



# Junior Cycle Study Skills Booklet



## Doing Well in Secondary School.

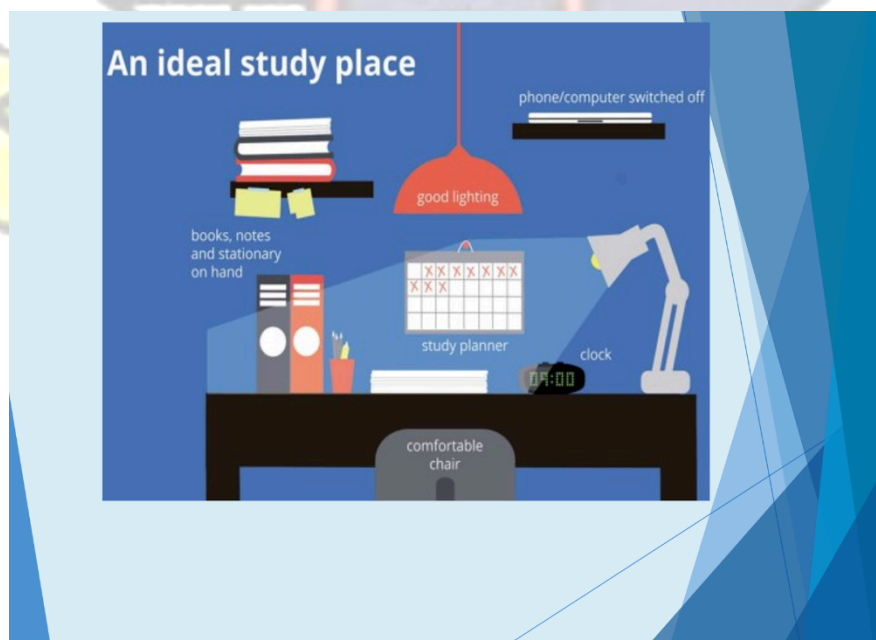
This requires:

- Regular attendance
- Being on time for school and classes
- Keeping school rules
- Listening carefully in class
- STUDY/Homework -both written and learning
- STUDY / Revision -Subject Study Plan needed.

Study/Homework is work, written and learning that needs to be done immediately based on what you are currently doing in class.

Revision/Study is working on previous topics. After 2/3 weeks it is a clever idea to draw up a study plan to revise the work already done.

### YOUR STUDY PLACE



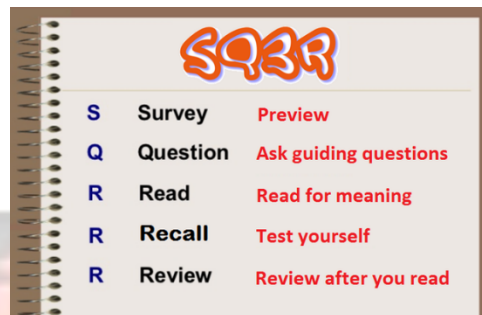
## HOW WE LEARN

### WE REMEMBER:

- 20% of what we read.
- 30% of what we hear.
- 40% of what we see.
- 50% of what we say.
- 60% of what we do.
- 90% of what we read, hear, say, and do at the same time.
- 95% of what we teach.
- Use as many senses as you can when learning. You could:
  - Practise aloud as if making a speech.
  - Get someone to 'ask out' homework.
  - Try to think of questions you could be asked in a test/exam.
  - Record yourself and listen to the recordings.
  - Teaching what you have learned to another person.
  - Listen and watch videos on the internet but only if the material is relevant.

## SQ3R= Active Reading

### The Basic Steps:



SQ3R		
S	Survey	Preview
Q	Question	Ask guiding questions
R	Read	Read for meaning
R	Recall	Test yourself
R	Review	Review after you read

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OdhcSP\\_MyJg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OdhcSP_MyJg)

1. **S=Survey/Preview** Begin reading with a quick skim (2-3 minutes) to get an overview of the chapter or text. Look for section headings, charts and diagrams, signposts, or key words.
2. **Q+ Question** (what could I be asked?) Identify the main theme or learning points of the text/chapter. Very often these are listed either at the back or front of the chapter.
3. **R = Read** the chapter carefully, looking for answers to your questions as you read. Make brief summary notes, look for 'topic sentences' that summarise important points in a paragraph or section and highlight them, if necessary.
4. **R=RECITE** aloud your answer to the question. Write down important sentence under each heading.
5. **R = Review** Always check your understanding of the material by reviewing and testing your recall before putting the text away. Look at the notes you have taken and check that they answer your initial questions **USE THE BLURTING METHOD TO DO THIS**

# Blurting- 9 Steps

1. Pick what you want to study:
2. Work from the book or from your notes/flashcards on the topic.
3. Time yourself and study intensely for 2 mins/5 mins/ 10 mins depending on content and how well you already know it.
4. Close the book or turn over the notes or flashcards.
5. BLURT everything you know by writing it down in points or as a mind map.
6. Open the book and check what you know against what you should know.
7. Mark any areas you have missed to identify gaps in your knowledge.
8. Learn what you missed the first time.
9. Test Yourself again by using step 5.

