

# ACTIVE LEARNING

## MAKE YOURSELF SOME QUESTION CARDS

This technique works well as it makes you to think about what you're reading and turn the information into the form of a question.

The question cards can then be used again to help you test yourself.

An extra added learning bonus is not to write the answers on the back and return to your text book or jotter to look up the answers.

### BIOLOGY

1. What are the names of the three bones in the middle ear?
2. How much of the body is made of water?
3. How long is the small intestine?
4. What is the job of red blood cells?
5. What is the difference between an artery and a vein

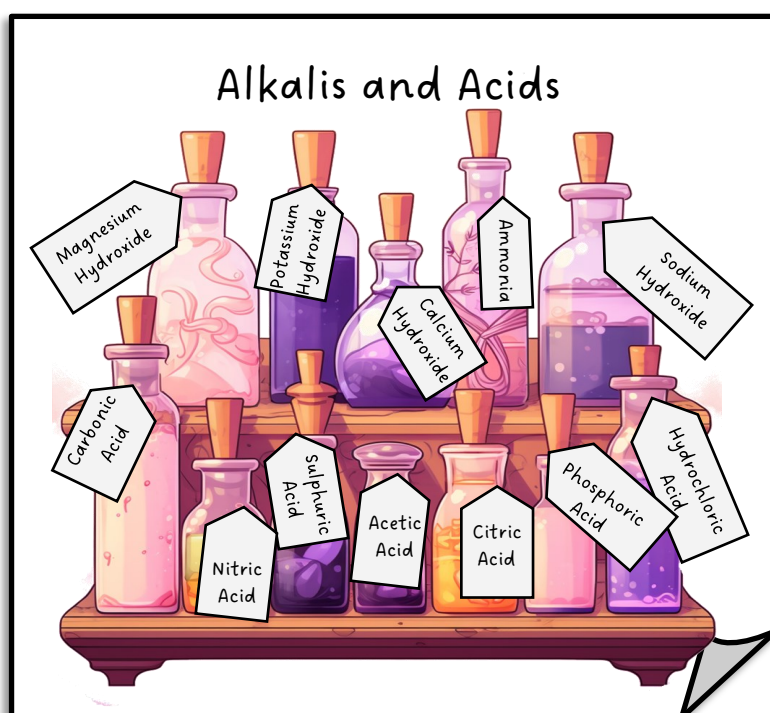
The best size of question card can be made by folding A4 paper in half through the middle both long ways and short ways, then cutting along the folds. Limit the number of questions on a card to around five and use a different pen to colour code your subjects.

## DRAW YOURSELF A DIAGRAM

Drawing a picture or a diagram is a great way to make information stick in your memory. For example, If you're studying Chemistry, why not draw yourself a potions shelf and add labels holding the information you need?

If you need to remember an incident in history, why not draw it as a comic strip or label a battle scene?

Once these have been completed you can hang them on your wall to read over again to help you learn.



## MAKE YOURSELF SOME PAIRS CARDS

Pairs cards work well for learning things like formulas and equations. Rather than staring at lists in Maths and Physics, why not make yourself some Pairs Cards?

Cut two cards for each, and write the equation on one side and it's use on the other.

How long will it take you to be able to match them up (checking back to your notes if needed)?

Time yourself and try and beat your score each time.



## TRY A POST-IT NOTE TIMELINE

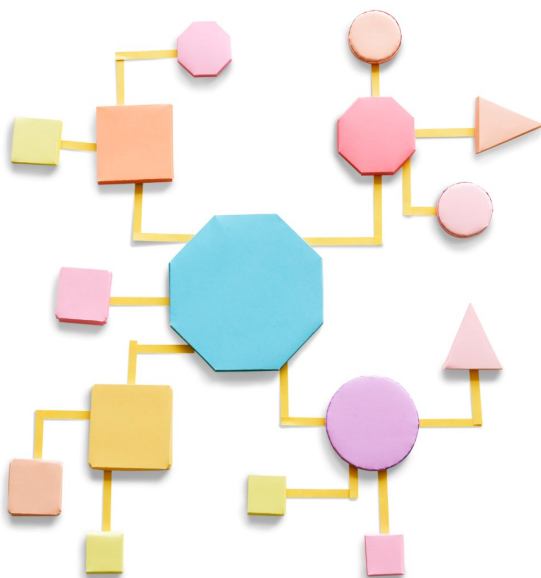


Post-it notes are a great tool for mapping out a novel for English or an event in History.

