

Year 11

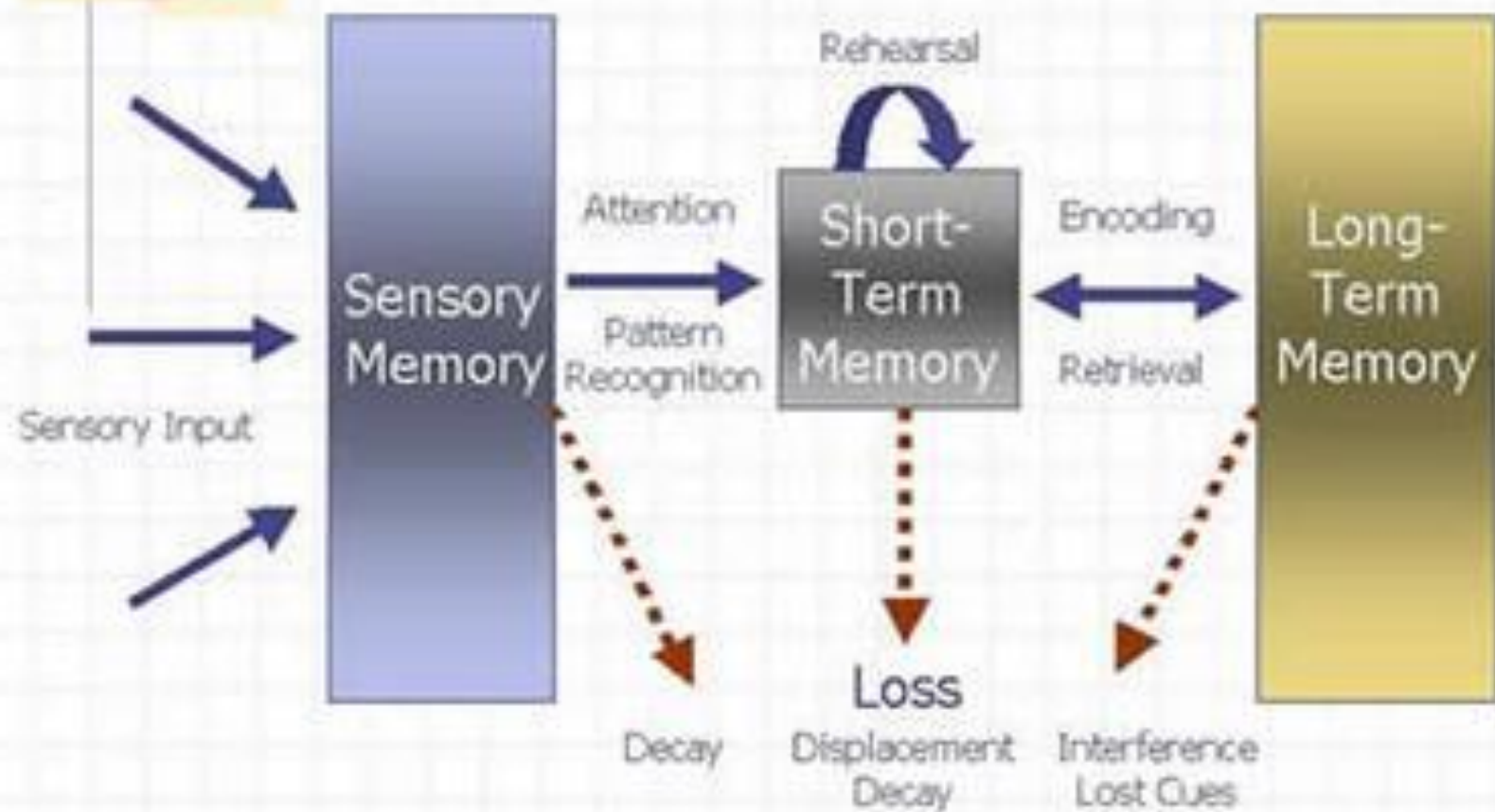
Motivational session

Study skills

What are we going to do?

