

Chapter 1 : How to Become an Excellent Student (with Pictures) - wikiHow

Being an excellent student has more benefits than just getting good grades. In the short term, it will make you a more appealing college candidate and, in many cases, can earn you some fairly hefty scholarships. Big picture, the skills you learn at school will stick with you for the rest of your.

Credit Cards , Student Credit Cards NerdWallet adheres to strict standards of editorial integrity to help you make decisions with confidence. Some of the products we feature are from partners. We adhere to strict standards of editorial integrity. Some of the products we feature are from our partners. Do I have to be a student when applying for a student credit card? Getting my first credit card: What every student should know 2. Will I need a cosigner? Building credit early means being prepared down the road when having good credit can mean lower rates on auto loans, mortgages and wide variety of credit cards. What if I get into trouble with the card? Negative information can stay on your credit report for seven years in most cases, so acting irresponsibly with credit means limiting and sometimes eliminating many credit options for lengthy periods of time. Here are a few things to keep in mind: Always pay your bill on time and in full. Paying your credit card bill on time and in full every month will not only build good credit, but also save you money on fees and interest. Set up account alerts: Having an issuer send payment alerts is the easiest way to avoid a late payment. Will using a student card lead to better cards? The whole point of a student credit card is to ease new borrowers into responsibly using and managing small amounts of credit. Having good credit can often lead to better rates on things like auto loans and mortgages , too. Kevin Cash is a staff writer for NerdWallet, a personal finance website.

Successful students force themselves to understand. They do not merely go through the motions of attending class, reading the text(s), and doing the homework, expecting these actions to necessarily suffice.

The following chapter examines research on motivation. While the information presented here is based on motivation in the workplace, many of the concepts are applicable to students as well.

Introduction The management of people at work is an integral part of the management process. To understand the critical importance of people in the organization is to recognize that the human element and the organization are synonymous. An well-managed organization usually sees an average worker as the root source of quality and productivity gains. Such organizations do not look to capital investment, but to employees, as the fundamental source of improvement. An organization is effective to the degree to which it achieves its goals. An effective organization will make sure that there is a spirit of cooperation and sense of commitment and satisfaction within the sphere of its influence. In order to make employees satisfied and committed to their jobs in academic and research libraries, there is need for strong and effective motivation at the various levels, departments, and sections of the library. Motivation is a basic psychological process. A recent data-based comprehensive analysis concluded that competitiveness problems appear to be largely motivational in nature Mine, Ebrahimi, and Wachtel, Along with perception, personality, attitudes, and learning, motivation is a very important element of behaviour. Nevertheless, motivation is not the only explanation of behaviour. It interacts with and acts in conjunction with other cognitive processes. Motivating is the management process of influencing behaviour based on the knowledge of what make people tick Luthans, Motivation and motivating both deal with the range of conscious human behaviour somewhere between two extremes: Luthans asserts that motivation is the process that arouses, energizes, directs, and sustains behaviour and performance. That is, it is the process of stimulating people to action and to achieve a desired task. One way of stimulating people is to employ effective motivation, which makes workers more satisfied with and committed to their jobs. Money is not the only motivator. There are other incentives which can also serve as motivators. Specific employee attitudes relating to job satisfaction and organizational commitment are of major interest to the field of organizational behaviour and the practice of human resources management. Attitude has direct impact on job satisfaction. Organizational commitment on the other hand, focuses on their attitudes towards the entire organization. Although a strong relationship between satisfaction and commitment has been found, more recent research gives more support to the idea that commitment causes satisfaction. However, most studies treat satisfaction and commitment differently, especially in light of things like downsizing that are part of modern organizations. The way librarians in research and academic institutions perceive motivation influences their level of satisfaction and commitment. While job satisfaction and commitment have been the topic of many studies, but the present studies is presents new information and a new perspective, describing job satisfaction, motivation and commitment of librarian particularly in the context of Oyo state, Nigeria.

Literature Review Along with perception, personality, attitudes, and learning, motivation is a very important part of understanding behaviour. Luthan asserts that motivation should not be thought of as the only explanation of behaviour, since it interacts with and acts in conjunction with other mediating processes and with the environment. Luthan stress that, like the other cognitive process, motivation cannot be seen. All that can be seen is behaviour, and this should not be equated with causes of behaviour. While recognizing the central role of motivation, Evans states that many recent theories of organizational behaviour find it important for the field to re-emphasize behaviour. Definitions of motivation abound. One thing these definitions have in common is the inclusion of words such as "desire", "want", "wishes", "aim", "goals", "needs", and "incentives". Luthan defines motivation as, "a process that starts with a physiological deficiency or need that activates a behaviour or a drive that is aimed at a goal incentive". Therefore, the key to understanding the process of motivation lies in the meaning of, and relationship among, needs, drives, and incentives. Relative to this, Minner, Ebrahimi, and Watchel, state that in a system sense, motivation consists of these three interacting and interdependent elements, i. Managers and management researchers have long believed that organizational

