

ExQ® Know How (To Learn More) Webinar #3:The Science of Studying

Sucheta Kamath Founder & CEO, ExQ[®] October 15, 2019





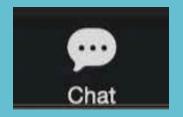
Test Your EF: Learn Something New About YOU!

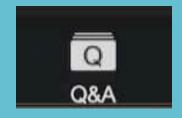
www.exqinfiniteknowhow.com/test-your-executive-function/



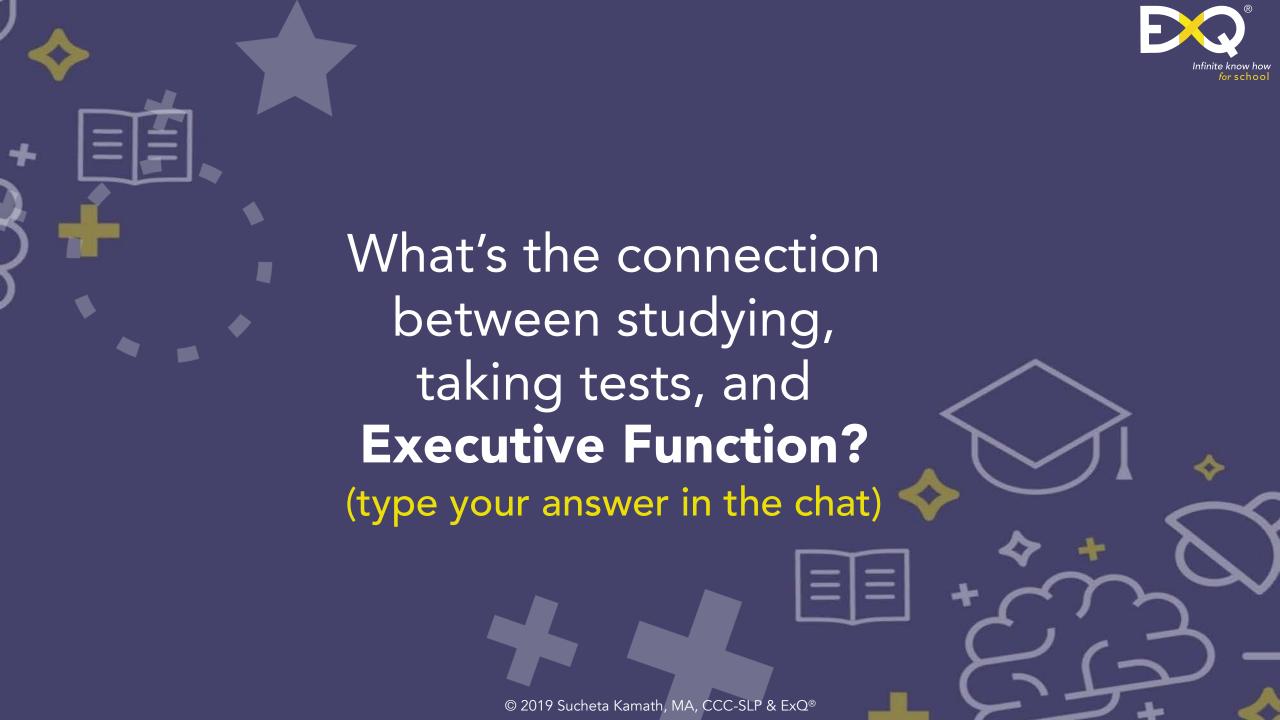
ZOOM WEBINAR BASICS

At the bottom of your screen you'll see these buttons:





1. Use <u>Chat</u> to make comments to me or each other 2. Use <u>Q&A</u> to ask me questions









If you decide you want to do well on a test, how efficiently you study for it is determined by strong **Executive Function skills**.







Studying is using Executive Function to coordinate and orchestrate effort to make meaningful connections between past knowledge and new learning. Then, to SHOW or demonstrate what the student knows and how well he or she can adapt knowing through test taking.

- Sucheta Kamath







Why Test?

To ensure learning, understanding and retention. To build knowledge!





