

HOW BEST TO STUDY



Keys to successful study

- Time management
- Organisation
- Note taking
- Concentrating



What is Good Study?

A

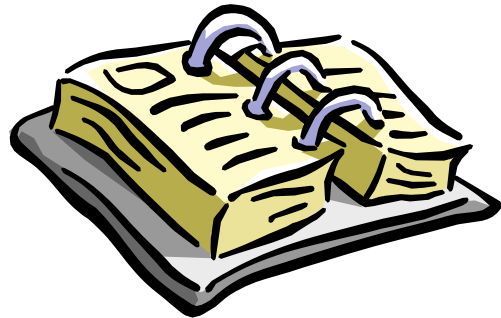
Elements of a Study Plan

1. Motivation



2. Location

3. Organisation



Motivation



- **What do YOU want** after school
- Set Goals – Progress Reports
- Reward yourself when you meet targets
- Review your plan regularly
- Discuss your plan with your parents and GC
- Remind yourself **why** you want to do well
- Positive thinking

Location



Comfortable and organised environment

- +A room with minimum distractions
- +Desk, comfortable chair, notice board
- +Good air conditioning, heating, lighting
- +Keep your space tidy
- +**NO** mobile phones, TV or music

WHAT NOT TO DO=

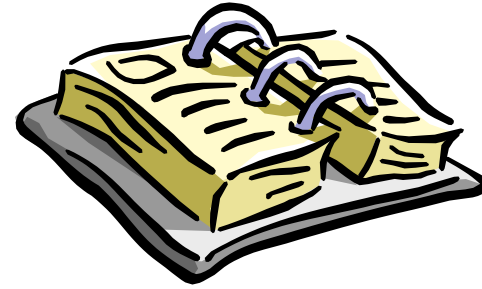


Location - Tools for Study

- ✖ Study/homework timetable
- ✖ Notice board
- ✖ Wall Calendar
- ✖ Exam papers
- ✖ Folders with dividers
- ✖ A4 pads – Class notes and/or summary notes
- ✖ Revision notebooks - one per subject
- ✖ Flashcards
- ✖ Post-It Pads



Organisation



- ❖ Organise your desk/bag
- ❖ Routine time and place
- ❖ Set a study/homework timetable
 - ❖ be realistic, be flexible
 - ❖ include sports/leisure activities in planning
- ❖ Make revision lists
- ❖ Always tick off work done

GOALS
SMART

Be Specific Focus On Tasks Not Time

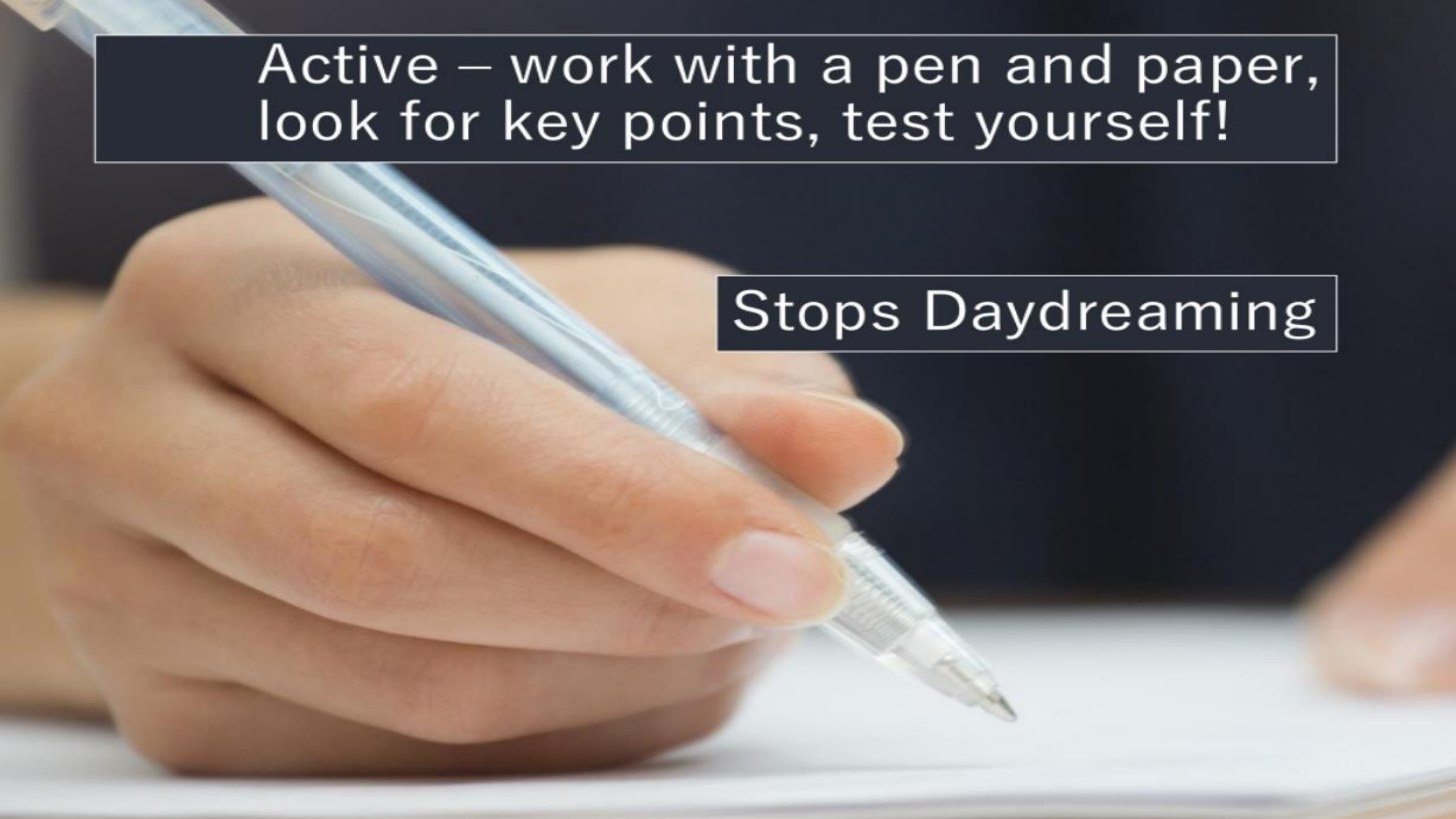
To Do:

Don't just study Irish for 40 minutes
Instead be specific –
'Revise 2 Irish Poems and read notes
on them three times'

Measure Your Progress

Use a checklist –
Tick off as you
study it!



A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a silver and clear ballpoint pen. The hand is positioned over a white sheet of paper, which is slightly out of focus. The background is a dark, solid color. Two text boxes are overlaid on the image: one at the top left and another on the right side.

Active – work with a pen and paper,
look for key points, test yourself!

