

Fluency v.
Mastery

1



7

They think they know, but they don't
really *know* know.

8

Gifted kids struggle with this more than
typical learners because they arrive at
fluency so much *more quickly*.

9

Retrieval
Practice

2



10

It turns out that it's all about
the low-risk *quizzes*.

11

Constant
Review

1



Out of the
Brain

2



Different
Strategies

3



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Retrieval Practice Challenge Grid

Retrieval Practice Challenge Grid!
What's your score?

Who was Head of the Cheka in 1917?	Explain the term bourgeoisie.	Who was Anatoly Lunacharsky?	List four different enemies of the Cheka.
Describe Khrushchev's attitude towards religion.	Explain the term "Proletkult".	List three aims of the NEP.	What was the October 1917 Decree on Land?
Explain the term "show trial".	Who was Patriarch Tikhon?	What were the aims of agrprog?	Describe one strength and one weakness of the Communists.
Last lesson (1)	Last week (2)	Two weeks ago (3)	Further back (4)

13

You need to make the tasks require different types of *thinking*, not just be from different *times*.

14

What is batch and bulk processing?	Validation and verification activities.	Give one specific use of robotics.	What is an?
Real-time control processing examples.	What is a microswitch?	How does a robot use an encoder?	What is the output in a heating system?
Advantage and disadvantage of data logging.	Give two sensors.	What is a feedback control system?	Describe automatic deck control system.
What is an output device?	How is data captured?	Batch processing examples.	What is a payroll?

Mr Lewis @SIMartins_ML
Year 11 ICT Knowledge Recall / Quiz Card - Inspired by @87History. Thank you Kate. #SIMartinsLandT
11:48 - 5 Jan 2018

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Retrieval Practice Challenge Grid
How many points can you score?

Which movements can occur at a hip joint?	Identify the different categories of types of joint & describe.	Name four bones and muscles in the lower body.	Which movement occurs when bowling a ball in cricket?
What is the function of the synovial fluid?	Identify four functions of the skeletal system.	Identify the difference between full and ability.	Which muscle is the agonist when raising a dumbbell?
Identify two types of a self-actuating valve.	Describe the difference between induction and abduction.	What is the difference between a tendon and a ligament?	Identify the bones that make up the shoulder girdle.
Last lesson (1)	Two weeks ago (2)	Last month (3)	Way back (4)

Inspired by @87History Retrieval Challenge Grid to recap and recall previous content #cspepe #Retrieval

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Title: How does the structure of a population vary? 05 January 2018

Starter
How many points can you score in 5 minutes?

State two factors which would change the birth rate of a country?	What's fertility rates? Why might it decrease as a country develops?	Why is the Scottish Highlands a sparsely populated area?
What is underdevelopment? Why did it impact the population density and distribution in the UK?	Why does the death rate decrease as a country develops? Use an example for a bronze period.	Define what mortality rate is and give an example of a high and low mortality rate.
Describe the growth of world population in the last 150 years. Try and include figures where possible.	Describe the difference between sparse and densely populated. Can you name 3 countries of each in the UK?	Explain why HCs have a lower life expectancy than LICs. Try and include figures where possible.

Last lesson - 1 mark
Last week - 2 marks
2 weeks ago - 3 marks

Key Words: Youthful, ageing, sparsely, population pyramid.
Homework: Choose a task off the menu.
How does this link to Geography?

jennnnnn @Jennnnnn_x
Stolen this fab idea to check retention of knowledge from @87History #geographyteacher
08:46 - 5 Jan 2018

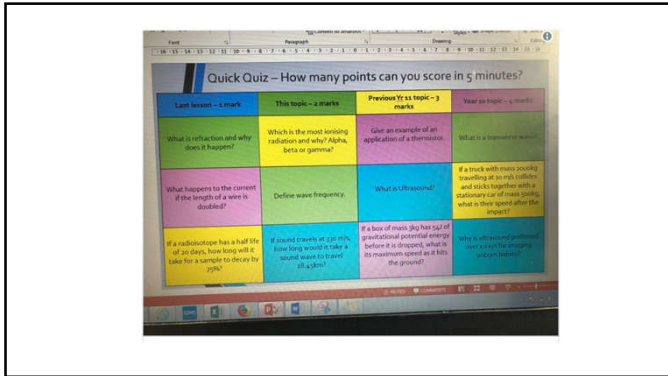
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Retrieval Practice Challenge Grid!
What's your score?

