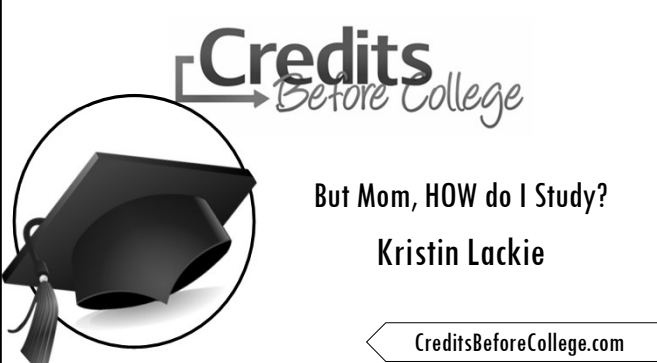


# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?



**Credits**  
*Before College*

But Mom, HOW do I Study?  
Kristin Lackie

CreditsBeforeCollege.com

1

*Our Why*

**Graduate Equipped...**  
To graduate creative, resourceful, critical thinkers who love the Lord and are positioned to act on His Call.

Parent Perspective:  
"Follow our plan until you have something better."  
"

2

Focus on the Process



3

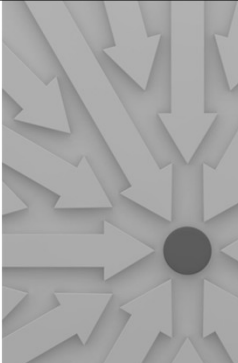
**Dorothy Sayers**

For the sole true end of education is simply this: to teach men how to learn for themselves; and whatever instruction fails to do this is effort spent in vain.

4

Setting Objectives


1. Specific objectives
2. Specific timeline
3. Develop an action plan
4. Write it down
5. Decide the price
6. Measure your success



5

Organization and Study Environment

1. Organize your day
  - Have a daily planner and check it each day
  - Make a daily "to-do" list and mark it off as you complete the task.
  - Have a system for each task.




6

# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

Organization and Study Environment

2. Choose a special place to study

- Free of major distractions
- Good lighting
- Comfortable, but not too comfortable
- Has everything you need close at hand




7

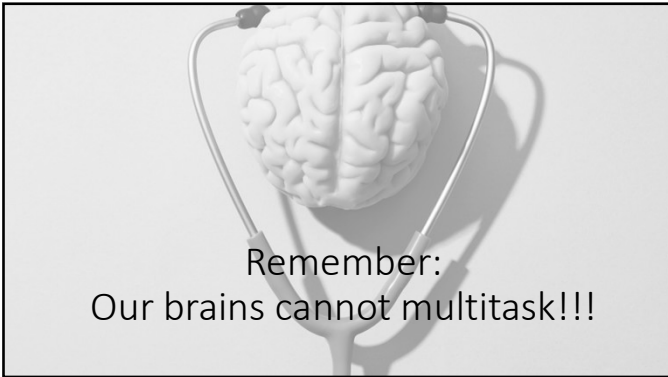
Organization and Study Environment

3. Set your mind to study

- Plan to take five-minute breaks after 20-30 minutes of concentrated study
- Put away all electronics
- Fight procrastination by doing the hardest tasks first
- Plan and prioritize based on where the greatest return will come on your investment of time
- Reward yourself for a job well done



8



Remember:  
Our brains cannot multitask!!!

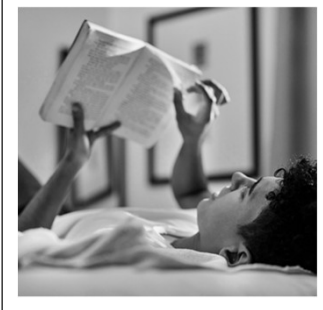
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Reading Strategies

10

Reading Process


- Preview
- Question
- Read
- Review
- Test



11

Note-taking Systems

- Cornell
- Outline
- Mapping
- Charting
- Sentence



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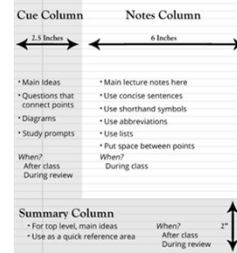
# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

## Cornell Method

1. First, skim over the entire reading assignment.
2. Rule your paper with a 2 ½ inch margin on the left leaving a six-inch area on the right in which to make notes.
3. While reading, take down information in the six-inch area.
4. When you reach a new point or subheading, skip a few lines.
5. For every significant bit of information, write a cue in the left margin.
6. To review, cover your notes with a card, leaving only the clues exposed. Say the cue out loud, and then say as much as you can of the material underneath the card. When you have said as much as you can, move the card and see if what you said matches what is written. If you can say it, you know it!

