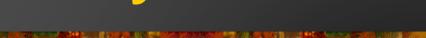
Study Skills





Study Skills – Aims for the Session

- Improve time management skills
- Memorising facts
- How to organise information
- Approaches you can try with your children
- Exam techniques





- Make a revision timetable, with slots of half an hour each
- 1. Put in clubs, family and other commitments in black
- Add in all exams and coursework assignments in red
- 3. Allow yourself some leisure time add it in, in blue, and enjoy it!
- 4. Divide the rest of the time, in green, equally between your other subjects

- Don't plan to start difficult topics late in the evening, when you are exhausted!
- Try to cover all the main areas in the first two weeks
- After this, 'cherry pick', and polish your strongest areas
- If any task gets overwhelming, break it up into smaller parts
- Choose the best times in the day to do the most difficult topics
- Stick to one subject per session so that you don't muddle them up in your mind
- Keep a notebook by your bed

Memory rules

- The first rule of memory is that anything can be remembered easily, if it can be connected to something that you already know
- The second rule is that anything can be remembered if it can be connected with something already known in an unusual way

Aids to memorising (Bad Day at Work)

Beforehand

- Be relaxed
- Believe in your capacity
- Be enthusiastic

During

- Actively notice
- Make connections
- Think of images, movements, rhythms, rhymes or feelings that connect with what you're trying to remember

After

Repetition



Memorising

- Natural memory occurs when you understand what you are studying and see the connections with other things that you know
- You need special systems to help when the connections are less clear (eg. formulae, language vocabulary)

Memory Techniques

Association

Try to remember this list of words:

Non-fiction Purpose Audience

Language Fact Opinion

Structure Presentation

Now try this list: Binary

Introduction Rondo Phrase

Sonata Strophic

Ternary

Rondo -> Ron

Strophic -> Stroppy

Sonata -> Son

Phrase -> Phrase

Introduction-> Introduced

Ternary -> Turning

Binary -> Bins

Nucleus Cytoplasm Membrane

Mitochondria Ribosomes Chloroplasts

Vacuole

Memory Techniques

- Association
- Mnemonics

Mnemonics

Rhythm

Has

Your

Two

Hips

Moving

Mnemonics

Respiratory System

Nose

Mouth

Throat

Trachea

Lung

Lobes

Bronchus

Bronchiole

Alveolus

Diaphragm

Organising Information: Card Systems

- Make a card system with a section for each subject
- Summarise each topic on a card
- 1. Change the wording to suit you
- 2. Use fewer words
- 3. Get rid of repetition
- 4. Get rid of information that you don't need