goals are unattainable without the enduring commitment of members of the organizations. It includes the factors that cause, channel, and sustain human behaviour in a particular committed direction. In Adeyemo , Stoke goes on to say that there are four basic assumptions about motivation practices that must be understood: Motivation is commonly assumed to be a good thing. One cannot feel very good about oneself if one is not motivated. Factors such as ability, resources, and conditions under which one performs are also important. Managers and researchers alike assume that motivation is in short supply and in need of periodic replenishment. Motivation is a tool managers can use in organizations. If managers know what drives the people working for them, they can tailor job assignments and rewards to what makes these people "tick. From Olajide , "it is goal-directed, and therefore cannot be outside the goals of any organization whether public, private, or non-profit. In this era of the information superhighway, employers of information professionals or librarians must be careful to meet their needs. Otherwise, they will discover they are losing their talented and creative professionals to other organizations who are ready and willing to meet their needs and demands. The question here is what strategies can be used to motivate information professionals, particularly librarians? The following are some strategies: Salary, Wages and Conditions of Service To use salaries as a motivator effectively, personnel managers must consider four major components of a salary structure. It is also important to ensure that the prevailing pay in other library or information establishments is taken into consideration in determining the pay structure of their organization. Money Akintoye asserts that money remains the most significant motivational strategy. As far back as , Frederick Taylor and his scientific management associate described money as the most important factor in motivating the industrial workers to achieve greater productivity. Taylor advocated the establishment of incentive wage systems as a means of stimulating workers to higher performance, commitment, and eventually satisfaction. Money possesses significant motivating power in as much as it symbolizes intangible goals like security, power, prestige, and a feeling of accomplishment and success. Katz, in Sinclair, et al. He explains that money has the power to attract, retain, and motivate individuals towards higher performance. For instance, if a librarian or information professional has another job offer which has identical job characteristics with his current job, but greater financial reward, that worker would in all probability be motivated to accept the new job offer. Banjoko states that many managers use money to reward or punish workers. This is done through the process of rewarding employees for higher productivity by instilling fear of loss of job e. The desire to be promoted and earn enhanced pay may also motivate employees. Staff Training No matter how automated an organization or a library may be, high productivity depends on the level of motivation and the effectiveness of the workforce. Staff training is an indispensable strategy for motivating workers. The library organization must have good training programme. This will give the librarian or information professional opportunities for self-improvement and development to meet the challenges and requirements of new equipment and new techniques of performing a task. Information Availability and Communication One way managers can stimulate motivation is to give relevant information on the consequences of their actions on others Olajide, According to Olajide, there is no known organization in which people do not usually feel there should be improvement in the way departments communicate, cooperate, and collaborate with one another. Information availability brings to bear a powerful peer pressure, where two or more people running together will run faster than when running alone or running without awareness of the pace of the other runners. By sharing information, subordinates compete with one another. For example, Brown and Shepherd examine the characteristics of the work of teacher-librarians in four major categories: He reports that they will succeed in meeting this challenge only if they are motivated by deeply-held values and beliefs regarding the development of a shared vision. Some motivational issues were salary, fringe benefits, job security, physical surroundings, and safety. Certain environmental and motivational factors are predictors of job satisfaction. Colvin shows that financial incentives will get people to do more of what they are doing. There is a little difference between the motivational needs of public and private sector employees, managers, and non-managers. Job Satisfaction Locke and Lathan give a comprehensive definition of job satisfaction as pleasurable or positive emotional state resulting from the appraisal of ones job or job experience. According to Mitchell and Lasan, , it is generally recognized in the organizational behaviour field that job satisfaction is the most important and

frequently studied attitude. While Luthan posited that there are three important dimensions to job satisfaction: As such it cannot be seen, it can only be inferred. For instance, if organization participants feel that they are working much harder than others in the department but are receiving fewer rewards they will probably have a negative attitudes towards the work, the boss and or coworkers. On the other hand, if they feel they are being treated very well and are being paid equitably, they are likely to have positive attitudes towards the job. According to Luthans these are: Job satisfaction of the librarian naturally depends on the economically, social and cultural conditions in a given country Ebru, This problem puts the librarian far from being satisfied. Therefore, job satisfaction can be affected by social factors outside of the control of the employer. For example, a lack of public transportation options available to the worker between home and workplace can affect their job satisfaction. Low wages and lack of status and social security also affect motivation. Job satisfaction of the librarian who has an important place in the information society will affect the quality of the service he renders. In this respect, the question of how the material and moral element affect the job satisfaction of the librarians gains importance Ebru, Job satisfaction is so important in that its absence often leads to lethargy and reduced organizational commitment Levinson, , Moser, Lack of job satisfaction is a predictor of quitting a job Alexander, Litchenstein and Hellmann, ; Jamal, Sometimes workers may quit from public to the private sector and vice versa. At the other times the movement is from one profession to another that is considered a greener pasture. This later is common in countries grappling with dwindling economy and its concomitant such as poor conditions of service and late payment of salaries Nwagwu, In such countries, people tend to migrate to better and consistently paying jobs Fafunwa, Explaining its nature some researchers e.

