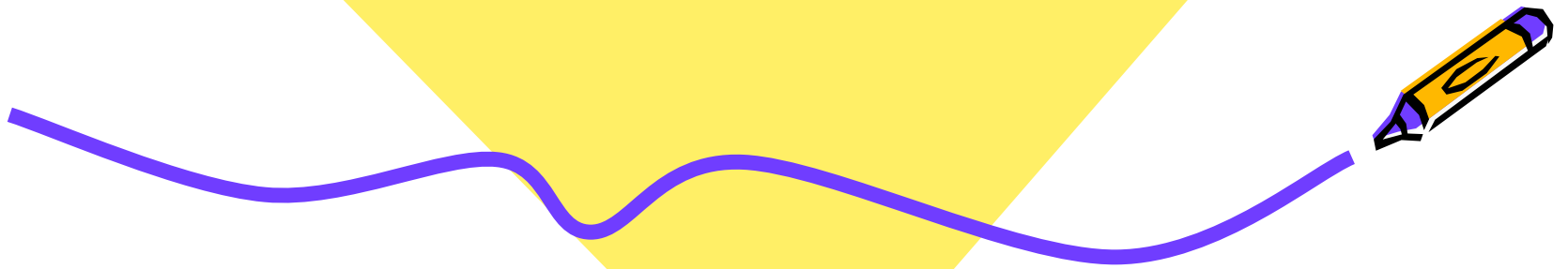


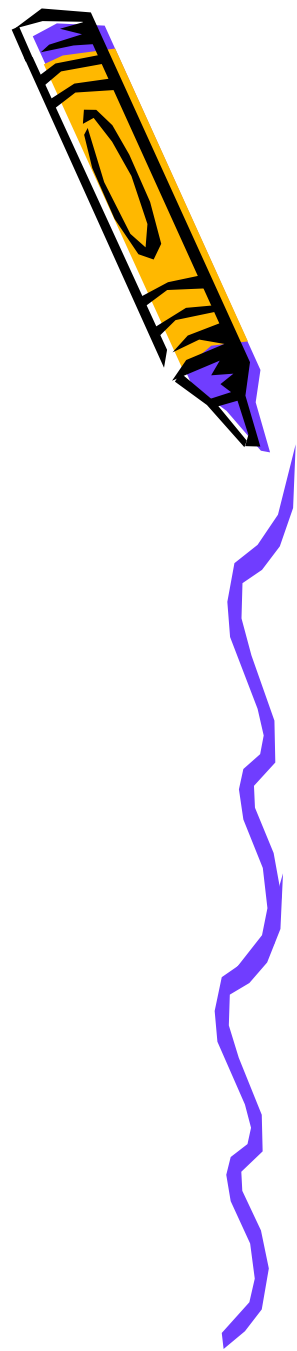


STUDY FOR SUCCESS

How to make more effective use of your time



STRATEGIES



- Find an effective study space
- Start studying sooner rather than later
- Set realistic study goals



MAKE A STUDY SCHEDULE



- Do your schedule on Sunday evening
- Plan 2 hours of study for every 1 hour in class
- Allow a 10 minute break for every 50 minutes of study
- Tackle what is most difficult for you first



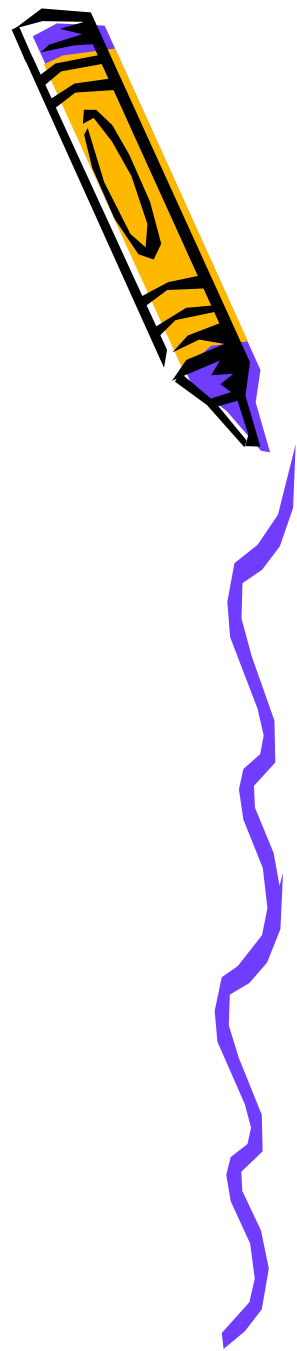
Utilize your course calendar in planning your study schedule