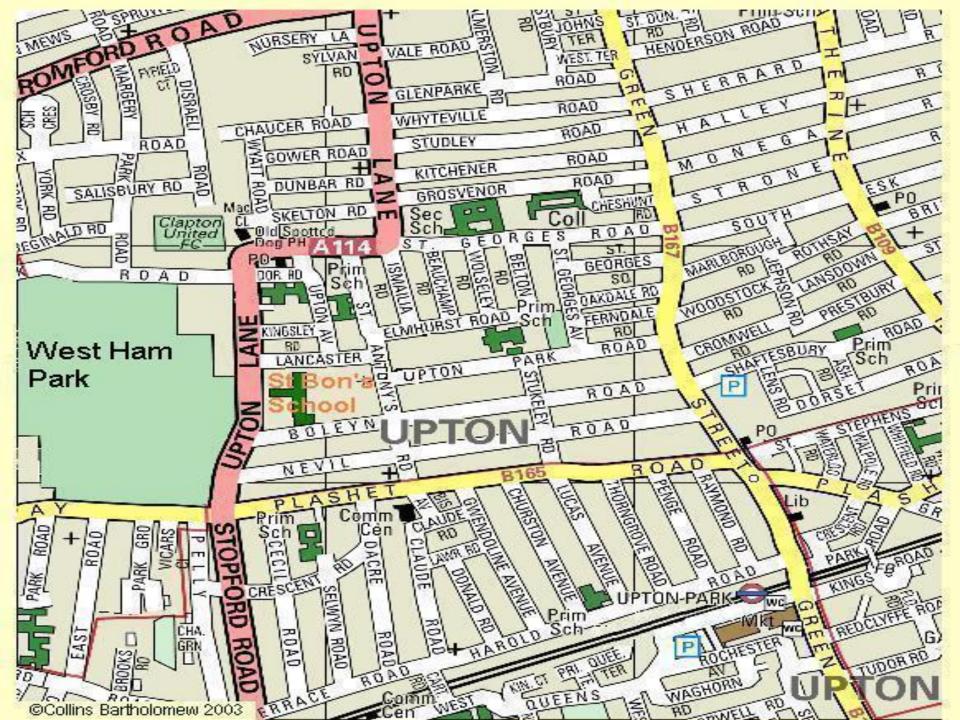
Help for summarising

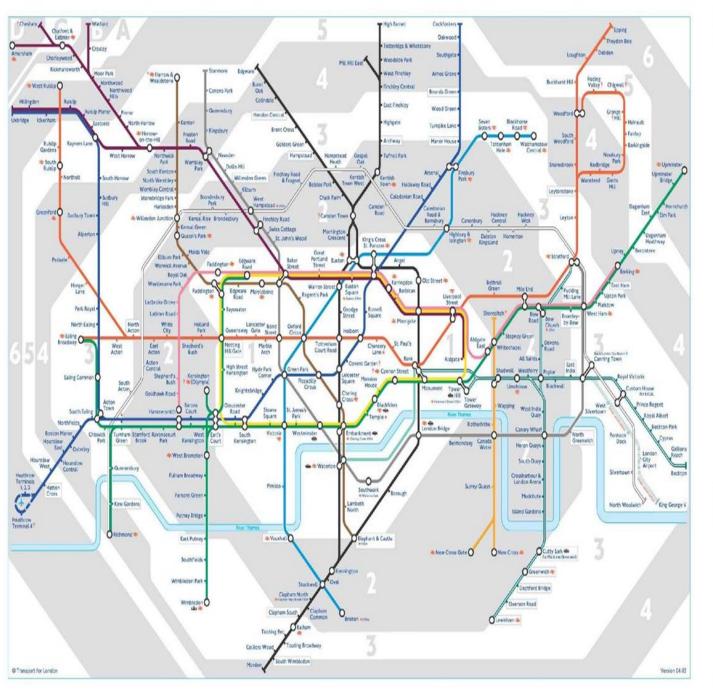
- Most important information is in the first or (more unusually) last sentence of each paragraph
- Sometimes the same point is repeated in different words
- Look for things that show the key points on the page (eg. italics, bold print, boxes)

Summarise this in card size:

- When the Germans heard about the Treaty of Versailles, they felt 'pain and anger'. They felt it was unfair. They had not been allowed to take part in the talks they had just been told to sign.
- At first they refused to sign the Treaty. Some Germans wanted to start the war again.
- The Germans were angry at Clause 231; they said they were not to blame for the war. The soldier sent to sign the Treaty refused to sign it 'To say such a thing would be a lie,' he said.
- The Germans were angry about reparations; they said France and Britain were trying to starve their children to death. At first they refused to pay, and only started paying after France and Britain invaded Germany (January 1921).
- The Germans were angry about their tiny army. They said they were helpless against other countries. At first they refused to reduce the army, and the sailors sank the fleet, rather than hand it over.
- The Germans also thought the loss of territory was unfair. Germany lost a tenth of its land. Other nations were given self-determination but the Treaty forced Germans to live in other countries. Germans were also angry that they could not unite with the Austrian Germans.

balls bags setting. dination catchin bouncing focus decision contro solving space object







Certain stations are closed on public holidays.

Key to symbols	Explanation of zor	
O Interchange stations	D	T Station in Zone D
Connections with National Rail	C	- Station in Zone C
	B	- Station in Zone 8
 Connections with riverboat services 	5 A	Station in Zone A Station in Zone 6 and Zone A
♣ Airport interchange	6	- Station in Zone 6
	5	- Station in Zone 5
Connection with Tramlink	4	Station in Zone 4 Station in both zones
Closed Sundays Served by Piccadilly line trains early morning and late evening	3	Station in Zone 3
	2	- Station in Zone 2
	1	Station in both zones Station in Zone 1

When creating a map, you.....

