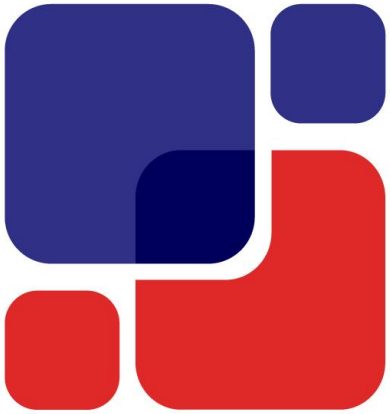

Djanogly

City Academy Sixth Form

Creating ‘A’ Level Revision Materials

Flash Cards vs Cue Cards



~What's the difference? Info versus Questions

~ How do you make a flash card? Engage with the information!

~ How do you use a flash card? Read/Cover/Read/Write/Test

Let's Have A Go...

Fly fishing is an angling method in which an artificial "fly" is used to catch fish. The fly is cast using a fly rod, reel, and specialized weighted line. Casting a nearly weightless fly or "lure" requires casting techniques significantly different from other forms of casting. Fly fishermen use hand tied flies that resemble natural invertebrates, baitfish, other food organisms, or "lures" to provoke the fish to strike (bite at the fly).

Fly fishing can be done in fresh or salt water. North Americans usually distinguish freshwater fishing between cold-water species (trout, salmon, steelhead) and warm-water species, notably bass. In Britain, where natural water temperatures vary less, the distinction is between game fishing for trout and salmon versus coarse fishing for other species. Techniques for fly fishing differ with habitat (lakes and ponds, small streams, large rivers, bays and estuaries, and open ocean.)

Author Izaak Walton called fly fishing "The Contemplative Man's Recreation".

Key Points...

Fly fishing is an angling method in which an artificial "fly" is used to catch fish. The fly is cast using a fly rod, reel, and specialized weighted line.

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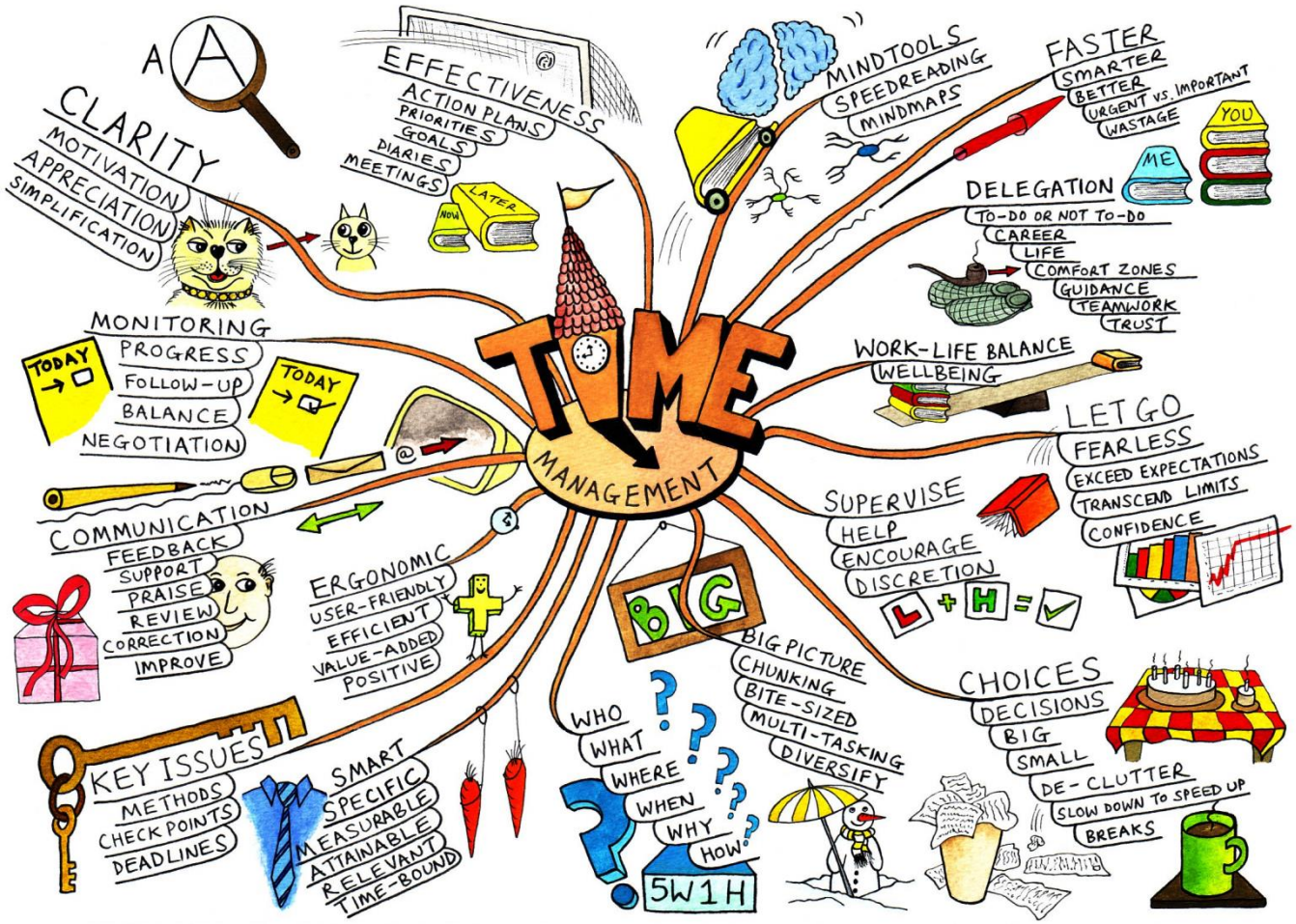
So this is what your flash card should look like...