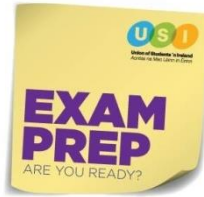
- Look at the brain and understand what we have to do to be able to recall lots of information
- Look at and practise some revision strategies to increase the effectiveness of our revision

Information Processing Model

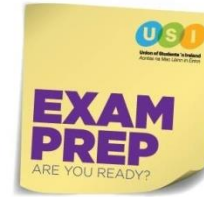


The Brain and what happens when we learn something new...

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=13k_BMg78mQ&t=271s

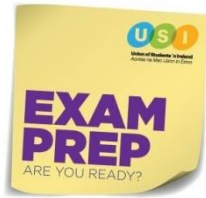


Memory Test

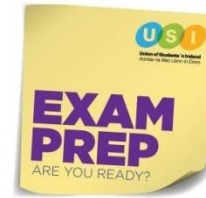


- You are at a conference for spies, some delegates have given you their business cards with their unique spy codes.
- There is just one problem: the cards self destruct after 30 seconds.
- You have 30 seconds to read the cards and remember, then recall the numbers.

007TM




Memory Test




529661



942077312



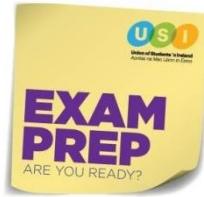
4810246



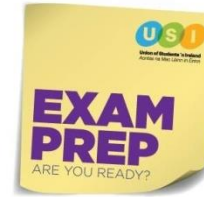
3826564902



02985385

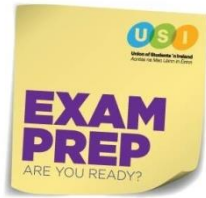


Memory Test

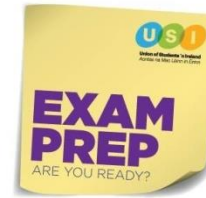


- Write down the five unique spy code numbers.
- If you can remember the image and colour of the card, include that.

