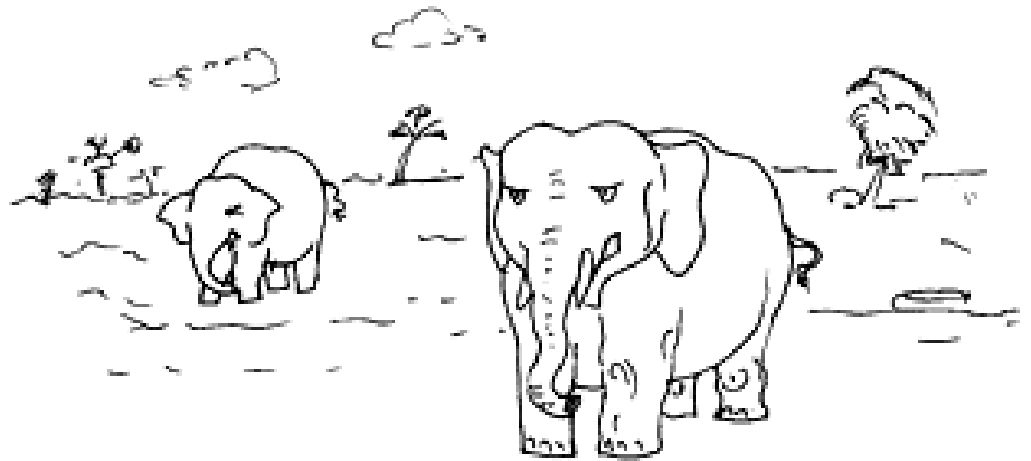


# MEMORISING



He can remember when Hannibal  
crossed the Alps. but when it comes  
to my birthday ---forget it !

# In the next 15 minutes we will:

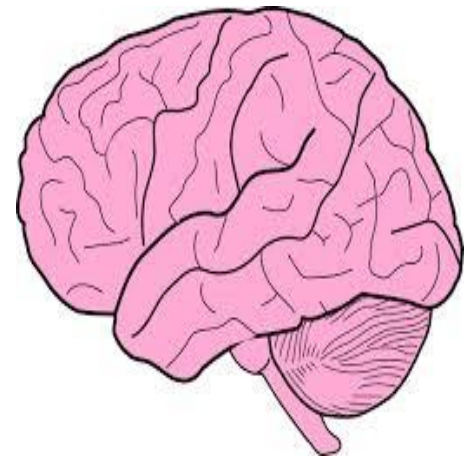
- Look at some different techniques to help your children with revision.

- Mnemonics
- Memorising techniques
- Creating a journey story



# The 4 key things that aid memory

1. Dual coding (words and pictures / colour / music) to encourage links between different areas of the brain.
2. Repeating information in different ways.
3. Pupils working things out for themselves.
4. Organising work / ideas.



# Mnemonics

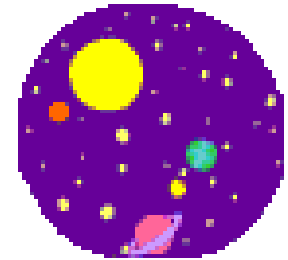
- A device-such as an image, rhyme, or figure of speech-used to assist memory
- Rude or funny aids memory!

# Examples of Order Mnemonics

My  
Very  
Excited  
Mother  
Just  
Served  
Us  
Nine  
Pies



Mercury  
Venus  
Earth  
Mars  
Jupiter  
Saturn  
Uranus  
Neptune  
Pluto




# Examples of Acronym Mnemonics

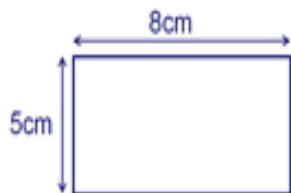
- RICE for the instructions for treating a sprain  
(Rest the injured area, Ice the sprain, Compress with a wrap or bandage, Elevate the injured area)

# Examples of Spelling Mnemonics

- For the word RHYTHM:  
Rhythm Helps Your Two Hips Move
- For the word NECESSARY:  
Not Every Cat Eats Sardines. Some Are Really Yummy.

