Notes on Effective Learning

Based on make it stick
The Science of Successful Learning
Brown, Roediger & McDaniel, 2014

January 5, 2015

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- We are poor judges of when we are learning well.
- Rereading text and massed practice are the most practiced methods, but are the least productive.
- These methods give rise to feelings of fluency that are mistaken for true mastery.

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- Trying to solve a problem *before being taught the solution* leads to better learning, even if errors are made.

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- Limiting instruction to your preferred style reduces learning.

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- This skill is better acquired through interleaved and varied practice than massed practice.

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- Testing helps calibrate our judgements.
- "Shooting an azimuth."



"Mr. Osborne, may I be excused? My brain is full."

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- All of these memory masters use mnemonic tricks that involve relating the new knowledge to something they already know, such as the "memory palace."

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- When learning is hard, you're doing important work.

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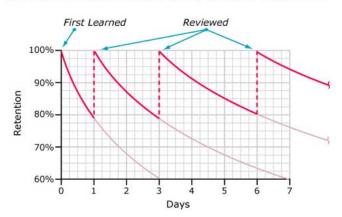
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QUIZZING IS A LEARNING TOOL!

Spaced repetition

Typical Forgetting Curve for Newly Learned Information



- Practice retrieving from memory
 - Use flash cards: www.ankisrs.net
 - Use Cornell note taking system http:
 - //lsc.cornell.edu/LSC_Resources/cornellsystem.pdf
 - Look up from the book and summarize
 - Invent quiz questions as you read
 - Don't listen to your intuition!

- Space out retrieval practice
 - No cramming
 - Use flash cards: www.ankisrs.net
 - Avoid massed practice

- Interleave different study problems
 - · Move back and forth in the text
 - Move between subjects
 - Move between study strategies

- Elaboration
 - explain it in your own words and relate it to your own experience

- Generation
 - Try to answer a problem before being shown the solution

- Reflection
 - Write out essays on your learning

- Calibration
 - Use an objective instrument to assess yourself

- Mnemonic devices
 - Mind maps
 - Memory palace
 - Think in vivid, crazy images
 - Major memory system for numbers

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