- Identify the content to be studied
- Divide it into small sections
- Be sure to include time for yourself and family on your schedule

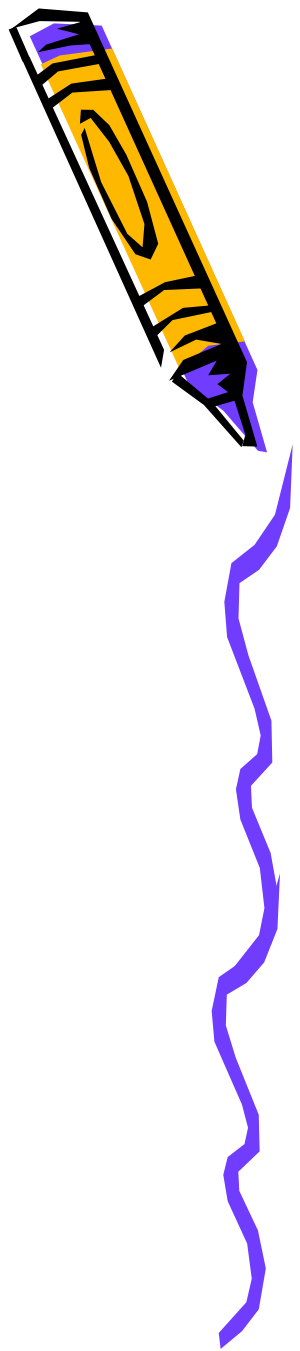


STUDY TIME

- Uninterrupted
- Morning vs. Evening
- 1-2 hours at a time

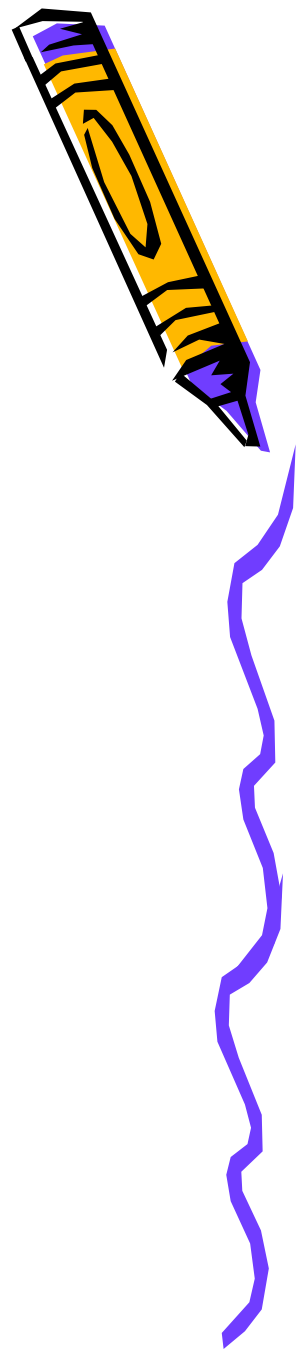


	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
12-1AM							
1-2							
2-3							
3-4							
4-5							
5-6							
6-7							
7-8							
8-9							
9-10							
10-11							
11-12							
12-1PM							
1-2							
2-3							
3-4							
4-5							
5-6							
6-7							
7-8							
8-9							
9-10							
10-11							
11-12							