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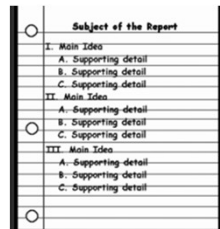
## Cornell Notetaking Method



14

## Outline Method

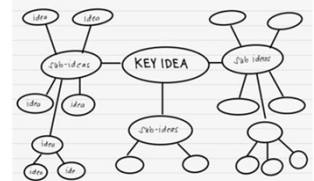
- I. Outlining records content as well as relationships.
- II. Write points in an organized pattern based on space indentation.
  - A. The relationships between the different parts are carried out through indenting.
    1. Place major points farthest to the left.
    2. Indent each more specific point to the right.
  - B. Levels of importance will be indicated by distance away from the major point.
  - C. Indentation can be as simple as or as complex as labeling the indentations with Roman numerals or decimals.
- III. Outlining reduces editing and is easy to review by turning main points into questions.



15

## Mapping Method

Mapping is a method that uses comprehension/concentration skills and evolves in a note taking form which relates each fact or idea to every other fact or idea. Mapping is a graphic representation of the content of a lecture.



Little thinking is needed and relationships can easily be seen. It is also easy to edit your notes by adding numbers, marks, and color coding.

16

## Charting

Scan chapter before reading to determine the categories to be covered. Set up your paper in columns headed by these categories. As you read, record information (words, phrases, main ideas, etc.) into the appropriate category.

HOW?	ADVANTAGES:	DISADVANTAGES:	WHEN TO USE IT?
Set up your paper in columns and label appropriate headings.	helps pull out most relevant information.	can be a hard system to use during a lecture.	if you'll be tested on facts and relationships.
Headings could be categories covered in the lecture.	Reduces amount of writing.	Not a lot of room to write.	if content is heavy and presented quickly.
Insert information (words, phrases, main ideas, etc.) into appropriate category.	Provides easy review for memorizing facts and studying comparisons and relationships.	Need to know the content that will be covered beforehand.	if you want to get an overview of the whole lecture on one sheet of paper.

17


## Sentence

1. Write every new thought, fact, or topic on a separate line, numbering as you progress.
2. Advantages: slightly more organized than a paragraph.
3. Disadvantages: Can't determine major or minor points from the numbered sequence.
4. Disadvantages: Difficult to edit without having to rewrite by clustering points which are related.
5. Disadvantages: Difficult to review unless editing cleans up relationships.
6. Tip: It is best to immediately review these notes after class and rank what information is most important and least important.



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# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?



## Learning to Learn

- Metacognition
- Differentiated instruction
  - Content
  - Process
  - Projects
  - Learning Environment

19




## Unique Intelligences

1. What is intelligence
2. How does intelligence reveal itself in multiple ways
3. What are characteristics that great students share

20

## Howard Gardner

### Theory of Multiple Intelligences



21

## Carl Jung

### Theory of Personality Types



22

## Neil Fleming

### VARK Learning Styles



23


Vary how you input or take in information.

24

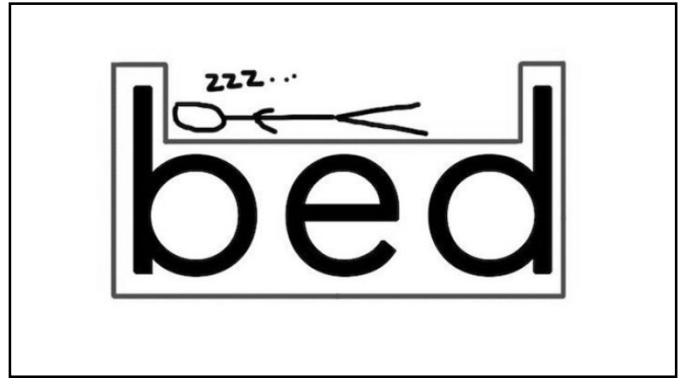
# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

**Visual – Picture Smart**


- Loves to see things
- Remembers faces, places, pictures
- Vivid imagination
- Pictures things in head
- Words float away, so write things down
- Uses concept maps, timelines or flow charts
- Studies pictures, graphs, maps
- Look for explanatory videos
- Draw pictures or diagrams
- Use lots of colors or shapes
- Graph paper



