

***“Striving for excellence!”***

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Tutor Group</b>	
<b>G-Class code</b>	

## **Independent Skills Booklet**

### **Progress Table**

<b>Session</b>	<b>Did I understand this?</b>		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>A bit</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Revision Timetable			
2. Spaced Practice			
3. Dual Coding			
4. Retrieval Practice			
5. Interleaving			
6. Elaboration			
7. Concrete examples			
8. Logical arguments			
9. Deductive Vs Inductive			
10. Fallacies 1			
11. Fallacies 2			

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### **Notes:**

1. Tick your confidence level above when you complete each session.
2. Keep your booklet up-to-date and well presented.



## ***#1 Revision Timetable***

**How proud are you of your end of year results?**

Very proud	In the middle	Not very proud

**Explain your selection above.**


**Which subject(s) is your weakest?**


**Explain your selection above.**




# #1 Revision Timetable

## When will you do your daily revision?

Write the time for your session(s):

Morning	Lunch time	After school	Before dinner	Before bed

## Plan your weekly cycle:

	Week A	Week B
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		

### Note:

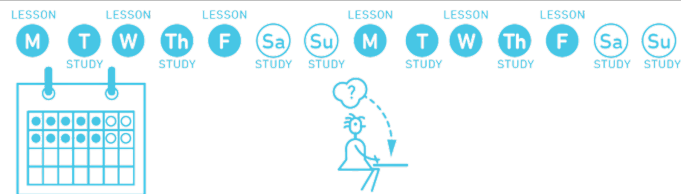
1. Revise your **weaknesses more** than your strengths.
2. **Transfer** this to your **online revision timetable** on your **G-classroom**.
3. As you get **more confident** on a subject, you can **decrease** your sessions per week.



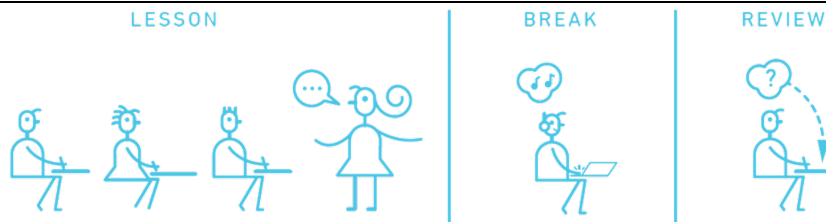
## #2 Spaced Learning/Practice

### What is spaced learning?


### How to use spaced learning:



1)

2)




3)




## #2 Spaced Learning/Practice

### Tips for spaced learning:

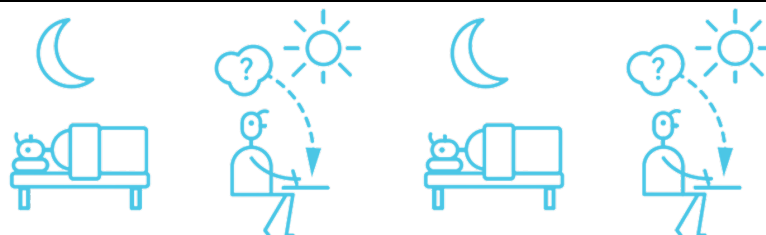
TESTING 1 2 SPACING 3 SKETCHING



1)



2)



3)



### #3 Dual coding

#### What is dual coding?

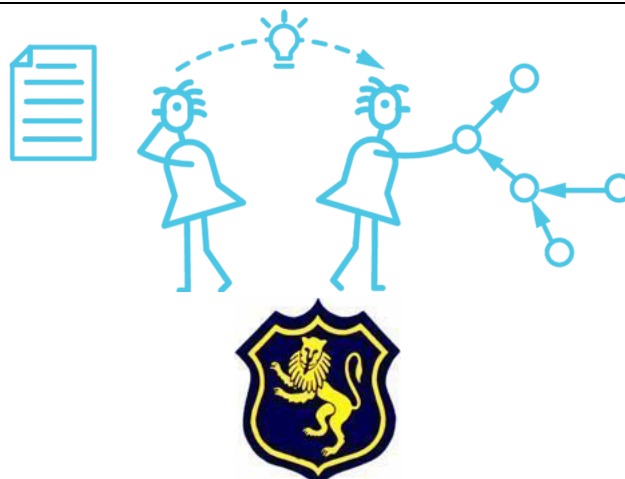

#### How to use dual coding:



1)