Stops Daydreaming

Be Realistic

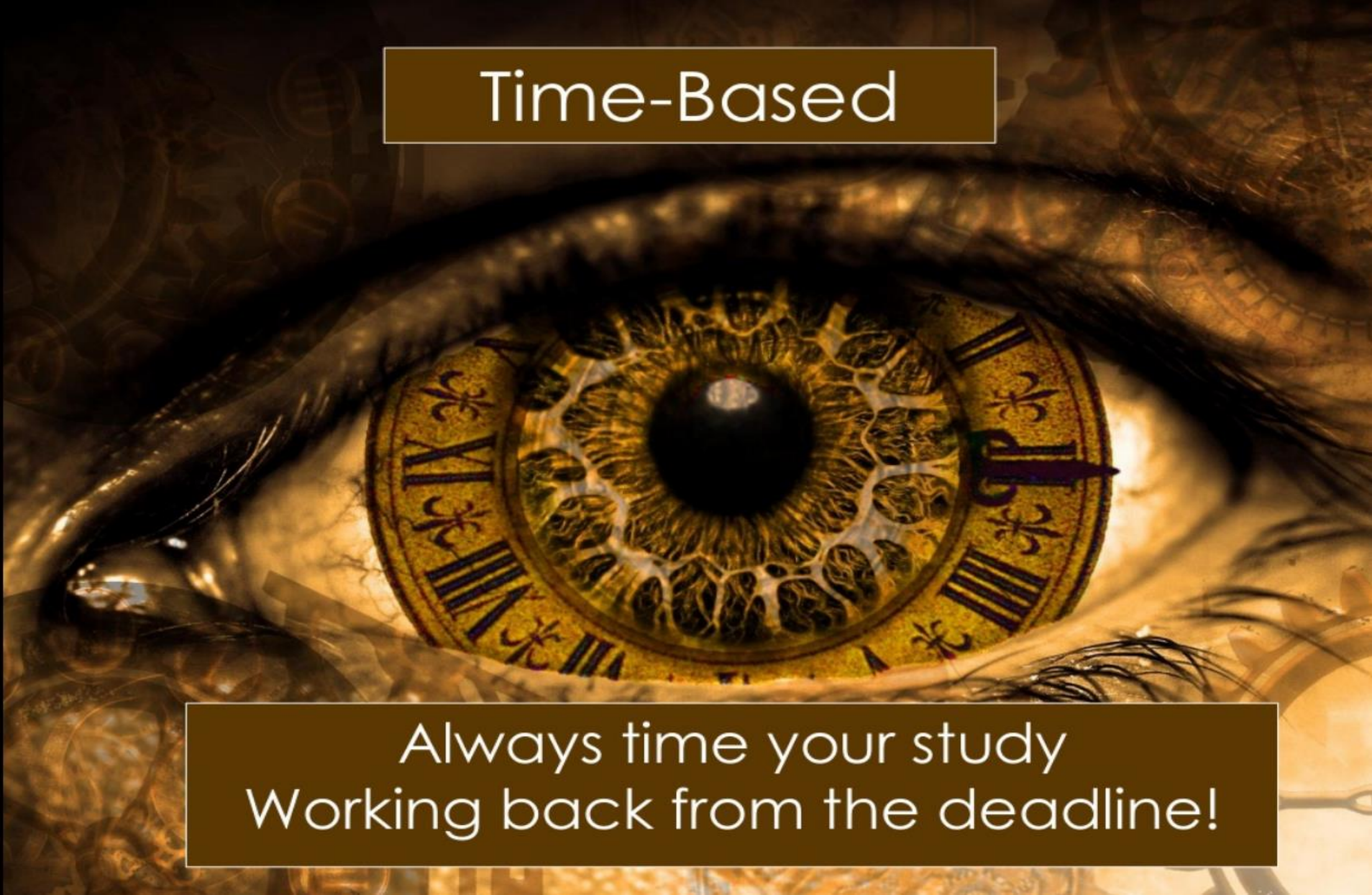


Don't set goals you are unlikely to achieve

It will discourage you!

Be realistic with your time!

Time-Based

A conceptual image where a human eye is replaced by a clock face. The clock has a yellowish-gold dial with black Roman numerals and a black pupil. The background is a dark, textured surface with faint, glowing circular patterns, suggesting a complex, interconnected system of time or learning.

Always time your study
Working back from the deadline!

Specific



Measurable



Attainable



Relevant



Time-based



the balance

Talk to teachers...

- *Teachers are there to help you do your best.*
- *Talk to your teacher and ask for clarification or extra help if you need it before your test.*
- *Taking the initiative to ask for help goes a long way to making sure you are on the right track!*

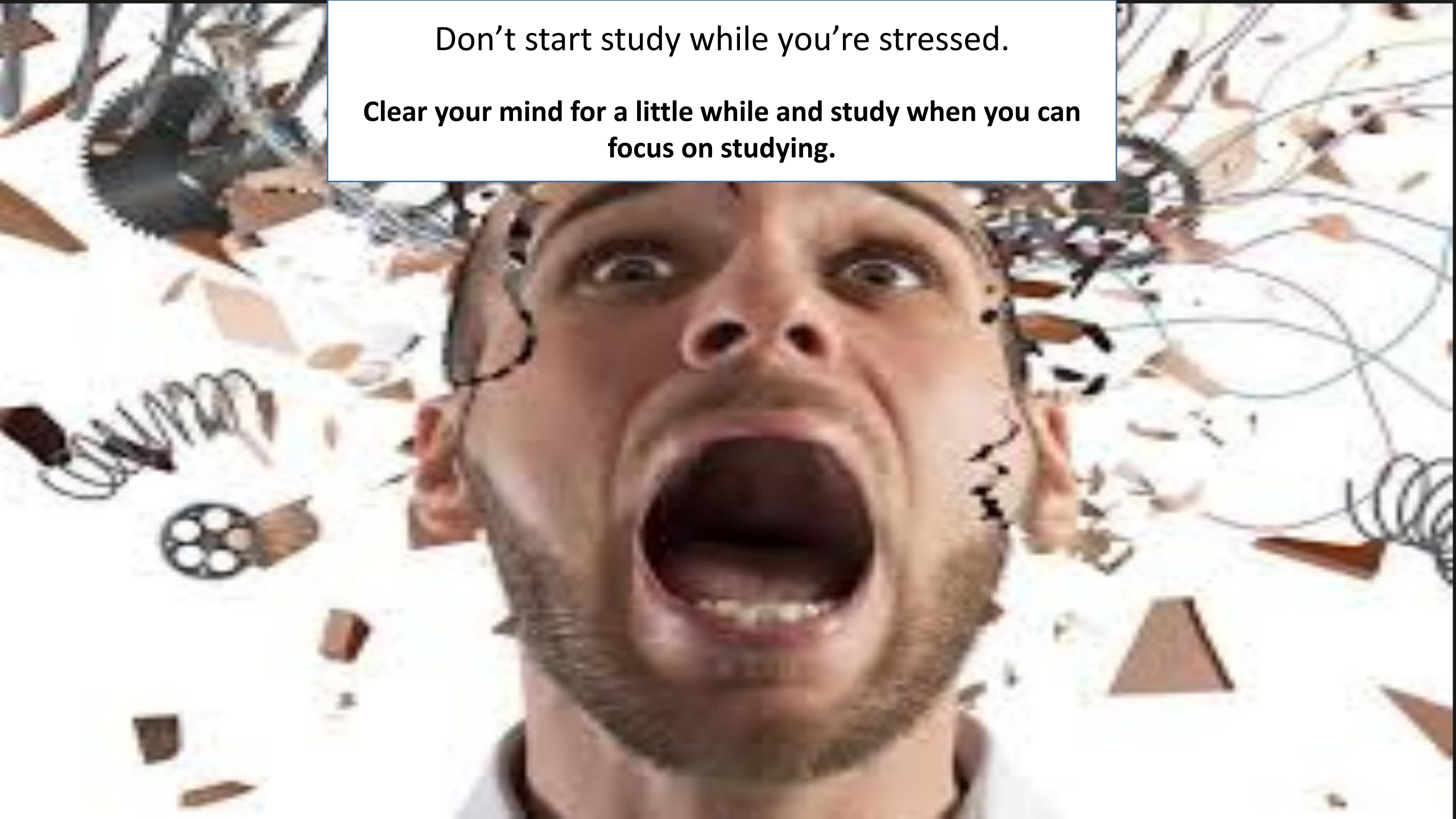
Studying is necessary to succeed.

Study at the right time, right place, and
under the right conditions



Don't start study while you're stressed.