007TM




Memory Test




529661



942077312



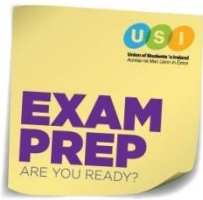
4810246



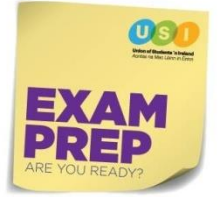
3826564902



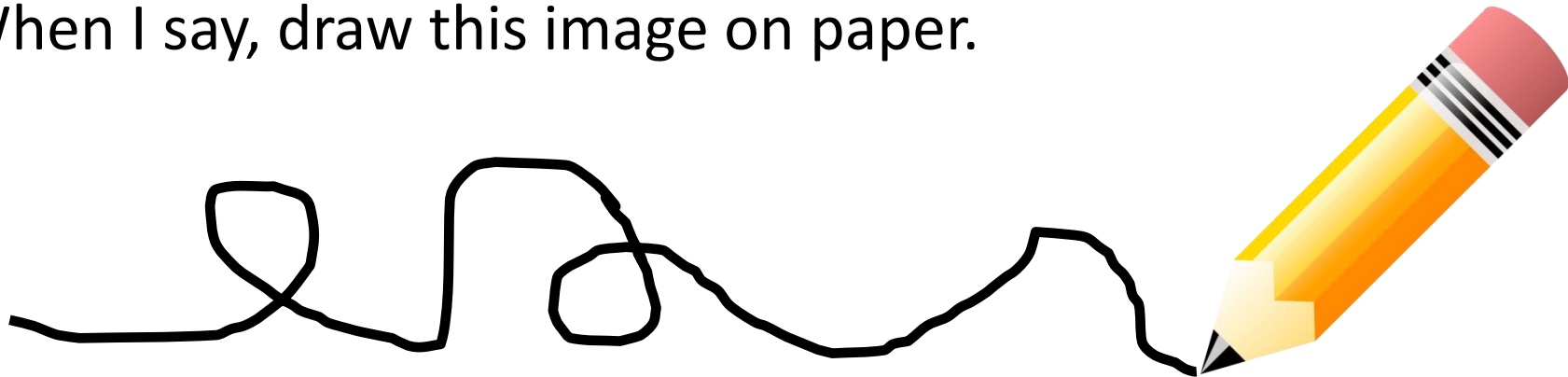
02985385



Drawing from Memory

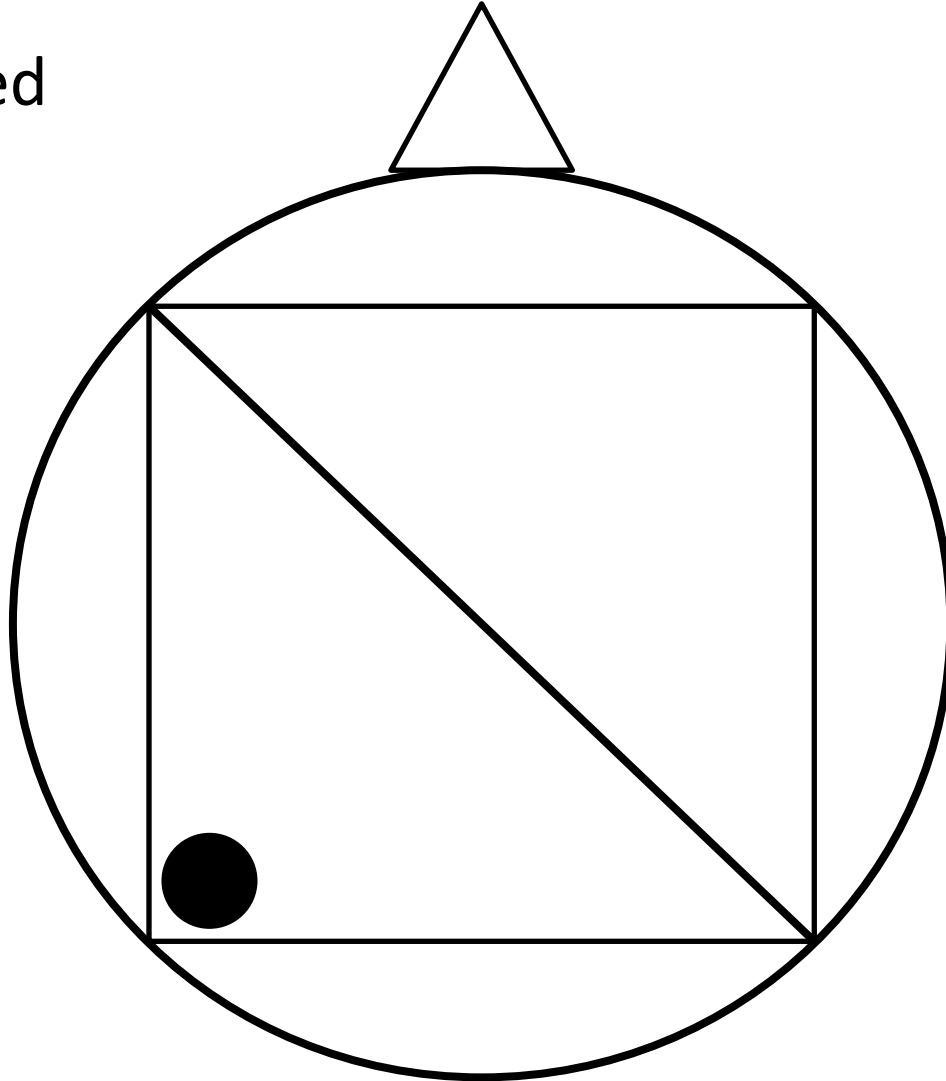


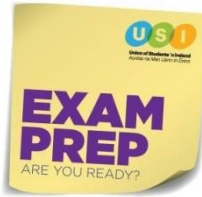
- How well can you create an image in your mind from instructions?
- Pens/pencils down.
- Listen to my instructions, draw an image in your mind.
- When I say, draw this image on paper.