After you've written your notes, mix them up and work on sticking them back in the right order on your wall.

How often will you have to check back?  
Can you reduce the number of times with each try?

## MAKE A MIND-MAP

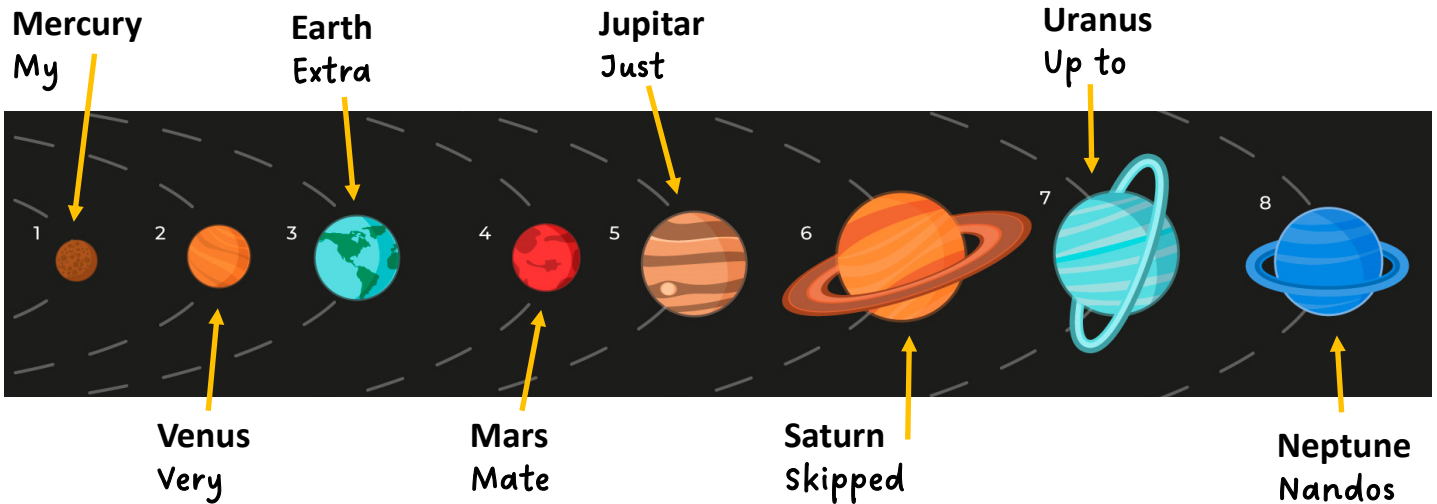


Making a mind-map is a great way of plotting out all you need to know about a subject.

You could try 'going big' and asking your for a roll of wallpaper lining paper to pin on your wall and map out a whole section's notes!

## CREATE AN ACRONYM YOU'LL REMEMBER

Sometimes, it just comes down to memorizing facts. Turning them into an acronym you'll remember is a great way to help you memorize. Try to make them personal to you or link them to something that'll make you smile.



## NICK A NURSERY RHYME

Need to learn a short piece of information accurately?  
Try using the tune to a nursery rhyme and replace the words to make your own. Sing the song over and over to help you remember the information you need.

## OR RE-DO A RAP

Pick out all of the key pieces of information about a subject ...  
find a beat and have a go at writing it as a rap.



## TEACH SOMEONE ELSE

Teaching someone else something you've just learned is one of the best ways to remember information.

You could try it with a mate doing the same subject, or ask for a volunteer at home.



## WORK THROUGH PAST PAPERS