

Study Hall Weekly Task List

Week of _____

Sunday

AC/Mentor
Initials

Monday

AC/Mentor
Initials

Tuesday

AC/Mentor
Initials

Wednesday

AC/Mentor
Initials

Thursday

AC/Mentor
Initials

Friday/Sat

AC/Mentor
Initials

Study Hall Weekly Task List

Week of _____

Work on in Study Hall

Do at Home

Monday

- _____

- _____

Tuesday

- _____

- _____

Wednesday

- _____

- _____

Thursday

- _____

- _____

Friday

- _____

- _____

Sunday

- _____

- _____

Monday

- _____

- _____

Tuesday

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- _____

Wednesday

- _____

- _____

Thursday

- _____

- _____

Friday

- _____

- _____

Saturday

- _____

- _____

Sunday

- _____

- _____

STRUCTURED STUDY OBJECTIVES

Examples of BAD Objectives:

- Read (not specific)
- Develop a study plan (should be completed before study hall)
- Do math homework (vague)
- Write paper (vague)
- Study Spanish (vague)
- Read five chapters in Chemistry textbook (unrealistic)

Examples of GOOD Objectives:

- Write two pages of English paper and edit.
- Complete ten math problems and check for accuracy.
- Read two chapters in History textbook and take notes.
- Rewrite yesterday's lecture notes from Sociology 110.
- Read one chapter in Geology and make flash cards with key concepts and vocabulary.

What To Do in Study Hall When "I Don't Have Anything to Do"

- Rework your notes.
 - Read ahead in your textbook and take notes from what you read.
- Create a study aid.
 - Make an outline from your notes of just the main ideas.
 - Make a timeline of important dates or the order of events.
 - Make flashcards for studying vocabulary, events, or important dates.

Learning Style:



- ◆ Visual learners learn best when information is presented visually.
- ◆ Visual learners prefer faculty members who use the blackboard, overhead projectors, presentations, or outlines to provide main points of a lecture.
- ◆ Visual learners tend to study alone in silence.
- ◆ Visual learners see information in one's mind's eye when recalling information.

Learning Strategies for Visual Learners

<p>Note Taking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sit in the front of the classroom ◆ Sit away from doors/windows to avoid distractions/visual obstructions ◆ Create outlines for your notes ◆ Ask for graphs or drawings to remember main concepts ◆ Translate words and ideas into symbols, pictures, and diagrams ◆ Write out sentences and phrases that summarize key information ◆ When learning mathematical or technical information, write out your understanding of the material in sentences and key phrases ◆ Make use of "color coding" when studying new information in your textbook or notes; use highlighter pens to highlight different kinds of information in contrasting colors
<p>Reading</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ When learning information presented in diagrams or illustrations, write out explanations for the information ◆ Review the chapter and survey all visual aids ◆ Use mapping to outline the chapter ◆ Make charts or graphs of difficult concepts; use large square graph paper ◆ Mark up the margins of your textbook with key words, symbols, and diagrams that help you remember the text
<p>Exam Preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Make flashcards of vocabulary words and concepts that need to be memorized; use highlighter pens to emphasize key points on the cards; limit the amount of information per card so your mind can take a mental "picture" of the information ◆ Before an exam, make yourself visual reminders of information that must be memorized; make "stick it" notes containing key words and concepts and place them in highly visible places (on your mirror, notebook, etc.) ◆ Make use of computer word processing; copy key information from your notes and textbook into a computer; use the print-outs for visual review ◆ Use visual images to remember main points ◆ Use visual maps, pictures, and symbols to remember main points ◆ Use a computer to assist in organizing materials; computers are useful for creating charts, graphs, etc. ◆ Check the library to view films related to course topics
<p>Test Taking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Request written instructions

Learning Style:



- ◆ Auditory learners learn best when information is presented in an oral language format.
- ◆ Auditory learners benefit from listening to lecture, participating in discussion, and listening to audio tapes.
- ◆ Auditory learners can often “hear” the way someone told them information when they are trying to recall it.
- ◆ Auditory learners tend to study by interacting with others in a listening/speaking exchange.

