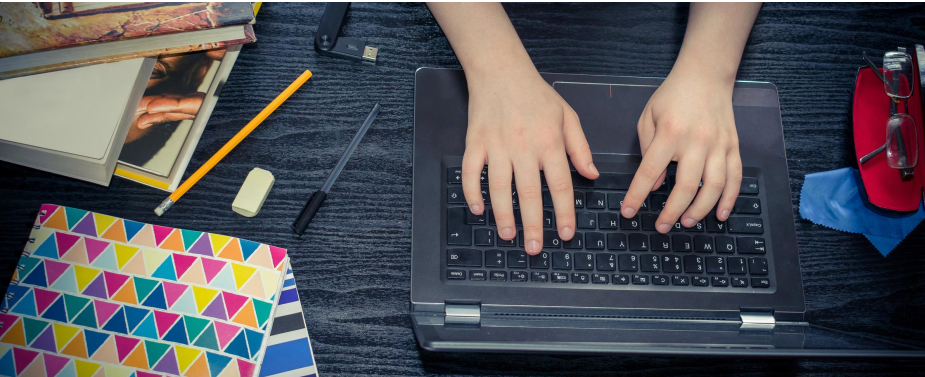


STUDY SKILLS THAT WORK: A GENERAL APPROACH



PRIOR TO CLASS: DO READINGS & HOMEWORK

1 Not all material can be covered in class, so make sure you complete the readings and coursework noted on the syllabus on-time or early. Set aside at least two hours outside of class to prep & study for each credit that a class is worth. Ex. 3 cr.=6 hrs. out-of-class/wk.



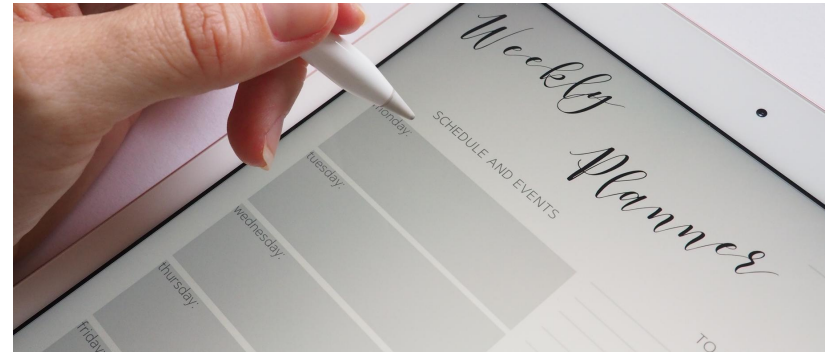
AFTER CLASS: CONNECT WITH CLASSMATES

3 Form a weekly study group with people who are motivated, ask smart questions, and seem interested in the class. This will connect you with peers that are striving for great grades. Keep your group small, meetings brief, and focus on course material.



IN CLASS: ATTEND AND STAY ALERT

2 Rule #1 of doing well in class: GO TO CLASS. Note taking, asking questions, making connections to prior learning, and creating course-related guiding questions to answer in your notes during each lecture will help you stay engaged.



OUTSIDE OF CLASS: MAKE A STUDY PLAN

4 Build a consistent weekly study schedule and put this set plan as a series of recurring events in your phone calendar. Plan to study every subject every day, and devote 2 hours out of class each week for each credit hour you're taking. Ex. 15 cr.=30 hr. plan

STUDY SKILLS THAT WORK: THE LECTURE CLASS



PRIOR TO CLASS: CHECK YOUR SYLLABUS & READ

- 1 Read assigned material prior to a lecture on it. That way, your brain has already encountered the information at least once, and can build understanding more easily.



IN CLASS: TAKE LECTURE NOTES BY HAND

- 2 Taking notes by hand is the best way to remember new information, because your brain has to process what you're hearing to write it. If you don't know how to take notes, start with the Cornell Method.



AT THE END OF CLASS: METACOGNITION

- 3 At the end of each lecture, write down the top three things that you want to remember, or do a "brain dump" in writing, by making a list of the key things that you learned or need to learn from that lecture.



