym for that word
3. Write the word in a sentence about the text.

Naïve
Capitalism
Socialism
Oppressed
Vulnerable
Exploited



Other vocabulary tasks

- Match up each key word with a theme or character in the play.
- Pair or group the key words into categories that make sense to you.
- Write a practice answer/practice thesis and **highlight** each key word you've used.

Strategy 9: Context activities

Create a context mind-map – without looking at your knowledge organiser!

Underneath each heading, write down everything you know.

Now look at the knowledge organiser and add anything you missed in a different colour.

Use your revision guides or watch revision videos to add more detailed notes and ideas.



Other context activities:

Revise context by watching youtube videos (Mr Bruff's are excellent). Use the Cornell Method (page 13 of this guide) to make notes on your viewing and then test yourself by self-quizzing the following day.

Take the context pages in your revision guide and summarise them onto one Keynote slide on your iPad. Pick the most relevant facts and choose an image for each area of context.

Strategy 10: Make better notes using the Cornell method

Revision videos are a great way to revise, but you need to do more than just watch them. It's important you make notes and then test yourself on those notes. You can also use this method to summarise important pages in revision guides or when you're looking through class notes.

The Cornell Method is as follows:

Divide a piece of paper up as per below. Use the main 'Notes' section to make short notes whilst you watch the video. Write down the things you think are most important; be selective.

When you've finished watching, summarise what you've watched by bullet-pointing three key ideas from the video.

Now you need to fill in the final section: revision questions. Write yourself five questions that will test what you learnt in the video. This strip can then be used as your '5 a day' revision questions the next day – see if you remember what you've learnt!

The diagram shows a notepad template divided into three main horizontal sections. The top section is labeled 'TITLE' in large red letters, with a 'Date' label in red to its right. Below the title is a large rectangular area divided into two columns. The left column is labeled 'Keywords' in red, and the right column is labeled 'Questions' in red. The right column contains handwritten notes: '• Main notes' and '• ideally, using abbreviations' under 'Keywords', and '• Key thoughts' under 'Questions'. Below this large area is a section labeled 'SUMMARY' in large blue letters. Three blue arrows point to these sections: one from the left to the 'Questions' section with the text 'Questions section. Fill this in last.', one from the right to the main notes area with the text 'Main notes section.', and one from the right to the 'SUMMARY' section with the text 'Summarise your learning here.'

TITLE		Date
Keywords	• Main notes • ideally, using abbreviations	
Questions	• Key thoughts	
SUMMARY		

Strategy 11: Poetry revision activities

Links and connections

Write down the names and authors of all fifteen poems on a piece of paper (without looking!)

Now make links and connections between each poem, thinking about what they have in common. It might be useful to consider themes, big ideas, tone, writer's intentions. You could use different colours to indicate different links.

First lines/last lines

Can you remember the first and last lines from each poem? First and last lines are a really good place to start when comparing poems! Jot down the name of each poem and its first and last line – without looking!

Individual poems:

Use the look/cover/write/check method to revise each individual poem. You need to know

- The 'big ideas' behind each poem – what was the poet trying to say?
- The tone
- Some key quotations
- Structure and form

Grouping quotations:

Use your poetry knowledge organiser to create some cards with key quotations from each poem. Now move them around and try to group them or pair them. Some examples might be 'both these quotations show the horrific physical impacts of war' or 'both these quotations demonstrate the dangers of individual power'

Sum it up in a sentence:

For each poem, sum up the key intentions behind the poem, being as specific as you can. For example:

'In *Remains*, Armitage explores the inevitable mental disintegration caused by war'

'In *Bayonet Charge*, Tennyson....'

'In *Poppies*, Weir explores.....through....'

Strategy 12: Answering Practice Questions

This is the most useful revision you can do, as it prepares you for the real thing. You can choose to write full answers, part answers or just essay plans. All are useful.

