inventor of college level stubi skills



We teach the tools that are indispensable to learning

inventor of college level SUDY SKILLS By Pennis H. Congos, MSCd.

Name	Date
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To gain a better understanding of yourself as a learner, it is helpful to identify the study skills you now employ. When compared to learners who get A's, you can see where your study skills need refinement or are maximized just the way they are. The following diagnostic test is a short and quick device for assessing your study skills.

This is *not a timed test*. You surely may ask for assistance when and where you feel you need it. Answer each question as honestly as you can. There are 51 questions.

Directions:

- 1. Read each statement. Think carefully about each statement and respond as truthfully as you can.
- 2. Place an X in the column that best describes your study skill. For example, the first question is:
- 1. I formulate questions from a chapter before I begin reading that textbook chapter.

More	About	Less	Almost
than	half of	than	never
half of	the time	half of	
the time		the time	
		Х	
	than half of	than half of half of the time	than half of than half of the time

If, in your case, this happens to be true only sometimes, place an X as shown in the example.

This diagnostic is intended to get you thinking about the differences in high school and college level study skills. College students need a new set of learning tools to do well with college level academics. Use the results from this diagnostic to help you discover what new information you need to earn high grades in college. Utilize your campus learning center, learning skills classes, and learning skills workshops to learn the best ways to understand, learn and remember course content and earn A's in the least amount of time.

TE	XTBOOK READING	Almost Always	More than half of the time	About half of the time	Less than half of the time	Almost never
1.	I formulate questions from a chapter		the time		the time	
	before, during, or after reading.					
2.	Before reading an assignment, I survey headings, bold print, italics, questions, summaries, etc.					
3.	I try to get the meaning of new terms as I encounter them the first time.					
4.	I formulate answers to questions I have made as I read an assignment.					
5.	I look for main ideas as I read.					
6.	I am able to spot main ideas and the related details under main ideas.					
7.	I don't read a textbook chapter more than once.					
8.	I use a textbook study system such as SQ3R, OK5R, etc.					
NO	TETAKING					
9.	I take notes as I read textbook assignments.					
10.	I take notes in lectures.					
11.	After taking notes, I review them before doing something else.					
12.	I rewrite lecture notes.					
13.	I compare notes with one or more other students to check completeness and accuracy.					
14.	I organize notes to make self-testing easier.					

MEMORY

		Almost Always	More than half of the time	About half of the time	Less than half of the time	Almost never
15.	I review notes more than once or twice for exams and quizzes.					
16.	I use mnemonics (memory devices).					
17.	I use visuals in my notes such as sketches, mind maps, diagrams, charts, etc.					
18.	I quiz myself over material that could appear on future exams and quizzes.					
19.	I organize details to main ideas into numbered or lettered lists.					
20.	I convert text and lecture material into my own words.					
21.	I think about material that could be on exams and quizzes when I am not studying.					
22.	I try to <i>understand</i> material in my notes in addition to memorizing.					
23.	I try to organize main ideas and details into some logical or meaningful order.					
TE	ST PREPARATION					
24.	I study with a classmate or group.					
25.	When I don't understand something, I get help from classmates, tutors, instructors, SI leaders, etc.					
26.	I do all homework assignments.					
27.	I turn in all homework assignments on time.					
28.	I can easily identify what I have learned and what I have not yet learned before I take a test.					

	Almost Always	More than half of the time	About half of the time	Less than half of the time	Almost never
29. I review past notes for a class before I go to that class.					
30. I read assigned material before I go to class.					
31. I begin studying for an exam from the first week material is assigned or covered in lecture.					
32. I review lecture notes soon after class.					
33. I keep up to date on assignments and homework.					
34. I eat well-balanced meals daily.					
35. I exercise daily.					
36. I attend learning skills classes or learning skills workshops when I know about them.					
CONCENTRATION					
37. I study where it is quiet when trying to learn and remember something.					
38. I study for a length of time then take a short break before returning to studying.					
39. I study in the same place.					
40. I avoid cramming.					
41. I have all my study equipment handy in my study place (pens, paper, calculator, electronics, etc.)					
42. When I sit down to study, I tell myself that I <i>intend</i> to study.					

	Almost Always	More than half of	About half of the time	Less than half of	Almost never
43. I break a large assignment into smaller segments.		the time		the time	
44. When the subject matter in not naturally interesting, I find ways to learn it anyway.					
45. It is easy to pay attention in class.					
46. I avoid studying in the evenings as much as possible.					
TIME MANAGEMENT					
47. I use a calendar book for recording daily and weekly upcoming academic and personal activities.					
48. I use lists such as daily "to do" lists, assignment lists, etc. to organize academic and personal activities.					
49. I set up a master schedule of fixed monthly activities such as work, club meetings, classes, etc.					
50. I write out short-term and long-term academic goals.					
51. I start papers and projects way before they are due.					
52. I study at least 2 hours for every hour I am in class.					

Go to the next page and add up your scores.

PROCEDURES & EXERCISE

by Dennis H. Congos, MSEd

For each statement, find the point value for each of your responses and place it on the line next to the corresponding statement number below. Next, total each of the columns to determine your study skills efficacy score.

Almost Always = 5 points Less than 1/2 of the time = 2 points Almost never = 1 point

More than 1/2 of the time = 4 points

About 1/2 of the time = 3 points Blank or never = 0 points

STUDY SKILLS EFFICACY SCORES

TEXTBOOKS		NOTETAKING		MEMORY		TEST PREP		CONCENTRATION		TIME MGMT	
Question Number	Points	Question Number		Question Number	Points	Question Number	Points	Question Number	Points	Question Number	Points
1.		9.		15.		24.		37.		47.	
2.		10.		16.		25.		38.		48.	
3.		11.		17.		26.		39.		49.	
4.		12.		18.		27.		40.		50.	
5.		13.		19.		28.		41.		51.	
6.		14.		20.		29.		42.		52.	
7.				21.		30.		43.			
8.				22.		31.		44.			
				23.		32.		45.			
						33.		46.			
						34.					
						35.					
						36.					
	Textbook Skills Score						-				gmt.
Less than a score of 30 suggests changes in textbook reading skills are likely to increase your grades Less than a score of 20 suggests changes in notetaking skills are likely to increase your grades		uggests ges in ing skills cely to se your	of 30 stochang memory likely to	n a score uggests ges in skills are increase grades	Less than a score of 40 suggests changes in test preparation skills are likely to increase your grades		Less than a score of 35 suggests changes in concentration skills are likely to increase your grades		Less than a score of 20 suggests changes in time management skills are likely to increase your grades		

List the study skills in the box below that are likely to increase your grades if you made changes.



alk over your results with a LEARNING skills specialist or your