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Dual Coding



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Watch these short videos to learn what Dual Coding is

[\(2185\) What is Dual Coding? | InnerDrive Online Academy - YouTube](#)

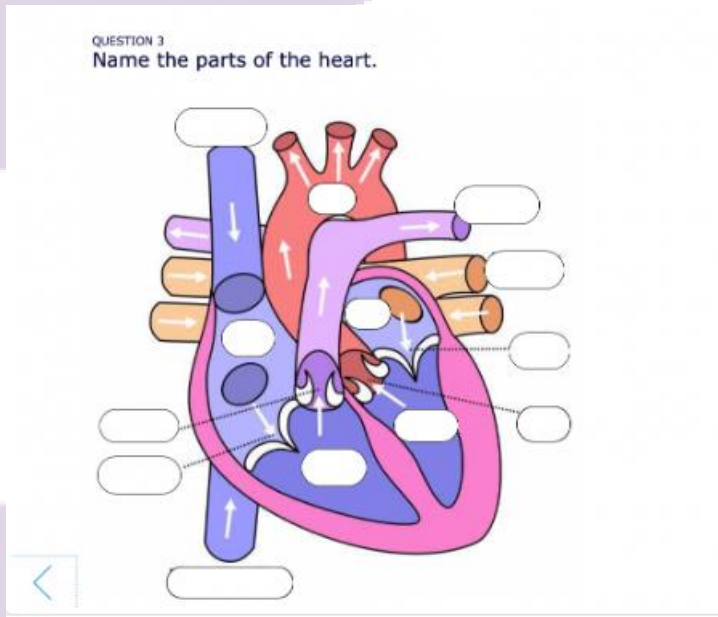
[\(2185\) Spacing, Interleaving and Dual Coding - InnerDrive Online Academy - YouTube](#)



Dual Coding is having the same information in two different ways: for example Words and a picture

Having the diagram in the middle with the words on the outside help you visualise and remember them.

The word boxes on the outside could be expanded to include what the functions of each part are.





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Research suggests that creating a drawing from a piece of information requires you to elaborate on its meaning

Timelines are great for ordering information in the correct sequence.

Use contrast - Writing large chunks of text in one colour or highlighting everything on your poster doesn't make anything stand out. Instead, use one or two key colours to create contrast and allow key information to stand out.

5 Ways to Use Dual Coding

by @inner_drive | www.innerdrive.co.uk

Dual coding is the process of blending both words and pictures while learning, but what are some specific different ways you can do this?



1. Drawings

These boost learning by getting students to think deeply about information



2. Diagrams

These are helpful for breaking down complex concepts or processes to make them easier to understand



3. Posters

These are great for combining writing, pictures, and diagrams all within one page of information



4. Timelines

These can be used for information that happens in a particular order or sequence



5. Graphic Organisers

These organise verbal and visual information by the relationships between different concepts. Examples include tree diagrams, mind maps, and Venn diagrams



Timeline cycle example

The butterfly life cycle



Stage 1

The egg

A butterfly starts life as a very small, round, oval or cylindrical egg. If you look close enough you can see the tiny caterpillar growing inside of the egg. The egg shape depends on the type of butterfly that laid the egg.

Butterfly eggs are usually laid on the leaves of plants. Why? More on that in the next stage!



Stage 2

The larva or caterpillar

Butterfly larvae are caterpillars. Caterpillars do not stay in this stage for very long and their main goal is to eat.

Every caterpillar eats of the leaf they were born onto. This is important because the mother butterfly needs to lay her eggs on the type of leaf the caterpillar will eat. What type of leaf they



Stage 3

The pupa or chrysalis

When the caterpillars have reached their full length/weight, they form themselves into a pupa or a "chrysalis". If you look at the outside of the pupa, it looks as if the caterpillar is peeling. Nothing is less true. Inside the pupa, the caterpillar is rapidly changing. The old body parts of the caterpillar are undergoing a remarkable transformation called