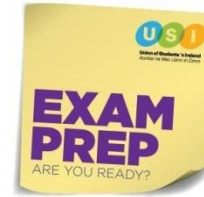
Drawing from Memory

- It should have looked like this....



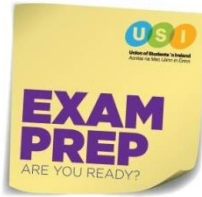


Memory Test

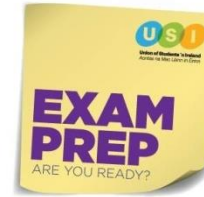


- Training your memory to store and recall more information will be a key part in helping your revision.
- Let's have a quick test. You will be read a list of 15 objects.
- After I have read them out, you will have 60 seconds to write down as many as you can remember.

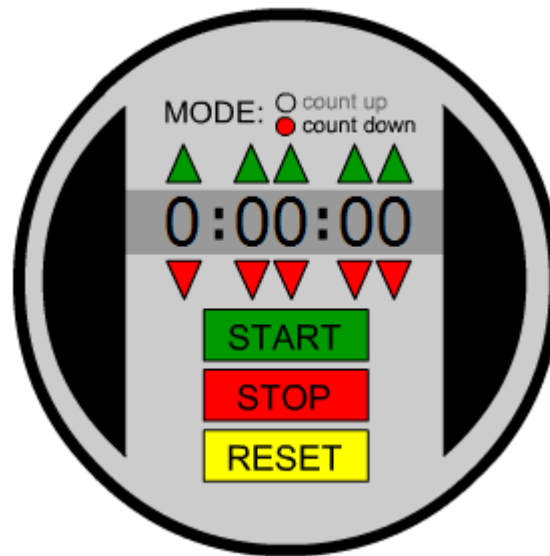


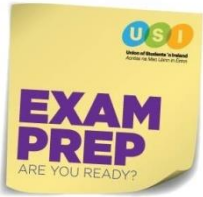


Memory Test

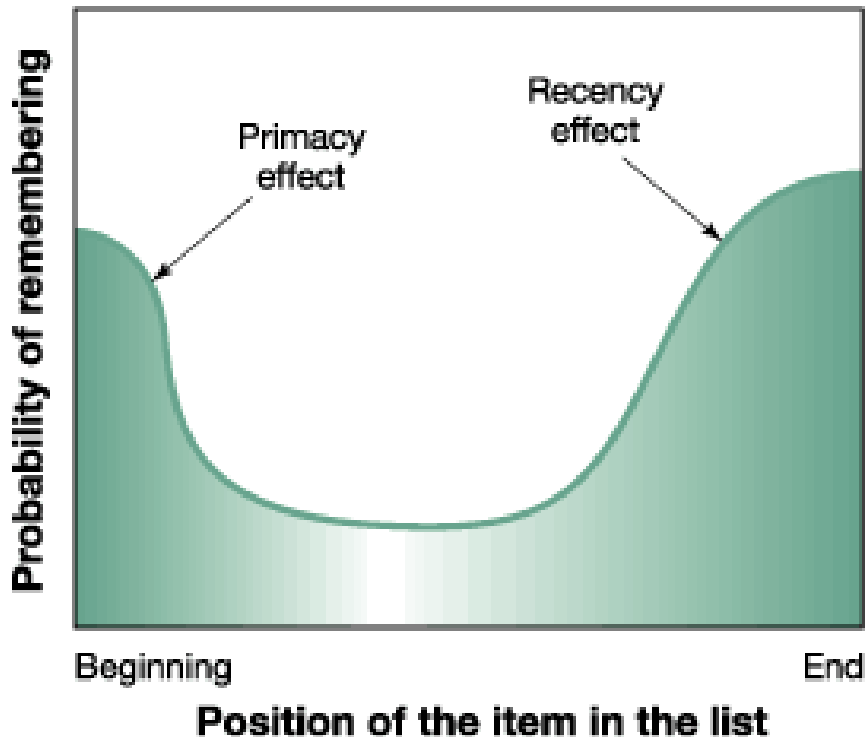
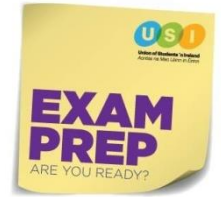


