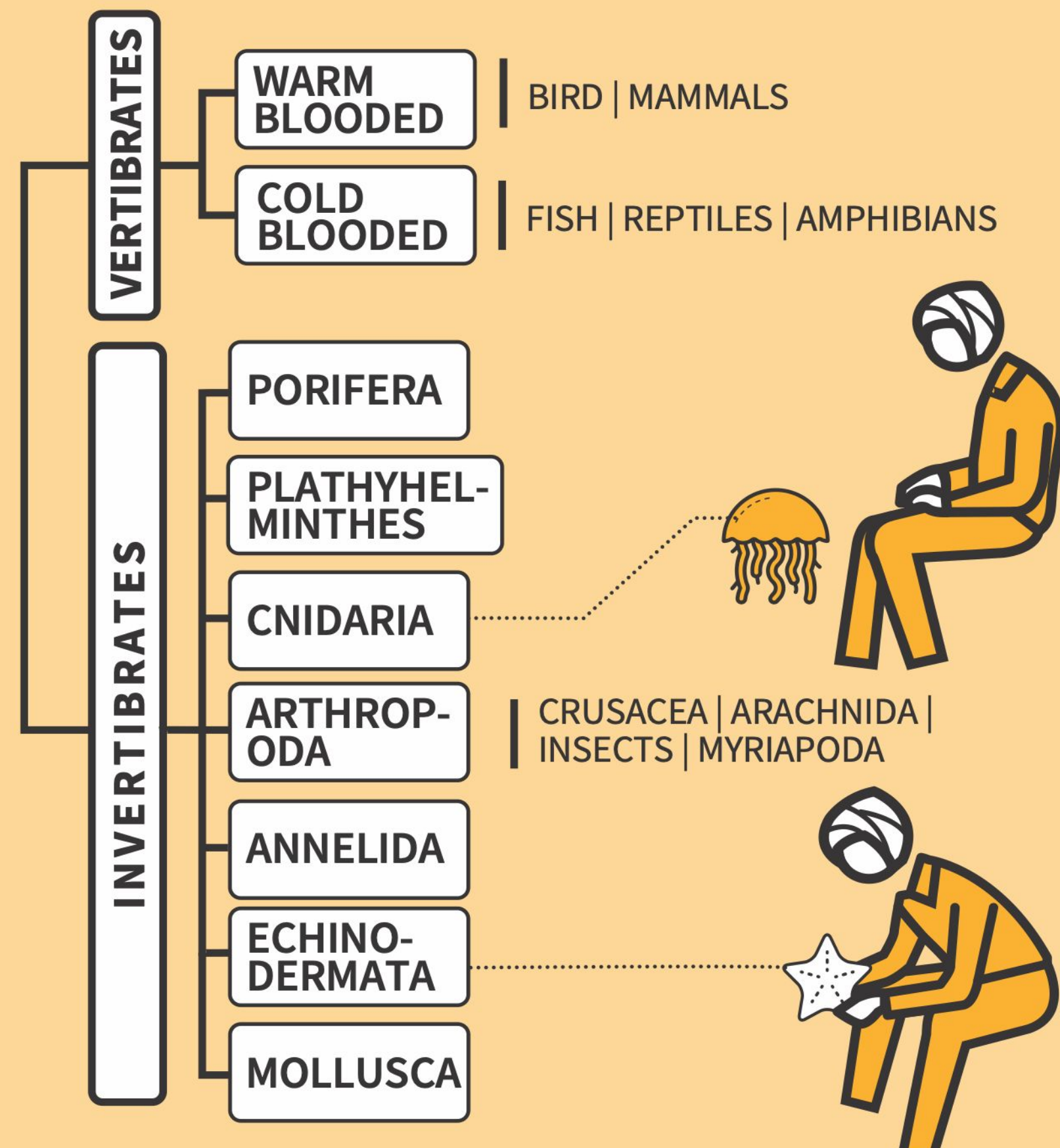




STUDY HABITS & TECHNIQUES SERIES



LEARNING WALKTHRU_s

MAPPING | WORD DIAGRAMS

01 | ORGANISE YOUR IDEAS DURING THE STUDY PHASE

02 | CATEGORIES & COMPARISONS IN TABLES

03 | SEQUENCES & TIMELINES

04 | HIERARCHIES & BRANCHING TREES

05 | RECREATE THE RELEVANT DIAGRAM & CHECK FOR
ACCURACY