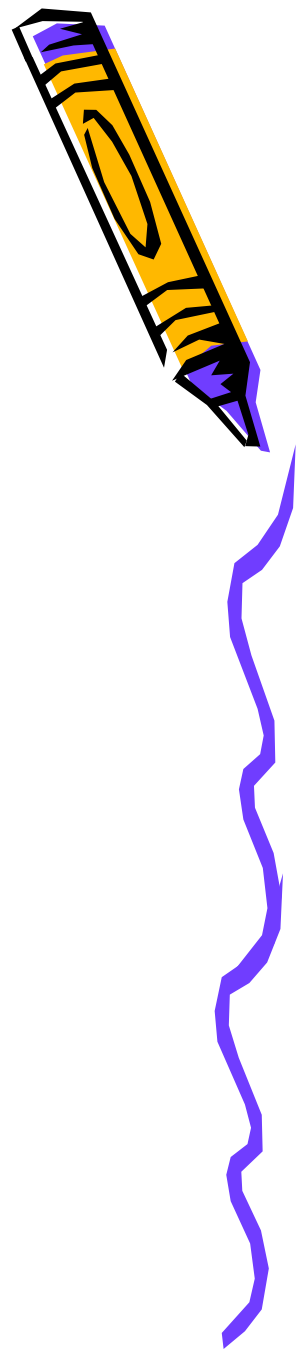


ACTIVE STUDY TECHNIQUES

- Read out loud
- Rephrase it in your own words
- Teach the material
- Make flash cards



ACTIVE STUDY TECHNIQUES Cont.

