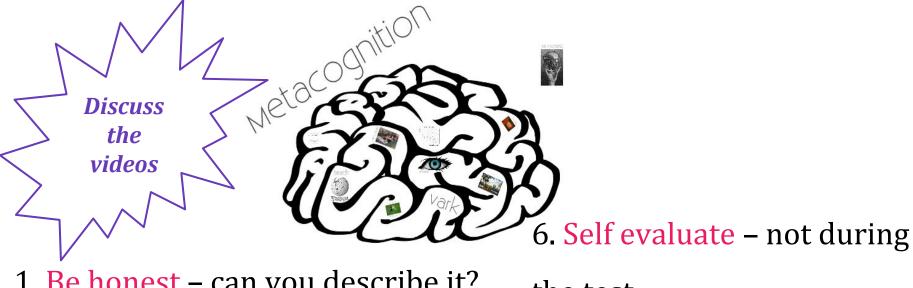
Metacognition

Please form teams of 4 (rows 1&2, 3&4, ...)



1. Be honest – can you describe it?

2. Start early – stay ahead of

teacher

3. Engage – be serious about

learning 4. Teach – explain to somebody

else

5. Study often – the forgetting

the test

7. VARK – know your learning

styles

8. Take a break – short study

sessions

9. Have fun – study groups,

whatever

10. Set a goal – never give up

How to Learn: Metacognition is the Key!

The following slides are by Saundra Yancy McGuire, Ph.D.

Asst. Vice Chancellor for Learning, Teaching, & Retention

Professor, Department of Chemistry
Past Director, Center for Academic Success
Louisiana State University

Metacognition

The ability to:

- think about one's own thinking
- be consciously aware of oneself as a problem solver
- monitor, plan, and control one's mental processing (e.g. "Am I understanding this material, or just memorizing it?")
- accurately judge one's level of learning

Reflection Questions

 What's the difference, if any, between studying and learning?

- For which task would you study more?
 - A. Make an A on the test
 - B. Teach the material to the class

Counting Vowels in 45 seconds











How accurate are you?

Dollar Bill Dice Tricycle Four-leaf Clover Hand Six-Pack Seven-Up Octopus

Cat Lives **Bowling Pins** Football Team Dozen Eggs Unlucky Friday Valentine's Day Quarter Hour

How many words or phrases do you remember?

Let's look at the words again...

What are they arranged according to?

Dollar Bill Dice Tricycle Four-leaf Clover Hand Six-Pack Seven-Up Octopus

Cat Lives **Bowling Pins** Football Team Dozen Eggs Unlucky Friday Valentine's Day Quarter Hour

NOW, how many words or phrases do you remember?

What were two major differences between the two attempts?