Stage 4

The butterfly

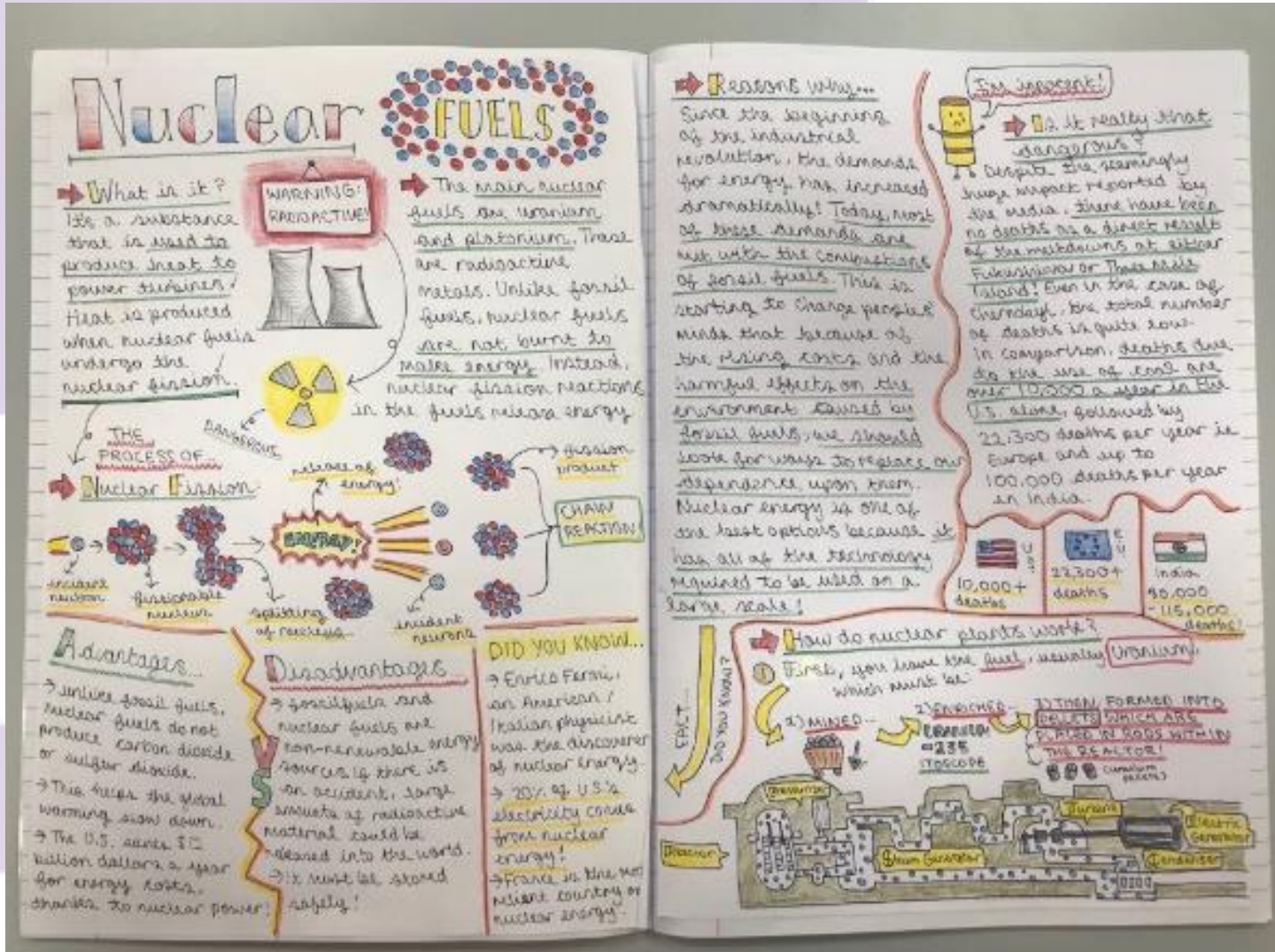
When the caterpillar is fully transformed in the chrysalis, a butterfly will emerge from the chrysalis. In the first few hours, both of the wings are going to be soft and folded against its body.