**Clear your mind for a little while and study when you can
focus on studying.**

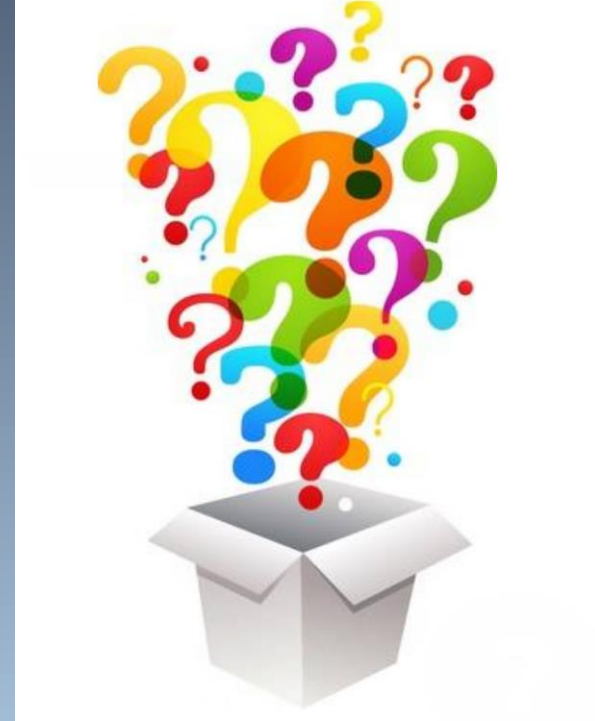


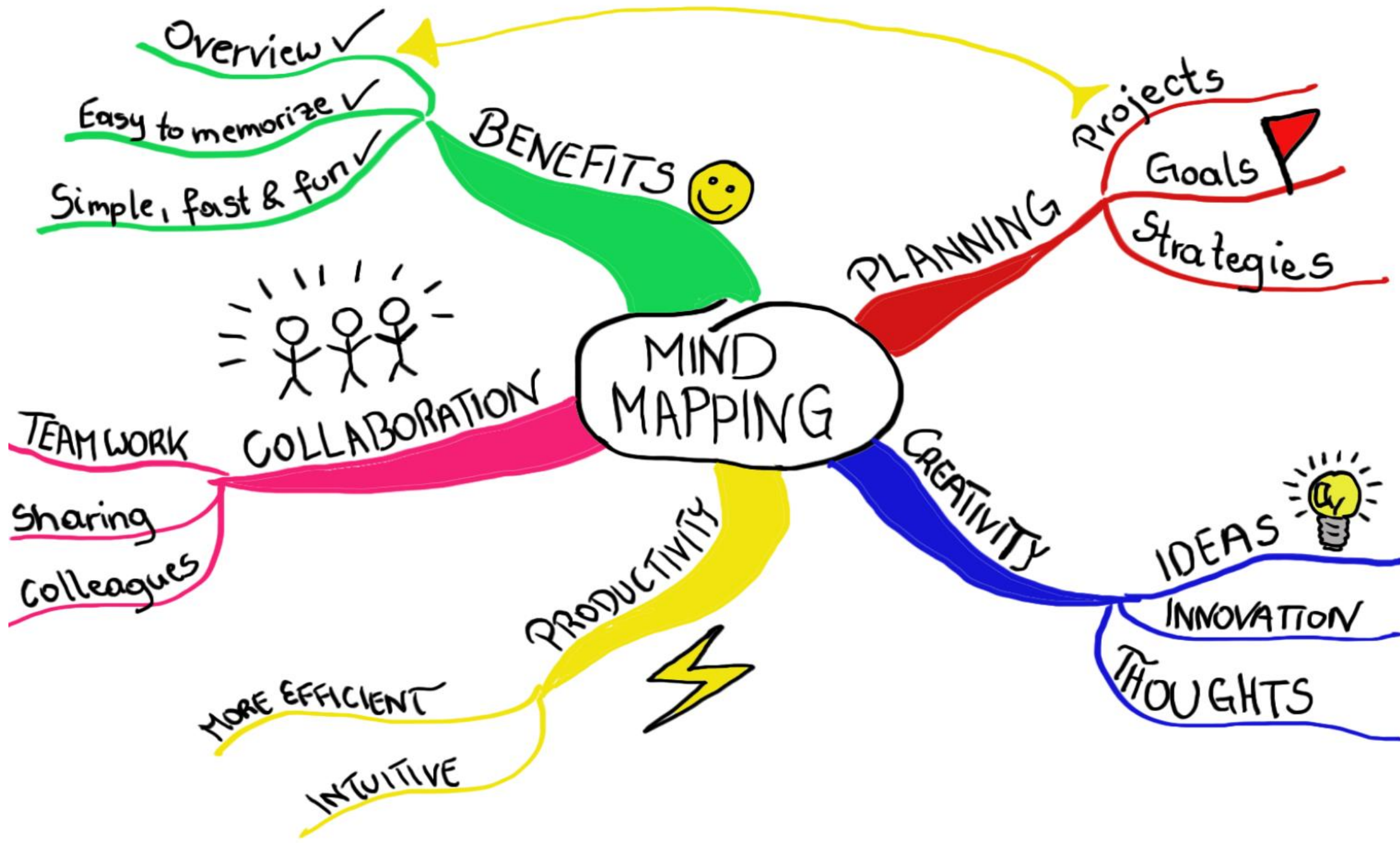
Decide....

What works best for you?

- Study straight from the book
- Mind map
- Notes
- Key Words
- Flash Cards

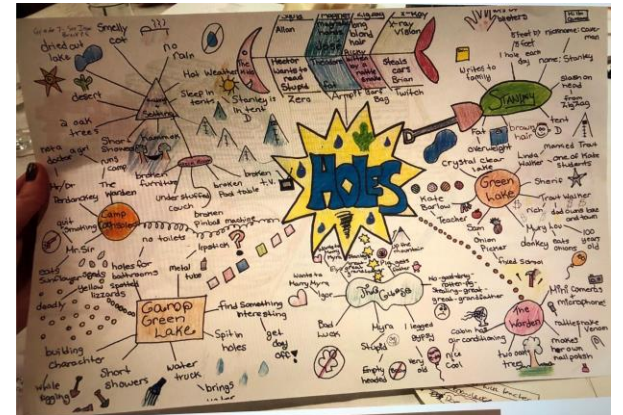
Everyone is different! It is about finding out what works best for you!





An effective mindmap must:

- Be Colourful
- Branch out from a central image
- Can include: tables, venn diagrams, fishbones within
- Be at least 4 branches radiating out from the central image
- Include Key Words and important information
- Include sketches, diagrams, images