25



26



**Aural or Auditory – Listening Smart**

People with a strong aural preference for learning like


- Discussions
- Stories
- Guest speakers
- Chat time

Need to both listen to and speak about the information

27

**Read/Write Visual – Word Smart**

- Loves words
- Reading and writing strength
- Summarize main points in writing
- Refine and simplify notes
- Highlight main ideas
- Underline supporting points
- Write out what a graph or chart means using words
- Tutor to simplify concepts



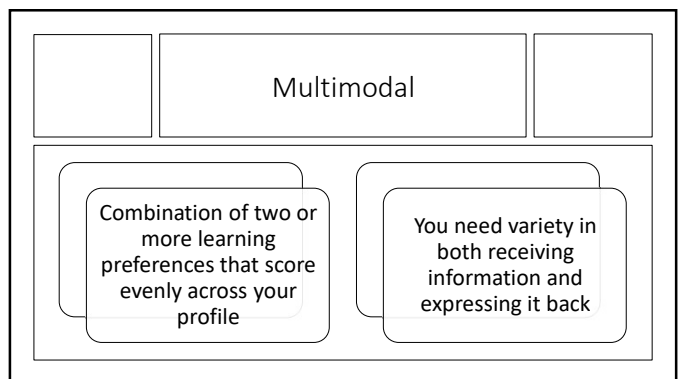
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**Kinesthetic – Body Smart**

- People with a strong kinesthetic preference for learning like
  - Practical exercises
  - Engaging all senses
  - Concrete examples
  - Case studies
  - Trial and error
- Learn best when information is connected experientially

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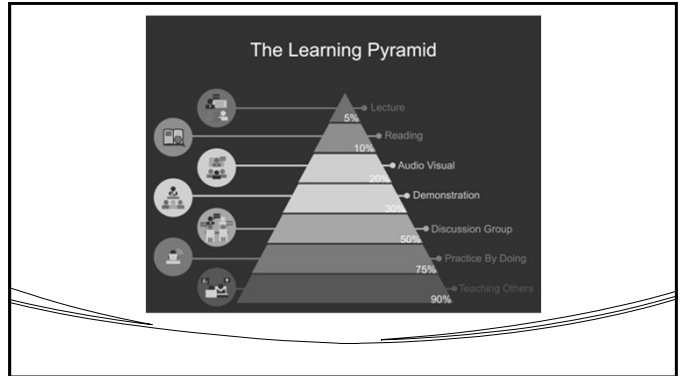


30

# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

<p>Active Learning Skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make a list of important concepts</li> <li>• Mark or highlight the most important lines in the text</li> <li>• Answer questions orally or in writing</li> <li>• Summarize the text in your own words</li> <li>• Link new information with examples from your own experiences</li> <li>• Make an outline, or create a graphic organizer of the important concepts</li> <li>• Write out subtitles</li> <li>• Identify concepts and make comparisons</li> <li>• Define words that are not defined</li> <li>• Find the main themes</li> <li>• Make comparisons with previously learned material</li> <li>• Read to understand the material, and then teach it to someone else</li> </ul>
<p>Visual Auditory Read/Write Kinesthetic</p>	

31



32

Work smarter, not harder!

UNDERSTAND YOUR PREFERENCE

USE THE STRATEGIES THAT FIT BEST

33

Vary how you output information to show what you know.

34

Show What You Know			
Conduct an interview with an expert.	Write journal/diary entries.	Make an instructional or educational video.	Perform a puppet show.
Compose a song or rap.	Design a comic strip about the topic.	Decorate a box and fill with relevant objects.	Write a "Choose Your Own Adventure" story.
Make and present a PowerPoint.	Create a test about the topic.	Write a report.	Make a pamphlet or brochure.
Create an Internet scavenger hunt.	Write an advice column.	Choreograph a dance/cheer as a review.	Do a newscast.
Write a children's story about the topic.	Create a game.	Perform a skit.	Produce a TV or radio commercial

