

Basic information processing

“Matching”



UNTAMEDED
EDUCATION

“Matching”

Task Instructions

1. Cut out the matching cards below.
2. Turn over each card so the writing is face down and mix them up.
3. Place the cards in two columns.
4. With a partner take it in turns to turnover two cards.
5. If you both agree the keyword matches the description then the person who turned them over gets to keep the cards. They also receive another turn.
6. Always make sure you return the cards back to their original place, face down.
7. The winner is the person with the most cards after all have been collected.

Variations/Extensions

1. Students make their own keyword and description cards. They could even draw a picture that represents the keyword.
2. Play individually or cooperatively as a group and see who finishes first.

The Learning

1. The brain loves to be challenged and stimulated. Combining keywords & descriptions with a puzzle or competition, increases our chances of remembering the information.

“Matching”

DECISION MAKING	THIS OCCURS IN THE SHORT-TERM MEMORY
LONG-TERM MEMORY	THIS IS SCANNED TO SEE IF THERE IS ANY RELEVANT INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING
PRACTICE	ALLOWS SKILLS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE LONG TERM MEMORY
FEEDBACK	HOW THE SKILL FELT, LOOKED AND SOUNDED
SELECTIVE ATTENTION	THE SHORT TERM MEMORY FILTERS THE INFORMATION
SHORT-TERM MEMORY	INFORMATION IS ONLY STORED FOR 15-30 SECONDS

“Matching”

LEARNING	IS DONE IN OUR BRAIN
INPUT	INFORMATION IS COLLECTED FROM OUR SENSES
OUTPUT	THE ACTION THAT IS TAKEN AFTER THE DECISION IS MADE
SKILL MOVEMENT	WHEN A SKILL IS LEARNT IT IS STORED IN THE LONG-TERM MEMORY
BRAIN	AN ORGAN THAT PROCESSES AND STORES INFORMATION
INFORMATION PROCESSING	HOW INFORMATION IS COLLECTED, FILTERED, ACTED UPON AND REMEMBERED