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The education you receive there, and the attitudes you develop, will guide you for the rest of your life. Your grades will be especially important in landing your first job, or when applying to graduate school. To be a successful student requires certain skills; but, these are skills that can be learned. Doing well in school should be your top priority. There is no substitute. Do all of the homework and assigned reading. Self-Discipline Made Easy Human beings are creatures of habit. Therefore, form a habit of doing what you reason you should do. Is it not foolish for your behavior to contradict your own reasoning? And what could be more harmonious than finding yourself wanting to do what you know you should? Train yourself so there is an immediate reaction-mechanism within you: You reason that you should do something, and thus you do it. Other people who seem to have less difficulty with self-discipline probably have simply had more practice at it, thereby making it less difficult; because, practice is what it takes. Time Management No matter how you slice it, there are only 24 hours in a day. Note taking on more than you can handle. Reasonably estimating the time required to perform each of the tasks at hand. Actually doing what needs to be done. Only you can do these things. A couple of thoughts, though, that may help spur you on: A minute now is as precious as a minute later. Because, if you try to remain right on schedule, then any mishap or misjudgment will cause you to fall behindperhaps right at the deadline, when no recovery is possible. Introspection Understand, and be honest with, yourself. All else follows from this. Be both athlete and coach: Keep one eye on what you are doing, and one eye on yourself. Take command of, and responsibility for, yourself. Face your insecurities head-on. Some common signs of insecurity: Asking a question to which you already know the answer; being artificially social with instructors or other students, when the real reason is to temporarily kill the pain. Form a positive self-image: Those students who are first entering college will probably have doubts about how well they will do. Try to do well immediately to instill an expectation of continuing to do well. Settle for nothing less. Nevertheless, try not be restricted by your past performance and experiences, good or bad. Seek out your weaknesses and attack them. In order to do well in a course, it is up to you the student to do two things: Gather information about the instructor from other students. Homework Keep in mind that your work is being graded by a human being. Write legibly, orderly, and coherently. Supply any commentary necessary to make it clear what you are attempting to do. All you have done is solve one particular problem; that does not mean you have necessarily learned how to solve all such problems such as the ones to appear on your exams. If available, always go over the solutions provided by the instructor, even if you did well on the assignment. Roughly prioritize material as to its importance primary, secondary, tertiary, and concentrate your studying on the most significant topics. Remember, the instructor only has a limited amount of time to test what you know and can do. Thus, keep in mind when preparing for an exam that the problems cannot be too complicated if they are to fit within the allotted time. Study in ways that are suited to you. Study with a group or alone based upon which is really best for you. Do your most strenuous and important work during those times of the day that you work best. Summarize or outline the course or text material in your own words. Writing a summary not only forces you to examine the subject matter in detail, but provides a compendium to review just prior to the exam. Memorize somewhat more than what the instructor says is required. Study old exams if the instructor is known to give similar exams. Bring your own paper and a watch. Just be determined to be "on" for the duration of the exam. Give yourself a pep-talk to this effect prior to each exam. Read the instructions thoroughly and carefully. Skim over the entire exam prior to beginning work. Instead, get those problems out of the way you feel confident you can do quickly and well. Observe how the problems are weighted, and direct your efforts to where you believe you can pick up points most easily. This does not necessarily mean attempting the most heavily weighted problem first; rather, it means first doing the problem for which you can accumulate points at the fastest rate. Indeed, there is a good chance that this is not the most heavily weighted problem, since many instructors dislike giving any one problem significantly greater or fewer points than the

