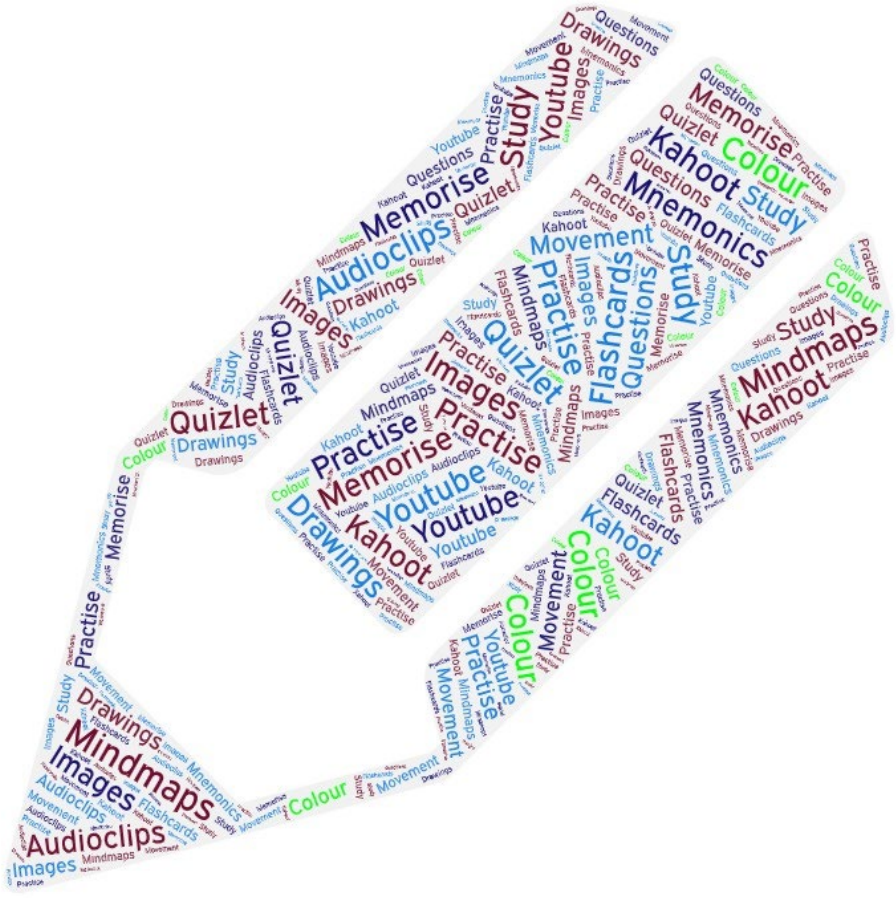
WENTWORTH COLLEGE



Study Guide (Juniors)

How do I learn?

The most effective way to learn is by using your five senses. Try various strategies that employ different senses **(multisensory learning)** to learn the same material. This will make it more memorable.

Visual Learning

1. Flashcards

Flashcards contain a small amount of information; they are very useful for learning facts, formulas and definitions.

For example:

What date was the Treaty of Waitangi signed?	6 February, 1840
Front	Back

Create flashcards online with https://quizlet.com/en-gb.

2. Mnemonics

This is a technique of improving memory. Use images, sentences or rhymes to help you remember information.

For example:

The colours of the rainbow **R ed** **O orange** **Y ellow** **G reen** **B lue** **I ndigo** **V iolet**	Spelling There's a rat in separate. Dessert / desert Dessert (the pudding) always has double 's' as you want two helpings.
The order of the planets **Men Eat Many Juicy Snails** **Mercury Earth Mars Jupiter Saturn**	**If your mnemonic is silly and/or funny it will be more memorable, so have fun creating some crazy sentences to memorise.**

3. **Bullet Points:** summarise your notes and create bullet points using the key words and essential information. Colour-code different sections to make the information more memorable.

