Approach in Physical Science:

1 Revise work discussed at school.
2 Write down all the questions you have concerning the work and ask your teacher the following day when he/she discusses the work with your class.
3 Take notes in class.
4 Use notes made in class, along with the work in at least 2 handbooks to devise summaries of the work discussed in class that day.
5 Do your homework, practice the math and learn the theory.
6 According to Bloom's taxonomy:

BLOOM's TAXONOMY			Estimated test mark
1. Partial knowledge	Partially remembers facts.	You here the work for the first time in class.	30%
2 Knowledge	Remembers facts	You revise the work in the afternoon.	10%
3 Comprehension	Understands and remembers the work. Can explain the work.	You can now explain this work to your friends and at this stage you think you know what is going on.	10%
4 Application	Is now able to use the information in strange situations.	It is now those problems in the test that you have not done yet.	10%
4 Analysis	Divide the whole into smaller parts and determine the connection between smaller parts.	Sort the information and determine which of the information is relevant to the specific sum. Sometimes you must do more than one to reach your final answer. (Electrostatics)	10%
6 Synthesis	Now you must combine all the parts with all of the new elements that form an entirely new whole.	You now have new answers and conclusions to use from the previous math.	10%
7 Evaluation	Review on the grounds of certain criteria.	Here you must make conclusions from your answers and write your own interpretation.	20%

What is important here is that every step in the process requires you to revise the work again or practice the section's math.

What I would suggest is that you work in advance, i.e. read through your work before it is discussed in class. It provides you with a 10% advantage in the learning process.

From the abovementioned process you will observe that a lot of repetition is necessary. To just do your homework and then study quickly before a test, gives you ± 40% of actual knowledge. You will, therefore, have to put in more effort.

Prior to a test you will have to study your theory thoroughly because you have to know the theory in order to be able to answer theoretical questions and apply formulas. Then you practice many sums and problems. You will therefore with the revision of the work (now you will have to do other mathematics, preferably increasing in difficulty), do better and better. If you revise the work approximately **5 times** you are on a level of being able to do all of the work easily. This is why grade 11 work becomes easier when you do it again in matric.

7 Formulas:

a. Make a summary of the formulas, on a coloured A5 paper (half the size of a regular A4 paper) at every chapter before starting with the work. This paper is loose and therefore you won't have to search for the formulas in your book every time you work; this causes a loss in concentration and obstructs the learning process.
b. Notice which formulas are given and which formulas do you have to know off by heart. Mark them on your paper and study them.
c. Place this paper loosely in your workbook. Use it in class and for your homework. Because you are going to use it often you are making use of the wonderful function of your sub-conscious to be able to memorize the information in time (you look at the same information again and again). This information is 'burnt in like a photocopy' and you will start to remember it.
d. Place every formula paper in a file or an envelope to keep them safe.

4 Begin in grade 11 already to collect the information needed for matric. You already receive a lot of the information in grade 10 and you still have to be able to remember and use it in grade 12. Place this information in your Science folder. Use the following information to create your folder's table of contents.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, TABLES, PERIODIC TABLE ETC.