average, thereby underweighting the harder problems and overweighting the easier ones. Before writing on any given problem, think. A small investment in time at the beginning can save time overall for you might thereby choose a more efficient method of solving the problem. Do precisely what is requested. For example, unless explicitly required, do not rewrite the exam problems on your paper. Pace yourself through the exam. On a minute exam worth a points, you should be accumulating 2 points per minute; thus, a point problem should be completed in 13 minutes. Do this calculation at the start of the exam if the problem weights are given. If only for psychological reasons, most graders use nonlinear grading by which the early points of a problem are easier to get: Therefore, always write something meaningful down for every problem, if only a little. At the other end, even with linear grading, there are diminishing returns in terms of points-per-effort in trying to squeeze every last point out of a given problem; if time is low, it may be better to move on. Communicate with the grader. In particular, if you are running out of time, state the steps you would perform if you were to continue the problem. Show your work and make clear your reasoning in order to have a chance to receive partial credit. As with homework, and even more importantly, neatness counts. In courses on subjective material e. Supplying you own opinions may sound good in theory, but it has the risk of running counter to the opinions of the instructor or grader. Always check over your answers if you have time. Further Suggestions Unify and simplify your knowledge: A textbook presents the subject in a particular form, as does an instructor. By their very natures, however, textbooks and lectures tend to present subjects sequentially. Take the extra step of understanding the material in your terms, which may involve recognizing relationships that could not be conveniently expressed in the order presented in the text s and lectures. Remember, almost every logically consistent topic is simple at its foundation. Try to recognize the simple underlying relationships in the subject at hand; these are often left unstated by instructors and textbooks. Try to learn general principles and methods. Learning by examples putting the new in terms of the familiar can only take you so far. Learn as many methods of problem-solving as you can. This is especially helpful for exams, when time is of the essence. Explore your own ideas. Try to understand the course material in detail. It is often said that the best way to learn something is to teach it. Do you know the subject matter well enough to explain it clearly and completely to someone else? Learn by observing others. Notice what works for them and consider incorporating those methods into yourself. Attempt to be methodical, neat, legible, deliberate, precise, knowledgeable, and reliable on the one hand, and creative, spontaneous, imaginative, smart, clever, articulate, and flexible on the other. The first mentality thrives on order, and inherently tries to do well what it already knows how to do; the second mentality thrives on disorder, and inherently tries to expand upon its abilities. Adopt the best of these two mentalities. Remember, every tool is a potential crutch. The first mentality may rely too heavily on already-mastered skills; but, the second mentality may fail to carefully apply those same skills.

Chapter 4 : 20 Tips for Success in Law School | Fowler School of Law | Chapman University

How to Be A Good Student To become a success in life, we all need to learn to become a good student in every aspect of life. Becoming a good student takes much work and self-discipline.

Content provided on this site is for entertainment or informational purposes only and should not be construed as medical or health, safety, legal or financial advice. Click here for additional information. Lisa Quinones Fontanez Five years ago, my son Norrin was diagnosed with autism. That September, I started graduate school. People keep asking me how it feels to be finally finished after spending the last 20 years yes, 20 in and out of college. Honestly, it feels like something is missing. Which is crazy because I still work full time, have a 7-year-old with autism, and freelance at night – I have plenty to keep me occupied. Being a college student and mother is a completely different experience. Being a working mom in college requires a lot of juggling. And usually opting to wash the dishes instead of read the assigned chapters. It made me think about the last 20 years and how I survived being a working mom and college student. Take a look at my 6 tips to balancing work, parenthood, and school: Be realistic This was probably the hardest lesson for me. It was tough seeing so many of my classmates graduate and move on while I was left behind. I had to constantly remind myself of our differences. I had to take one class a semester. I did what I could, when I could. Some nights, I had to skip class to stay late at work or to be with my family. Some weekends, I had to spend a day away from my husband and son to get schoolwork done. Be honest and build a relationship with professors All of my professors knew I had a young son with autism and that I worked full time during the day. If I had to miss a class for any reason, I emailed them. And when I found a relationship that was especially understanding, I registered for their classes again. Plan ahead I always had a plan. I was always thinking about the next semester. As soon as one semester was over, I was emailing the professors for next semester, inquiring about the syllabus and reading list. If I could purchase books over the break and get a head start, I felt more in control. But I took many, many breaks in between semesters. The constant juggling would become physically and emotionally exhausting. I knew when I was feeling burned out and I knew when I needed time to regroup. There were so many times when I wanted to quit and give up – they encouraged me to keep going. And toward the end of the semester, when things got really hectic, I knew there were people my mom and husband who could help with laundry, cooking, cleaning, and taking care of Norrin. Yes, there were moments when I felt guilty and selfish. And during those moments, my support system reminded me that the time I spent away from Norrin was really all for him. Just not all by yourself and not all at once. Article Posted 5 years Ago Share this article.

Chapter 5 : A Year Abroad | ASSE | International Exchange Student Programs & Hosting

1-Sentence-Summary: How To Become A Straight A Student gives you the techniques A+ students have used to pass college with flying colors and summa cum laude degrees, without compromising their entire lives and spending every minute in the library, ranging from time management and note-taking tactics all the way to how you can write a great thesis.

