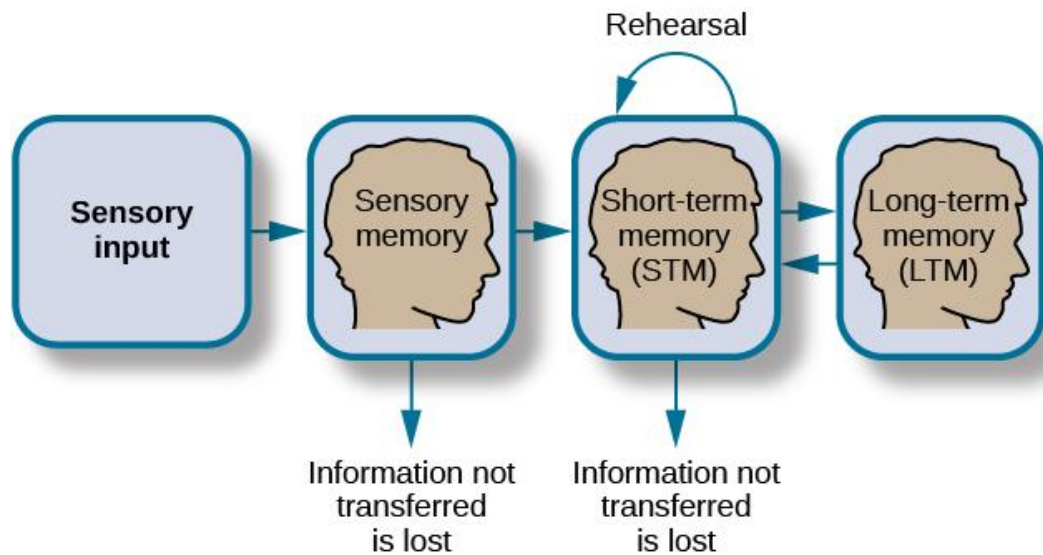


Prep and Memorisation



Why do we need to memorise information?



How will this help me in assessments?



Information will be readily available so you can concentrate on writing.



Having information to hand will increase the speed at which you can answer exam questions.



Prep and Memorisation

Look, Cover, Write, Check



Look at your knowledge organiser and identify something you want to focus on.



Cover your knowledge organiser so that you can't see it anymore.



Write down what you can remember in your working space.



Check your Knowledge Organiser to see if you got it right. Then correct any mistakes or missing parts in green pen.

Prep and Memorisation- 2.1.1 Business Growth



| | |
|--|---|
| | AO1- Core knowledge |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A business can grow internally expanding its own activities e.g. opening more outlets, selling more products. External growth is quicker but more expensive and riskier. Mergers and Takeovers could be between competitors, suppliers, customers or unrelated businesses. A business may choose to finance growth through becoming a PLC and floating its shares on the stock market. A quicker way to increase the number of outlets is to sell franchises- when you allow entrepreneurs to use your business name. Large companies benefit from economies of scale so can reduce their unit costs. Growing too large can increase costs and lead to diseconomies of scale. |
| | Common Misconceptions |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all businesses are companies Not all companies are PLCs. Not all mergers and takeovers are allowed to happen. |
| | AO2- Wider World |
| | Sainsburys and Asda merger was not allowed. |
| | Sainsburys and Argos was allowed. |
| | Synoptic links |
| | Ownership Sources of Finance Interest Rates Economic Influences Marketing Mix |