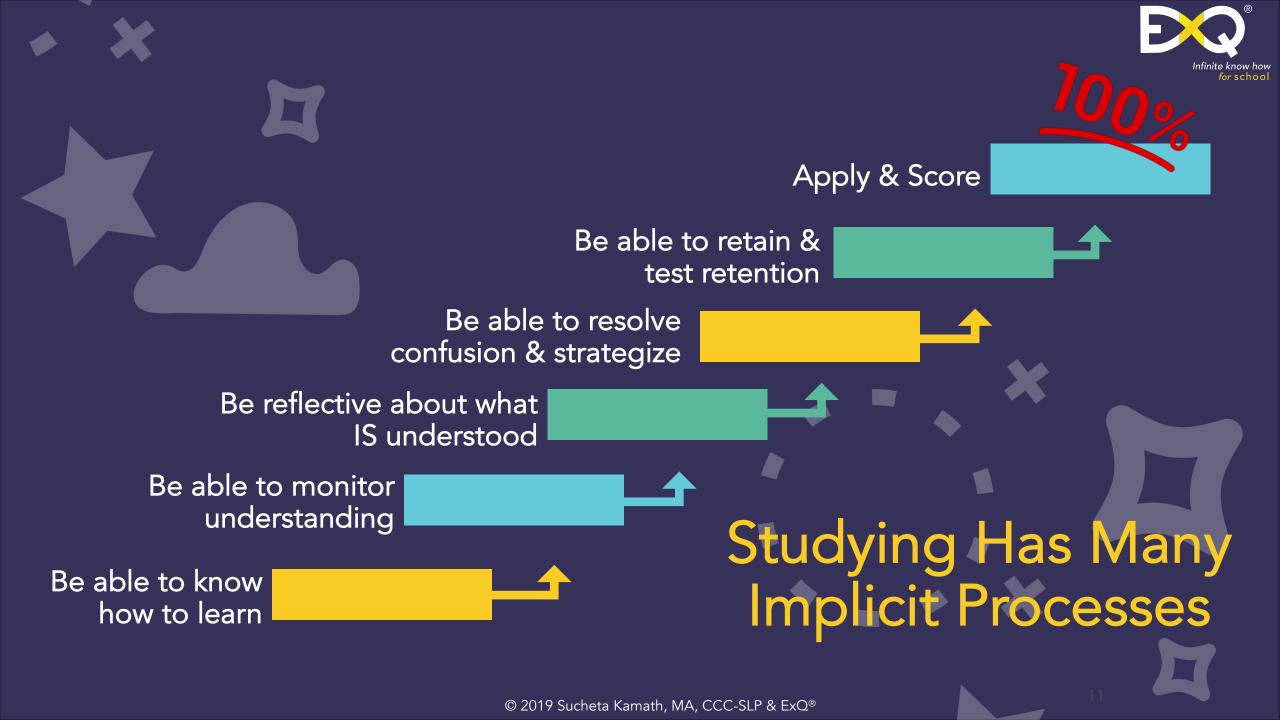


But why is studying so elusive?





But why is studying so elusive? Because it's complicated.





