

Westlake Boys High School



Study Guide

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INTRODUCTION

This study guide is designed to focus on specific skills and techniques that you can develop which will help you improve your performance in the NCEA and CIE examinations.

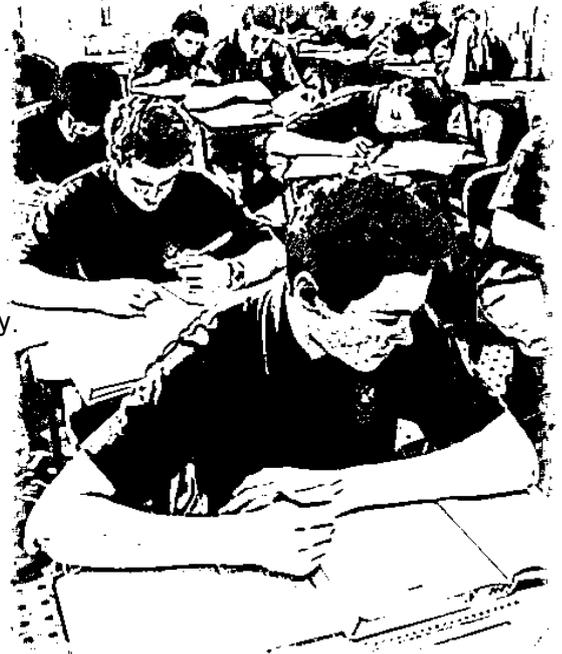
Where to start?

Careful revision and studying of content and skills are part of a lengthy process.
Study should begin weeks before the exams start.

Success Through a System

Before studying you need to:

- be determined to improve your marks through study.
- allocate your time carefully to make room for study.
- arrange your physical environment for study.
- prioritise other commitments to avoid distractions or interruptions.



Remember :

- People create their own luck in exactly the same way they create their own future.
- If you plan and set goals you will have a better chance of success.
- Don't hope for the best - give your best.
- Go and make it happen. Attack it now!

STUDY ENVIRONMENT

Where you study, and the conditions under which you study, have a considerable effect on how well you learn.

Lighting

- It is obvious that light is essential for effective study. The level and intensity must be appropriate.
- Too much light produces glare which can lead to eye strain.
- The best lighting is a moderate ceiling light (75 -100 Watt) or a desk lamp.
- During the daytime study near a window, but direct sunlight on your work can create glare and make you drowsy.

Ventilation

- A flow of fresh air is necessary.
- Breathing stale air leads to lower oxygen levels which can lead to drowsiness and headaches.
- Another way of getting fresh air is to take a short break every 40 - 50 minutes.

Posture and Furniture

- It is best to study at a table or desk of a reasonable size whilst seated on a firm-backed chair.
- Lying on the floor or on a bed are **poor** studying positions.
- It is best to study in a quiet, private area e.g. in your bedroom, study, rumpus room. Stay away from the noise of TV, radios and the chatter of people. Quiet background music should not affect your concentration - talk-back radio is **not** a good idea though.
- Set up your study area for the duration of your pre-exam and exam study time.

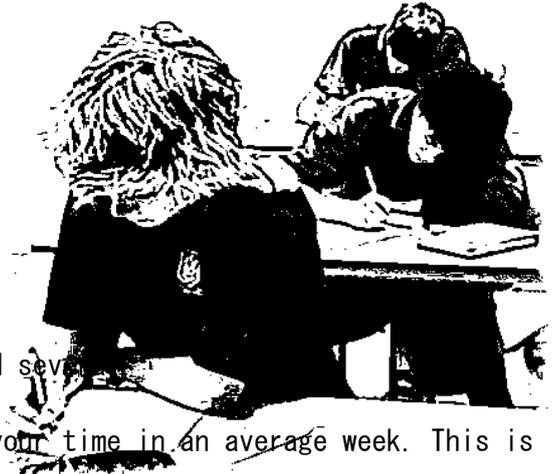
PLANNING YOUR STUDY TIME

Delaying study only makes it all the more difficult. It is imperative that you plan your study time carefully:

- When to study
- What to study
- How you will study

Study Timetable

You will find a blank Study Timetable on Page 14. Copies are available at Student Services. You will need sev



Complete the Study Timetable indicating how you spend your time in an average week. This is for your benefit so be honest and realistic.

Don't forget to include time spent on all of the following:

- Meals, TV, sports, regular activities e.g. social, musical, friends, chores, part-time jobs etc.

