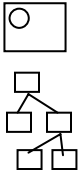


CARDS

Up Your


Learning

Keys	Notes	Pics	Term
	<p>Cards are an effective way of assisting you to remember, to learn and to review anytime, anywhere. They are easy to make, carry and use. They are adaptable to all subjects and learning styles and can be used by yourself or with groups.</p>		What are cards?
	<p>Cards are pieces of thin cardboard available in a variety of colors and sizes (3"x5", 4"x6" and 5"x7"). (You should be able buy a 100 for about 63 cents.)</p>		
	<p>General steps for making cards: The front of the card should have a <u>question</u>, a <u>name</u>, <u>steps</u> or a <u>term</u>. Also, on the front (<i>written smaller</i>) should be your name, course name, unit and the page number of notes, text or that the card refers to. The back of the card is divided horizontally in half. The top half has the written out solution or definition. The bottom half is a picture or illustration to visually show the answer. Page 2 explains how to make different types of cards.</p>		How do I make cards?
	<p>How to use your cards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Go through your cards by making the front into a question using: What is ..., Who is ..., Where is..., When do I use..., Why is ..., or What are the steps? 2. Answer the question completely out loud or on a piece of paper and also recall the picture or illustration you drew to go with the item on the front. 3. Turn your card over and check your answer 4. Go through your cards once a week and sort the cards into two piles - ones you know & will review weekly and cards you don't know completely. Take a small amount (5 - 10 cards) with you and go over them on a break, on the bus, during homework, before class or any time you have a few seconds. 5. Shuffle your cards for a change of order, then do them again 6. Do cards by looking at your picture and say what the item is on the front. 7. Pick three cards at a time and explain how those cards are the same and how they are different. 8. Work with your classmates and review your cards and their cards. 		How do I use my cards?
	<p>Extra ideas on how to maker your cards even more effective. Use different colored cards for different subjects or topics. Put holes in them and keep on a string or on a ring in your binder. Put them up on a wall, mirror, fridge, etc. to see them many times a day. Have your children or a partner can flash the cards at you to answer. Lay them out on the table to show linkages and create mind maps or webs.</p>		Extra Ideas

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<p>Question cards - used for practicing typical questions and their solutions. Remembering name cards – to help remember people's names and faces. Step or recipe cards - for remembering steps like adding fractions, writing essays, etc. Term cards – when you need to remember terms like "synapse" or "parabola".</p>		<p>Main types of cards?</p>
<p>Question cards</p>	<p>Question cards help you review troublesome or typical questions you would expect to see on an exam. Questions can be from course outline, assignments, notes, text, tests or instructor.</p>	
	<p>Front</p>	<p>Back</p>
<p>Example</p>	<p><i>Question card</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Evaluate $3(5+4) + 5(6 + 4)$</p> <p><i>Roger math 13 unit 1 page 23</i></p>	<p><i>Solution</i> $3(5+4) + 5(6 + 4)$ $3(9) + 5(10)$ $3(9) + 50$ $27 + 50 = 77$</p> <hr/> <p><i>Picture</i> Evaluate--> Simplify use BENDMAS (), ², -, /x, + -</p>
<p>Remembering name card</p>	<p>Remembering name cards are used to remember names of people you meet. It allows you to learn their name with their face and where you met them.</p>	
<p>Example</p>	<p><i>Remembering names card</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Roger Moore</p> <p><i>Roger Moore Instructor Learning Strategies</i></p>	<p>sounds like dodger but spell with no d last name sounds like moo looks like OO7 James Bond</p> <hr/> <p> Moo, Roger over and ou</p>
<p>Step or Recipe cards</p>	<p>Step cards are used to review a sequence of steps either in a list or in a map format or both.</p>	
<p>Example</p>	<p><i>Step card</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Factoring polynomials steps</p> <p><i>Roger math 23 unit 1 page 27</i></p>	<p>Factoring is breaking a polynomial into its factors. Check by multiplying</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Common factor 1st</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 terms 3 terms 4 terms</p> <p>A^2-B^2 is it $A^2+/-2AB+B^2$ $xy+xz+ay+bz$ $(A-B)(A+B)$ then $(A+/-B)^2$ <small>group in twos</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">or inspection(trial & error) or decomposition</p>
<p>Term Cards</p>	<p>Term cards are used to learn and review terms from any course.</p>	
<p>Example</p>	<p><i>Term</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">What is a Polynomial?</p> <p><i>Roger math 13 Unit 1 page 35</i></p>	<p>made up of term or terms separated by + or - sign, where each term is made up of variable(s) and number or a variable or a number</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">$3ab + 3xy - a - b$ is four term polynomial</p>