

Memory Tasks



This booklet contains **5** examples that we want you to combine with one of the memory techniques you've been shown earlier.

The 5 examples are as follows;

English Literature – Characters from “Lord of the Flies”

Science/Biology - The Nervous System

History- Nelson Mandela

Geography- Agriculture & Farming Methods

Science/Chemistry- Fractional Distillation of Crude Oil

The Different methods you could use are.....

Mnemonics

Body Pegging

Learning Journeys

Memory Palace

Some of these methods suit subject areas better than others.....choose wisely!

Step 1) Choose which subject you are going to work on

Step 2) Choose which method suits it best

Step 3) Use the information sheets in this booklet and complete a memory task to help you memorise the information.

English Literature

Characters from Lord of the Flies.

RALPH

- 12 yrs old
- attractive appearance
- sensible & wise
- good leader
- feels the weight of being leader a personal hell
- brave
- becomes an outcast at the end

SIMON

- delicate skinny little boy
- secretive and imaginative
- helpful and works for the group
- seems to be prophetic about the beast
- close relationship with nature
- killed when the group think he is the beast

ROGER

- slight in build
- loner/uncommunicative
- cruel and spoils games
- Jacks right hand man
- acts independently levers rock that kills piggy
- tortures Sam and Eric

SAM and ERIC

- twins who lost individual identity and became SAMNERIC
- do everything together
- first to see parachutist
- sad at Simons death
- hunt the pig
- join Ralph against Jack
- not strong though and reveal Ralphs hiding place

JACK

- leader of the choir/head boy at school
- red hair, thin and bony
- hot headed unpleasant character
- proud and arrogant
- hungry for power
- thinks of nothing but hunting
- war paints his face
- violent eventually towards other boys
- pretends not to be scared of beast but is really

PIGGY

- fat and asthmatic
- blurred vision without glasses
- very clever but doesn't speak correctly
- embarrassed by nickname
- kind and considerate
- believes in civilised values
- is killed by the rock levered by roger.

SCIENCE The Nervous System

The nervous system allows the body to respond to changes in the environment. This is a process usually coordinated by the brain. Reflex actions are extra-rapid responses to *stimuli*, and this process also involves the nervous system, but bypasses the brain.

Receptors and effectors

Receptors

Receptors are groups of specialised cells. They can detect changes in the environment, which are called **stimuli**, and turn them into electrical impulses. Receptors are often located in the **sense organs** such as the ear, eye and skin. Each organ has receptors sensitive to particular kinds of stimulus.

Receptors

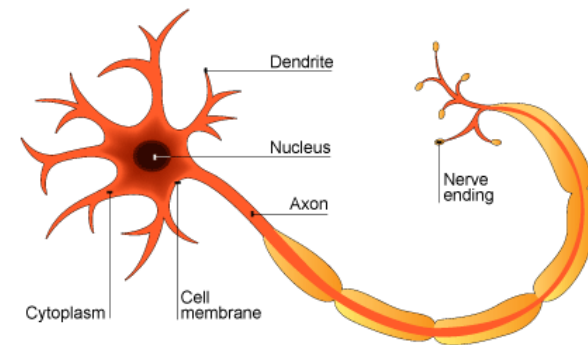
Skin – touch, pressure, pain and temperature

Tongue – chemicals in food

Nose - chemicals in air

Eyes – light

Ears – sound and position of head



The central nervous system - CNS - in humans consists of the brain and spinal cord. When a receptor is stimulated, it sends a signal along the nerve cells - neurones - to the brain. The brain then co-ordinates the response.

Effectors

An effector is any part of the body that produces the response. Here are some examples of effectors:

- a muscle contracting to move the arm
- a muscle squeezing saliva from the salivary gland
- a gland releasing a *hormone* into the blood

HISTORY – Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was born in south Africa in 1918. He was the Son of a tribal chief and named after the British admiral Horatio Nelson.

In 1948 a white only government was elected. They set up a system of racial segregation called Apartheid. Under Apartheid black South Africans were not allowed to use the same schools, hospitals or public services. The facilities were always of a much poorer standard to their white counterparts. They were also denied the right to vote or own land in most of South Africa. They were also only allowed to do the lowest paid kinds of work.

Mandela became a leader in the African National Congress (ANC) that aimed to change the system of Apartheid. Initially the ANC used peaceful methods to protest against Apartheid but in 1960 something terrible happened.

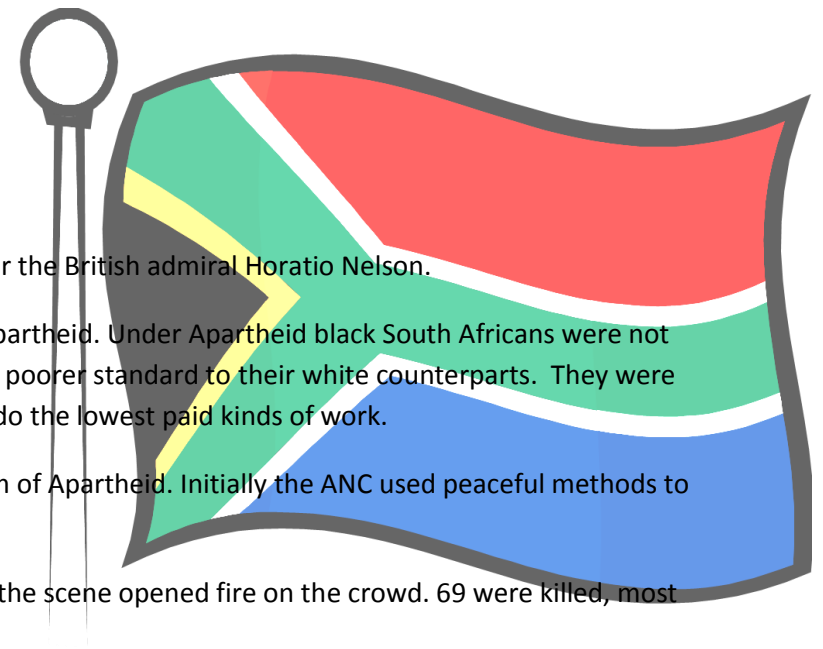
At Sharpeville a group of unarmed Africans met to protest peacefully against Apartheid. Police at the scene opened fire on the crowd. 69 were killed, most shot in the back as they tried to run away.

