

Study Skills Workshop: More Great Ways to Study

Here we are again with More Great Ways to Study. In this video we will introduce four techniques that might be of help to you. The first three will deal with reading supports while the final technique addresses a better way to use flash cards.

The first study technique is called the "2,1,0 Method" and it is a self-testing technique for your chapter readings.

2, I, 0 Method

What learning material do you work with and use this technique?

How do you start this method?

What is the 2,1,0 grading system?

2 =

| =

0 =

Where do you mark your scores?

What number is the "emergencies"? What do you do with them?

Then what should be your next steps?

What is the ultimate goal with this system?

Now let's move on to the next page and the next technique, "Reducing."

The "Reducing" Study Method for Textbooks

Creating a study sheet begins with dividing the paper in half vertically. The left column is for the chapter's definitions. The right column is where you work at reducing. Once created then study your work. Then what can you do with the right column to make sure you know the information?

From a User's Guide to College (Jamestown Publishers, Inc. 1988: 56-57).

Fig. 7-1. Making a short answer study sheet from your textbook.

Attention is the mechanism that selects some material for further processing and excludes the rest.	Attention	Keeps some materials for further processing. Gets rid of rest.
The better recall of the FIRST or starting item on the list is called a primacy effect.	→ Primacy Effect	Tendency to recall first items on a list.
The better recall of the FINAL or ending items on a list 4 is called a recency effect.	→ Recency Effect	Tendency to recall last items on a list.
One form of rehearsal, the mere repetition of new information over and over again without thinking about it, is sometimes called maintenance rehearsal. This form of rehearsal keeps information in short-term memory at least until it has served its purpose.	→ Maintenance Rehearsal	Repetition of info over and over again without real thinking.
A more effective form of rehearsal is elaborative rehearsal, in which the individual	Elaborative Effect	New info deal within terms of meaning. More effective than maintenance rehearsal.
According to Allan Paivio's dual-coding theory, information is represented in memory by two separate but interconnected systems or codes, a system of visual images and a verbal or semantic system.	→ Dual-coding Theory (Allan Paivio)	Info remembered by 2 separate, but interconnected systems or codes: 1.) Visual 2.) Verbal (semantic)
Endel Tulving (1972) calls memories of personal experiences episodic memory and knowledge semantic memory. Episodic memory is memory for temporarily dated, autobiographical events in the individual's own life. Episodic memories are tied to time and place.	← Episodic Memory (Endel Tulving)	Personal experiences. Temporally dated, autobio events. Tied to time and place.
Semantic memory is organized knowledge about the world, including the verbal world of words and how they are used. Semantic memory consists of facts, principles, relations, and strategies.	Semantic Memory (Endel Tulving)	Organized knowledge about world, words (use of words). Consists of facts, principles, relations, strategies.

Now let's move on to the 3rd study method. It's called "Highlighting". Next page please.

Highlighting/Underlining

Adapted from *McGraw-Hill Basic Skills System: Systems for Study* by Alton L. Raygor and David M. Wark, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company 1970: 51-52).

1. RODS AND CONES

Since the <u>retina</u> is the sensitive organ for seeing, it deserves closer attention than the other structures of the eye. If we examine it with a microscope, we can see that it is made up of extremely tiny cells of two basic types-<u>rods</u> and <u>cones</u>. The <u>rods</u> are <u>cylindrical</u> in shape, but he <u>cones</u> are rather <u>tapered</u>. Our best estimate is that the eye contains between 111,000,000 and 125,000,000 rods, and between 6,300,000 and does 6,800,000 cones. This tremendous number of <u>rods</u> and <u>cones</u>, however, does not spread uniformly over the entire <u>retina</u>. Rather the <u>cones</u> are most numerous in a highly specialized region of the retina known as the <u>fovea</u>, and the <u>rods</u> occur most frequently about <u>20 degrees away</u> from the fovea. The fovea is a slightly depressed area of the retina.

2. RODS AND CONES _____

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Here we are with our final study method for flash cards.

Flash Cards Study Method

What are flash cards usually used for?

What are the 2 choices of scores for you to use with flash cards and what do each of them mean?

+ =

- =

When do you score yourself?

Then what do you do?

What is the goal when you are doing this method? When do you place the card in the done pile?

What class could you use this flash card method in?

Are you willing to try it soon?

Congratulations on completing this important video workshop! As Scott said, each method has a specific application and use so they all won't work with every class or textbook. Maybe try one of these methods in one of your classes soon. Remember that there are more videos to help you with a many aspect of your student system. Have another look!