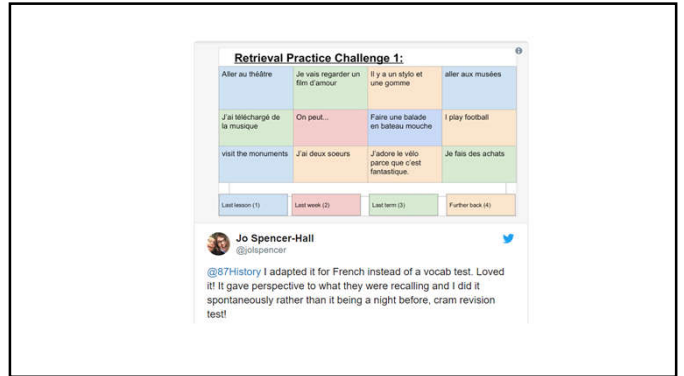
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BarlbyHistory @BarlbyHistory
inks for the ideal pic.twitter.com/QdmqM2Bdl

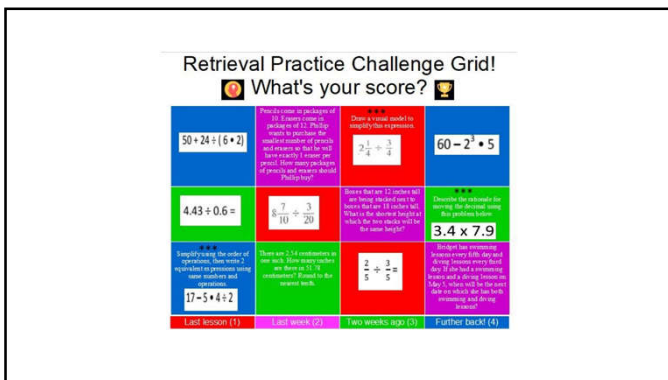
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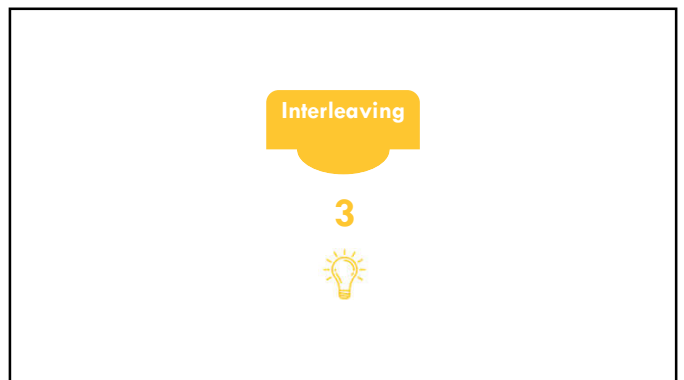
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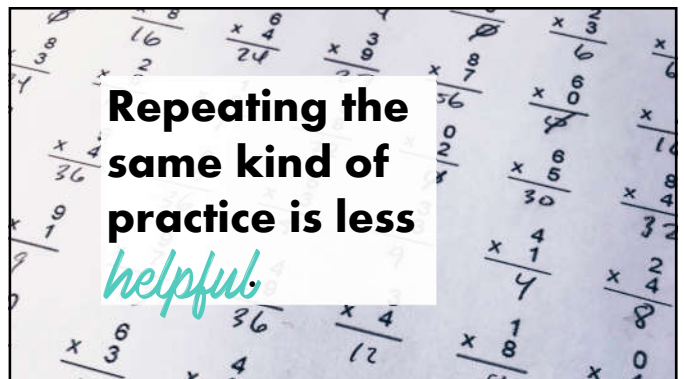
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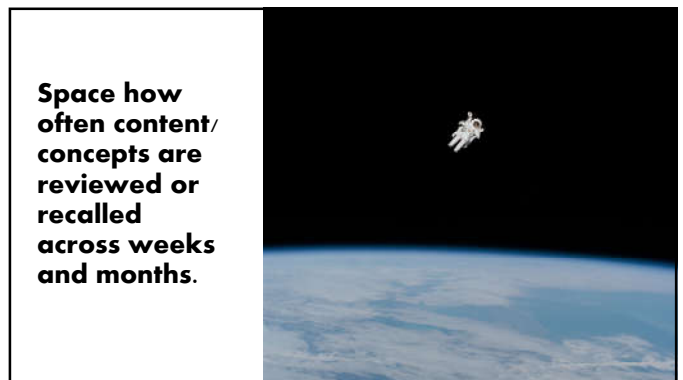
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$(A_1, \dots, A_2, \dots, A_3)$ results in better learning than if the sessions are grouped together into a single session or closely timed sessions (A_1, A_2, A_3) .

