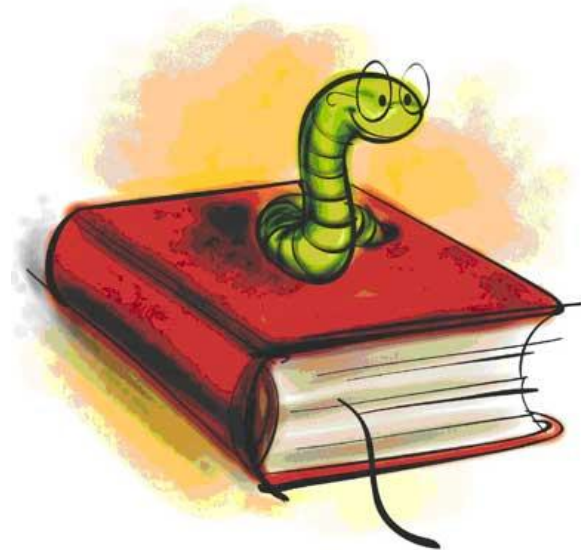


ACTIVE LEARNING

STUDY STRATEGIES

Active Learning

- **Objective:** To identify and list study skills for active learning
- **Reason:** To retain more information for higher academic achievement (get great grades!)



Active studying

vs.

Passive studying

- Requires motivation
 - Manipulation of material content
 - The student does the reasoning
 - Includes: paraphrasing passages of text, making vocab note cards or outlines
- Seems easier
 - Uses or takes information as it is given
 - Lets someone else tell you what to think
 - Includes: simply highlighting text, listening to a lecture, or re-reading notes

**AFTER TWO WEEKS WE
TEND
TO REMEMBER ...**

10% of what we read

READING

20% of what we hear

HEARING WORDS

30% of what we see

LOOKING AT PICTURES

PASSIVE

WATCHING A MOVIE/VIDEOTAPE

LOOKING AT AN EXHIBIT

50% of what we see and
hear

WATCHING A DEMONSTRATION

SEEING IT DONE ON LOCATION

70% of what we
say

PARTICIPATING IN A DISCUSSION

GIVING A TALK

ACTIVE

90% of
what we
say and
do

DOING A DRAMATIC PRESENTATION

SIMULATING THE REAL EXPERIENCE

DOING THE REAL THING

Adapted from: Edgar Dale *Audio-Visual Methods in Teaching*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Active Studying Tips

1. Commit to performing better on tests and quizzes.
2. Know your learning style (verbal/auditory, visual, kinesthetic)
3. *Decide:* What do you need to know and how well do you need to know it?

Then choose some strategies and get to work!!

EFFORT x STRATEGIES = SUCCESS

Active Study Skills

1. Read text or some notes *before* the class lecture.
2. Turn a paragraph into a list of bullet points.
3. Make note cards for vocabulary.
4. Make a flow chart, diagram, or get out your color pencils and draw an image.
5. Make up your own mnemonics (the sillier, the better!).
6. Use past tests and try to answer the questions without looking at answer selections.
7. Paraphrase a passage of text or a concept in your own words.

Active Study Skills

8. Use your reading strategies such as SQR3.
9. Explain what you know to a friend, teacher, parents, or your stuffed animals.
10. Create your own quiz questions.
11. White out labels of a diagram and quiz yourself.
12. Complete homework for correctness; Don't look at answers until you've completely worked out a problem (for math/science: show the steps).
13. Take notes during class lectures.

Don't forget...

1. Have all the necessary items (pens, pencils, books, binder) *before* starting.
2. Only baroque style music helps you concentrate.
3. Find a quiet place to focus (no phone, tv, or other distractions).
4. Plan specific amount of time to study, take a break, then go back to it.
5. Study in short increments but often, instead of long marathon sessions.
6. Focus on what you need to learn.
7. Focus on your ultimate goal: to improve your grades!

Surround yourself with other people that want you to succeed!

Resources:

- Academic Skills Center, Dartmouth College 2001

http://74.125.93.132/search?q=cache:0y4FNJcbgWEJ:www.dartmouth.edu/~acskills/docs/study_actively.doc+passive+studying+vs+active+studying&cd=16&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us

- The University of Melbourne: Learning Skills Unit

http://74.125.93.132/search?q=cache:dvhHh7q4_I8J:www.cusu.cam.ac.uk/academic/exams/activelearning.pdf+passive+studying+vs+active+studying&cd=3&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us

- Center for Learning (2005) www.spu.edu