Prep and Memorisation- 2.1.1 Business Growth



| | | |
|--|---|---|
| AO1- Key Vocabulary | AO1- Core knowledge | AO2- Wider World |
| <p>Organic Growth- growing through internal growth</p> <p>Innovation- adapting existing products to develop improved versions.</p> <p>R&D- Research and Development- activities to research and develop new products.</p> <p>Marketing Mix- the 4Ps- Product, Price, Place and Promotion.</p> <p>Inorganic Growth- growth through takeovers and mergers.</p> <p>Merger- two companies joining together.</p> <p>Takeover- when one company buys another company.</p> <p>PLC- Public Limited Company- a company that sells its shares on the stock exchange.</p> <p>Retained Profit- the profit left once the company has paid its dividends and taxation.</p> <p>Selling assets- selling items the business owns.</p> <p>Loan capital- finance received when the business takes out a loan.</p> <p>Share capital- the money invested into a business by shareholders.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A business can grow internally expanding its own activities e.g. opening more outlets, selling more products. External growth is quicker but more expensive and riskier. Mergers and Takeovers could be between competitors, suppliers, customers or unrelated businesses. A business may choose to finance growth through becoming a PLC and floating its shares on the stock market. A quicker way to increase the number of outlets is to sell franchises- when you allow entrepreneurs to use your business name. Large companies benefit from economies of scale so can reduce their unit costs. Growing too large can increase costs and lead to diseconomies of scale. | Sainsburys and Asda merger was not allowed. |
| | Common Misconceptions | Sainsburys and Argos was allowed. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all businesses are companies Not all companies are PLCs. Not all mergers and takeovers are allowed to happen. | Synoptic links |
| | | Ownership Sources of Finance Interest Rates Economic Influences Marketing Mix |





Creating Flashcards



Create your Own

Use the knowledge organiser. Question on the front, answer on the back.



Add Pictures

Add pictures to your cards to make them more memorable.