As soon as the butterfly has rested after coming out of the chrysalis, it will pump blood into the wings in order to get them

Having the diagrams at the top helps you remember the order in which an event happens



Posters – can contain lots of information



The more colourful, the more memorable the information

Make sure the information is clear and precise – do not over complicate or use long sentences



A student's example:

a timeline of civil rights

1865 KKK SET UP
Offer "white states" with their freedom
"protected" their families with
intimidation + extreme violence
→ 29 instances
many law officers involved

1896 PLESSY vs FERGUSON
used a "black" (Plessy vs Ferguson) to challenge

1909 NAACP SET UP
[National Association for the Advancement of Colored People]
→ focused on securing separate but equal

DISCRIMINATION early 1950s
- blacks sent to 2nd class (segregated)
- Jim Crow Laws used for segregation

1954 BROWN VS TOPEKA
black schools often unimproved +
more segregated than white schools
→ desegregation

1955 ROSA PARKS
she broke segregation by refusing to give up her seat
to a white person (arrested and fined)

1955-56 BUS BOYCOTT
- people who only means public refused to use segregated buses
- lasted 381 days
- success: nonviolent action
- bus had to integrate

1956 SUPREME COURT BUS RULING
- ruled bus desegregation using Brown decision as
their reason for desegregation - unconstitutional
- 20th - NAACP called off boycott

21st DEC 1956 - INTEGRATED BUSES
→ roughly integrated buses began

1957 723 DESEGREGATED
- after 1954 Brown vs Topeka
723 school districts had desegregated
(regardless of race)

1957 LITTLE ROCK NINE
- 9 applied, 25 accepted, 9 were
- contract + intimidation
- 9 went to a "white" school and
were treated separately - Fought with 250 white troops that
they used with their weapons

1958 FAUBUS
[Fierce opponent to desegregation]
closed 20th school in Little Rock to stop desegregation

1959 REOPENED
- Faubus lasted a year but panicked
- eventually agreed to

1942 CORE SET UP
[Congress of Racial Equality]
used direct non-violent action + trained people to run
more protests in the North - integrated support
1955 "Freedom Rides"

1954 MIA SET UP 1955
[Montgomery Improvement Association]
- began to oppose to desegregation
- after Brown ruling, but to do so
- white people's lawsuit

1955 CRIMINAL 1955 (MURDER)
- 14 year old murdered after with
identifying a defendant
- desegregation found not guilty, then
sentenced

MLK BOMBED 1956
- as he kept making bold opposition
MLK's house bombed, he called for
peaceful protest + no retaliation

MLK'S ARREST 1956
- arrested for his part in
organizing the boycott
- released 4 weeks of 1st and 2nd

SOLE SET UP 1957
[Southern Christian Leadership Conference] - and by the way
- campaign against segregation

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1957
- Brown case + bus boycott led to support for civil rights
- aimed to include white voter registration, making it illegal
to intimidate this - usually on terms (white officials - checks)

1957 723 DESEGREGATED

1957 LITTLE ROCK NINE

1958 FAUBUS

1959 REOPENED



A student's example:

PROLETKULT AND AVANT-GARDE (1917-1920)

- introduced shortly after war!
- old ways of thinking were challenged!
- sometimes proved to be too sophistical for the peasants to understand.
- difficult to promote political messages.

SOCIAL REALISM (1930-1940)

- abstract styles rejected
- made to protect the image of Soviet life.
- easier for Russia's illiterate/uneducated population to understand.

THAW + NON-CONFORMITY (1950-1960)

- Brezhnev attempted to revive faith and interest in heroic deeds of revolution!
- posters used to promote and challenge non-conformity
- made to encourage citizens to resp each other under surveillance.
- Khrushchev era posters were a break from the past
- carried aspects of both social realism and the proletkult/avant garde.

BALLET THE TRIUMPH OF THE ERA (1970-1985)

- Slave Revolution
- Ballet was the most popular medium during this period.
- received international praise for its beauty in western capitals

Timeline: 1917, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1985



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**It's not just how many hours of revision
you do, it's also what you do in those
hours that counts.**



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Summary

Dual Coding is a good way of remembering key information
By seeing the diagrams in your head helps you to retrieve what
you have learnt.

You do not need to be able to draw to construct your own
diagrams!!