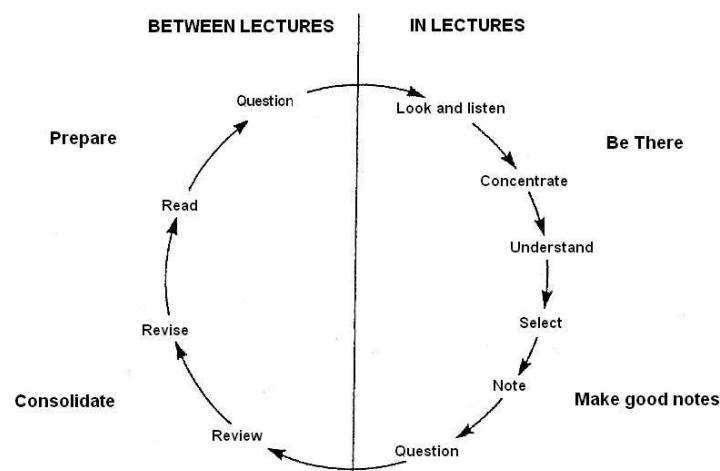


Learning from Lectures

The main lecturer(s) in each of your subjects is usually the person who sets the exam. What he or she emphasises in your lectures is likely to appear in the exam.

Study actively



Aspects of active study: things to do before, during and after a lecture, tutorial or seminar

Barass, R (1984) *Study! A Guide to Effective Study, Revision and Examination Techniques*, Chapman and Hall, London.

Before the lecture:

- **Pre-reading:** read to familiarise yourself with the topic.
- **Vocabulary:** look up 'key words' of the topic in a dictionary. Learn their correct pronunciation.
- **Definitions:** note definitions provided in your reading
- **Questions:** prepare questions for the lecturer on any aspects of your reading you are unclear about.

During the lecture:

- **Position yourself well:** Don't be frightened of the lecturer. Sit close to the front, and look intelligent. You will hear and see better, and are more likely to find yourself in the company of committed students.
- **Listen actively:** Identify verbal and visual signals indicating the structure of the lecture, key points, and any tips or advice given by the lecturer.
- **Write selectively:** Filter what you are hearing, and only write the important parts. Do not try to record everything. Write in point form.
- **Be organised:** Make sure your notes are on the same size paper and kept in the same folder. Make sure the date, subject and lecturer's name are clearly visible.
- **Be consistent:** Develop a note-taking method and stick to it.

After the lecture:

- **Review** your lecture notes as soon as possible. Don't waste time rewriting.
- **Add** to your notes after further reading, or to improve their clarity, or to summarise.
- **Store** your notes in an orderly manner so you can find them easily when reviewing.