<b><u>Key Word</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>	<b><u>Link story</u></b>	<b><u>Picture</u></b>
Laissez-faire		The fair was really rubbish. The lazy fairground workers were in bed so none of the rides were operating.	
<b><u>Sounds like</u></b>  Lazy fair			

### Area of a Rectangle

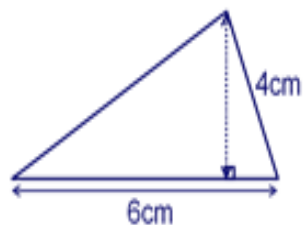


Area = .....

Area =  $8 \times 5$

Area =  $40$  .....

### Area of a Triangle

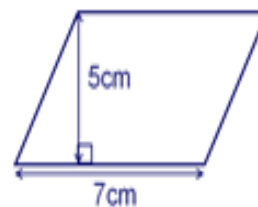


Area =  $\frac{1}{2}$  ( base x height )

Area = .....

Area =  $12 \text{ cm}^2$

### Area of a Parallelogram

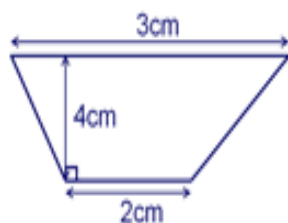


Area = base x height

Area = .....

Area = .....  $\text{cm}^2$

### Area of a Trapezium

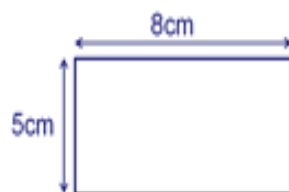


Area =  $\frac{1}{2}$  x (sum of parallel sides) x height

Area =  $\frac{1}{2}$  x  $(2 + 3)$  x  $4$

Area = .....  $\text{cm}^2$

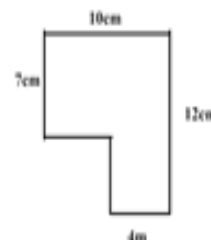
### Perimeter of a Rectangle



Perimeter = .....

Perimeter = .....

### Compound Shapes



Area = .....

Area = .....

Area = .....  $\text{cm}^2$



# Memorising technique 1

**Break your work down into smaller chunks because they're easier to remember**

- Read the first sentence of your notes out loud
- Close your eyes and say the sentence out loud without looking at it
- Repeat this process but with the first 2 sentences
- Next try it with 3 sentences, then 4.

**Keep going.....the more often you try this, the more sentences you will remember**

# Memorising technique 2

- After a study session take a quick nap
- Studies have shown that sleep helps new memories stick



It is a good idea to complete some revision before bedtime, but allow at least half an hour wind down before going to bed.

*"While writing is a rich and sophisticated medium for conveying complex arguments, our brains do not easily encode written information, making it difficult to remember."*

# Memorising technique 3

- Use images to help you remember key aspects of your revision
- Convert text into posters, story boards, flow charts etc
- Use abbreviations ,symbols, numbers, cartoons
- Use lots of colour
- When you have finished converting your text, read it out loud

*"It's much easier to remember colorful, memorable mental images, than it is to remember dull facts."*

# Memorising technique 4

The Roman room method.

- Picture a room in your house e.g. Bedroom, and identify objects in it e.g. Bed, laptop, lamp
- Place sentences, key words etc under/next to these objects. Try to make the connections amusing or memorable in some way!
- Walk around the room reciting your text. The whole text should be included in the route. Key objects act as signposts/prompts
- Use different rooms for different topics/subjects
- POST ITS are great for this

# Session summary

- Be active - create new revision material
- Be creative and imaginative, use a variety of techniques, materials and colour
- Get someone (a parent maybe?) to test you