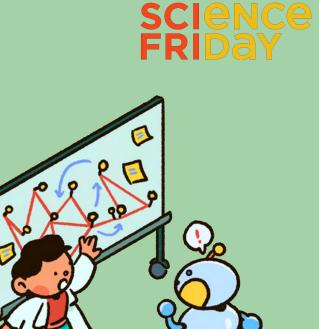


Boost Memory And Learning With The Science Of Sleep

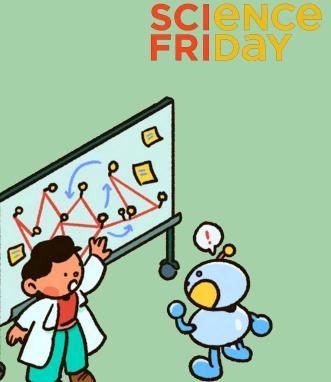
Discover how getting enough quality sleep is essential for transforming new knowledge into lasting memories.

https://bit.ly/HYBactivity3

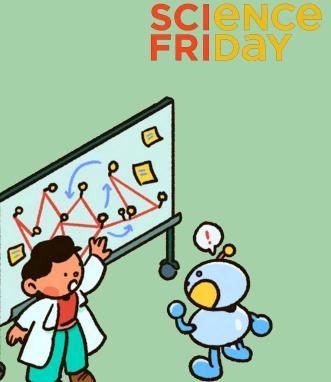
- Your mind is like a sponge, it soaks up information.
- When you experience something your brain remembers that experience.
- However, there are some limits to how much information your brain can hold at once.



- Let's try an experiment.
- You'll need one completely dry sponge (or a cloth or paper towel), a measuring cup, and water.

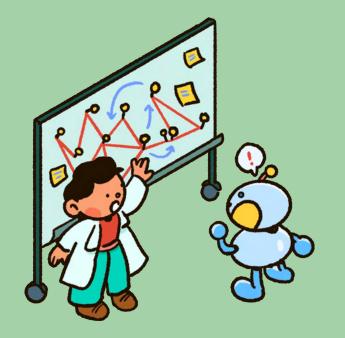


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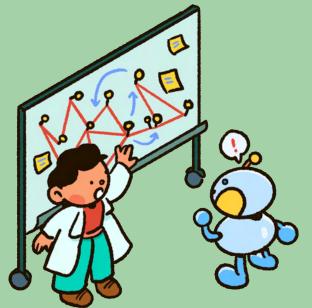
- Was cleaning up a spill with a wet or dry sponge more effective?
- Why do you think that is?
- The dry sponge is like your brain when you're rested, relaxed, and focused. The soggy sponge is your brain without sleep.





There Are Many Types of Memory FRIDay

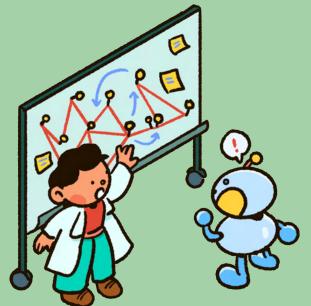
- Memory is information the brain has encoded and stored.
- There are several types of memory.
- Remembering new information or events relies primarily on long-term and short-term memory.



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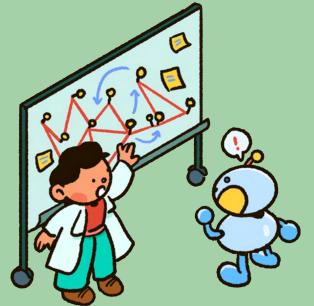
There Are Many Types of Memory FRIDay

- Long-term memories can last a lifetime.
- It can be further broken down into two categories.
 - **Declarative memory** (explicit) is the memory of facts, data, and events.
 - Non-declarative memory (implicit) involves unconscious recall.



There Are Many Types of Memory FRIDay

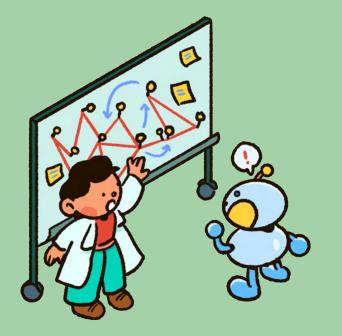
- Short-term memory is what's actively in, and on, your mind right now.
- Short-term memory has a small capacity and can only hold onto memories for a few seconds or minutes.



Sleep Helps Your Brain

- The hippocampus is where information is gathered and stored.
- It is also involved in consolidating short-term memory into long-term memory.

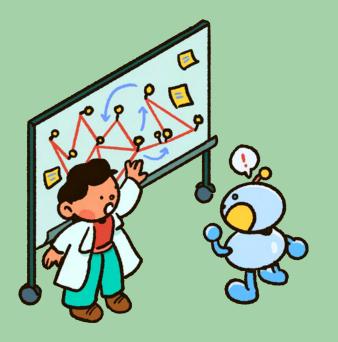




Sleep Helps Your Brain

- Sleeping after learning helps the hippocampus process short-term memories.
- During deep sleep, the information is transferred from the hippocampus to the **cortex**, which stores information as long-term memories.