The event convinced the ANC that peaceful methods would not work. Mandela trained as a soldier and became involved in sabotage attacks on targets in South Africa. After 17 months on the run Mandela was caught and later found guilty of treason.

Mandela was imprisoned on Robben Island for 27 years. For most of that time he was denied contact with his friends or family but most black South Africans still regarded him as the leader of the freedom movement.

By 1990 South Africa was in crisis. The government decided to release Mandela. Despite his terrible treatment by white South Africans Mandela emerged and negotiated a relatively peaceful transition to a democratically elected white South Africa. He became the first democratically elected president of South Africa leading what he called a Rainbow nation where people of all races could live together in peace and harmony.

Pick out the Key Points to remember.



Geography – Farming and Agriculture

Physical factors will determine which type of farming takes in a particular area. Climate and relief are the dominant factors in determining which crops will grow and which animals are suited to the landscape.

Arable farming

Arable farming is common in the south-east where the summers are warm and the land is low, flat and fertile. The south-east also has good transport links and farms are close to markets in towns and cities such as London.

Market gardening

Human factors such as finance and proximity to markets are important to market gardening. It is common in East Anglia where fruit, vegetables and flowers are grown.

Hill sheep farming

Hill sheep farming takes place in the north and west of Britain in highland areas such as Snowdonia and the Lake District. There are cool summers and high rainfall. The climate and steep land make these areas unsuitable for growing crops.

Dairy farming

Dairy farming is common in the south-west and the west of England where the climate is warm and wet. There are also good transport links and good access routes to markets in these areas. The land may be flat or hilly, but not too steep.

Mixed farming

Mixed farming is found in areas where the climate and relief suit both crops and animals. It needs to be warm, but not too wet, and the soils need to be fertile and flat. Mixed farms need good transport links and accessibility to markets.

Chemistry

Crude oil is refined in a process called fractional distillation. In **Chemistry** you need to remember the order that these are distilled.

On the right is a list of the fractions in order of low boiling point (small molecules) to highest boiling point (largest molecules)



Oil Fractions

Refinery Gases

Petrol

Naptha

Kerosene

Diesel Oil

Fuel Oil

Residue

Body Pegging

The principle of the system is that you "attach" one key-word to each body-part in turn (preferably with a memorable action). When you need to recall your list of key-words, your body (and the actions you have associated with each key-word) acts as a memory-aid.

Eg.

1. press down on your right foot. Feels heavy...imagine on that right foot is a small **STONE GATE**.
2. On this **GATE** is carved the word **YORK**.
3. **1** right foot...**5** toes on the end of your foot. How do those toes feel in a size **7** shoe. Some people might be too tight, too large, or perfect fit
4. As you put your foot down in the sole of the shoe it feels odd so you look at the bottom of the shoe...big **hOle**.
5. Guy Fawkes was born in Stonegate York in 1570

N.B. This technique works best if you physically act out the body pegging.

Memory Palace

Imagine a room that you know well - perhaps your bedroom or a classroom—where features and objects are in known positions. The Memory Palace system works by associating things to be remembered with these objects, so that by recalling the objects within the room, all the associated objects can also be remembered.

World War 1 Poets....

To help you remember the list of poets, visualise walking into the room. On the door is an (imaginary) picture of a man sitting in a trench writing poetry in a tattered exercise book.

Look at the table. On the top - imagine **RUPERT** the Bear sitting in a small **BROOK**. This will remind you of **Rupert Brooke**.

Someone seems to have moved furniture around and has left a **CHEST** on the sofa - it has huge letters **G K** on the lid. This will remind you of **G K Chesterton**.

The lamp is shaped like a tiny brick **WALL** over which a female horse (**MARE**) is about to jump. This will remind you of **Walter de la Mare**.

Learning Journey

How do we recognise where we are if we are out on a journey? Well we know where we are by recognising the landmarks you pass on your way to your destination. We can use the same idea for recalling information to do with a process or key items that we need to revise.

Example – Food Groups and Nutrients

- 1) Park – **See a banana and a potato skipping with a length of pasta spaghetti** – carbohydrates provide energy
- 2) **walk past a man covered in butter and cheese** – Fats – insulate the body and build cell membranes
- 3) **Walk past a butchers shop and all the meat starts to grow in size until they smash the window of the butchers shop then a massive sausage repairs the window** – proteins provide growth and repair
- 4) Wholemeal bread, fruit and vegetables provide fibre.....i'm sure you can think of something!!!

Mnemonics

A great way to memorise your revision is to use mnemonics. This is where we take the first letters of words and use them to come up with a story or rhyme that helps us to remember.

For Example;

Mercury	My
Venus	Very
Earth	Easy
Mars	Method
Jupiter	Just
Saturn	Speeds
Uranus	Up
Neptune	Naming
Pluto	Planets

Using images with your mnemonic really helps to recall the memory.