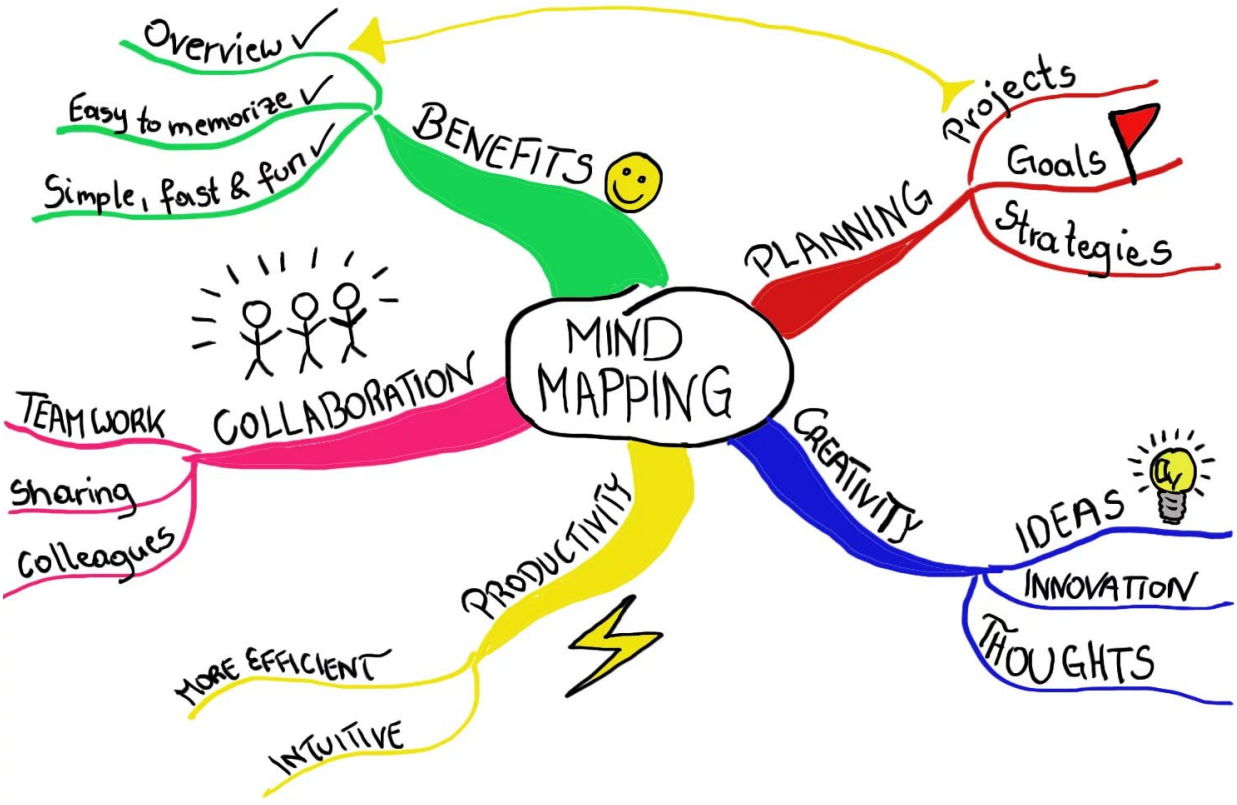
4. **Mindmaps**

   A mindmap is a diagram that presents all the important information on a topic visually. The main idea is placed in the centre and then connections are made to other facts and ideas. This helps you to structure information in order to see the 'big picture.' These can be created by hand or online.

   Suggested website: https://www.mindmeister.com/

   Create an effective and memorable mindmap by using:
   - keywords
   - diagrams and/or symbols
   - colours (colour code ideas to enable you to visualise and recall details)

For example:



Auditory Learning

1. **Record your notes**: record yourself reading your notes aloud and play it back multiple times. Move while you are listening. Movement improves the executive functioning of the brain and memory.

2. **Listen to podcasts / audiobooks:** there are podcasts and audiobooks available on a huge range of topics. Again, try to move while you listen.

3. **Read your notes aloud:** to yourself and/or to a parent. Ask someone to read the notes to you.

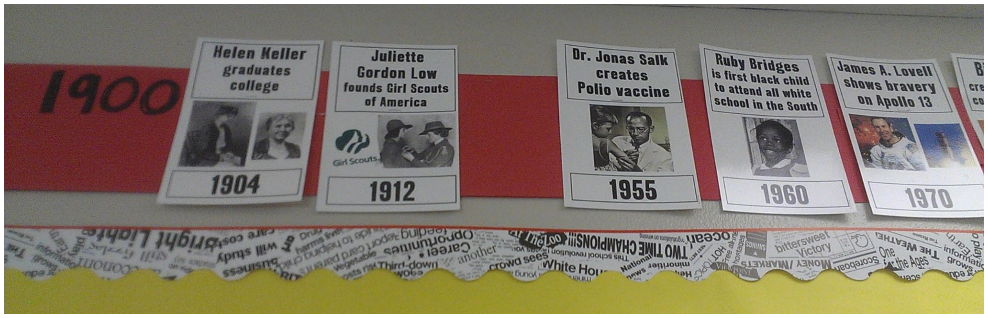
4. **Teach a lesson:** pretend that you are teaching a lesson; set up a whiteboard (or use a piece of paper as your board) and teach the topic to your soft toys, friends or parents. If you have a study buddy, you can take turns at being the teacher.

