

# [Keys to effective learning](https://assignbuster.com/keys-to-effective-learning/)

sensory registersbrain filters through which sensory information enters the brain and is sent to short-term memoryshort-term memorythe brain's temporary information storehouse in which information remains for a few seconds ONKEYS TO EFFECTIVE LEARNING SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder Nowlong-term memorythe brain's permanent information storehouse from which information can be retrievedstorage of procedural memoryThis area stores information about procedures, or, in other words, how to do things. It takes awhile to develop these memories, but they are difficult to lose. storage of declarative memoryMemories of facts, concepts, formulas, ect. are stored here. These are relatively easy to learn but are easy to forget without continual review. storage of episodic memoryMemories of events linked to personal experiences are stored here. information process (6)5 senses, sensory registers, short-term memory, rehearsal, long-term memory, retrievalsynapsesthe junction through which brain cells communicateneuronsmovement of information into the sensory registers, short-term memory and long-term memory, then back again into short-term memory strengthens the connections among these brain cellsway to improve your memory (10)have purpose, intention and emotional connection, understand what you memorize, use critical thinking, limit and organize the items you are processing, recite, rehearse, and write, study during short, frequent sessions, practice the middle, use flash cards, use audio strategies, use the informationway to limit/organize items processed (3)separate main points from unimportant details, divide material into manageable sections, use organizational toolschunkingplacing disconnected information into smaller units that are easier to remembermnemonic devicesmemory techniques that use vivid associations and acronyms to link new information to what you already knowmemory techniques (5)create visual images and associations, use visual images to remember items in a list, create a vocabulary cartoon, create acronyms, use songs or rhymesacronyma word formed from the first letters of a series of words created to help you remember the seriesput your senses to worknote-and then look beyond-what you see and hear. open your sensory pathways up to all kinds of information. using all five sense as you learn can help you lock information into long-term memory in a meaningful way. ask questionsquestions are the backbone of learning. they help you see what you do-and don't-understand. asking questions as you read print and online materials will broaden and anchor your knowledge. reading comprehensionunderstanding concepts and being able to show your knowledge on exams and use it to solve problemsskimmingrapid reading of key chapter elements to get an overview and find main ideasSQ3Rkey to building reading comprehension-survey, question, read, recite, and reviewscanningrapid reading in search of specific informationsurveypre-reading a book before studying it-skimming and scanning front matter, chapter elements, and back matter for clues about content and organizationfront mattertable of contents-chapter titles, main topics, prefacechapter elementschapter title, chapter introduction, list of objectives, list of key topics, heading, definitions, quotes, questions, exercises, tables, charts, photographs, captions, boldface, italics, underlining, summaryback matterglossary, index, bibliographyquestiondeveloping questions linked to chapter headings and to what you already knowbloom's taxonomy-6 levels of questionsknowledge, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluationreadreading to answer Q-stage questions and find main ideas; taking notes as you read or highlighting your textfind main ideasearch for the topic of the paragraph, identify, the aspect of the topic that is the paragraph's focus, find what the author wants you to know about that aspectprioritize reading assignmentsis the information stressed in headings, charts, tables, captions, key terms, and definitions. a crucial concept, an example, an explanation, critical relationship, comparison, information stressed in class, in your syllabusreciteanswering, perhaps for a second time, your Q-stage questions; reciting the answers aloud or silently to yourself, teaching them to a study partner, or recording them in writingreviewyour key to learning. learning the material through summarizing notes; answering study questions; writing outlines or think links; reciting concepts, using flash cards, thinking criticallyimproves reading comprehension (6)take an active approach to difficult text, learn to concentrate, become emotionally involved, define your reading purpose, spend enough time, expand your course vocabularyconcentrationfocusing on one topic at a time and avoiding distractions so that you can learn materialtake an active approach to difficult textsdon't expect to master material on the first pass, know that some text require extra work and concentrationlearn to concentrate (6)make studying job #1, know what you will study and for how long before you begin, put aside unrelated thoughts, keep your social like separate, plan a reward, evaluatedefine your reading purpose (4)read for understanding, read to evaluate critically, read for practical application, read for pleasure