## SETTING UP FLASH CARDS



Use for revising vocabulary, formulae, or definitions etc.

Very useful if you only have a few spare minutes.

- Put formula, vocab, or definition on front of the flashcards and answers on the back.
- File the flash cards in a box under topic/chapter.
- As you revise put the cards at the back of the box

## FLASH CARDS



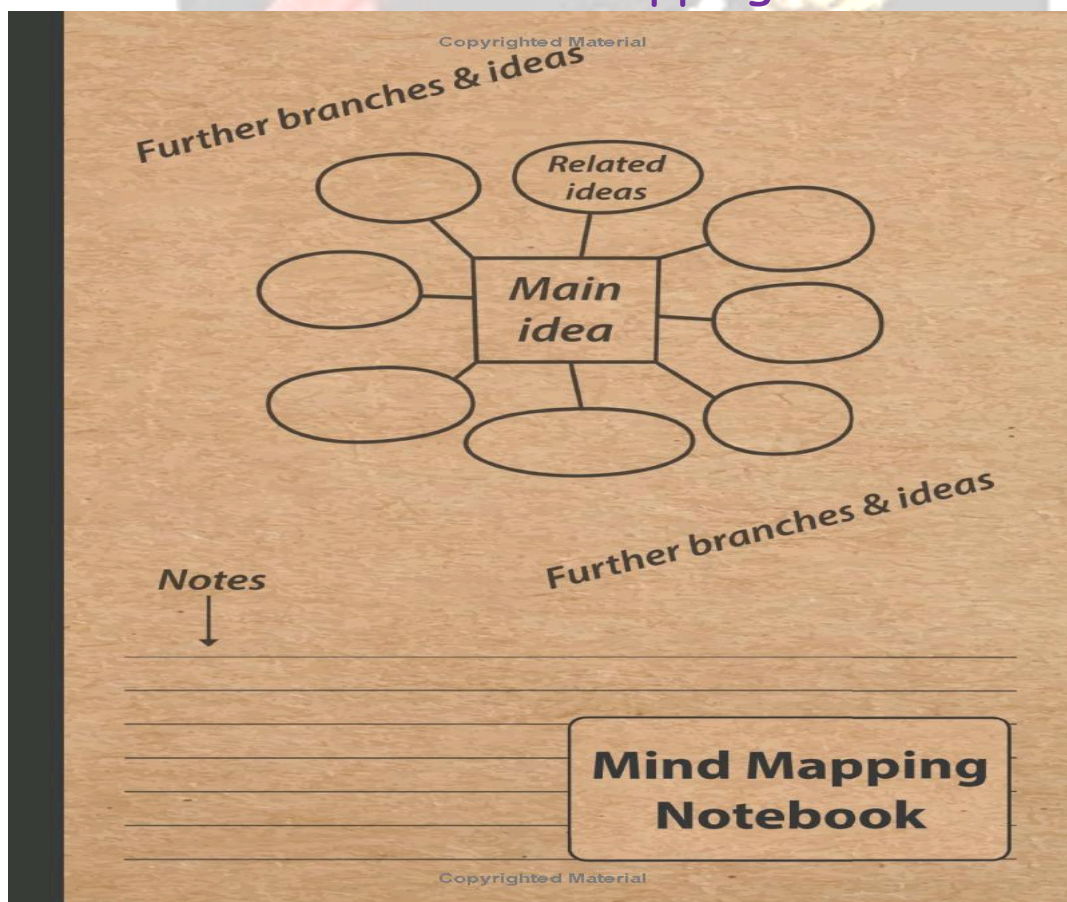
Revise from flashcards using these steps:

1. Study the definition / formula/topic.
2. Cover the card and write down what you remember.
3. Check to see if what you remember is correct.
4. If incorrect, go over the information again, write it and check what you have written.
5. Repeat until you know the information.

6. Put the flashcards you have revised at the back of the box, move on to the next topic.

That way you will be continuously revising.

## Mind Mapping



- **a. Start with a central idea or theme** and write it in the centre of the page. This could be related to a problem, project, or topic of interest.
- **b. Add branches to** illustrate related topics or subtopics. These branches can be expanded upon by adding additional sub-branches as required.
- **c. Use colours and images** to make your mind map more visual and easily understood



- **d. Connect related ideas** with lines or arrows to visualise their connections and identify patterns.
- **e. Use keywords and short phrases** instead of long sentences. This can assist in keeping your mind map clear and easy read.