students use that

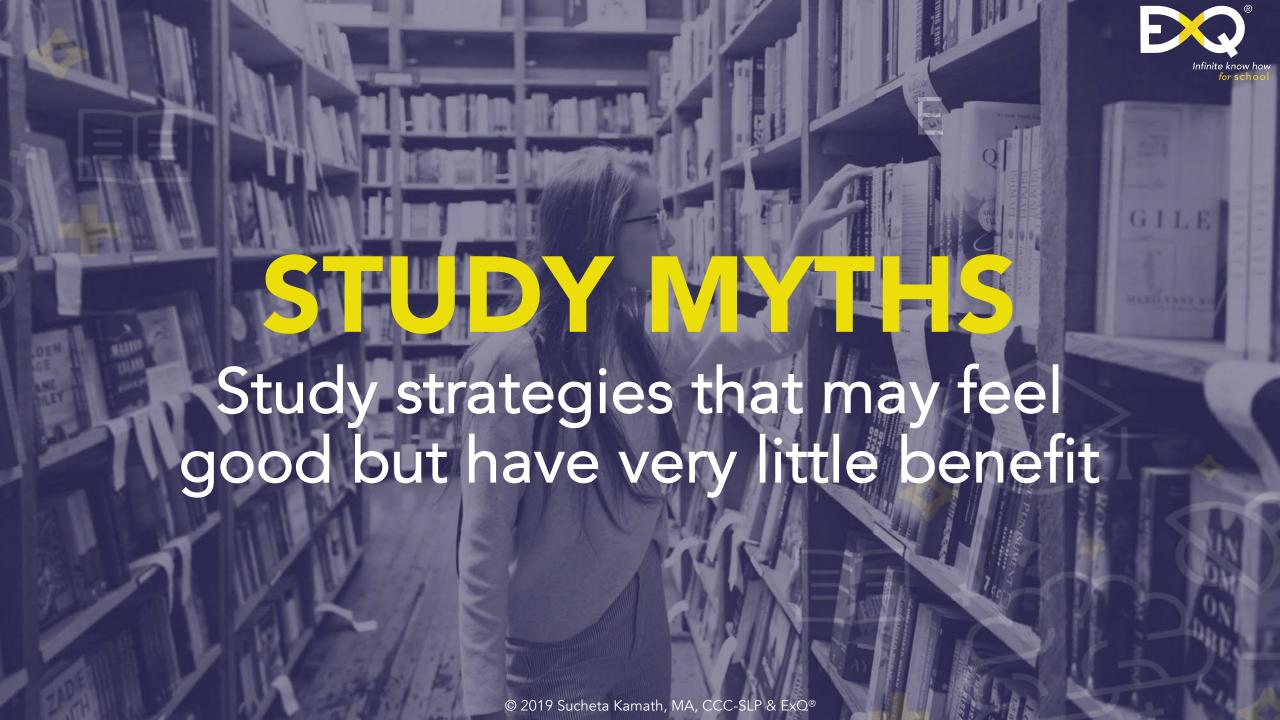
are not effective?

(type your answer in the chat)













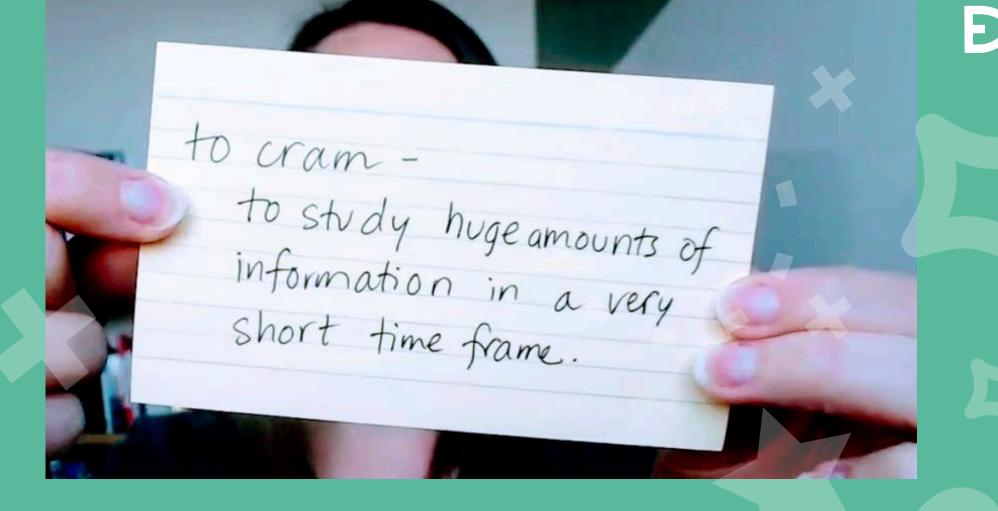
Not-so-good Strategy #1: Highlighting & Underlining







Not-so-good Strategy #2: Rereading or looking over notes



Not-so-good Strategy #3: Cramming









Why do you think study strategies might not be taught in school explicitly?

(type your answer in the chat)



