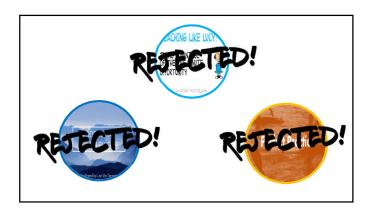


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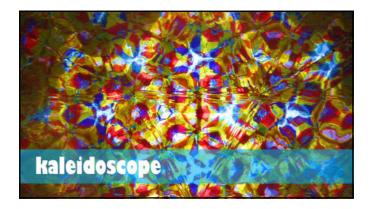
lisa@giftedguru.com

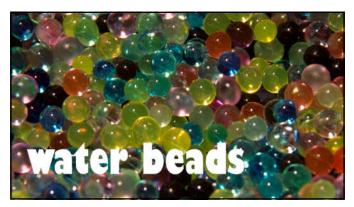






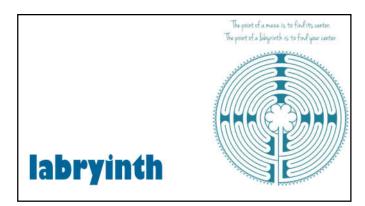


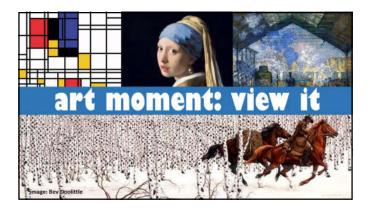








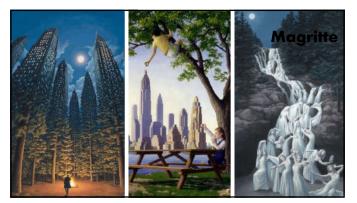


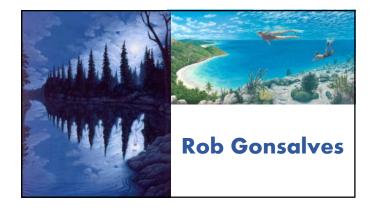


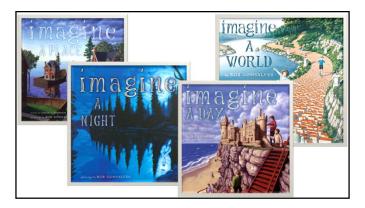






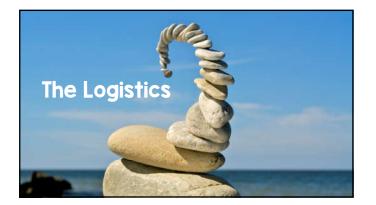
















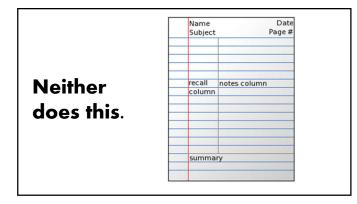


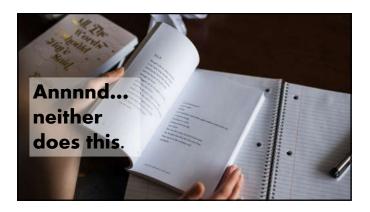


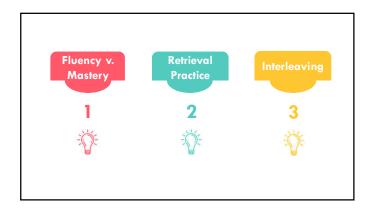


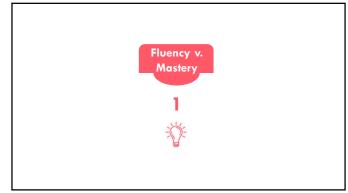
Premise: The most effective learning strategies are often *counterintuitive*.





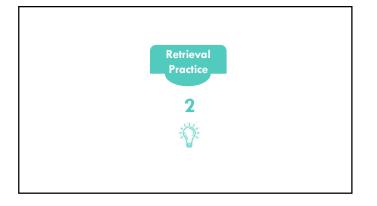






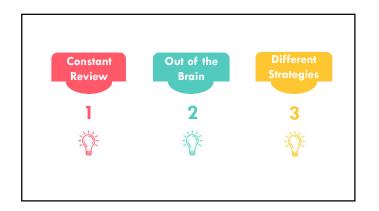
They think they know, but they don't really know.

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



It turns out that it's all about

the low-risk *Guiliges*.

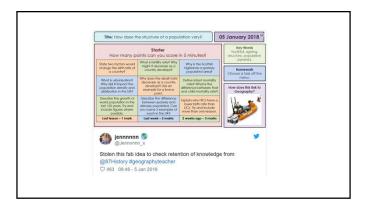




You need to make the tasks require different types of *thinking*, not just be from different *times*.

| What is hatch and batch processing?   | Valatation and vertication<br>definitions | Give one specific use of<br>robotics  | What is AP                                 |  |  |  |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Real time control<br>processing example   | What is e-continuence?                    | Real time transaction use             | What is the output in a heating system?    |  |  |  |
| Advantage and<br>disadvantage of data<br>logging  | : Give two sensors                        | What is a feedback<br>control system? | Describe automatic<br>stock control system |  |  |  |
| What is an expert system?   | How is data captured?                     | Batch processing<br>exampte           | What is payrol?                            |  |  |  |
| Mr Levis StMartins, ML Year 11 ICT Knowledge Recall / Quiz Card - Inspired by @87History. Thank you Kate, #StMartinsLandT 0 11:8-5 Jan 2018 |   |                                       |  |  |  |  |