- 60 seconds: recall as many objects as you can remember.
- Keep note of your score out of 15.

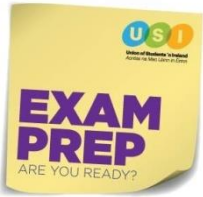




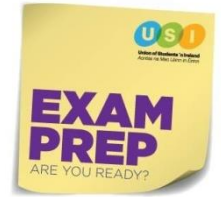
How Does Memory Work?



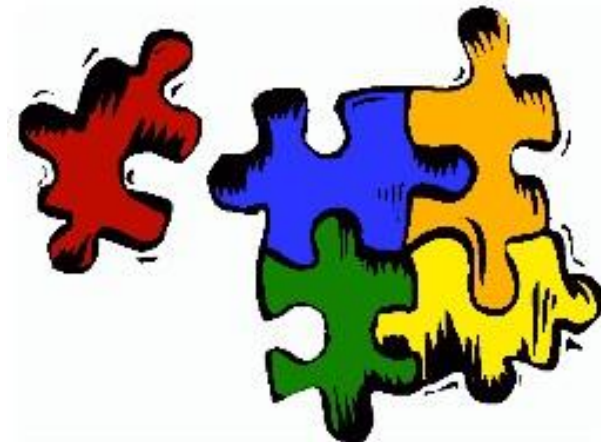
- Your short term memory can only really handle 7 pieces of information at a time.
- STM suffers from primary effects (you can remember the first things you heard).
- STM also suffers from recency effects (you can remember the last things you heard).

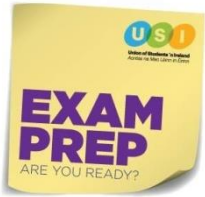


Improving Your Memory

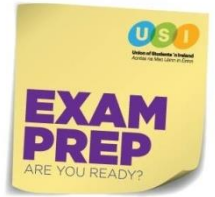


- So, knowing what you know about short term memory – what can be done to improve it?
- Chunking means organising information into manageable chunks – remembering the 7 item capacity of STM.
- If you can organise pieces of information into manageable chunks it may help you remember more.
- Let's try it. Remember these 13 letters.





Chunking Information



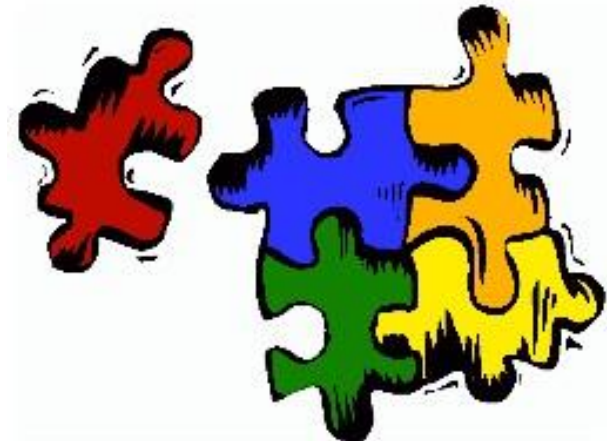
U S A M S N G C S E N B C

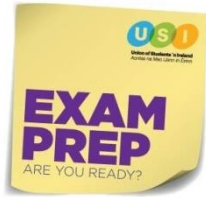
USA MSN GCSE NBC

- 13 individual letters

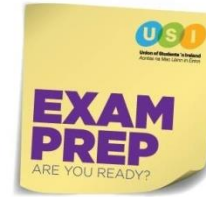
VS.