Set goals Goals, both short and long-term, are a great way to measure your success. Make sure your goals are realistic! Adopt and stick to a study schedule Scheduling is vital to maintaining a healthy learning balance and keeping up with rigorous courses. Think of it as an equation: Take advantage of educator resources In addition to attending class, there are a variety of resources available to aid students in thriving and achieving in class. Additionally, many high schools and colleges offer tutoring sessions free of charge to students who seek extra help with their courses. Information is certainly easier to absorb when reviewed in increments, rather than procrastinating until the last minute. Develop note-taking skills Listening and taking notes actively during class not only ensures the recording of accurate information, but also reinforces the information through recording the information as you take it in. Have you ever gone back to your notes when it comes time to study for the exam and find that they are illegible or difficult to understand? Clearly, it also provides you with any important information that was only mentioned in class when it comes time to review and study the exam material. Extracurricular activities Try to create a life outside of academics, like participation in extracurricular activities, such as intramural sports or college clubs. Try finding various students in your class, rather than friends you already have. Students who form study groups with one another can often learn more through learning by teaching. When students explain concepts to one another, they are able to learn and absorb the information more easily. Inversely, students that may need clarification on areas of study are able to ask peers in order to be able to better understand the course materials. School resources are abundant and students who take advantage of such resources are much more likely to succeed. Such resources include the utilization of school libraries, career centers and school centers that provide tutoring and knowledge for example: Take on a manageable course load When taking on a well-balanced course load, students are more likely to succeed because of realistic expectations in the work load that can be handled successfully. Attendance This should be common sense – if students go to class, they will likely become more successful in the course. Obviously, the course material is presented during class periods and students that are paying attention tend to learn while in class and, thus, are more likely to perform well on exams. Participation Going to class is one thing but paying attention and participating in class is another. If you listen to the lessons, questions are likely to arise. If they come up in class, ask! What other tips do you have to become a better student? Need Money to Pay for College? Every semester, Fastweb helps thousands of students pay for school by matching them to scholarships, grants, and internships, for which they actually qualify.

Chapter 6 : ION Tutorials | What Makes a Successful Online Student?

Dare to be the best student you can possibly be with these 10 tips for great students, including study hacks, tips for work/life balance, and how to establish rapport with your teachers and classmates.

To chart your own path. You need to challenge yourself, to take a chance. For a school year or even for a few weeks you can dare to be different! What makes an exchange student different? When someone leaves the familiar behind and plunges into the unknown, he or she is showing a commitment to understanding other people, to learning about the world in a way that textbooks and school assignments never reveal. A year abroad teaches you about building friendships, taking responsibility for yourself, respecting differences and tolerating the beliefs of others. This is why the best universities, as well as corporations and professionals, look favourably on students who have spent a school year abroad. They know that former international exchange students bring a higher level of maturity and a global frame of reference to their university studies and activities. If you become an ASSE exchange student abroad, you will experience life in another culture, and make close friends in your host country. While you live the typical daily life of another culture, you are learning every minute of every day. You might live in a French city meant for walking, with cobblestone streets so narrow you can touch the walls of buildings with outstretched arms on both sides. Or you may live in a Spanish village where the remains of an entire castle lie. These are the sorts of discoveries you will make as you learn firsthand about what you have only studied in the classroom until now. They work hard at their studies, play sports, love parties and cinema, and pursue hobbies just like you. A few will become your friends for life. You are part of a Family The best way to truly become involved in the culture of a foreign country is to live among its people as a member of a family. Every ASSE exchange student does just that. Host families feel they benefit from the experience as much as you do! They want to learn about your culture and introduce you to theirs. As you consider becoming an exchange student, you may also be asking yourself, how can your family become a host for a foreign exchange student? This is the perfect first step towards embarking on your own adventure abroad. By inviting an ASSE foreign exchange student into your family for an academic semester or year, you will begin to truly understand what it means to enrich your life with another culture. I Want to Become a Host for a Foreign Exchange Student Being a host family is an excellent way to experience another culture and share your customs, traditions and language. The experience for the host family is as rich and rewarding as it is for the ASSE exchange student and can create lifelong friendships. Your entire family will benefit from the experience of hosting an international student. Having someone from a different country and culture who speaks a different language in your home will excite and inspire your children and perhaps encourage them to join ASSE for their own exchange experience. Think of all the wonderful things you could show a new member of your family about your town, region and state: You will take away as much from the experience as will your guest, so contact ASSE today to learn more and discover how your family can participate in a culturally rich and rewarding exchange. Come and discover the pleasures of sharing your world with a student from another country and welcome a new son, daughter, brother or sister to your family. Click here for more information about becoming a host family for an ASSE exchange student. This may be hard for you to believe. Within four months, exchange students should speak the host country language fluently. And the fluency you develop will give you a great advantage in your future schooling and career.

Chapter 7 : How to Get Straight "A"s (with Pictures) - wikiHow

In this article, I'll explain the seven rules I followed to become a straight-A student. (I've since completed my formal education.) If you take my advice, I'm confident that you'll get better grades.