Fly Fishing...

- angling method
- uses artificial "fly" or “lure”
- uses fly rod, reel, weighted line.
- casting techniques significantly different
- uses hand tied flies (look like food organisms)
- Done in fresh or salt water
- North Americans distinguish btwn cold-water species & warm-water species
- British distinguish btwn game fishing and coarse fishing
- Techniques differ with habitat
- Izaak Walton - “The Contemplative Man's Recreation".

Mind Mapping



Purpose of a Mind Map

~ A graphical way to represent ideas and concepts

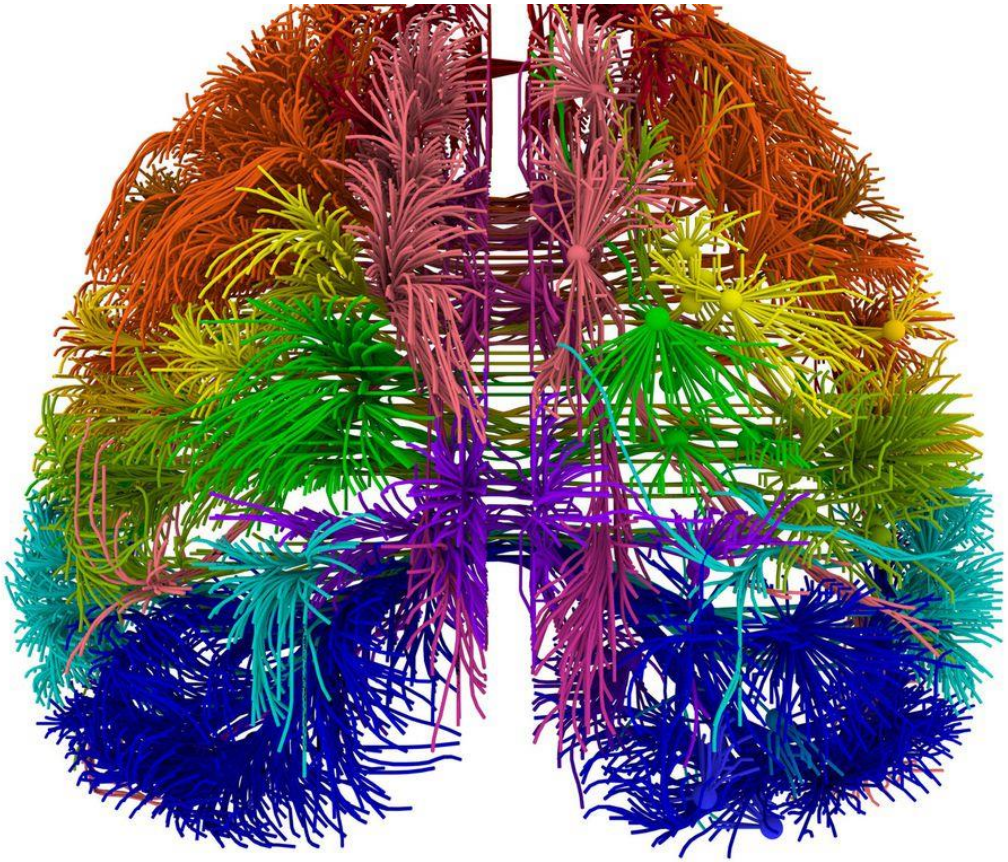
~ A tool that helps structure information, helping you to better understand and remember information

