



# Study Skills for Parents

Help your child get the most out of his/her study time!



## Get Organized

### *Location, Location, Location!*

Before your child can begin studying, it is important that he/she gets organized. Help your child designate a specific place to study. It is important that your child studies at a desk or table that is big enough to spread out papers and books, and that essential supplies are nearby, such as: pencils, pens, highlighters, and a calculator. Make sure this location is in a quiet, calm location with good lighting. Cell phones and televisions should be turned off, as to reduce distractions!

### *Develop a System*

Help your child develop a system to keep track of important papers. For example, create a binder for each class with a folder in front for completed work that is ready to be turned in, and a folder in the back for papers that have already been returned by the teacher. Have

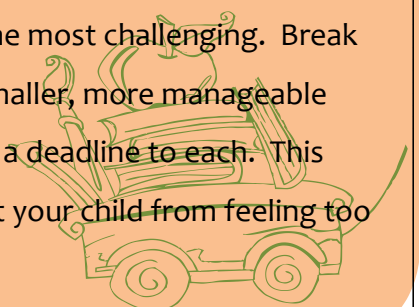
fun color-coding, organizing, and using dividers! Most importantly, stick with your system; consistency is key!

### *Planner*

Get your child a planner and make sure he/she uses it! Most schools will supply a planner at the beginning of each school year. This is a great place to write down all daily assignments for each subject and check them off when they are done. Help your child use this planner to keep track of upcoming tests and quizzes, and also to write down all extracurricular activities.

### *Time*

We are all most productive at different times of the day. Find out what works for your child (morning, right after school, evening)! Once you find out what time your child is most productive, encourage your child to estimate how long each assignment will take. Help your child build a realistic study schedule, making sure to build in study breaks after subjects that are the most challenging. Break big projects into smaller, more manageable chunks, and assign a deadline to each. This will help to prevent your child from feeling too overwhelmed!



## “Did you do your homework?”

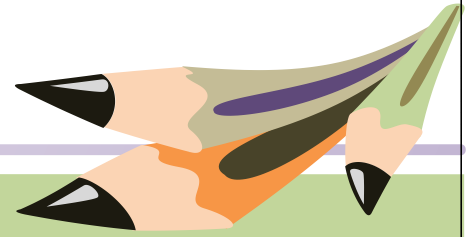
Be sure to monitor your child’s homework, but remember that it is his/her homework, not yours! Ask questions that help guide your child to his/her own solutions, such as:

- What information do you need to do this assignment?
- Where are you going to look for the information?
- Where do you think you should begin?
- What do you need to do next?
- Tell me more about this part!

## Studying for Tests

### *How to Study*

First, remember that re-reading is *not* the same as learning! To ensure your child understands the material, help your child *apply* the material he/she is studying. For example, help your child think of possible essay questions and have your child solve them, or have him/her work out challenging math problems. Your child can also create study sheets or flash cards with practice questions from the textbook or completed homework. To make the most of his/her time, have your child carry these flashcards or review sheets with him/her. They are easy to review while stuck in a traffic jam or while waiting at the doctor’s office!



### *Memorizing*

When it is time to memorize specific material, mnemonics are great! An example of a mnemonic is one commonly used to remember the colors of the rainbow: Roy G. Biv (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet)! Create your own silly mnemonics together to help your child memorize specific material and to make studying more fun!

### *Support*

Be sure to look for other sources of support when needed! Your child’s teachers and counselors are here to help your child succeed. They may be able to arrange before and after school study sessions, as well as arrange for a tutor for your child if needed.

**For more information, be sure to check out: [www.testtakingtips.com/parents](http://www.testtakingtips.com/parents).**