Once complete, take note of how much time remains for study each day.

If you do not have much time for study you may have to make a *short term sacrifice of other activities*. Study should be a priority at this time of year.

- On this timetable, place the subjects you wish to study each night.
- Do not only study the subjects you like. You may need to spend more time on topics, or subjects, at which you are weakest.
- Be flexible - modify your study timetable if you are falling behind or adapt it once you get a better idea of how much you can do each day, and what works best for you.

Exam Timetable

- On a calendar copy the exam timetable from the official timetable given to you and mark in the days of each of your exams.
- Indicate whether the exam is in the morning or afternoon, as well as the venue for each exam.

HOW TO STUDY

WRITE it, READ it, RECITE it, RECALL it, RE-WRITE it

The key to effective learning is repetition. The more times you go over something the better you will learn and remember it.

General Study Techniques

Regular breaks

- After each 40 to 50 minutes take a 5 to 10 minute break.
- Do something you enjoy. Spend time exercising, playing computer games or a musical instrument, or work on a hobby or project.
- The important thing is to have an enjoyable and refreshing break.

Snacks

- You need to reward yourself and keep your blood sugar levels up so that you can concentrate. Eat and drink regularly.



Swot Notes

- This is possibly the most important task in your preparation and helps you get into the habit of sitting down to work.
- Ensure your existing notes are complete and in order. If you have missed or have lost notes, speak to your teacher or photocopy someone else's notes of good quality.
- Writing swot notes takes time and should be completed weeks before the examination.
- Once your notes are completed spend time learning, memorising and understanding them.

How To Write Swot Notes

Identify key material that must be learnt. Ask your teacher for help in this.

- Obtain a new book.
- Take a unit of work. Clearly head the topic on the first page.
- Go through your notes carefully writing down key ideas, phrases, concepts, skills and diagrams that require learning and memorising.
- Use a highlighting pen to highlight key areas to learn.
- Set out your swot notes clearly. Avoid long sentences.
- Concentrate on developing an understanding of key concepts and themes. For example:

English	Headings	Sub-headings	Mind Maps
	- Novel	- Characters	
	- Plot		
	- Setting		

Content and Skills

Different subjects will have more or less of these two types of study. Divide your work into notes to summarise and examples to practise.

Utilise exemplars, assessment schedules and on line resources

Remember ICT is an important resource for both revision and organisation

To revise content you must summarise key points.

Content refers to the facts and theories you have been taught. Revising using previous exam papers is of lesser value here.

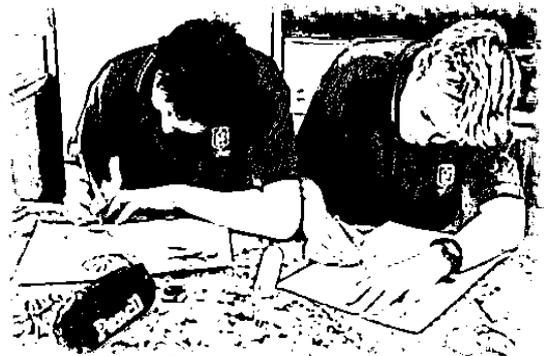
The best method is to summarise your notes three

First Summary

- This is fairly broad. Write down key details using a mind map. Aim to remove descriptions.
- Try to reduce your notes by 80% of the size they are now. For example, if you have 50 pages, aim to write 10 summarised pages.

Second Summary

- Summarise your first summary.
- This should be done a week or two before an exam while the initial summary is fresh in your mind.
- Reduce your first summary by about 50%.
- Develop key words and ideas.



Third Summary

- This should be done just before an exam.
- Condense your second summary down to one page.
- Single words or phrases should become memory triggers and remind you of the bulk of content you have studied.

Studying Skills

All subjects contribute to the development of skills and content knowledge.

- To study skills you must practise many examples. Do as many examples as you can per topic. Use examples from your textbook, homework book, revision book, worksheets or past exam papers. **There is no substitute for this.**
- Start with examples you can do easily and progress to harder examples.
- Study a variety of skills so that it doesn't become boring.

- If you get stuck, don't give up – seek help!

Understanding Your Notes

- Read your notes and make a note of anything you don't understand.
- Put a mark next to it so you know to come back and spend time on it later.
- You might like to make a list of the things you need to come back to so you can cross them off as you complete them.