- 4 chunks of letters



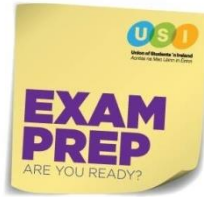


Memory Test



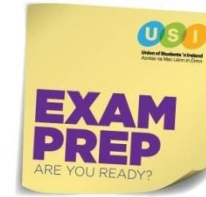
- Using what you know about chunking (pair them up), you have 30 seconds to memorise as many of these objects as possible.





Memory Test

Recall



- Recall as many of the 14 objects as you can...

Memory techniques

- Mnemonics – SOHCAHTOA, SPORRRIN
- Bullet points
- Journey
- Learn by rote
- Put it to music

What are we going to do?

Look at 3 revision strategies:

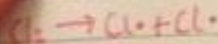
Memory techniques (French or Maths)

Mapping (Geography or History video)

Note taking (Science video)

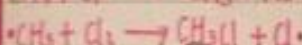
INITIATION:

involves the formation of free radicals.



PROPAGATION:

FREE RADICALS collide with other molecules to form new free radicals.



This is a substitution reaction as atoms are being replaced

FREE RADICAL

substitution:

TERMINATION:

two free radicals collide + combine - highly exothermic



Flourine, bromine and iodine reactions are similar...

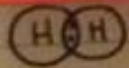
EACH chain may go through 100 to 70,000 cycles before termination occurs, processes are VERY rapid hence, the explosive nature.

breaking of covalent bonds:

breaking bonds is sometimes called bond fission. The way bonds break has an influence on the reaction.

in a covalent bond, a pair of electrons is shared between two atoms

when a covalent bond breaks, the two electrons get distributed between two atoms...



A covalent bond of H₂

Homolytic fission:

one of the two electrons go to each atom. The dot (·) indicates unpaired electron

• strong tendency to pair up with another electron

Heterolytic fission:

both electrons go to just one atom and become negatively charged

• large difference in electronegativity makes this happen more often.

Revision cards

How?