5. **Songs / Rhymes / Chants:** create memorable songs, rhymes and chants to remember important information. This is very useful when learning a new language, for example, “Ma is white, whero is black, kakariki green” for learning the colours in Maori. There are plenty of songs on YouTube for learning the times tables. Create a chant for a mnemonic.

6. YouTube **videos:** there are explanatory videos on most topics; search for a topic that you are having difficulty understanding and listen to it explained in a different way. Videos combine visual and auditory learning.

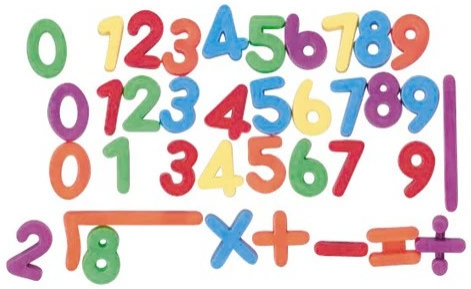
Tactile / Kinaesthetic Learning

1. **Giant timelines:** join pieces of paper and create a gigantic timeline that you can lay on the floor. Jump to each event while you recite the date. You could also try this with times tables.



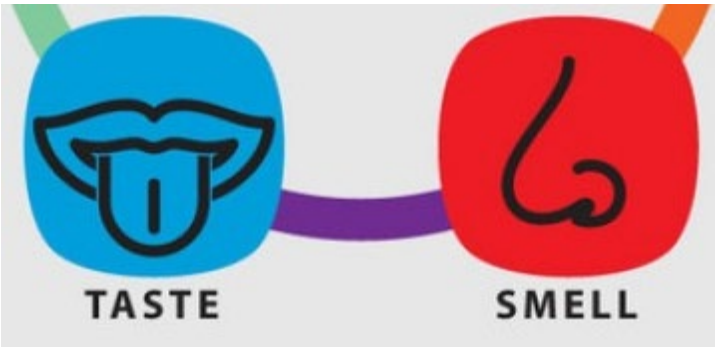
2. **Create a model:** use paper, playdough, clay or any other material to create a 3-D model and label it. This is useful for learning different parts of an object. For example, create a model of the human heart and label it. Hold it in your hands and feel the different parts while you say them aloud.

3. **Use magnetic letters and numbers:** these are useful for learning to spell words, memorise formulas and practise maths equations. By feeling the letters/numbers and moving them around, the steps taken will be more memorable.



4. **Paper Chains:** this is a great way of linking ideas and could be used for essay outlines, PEE paragraphs or for creating tactile mindmaps. For example, in an English essay you could prepare a plan by using red for your introduction and conclusion, yellow for your points, blue for your quotations, green for your explanations.

Oral and Olfactory Learning



These two senses can stimulate memory and recall. Smells and tastes can trigger memories instantly, reminding you of people and places.

If you are trying to memorise certain facts, eat something with a particular taste to make the experience more memorable. This works well with smells too.
There are certain essential oils that can stimulate and trigger memories. For example, Peppermint, eucalyptus and rosemary oils. If you can connect your learning to a particular taste and/or smell, you are activating more areas of your brain.

General Study Tips:

1. Create a timetable to organise your revision to ensure that you cover all topics.

2. Start your studying early so that you have plenty of time to cover all the material more than once, and to allow for longer breaks to relax your exercising brain.

3. Create a comfortable study space; work at a desk with a firm chair. Ensure that there is good lighting and there are no distractions. Turn off your phone (or leave it in another room) so that you are not distracted by social media notifications and messages.

4. Fuel your brain with healthy snacks and make sure you are hydrated. Take active breaks from studying and get some fresh air and exercise.

5. Go through past tests and assessments to identify your strengths and weaknesses in a subject.

6. Ask your teacher questions if there is any material that you do not understand.

7. Having a study buddy can be beneficial; you can quiz each other, swap flashcards and clarify areas you don’t understand. Make sure you also have plenty of time to study alone.

8. Attend lunch time tutoring sessions for assistance.

9. Being well-prepared will reduce your stress on the days of the exams.

10. Try your best... and if at first you don’t succeed, try and try again!

Subject-Specific Advice

Students will receive guidance and templates (where applicable) from their teachers; however, this is an outline of suggested study techniques for each subject.

