



















## Passive vs. Active Approaches to Studying

### Passive

-  Misses class frequently or is unfocused during lecture.
-  Highlights notes and texts extensively on first reading.
-  Rewrites notes from lecture or text as originally written.
-  Has NO schedule.
-  Uses only one approach to studying, i.e. looking at notes over and over.
-  Waits for the “feeling” that they know the material
-  Primarily uses rote memorization
-  Crams for exams.

### Active

-  Remains alert during lectures by focusing on identifying answers to questions generated when previewing packets and tests.
-  Approaches new reading material with questions to be answered. Minimal re-reads.
-  Summarizes material in “own words”
-  Creates realistic schedule including studying, recreation, and exercise.
-  Uses many approaches to ensure long-term memory (reading, verbalizing, visualizing, summarizing.)
-  Reorganizes information to highlight similarities and differences.
-  Creates charts, flow diagrams or other summaries to facilitate long-term learning and integration of material.
-  Relates old information to new information.
-  Uses self-testing (old or sample test questions) to ensure mastery of material.
-  Uses intermittent review to ensure long-term memory.