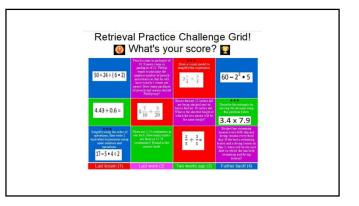




|   | What's ye                        | our score                          | -   |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Who was Head of<br>the Cheka in 1917                      | Explain the term<br>bourgeome    | Who was Anatoly<br>Lunachansky?    |   |
| Describe<br>Khrushchev's<br>attitude towards<br>religion. | Explain the term<br>"Proletkult" | Last three aims of<br>the NEP      | What was the<br>October 1917<br>Decree on Land?                   |
|   | Who was Patriarch<br>Tikhon?     | What were the aims<br>of agitprop? | Describe over<br>strength and one<br>weakcress of We<br>Communism |
| Last lesson (1)   |                                  | Two weeks ago (3)                  | Forther back!   |

| Last lasson - a mark   | This topic - 2 marks  | Previous Yr 11 topic - 3<br>markt   | Year so topic - 4 monto   |
|--|---|---|---|
| whiat is refraction and why<br>does it happen?   | Which is the most ionising<br>radiation and why? Alpha,<br>beta or gamma? | Give an example of an application of a thermistor   | What is a transient way   |
| What happens to the current<br>if the length of a wire is<br>doubled?                                      | Define wave frequency.  | What is Ultrayound?   | If a truck with mans accord<br>traveling at so mb tollider<br>and sticks together with a<br>stationary car of mans good<br>what is their speed after the<br>impact? |
| If a radioisotope has a ball life<br>of 20 days, how long will it<br>take for a sample to decay by<br>25%? | Bow long would in case in   | If a box of mass skg has s.4) of<br>gravitational potential energy<br>before it is dropped, what is<br>its maximum speed as & hits<br>the ground? |   |













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

problem type  $(A_1B_1C_1B_2C_2A_2C_3A_3B_3)$  leads to

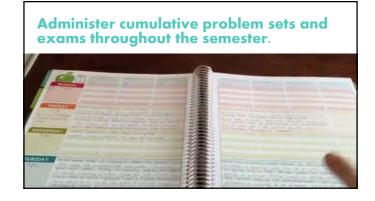
higher learning gains than if practicing

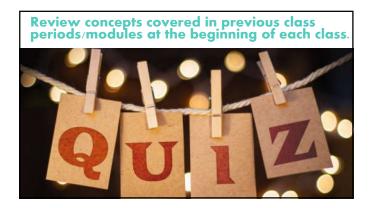
problems grouped by types

(A<sub>1</sub>A<sub>2</sub>A<sub>3</sub>B<sub>1</sub>B<sub>2</sub>B<sub>3</sub>C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>)

Space how often content/ concepts are reviewed or recalled across weeks and months.







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





Note: use this in practice.

In acquisition, it can cause



How can you tell if you're doing it?

Are problems arranged so that

consecutive problems cannot be solved

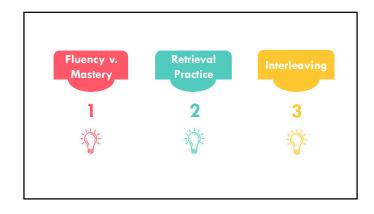
by the Same strategy?

## For example ...

grouping x terms on one side

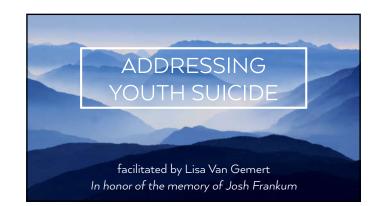
versus

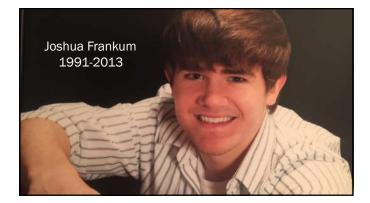
factoring





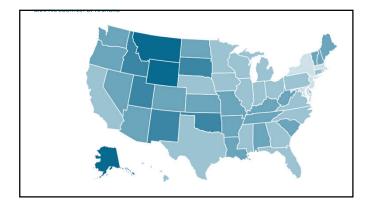
## lisa@giftedguru.com

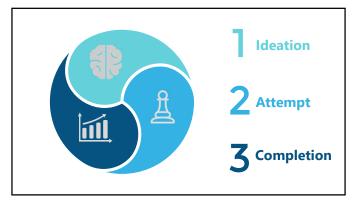




"MORE SUICIDES ARE PREVENTED BY FAMILY MEMBERS, PEERS, CO-WORKERS, FELLOW STUDENTS AND OTHERS THAN BY ANY PROFESSIONAL. THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE IS THE FEAR OF TALKING ABOUT IT." - GREG HUDNALL, EDUCATOR, EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR, HOPE4UTAH

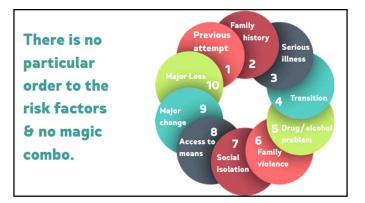


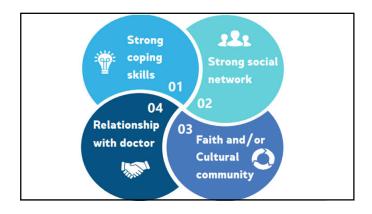


## Warning Signs: person at immediate risk

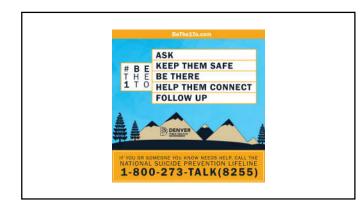


Risk Factors: heightened, but not immediate risk









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