The teacher's role in teaching study strategies

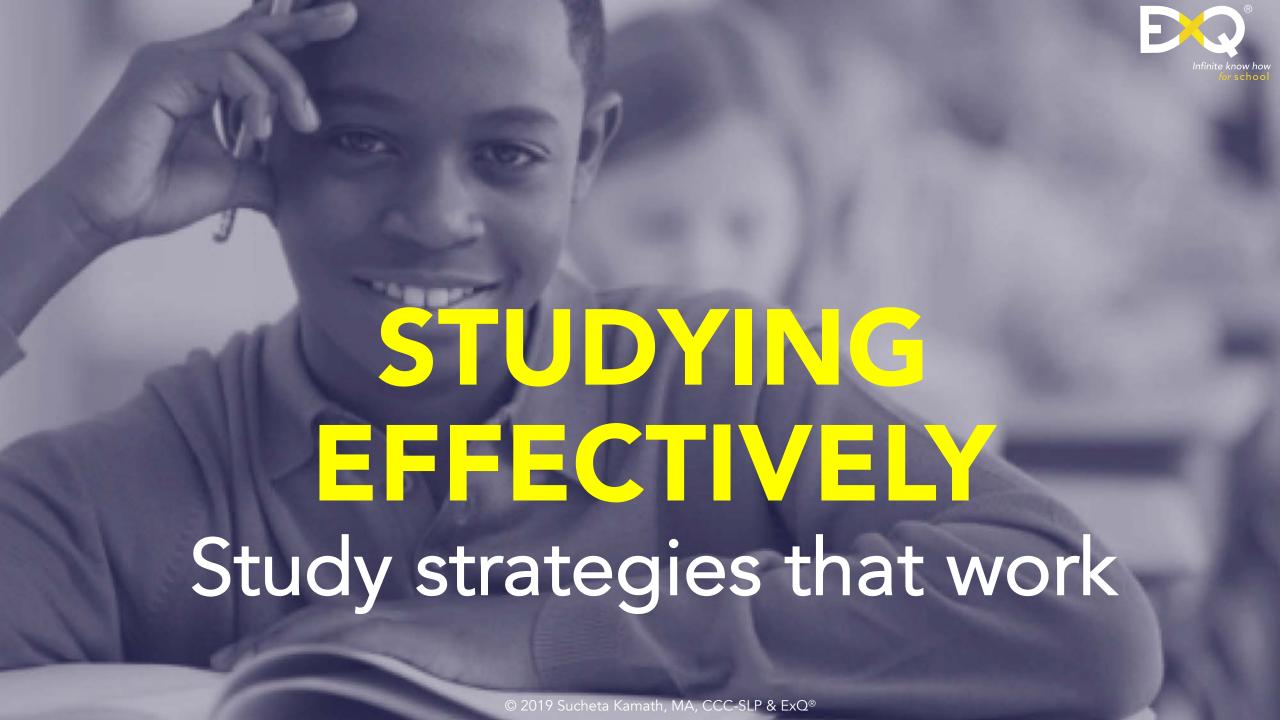








http://www.fullprefrontal.com/podcast/episode-55/









PROMOTE "HOW TO **LEARN" MINDSET**

Help students understand how learning, effort and memory works.







Teach students to value and create a distraction-free work zone.







Share with students the idea of memory and the "division of labor" in the brain





PODCAST RESOURCES

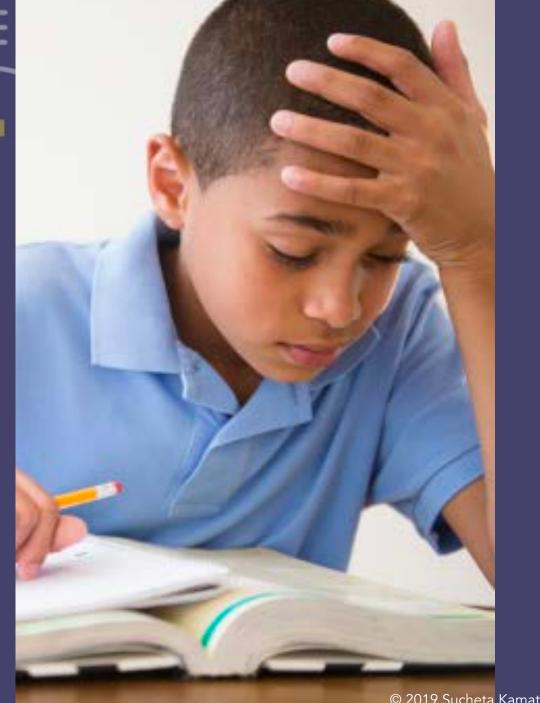




http://www.fullprefrontal.com/podcast/episode-37/



http://www.fullprefrontal.com/podcast/episode-38/





Help students connect good grades with strong preparation and know that bad grades can be fixed



PODCAST RESOURCES





http://www.fullprefrontal.com/podcast/episode-62/









TEACH RETRIEVAL PRACTICE

To examine retention of new learning, one must practice retrieval (when it's not needed)