Do all of the reading assigned for your courses. Do not fall behind; you may never catch up. Do your reading at times of the day when you are most alert. Also, do your reading in a location where you will not be distracted or tempted to do something else. Otherwise, you will find that it takes you far longer than necessary to prepare for class. Take notes while reading. This is what is referred to as "briefing" cases. Your case briefs should be just that-brief. Review your reading notes case briefs right before class. That way, the cases will be fresh in your mind, and you will substantially increase your ability to follow the class discussion not to mention avoid the embarrassment associated with being unprepared when called upon by the professor. Most professors cover some material in class that is not discussed in the reading, so failure to attend class will put you at a big disadvantage when you take the final exam. This is factored into your grade point average as an "F" and is never removed from your academic record, even if you retake the course. Some misguided students use class time to shop on the Internet, play computer games or catch up on their e-mail. You are paying a substantial amount of money for tuition. Do you really want to spend your tuition money "surfing the net" or playing computer solitaire instead of paying attention to the class discussion? Students learn best when they are actively engaged in the learning process. Do not, however, get so caught up in trying to take down everything your professor says that you are not actively engaged in the class discussion. Review your class notes before starting your next reading assignment and analyze how the new cases you read affect those cases you already have reviewed in class. Outlines prepared by more senior students or commercial outlines are not acceptable substitutes for making your own outlines. The analysis necessary to prepare a course outline helps you determine the rules of law applicable to the subject matter of the course, as well as determine how the rules relate to one another. If you do not go through this process, you are less likely to master the subject matter. Also, not all professors teach a subject the same way. In fact, many professors do not even teach a course the same way from one year to the next. The only way to get an outline tailored to your course is to make it yourself. Some students like to outline once per week, others once per month. Still others prefer to outline whenever a topic is completed. Pick whatever schedule works best for you and stick to it. Study groups can be a valuable learning tool. Talking through material with classmates can increase your understanding and retention of course material. You also can obtain helpful study tips from your peers. If you decide to form a study group, seek out other students who are well-prepared for class and have similar academic goals. Do not let your study group meetings become social or gossip sessions. Also, do not use study groups as a way of sharing the workload. Lastly, if you find that you are not benefiting from your study group, resign from the group. This is not undergraduate school. You cannot cram right before finals and get good grades. Therefore, make time for frequent review over the course of the semester. Moreover, helpful tips regarding how to write your exam answers in a way that will earn you the most points are often shared during review sessions. If your professor distributes a practice question and says that she will review your answer if you submit it by a certain time, **DO IT!** These workshops cover a number of topics such as outlining, time and stress management, and how to prepare for and write law school exams-skills essential to success in law school. Exams previously administered by your professor are preferable. This will help you determine how your professor drafts his or her exams. The Fowler School of Law Library maintains a number of prior exams prepared by law professors. Whenever possible, select a prior exam for which there is a sample answer on file. This will allow you to check your answer against the sample and evaluate your performance. Do not, however, wait until right before finals to ask your professor to review your answer. The earlier you ask, the more likely your professor will have time to review your answer. By planning your time in advance, you will have enough time to meet all of the demands of law school and have time to enjoy some outside activities. If you need help managing your time, see Professor Faulkner. Again, this is not undergraduate school. You cannot throw a paper together the night before it is due and expect to receive a good grade or for that matter, a passing grade. Good legal writing

takes time and lots of editing so start working on your LRW assignments as soon as possible. Meet with your professors to review your exams after grades have been posted. This is the best way to determine what you did well and what you need to improve. Law school can be stressful, but there are a number of steps you can take to keep stress to a minimum. Humor is a great stress reliever. Eat fruit, vegetables, and whole grain foods on a regular basis-a diet Coke and a package of Ding-Dongs are not a balanced breakfast. Get at least seven hours of sleep per night. Maintain a life outside of law school. Finally, if you think that your stress level is getting out of control, talk about it with your significant other, a family member, a close friend, a faculty member, one of the law school Deans, or Professor Faulkner. Only one student can finish at the top of the class. So instead of setting Numero Uno as your goal, focus on doing your very best. Also, be supportive of and respectful to your classmates. It will make for a more positive law school experience for you and your peers. It is not uncommon for students to be confused about the substantive law covered in their classes, how to prepare for class, how to study for exams, how to manage their time or how to take law school exams. Indeed, it is the rare student who does not have questions about these subjects from time to time, particularly during the first year of law school. If you have questions, there are a number of resources available to you. Every professor holds weekly office hours. The Academic Fellows for your courses also are available to help you, as is Professor Faulkner. Please visit us if you have any questions.