You will not learn or understand your work just by taking notes. You must think about what you are

writing

Methods of Memorising

- Summarise and write the main points down. Work through your syllabus and keep your summaries in a notebook for quick reference and as a good check for self-testing later on.
- Recite to yourself as you summarise and learn. A combination of these first two points works best.
- Over learning:
 - Forgetting is most rapid immediately after learning. You may forget as much as 50% of your studying by the next day.
 - Spend an extra 5 minutes "over learning" (firmly fixing the material in your mind).
 - A brief glance at main headings in the morning may remind you of work learned the night before.
- Constant self-testing is necessary:
 - close your eyes and see how much you can remember.
 - take a blank sheet of paper and see how much you can write down.
- Mnemonics, or aids to learning, may be useful, e.g. acid (red), alkali (blue)

USING PREVIOUS EXAM PAPERS

Previous Exam Papers

It is preferable that you read through several examination papers from previous years:

- Read all the instructions. Be aware, though, that the NCEA and CIE exams will have a different format from previous years. Ask your teacher for advice here.
- Get a feeling for the paper by scanning it briefly. This will give you an overview of:
 - the layout of the paper.

- the type of questions that are asked; for example, short answer, multiple choice, essay type questions.
- the time allocated to each type of question.

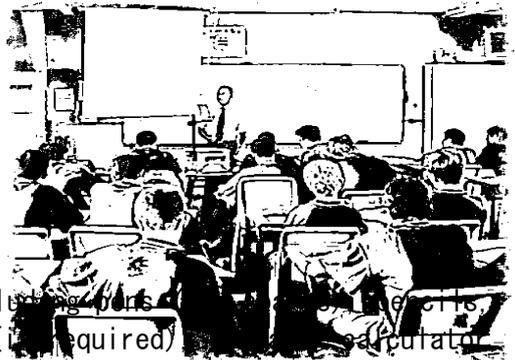
EXAM TECHNIQUE

Exams are not designed to trick or trap you. The person who sets the exam genuinely wants to know how much you have understood of what has been taught.

It is very important that you are familiar with the assessment schedules for each subject and what is required to attain ACHIEVED, MERIT, EXCELLENCE

Before the Exam

- The day before the exam study the subject you have the next day.
- Remember to take breaks every 40–50 minutes.
- Review your notes the night before.
- Have a good night's sleep.



Equipment

- Ensure that you have all the proper equipment including pens, pencils, ruler, pencil sharpener, colouring pencils (if required), graphics equipment, protractor.
- Plan to arrive at school well before the starting time; this will give you time to settle down and relax.
- Wear a watch in case you are sitting too far away from the clock in the exam room.

Exam Starts

- Spend the first few minutes familiarising yourself with the paper.
- Things to do:
 - Quickly check the format of the paper.
 - Carefully read the instructions. You may have a choice of questions in some sections e.g. answer one out of three essay choices.
 - Check the last page of the exam so you know where the end is.
 - Skim through the paper; this will settle you down once you see that it is not too difficult. It will also allow you to become familiar with the paper.
 - You may identify where to spend more time based on mark allocation, difficulty and length of answer required.

- Mark easy questions or ones you like and do these first so that:
 - they are done while you are still fresh.
 - these marks are obtained quickly – they are then secure.
 - you will gain confidence from the fact that the initial questions are relatively easy.
- Set out your work clearly and write neatly. Examiners are human and neat work does make an impression. Working neatly also means that you are thinking in an orderly, clear way.
- The more slowly an examiner is forced to read, because of poor handwriting, the less chance there is that he can work out what the answer is actually saying.
- With essays it is especially important to present the piece attractively. This means paying attention to grammar, spelling and punctuation, even if you are not taking an English examination. Use short paragraphs and simple, straightforward sentences.
- Don't include irrelevant facts, for this:
 - wastes time that could be spent gaining marks elsewhere
 - gains no marks.
 - gives the examiner the wrong impression.
- If writing a long answer keep referring back to the question
 - to ensure that you are still on the right track. One of a good essay is that the person reading it should be able to work out the original question.
- If you want to change a word cross it out neatly with a single line and write the correct version clearly.
- Read the questions carefully.
- Determine what is being asked.
- Underline key words.
 - e.g. List the functions of the Reserve Bank.
Describe the processes of a volcanic eruption.
- Do not waffle; give a brief introduction if appropriate, and then start right into answering the question.
- Give examples and diagrams where appropriate.
- Attempt all questions you are asked to do.