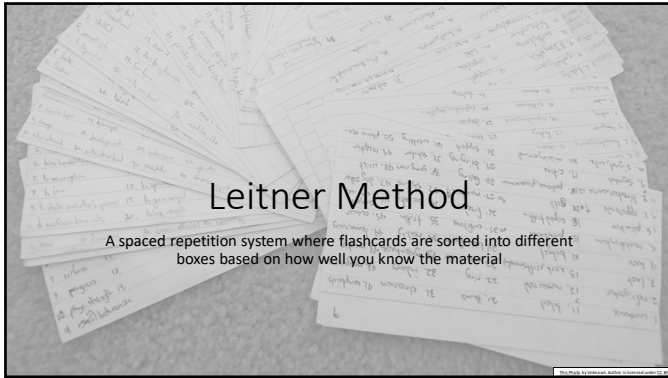
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General Study Tips

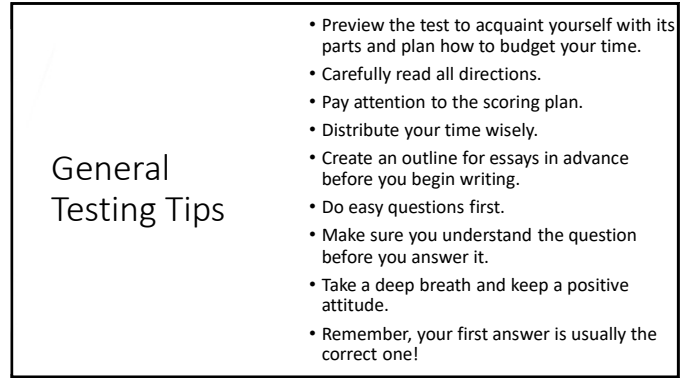
- Active recall - Instead of re-reading notes, actively test yourself on the material through practice questions or flashcards
- Spaced repetition - Review material at increasing intervals over time rather than cramming all at once
- Feynman Technique - Explain concepts in simple language as if teaching someone else to identify gaps in understanding
- Practice tests - Take full-length practice exams under test-like conditions to build stamina and identify weak areas
- Elaborative interrogation - Ask yourself "why" questions about facts to deepen understanding and retention
- Mnemonics - Create memory aids like acronyms or visualization techniques for difficult-to-remember information

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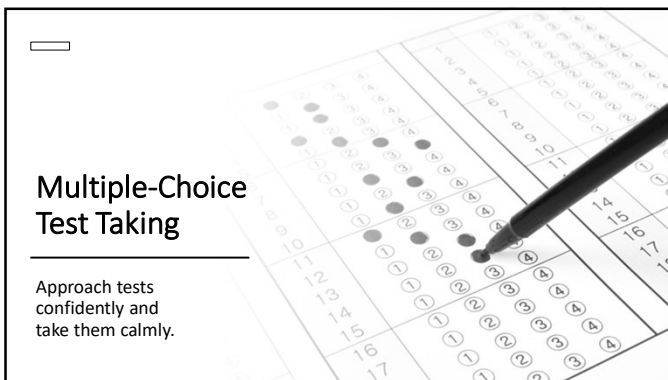
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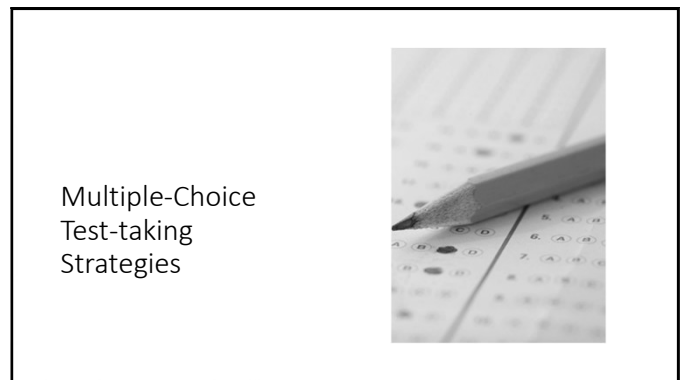
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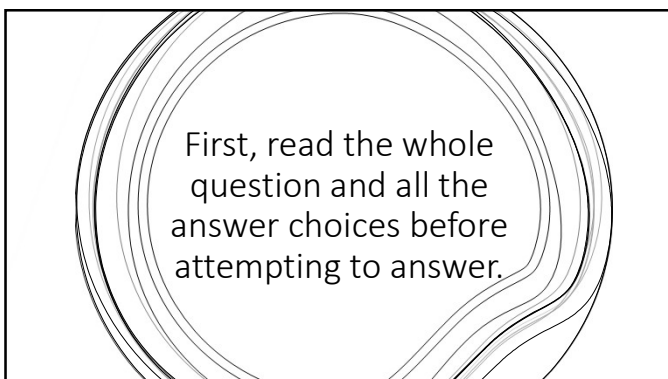
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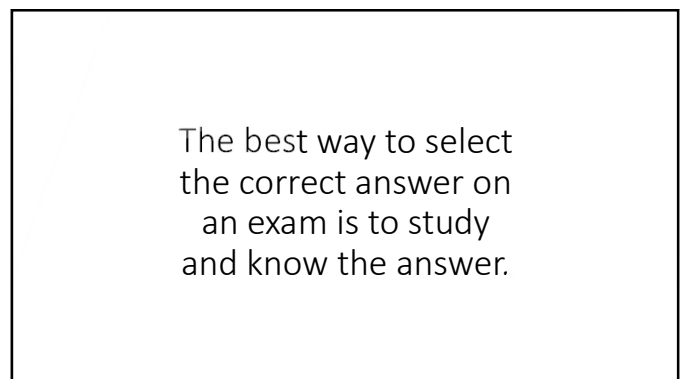
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41