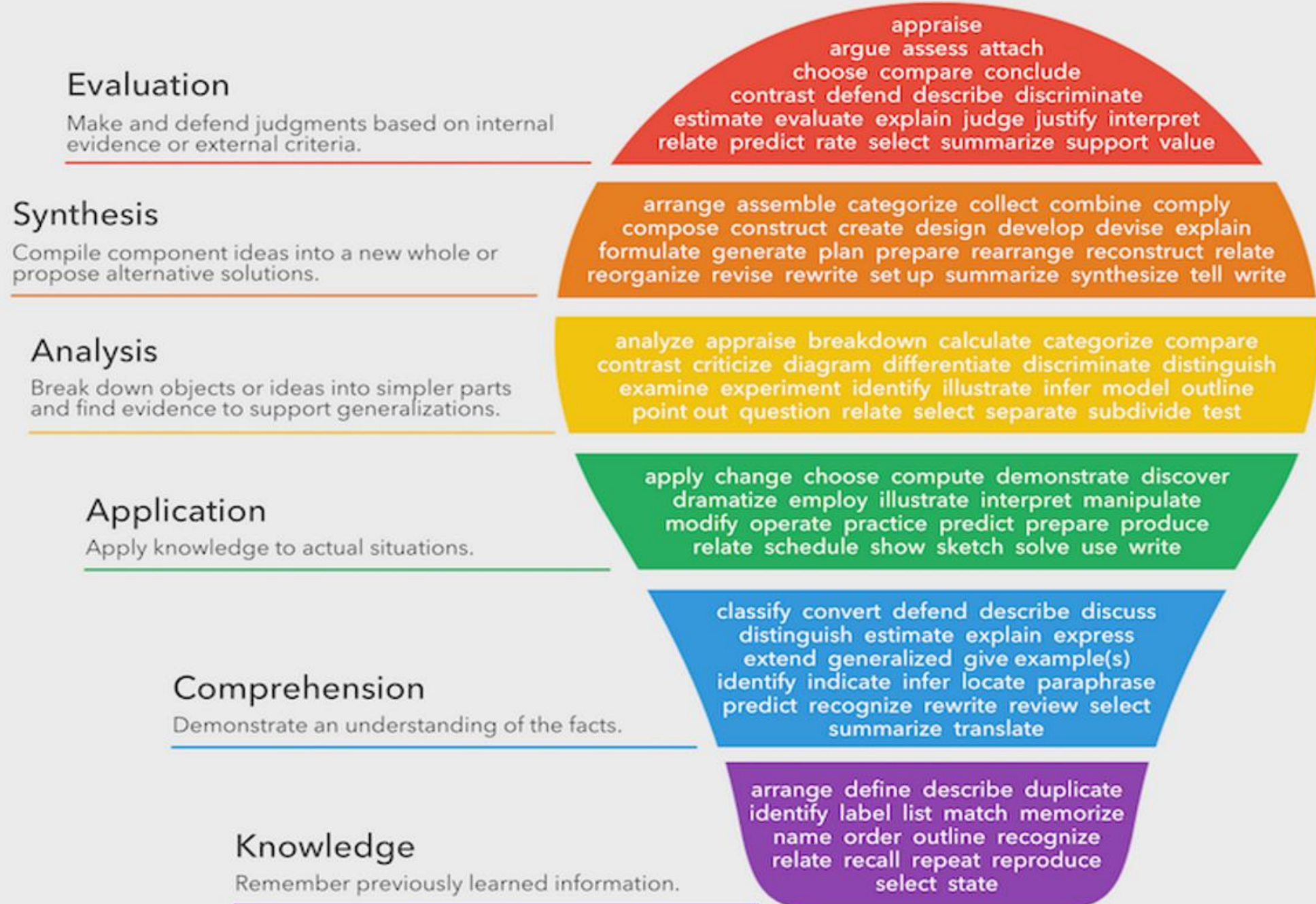


Why we use Mindmaps

- Gives a picture overview of a topic/chapter
- Will improve ability to organise Information
- Will push students to explore detailed information
- Helps to reduce mental clutter
- Allows the student to think critically and establish links between covered content
- Strengthens knowledge of subject matter

Tips!

- Colour
- Venn diagrams/tables/fishbones within
- Learning to pick out important information
- Push for **Quality**
- Try to include an image with every subsection



"All friends shall taste the wages of their virtue" - Albany

The husband of Lear's daughter, Goneril Albany is good at heart, and he eventually denounces and opposes the cruelty of Goneril, Regan and Cornwall. Yet he is indecisive and lacks foresight, realizing the evil of his allies quite late in the play.

Albany

Lear's middle daughter and wife to Cornwall. Regan is as ruthless and aggressive as Goneril in every way. Regan is merciless in the play, which is blatantly shown, repeatedly. When Regan is not engaging in villainous, violent acts, she competes with her sister for the same man, Edmund. This competition leads to her and her sister's deaths.

Cornwall

The husband of Lear's daughter, Regan. Unlike Albany, Cornwall is domineering, cruel and violent. He works with his wife and his sister-in-law, Goneril, to persecute Gloucester and Lear. In one scene, when Cornwall shows extreme violence to Gloucester and removes both of his eyes, Cornwall is killed by one of Gloucester's men.

- William Shakespeare's

King Lear

Lear's fool

Lear's jester, who uses double-talk to give Lear important advice. The fool is a truth-teller, sincere, loyal, sane and a devoted friend. He is killed eventually. The fool is a mouthpiece of sanity and wisdom.

"I love your majesty according to my bond, no more nor less" - Cordelia



Lear's youngest but most caring daughter. Lear disowns her at the start of the play for refusing to boost his ego. She remains loyal to Lear despite his cruelty towards her. Cordelia is held in extremely high regard by all the good characters in the play. The King of France marries her for her virtue alone. "She is a dowry in herself." Cordelia is the most honest and loyal character.

Cordelia

France

France is a benevolent character, who takes Cordelia as his wife without a dowry when she has been rejected by her father, and even sends her back to England to rectify the wrongs carried out by Goneril and Regan against Lear.

Gloucester

A nobleman to King Lear. The first thing we learn about Gloucester is that he is an adulterer, having fathered a bastard son, Edmund. His fate in many ways parallels to that of Lear; he misjudges which of his children to trust. He appears weak and ineffectual in early scenes, when he is unable to prevent Lear from being turned out of his own house, but he later demonstrates that he is also capable of great bravery.

Edgar

Gloucester's older, legitimate son. Edgar plays many different roles, starting out as a guileful fool, easily tricked by his brother, then assuming a disguise as a mad beggar to evade his father's men, then carrying his impersonation further to aid Lear and Gloucester, and finally appearing as an armed champion to aid his brother's treason.

"Tom's a-cold"
"The foul fiend follows me"
"I am worse than e'er I was"

- Edgar quotes



"I have no way, and therefore want no eyes: I stumbled when I saw"
- Gloucester, after Cornwall removes his eyes



"I am a man more sinned against than sinning" - Lear

Lear

Lear begins the play as a hot-tempered egotistical man. Throughout the play, we watch Lear really develop as a character and grows through pain. Goneril and Regan put him through

Goneril

Lear's ruthless, oldest daughter. She is the wife of Albany. Goneril is jealous, treacherous and amoral. She challenges Lear's authority and shows great cruelty to him. She boldly initiates an affair with Edmund and wrestles power away from her husband.

Goneril

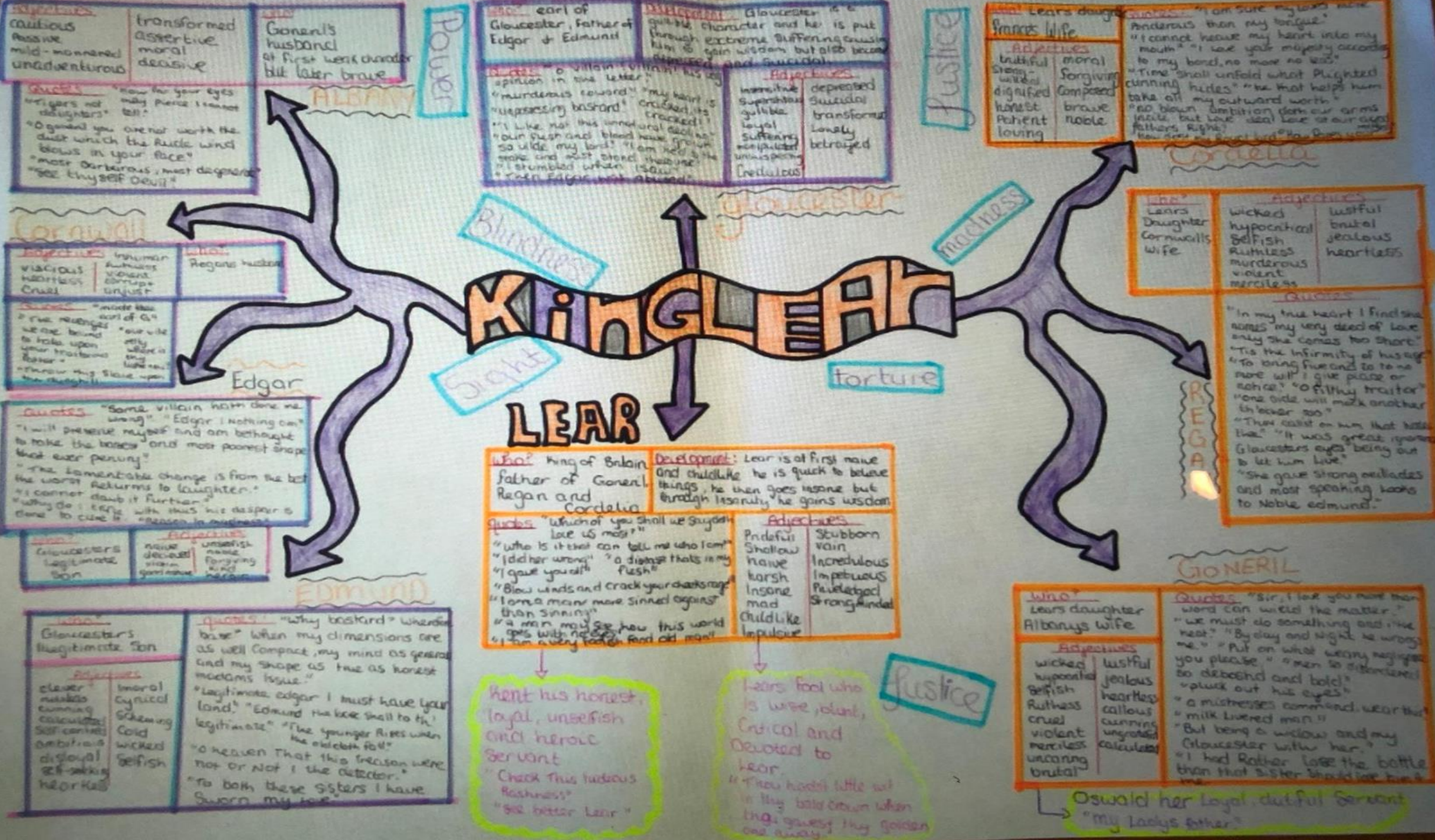
Regan

Cruel, violent, bitter, heartless, merciless, unprincipled, ruthless, greedy, two-faced, murderous, hypocritical, selfish, uncaring, treacherous, lustful, ungrateful, brutal, jealous, sly.