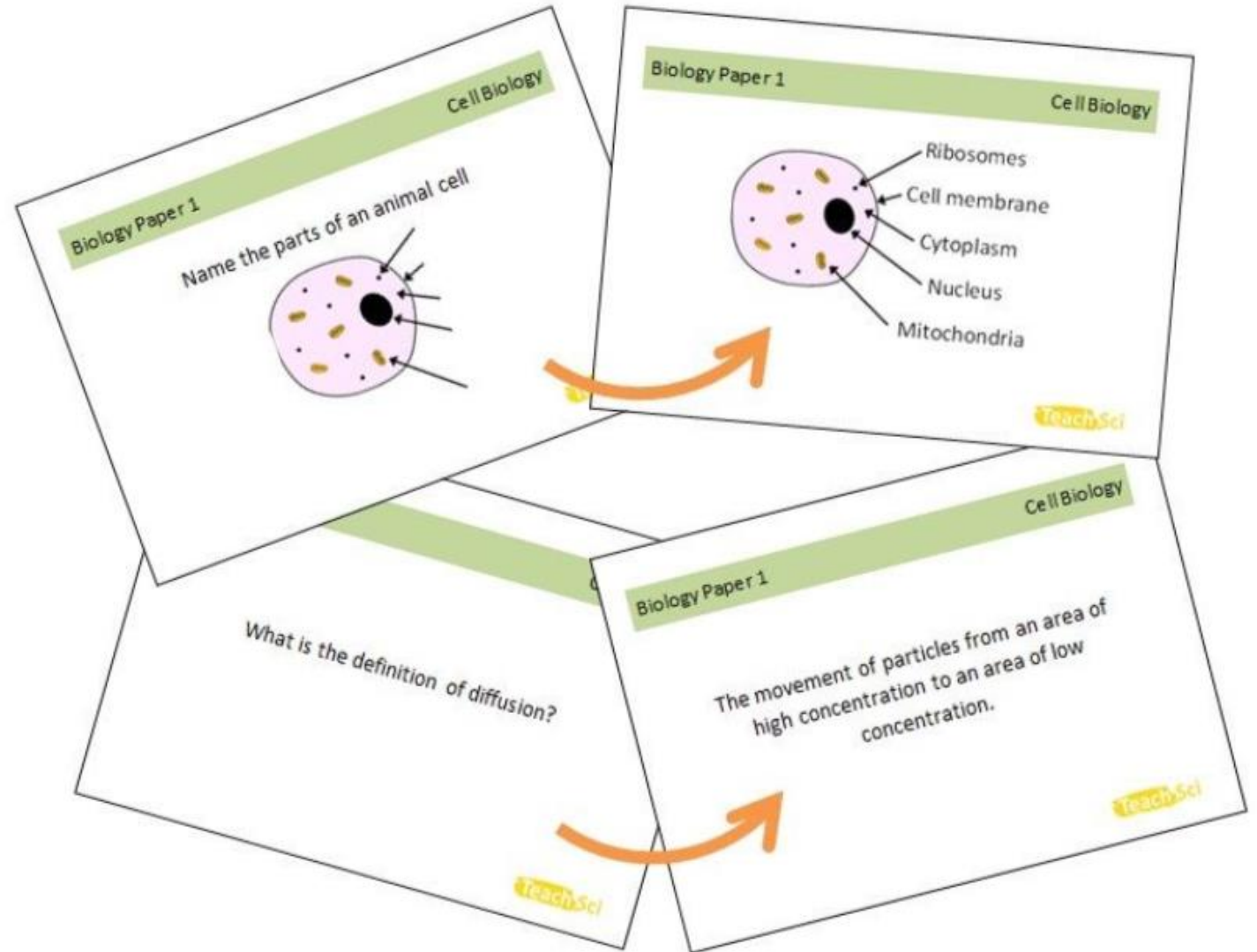
Use Mnemonics

Use mnemonics devices to help you remember important points.



One Point

Stick to one point per card. It's important to overload them with too much information.





Prep and Memorisation

Using your Flashcards- Leitner Method

PREPARE

Create your flashcards- keep them simple, add pictures, add mneumonics, one point per card.
Label 4 boxes. Put all cards in box 1.

REVIEW

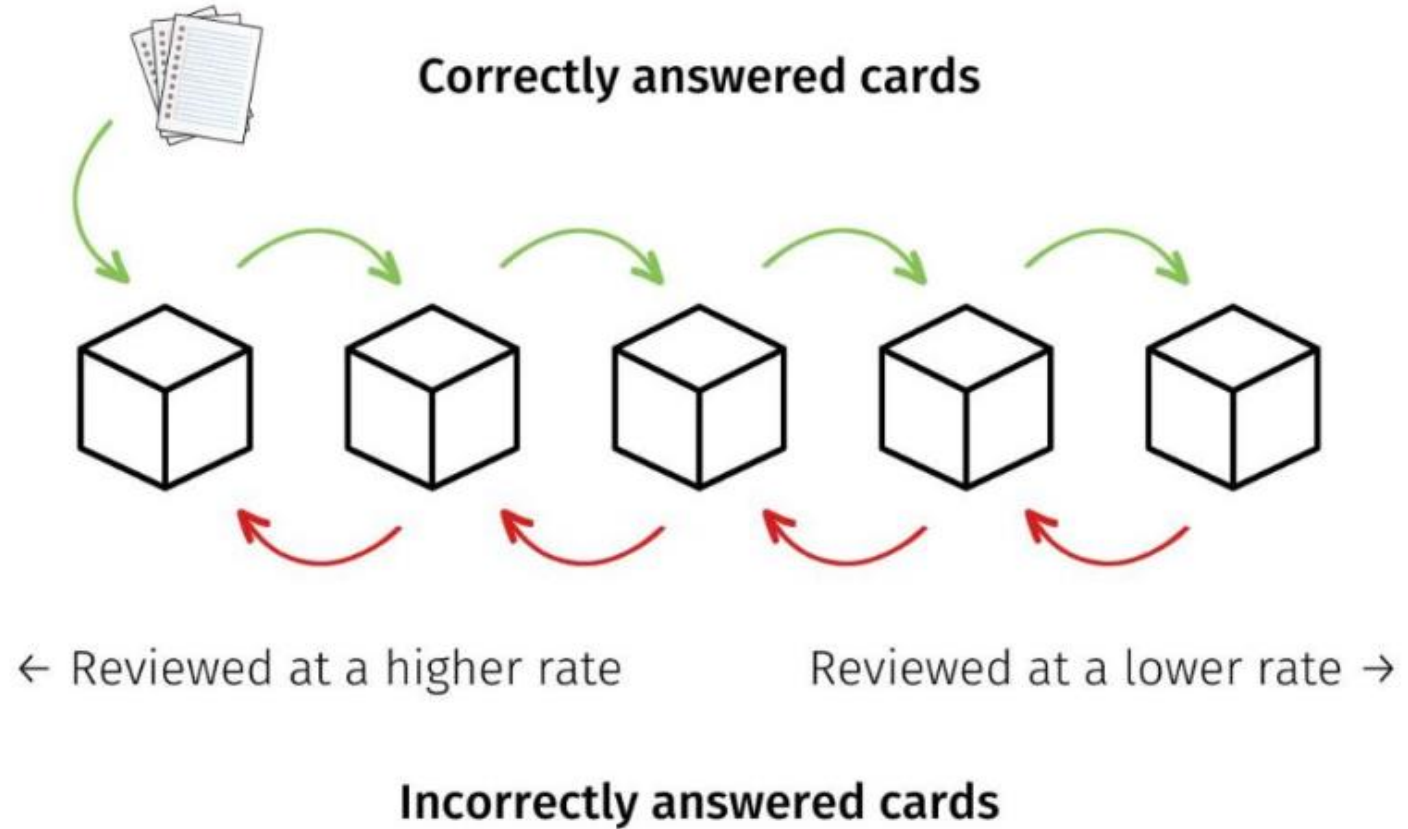
Review your flashcards. Look at the front (question) and try to recall.
Correct- card in box 2.
Incorrect- card in box 1.

