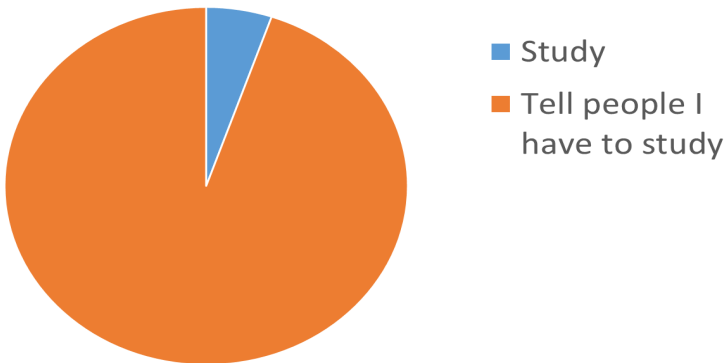




3rd Year Study Skills Booklet

Things I do when I have to study



Tips before you begin studying:

- ◆ Organise your notes so that all subjects and topics are together. Spend time transferring your notes onto flashcards if you are more visual. Or, you can write your notes in different ink colours or highlight them with different coloured markers.



- ◆ Once your notes have been prepared, download a blank study timetable; Studyclix have a great one!
- ◆ Block out the times in the week where you are unable to study because you have training/dancing/a match/are spending time with friends.
- ◆ Decide how long you wish to spend studying each evening and try to study at least 3 subjects per night to give yourself variety.
- ◆ Use the Contents Page of your textbooks to decide what topic within each subject you wish to study. Having this planned will stop 'time-wasting' as you decide what you plan to do with your time.
- ◆ Your timetable should look something like the example on the following page.
- ◆ Have a specific space to study that is comfortable, tidy and well lit.
- ◆ Turn off your phone or switch it to Airplane mode and start studying!!!



WEEKLY STUDY PLANNER

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
5:30 - 6:00	POETRY English Geog	VOLCANOS Geog	NUTRITION H.Ec	THE CELTS Hist		NOVEL English	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT H.Ec
	B	R	E	A	K	!	!
6:05 - 6:35	LETTERS Irish	ALGEBRA Maths	VERBS French	GRAMMAR Irish		CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY Maths	LISTENING French
	B	R	E	A	K	!	!
6:40 - 7:10	BALANCE! PROFIT/LOSS Business		MAP WORK Geog	ECOLOGICAL Science		WORLD WAR 2 Hist	ELECTRICITY Science
							MANAGEMENT STYLES Business

studyclixie
makes exams easier



Mind maps/ spider diagrams are excellent! They can be done for all texts; poems, characters, themes, plot summary etc. Great visual aid that you can look at for a quick recap on a text .

Draw out picture boards or cartoon boxes for texts. For example, they can be used to remember a poem. You could draw a cartoon for each stanza of a poem to help you remember what each stanza is about.

Creating acronyms to help you remember certain things. For example SMILE is an acronym that helps you remember important aspects of a poem to interpret. Each letter stands for a separate poetic element as outlined below.

S Structure

M Meaning

I Imagery

L Language

E Effect

Invest in high-lighters- underline key words of the ques-

tions in your exam papers so you can focus on what exactly is asked of you.



Practise, practise, practise- Do 'time trials' a lot of the exam is about the skill of time management. Select a question out of the exam papers and do it in roughly the time that is recommended. At first, give yourself an additional five to ten minutes and then overtime reduce it to the allocated time.

Post its - write out key quotations and leave them around the house; the kitchen fridge or at your study desk, so you can look at them to store them in your long term memory :)

Flash cards- also a great tool to use to write out key points about certain texts. After you have them written out get someone at home or a school pal to quiz you on each flash card.

Voice recording your own notes on your phone about each of your texts can also help you to learn better. That way you can listen to your own voice and at your own leisure (walking to school etc) .

Scileanna Staidéir:

· Wordbanks le briathra/
ainmfhocail/aidiachtaí
coitianta a chumadh.

Compose wordbanks of the
most common verbs, nouns,
adjectives.

· Liosta nathanna cainte/
seanfhocail a chur le chéile

Put together a list of phrases/proverbs.



· Na 6 C's (Foirmeacha ceisteacha) a fhoglaím; Cad/Cá/Cé/Cén/Cathain/Cén fáth.