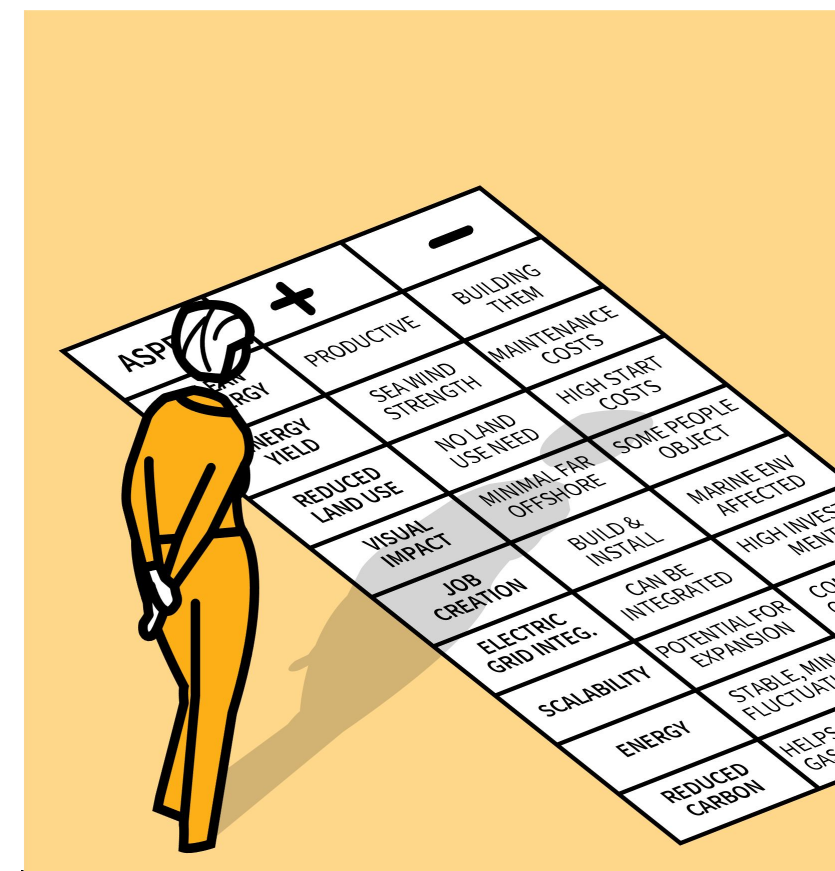


MAPPING | WORD DIAGRAMS



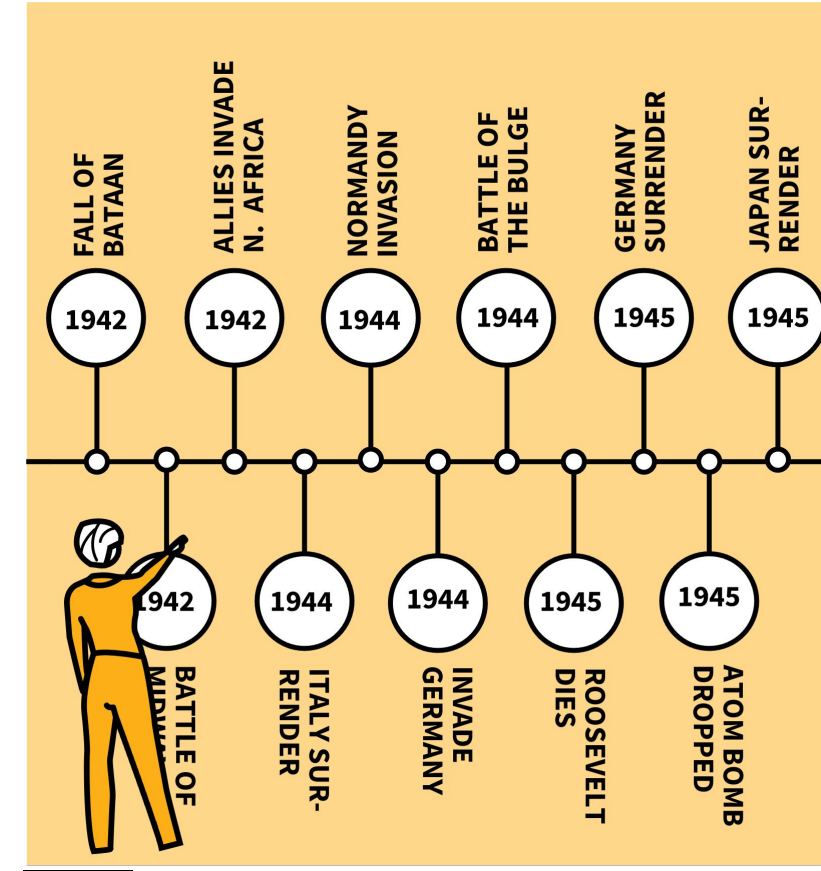
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ORGANISE YOUR
IDEAS DURING THE
STUDY PHASE



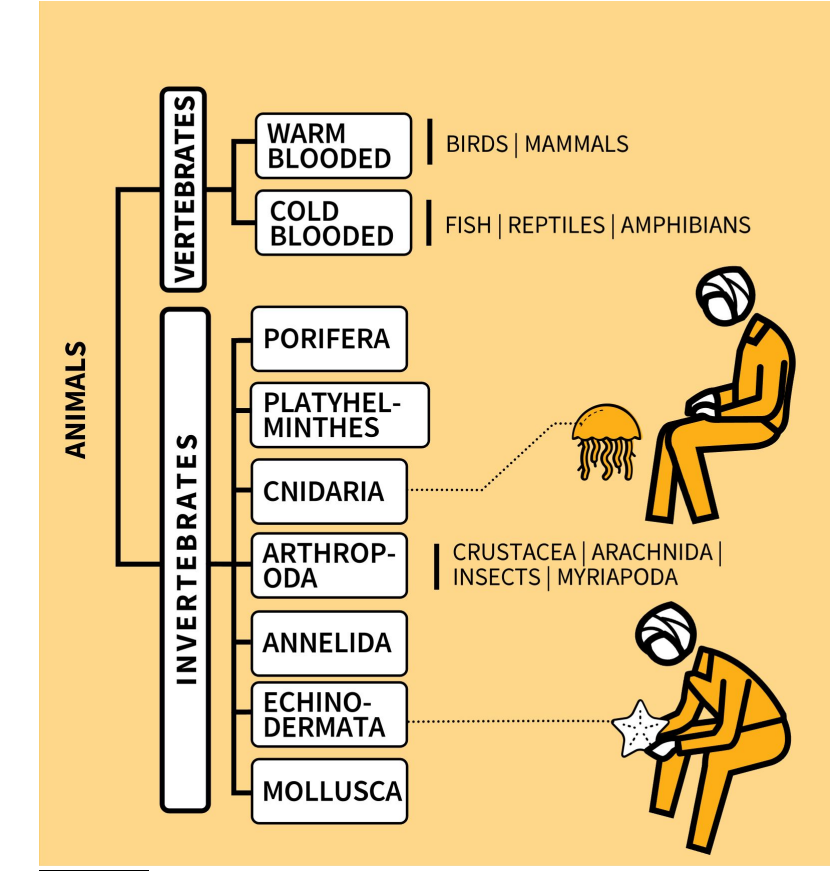
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CATEGORIES &
COMPARISONS IN
TABLES



