



# GCSE Child Development

## How can we revise more effectively in Child Development?

In order to do well in your Child Development exam, you need to be able to know, understand and apply specific information in one exam paper.

- 1 hour 30 minutes
- 80 marks
- Mix of multiple choice, case study and essay style questions

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### General Revision Tips



#### 1. Get started

Cramming at the last minute is stressful and has limited success. The earlier you start revising, the more helpful it is to your memory.



#### 2. Make a plan

Work out how much time you have and how long you can spend on each subject/topic.



#### 3. Create a suitable space

Find a quiet spot away from distractions and keep your things all in one place.



#### 4. Take regular breaks

It is possible to work too hard! Your brain needs a rest to help it process information.



#### 5. Revise with a friend

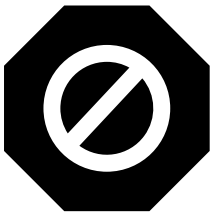
Talking through what you've learned can help information stick.



#### 6. Keep healthy

Eating healthily and taking regular exercise will boost your brainpower and will help you remember more

### What doesn't work



These three common revision techniques have been proven to be least effective:

- Highlighting text
- Re-reading text
- Summarising text



These methods may make you feel like you are revising, but there are much better ways of ensuring that information 'sticks' in your brain.

### What does work

#### **Flash Cards**

Simply create your own revision resources using flashcards. You can write on both sides of them, colour code them or use them to quiz yourself and others. You can make a set for each topic we have studied.



#### **How to use them in Child Development:**

- Key terms – key terms, definitions and examples
  - Case Studies – What stage of development is the person in? What support can the Early Years Worker provide?
  - Factors that impact development – economic, social, environmental, physical
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#### **Dual Coding**

Dual coding means putting your knowledge into visual form alongside words.

#### **How to use this in Child Development:**

1. Create spider diagrams or mind maps which also have little illustrations on them.
  2. Turn information into storyboards with captions.
  3. Create timelines to help remember the different milestones of development.
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#### **Retrieval practice**

During your exam you will need to be able to recall large amounts of information from your brain quickly. To get better at this, you need to practise! Not only will you get better at recalling information, but the information you recall is more likely to stick in your memory.



#### **How to use this in Child Development**

- Create quick quizzes that friends and family members can test you on.
- Place your mind maps around your room so you are seeing the content of them on a regular basis, this will help the information stick in your long-term memory.

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## Deliberate practice

Set time aside to practice what you will be doing in the exam – answering exam questions. You can never practice exam questions too much.



### How to use this in Child Development:

- Past Paper Pack – utilise the past papers and the chance to mark your own answers so you can learn where you have gaps in your knowledge and/or application
  - Ask your teacher for exam style questions
  - Ask your teacher for model answers and see what a good answer looks like
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## Know Your Command Terms!

**Remember to be aware of the different words which are used at the start of the questions in the exam. These are called Command words and require you to do different things.**

### Assess

Make an informed judgement.

For example, 'Assess the impact that Jack's dyslexia may have on his ability to learn to read.'

### Compare

Identify similarities and differences.

For example, 'Compare a voluntary setting against a statutory setting, giving both positive and negative aspects.'

### Describe

Set out characteristics.

For example, 'Describe the different physical tasks a child can complete by the age of 2 years old.'

### Discuss

Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.

For example, 'Discuss the effects of Sophia's parents separation on Sophia's emotional and social development.'

### Evaluate

Judge from available evidence.

For example, 'Evaluate the activities offered to the children at Little Stars nursery.'