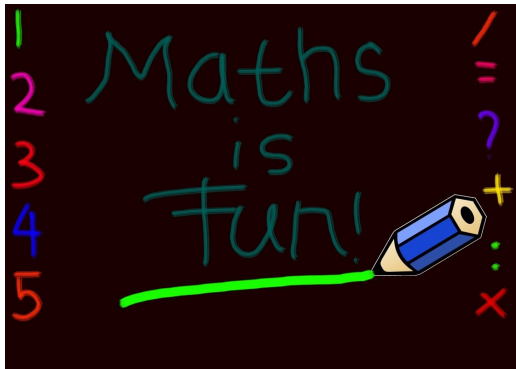
Learn the 6 C's for asking questions; what/where/who/which/when/why?

· Ath-sheiceáil obair le Téarma, Teanglann, Pota Focal agus aipeanna cosúil le
Briathra/Saibhreas.

Recheck work using Téarma.ie, teanglann.ie, potafocal.ie and other similar apps like
Briathra/Saibhreas.

· Úsáid Duolingo lasmuigh den rang chun cur le do stor focal agus feabhas a chur ar
struchtúr na n-abairtí.

Use Duolingo outside of the classroom to build your vocabulary and improve
sentence structure.



Progress in maths is gotten through practice.

When practicing mathematics change topics regularly. This will help with memorising.

Confidence is essential, so when picking a ques-

tion to practice make sure you can access a solution.

- a) Choose an example in your book.
- b) Block up the answer and attempt the question.
- c) If you are correct, move on to another example.
- d) If you are not correct, mark the example, read through the solution and retry without looking.
- e) If you do not understand, read the information leading up to the example. If you still do not understand, get help. Perhaps ask a parent, sibling or friend. Failing this, ask your teacher next class.
- f) Continue on in this way and then when you have 7 or 8 examples complete, go back over the marked examples and see if you can remember how to do them.

Keep chipping away in this fashion and while it is slow at first, you will begin to get faster and improve!



1. Conceptual mind maps/spider diagrams
2. Matching key terms with their definitions
3. Mnemonics– for example, 2nd year Reformation- SNAP- Si-
mony, Nepotism, Absenteeism, Pluralism. Northern Ireland-
FATDAD. etc...
4. Fill in the gaps
5. Crosswords for historical terms
6. Visual reminders
7. Essay plans
8. Skimming and scanning for key terms



Get Organised

- ⇒ Before studying make sure you know what topics you are being tested on.
- ⇒ Ensure you are familiar with the layout of the paper.



Make Sure You Understand

- ⇒ First step is to understand what you are studying.
- ⇒ Use Google maps, Google Earth and Google street view to help with global and local case studies.
- ⇒ Watch clips on YouTube to help familiarise yourself with different geographical locations.



Mind Maps

- ⇒ Organise your case studies or topic notes onto mind maps.
- Aim for one topic per A3 page.

Exam Command Words

- ⇒ Understand the command words used in exams. What is the difference between a “describe” and “explain” question?

Past Papers

- ⇒ Make sure you're exam ready by practising to apply your knowledge to past exam questions.

Analysing Marking Schemes

- ⇒ Familiarise yourself with examination marking schemes to understand what the examiners are expecting you to do.

Flash Cards

- ⇒ Condense your knowledge and information onto revision cards. Use different coloured cards to represent each topic.

Memorise

- ⇒ Now that you've condensed your class notes you need to memorise them. This can be done by:
- ⇒ Repetition or asking a friend or family member to test you.
- ⇒ Make up songs or rhymes eg. **Never Eat Shredded Wheat**. This represents North, South, East, West.





Making flashcards. The key here is the process of making them not just finding them online.

Redraw all diagrams from memory multiple times with appropriate labels and relevant functions of parts.

Good note taking that can be condensed or paraphrased each time to allow recall of information.

Mind maps of topics that can be condensed to as few words as possible each time a topic is revised. Again this helps with memory recall.

Some information has to be memorized, so try and repeat it to another person over and over.

Self assessment checklists using the learning intentions to keep the order of learning on track for the topic.

Don't spend too long on a particular topic in one evening. Break it up into smaller parts to be returned to according to a good study plan.

If possible if you could teach someone at home or a friend about a particular topic it will help with understanding and memory recall.

The key to a lot of these is the process of gathering the information. Don't just find the information online in a set of notes/flashcards/mind maps. The student should make their own each time.

Learning Vocabulary

- Spelling

Use the read, cover, write, check method

Read the word, cover it over, say it aloud, write it down, check it.

- Vocabulary

Use duolingo, an online resource with a variety of different methodologies for vocabulary acquisition. Games, fill in the blanks, spelling.

Download Leo (Leo.org) very useful free German dictionary app

Use linguascope, an online resource, for 10 minutes a night, it is theme-based with vocabulary exercises and provides word banks and worksheets.