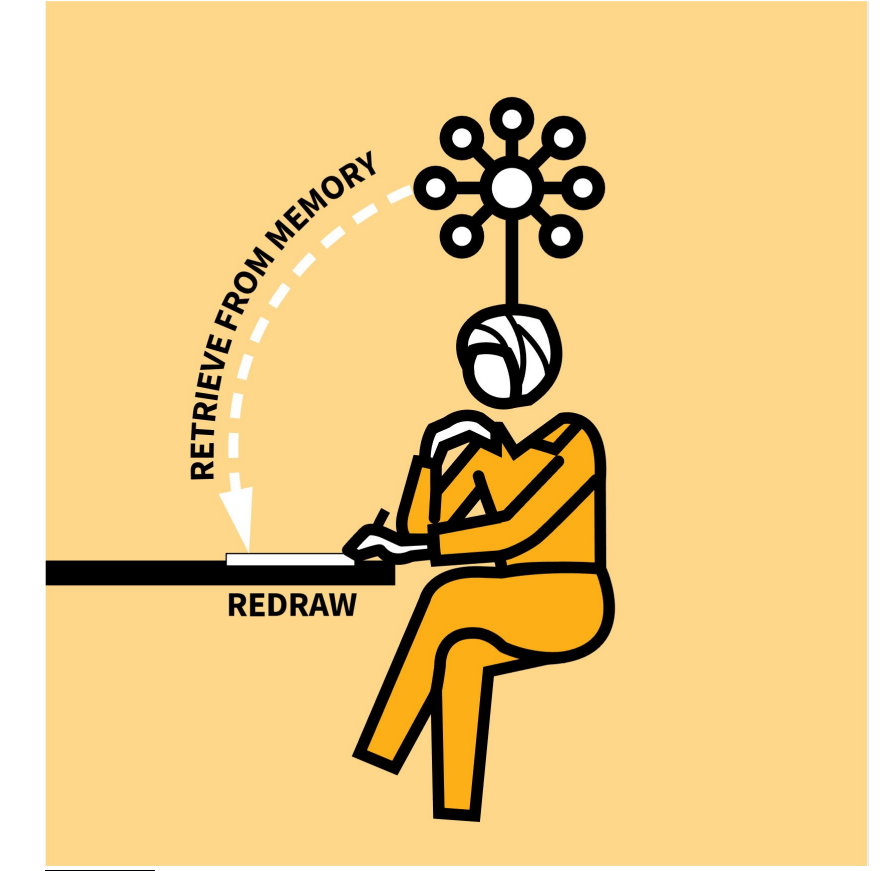
3

SEQUENCES &
TIMELINES



4

HIERARCHIES &
BRANCHING TREES



5

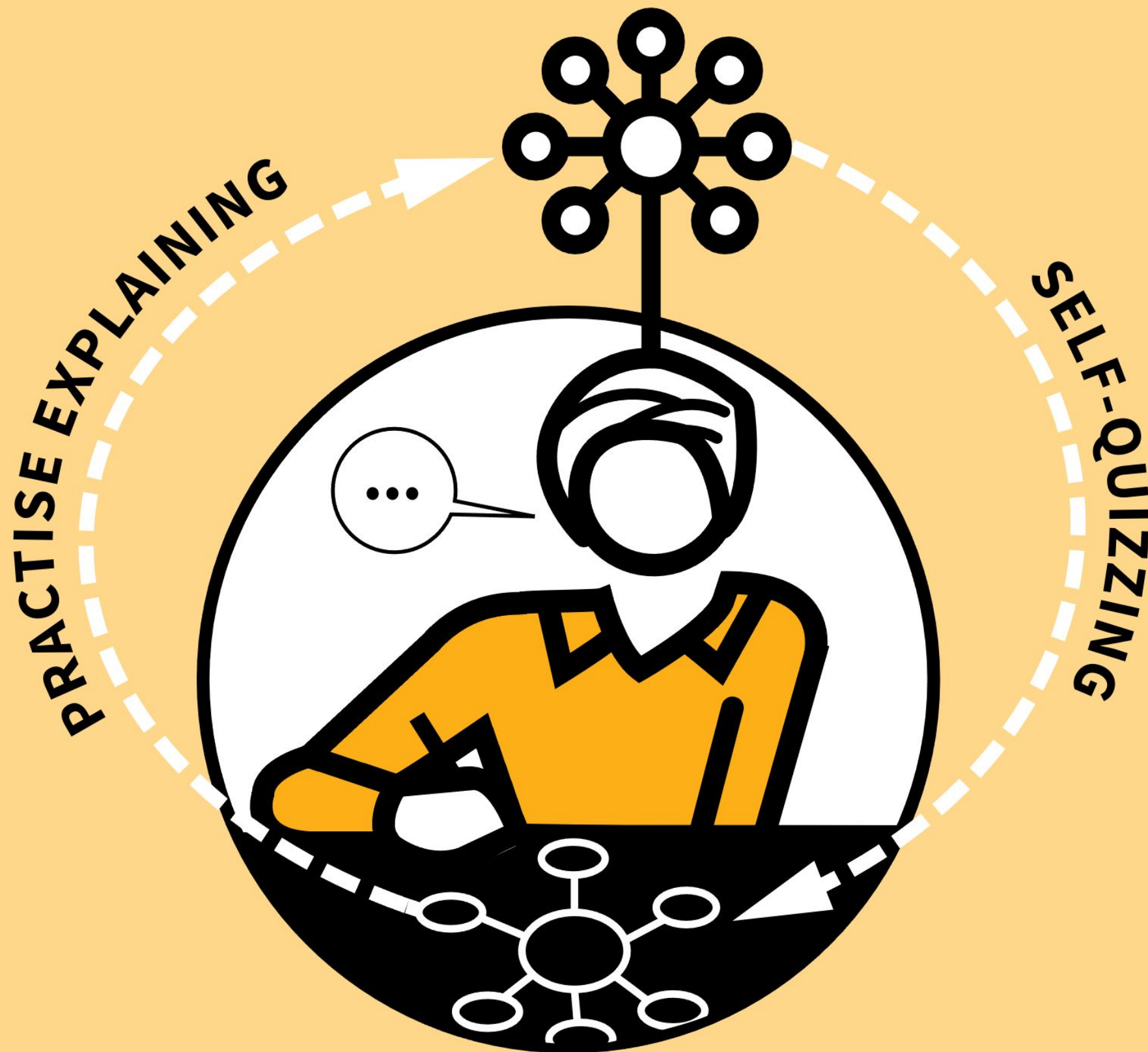
RECREATE RELEVANT
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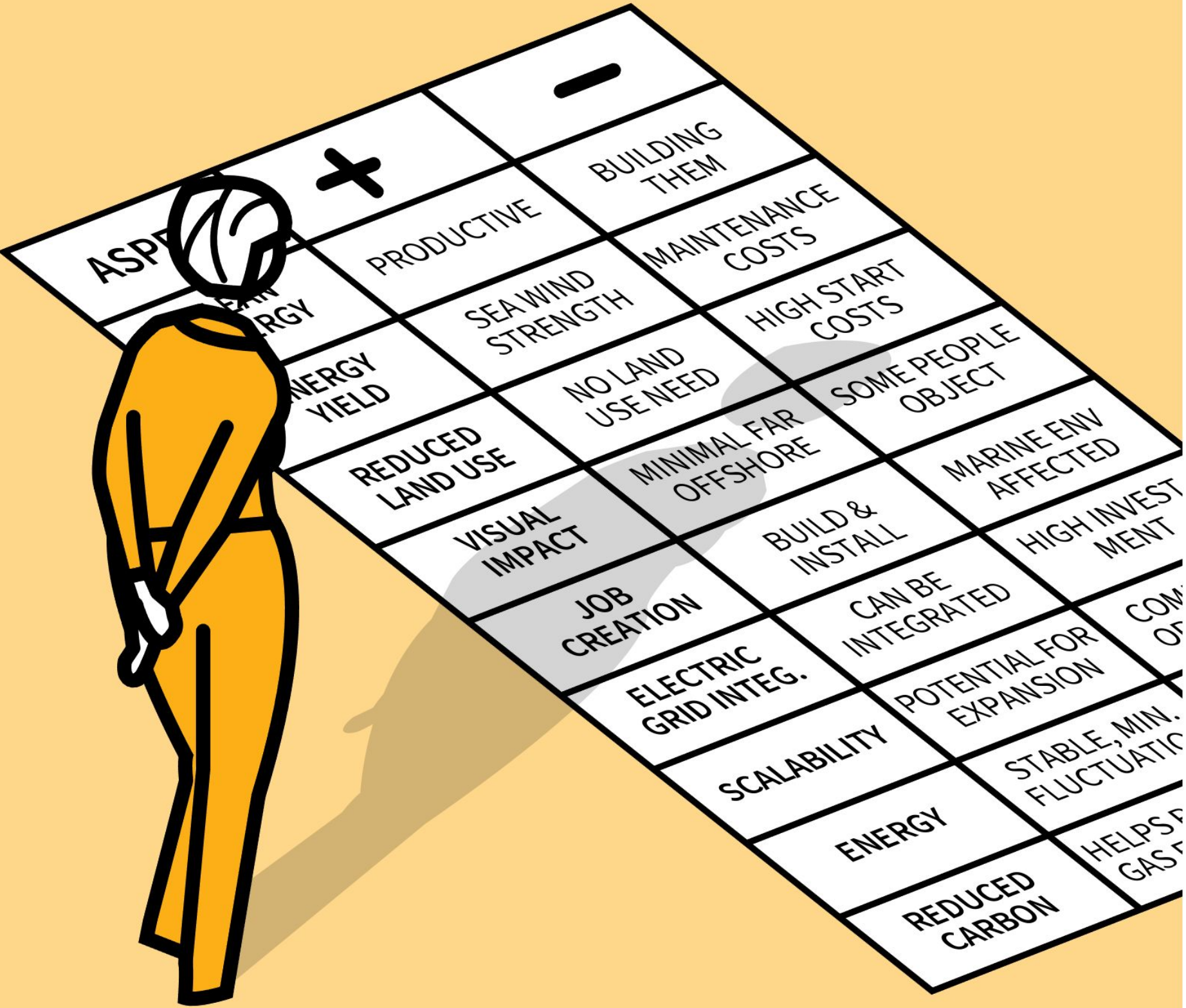
- We can make sense of ideas with mental models that have a spatial element to the way we organise them. These models are often captured visually by the way we represent them on a page or screen.
- Word diagrams can make lots of forms — simple lists, tables, hierarchies, flow charts or timelines. They can help us as we learn, helping to get ideas organised and to help us remember things. The more organised our ideas are, the easier it is to build on later.



ORGANISE YOUR IDEAS DURING THE STUDY PHASE

- Following examples modelled by your teachers, use your notebook to record ideas using the appropriate type of word diagram.
- Run through information in your notes and use Self-Quizzing or Practise Explaining to check your understanding.
- A neat-looking table or tree diagram is no use unless you can use it to explain the ideas it represents. Check you understand why each word or concept is in the place you've put it.