- Select the information that you want to show
- Choose key words and symbols
- Present the information in an organised way



____are going ____for

```
for ____ High ____
```

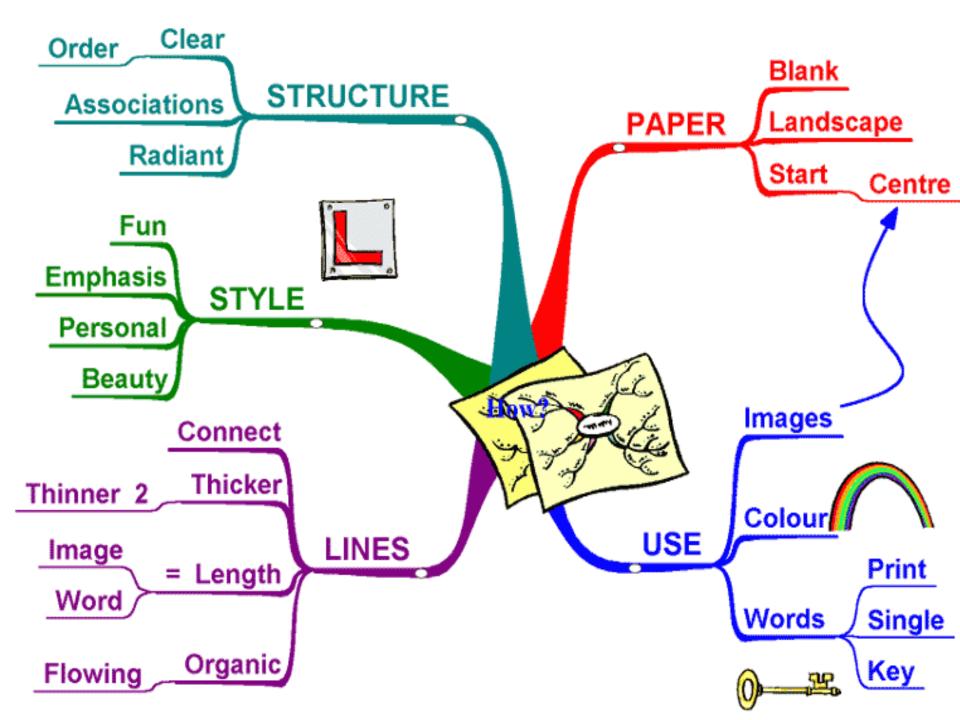
Things are going well for Little Ilford's High Achievers

3 minute Task

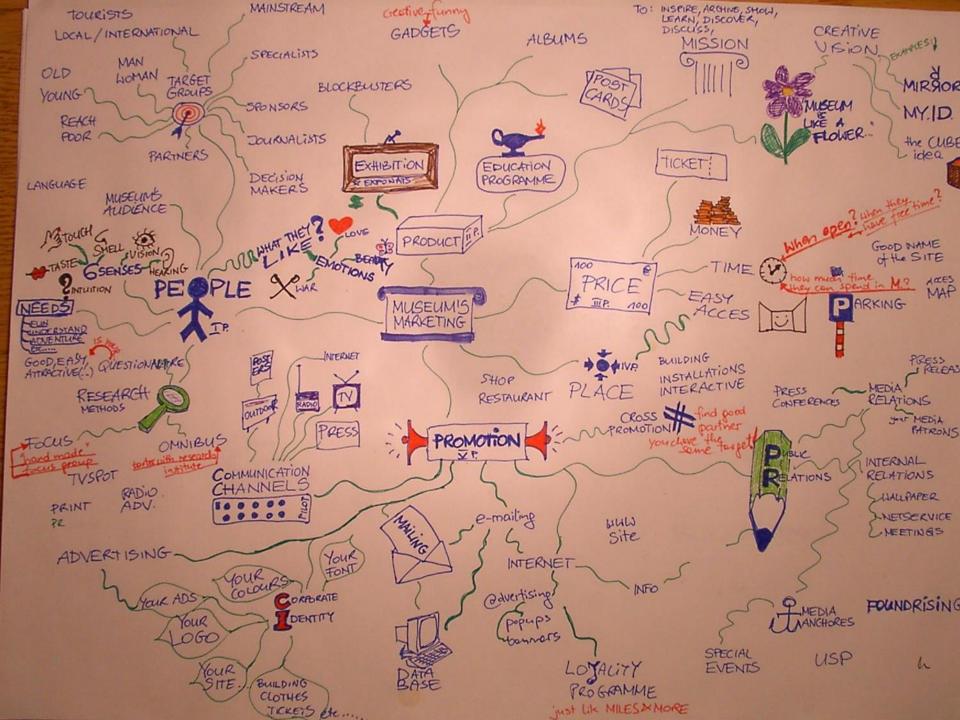
Form these words into groups in as many ways as you can:

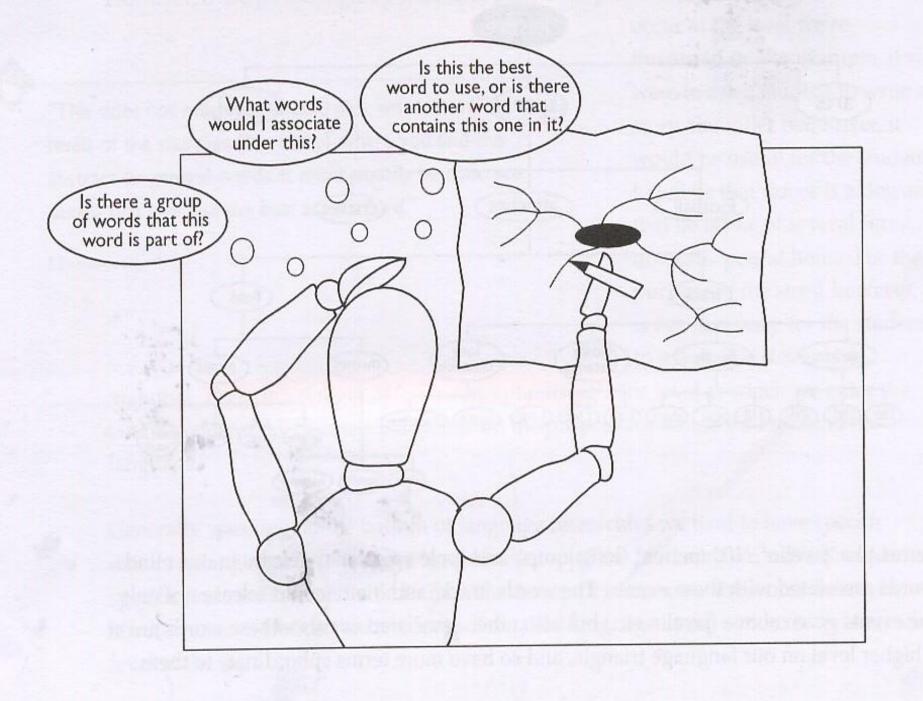
boat tree ant duck

pig tap clock cloud



exclusion physical verbal tauntino corment graffiti anotional ridicule langer. assault racia/ physical harassment como string. culture desine puching contact sexual Physical physical The last rumour verbal criticising rumours comment graffiti Saring





How your Parents Can Help

- Mastermind: 20 minutes preparation on a topic, then 3 minutes of questions by parents. Count total!
- Hangman, on a set topic
- Keyword Bingo

Exam Technique – some hints

- Get everything that you need together the night before
- Get a good night's sleep don't revise late into the night
- Set alarm clock and get someone to wake you
- Eat breakfast and set out in good time

Exam Technique – some hints

- Read all of the question paper for 5 minutes
- 1. Start with the instructions at the top
- 2. Note how many questions you will have to answer, how many sections there are in the paper and whether there are questions which are compulsory
- 3. Note the number of marks available for each section and note especially the amount of time you are allowed for the exam
- 4. Is a formula sheet (or any other material) attached to the exam paper?
- 5. Don't panic and don't start answering any of the questions until you have read all of them

Exam Technique – some hints

- Plan to have 10 minutes or so to check answers at the end
- Answer your best question first
- Use all of the time
- If you run out of time, jot down the strategy you would have used
- Don't score things out let the examiner decide what is worth a mark

Review

Write down the thing that has 'stuck out' for you in this session - the thing that you think you are most likely to remember.

Soon you'll be developing skills you never knew you had... (Matrix Ping Pong)