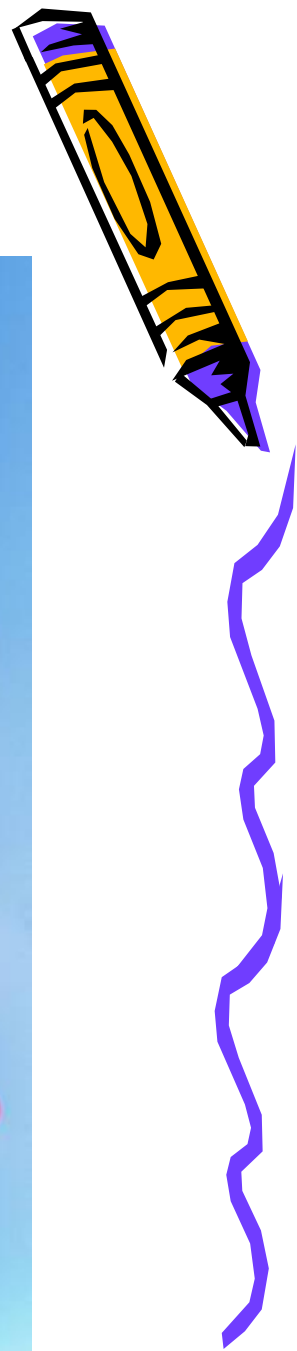


- Make audio tapes
- Write, in your own words, an explanation of the concept

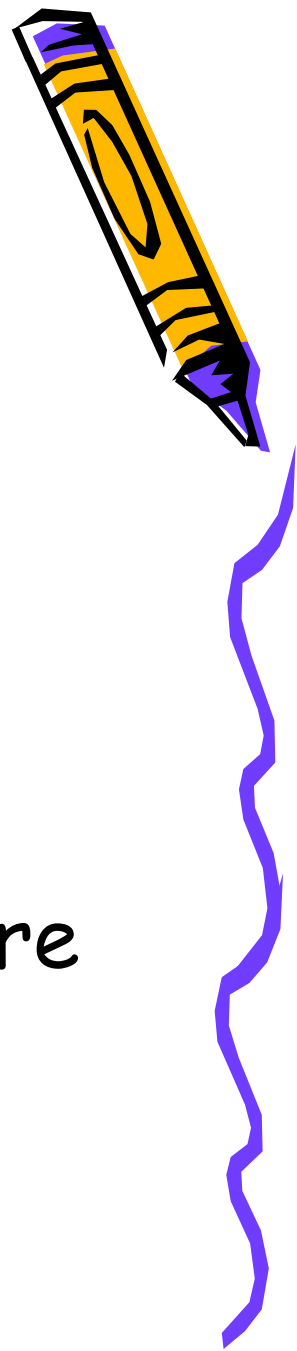


TYPES OF LEARNERS

- AUDITORY
- VISUAL
- TACTILE / KINESTHETIC



AUDITORY LEARNERS

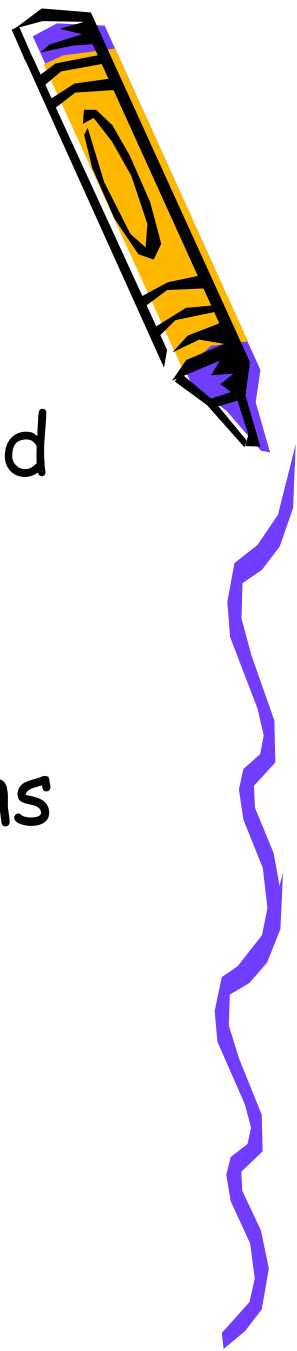


- Remember people's names
- Enjoy listening and talking
- Remember what they hear in lecture



AUDITORY LEARNERS

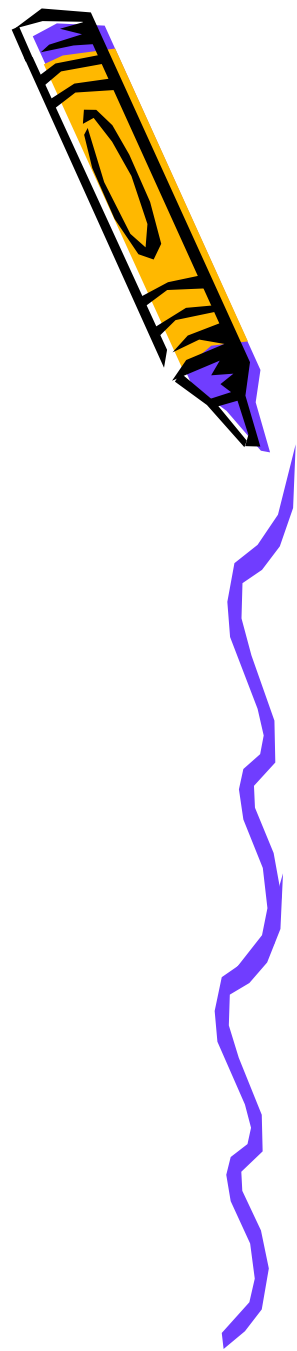
Cont.