Write word banks on book-mark style cards and keep them in the appropriate chapters

Revising Themes/Topics

- Write key-word lists
- Use record cards with bullet points/phrases written on them. English on one side, German on the other.
- Create mind-maps, use old fashioned pen and paper or the free app popplet lite to color code, add images etc
- Page at a glance chapter summaries, where the most vital information is compiled.

Revising for Aural

- Listen to German songs
- Listen to old Junior Cert listening comprehension texts found on examinations.ie
- Use your ebook and click the media link and LISTEN to reading comprehensions being read aloud

Talk, in German, regularly to your classmates and other students studying German





There are FOUR skills involved in learning a language:

1. Reading

Improve your reading skills by learning lots of vocabulary.

- Keep a vocabulary list.
- Categorise vocabulary into topics. For example, « Le Sport » OR « Le Corps »
- Aim to learn/revise 5 topic bases words a day.

2. Writing

Letters, Postcards, Blogs, Notes

- Use the workbook of Allons-y (Mon Chef d'Oeuvre) to practise letter writing and postcard writing.

- Grammar is very important in writing:

Verbs in all tenses (present, past, future)

Adjectives

Adverbs

3 and 4. Listening & Speaking

There are lots of opportunities to develop your listening skills.

- Use the CDs from Allons-y to complete listening exercises at home.
- Alain le Lait on Youtube uses songs to help learn verbs and vocabulary.
- Alexa on Youtube teaches pronunciation to help with your speaking

Websites/Apps

- wordreference.com
- frenchnotes.ie – (you can follow this on Snapchat/Instagram)
- linguascope
- duolingo
- quizlit



1. Choose a topic to study, for example Marketing
2. Make a list of the key terms under this topic e.g. Market Research, Brands, USP using a mind-map to make connection between the key terms.
3. Write your own explanation for these key terms, using real life examples and images to support your understanding.
4. Go to your exam papers and find questions on the topic you have chosen. Questions are broken down by topic in the first page of the exam papers: Topic by Topic Analysis Chart.
5. Choose a combination of questions to complete.
6. Submit questions to your class teacher to correct for grading and feedback.
7. Practice past exam papers
8. Learn the layout of income statement and statements of financial position.
9. Practice answering the budgets. Use a pencil as mistakes can be deleted.
10. Read the online version of the Business section of the Irish Independent on a Thursday and the Irish times on a Friday to find practical examples.
11. Write specific answers and don't use general information. Learn the facts.
12. Spend about 30 minutes at least 3 nights a week revising the theory.



- ⇒ Practice past papers
- ⇒ Make sure to do the ordinary level papers also as it is good for revision of topics
- ⇒ Draw out diagrams and label (you could do these on a day your finding it hard to study)
- ⇒ Practice cookery skills eg peeling, chopping and washing up at home - if you don't have time to make a full dish pick individual skills such as these.

- ◆ Students should make one drawing a week at home.
- ◆ The drawing should be from a primary source.
- ◆ The object that you choose should be from one of this years project themes-
 - The weekend
 - The garden
 - Architecture
- ◆ Make your drawing through a different art element each week- line, tone, colour, texture, form, pattern
- ◆ Spend at least 30 minutes on your work.

Research how other artists have approached your theme or the materials you are using- record artist's names and work in your sketch pad along with reasons why you like their work.





- Listen to your set songs, set works, and Irish music examples in your Yellow and Purple books or on YouTube.
- Use your exam papers to practice your exam technique, particularly composing questions.
- Every week spend an hour practicing for your practical exam at Easter.
- If you need help or advice in a specific area of the course, ask your teacher.

Woodwork

For each chapter students should complete a key word bank eg. Hardwood, softwood, deciduous, coniferous.



To aid revision of the tools and equipment, students should complete a revision mind map for each one including key points such as tool parts, use and safety procedures. This will reinforce students understanding of the tools and equipment that they use on a daily basis.

Following a practical class, students should keep a practical journal in a small notebook, detailing what work they completed that day, naming the tools used and any specific process they engaged in. Sketches of the same would be very useful also. This will aid students in their literacy as well as reinforcing the learning of that lesson.

Third Year is a stressful time with CBA and exam deadlines throughout the year. Here are some tips to support you:

- Eat well: eating a balanced diet will improve your motivation, concentration, and make your study more effective.



- Keep active: exercise or go for a walk daily.



- Sleep well: sleeping supports your physical and mental health.
- Drink plenty of water: this supports your focus and energy levels.

- Find a balance between school and doing the things you enjoy: make time every week to continue doing the things which you enjoy.

Talk: talk to an adult you trust if you feel overwhelmed or need support. Your parents/guardians, Guidance Counsellors, tutor, SPHE teacher, Wellbeing Coordinator or your Year Head are available to offer you support.