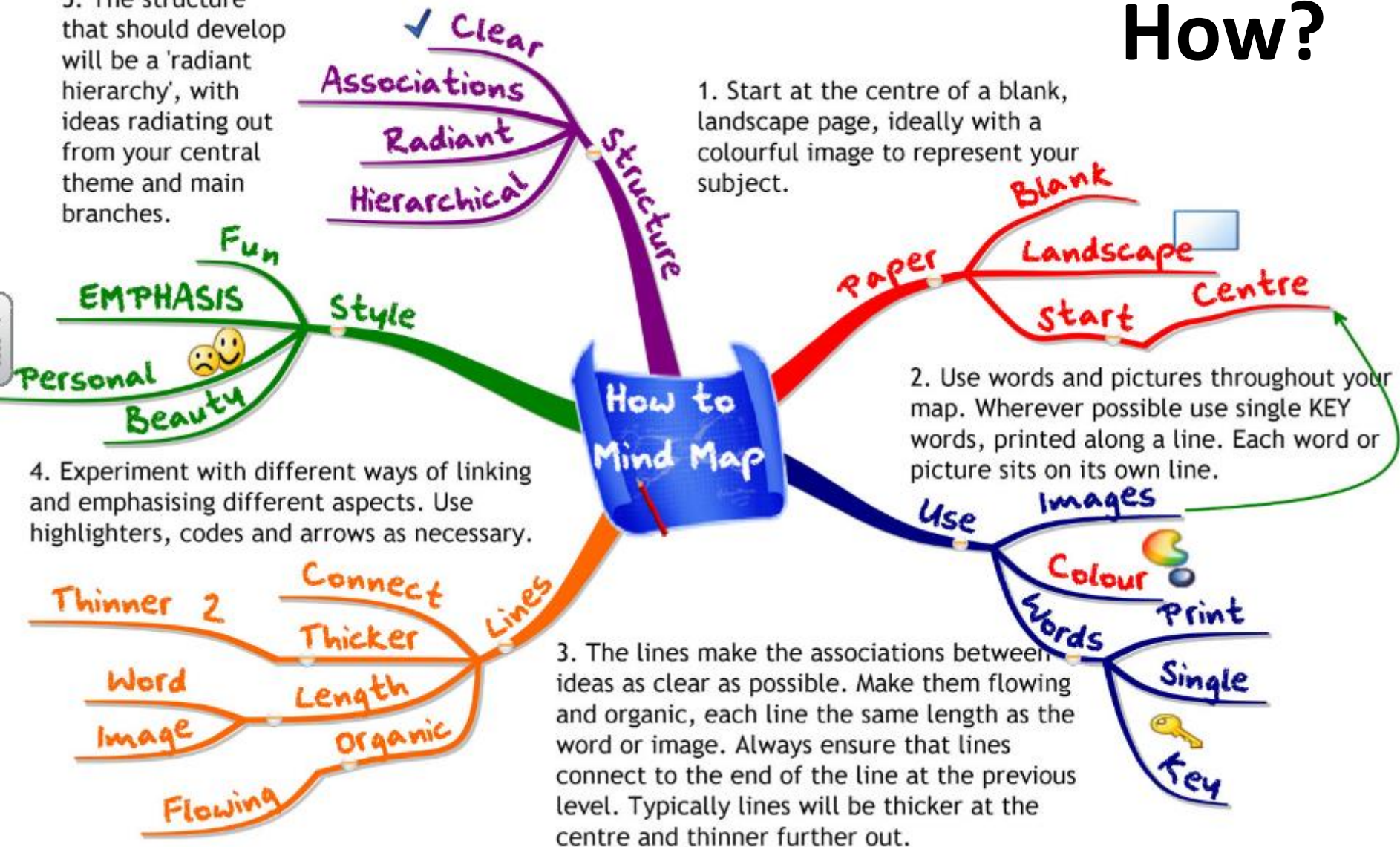
5. The structure that should develop will be a 'radiant hierarchy', with ideas radiating out from your central theme and main branches.

1. Start at the centre of a blank, landscape page, ideally with a colourful image to represent your subject.

2. Use words and pictures throughout your map. Wherever possible use single KEY words, printed along a line. Each word or picture sits on its own line.