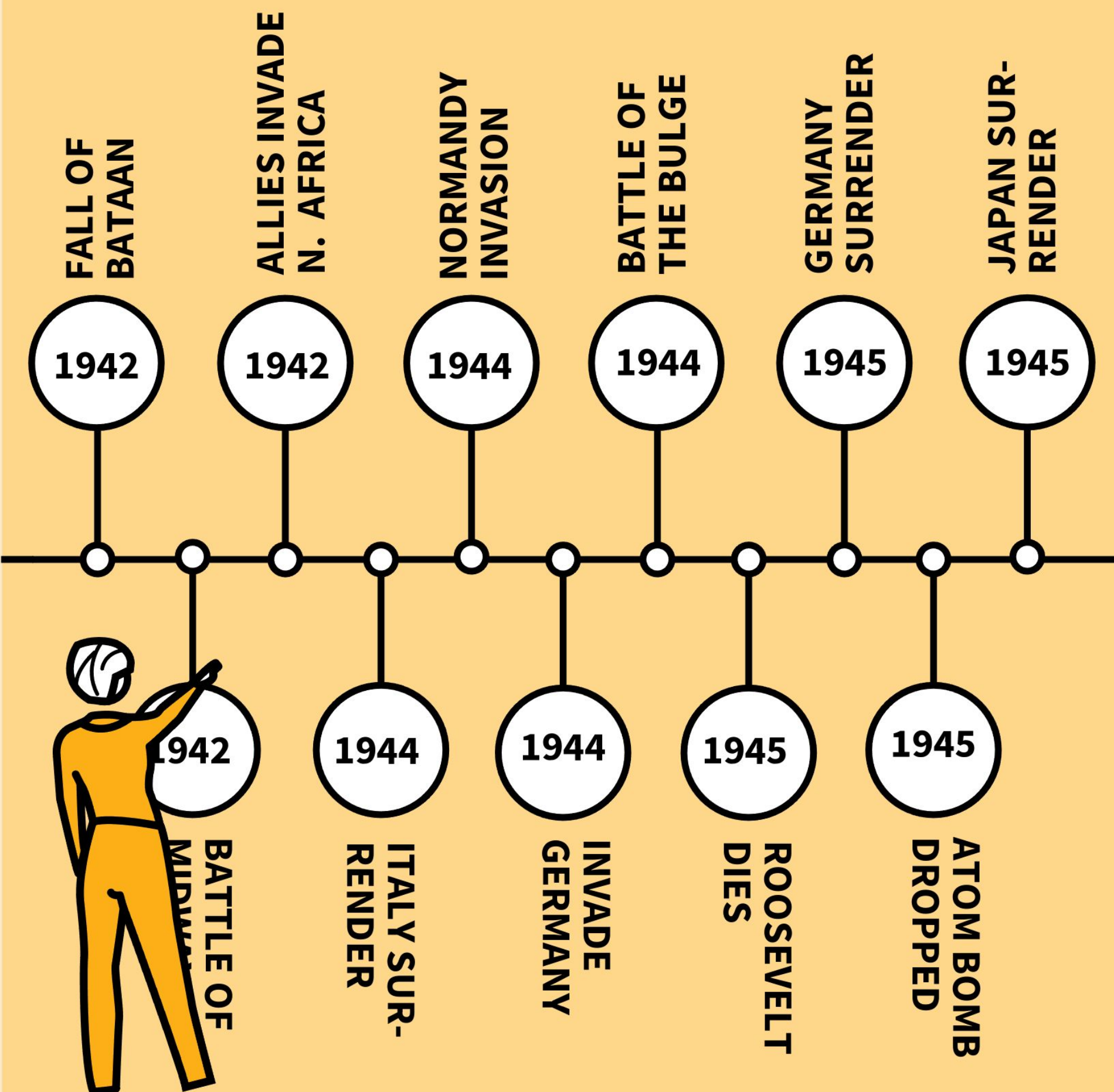
CATEGORIES & COMPARISONS IN TABLES

- A common form of word diagram is a table with two or more columns. Examples include:
 - WORDS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS
e.g. metals and non-metals.
 - ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES
e.g. of an onshore wind farm.
 - COMPARING TWO OR MORE SIMILAR ITEMS |
e.g. the features of plant and animal cells or two characters in Macbeth.