Chapter 8 : 5 Questions on Applying for a Student Credit Card - NerdWallet

While a graduate student there, Uri Treisman observed a freshman calculus class in which Asian-Americans, on average, scored higher than other minority students from similar academic backgrounds.

Share via Email The horror stories of law students spending all day and all night in the library are true Photograph: I was young, naive and full of false expectations. I hope that these ten things will be useful to those considering a law degree and that current law students can relate to them. Career prospects Law is a well respected degree but its graduate prospects are not as good as universities like to make out. Law firms and chambers have been reducing the number of training contracts and pupillages, with some firms cancelling their next trainee intake. Furthermore, a law degree does not guarantee riches. There is a stark contrast between the high earnings people think lawyers are paid and what they are actually paid. There is a LOT of reading. I once spent so much time in the library that I genuinely started to feel homesick. Be prepared to study long and hard hours as a law student. Work hard, work smart, be organised The workload becomes easier if you are well organised and focus on working efficiently. Planning ahead early and prioritising work over play avoids dreaded all-nighters. When reading, one should focus on the end goal: Shortcuts in reading may be made too: This is not something which is taught; rather I have had to learn this myself during my law degree. Everyone will try to pawn free legal advice from you If I had a pound for every time a friend has asked a legal question For some reason, people think that law students are overflowing fountains of legal knowledge to be tested at will. This is simply not the case. No, I do not know about the legal intricacies of internet libel law. And even if you do give advice, be sure to add disclaimers. Life revolves around your next tutorial or seminar To start with, you will have lectures. Then you will be assigned reading to do, and answers to prepare for tutorials and seminars. I was unlucky enough to have tutors who would use tutorials as interrogation sessions to highlight your deficiencies in knowledge and understanding of the law. My motivation for those tutorials was avoiding the wrath of the tutor. In hindsight this method of teaching clearly worked. Smaller group teaching sessions are key opportunities to test your understanding and give structure to your learning. The more effort you put into them, the more you will learn. Law school is intense In your law school, you are always competing against your fellow students for the best grades. Some law schools mark using a bell curve, so that your grades directly depend on how the rest of the year performs. Some students become extremely defensive and do everything they can purely for personal gain at the expense of others. This is rare, but law school can be a bit like being on "The Apprentice" competing against others in a high pressure environment with backstabbing and drama! To this day, the expense of law textbooks still hurts. Did I really choose the right degree? At some point during their degrees, when motivation levels are low, and the mountain of cases to read high, law students will question their choice. A law degree will stretch you to your limits and test your commitment. I know many students who have dropped out of law degrees unable to cope with the intensity. A law degree is a very expensive investment. In fact, some may be better off choosing a degree they enjoy at university in which they can gain better honours and then decide whether to commit to law and do the GDL. This is relatively normal. The process of learning and understanding is different and takes some getting used to. Social stereotypes of law students Finally, a series of phrases you will have to get used to hearing. Get thinking of good responses. Maybe you can help me out someday if I get into trouble. You lawyers are heartless and cold-blooded.

Chapter 9 : How I Survived Being a Working Mom and College Student | Babble

How to Get Straight "A"s. Being a great student doesn't mean hours and hours of being studious and having no social life at all! There's always room to improve, so it helps to always check the work you do.