PROGRESS

Review the cards in box 1 at the start of every study session. Review box 2 less frequently.
Box 2 correct- move to box 3.
Box 2 incorrect- move to box 1.

KEEP GOING

Continue to move flash cards to higher boxes as you repeatedly get them right. All cards should be in box 4 by the time you reach the assessment point.



Key Stage 3- Prep and Memorisation Timetable

These are the days you will DO the Prep and Memorisation activities.

| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|--|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| History Biology | Chemistry English | Geography RS | MFL Physics | Maths- online Dr Frost Music/Drama |
| 1 hour | 1 hour | 1 hour | 1 hour | 1 hour |
| Food: ingredients list. DT and Art: Ongoing project work. | | | | |
| Reading for Pleasure- 1 hour per week recorded as per English dept directive | | | | |
| Total: 6 hours per week | | | | |

Key Stage 4- Prep and Memorisation Timetable

These are the days you will DO the Prep and Memorisation activities.

| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|--|---------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Option Group A | Biology | Chemistry | Physics | Maths- online Dr Frost |
| Option Group C | English | Religious Studies | Option Group B | |
| 2 hours | 2 hours | 2 hours | 2 hours | 1 hour |
| Food: ingredients list. DT and Art: Ongoing project work. | | | | |
| Total: 9 hours per week | | | | |



Sixth Form: 8 hours/subject/per week

5 Hours- Aiming for a C-E

8 Hours- Aiming for a B-A*

Memorisation: (min 2 hours)

Mini-tests
Quizzes
Knowledge Organiser revision
Using textbook to recap previous learning and revise key knowledge.
Practice exercises.

Preparation: (min 3 hours)

Pre-reading and note-taking in preparation for next lesson.
Using textbooks to prepare for the next lesson or topic.
Creating revision materials from source material.
Further research e.g. using Google Scholar, JSTOR
Critical reading on a subject.

Practice: (min 3 hours)

Independently sourced reading
Extended Writing
Extended Problem solving
Mastery practice
Super-curricular activities.

Key Messages

- The timetable indicates the day you DO the homework.
- You should spend 1 hour a night on homework at KS3 and 2 hours a night at KS4. KS5 should spend 8 hours per subject per week.
- Your teacher may use an online programme to support this- Bedrock Mapper, Dr Frost, Educake.
- Your teacher may set work on Teams to support preparation and memorisation activities.
- Set a timer so you focus for the time allocated and avoid distractions in that time.