SEQUENCES & TIMELINES

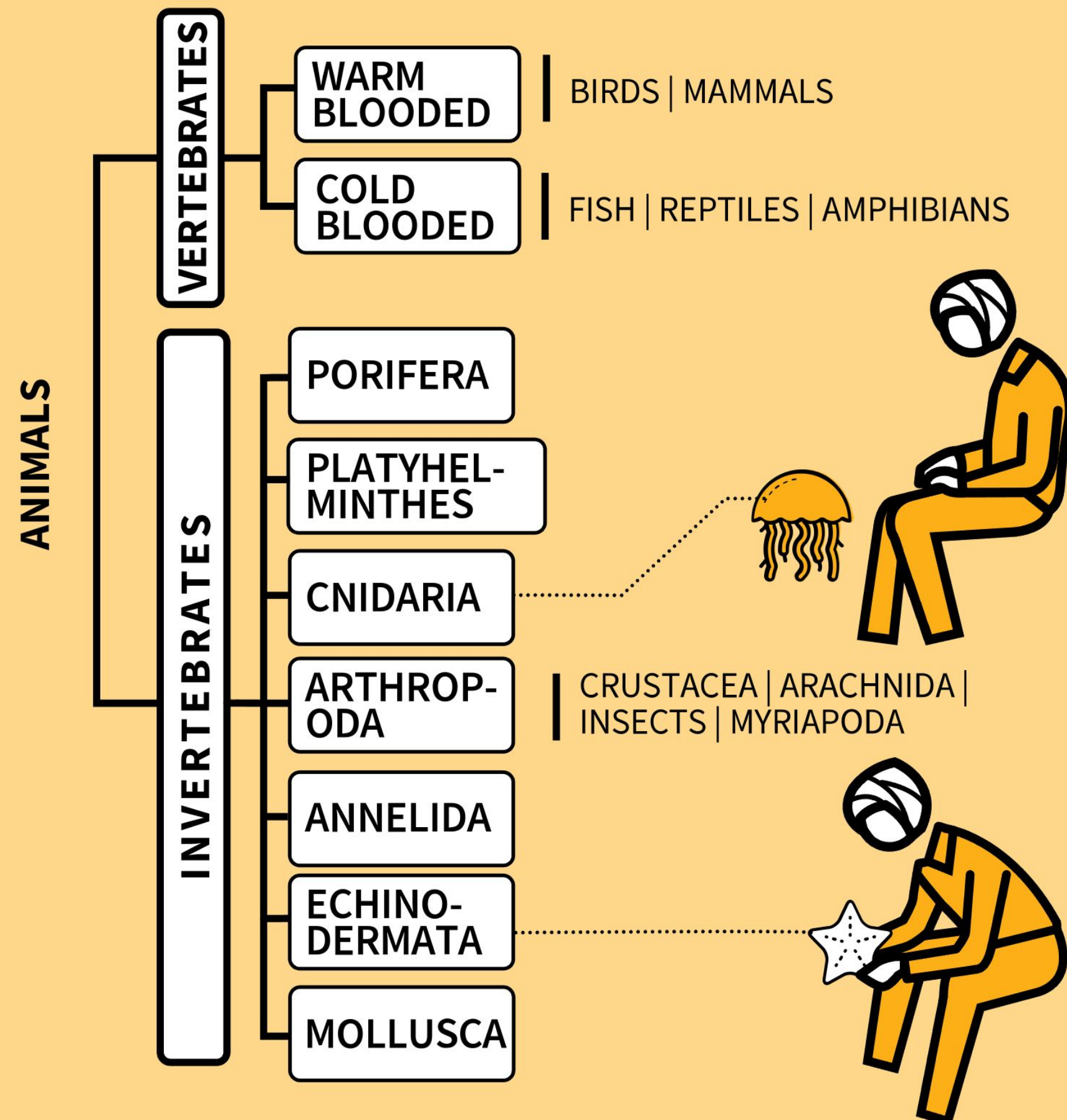
- To show how ideas have an order in time, a flow diagram or a timeline might be useful:
 - A TIMELINE IN HISTORY
historical events in time order with dates.
 - A FLOW DIAGRAM IN D&T
the order to complete tasks to be successful.
 - A SEQUENCE IN GEOGRAPHY
the order of events in how rocks are eroded by water to form rivers and valleys.





HIERARCHIES & BRANCHING TREES

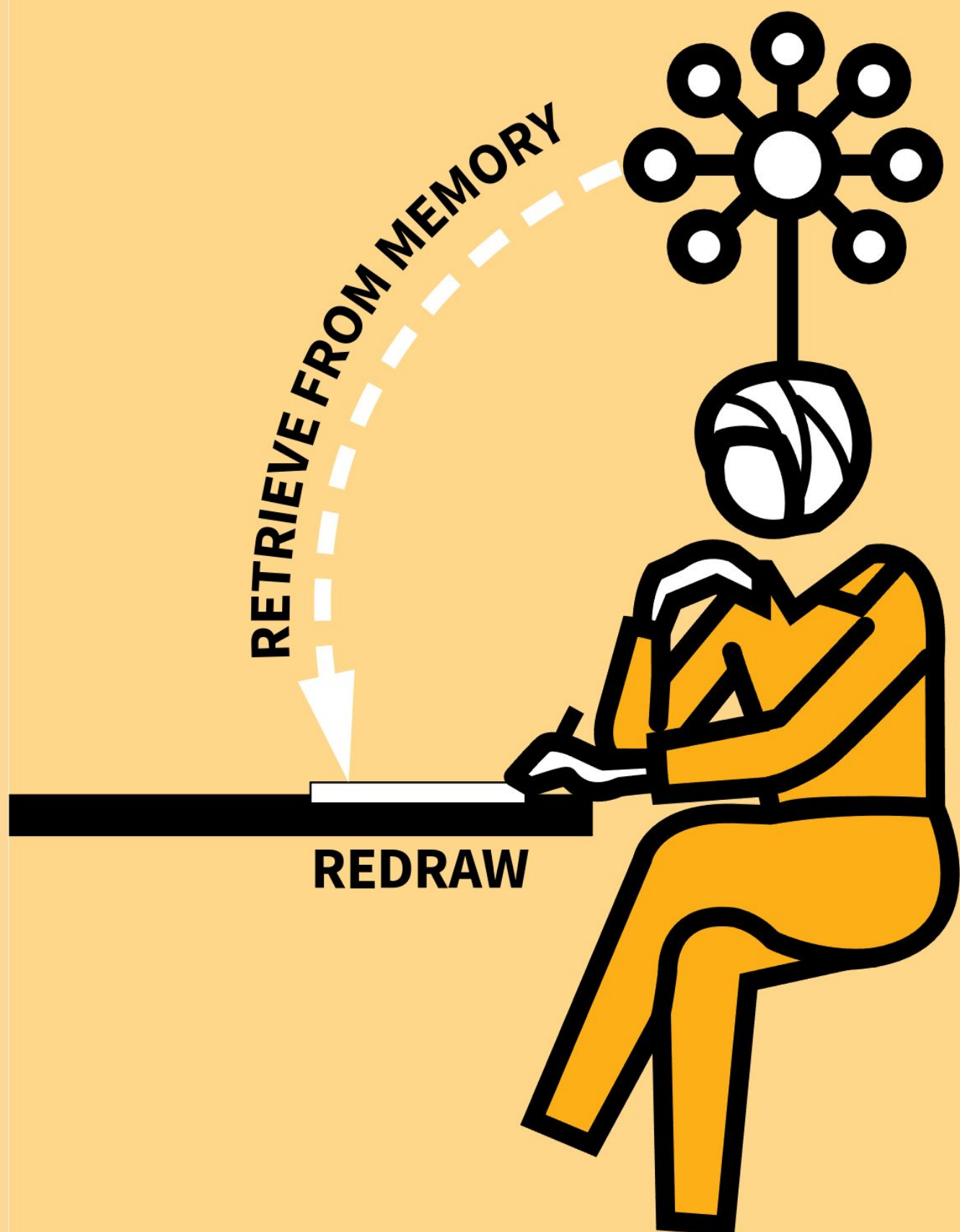
- Hierarchies and tree diagrams show how broad ideas are broken down into more focused concepts or show relationships: e.g.
 - Relationships between characters in a play.
 - Categories of vertebrates and invertebrates in the animal kingdom.
 - Concepts in an earthquake case study, starting with a few categories (social, environmental, economic) and branching into more fine details.





