

4. _____ is to make a question from a main idea and place it on one side of a notecard. Read to answer the question and put the answer on the other side. This helps you remember what was just read and provides a fast and easy way to organize notes for later – carry them with you.

5. _____ - this will aid in learning and in later recall on tests if you yourself wrote it and studied it that way.

6. Change reading speed according to the difficulty of the material and the purpose for reading. No single reading speed is effective for all types of reading material. Textbook reading should be done fairly slowly and deliberately compared to reading newspaper articles or novels. If you take good notes, you should not have to read a textbook chapter more than once.

4. _____ pick your own favorite “study spot” where you can always go to get your studying done. If you stay in your dorm or apartment, you will likely get visitors or see things that needs to be done that will take you away from study time.

5. _____ - read the material aloud as if you are explaining it to someone else. Look up words that you do not know in a dictionary (there are a bunch online) and you can also look up further explanations for the material online – YouTube, Khan Academy, and the link to the JU library are great sources!

1. _____ then discuss the information that needs to be learned with others in a study group, but make sure they all want to learn as much as you do.

2. _____ – this is one reason why it’s so important to read prior to attending class. This way you can relate what you’ve read to what the lecture is about and if you need any clarification, you can ask!

3. _____ – act as if you are taking a test. If you can recall answers completely and accurately from memory, you know that you know the material pretty well. For the parts that you can't