Picture Dictation

When students engage with a learning experience through more than one mode they tend to remember and understand more. Picture dictation is a strategy that integrates oral, written and visual language skills in one activity.

- This strategy involves the students in:
- Listening carefully to the story (statements);
- Transforming that information into visuals;
- Orally putting the visuals back into words;
- Writing captions to match the visuals;
- Rereading these statements.

What to do:

- Select a clearly sequenced text (e.g. a list of instructions or steps in a process) and divide it into eight to ten simple statements.
- Ask the students to each draw up a page with numbered boxes, one box for each statement. Alternatively, you may want to provide a page with boxes drawn and spaces for the caption to be written.
- Read out each of the statements and ask students to draw a simple visual for that statement in the appropriate box (stress that a perfect picture is not required!).
- In pairs, students take it in turns to translate each visual back into words.
- Individually, the students write a caption for each visual and then read their caption to their partner.

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Picture Dictation – **Protein Synthesis**

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

Picture Dictation – Protein Synthesis

1. In the nucleus the DNA molecule unwinds to expose the bases of the gene.

2. RNA polymerase reads the DNA along the template strand and RNA nucleotides are added to form the messenger RNA.

3. The DNA rewinds into double helix structure and the mRNA moves through nuclear pore in nuclear membrane to the cytoplasm

4. In the cytoplasm the mRNA moves to a ribosome.
   Each tRNA molecule has the correct amino acid attached.

5. As the ribosome moves along the mRNA strand reading the sequential codons. Anti-codon on the tRNA matches with the correct codon on the mRNA and drops off the amino acid.

6. Amino acids are joined by peptide bonds to form a polypeptide chain

7. tRNA leaves the ribosome and molecule is "recharged" with another amino acid of the same type, ready to take part in protein synthesis again.

- Identity the three different types of RNA involved in protein synthesis
- Name the general process taking place in the nucleus.
- Name the general process taking place in the cytoplasm.
- What process has not been included in transcription?