



THE LESTER VAUGHAN SCHOOL NEWSLETTER

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STUDY TECHNIQUES

As crunch time nears, you will want to maximize your study times by using the right methods to learn your work. You can spend hours reading a book and not remember much. Reading is essential to learn most theory but to read effectively there are things you can do to help you remember. In this newsletter, you will learn how your learning style can help you learn better; how to make study cards, SQ3R and mnemonics.



LEARNING STYLES

VISUAL LEARNERS

You learn best by reading or seeing pictures. You understand and remember things by sight. You can picture what you are learning in your head and you learn best by using methods that are primarily visual. You like to see what you are learning.

Studying at home

Use lots of colour in your notes. Use a chalkboard a small whiteboard or blank paper to put information into charts and diagrams. Underline key words in your notes.

AUDITORY LEARNERS

You learn by hearing and listening. You understand and remember things you have heard. You store information by the way it sounds, and you prefer listening over reading and writing. You often learn by reading out loud because you have to hear it or speak it in order to know it. You have an easier time understanding spoken directions or instructions than ones that are written down.

Studying at home

Record yourself reading your notes out loud. Listen to the note repeatedly until you learn the information. Use study cards by reading the information out loud. Work with a study group and explain things to them.

Kinesthetic/Tactile Learners

You learn by touching and doing. You understand and remember things through physical movement. You are a "hands-on" learner who prefers to touch, move, build, or draw what you learn, and you tend to learn better when some type of physical activity is involved. You need to be active and take frequent breaks, you often speak with your hands and with gestures, and you may have difficulty sitting still.

Studying at home

Make charts and diagrams. Take breaks while studying. Use study cards and mnemonics. Keep your fingers busy while studying e.g. tracing words with your fingers or typing out notes



MNEMONICS

This is a method used to encode difficult to remember information in a way that is much easier to remember.

EXAMPLE 1

To learn the colours in white light, learn the phrase:

Roy of York gains battles in vain.

The first letter of each word represents a colour.

Red orange yellow green blue indigo violet

EXAMPLE 2

To learn the life processes use the word

REMINDeR—each capital letter represents a life process.

Respiration excretion movement irritability nutrition development and growth reproduction.

This is a good way to learn the first 20 elements of the periodic table.

SQ3R

SURVEY QUESTION READ RECITE REVIEW

SURVEY – look over a topic to see what is in it.

QUESTION – write questions for each part of the topic

READ – read the topic again making study cards.

RECITE – read out the major points from the topic and answer the questions you came up with.

REVIEW – test yourself.



STUDY CARDS

Flash Cards can be used by persons with any type of learning style. Make the flash card as colourful as possible. Do not put too much information on the card. 100 cards cost about \$ 7.00. As you read your notes, make your study cards. When you are done, use them to test yourself or get your friend to test you.

TYPE OF CARD	HOW TO MAKE IT—in each case write the topic at the top.
Questions and Answers	Write the question in one colour and the answer in another. Write up to 5 questions per card.
Definitions, Vocabulary words or phrases	Write 5 definitions per card or Foreign Language or English Language 10 vocabulary words or phrases
Descriptions	Literature: Use one card per character; History: Describe an important event Science: Describe a process
Formulae/Equations	These are great for Mathematics and Science
Diagrams	Draw a diagram or map. Label it with letters. Write the correct labels on the back.