Access practise questions via the English Revision Hub. Use the planning format below to help you:

Extract-based question (Macbeth, J&H, SoF)	Non-extract question (Inspector Calls/LOTF)
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the question and underline key words so you understand what is being asked2. Read the extract with the question in mind, looking for evidence that supports your ideas. Highlight evidence and make quick annotations3. Plan answer: what is your 'big idea' in relation to the question? What evidence will you use from the extract? What references/quotations will you use from the wider text?4. Write! Remember to start with a thesis (introduction) where you outline your big ideas and link to the writer's intentions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the question carefully and underline key words so you understand what is being asked2. Start planning your ideas. What is your 'big idea' in response to the question? Jot down a couple of bullet points3. Now use your knowledge of the text to jot down some key evidence you'll use in your answer. This should be quotations and other references (eg. Referring to a part of the play/novel)4. Write! Remember to start with a thesis (introduction) where you outline your big ideas and link to the writer's intentions.

Poetry comparison (Lit Paper 2)
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the question carefully and underline key words so you understand what is being asked2. Think very carefully about your choice of second poem. Which one has the most to say about whatever theme you've been asked about? Poem choice is critical!3. Now go back to the printed poem. What key techniques/quotations in the poem help illustrate your 'big ideas' in relation to the question title? Highlight/annotate4. Jot down some key ideas/quotations/references for your second poem.5. Write! Remember your answer starts with a thesis (introduction) where you get to the heart of what each poem is saying about (theme) and be really specific. You also start to compare their messages/intentions here too.

Unseen poetry practice questions

Download an unseen question from the English revision hub and follow the steps to practise writing an answer.

Part 1: Question 27.1 – Analyse an unseen poem

1. Read **the question** carefully and highlight **key words/phrases**
 - **'Presents'** means analyse the poem looking for **key quotations/language techniques** which you can explore in detail (extended metaphors and contrast are big favourites).
 - You may also find something interesting to write about the poem's **form and structure**
 - **'Attitudes'** means the poet's view/ideas/meaning/message.
2. Read **the poem 2-3 times underlining and annotating** anything you will find useful to help you answer the question. (There is no need to plan).
3. Begin your answer by giving a **one sentence introduction**- in a nutshell *what is the poet's meaning or message* in relation to the question.
4. Then deal with the **'how' / 'presents'** part of the question working through the poem in order- try to analyse several techniques in detail.
5. If time, try to finish with a **final, punchy** concluding point.

Part 2: Question 27.2- Compare a second unseen poem to the main unseen poem

(8 marks, around 10 minutes) Steps:

1. Read **the question** carefully and **highlight key words/phrases**
2. Read through the **second poem 2-3 times**, again underlining and annotating key words/phrases to help you with your response
 - Look for similarities and differences in the methods used to convey their ideas. These could be: lexical fields, extended metaphor, symbolism, tone, choice of speaker, structure – or something else.
 - Aim to write:
 - BOTH writers use....In (poem 1) this is shown in the quote "....." the effect of this iswhereas in (poem 2) this is shown "....." the effect is.....
ANOTHER SIMILARITY or a DIFFERENCE: Whilst (poem 1) uses X to show, (poem 2) uses Y to show..... This is shown in the quote "....." This suggests.....

Self-assess your practice answers

Use the grid below to self-assess your answers.

When you've finished, look back at your knowledge organiser. What else could you have included that you didn't? Has writing an answer revealed any gaps in your knowledge you need to work on?

Skill area	Tick/target
A clear thesis giving an answer to the question	
A link to the writer's intentions in the thesis	
Using the writer's name to show I understand the text is a construct by the writer	
Using more than one quotation to back up an interpretation/idea (PEZZE) This is further exemplified when...	
Links to context/writer's intentions only when relevant to my answer	
Detailed analysis of quotations (zooming in/identifying techniques/giving clear analysis of connotations/symbolism, etc)	
A thorough response – ideas explored in detail. At least two developed paragraph + thesis.	
Aiming High:	
Quotations/references integrated into paragraphs	
Most apt quotations chosen – short and snappy, showing I am ranging around the text	
Use of 'perhaps' to suggest alternative interpretations	
Perceptive, individual analysis of methods	
A concept/argument outlined in the thesis which is a thread running consistently through my essay	
A confident, assured written style	