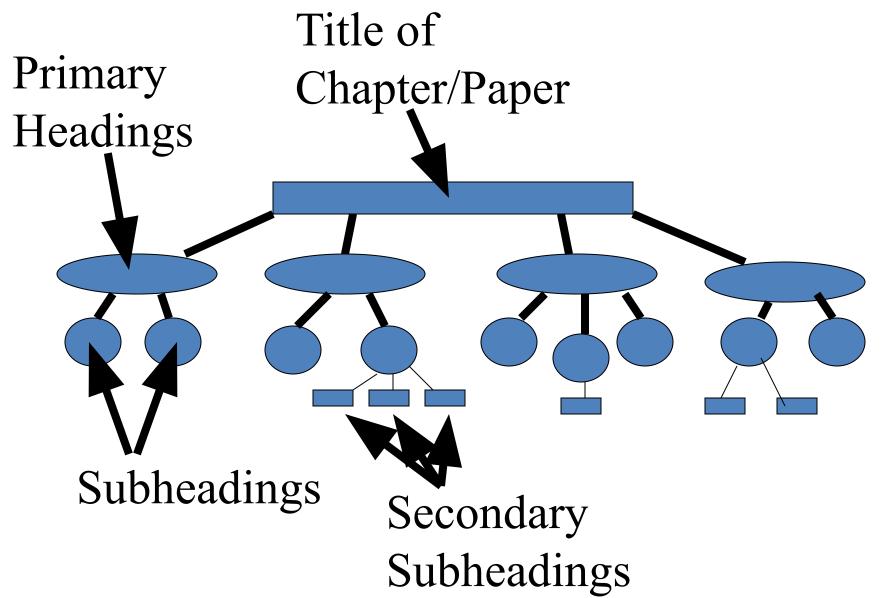


- 1. We knew what the task was
- 2. We knew how the information was organized

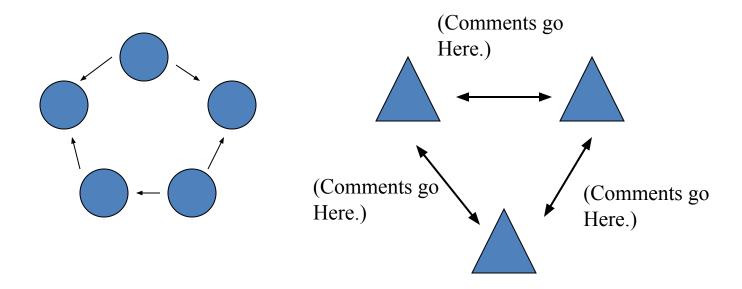
Concept Maps / Graphical Organizers

Facilitate development of higher order thinking skills!

Chapter/Paper Map



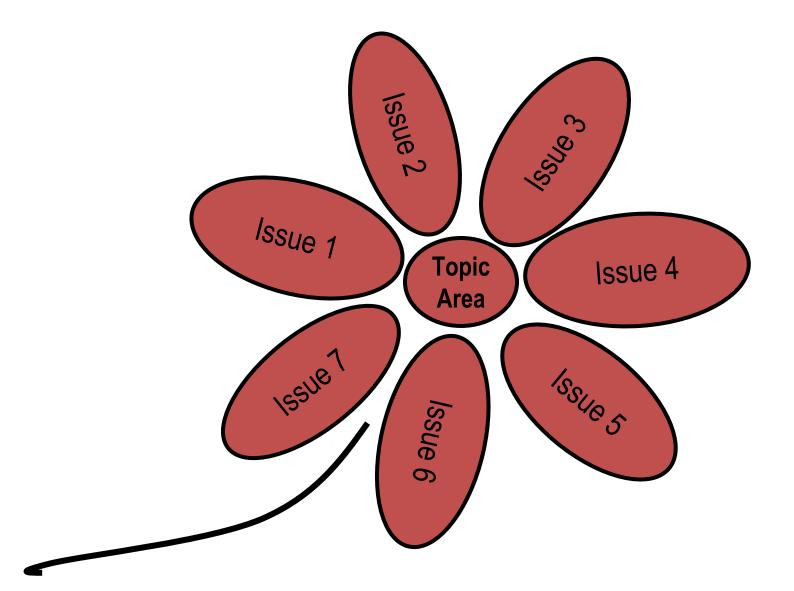
Ideas...



Cause and Effect:



Get Creative!



Compare and Contrast

Concept #1	Concept #2
How are t	they similar?
How are the	ney different?

Timeline Activity Section 0.2

Preview Before Class

Skim the chapter. Note headings and boldface words. Review summaries and chapter objectives. Come up with questions you'd like the lecture to answer for you.

Preview 1 Attend 2

Attend Class

Answer and ask questions and take meaningful, thorough notes.

Assess Your Learning

Periodically perform reality checks. "Am I using study methods that are effective? Do I understand the material enough to teach it to others?"



Review After Class

As soon after class as possible, read notes, fill in gaps, and note any questions you have.

Study the Material

Repetition is key. Ask questions such as "why", "how", and "what if." Use Intense Study Sessions (see below). Do 3 - 5 short study sessions a day. Use weekends to review. Read notes and material from the week to make connections.



1. Set a Goal	(1 - 2 minutes)	Decide what you want to accomplish in your study session
2. Study with Focus	(30 - 50 minutes)	Interact with material – organize, concept map, summarize, process, re-read, fill-in notes, reflect, etc.
3. Reward Yourself	(10 - 15 minutes)	Take a break – call a friend, play a short game, get a snack
4. Review	(5 minutes)	Go over what you just studied

Exercises 2 & 3 -- Big Ideas

- If you haven't already, submit pre-survey and Lab01 (we'll accept late work this first week)
- Take Quiz01 on Canvas
 - Use it to prepare for Monday's exam
 - 1st attempt: closed book, closed notes
 - 2nd attempt (optional): open book/notes
- Study everything for the exam!
 - Activities, labs, textbook, slides, handouts
 - Including the syllabus, seven big ideas, study cycle