- Are easily distracted by sounds and noises
- Find verbal and written instructions helpful



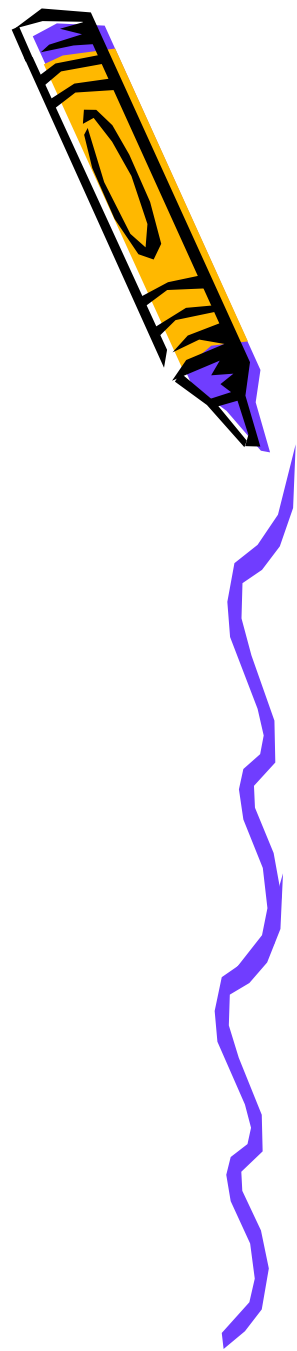
STRATEGIES FOR AUDITORY LEARNERS



- Read the text out loud
- Discuss information in a study group
- Tape lectures and listen in the car
- Tape yourself reading the text and/or your notes



VISUAL LEARNERS

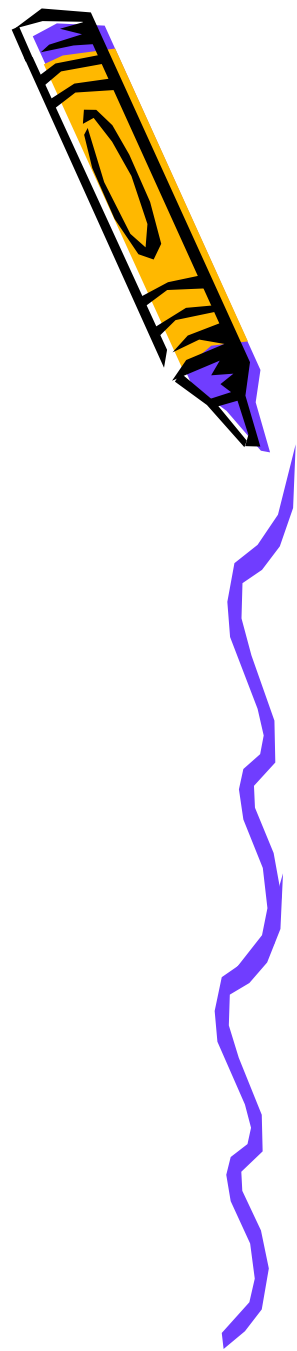


- Forget names but remember faces
- Dislike listening for long periods
- Easily recall information seen in pictures and charts



VISUAL LEARNERS

Cont.

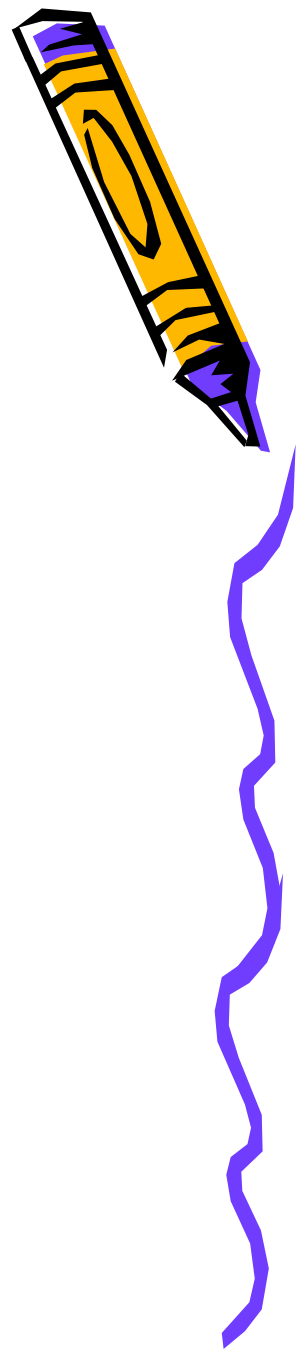


- Are distracted by movement and untidiness
- Like to see demonstrations



STRATEGIES FOR VISUAL LEARNERS

- Must take notes
- Write rather than type
- Use colored pens/pencils



STRATEGIES FOR VISUAL LEARNERS Cont.



