

# The foundation level to our pyramid

How to make Flash cards

*Factual  
revision*

Mnemonic

Explain topic  
to others

Flash  
cards

Q&A  
cards



# Firstly... what is your preferred learning style?

Everyone thinks that there is a **best way to study** but the reality is that each person is different. Once you understand whether you are a **visual, auditory, reading/writing or kinaesthetic learner**, then remembering and recalling new information will become much easier. Practice will also tell you if you work better **studying during the night or in the morning/daytime**.

## Revision tips for visual learners:

1. Copy down all the diagrams you can.
2. Get **visual** heavy textbooks.
3. Watch videos.
4. Use highlighters.
5. Use flash cards.
6. Replace words with symbols or initials.



## Revision tips for auditory learners:

- Ask questions.
- Use a dictaphone.
- Watch videos.
- Use word association.
- Repeat aloud.
- Participate in discussions.
- Avoid **auditory** distractions.

## Revision tips for kinaesthetic learners:

- Use flash cards
- Study in short blocks
- Use plenty of examples when writing study notes.
- Study with other people.
- Do something while you study.

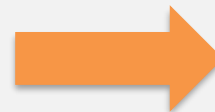


## Flash Card step by step...

1. Buy a fresh set of blank flash cards or create your own by cutting up card or paper.
2. On one side of the card, write a key term or question.
3. On the other side, write the definition for that key term, or an answer to the question



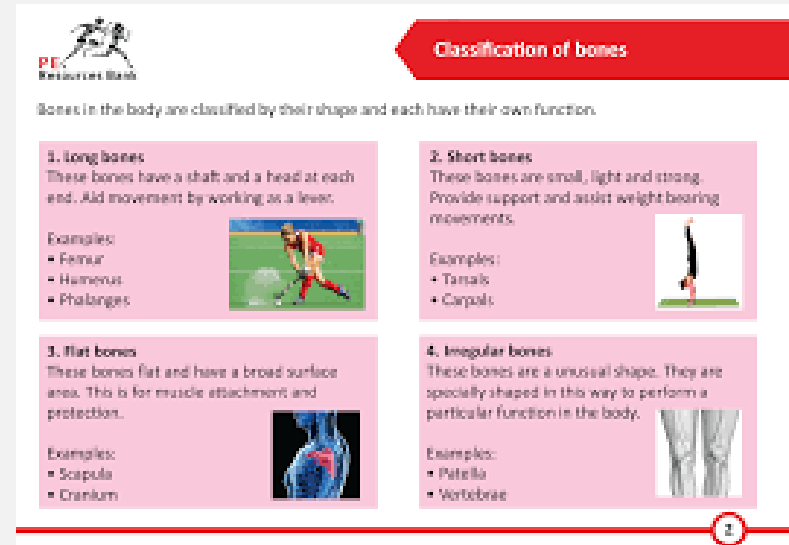
What is coastal erosion?



The wearing away and removal of material by a moving force, such as a breaking wave.

## Flash Card general advice

- Stick to one idea or concept per flash card
- Don't fill the card with long complex answers. Keep them as simple as possible.
- Split bigger answers into smaller sets of questions if necessary, and don't worry if this means using more cards.



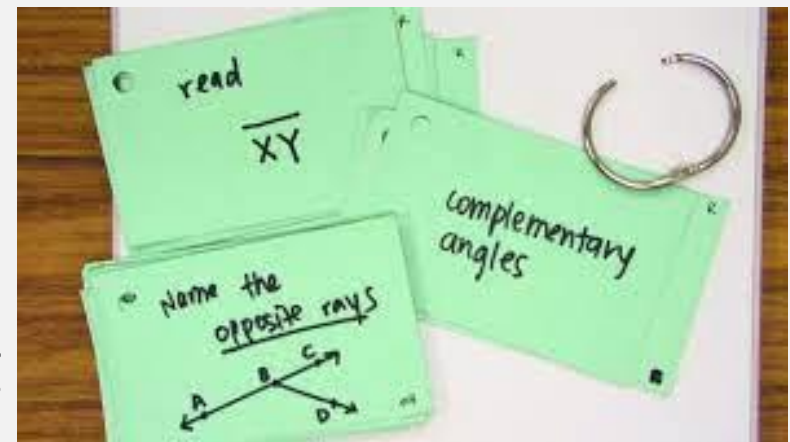
**PPF Resources Blog**

### Classification of bones

Bones in the body are classified by their shape and each have their own function.

- 1. Long bones**  
These bones have a shaft and a head at each end. Aid movement by working as a lever.  
Examples:  
• Femur  
• Humerus  
• Phalanges
- 2. Short bones**  
These bones are small, light and strong. Provide support and assist weight bearing movements.  
Examples:  
• Tarsals  
• Carpals
- 3. Flat bones**  
These bones are flat and have a broad surface area. This is for muscle attachment and protection.  
Examples:  
• Scapula  
• Cranium
- 4. Irregular bones**  
These bones are a unusual shape. They are specially shaped in this way to perform a particular function in the body.  
Examples:  
• Patella  
• Vertebrae

2



# How do you use your flash cards?

- Read the question or key term from the front of the card
- Try to remember the definition or answer without looking
- Check your guess by looking at the back of the card.
- As you work through your flash cards, separate them into different piles: You could add a RAG rating to your personal learning checklists too.

**1. I know this (Green rating on your PLC's)**

**2. Not sure about this (Amber rating on your PLC's)**

**3. I don't know this at all (Red rating on your PLC's)**



QA  
Quality Assurance

Core knowledge revision topics

Complete a RAG rating of each topic to map out the areas where you need further revision.

Unit	Revision topic	R	A	G
Materials and their properties	Textiles			
	Polymers			
	Metals			
	Timber			
	Papers and boards			
New and emerging technology	Industry and enterprise			
	Sustainability and the environment			
	People, culture and society			
	Production techniques and systems			
	Informing design decisions			
Energy, materials, systems and devices	Energy generation			
	Energy storage			
	Modern materials			
	Smart materials			
	Composite materials and technical textiles			
	Systems approach to designing			
	Electronic systems processing Mechanical devices			