~ Its power lies in its simplicity



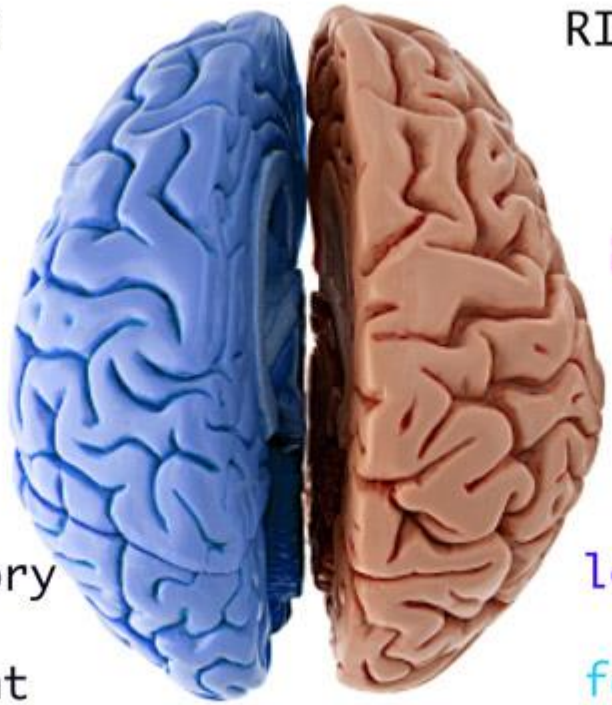
Purpose of a Mind Map

~ Its purpose is to structure information in a way that resembles how your brain actually works



Purpose of a Mind Map

~ As it's both analytical and artistic it engages both sides of your brain



LEFT HEMISPHERE

lists
order
speech
reading
writing
logic
detail
measurement
short-term memory
name recall
rational thought
analysis

RIGHT HEMISPHERE

pictures
spatial
problem solving
emotion
creativity
imagination
holistic
art
long-term memory
music
face recognition
intuition

Creating an Effective Mind Map



~ Must be on ONE page

~ Page must be horizontal (so most words can be written the way we read text)