- Draw or paste pictures in the margins of your notes
- Read the text that explains the graphics



KINESTHETIC LEARNERS

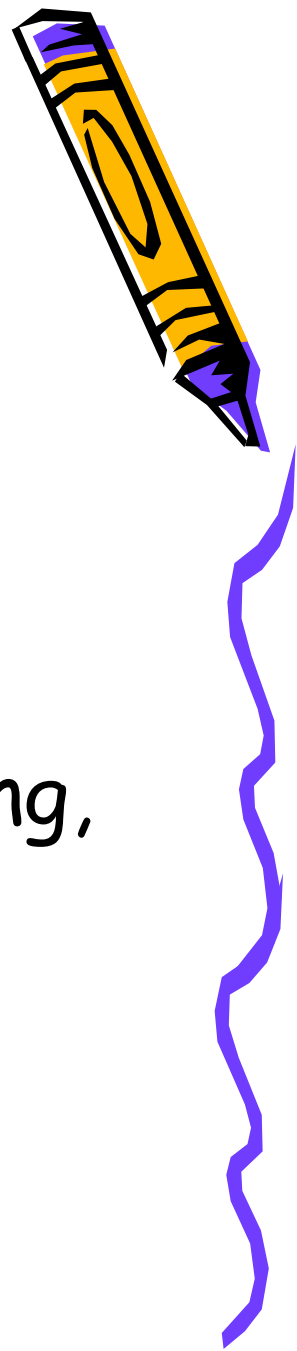


- Remember what they did in class rather than what they heard or saw
- Talk with their hands
- Prefer to jump right in and try new things



KINESTHETIC LEARNERS

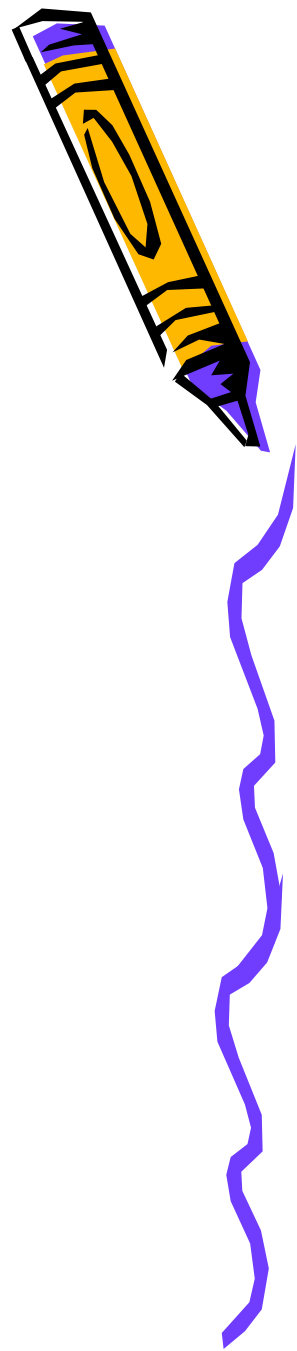
Cont.



