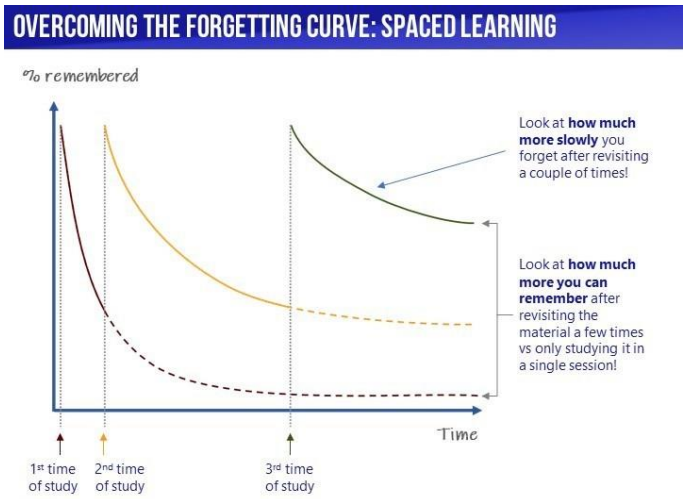
How to support revisiting of learning

Information For Parents and Carers

Did you know?

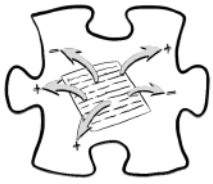


Remembering information is the first step for students in mastering higher level skills. For students to be able to explain, analyse, evaluate and create, they need to have a firm knowledge of the information and terms involved first.

Ebbinghaus' forgetting curve aims to show us how information can be lost from our memories over time when we don't strive to retain it. This forgetting curve suggests that we will halve our memory of new information in just days, unless we revisit learning to gradually move it into our long-term memory.

The more frequently that information is revisited and used, the more likely it is to move into longer term memories. Research shows that revisiting learning frequently is more effective than mass-revision. Unfortunately, many students report that they don't *feel* like it's working and they prefer larger and rarer chunks. Knowing this is useful for us, and the young people we care about, so we can talk about it and address this issue, even showing them typical forgetting curves and sharing examples of these.

What can you do?



As early as possible, encourage your child to make notes of the key information for topics they are studying. They may highlight these in a book/on a sheet, write them down onto flash cards, create a mindmap or any other way that they wish. Colour-coding these can be a helpful tool in aiding revisiting as students can identify in green what they are confident with, orange what they are unsure they would remember long term, and code in red that information they didn't know until they wrote it down or don't fully understand and may need to explore further.

Encourage revisiting of topics frequently, using a home-learning schedule. Discuss with your child the need to revisit learning as they progress through units, move onto next ones and come to the end of a term or year. Revision shouldn't be revising all the knowledge from the entire year; we should aim to revisit learning frequently to embed into our long-term memories and then revise the higher skills using this knowledge as we go further into the course.

Encourage your child to find ways to address 'red' areas and weaknesses. This doesn't necessarily need to be seeking a teacher's help – it might be reading about it in a textbook, online or practising a particular skill.