~ Mustn't be on lined paper

~ Focus should be on KEY WORDS or SHORT PHRASES

~ Should show CONNECTIONS between bits of information

~ Should use NUMBERS, IMAGES, COLOURS

Creating an Effective Mind Map



~ Start in the centre with the topic area/question

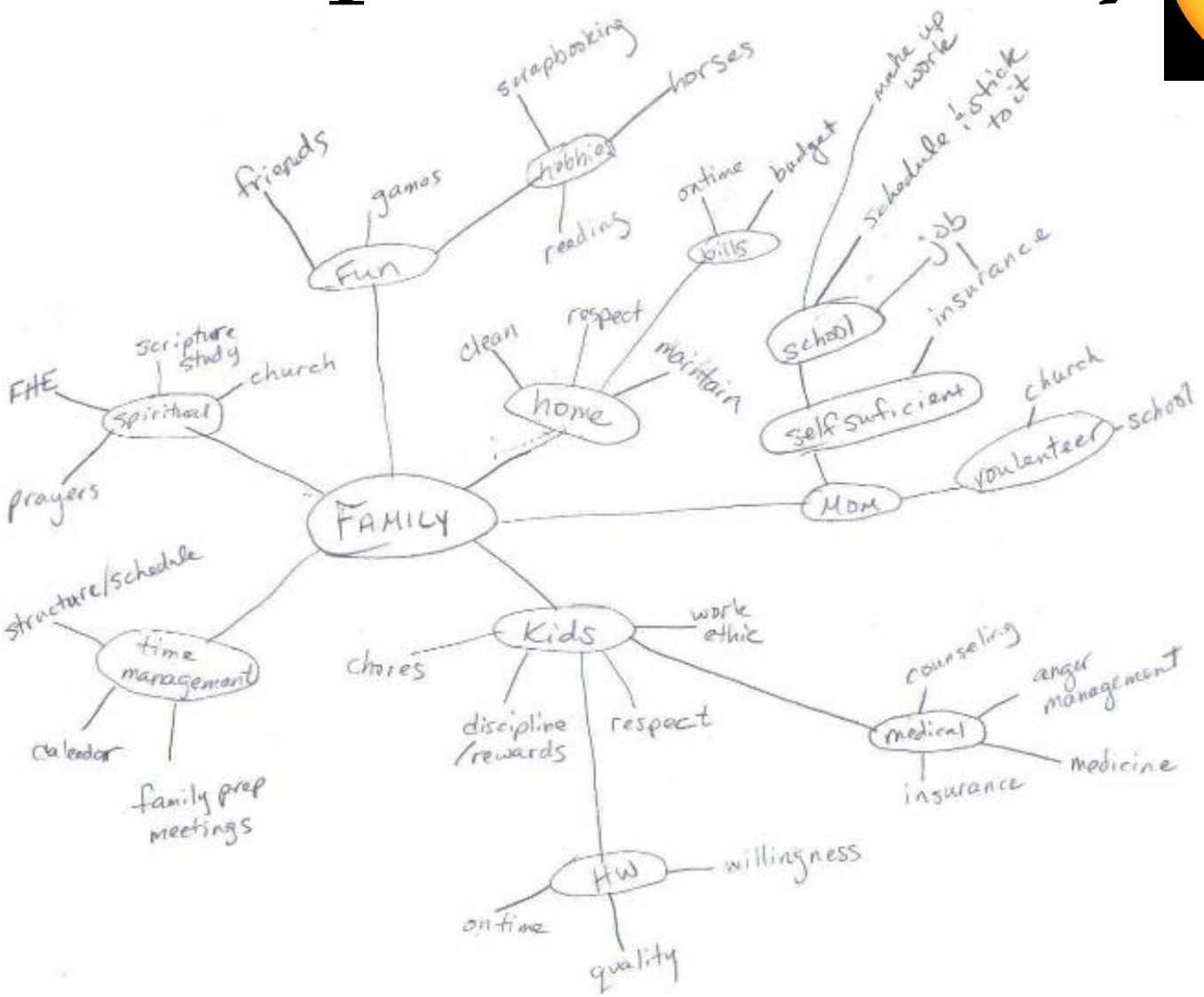
~ Add connecting branches as you build the information

~ It must be personal....how your brain understands it best

~ KEY POINT....you must THINK about the information as you select it, summarise it and write it on to your mind map. Blindly copying text on to your mind map does NOT act as revision