Broadway Books Publication Date: December 26, Excerpt from Part I: Study Basics A common complaint I hear from students is that they never seem to have enough time to finish all of their work. They vent about how many hours they spend-late nights reviewing in the library, weekends sacrificed to paper writing-but no matter how hard they try, there always seems to be something else due. This belief is false. The problem here is not the amount of available hours, but rather how each hour is spent. I know this from firsthand experience. So what does explain this phenomenon? The idea of spending eight consecutive hours trapped in a study carrel is dispiriting. This bad habit is endemic on most college campuses. For example, at Dartmouth there was a section of the main library that was open twenty-four hours a day, and the students I used to see in there late at night huddled in groups, gulping coffee and griping about their hardships, were definitely pseudo-working. The roommate who flips through her chemistry notes on the couch while watching TV is pseudo-working. The guy who brings three meals, a blanket, and six-pack of Red Bull to the study lounge in preparation for an all-day paper-writing marathon is also pseudo-working. The result is fatigue headaches and lackluster outcomes. It never crosses their mind that there might be a better way. Straight-A students, on the other hand, know all about pseudo-work. They fear it, and for good reason. The students I interviewed for this book emphasized again and again the importance of avoiding this trap. In fact, when asked what one skill was most important in becoming a non-grind straight-A student, most of them cited the ability to get work done quickly and with a minimum of wasted effort. So how do these students achieve this goal? A big part of the solution is timing-they gain efficiency by compressing work into focused bursts. To understand the power of this approach, consider the following simple formula: Therefore, to accomplish something by pseudo-working, you need to spend a lot of time. The straight-A approach, on the other hand, maximizes intensity in order to minimize time. Assume it takes ten hours to finish studying for a test by pseudo-working with a low intensity score of 3. According to our formula, this same amount of work can be accomplished in only three one-hour bursts, each with an intensity of 10. The work that took you all day Sunday to complete could instead be finished by studying an hour after breakfast, an hour after lunch, and an hour after dinner-the rest of the day being free for you to relax! With this formula in mind, you can begin to understand why many straight-A students actually study less than their classmates: They replace long, low-intensity stretches of work with a small number of short, high-intensity sessions. Of course, this is not the whole story behind their success; what straight-A students actually do in these short bursts is also crucial-technique is just as important as timing. But learning how to follow an efficient schedule, and banishing pseudo-work from your college experience for good, is a crucial first step toward your academic overhaul. For example, you will need to spread out the intense work sessions so that you have time in between to recharge. This requires basic time-management skills. Finally, to obtain the highest possible levels of intensity, you need to choose the right locations, times of day, and durations to study. This requires a smart planning strategy. Part One will teach you how to satisfy these requirements. It begins with the presentation of a simple time-management system, customized for the busy college lifestyle. Part One then continues with a collection of battle-tested strategies to help you fight procrastination. This advice comes straight from the experiences of real students and has been proven to work amid the chaos and distractions of the typical undergraduate lifestyle-it is simple, easy to apply, and surprisingly effective. This part concludes with a discussion of when during the day, where on campus, and for how long to study to maximize your productivity. The students interviewed for this book experimented extensively to find the right answers to these key questions, and, in this final step, I pass these answers on to you. Together, these basic skills are the foundation upon which all the advice in this book is built. Master them, however, and you will experience improvements in all aspects of your life-not just grades. You are about to take your first step toward a much more enjoyable and productive college experience. After all, college is supposed to be about intellectual curiosity, making new friends, and becoming obsessed with

needlessly complicated drinking games. An overwhelming interest in time management is best left to harried business executives or, perhaps, premeds. As mentioned in the introduction to Part One, all of the techniques described in this book require some ability to control your schedule. Ignore this skill, and you doom yourself to four long years of playing catch-up with your work. As Doris, a straight-A student from Harvard, states: But this is not the main motivation behind controlling your schedule. As it turns out, a little planning goes a long way toward reducing your daily stress levels. Having deadlines and obligations floating around in your mind is exhausting—it makes it impossible to completely relax, and, over time, can lead you down the path toward a breakdown. When you work, you can fully concentrate on the assignment in front of you, and when you relax, you can do so without any anxiety. This is why time management, as Doris stated earlier, is the key to getting the most out of all aspects of your college experience. The goal of Step 1 is to present a time-management system that helps you achieve this stress-free balance without requiring you to sacrifice the spontaneity and excitement of college. Specifically, we present a system tailored to the typical undergraduate lifestyle that meets the following criteria: Requires no more than five to ten minutes of effort in a single twenty-four-hour period. Helps you remember, plan, and complete important tasks before the very last moment. Can be quickly restarted after periods of neglect. We will cover the details of this system in a few simple steps and then conclude with a detailed case study so you can see how it works in a realistic setting.

What You Need This system requires two pieces of equipment. It can be Microsoft Outlook or iCal on your computer, a cheap day planner, or one of those advertisement-laden freebies they hand out at orientation. It just has to be something that you can reference every morning that has enough space to record at least a dozen items for each day. Some piece of writing material that you can update throughout the day. This you do have to carry around with you, so make it something simple, like a sheet of paper ripped out of a notebook each morning. The Basic Idea Record all of your to-dos and deadlines on your calendar. This becomes your master schedule, the one place that stores everything you need to do. The key to our system, however, is that you need to deal with your calendar only once every twenty-four hours. Each morning, you look at it to figure out what you should try to finish that day. Then, throughout the day, whenever you encounter a new to-do or deadline, simply jot it down on your list. The whole system can be summarized in three easy steps: In particular, we need some strategies for how to plan your day each morning using your calendar and what to do when unexpected events interfere and turn that plan upside down trust me, this will happen more often than not. Every morning, spend a few minutes to update your calendar and figure out what you should try to accomplish. This is the only serious time-management thinking you have to do for the whole day, so the demand is pretty reasonable. This updating process should proceed as follows: Find your list from the day before. It will probably look something like the example described in Figure 1. Transfer these new items onto your calendar. Write the deadlines on the appropriate dates, and write the to-dos on the days when you plan to complete them. You would then choose a day to do laundry and jot down a reminder under that date, and choose a day to start internship research and jot down a reminder under this date. However, try to use some common sense. For example, if Wednesday afternoon and evening are packed with meetings and work, this might not be the best day to schedule doing your laundry.