AFTER CLASS: RECAP WITH CLASSMATES

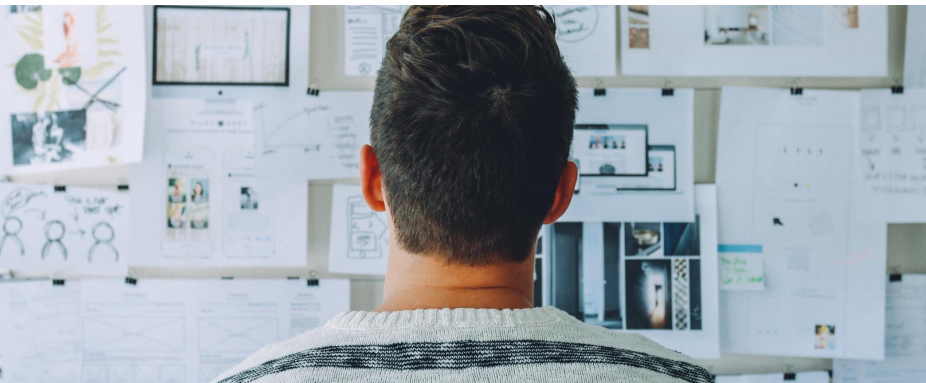
- 4 As soon as you can after class, meet with some classmates to compare notes, recap, or simply discuss the lecture. The 15 minutes after class is the best time to meet, but even once a week helps.

STUDY SKILLS THAT WORK: THE TEST



QUESTION EVERYTHING: WHY, WHAT, HOW...

1 Channel your inner-child: be curious about new information. As you read through your chapters or study material, write down questions & research answers, listen for relevant info during lectures, & attend your Professor's office hours to find out more.



SELF-TESTING IS THE BEST STRATEGY

3 The #1 effective way to remember material is by frequent self-testing. Use textbook Chapter Reviews, Quizlet, and material from notes, text and course materials to create challenging self-tests. Create flashcards and Kahoot quizzes to learn from.



MIX IT UP! STUDY OLD MATERIAL WITH NEW

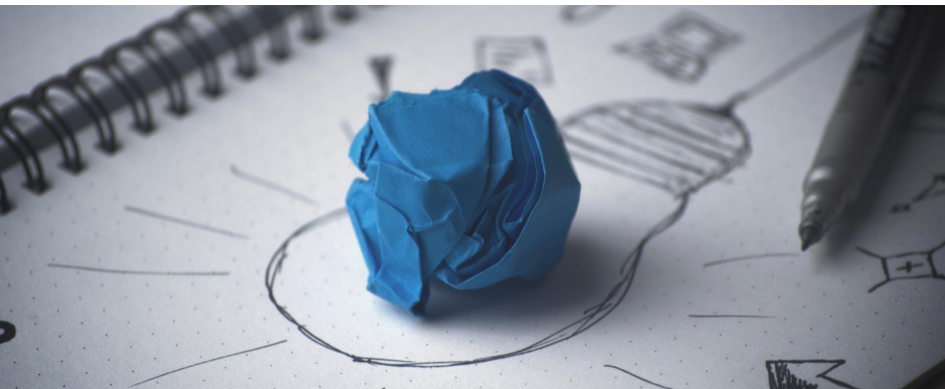
2 Including material from previous chapters or tests with new study material will help you make connections with previous learning, and more easily store and retrieve new information. Your brain has work harder, which makes you smarter!



AVOID CRAMMING: EVERY SUBJECT, EVERY DAY!

4 Space out your study time so that you cover small chunks of material over a large amount of time, rather than binge-studying or "cramming." This will help you retain information. Include brain breaks. Try the Pomodoro Method to help you focus!!

STUDY SKILLS THAT WORK: THE PAPER



CHOOSING THE TOPIC: BRAINSTORM & QUESTION

1 Socratic Questioning and doing a brain dump on paper will you compile your questions and ideas for a paper topic. If you struggle to come up with ideas, visit your college writing center, use the OWL at Purdue, reach out to your Prof, or get a tutor.



SET A START DATE & OUTLINE PROGRESS STEPS

3 Whether a new or an experienced writer, you should start an outline and plan writing steps right when you receive an assignment. Papers take more time than students estimate. Last-minute writing is never anyone's best work. This assignment calculator can help you outline the steps of paper writing.



CITE YOUR SOURCES: DO A LITERATURE REVIEW

2 Even if a Literature Review is not required, scoping out what peer-reviewed research is out there will give you an idea about what sources could support your thesis, or whether your thesis is overdone. Tap in to your local library for help with research.



DRAFT, PROOFREAD & ASK OTHERS TO REVIEW

4 A professor can easily scope out work that hasn't been through a thorough editing process. Research, outline, draft, write, proofread, re-write, and then ask an experienced writer to critique your paper. Edit, rewrite & submit. Your prof's eyes should never be the first eyes besides your own to read your work.