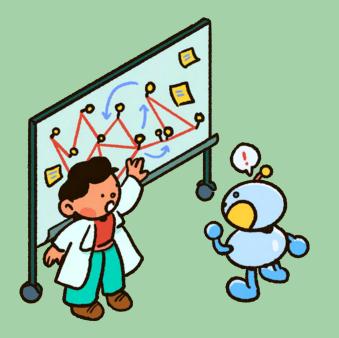




Sleep Helps Your Brain

- Without a good night's sleep, your brain won't absorb and store new information well.
- When you get enough sleep, eight to ten hours for teenagers and more for children, your brain will be ready to absorb lots of new information.

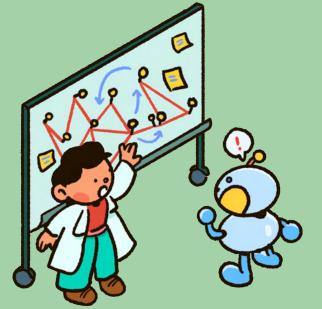






Making Stronger Memories

- Want to use science to level up your studying?
 - Make connections
 - Ask and answer questions
 - Organize
 - Take breaks
 - Prioritize sleep
 - Avoid "illusions of learning"
 - Be an "active" note taker





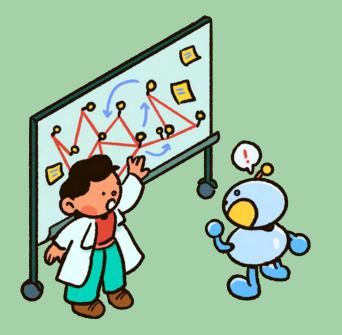
Try This: Study Habits



Share out!

- What would you add to the list of tips for studying?
- What helps you remember important things?

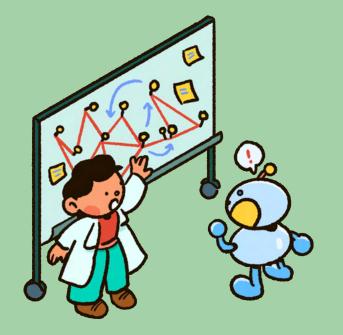




Challenge Time!

- You are about to do a small short term memory test.
- A few letters will flash on the screen for 3 seconds.
- Your job is to write down as many letters as you can remember after they disappear.

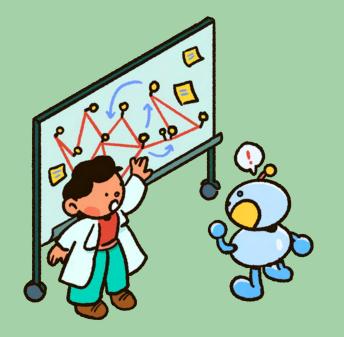


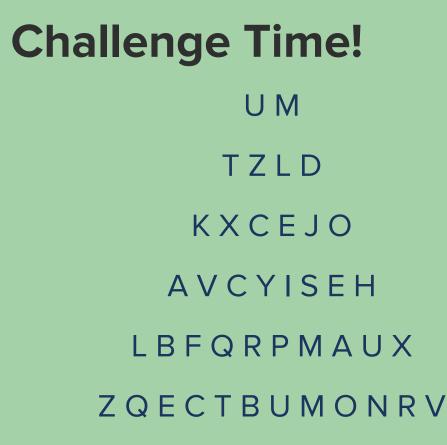


Challenge Time!

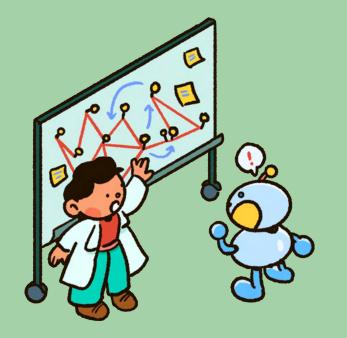
- Find a piece of paper and pencil!
- <u>START TEST!</u>







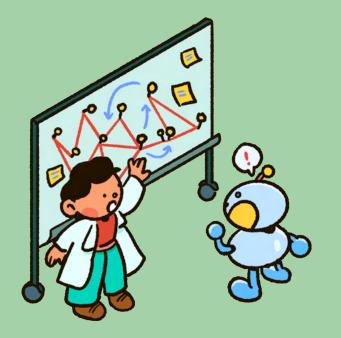




Challenge Time!

- How many letters from each trial did you remember?
- Is there a "pattern" to the letters that you remembered?
 - Did you remember the first few letters better than the middle letters?
 - Did you remember the last letters?

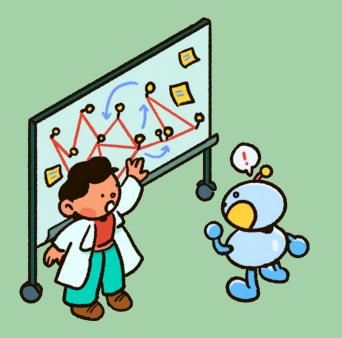




Brain Builder

- This puzzle demonstrates that memories are formed by creating connections.
- You must fold the paper, making connections, to reveal a completed image.
- Once you do, a secret code will be revealed.





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