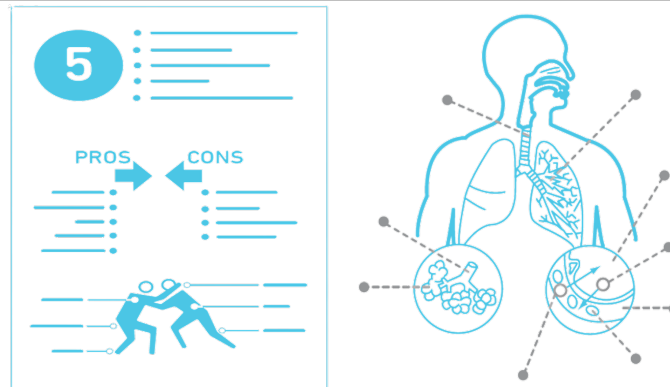

2)


3)

### #3 Dual coding

#### Possible formats for dual coding:



#### Infographics:

#### Diagrams:

#### Timelines:

#### Mind maps:



## #4 Using Retrieval at Home

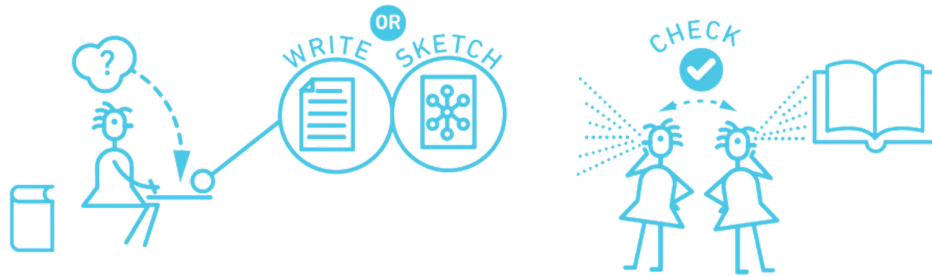
### Match up the definitions

**Recognition**

To bring something back  
from your memory

**Recall**

Knowing that you have seen  
something before



1)

2)

3)





## #4 Using Retrieval at Home



4)

5)

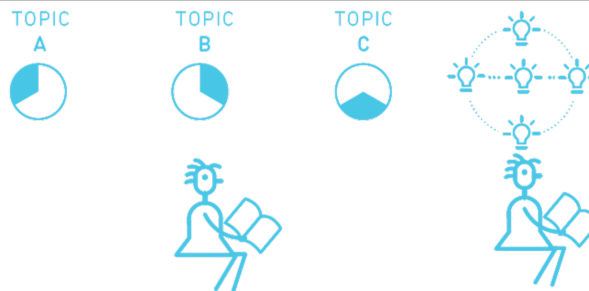
6)



## #5 Interleaving

### What is interleaving?

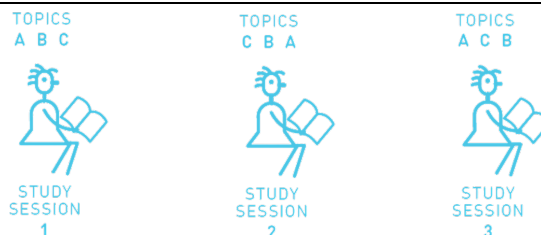

### How to interleave:



1)


2)


3)

## #5 Interleaving

Tips for interleaving:



1)

2)



## #6 Elaboration

### What is elaboration?

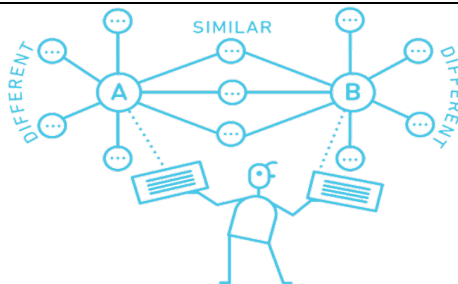

### How to elaborate:



1)


