

Flash Cards



Flash cards promote studying through active recall, which is one of the practices through which our brains learn most effectively. The process should:

- Help you remember content
- Help you identify content you do or don't know Help you organise your thoughts
- Improve focus and concentration

Things to consider:

- Make your own flash cards
By looking through resources, considering information hierarchy and summarising, you will begin to learn content.
- Mix pictures and words
See dual coding
- Create mnemonic devices to create connections
- Break complex concepts into multiple questions
Write only one question per card
Ensure you shuffle the cards so it is the content, rather than the order, that you remember
Include flash cards from friends to broaden your revision
- Say your answers out loud or explain them to a friend, or family member
- Study your flash cards in both directions
Question then content,
Content then question

<https://collegeinfo geek.com/flash-card-study-tips/>

TOP TIP

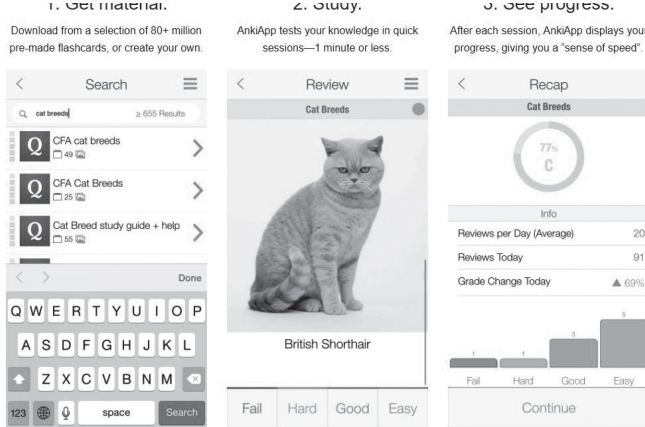
Great for Languages, Sciences, Maths, and Social Sciences.

5. REHEARSING & MEMORISING

Tech Tools

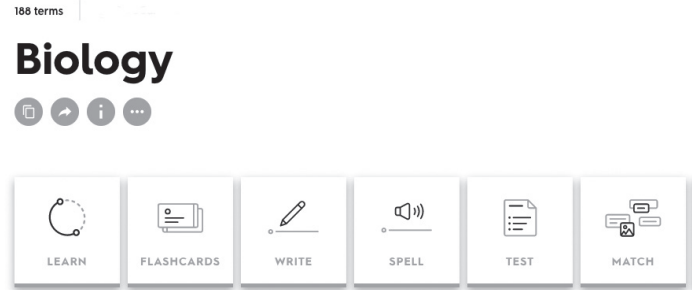
ANKI

<https://apps.ankiweb.net/>



QUIZLET

<https://quizlet.com/en-gb>



Examples

Knossos	rulers of the vast trading empire of Minoans resided here
shrines	areas dedicated to the honor of gods and goddesses
Trojan war	war that took place around 1250 B.C.
frescoes	watercolor paintings done on wet plaster
straits	narrow water passages
Homer	poet who is credited for the work of the Iliad and the Odyssey

Why did Stalin fail to get control of Yugoslavia?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Only eastern European country that didn't fall under Soviet control- Yugoslavia liberated by army of 300,000 Yugoslavian partisans led by Yugoslavian communists wary of Soviet control and not by Red Army- Communist leader Tito was not a soviet-trained Stalinist: he was independent and refused to listen to Moscow- Yugoslav communism was as nationalist as it was communist
Why did relations between Yugoslavia and Stalin break down?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- After the war, Tito tried to capture Trieste in Italy and came into open fighting with USA against Stalin's wishes- In 1948, Tito supported Greek communists against Britain when Stalin had promised aid to stay out of Greece- In 1947, Tito tried to organize a Federation: Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania into a 'Land of the South Slave' without consulting Stalin- This angered the USSR and was expelled from Cominform but received \$100 million from USA- In 1948, the arrested Soviet spies and Stalinists who were trying to get him replaced, deposing Stalin's candidate to replace Tito was killed in prison in 1949- 1948 = break with Stalin- Tito did not attend 2nd meeting of Cominform which expelled Yugoslavia in June 1948
The Berlin Blockade (24th June 1948)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 23 June 1948 = West zones recovering because of Marshall Aid, USA + GB introduce new currency called 'Deutschmark' to strengthen economy of West Germany- New currency = economic crisis in East Germany as people rushed in thousands to change old marks for new Deutschmark- Stalin's response = 24th June 1948 = close all roads, railways and canals that led to West Berlin
The Berlin Airlift	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- West Berlin = 2 million residents with only enough food and fuel to last 6 weeks- In 1948, each ally granted air corridor to fly to West Berlin = used to fly supplies- 26th June 1948 = first flights = 600 tonnes of fuel, food and supplies sent each day (4000 tonnes needed to survive)- By September 1948, aircraft landing every 3 minutes night and day- By Spring 1948 = 8000 tonnes a day- Stalin cut off electricity and offered extra rations to move to soviet but only 2% accepted

Task

Divide into small groups. Create a set of flashcards to help you revise for an upcoming test. Sharing your cards with the group will broaden your revision.