42

# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

But if you find yourself in a situation where you have no idea what the correct answer to a question is, some simple guessing strategies can go a long way in helping you achieve success.

43

## Tried and True Guessing Strategies

- The benefit of multiple-choice exams is that you don't have to pull the answer out of your brain. The correct answer is already there. You just have to find it.
- There is not a penalty for wrong answers in DSST or CLEP tests, so always give some type of response.
- You have nothing to lose!

44

## Process of Elimination

Eliminating answer choices even when you have no idea what the correct answer is will greatly increase your percentage of getting the question correct.

- Randomly guess = 25% chance of getting the question right
- Eliminate 1 answer choice = 33% chance of getting the question right
- Eliminate 2 answer choice = 50% chance of getting the question right

45

## Guessing Strategy #1

## You Know that an Answer is Incorrect

- Common sense tells you the answer is incorrect
- **IMPORTANT:** You have to **KNOW** it is not correct. It cannot be just a feeling.

46

Example:

In which city can you find the Liberty Bell?

- A. Washington D.C.
- B. Boston
- C. Philadelphia
- D. Minneapolis

47

C  
Philadelphia

48



# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

Guessing Strategy #2

## Beware of Absolute Words

- *always, never, in all cases, in every case*
- Has to be true 100% of the time
- Most of the time, absolute words are not the correct answer

49

Example:

How often should you wash your bed sheets?

- A. Every week
- B. Every other week
- C. Once a month
- D. Never

50

A

Every week

51

Guessing Strategy #3

## Avoid Causal Language

- If you are reading several multiple-choice answer choices and one seems to be much more causally written and non-specific, it is probably not the correct answer.
- The reason for this is that correct answer choices are specific. The test writer wants to make sure that the answer choice is always going to be correct.

52

Example:

Contemporary authors are much more at liberty to be candid than were authors of previous centuries, but modern writers nevertheless often find themselves \_\_\_\_\_ portions of their work.

- A. ameliorating
- B. censoring
- C. refuting
- D. liking

53

B

censoring

54

# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

Guessing Strategy #4

Eliminate  
the Outliers

- Extremes
- High and low numbers

55

Example:

How many bones are there in the human body?

- A. 205
- B. 163
- C. 206
- D. 212
- E. 241

56

C

206

57

Example:

What does the “E” in Chuck E. Cheese stand for?

- A. Entertainment
- B. Enjoyment
- C. Engaging
- D. Nothing. It’s just “E.”

58

A

Entertainment

59

Guessing Strategy #5

Finding the  
Answer  
Within the  
Test

- As progress through the test, you notice that several questions are related.
- In some cases, later test questions actually give the answer to a previous question.
- Remember that you can go back and forth to different questions as you take the test.

60

# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

Example:

In *The Wizard of Oz*, the Tin Man wanted to see the Wizard about getting

- A. a brain
- B. an oil can
- C. a dog
- D. a heart

61

D

a heart

62

Example:

In *The Wizard of Oz*, the Tin Man wanted a heart, and the scarecrow wanted

- A. a brain
- B. straw
- C. courage
- D. red slippers

63

A

a brain

64

Guessing Strategy #5

**Favor  
Longer,  
More  
Detailed  
Answers**

- Many times the correct test answers is going to be more detailed because the test writer wants to make sure that answer is always correct.
- It needs to be explained thoroughly and with great detail in order to ensure the answer is 100%, indisputably correct.

65

Example:

Samuel Tilden, Grover Cleveland, Al Gore, and Hilary Clinton share what distinction among U.S. presidential candidates?