English	- Complete Reading Comprehension activities - Flashcards: learn the definitions of Figurative Language Techniques -Read through notes, worksheets and the essay/s you have completed in class on the examination text/s. - Create mindmaps: for themes and/or characters from the examination text/s. -Create a list of quotations for themes and characters for the text/s you have studied, as directed by your teacher. -Use different colours and fonts to help you memorise quotations. -You can use flashcards for the 'look/cover/write/check' method. -Reading your quotations aloud can also help you to memorise them. - Quizlet / Kahoot can also be used for learning quotations. - Create essay paper chains (use different colours for Topic Sentences, Points, Evidence and Explanations).
Mathematics	- You learn Maths by DOING - Learn your notes (use flashcards) and then practise, practise, practise - Complete all the revision worksheets (do them more than once) - Complete past papers (if applicable) - Learn in advance and make notes of things you don't quite understand. Then, ask your teacher to clarify those topics. Often something makes more sense when you have it explained to you personally. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zXqUX9rXX78RkpSfLCp0mFagjvL5NW8F/edit?pli=1

Science	- Mindmaps - Flashcards - Create your own multiple choice questions - Create models using paper / clay / playdough and label it (eg. parts of a plant) - Read your study notes aloud and record yourself; play it back while moving around (eg. walking around in the garden) - Recite definitions while bouncing a ball - Complete past exam papers (if applicable) and answer questions on BBC Bitesize. - Once you have learned a topic write down notes or questions of what you may be asked to answer about that topic. “What questions could I be asked to show I understand?”
Art	You will know what you are to do in the examination ahead of time. There will be a practical part and a theoretical part. This will be clarified in your classes in week one and is based on the skills and theory you have already learnt. For practical skills practise using the materials and the techniques that we have used in Term 1. Read through the resources and examples on Google Classroom. Follow the steps and practise. Theoretical exams may require you to remember certain facts and symbols. Use any of the techniques that help you remember them such as flash cards, mind maps, reciting and writing out. Get someone to test you.
Computer Science	Many of you play computer games at home. How many of you think that the best way to become good at gaming is to *not* game? I hope that you agree with me when I say that practise really does make perfect. It is the same with Computer Science: Practise, practise, practise! The applications used in this subject are all free, you can download them at home (with an adult’s permission) and work on them there. If you cannot do that then, at lunchtimes, use the library or ask if you can work on a laptop in

	the classroom. In class, make good notes. Then read them. Make questions based on the facts in your notes, and form answers to those questions. Then keep reading the questions until you can answer all of them correctly without looking at the answers.
Global Perspectives	- Keep your notebook neat and complete so you have the information needed to study. Remember in GP your notebook is your textbook. - Use Disappearing Definitions, or some other method, to learn the meaning of words as presented in your notes. Repeat until you can remember word for word. - Practice writing model TIE paragraphs on questions you have been told will be asked. - Use a variety of tools (as outlined earlier) to interact with information like key dates, facts, ideas and concepts so you can remember and recall the information in a test/exam. - Listen carefully in class to hints and clues given about what will be in a test/exam. Focus on this information. - Be sure to complete revision activities the teacher loads in Google Classroom.
Economics (YR10 Only)	● Mindmaps ● Flashcards ● Read your study notes aloud and record yourself; play it back while moving around (eg. walking around in the garden) ● Recite definitions while bouncing a ball ● Once you have learned a topic write down notes or questions of what you may be asked to answer about that topic. “What questions could I be asked to show I understand?” ● Watch Videos posted on Google Classroom ● Search out Economic podcasts

Mandarin	-Kahoot -Quizlet -Quizizz -project-based learning like creating a self-introduction video. -liveworksheet -role play -sing songs in Mandarin -Youtube clips -cultural exploration activities
Music	- LISTEN to all the pieces - make a spotify playlist and play them in order - Can you remember the names of the pieces (year 9- and the composers?) - You can make flash cards with the name of the piece of music on one side and the composer on the other (- Year 9s only) - Listen to the pieces on Google Classroom and ask your parents to choose any piece, play 15 - 20 seconds then you can guess it and see if you were right!
Physical Education	There are no tests or examinations for core PE.
Spanish	-Repeat, repeat, repeat. - Sing any words/sentences that you have learned in class. - Make flash cards (Spanish one side/English the other side). - Write words on little post-in notes to put around your room / house. - Go through the Quizlet sets posted on Google Classroom. Write down the sentences. Say them out loud as you write. - Make columns for each unit/topic learned. Write vocabulary in Spanish with the English translation for each unit/each column. - Revise past tests including oral assessments. - Use the Google Classroom revision exercises*. - Read through your exercise book as well

	as the course booklet to review the information learnt. Complete/revise workbook tasks. - Teach Spanish vocabulary to somebody in your family and practise together. - Practise listening/reading/ writing/ speaking Spanish (Spanish songs/movies, make up conversations with other Spanish speakers).
Technology	There are no examinations for junior Technology.