Learning Strategies for Auditory/Verbal Learners

Note Taking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Sit close to the teacher/speaker◆ Repeat important points quietly to oneself◆ Listen for specifics and key words◆ Tape record lectures, then re-listen to tapes and update notes
Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Review chapter by looking at headings and asking questions out loud◆ Read difficult material out loud◆ Summarize out loud
Exam Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Create your own tapes by readings notes and other information into a tape recorder; play back to study◆ Review notes orally; repeat main concepts and notes out loud◆ Have someone quiz you◆ Review with a study group or a “study buddy” on an ongoing basis◆ Check the library to view films related to course topics
Test Taking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Request instructions be read out loud◆ Repeat instructions to oneself quietly

Learning Style:



- ◆ Kinesthetic learners learn best when physically engaged in a “hands on” activity.
- ◆ Kinesthetic learners prefer faculty members who use in-class demonstrations and out-of-class fieldwork.
- ◆ Kinesthetic learners prefer classroom experiences that provide physical activity, such as a lab setting environment.

Learning Strategies for Tactile/Kinesthetic Learners

Note Taking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Volunteer, answer questions, and participate in the lecture◆ Take copious notes throughout the lecture◆ Recopy notes after each lecture
Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Survey the chapter and create preview questions◆ Use workbooks and computers◆ Write a summary after reading difficult material
Exam Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Memorize key words and concepts using mnemonics◆ Seek experiences that will help teach concepts◆ Move around while studying; walk back and forth with flashcards or textbooks while reading or reciting out loud◆ Attend group discussion or study groups◆ Use a computer to assist in organizing materials; computers are useful for creating charts, graphs, etc.
Test Taking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Seat yourself where you have the freedom to move around

Characteristics of Right Brain Students

- People may have told you you're psychic
- You like to write fiction, draw, or play music
- You might be athletic
- You like mystery stories
- You take time to ponder and you think there are two sides to every story
- You may lose track of time
- You are spontaneous
- You're fun and witty
- You may find it hard to follow verbal directions
- You are unpredictable
- You get lost
- You are emotional
- You don't like reading directions
- You may listen to music while studying
- You read lying down
- You may be interested in "the unexplained"
- You are philosophical

Your Classes

- In history class, you enjoy the social aspects most. You like to explore the effects of things that happened in history. You like the essays, too.
- You can do well in math class if you apply yourself, but you get bored doing long problems.
- Science? Boring.
- You do well in English class, especially when it comes to reading literature and writing essays about books. You also do well in creative writing assignments.

Advice for Right Brain Students

- Choose to do personal essays
- Watch your daydreaming—keep it under control
- Let your imagination work for you in the arts
- Let your intuition work for you in social situations
- Let your deep thinking work for you during essay tests—but don't ponder too long
- Be creative with essays. You can use colorful language well
- Use images and charts when you study
- Write down directions
- Try to be more organized!
- Don't be overly suspicious of others
- Make outlines to organize your thoughts.
- Choose fiction in reading assignments
- Try to avoid teachers who lecture a lot; choose teachers who use activities
- You tell stories well, so write some!
- Put information into categories for better understanding
- Avoid getting bogged down by thinking of all possibilities when answering questions
- Finish things! You have so much talent, but you don't always complete things.

Characteristics of Left Brain Students

- You probably work with a To-Do list
- You like to be the critic in class
- You're good at math or science
- You are rational and logical
- Your research is precise and well-documented
- You set goals for yourself
- You can interpret information well
- Your room is orderly
- You can answer questions spontaneously
- You follow directions and you do read directions (unlike some people)
- You aren't touchy-feely
- You can listen to a long lecture without losing patience
- You don't let feelings get in your way
- You like action movies
- You read sitting up
- Your words are precise

Your Classes

- In history class, you are able to remember dates and processes.
- In math class, you enjoy going through a long calculation.
- You like the order of science.
- In English class, you have a good understanding of grammar and sentence structure.

Advice for Left Brain Students

- Study in a quiet room
- You can do math but get impatient trying to explain it to someone who struggles—so don't volunteer to be a tutor unless you know you have the patience
- You like to lead in a study group, so go ahead and volunteer
- Join a debate team or academic competition
- Try to excel at the science fair. You can be a winner
- Take advantage of your skills in math and science
- Choose non-fiction reading
- You prefer factual questions and assignments, as opposed to open-ended questions
- You can organize your notes well, so you should
- Keep your room organized
- Don't argue with the teacher too much
- Choose to do analytical essays
- Work alone when you have a choice. You get frustrated with others who "clown around"
- Avoid "free thinking" teachers if they confuse you
- Take more risks. Don't be afraid to be creative

Multiple Intelligences

Verbal linguistic (Broca's area) All left

Body kinesthetic

Interpersonal (both)

Intra^{both} logical/mathematical (both)

Intrapersonal (both)