- A. They were all republicans.
- B. They were all vice-presidents.
- C. They won the popular vote but lost the electoral college vote.
- D. They ran in multiple elections.

66

# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

C

They won the popular vote but lost the electoral college vote.

67

Guessing Strategy #6

All of the  
Above

- There is a high probability that "All of the Above" is the correct answer when it is listed as an answer choice.
- If you can confirm at least two of the choices are correct, "All of the Above" is the only choice that could be correct.
- If you know that one of the choices is not correct, you also can eliminate "All of the Above" thereby increasing the probability you will choose the correct answer.

68

Example:

Which of the following are characters in the beloved children's book, *Winnie the Pooh*?

- A. Roo
- B. Tigger
- C. Eeyore
- D. All of the Above

69

D

All of the Above

70

Example:

Which of the following are associated with volcanoes?

- A. fissures
- B. mesocyclones
- C. ice pellets
- D. All of the Above

71

A

fissures

72

# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

Guessing Strategy #7

## Identifying Two Possible Answers

- Different from narrowing down to two choices.
- You immediately identify that two answers are similar or two answers are opposite.
- Discern between the two answer choices.

73

Example:

In *Pirates of the Caribbean*, what was Captain Jack Sparrow's ship's name?

- A. The Marauder
- B. The Black Pearl
- C. The Black Python
- D. The Ranger

74

**B**

The Black Pearl

75

Example:

Which Biblical narrative is connected to Palm Sunday?

- A. Jesus' entry into Jerusalem
- B. Jesus' resurrection
- C. Jesus' leaving Jerusalem
- D. Jesus feeding thousands

76

**A**

Jesus' entry into Jerusalem

77

## Guessing Strategies Wrap-up

- Process of Elimination
  - \* You know that an answer is incorrect
  - \* Beware of absolute words
  - \* Avoid casual language
  - \* Eliminate the outliers
- Finding the Answer Within the Test
- Favor Longer, More Detailed Answers
- All of the Above
- Identifying Two Possible Answers

78

# But Mom, HOW Do I Study?

## Separating Character Issues and Academic Issues

---

Teach  
Turn off  
Turn on

79

Teach  
2 Timothy  
3:16

- Complaining or arguing – Philippians 2: 14-15
- Laziness – Proverbs 21:25; Ephesians 5:15-16
- Poor association – I Corinthians 15:33
- Self control – Titus 2:11-12
- Anger – Proverbs 15:1
- Self Pity – John 16:33
- Anxiety – Philippians 4:6-7
- Fear – 2 Timothy 1:7

80

Turn off the Old  
Colossians 3: 5-10

Therefore, put to death what is earthly in you—sexual immorality, impurity, lust, evil desire, and greed—for that is idolatry. Because of such things God’s wrath is coming upon the sons of disobedience. At one time you also walked in these ways, when you used to live in these ways. But now, set them all aside—anger, rage, malice, slander, and foul language out of your mouth. Do not lie to one another. After all, you have taken off the old self with its practices and have put on the new self that is being renewed in knowledge, according to the image of the One who created him.

81

Turn on the New  
Colossians 3:12-17

Therefore, as God’s chosen people, holy and dearly loved, clothe yourselves in tender compassion, kindness, humility, gentleness, and patience—bearing with one another and forgiving each other, if anyone has a grievance against another. Just as the Lord pardoned you, so also you must pardon others. But above all these things put on love, which is the bond of perfect harmony. Let the Peace of Messiah rule in your hearts—to this peace you were surely called in one body. Also be thankful. Let the word of Messiah dwell in you richly, teaching and admonishing one another with all wisdom in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with gratitude in your hearts to God. And whatever you do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God the Father through Him.

82

Teach: Luke 6:43-45  
Your words are a reflection of your heart.

<u>Put off the old</u>	Proverbs 18:21	Proverbs 12:22
<u>Put on the new</u>	Philippians 4:4	Ephesians 4:29

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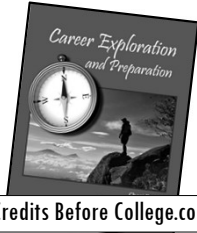
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- Student Directed
- Minimal Parent Prep




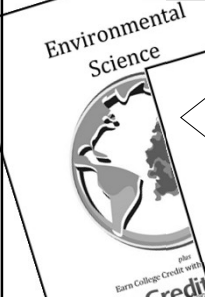
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