

Revision materials – taken from Study Skills, Clifton Press, 1999-2000

Materials

- The most useful materials are your own coursework [notes](#), [essays](#), and [projects](#).
- These contain the topics on which you have probably worked most intensely.
- This work will have left behind strong memory traces which revision can reactivate.
- Your lecture notes should provide an overview of the course and its topics.
- You can make a digest of your notes so as to condense the information they contain.
- This may be continued to the point of producing a list of key terms written on prompt cards.

Lecture notes

- If you have missed any [lectures](#), borrow somebody else's notes.
- Make a written copy of them so as to fill the gap in your own set.
- This might help fill in the outline of an otherwise incomplete picture.
- Re-read the notes you have made from your coursework reading.
- [Seminar papers](#) may be a useful reminder of topics covered thoroughly earlier on the course.

Other materials

- Keep a file of any handouts issued throughout a course.
- Using the contents might show that you have an up-to-date knowledge of your subject.
- Cassette tapes, radio, and television broadcasts can be useful.
- These materials can be viewed or replayed whilst you are engaged in some other form of work.
- Audio tapes can be played on in cars, or on personal stereo systems.
- Keep a dictionary, reference works, or any other data close to hand.

Examiner's reports

- It is not always easy for students to get hold of these reports. But if you can...
- An examiner's report might give useful impressions from last year's exam.
- It might contain comment on how questions were discussed or answered.
- The examiner then might add remarks on common strengths or weaknesses.
- You can learn from this material the answer to a question many students ask:
- "What is the examiner looking for?"