Edmund

Gloucester's younger, illegitimate son. Edmund resents his status as a bastard and schemes to take Gloucester's title. He is a formidable character, succeeding in almost all of his schemes and wreaking destruction upon virtually all of the other characters. He betrays his father and brother, out of resentment and jealousy. By the end of the play, he engages both Goneril and Regan, causing deaths overall.





Goneril



"O the difference of man and man"

Albany



"Right from wrong"

Gloucester



"The real fool"

"The Evil One"

"Pluck out his eyes"

"O Goneril you are not worth the dirt which the rude wind blow in your face"

"The one who knows right from wrong"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

King Lear

Edmund

"To True the wheel is come full circle here I am"

"The illegitimate"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

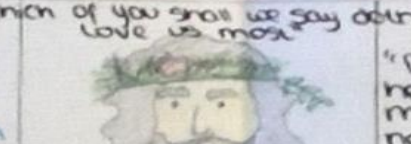
"The man more sinned against than sinning"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

Lear



"The man more sinned against than sinning"

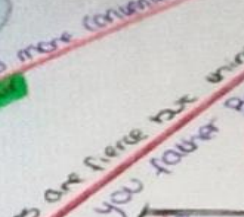
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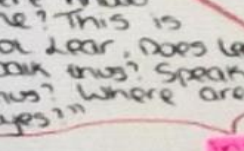
"The man more sinned against than sinning"

Regan



"The other evil one"

Cornwall



"The man more sinned against than sinning"

Kent



"The man more sinned against than sinning"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

"The man more sinned against than sinning"

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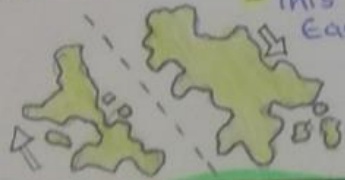
"The man more sinned against than sinning"

Mid-Ocean Ridge

- Is an ocean ridge that runs through the Atlantic ocean.
- It formed when the North American and Eurasia Plates pulled apart. It runs right through the middle of Iceland.

Conservative Plate boundaries

- Is when plates move side by side sometimes they can get stuck and suddenly Jerk
- This can cause Earthquakes.



How earthquakes occur

- An Earthquake is a sudden shaking of the earth's crust which can happen at all 3 plate boundaries

Tsunami



- Is a huge wave that moves quickly towards the shore
- Tsunamis occur when there's an earthquake under water.
- They can be 30 metres high

Constructive Plate boundaries



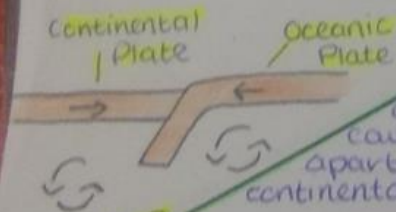
Convection Currents



- Is when two plates are pulling away from each other
- It can create new land, volcanoes, earthquakes and many other things
- The plates are pulled apart by convection currents
- Convection Currents are large currents of hot magma that circulate in the mantle
- Convection Currents in the mantle move the earth's plates
- The magma is heated at the core and as it rises it cools and drops again the cycle continues

Destructive Plate boundaries

- Is when two plates collide
- It can create fold mountains, Volcanoes and earthquakes
- The plates are pushed together by convection currents



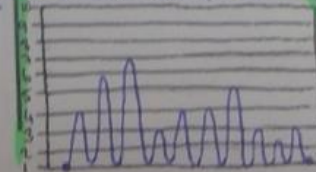
Continental drift

- At one stage all of the continents were attached to form one big continent (Pangea) over time convection currents caused them to pull apart this called continental drift
- Iceland is situated directly on top of the mid Atlantic Ridge and eventually both plates will part and Iceland will be split



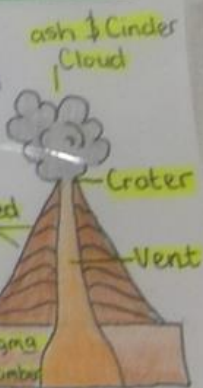
How to measure Earthquakes

- We use an instrument called the Richter Scale it measures the magnitude of the quake on a scale of 1-10



How Volcanoes form

- A volcano forms when magma reaches the earth's surface through the vent and out of the crater. The lava flow eventually cools around the vent. After repeated eruptions all of the debris eventually creates a cone shaped mountain (Volcano)



Pacific Ring of Fire

- The Pacific Ring of Fire is a zone of active volcanoes and earthquakes running around the edge of the Pacific ocean.
- Earthquakes and volcanoes happen regularly here



• = Volcano

Earth

How Earthquakes Occur

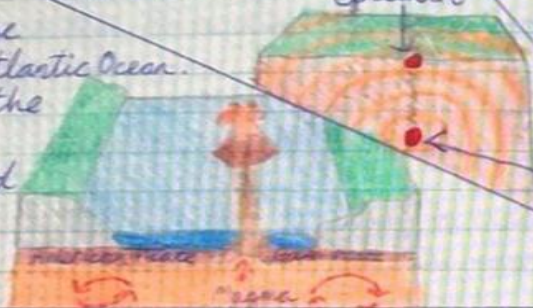
- An Earthquake is a sudden shake of the Earth's crust.

Mid-Ocean Ridge

- Earthquakes can happen at destructive and conservative plate boundaries.

- The mid-Atlantic Ridge is an ocean ridge that runs through the Atlantic Ocean.

- It formed when the North American and Eurasian plates pulled apart.



Conservative

- Plates that slide past each other.

- When they get stuck they create friction and this causes an earthquake.



Iceland

- Iceland is a volcanic island.

- A volcanic island is formed when a volcanic mountain builds up on the seabed until it gets above the water.

North American Plate

Iceland

Eurasian Plate

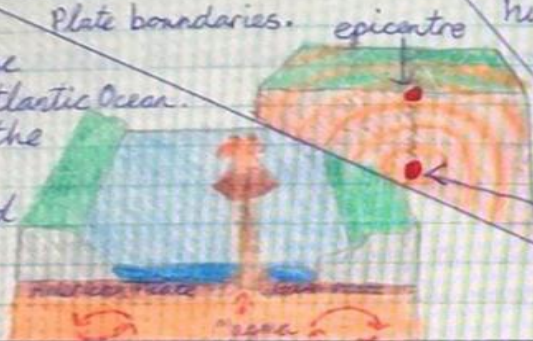
- The Richter scale registers the strength, or magnitude, of an earthquake.

- This scale ranges from 1-10, 10 being the worst.

Tsunami

- If an Earthquake happens underwater, it can produce a tsunami.

- A tsunami is a huge wave that causes major damage to buildings and even loss of life.



Constructive Plate Boundary

- This happens when two plates move away from each other.

- The two plates are moved by convection currents.

- The features created by this include new land and earthquakes.



Convection Currents

- Convection currents are large currents of hot magma.

- They occur in the mantle.