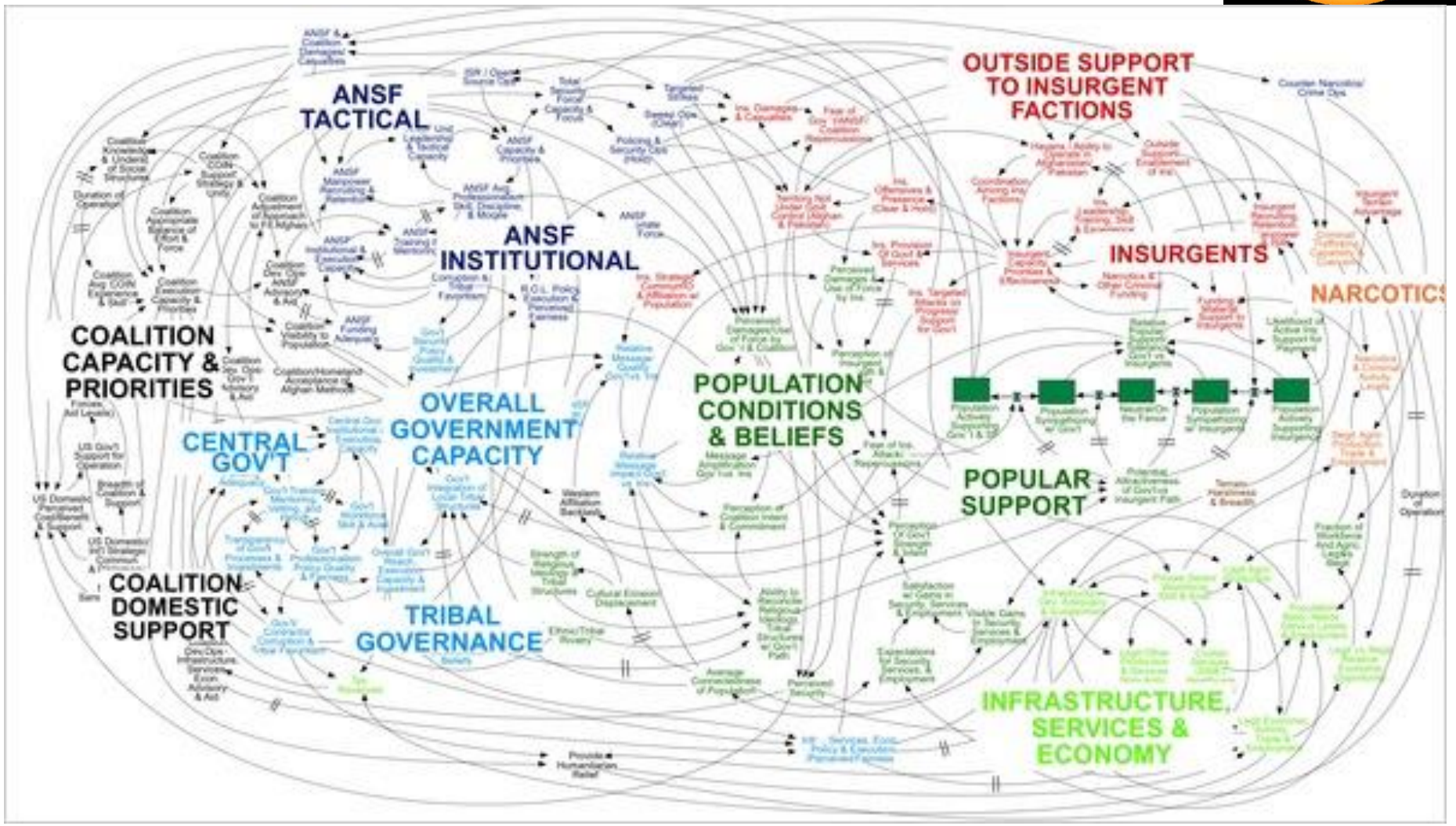
Mind Maps Done Poorly





Mind Maps Done Poorly





Mind Maps Done Well



Plant Responses

- Tropism: The change in growth of a plant in response to an outside stimulus.

Phototropism

Is the way in which the plant changes its growth in response to gravity.

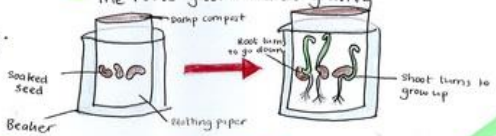
- The shoots of a plant grow towards light.

To investigate phototropism



Geotropism

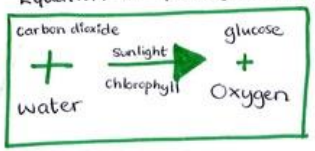
- Is the way in which a plant changes its growth in ~~Rep~~ response to gravity
  - The shoots grow away from gravity
  - The roots grow towards gravity



Photosynthesis:

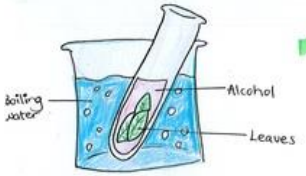
The way in which green plants make food

Equation for photosynthesis:

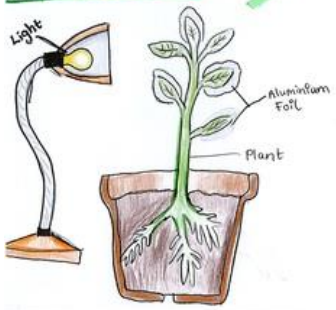


Photosynthesis And Plant Responses

To test Leaves for Starch



To show that starch is made by a plant in photosynthesis



Products of Photosynthesis

1: Glucose: Food made by a plant

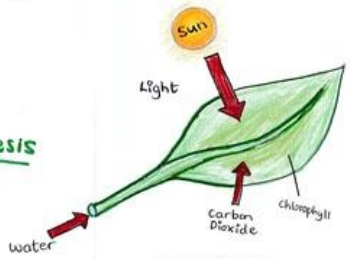
It can be used to:

- Provide energy in respiration
- To form starch in different parts of plant
- To form cellulose for new cell walls

2: Oxygen: the gas made by photosynthesis

It can be used to:

- Respiration: provide energy in leaf.
- Released out of the leaf and into the air.