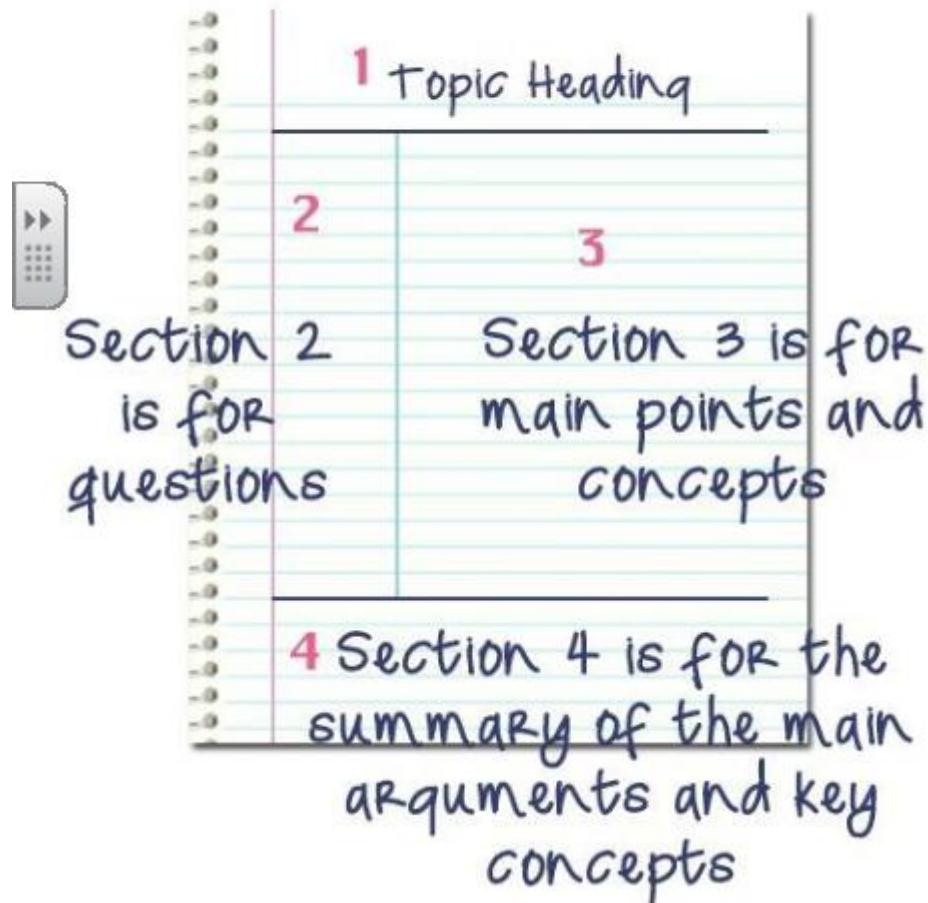
3. The lines make the associations between ideas as clear as possible. Make them flowing and organic, each line the same length as the word or image. Always ensure that lines connect to the end of the line at the previous level. Typically lines will be thicker at the centre and thinner further out.

4. Experiment with different ways of linking and emphasising different aspects. Use highlighters, codes and arrows as necessary.



Cornell note taking

START BY DIVIDING YOUR PAPER INTO 4 SECTIONS LIKE SO:



Note tips

Heading:

Make sure that your notes are well categorized and organized.

1. Main Topic

a. Sub Topics

- Points under the subtopic
- More Points
- Yet More

b. Sub Topic 2

Use indentation to keep things clear.

Outline Method

2. Another Main Topic

a. With one Sub Topic

3. ETC

Develop your own system and stick to it.

Highlight in colour

HOW TO HIGHLIGHT

By Viola
@studyblr/bunny

- Do not use one single-coloured highlighter.
- Instead, try use several different colours
- Assign each colour a specific purpose
- This creates a colour coding system.
- Therefore making your your material easier to understand and learn

good
luck
mf

EXAMPLE OF A SYSTEM

- **Pink**: titles and headlines
- **Blue**: for terminology and vocab.
- **Green**: definitions and explanations of terminology (green explains blue)
- **Orange**: Examples of the term.
- **Yellow**: Other things, misc.

Tip: Use light colours when highlighting a lot of text, like green

APPLYING IT TO A TEXT

Berries and fruit

The botanical definition of a **berry** is a **fleshy fruit produced from a single flower** and containing **one single ovary**. There are both **poisonous** and **eatable** berries. Some common eatable ones include **strawberries, tomatoes and peppers**.

Tips on highlighting

Science

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5TNFMoiGc-E>

Food tests video – all students need to know the reagents for each test and what a positive result looks like. Year 11 have all done this practical.

French or Maths

- Maths : Formulae sheet

or

- French : vocab sheet

Geography or History

Geography – sheet on ‘Where are the world’s food resources consumed?’

History -

<http://www.timelines.tv/index.php?t=0&e=8>

Shakespeare’s World (link to Elizabethan unit in History and English Lit)

Conclusion

- Start making notes of key topics of your work as you go through the year (use Silent Study time)
- Find a method you like and are able to recall work better
- Your notes are for you so make sure you understand them
- Practise, practise, practise
- Start now
- Remember 5 P's.....