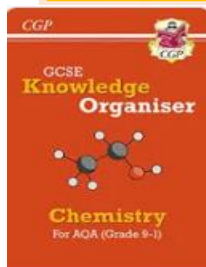


The FACE it revision model in Chemistry

1.

LEARNT THE FACTS



- Use the knowledge organiser and Weblinks supplied on ClassCharts to create notes on specific topics. These can be in the form of:
- Flash cards (dates, events)
 - Bullet points to summarise
 - Mind maps categorising ideas
 - Explanations behind concepts (Stars/stopping distance)
 - Key diagrams

2.

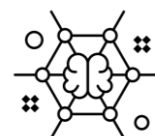
APPLY IN CONTEXT



- Test yourself -do you actually know the topic from memory?
- 'Brain-dump' mind-map on a general topic. Write down as much as you can, then check your notes to identify what you didn't remember!
 - Use the 'spot check' retrieval quizzes to test yourself –

3.

CONNECT IDEAS



- Revise from the checklist in sections:
- 1) RAG the topics and prioritise those that you know are problem areas.
 - 2) Find questions and quizzes on the web links supplied on ClassCharts to test yourself.
 - 3) Return to these topics a week later!

Topic	You should be able to	Check	Have practice on exam questions
Medicine	Describe the experimental and logical investigations for the cause of disease. Describe the Theory of the Phlogiston and the Theory of Phosporus. Describe how the germ theory of disease led to the development of antibiotics. Describe the methods to diagnose disease (temperature, pulse, blood, sputum, etc.). Describe the role of the microscope in the development of germ theory.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Apply one or more of the methods used to describe disease and how they are used to diagnose disease (e.g. temperature, pulse, blood, sputum, etc.). Describe the role of the microscope in the development of germ theory.
Antibiotics	Describe the historical context of antibiotics (penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline). Describe the structure and function of antibiotics. Describe the mechanism of action of antibiotics. Describe the role of antibiotics in the treatment of disease. Describe the role of antibiotics in the prevention of disease.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The role of antibiotics in the treatment and prevention of disease. The role of antibiotics in the prevention of disease.
Genetics	Describe the role of the nucleus, apoptosis and factors involved in inheritance and sex. Describe the role of chromosomes and the role of DNA in inheritance and sex. Describe the role of genes and the role of DNA in inheritance and sex. Describe the role of the DNA double helix in the storage and transmission of genetic information.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The role of the nucleus in the storage and transmission of genetic information. The role of chromosomes in the storage and transmission of genetic information. The role of genes in the storage and transmission of genetic information. The role of the DNA double helix in the storage and transmission of genetic information.
Proteins	Describe the difference between treatment and prevention. Describe the structure and function of proteins. Describe the role of proteins in the body. Describe the role of proteins in the prevention of disease.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The role of proteins in the body. The role of proteins in the prevention of disease.
Red blood cells	Describe the structure and function of red blood cells. Describe the role of red blood cells in the transport of oxygen. Describe the role of red blood cells in the prevention of disease.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The role of red blood cells in the transport of oxygen. The role of red blood cells in the prevention of disease.

4.

TEST IN EXAM CONDITIONS



- Try questions in exam conditions
- Set a timer, i.e. 6 minutes for a 6 mark calculation.
 - Use highlighters to identify key terms and values in questions
 - Check the mark scheme on the Physics and Maths Tutor website