Factors needed to Photosynthesis

1: Carbon Dioxide

- Plants get carbon dioxide from air
  - Co^2 passes into leaves through tiny openings (stomata)
  - Stomata are mainly found on the lower surface of leaves

2: Water

- Plants get water from soil
  - Water from soil enters roots
  - Water passes from the roots → Stem → Leaves
  - The veins in the leafe carry water to all parts of leaf.

3: Light

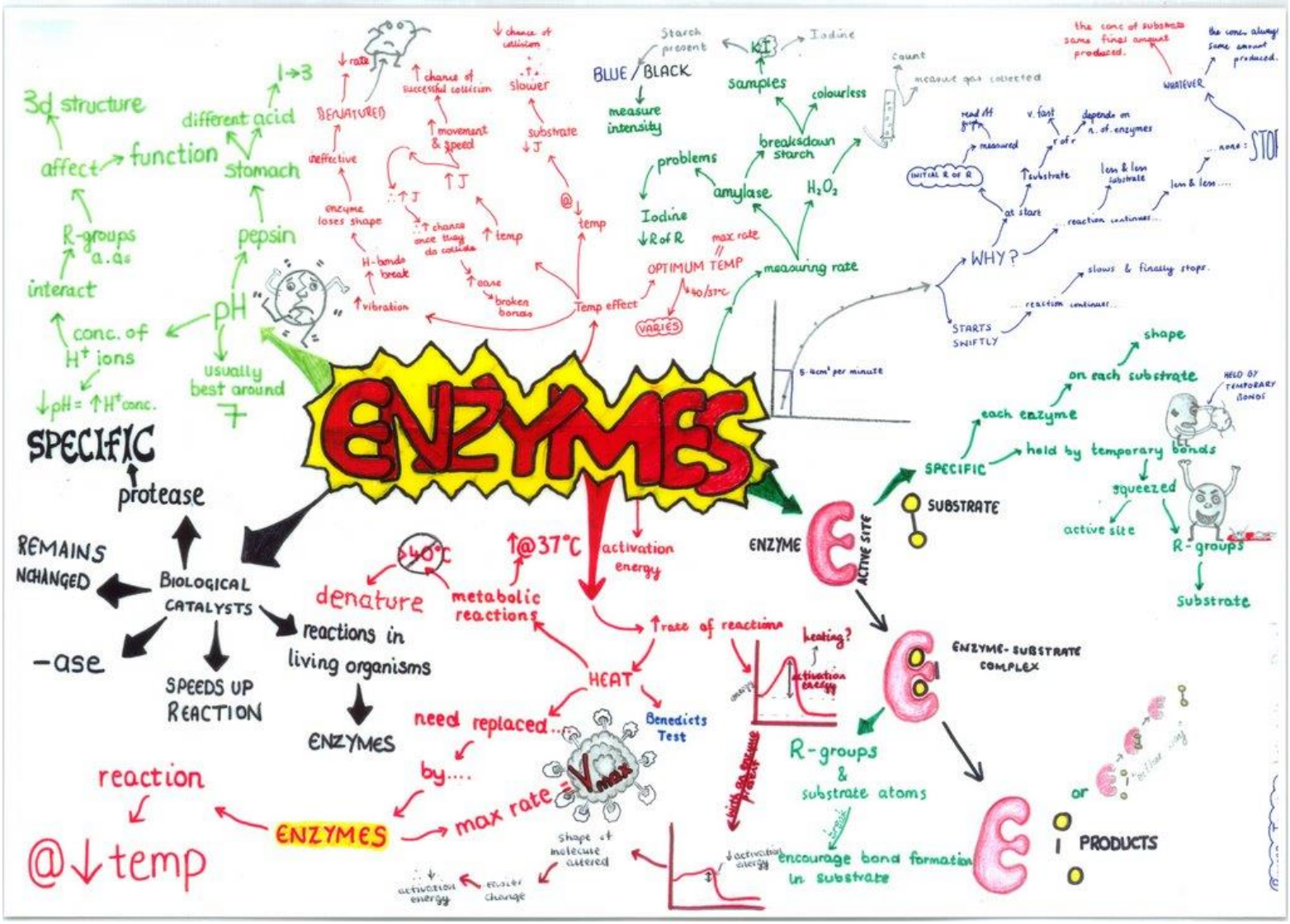
- Plants get light from the sun.
  - Sunlight is absorbed by the leaves.
  - Leaves have large flat surfaces (allows them to absorb more light)
  - Light provides the energy needed to form food.