Research shows that repeated testing produced better transfer than repeated studying

- Butler A.C. (2010)









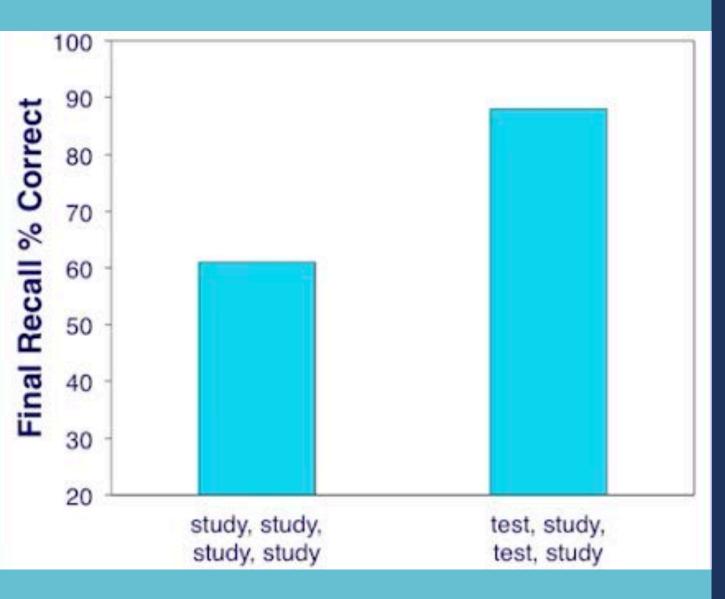
Retrieval Practice is Effective when:

- It is followed by feedback
- The responses are (eventually) correct
 - McDaniel et al. (2011)









Identical time on tasks but two different methods yield different results:

Study-study-study
Test-study-test-study

- Karpicke (2009 JEP: General)











DISTRIBUTED PRACTICE

Space the practices by intentionally creating a gap between learning and review of learning

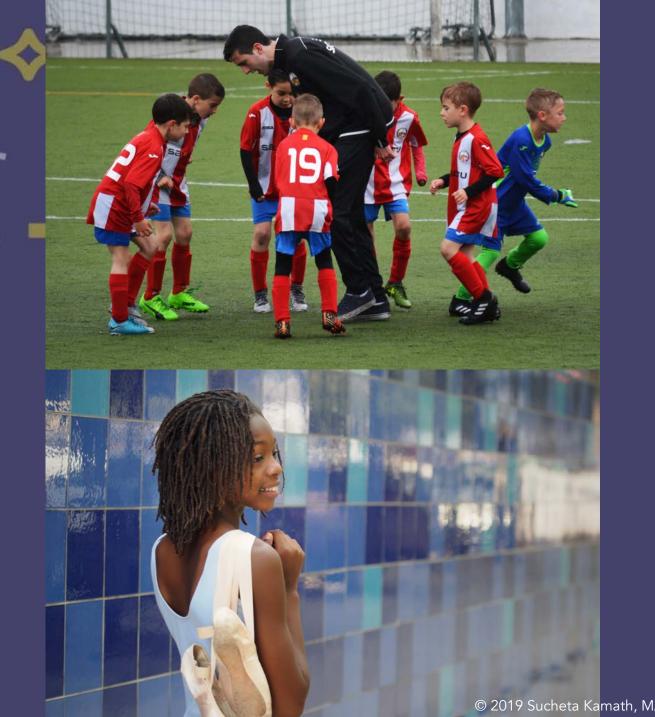




Benefits of Distributed Practice:

- Essential for long-term retention
- Most effective when:
 - Practice is distributed
 ACROSS sessions
 - Distributed practice involves
 Effective Strategies

- John Dunlowsky





Distributed Practice elsewhere







Spreading studying over time has the most benefit!