How volcanoes form

A volcanic mountain, or volcano, forms when magma moves up to the surface of the Earth through an opening called a vent.



Pacific Ring of Fire

- A zone of very active volcanoes and earthquakes.

- 9 plates meet.



Destructive Plate Boundary

Continental Drift

200 million years ago, the plates of the crust were all part of one big super-continent called Pangaea.

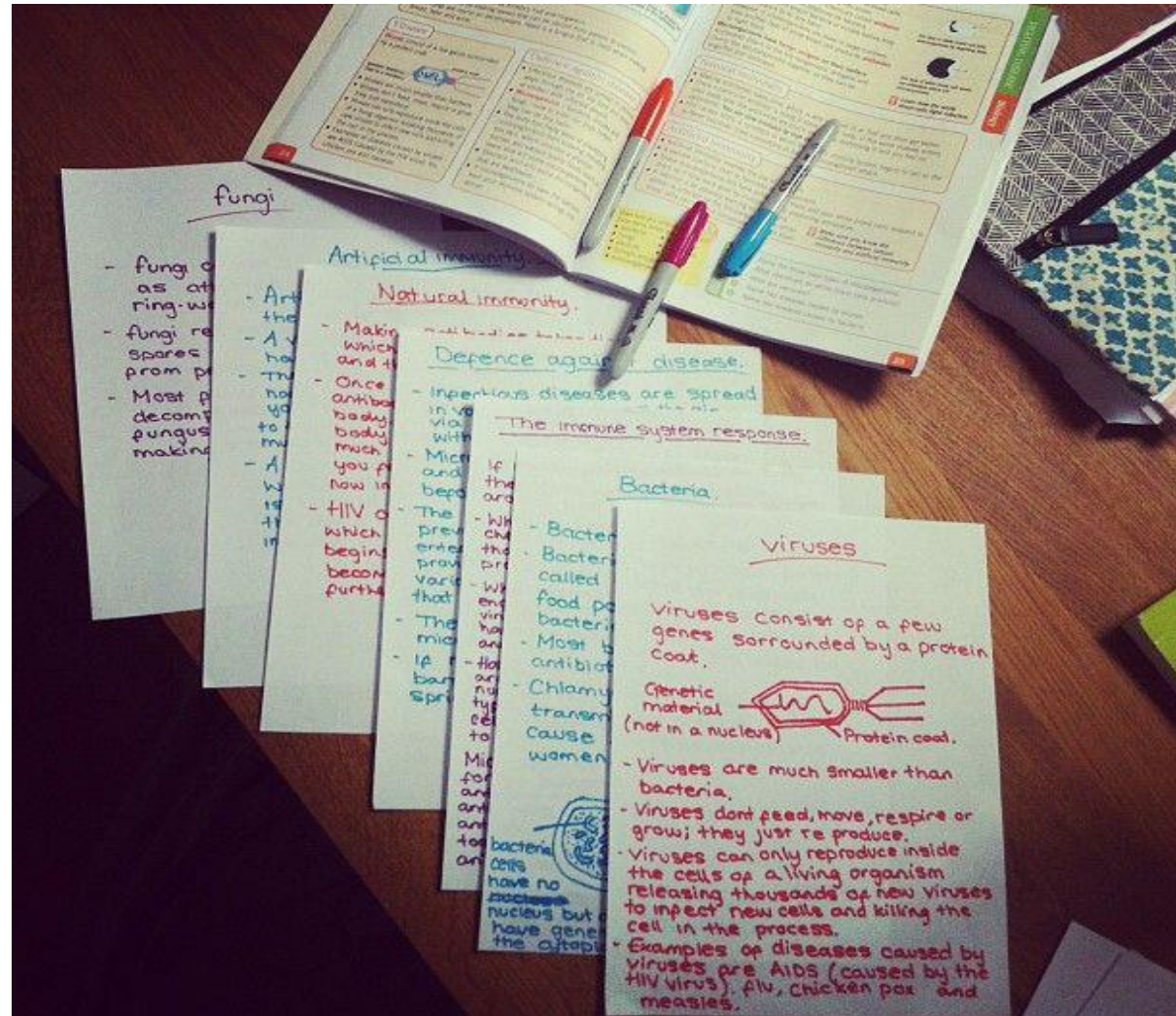
- This happens when two plates collide.

- The plates are moved by convection currents.

- The features created by this include, fold mountains and volcanoes.



Flashcards



Why use flashcards?

- Flashcards are a popular way to study.
- There are various ways to use them, for subjects ranging from foreign language to science.
- Using flashcards to self-test helps you learn information, and also helps you to identify any weak spots you may have with the material.
- It is better to discover weaknesses while you are studying, when you can still improve on them, instead of when you are in the middle of a high-stakes exam.

The Best Way to Study With Flashcards

- **The Waterfall Method...** Write questions on the front and answers on the back...

Starting Stack



Go through the entire stack. **If you know the answer right away, put it in a Know It pile. If you struggled to remember what was on the other side of the card, put it in a Struggled pile.**

You'll end up with two stacks of flashcards:

Know It



Struggled



- Pick up the Struggled pile and repeat the process.
- **The reason that this method is so effective is that you'll review the hardest flashcards for *you* more often than easy flashcards.**
- *Most students just go through flashcards from front to back. They might already know half the answers, but they spend equal time on cards they know and cards they don't know.*
- Now that you know how to use the Waterfall Method, you'll be a smarter student and can learn and retain information much more easily when you study with this method.

Helpful Tips:

- Adding pictures to your cards can make them a lot more memorable.
- In cognitive psychology, there's a concept called the [Picture Superiority Effect](#), which describes how people tend to [remember imagery](#) a lot better than they remember words:
- By adding descriptive sentences – or even single terms – alongside pictures, you can increase your brain's ability to recall what you're studying.
- a **mixture of pictures and words** works better than pictures alone.
- Switch flash cards with a friend and see how you do!

Online flashcards..

- Can help you study wherever you are as you access them on your phone at all times:
- Quizlet
- Cram
- Canva
- Flashcard Machine

10/10/18

Respiration

Energy: Energy is the ability to do work.

- Work is done when a body is moving.
- Our bodies get energy from the food we eat.
- This type of energy is called chemical energy.

Respiration is a chemical process (aerobic respiration)

- Respiration is the release of energy from food.
- Respiration is a chemical process because new substances are formed.
- Aerobic respiration is the release of energy from food when oxygen is present.
- Word equation for aerobic respiration:
glucose + oxygen $\rightarrow$ energy + carbon dioxide + water.
- Chemical equation for aerobic respiration:
 $C_6H_{12} + 6O_2 \rightarrow \text{energy} + 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$

Note making:

Date
Margin
Bullet Points
Use Colour
Capital letters & full
stops

**Top
Tip!!!!!!**

Mind your handouts! Stick them into notes copies or get yourself a folder to keep them all together at home.

Handwritten student work on a worksheet titled "Meine Haustiere".

Name: Don Malley Mia Fossell Deutsch 2. Jahrgang

1. the = der / die / das

Maskulinum (m)	Femininum (f)	Neutrum (nt)
der Hund <u>das dog</u>	die Katze <u>die cat</u>	das Pferd <u>das horse</u>
der Wellensittich <u>die parrot</u>	die Schlange <u>die snake</u>	das Pony <u>die horse</u>
der Hamster <u>der hamster</u>	die Maus <u>die mouse</u>	das Kaninchen <u>die rabbit</u>
der Kanarienvogel <u>der canary</u>	die Ratte <u>die rat</u>	das Meerschweinchen <u>die guinea pig</u>
der Goldfisch <u>der goldfish</u>	die Schildkröte <u>die turtle</u>	das Frettchen <u>die ferret</u>
der Papagei <u>der parrot</u>	die Kuh <u>die cow</u>	das Schwein <u>die pig</u>
		das Schaf <u>die sheep</u>

2. a = ein / eine / ein

Maskulinum (m)	Femininum (f)	Neutrum (nt)
ein Hund	eine Katze	ein Pferd
ein Wellensittich	eine Schlange	ein Pony
ein Hamster	eine Maus	ein Kaninchen
ein Kanarienvogel	eine Ratte	ein Meerschweinchen
ein Goldfisch	eine Schildkröte	ein Frettchen
ein Papagei	eine Kuh	ein Schwein
		ein Schaf