- Are distracted by activity around them
- Prefer to talk while doing something, such as walking



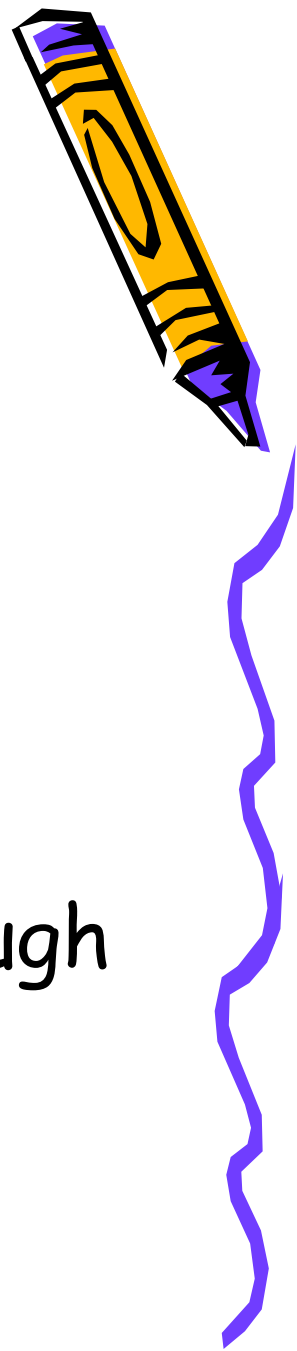
STRATEGIES FOR KINESTHETIC LEARNERS



- Use a highlighter to mark the book
- Type class notes
- Draw pictures and diagrams
- Hold the book in your hands while you read
- Walk around while you read



READING FOR RESULTS

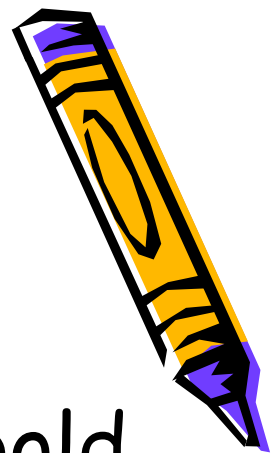


- Preview first
- Read before the lecture
- Highlight on the second time through the text



READING FOR RESULTS

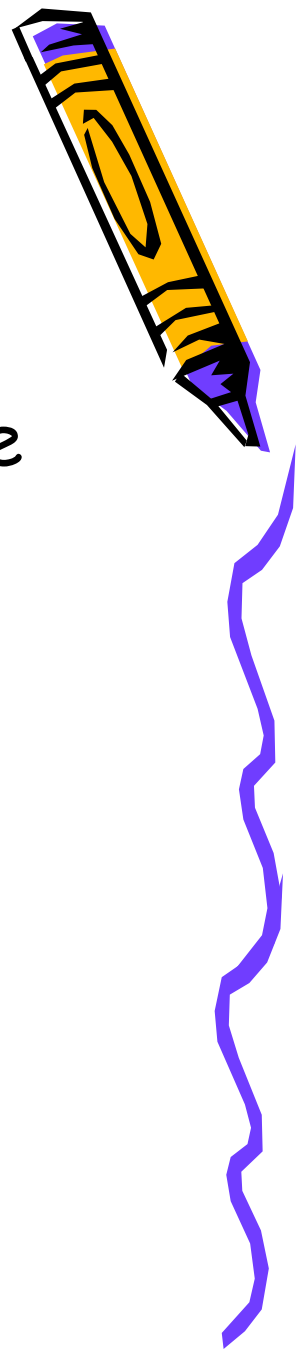
Cont.



- Pay careful attention to words in bold type, and tables or boxes
- Use info from the text to add to the lecture notes