4: Chlorophyll

- Plants make chlorophyll
  - green dye/pigment
  - Found in leaves
  - Absorbs light and allows photosynthesis to take place.

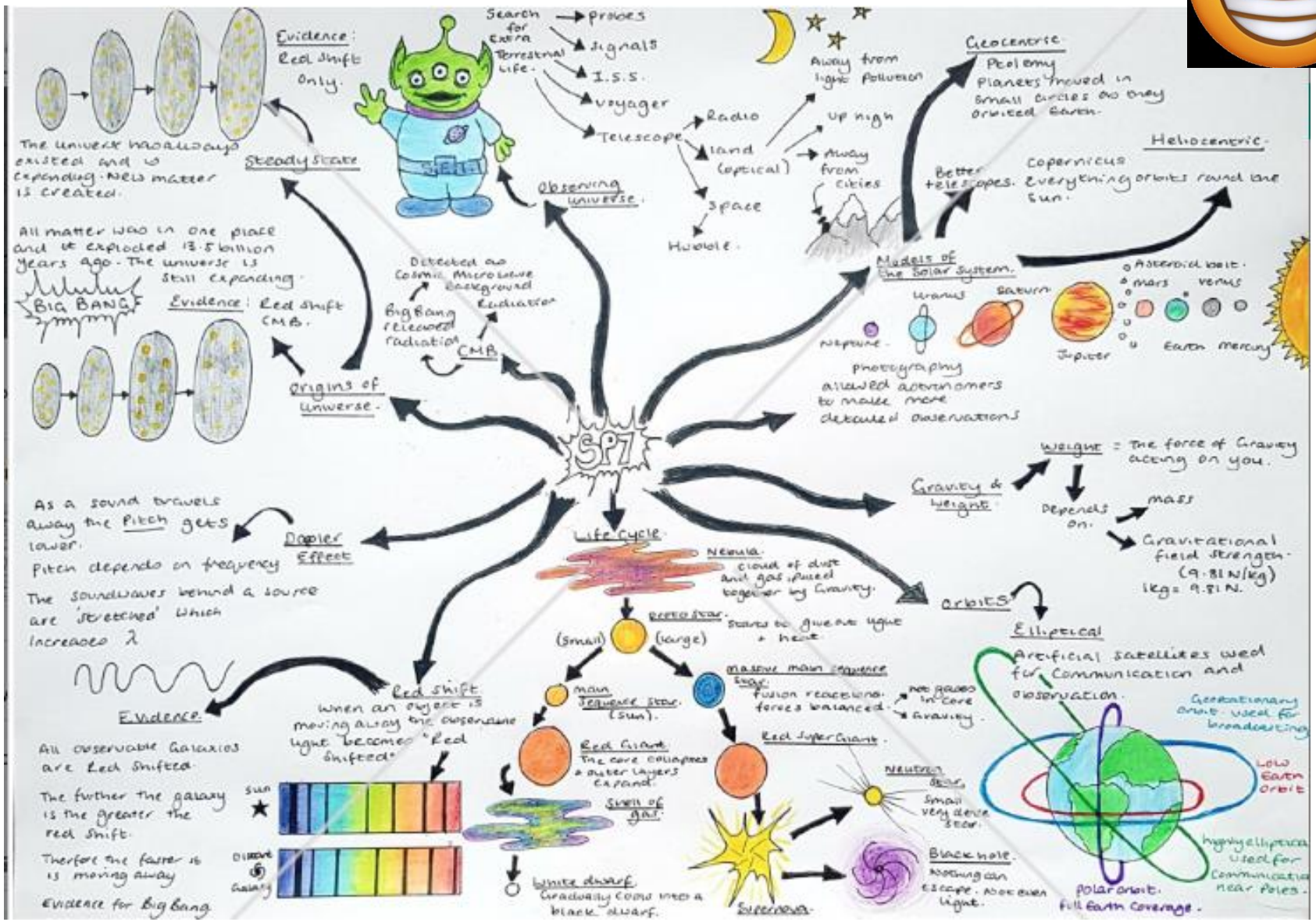
Mind Maps Done Well





Mind Maps Done Well





Mind Maps Done Well