Planning Your Time

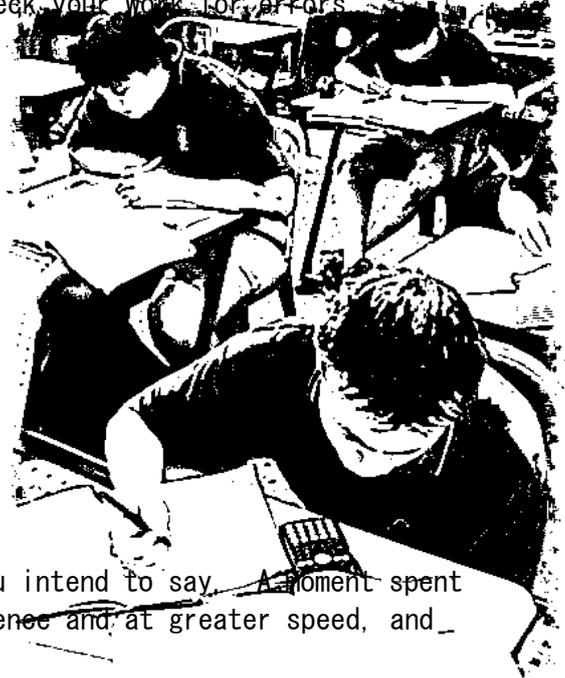
- Plan your time for each section and adhere to it.
- Many students run out of time in the exams because they spend too much time on some questions.
- Look at the length of the paper and calculate the amount of time required for each question. If the exam is three hours (180 minutes) long, worth 100 marks, and a

question is worth 15 marks, then the time spent on this question should be no longer than:

$$15 \times \frac{180 \text{ min}}{100 \text{ marks}} = 27 \text{ minutes}$$

Thus, for a question worth 15 marks you will spend only 27 minutes answering it.

- If you are short of time, answer in point form or just give a formula or method. If you finish before the allocated time is up, check your work for errors.



Analysing Questions

- What is it intended to discover?
- What content is required?
- What skills are being examined?
- What are the key words that guide you?

Essay Questions

- Before beginning a written answer plan what you intend to say. A moment spent thinking enables you to write with more confidence and, at greater speed, and presumably to better effect.
- The wording of the questions is important. Words such as compare, contrast, discuss, summarise, outline each requires a different type of answer and meanings change from subject to subject.
- Remember: quality rather than quantity.
- Where appropriate, support statements with reasons.
- Essays should have a beginning (introduction), a middle (body) and an end (conclusion). The conclusion draws together all the strands of your essay and explains its overall significance.
- Do not simply repeat what you have already written in the beginning. Use large, labeled diagrams in your answers only if they save words and make your answer clearer.

Problems (for example, in Mathematics)

- Make sure you write down the formulae that you need and which are not given to you in the exam, as soon as you start the exam.
- If you cannot immediately see how to do a problem, leave it and come back to it later.
- Show all working when required.
- Set out and label your working steps clearly so they can be followed easily by the marker.

Multi-choice Questions

- Mark the multiple choice sheet exactly as instructed.
- Even if the answer is obvious, look at all the alternatives before making a decision.
- If you have to guess, first eliminate as many wrong answers as possible.
- Make sure you give an answer to every question.



What Is Being Asked?

Knowing the definitions of key words for each subject is necessary when answering exam questions:

Please refer to the Literacy Posters located in each classroom as they pertain to the individual curriculum areas.

analyse / examine

compare / contrast

define

describe

explain

discuss

illustrate

outline

review / summarise

trace

At the End of the Examination

- Make sure you have attempted all questions.
- If there is time, read through your answers and check for glaring errors, spelling mistakes, grammatical errors, incorrect facts, punctuation, drawings and calculations.
- Do not leave the exam room before the time is up. Continually check through and think about how you can improve your answers.
- Check that you have numbered your questions correctly.

Examination Study Timetable

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
6 – 7 am							
7 – 8 am							
8 – 9 am							
9 – 10 am							
10 – 11 am							
11 – 12 am							
12 – 1 pm							
1 – 2 pm							
2 – 3 pm							
3 – 4 pm							

4 – 5 pm							
5 – 6 pm							
6 – 7 pm							
7 – 8 pm							
8 – 9 pm							
9 – 10 pm							
10 – 11pm							