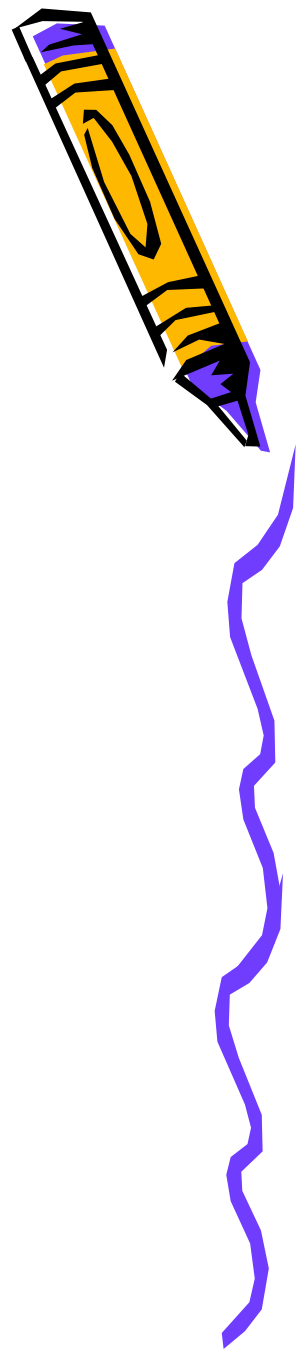
NOTE TAKING



- Note the topic, date, and number at the top of each page
- Record what the instructor emphasizes
- Leave spaces between topics so you can add info from the text



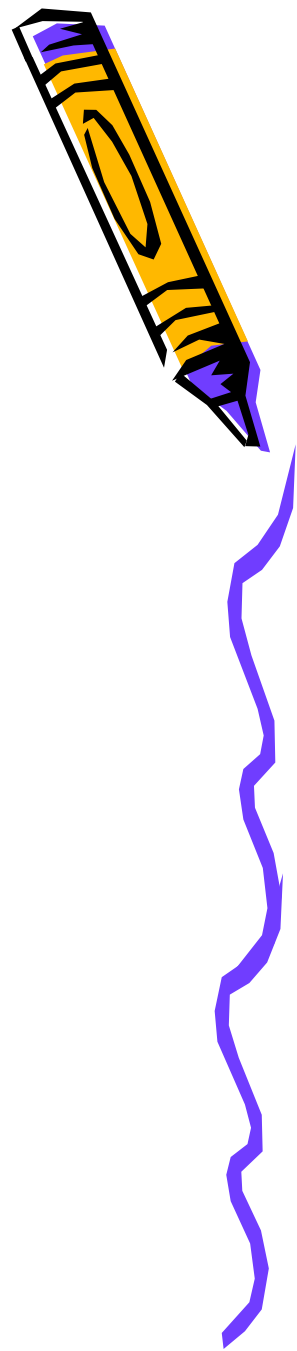
NOTE TAKING Cont.



- Make a "?" in the margin next to anything you don't understand
- Read over your notes that evening
- Develop a support system



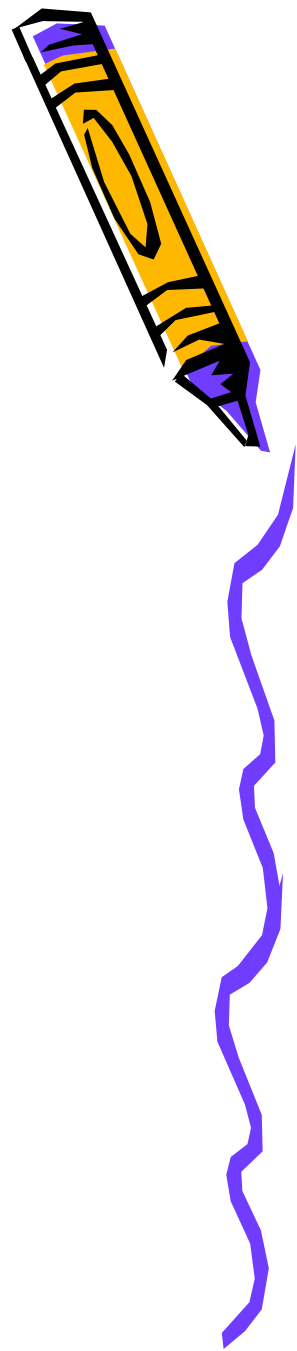
REVIEW



- Skim and re-read notes
- Try to summarize from memory
- Answer the study questions at the end of each chapter
- Review what you have highlighted
- Develop your own questions



GREAT RESOURCES



- Your text
- The CAI lab
- Saturday skills lab
- Your instructor
- Skills lab faculty
- ERI remediation

