

Class 10 Maths Revision Strategy

Revision is not re-reading. It is active, targeted and spaced.

Three principles: **active recall** · **prioritise weak areas** · **spacing** ⇒ one repeatable cycle

Studying and revising are different jobs

	Studying a topic	Revising a topic
Goal	Learn it for the first time	Consolidate it and fix weak spots
Pace	Slow, from the beginning	Quicker, straight to the gaps
Method	Read, follow worked examples	Retrieve and produce from memory
Coverage	Everything in order	Weighted towards what is weak

The three principles, in practice

Principle	What it actually looks like
1. Active recall	Cover the solution and solve it yourself; write the formula from memory <i>before</i> checking the sheet; explain the method aloud.
2. Weak areas first	Your mistakes across practice and sample papers are the map. Aim the bulk of revision there, plus the high-weightage units.
3. Spacing	Revisit each topic more than once with gaps between passes, and keep later passes shorter – refreshing, not relearning.

Rule of thumb: if a revision session felt easy, it was probably recognition, not recall.

The four-step revision cycle — run it per topic

Recall	Attempt problems and formulas from memory first, with the book closed.
Check	See exactly what you got wrong or blanked on — that list is the whole point.
Target	Revise those specific gaps, not the entire chapter again.
Return	Come back after a gap of a few days to confirm it stuck.

What spacing looks like on a calendar

Pass	When	Length	What you do
Pass 1	Day 0	25 min	Full recall attempt, then target the gaps
Pass 2	Day 3–4	12 min	Recall only what you missed last time
Pass 3	Day 10–14	6 min	Formulas plus one question — confirm it holds

Key takeaways

- Familiarity is not mastery — if the book is open, it is not revision.
- Write the formula from memory first; the blank is the information you came for.
- Equal time on every chapter is comfortable and inefficient — weight it towards weak areas.
- Three short passes across three weeks beat one long session the night before.
- Revise gaps, not chapters — Recall, Check, Target, Return.

One topic, one cycle

Quadratic Equations, revised the way this guide describes.

Recall first, book closed: $D = b^2 - 4ac$ · $x = (-b \pm \sqrt{D}) / 2a$

STEP 1 · RECALL

Solve $2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$ from memory.

$a = 2, b = -5, c = 3 \Rightarrow D = (-5)^2 - 4(2)(3) = 25 - 24 = 1$

D is positive, so two distinct real roots: $x = (5 \pm \sqrt{1}) / 4 = 6/4$ or $4/4 \Rightarrow x = 3/2$ or $x = 1$

Check: put $x = 1 \Rightarrow 2 - 5 + 3 = 0$ ✓ put $x = 3/2 \Rightarrow 4.5 - 7.5 + 3 = 0$ ✓

STEP 2 · CHECK

Read your attempt, not just the answer. What you blanked on is the revision list.

What happened	What it actually means
Had to look up the formula	Recall gap — 2 minutes of writing it out, not a chapter re-read
Got $D = 49$	Sign slip on $(-5)^2$ — a calculation habit, drill five discriminants
Right roots, no check line	Presentation — free marks lost in the exam, add the check every time

STEP 3 · TARGET, THEN RETURN

Revise only the flagged gap — sign handling inside D — with five quick discriminants, then close the topic. Put Pass 2 in your plan for day 3–4 (12 min) and Pass 3 for day 10–14 (6 min). **Do not** re-read the whole chapter today; that is the studying you already did.

NOW TRY THIS ONE

Book closed. For the AP 3, 8, 13, 18, ... write a_n and S_n from memory, then find the 20th term and the sum of the first 20 terms.

Answers: $d = 5, a_{20} = 3 + 19(5) = 98; S_{20} = 20/2 [2(3) + 19(5)] = 10(101) = 1010$. Cross-check with $S_n = n/2 (a + l) = 10(3 + 98) = 1010$ ✓

THREE MISTAKES THIS CYCLE PREVENTS

Re-reading the solved example — it builds recognition, and recognition disappears in the exam hall.

Revising the whole chapter again — the gap was one sign, not sixty pages; targeted revision is faster and sticks.

Saving it all for the last week — a topic met three times across three weeks is the same total minutes, far better held.

Let examfront tell you what to revise

- **Chapter 1 is free** — start revising today, no payment needed.
- **Mistake identification** — your errors tagged by type, so the Check step is done for you.
- **Anytime tests** — recall practice on demand, whenever a pass is due.
- **Weekly tests** — built-in spacing, so topics come back before you forget them.
- **Mock tests before the exam** — full-paper timing and temperament under real conditions.

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