- John Dunlowsky

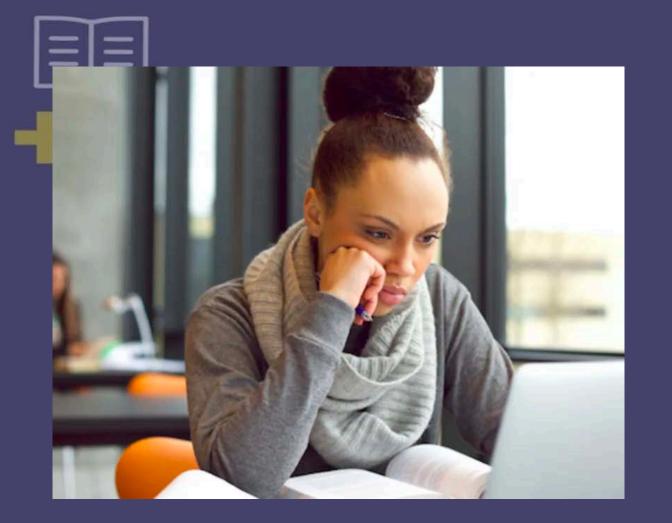




If the student plans to cram for a math test by spending 4 hours the night before the test, she's better off spreading ' hour over 4 weeks instead.







Long delays between study periods are ideal but that requires strong EF skills (planning ahead and overcoming procrastination)



PODCAST RESOURCES





http://www.fullprefrontal.com/podcast/episode-66/





CONTEXTUALIZE



Help students connect individual experience to prior learning and the bigger picture of learning.







Deconstruct and Reconstruct learning:
3 Part Process:

Analyze, Outline &

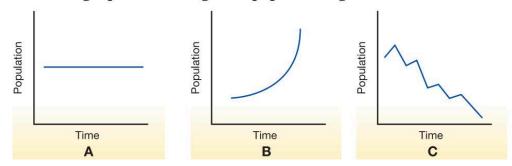


Summarize



3.2 Section Review

- 1. What is a population? Give three examples of populations.
- hat three things does a population need to grow?
- Which graph shows negative population growth?



- 4. What is the difference between a population and a community? Give two examples of communities.
- 5. A remora is a small fish that follows sharks around and eats their scraps. The shark does not benefit from the remora. This is an example of:
 - competition
 - predator-prey
 - parasitism
 - commensalism
- 6. Cans of tuna often carry warning labels. They state that pregnant women should limit the amount of tuna they eat each month.
 - a. Explain why tuna could contain dangerous toxins.
 - b. Draw a food chain showing how toxins could concentrate in the tissues of a tuna.



Find three real-life examples of each of the following interactions:

- 1. Competition
- 2. Predator-prey
- Commensalism
- 4. Parasitism
- 5. Mutualism

Use encyclopedias and/or the Internet as resources.



SOLVE IT!

An ecologist studied the presence of a toxic chemical in a lake. She found that the water had one molecule of the toxin for every one billion molecules of water, or one part per billion (1 ppb). The algae had one part per million (1 ppm) of the toxin. Small animals, called zooplankton, had 10 ppm. Small fish had 100 ppm. Large fish had 1,000 ppm. How do you explain the increase in this toxin to 1,000 ppm for large fish? Use a drawing to help support your answer.



Example 8th Grade

Science





3.2 Section Review

- 1. What is a population? Give three examples of populations.
- 2. What three things does a population need to grow?
- 3. Which graph shows negative population growth?

When we read the word 'population' what are we talking about?



3.2 Section Review

- 1. What is a population? Give three examples of populations.
- 2. What three things does a population need to grow?
- 3. Which graph shows negative population growth?

Guess the answer to the 2nd question:

"What three things does a population need to grow?"

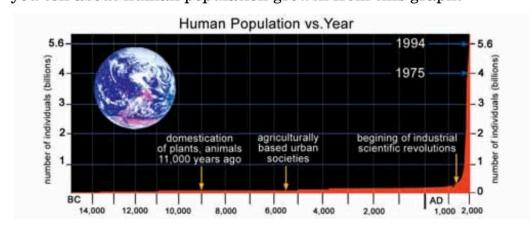
Populations

population?

What is a A population is a group of individuals of the same species living in a given area. A population of clover plants in a tray consists of the total number of plants in that tray. A population of clover plants in a field consists of the total number of plants in that field (Figure 3.12).

Growth rate

Populations change as old members die and new members are born. In nature, populations often stay about the same size from year to year. Other times, populations grow or decline very fast. The change in size of a population over time is called its **growth** rate. Growth rates can be positive, negative, or neutral. The graph below shows the growth rate of the human population. What can you tell about human population growth from this graph?