RECREATE THE RELEVANT DIAGRAM & CHECK FOR ACCURACY

- With information recorded and understood, use diagrams to check how well you've learned the material. Produce them from memory:
 - A table of the key characteristics of the characters in Animal Farm.
 - A timeline of key events in World War II.
 - A mind map organising ideas about the evidence for evolution.
- Compare with your notes to check for accuracy and any key omissions.



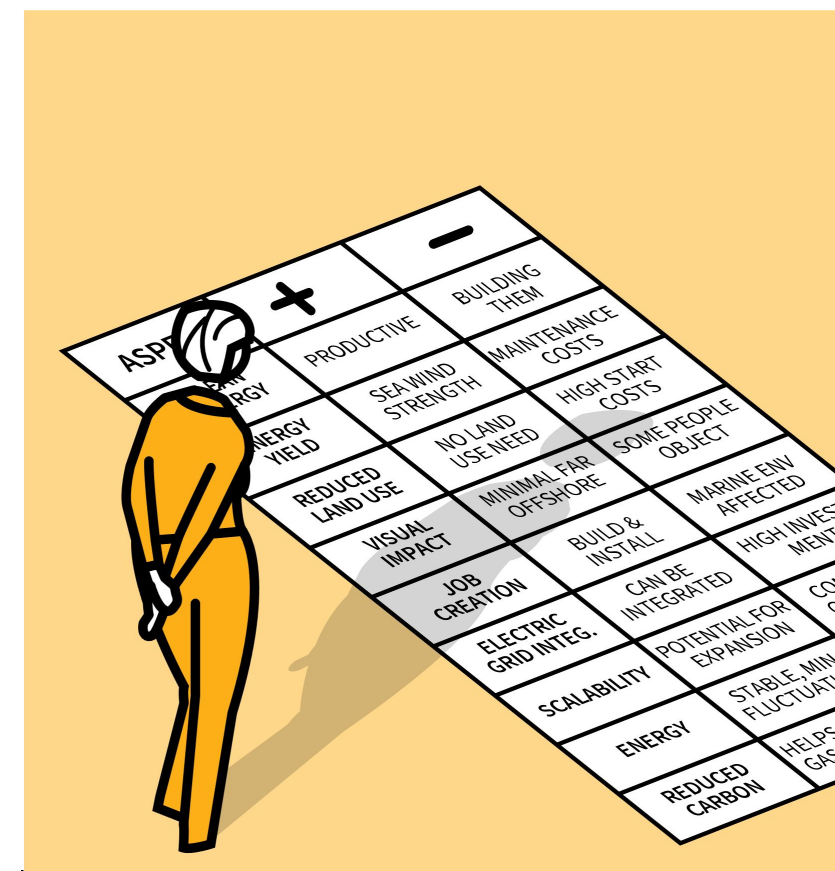


MAPPING | WORD DIAGRAMS



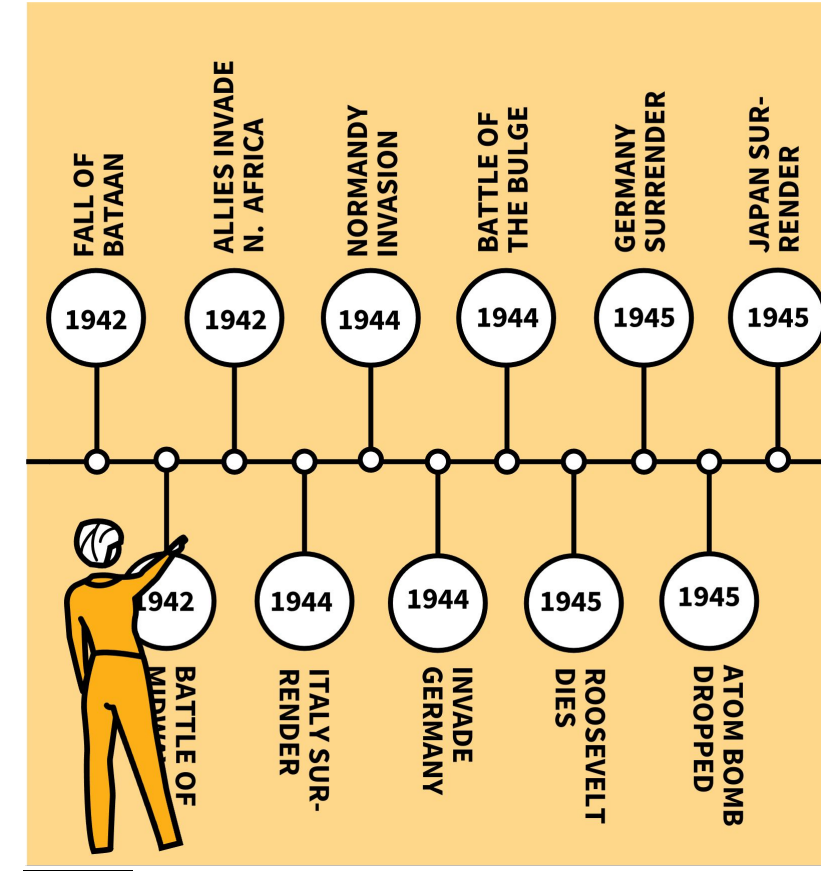
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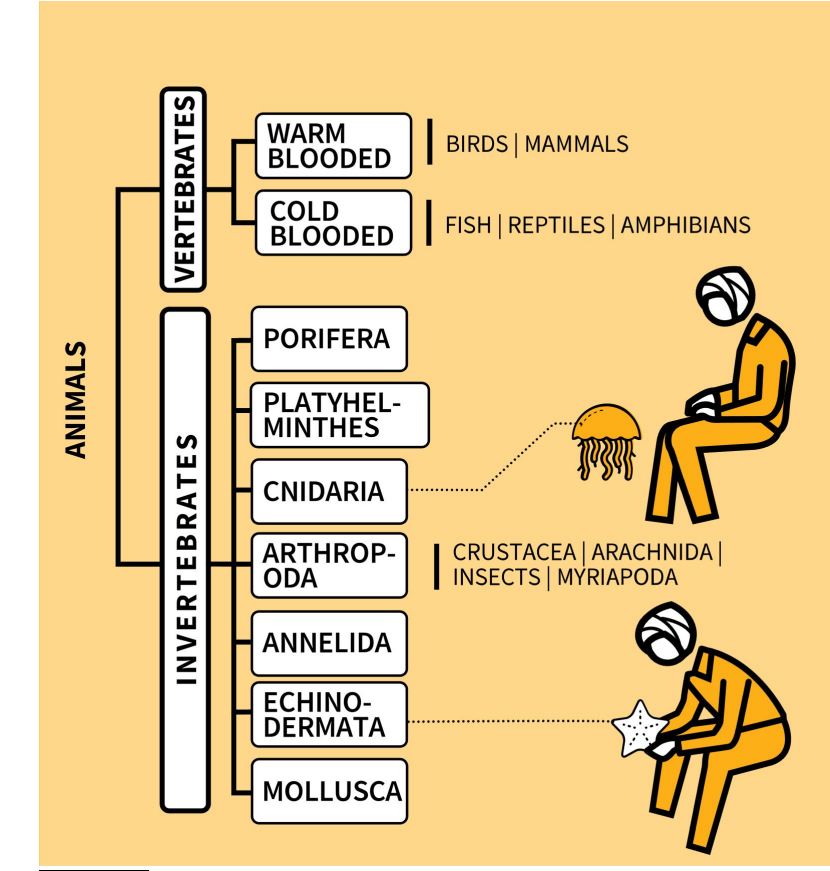
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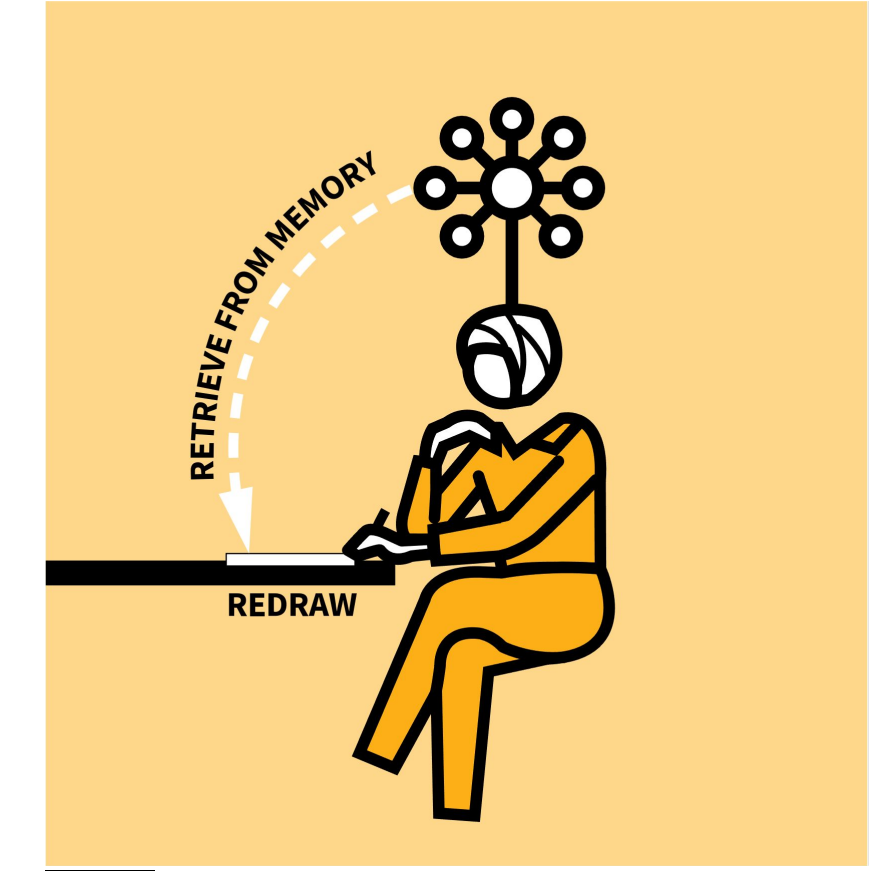
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