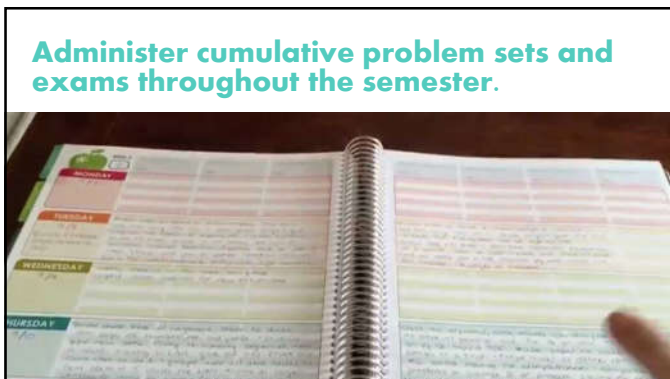
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a problem followed by a different problem type $(A_1, B_1, C_1, B_2, C_2, A_3, B_3)$ leads to higher learning gains than if practicing problems grouped by types $(A_1, A_2, A_3, B_1, B_2, B_3, C_1, C_2, C_3)$

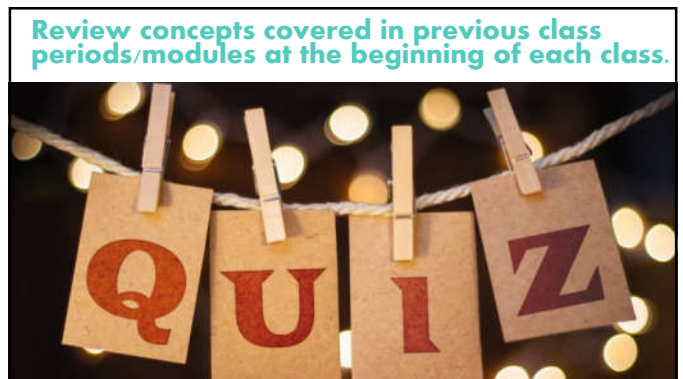
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Rearrange the order of practice problems in problem sets and exams as opposed to ordering problems by type.

OUT OF ORDER

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Mixing up study materials =

notice both the similarities & differences =

better and deeper understanding of the material



32



desirable difficulties

33

Note: use this in practice.

In acquisition, it can cause

confusion

34

How can you tell if you're doing it?

Are problems arranged so that

consecutive problems cannot be solved

by the *same strategy*?

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For example ...

grouping x terms on one side

versus

factoring

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