Limits to population arowth In order to grow, a population needs energy, nutrients, and space. Energy and nutrients both come from food. Therefore, population growth is limited by the amount of food available. Population growth is also limited by space. Different organisms require different amounts of space in which to live. If any of these variables are too limited, a population will not continue to grow.

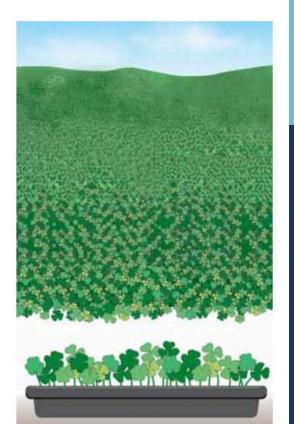


Figure 3.13: Two different populations of clover plants.



population - a group of individuals of the same species living in a given area.

growth rate - the change in size of a population over time.



8th Grade **Science:** Locate the answer in the text

PODCAST RESOURCES





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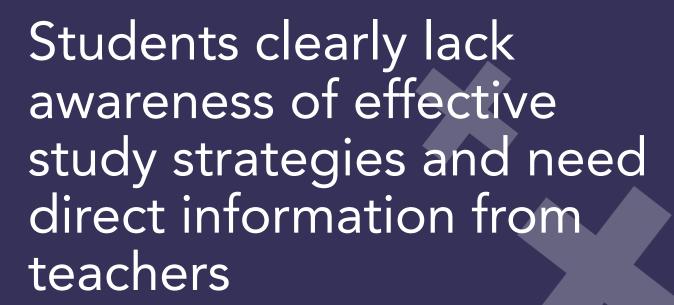


http://www.fullprefrontal.com/podcast/episode-8/







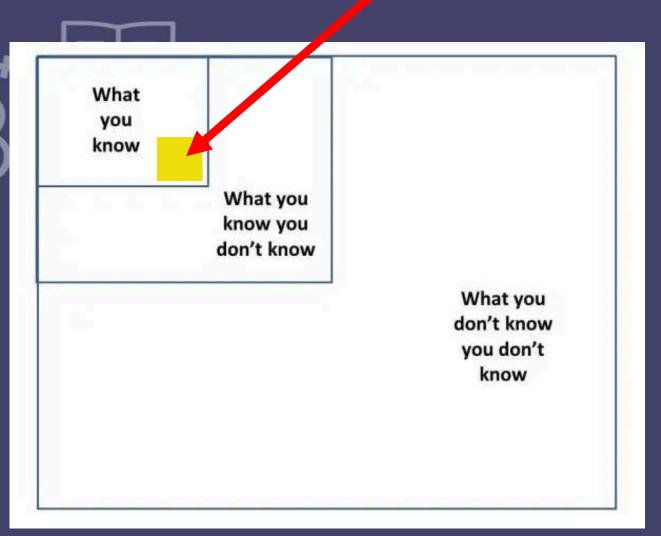


- Karpicke & Butler (2009)









Adapting "Four Boxes of Knowing" (Skip Walter) to teaching

- What you know
- What you know that you don't know
- What you don't know that you don't know







Make reading (text or notes)
"Thinking Intensive"



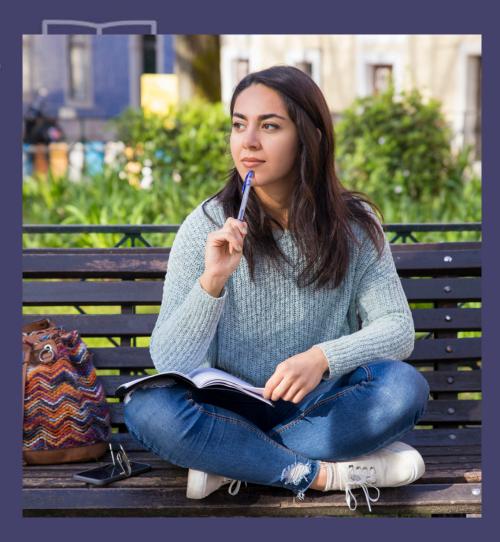


Teach how to dialogue with the author (ask questions in the margins)









Self-Guided Questions:

- 1. Do I understand what I am learning?
- 2. How will I do if I am tested on this material?
- 3. Do I have a plan to succeed in this?
- 4. What parts were unclear or confusing?
- 5. How can I do better next time?