2)


3)

## #6 Elaboration

### Tips for elaboration:

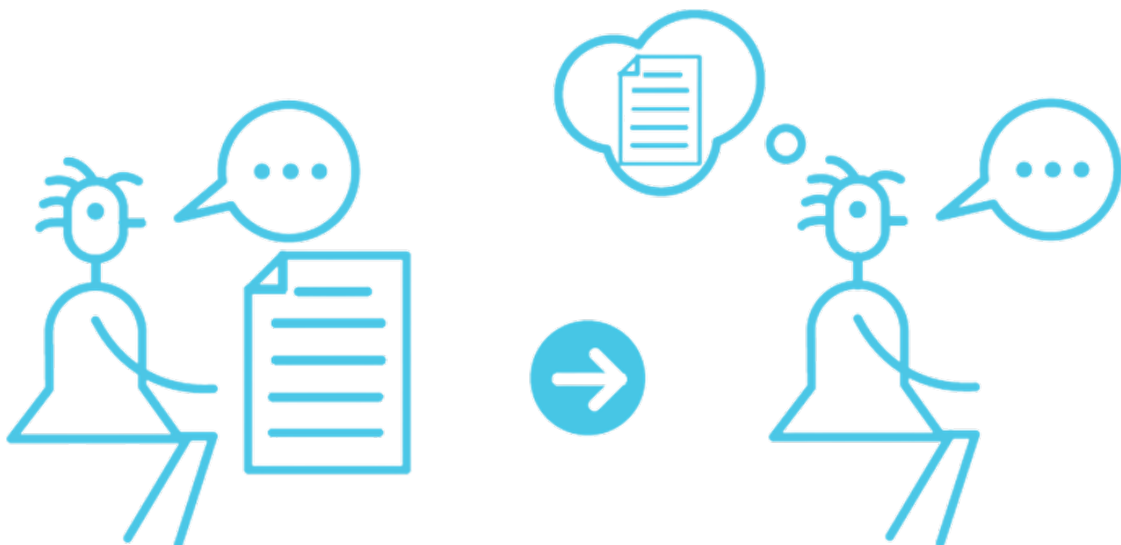


1)

1)

2)

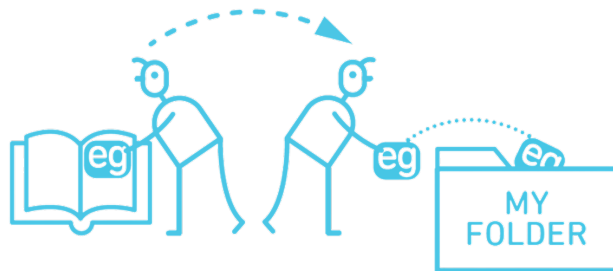
2)



## #7 Concrete examples

What is “concrete examples”?


How to use concrete examples:



1)


2)


3)




## #7 Concrete examples

Tips for concrete examples:



1)

1)

2)

2)



## ***#8 Logical arguments***

**What is reasoning?**


**What is an inference?**


**What is an observation?**


**What is a logical argument made up of?**






## ***#9 Deductive Vs Inductive***

### **What is deductive reasoning?**


### **What is inductive reasoning?**


### **Which type of reasoning is this:**

The chairs in the art and music departments are red. Therefore, all the chairs in the school are red.	<b>Answer:</b>
All galaxies observed have black holes. Andromeda is a galaxy. Therefore, Andromeda has black holes.	<b>Answer:</b>
Every cow I've seen with udders can produce milk. This cow has udders. Therefore, this cow produces milk.	<b>Answer:</b>



## ***#10 Logical fallacies 1***

**What is ad hominem?**


**What is appeal to authority?**


**What is begging the question?**




## ***#10 Logical fallacies 1***

**What is a non sequitur?**


**What is the slippery slope argument?**


**What is a straw man?**




## #11 Logical fallacies 2

**What is a false dichotomy?**


**What is circular reasoning?**


**What is the no true Scotsman?**