3. That is ... my / your / his / her

	Maskulinum (m)	Femininum (f)	Neutrum (nt)
Das ist	mein Hund	meine Katze	mein Pferd
	dein Wellensittich	deine Schlange	dein Pony
	sein Hamster	seine Maus	sein Kaninchen
	ihr Kanarienvogel	ihre Ratte	ihr Meerschweinchen
	mein Goldfisch	meine Schildkröte	mein Frettchen
	dein Papagei	deine Kuh	mein Schwein
			sein Schaf

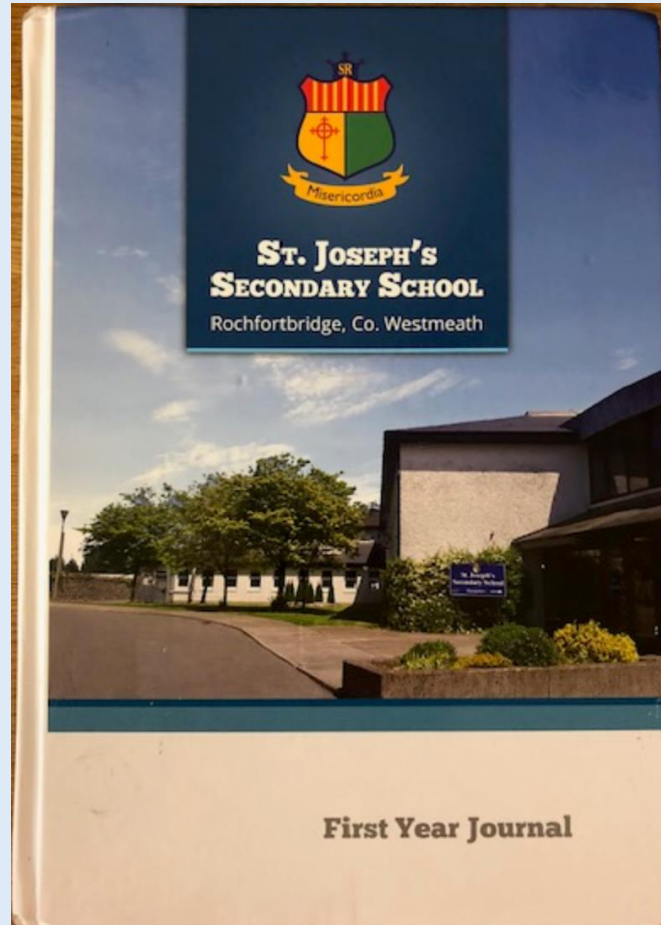
3. I have (got) a / I have lost / seen / found ...

	Maskulinum (m)	Femininum (f)	Neutrum (nt)	
Ich habe / I have	einen ...	eine ...	ein ...	
lost	meinen Hund	meine Katze	mein Pferd	(verloren) lost
du	deinen Wellensittich	deine Schlange	dein Pony	(gesehen) seen
	seinen Hamster	seine Maus	sein Kaninchen	(gefunden) found
	ihren Kanarienvogel	ihre Ratte	ihr Meerschweinchen	
	meinen Goldfisch	meine Schildkröte	mein Frettchen	
	deinen Papagei		mein Schwein	
			dein Schaf	



Sort out a filing system into subject folders and/or topics

Using the Journal as a senior



Benefits

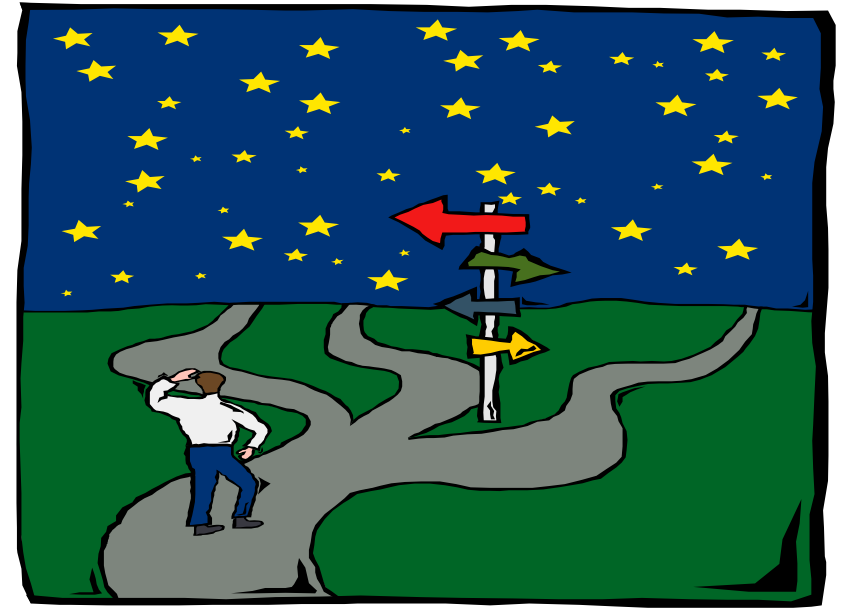
- Don't miss out on homework and revision assignments
- See topics covered in a week at a glance
- Structure study timetable against homework
- Look back at your fifth year journal to see topics covered
- Can be a useful reference guide in Sixth Year for seeing topics already covered

Be a Smart Sixth Year!!!

- If you are spending valuable time studying make sure it will be valuable to you for your pre exams and for June!!
- **Save your notes**
- Make Flashcards/mind-maps to a **good standard and keep them** so that you are not starting the topic from scratch again

Responsibility

- Positive Attitude
 - in school/classroom
 - after school homework/study
- You are responsible for your own grades
 - do not blame others
- **Know the consequences of your actions in a classroom where everyone has goals and wants to succeed and achieve.**



Change Habits

- Form a good listening habit – good listening in class
- Concentrate on what is going on – try and avoid daydreaming
- You cannot listen if you are talking!!



During the exam..

Take time to fill in the section for self reflection..

- This will help you reflect on what you know **and more importantly what you don't know** for the pre and for June
- Is a way of **letting your teacher know** where you are at
- **Helps your teacher** to know what topics to revise

Christmas Test



Answer ALL Questions
Do NOT leave any BLANK Questions



Subject: _____

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Parent:

Parents Signature:

Assessment for learning:

Student:

The grade I think I got: %

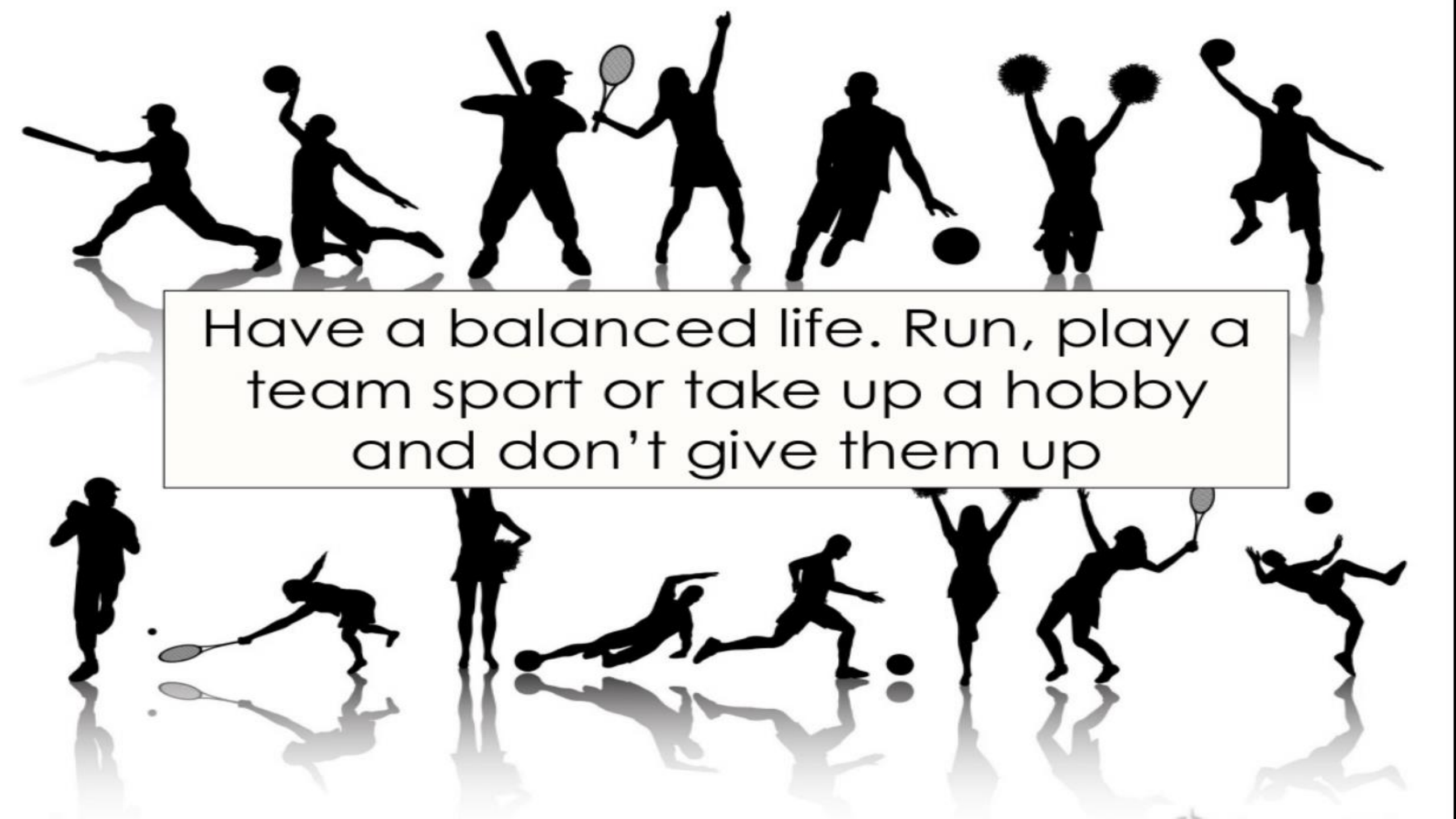
Why?

Where can I improve:

Teacher:

Grade you achieved: %

Where you can improve:

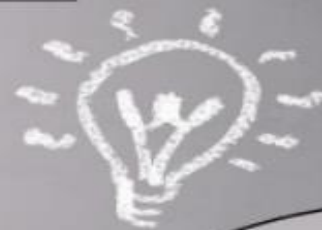
The image features a collection of black silhouettes representing various sports and hobbies, arranged in two rows. The top row includes a baseball player swinging a bat, a basketball player jumping for a shot, a baseball player in a batting stance, a tennis player with a racket, a soccer player with a ball, a cheerleader with pom-poms, and a basketball player jumping. The bottom row includes a soccer player, a tennis player, a basketball player, a soccer player, a basketball player, a cheerleader, and a soccer player. Each silhouette is reflected on the surface below it.

Have a balanced life. Run, play a
team sport or take up a hobby
and don't give them up

Eat Heathy



Homework



Separate
the
languages
i.e. Irish and
French

Start with
difficult
subject,
finish with
best



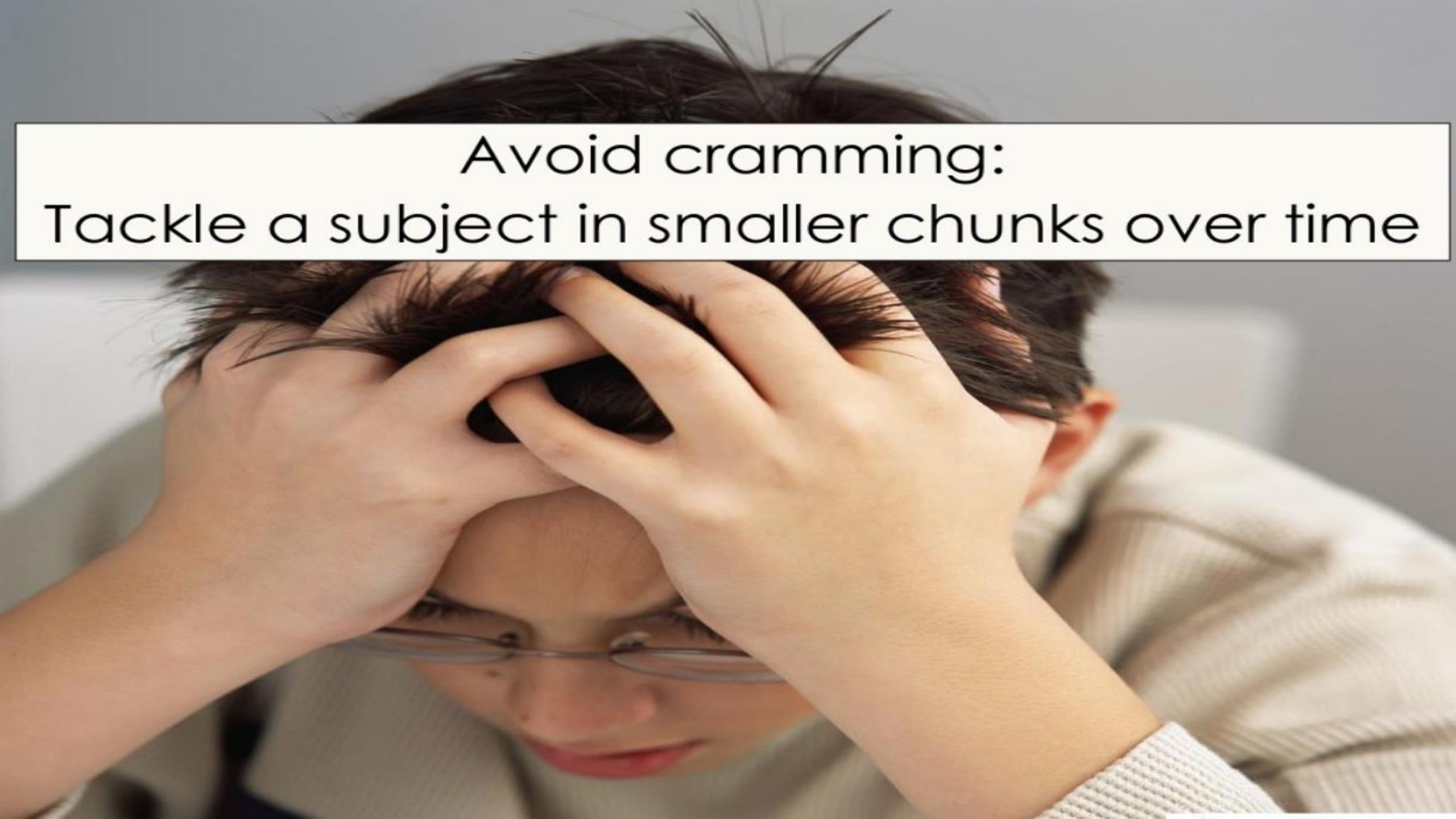
Take Breaks

Have a break. Have a

A close-up photograph of two hands holding a KitKat bar and breaking it in half. The hands are positioned on either side of the bar, and the two halves are being pulled apart. A cloud of fine chocolate and wafer crumbs is captured in mid-air between the two pieces. The background is a soft, out-of-focus white surface.

Reward yourself!
But stay away from TV and Phone

Avoid cramming:
Tackle a subject in smaller chunks over time



To recap...

- <https://youtu.be/LnxinLGmHP8>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p60rN9JEapg>

Useful websites for study tips:

- <https://www.learningscientists.org/>
- <https://www.studystack.com/>
- Studyclix.ie
- <https://www.oxfordlearning.com/how-to-study-effectively/>
- <https://psychcentral.com/lib/top-10-most-effective-study-habits/>

You've got to
study to
succeed!

You can receive the
grades you want by
taking the time to
study and prepare
for your classes.

