

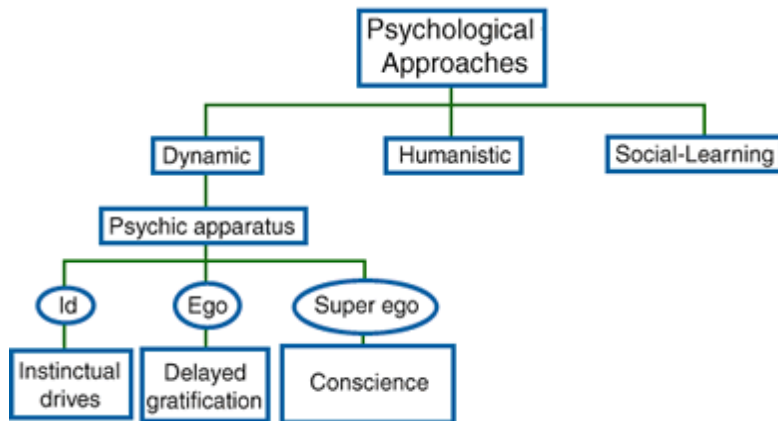
# HOW TO MAKE Study Guides

[http://www.usu.edu/arc/study\\_guide/concept.cfm](http://www.usu.edu/arc/study_guide/concept.cfm)

You have 6 options for making up study guides: A concept map, comparison chart, process diagram, informal outline, branching diagram or a timeline. Each idea is explained below.

## **#1: Concept Map**

This provides a study tool that allows you to organize information visually. Concept maps, also called graphic organizers can be used in any subject area. Below is one example.



## **#2: Comparison chart**

A comparison chart provides a study tool that allows you to organize information visually into categories. This format helps you to see relationships among categories or characteristics. It is a very effective format to use when you need to be able to see the differences or similarities.

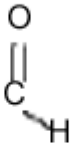
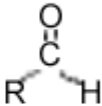

### **Authority types (for a sociology class)**

Type Primary Characteristics Origin of the authority Examples

## Information processing (for a cognitive psychology class)

Type of memory	Information stored	Capacity	Duration of info.	Format
sensory	temporary; sensory info.	high	<1 second (vision) few seconds (hearing)	literal
short-term	brief; info. currently being used	limited	<20 seconds	auditory & verbal
long-term	relatively permanent	unlimited (?)	long or permanent(?)	semantic

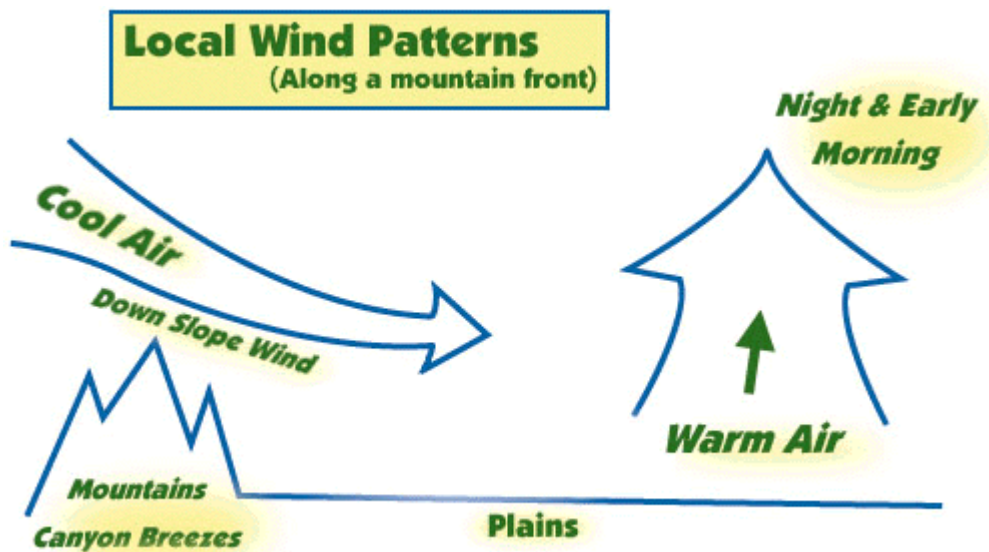
## Organic compounds (for a chemistry class)

name of organic compound	functional group	structure
1. Alkane		
2		
3		

## # 3: Process Diagrams

The process diagram provides a study tool that allows you to visually represent methods, processes, steps, or stages that describe how events occur. For example, in a geology class, you learn about how rock layers are formed. In a nutrition class, you learn about the digestive process. In a political science class, you learn how a bill is introduced and passed into law. In a human development class, you learn the stages of child development.

Process diagrams take complex information and visually represent it to make it easier for you to learn and remember the important concepts and facts.



#### # 4: Informal Outline

The outline provides a study tool that allows you to organize information in a linear format. It shows how ideas are related to the topic and lists information in relative importance, using Roman or Arabic numerals or indentations. The outline tends to be the format used most often by students for their note taking and study guides.

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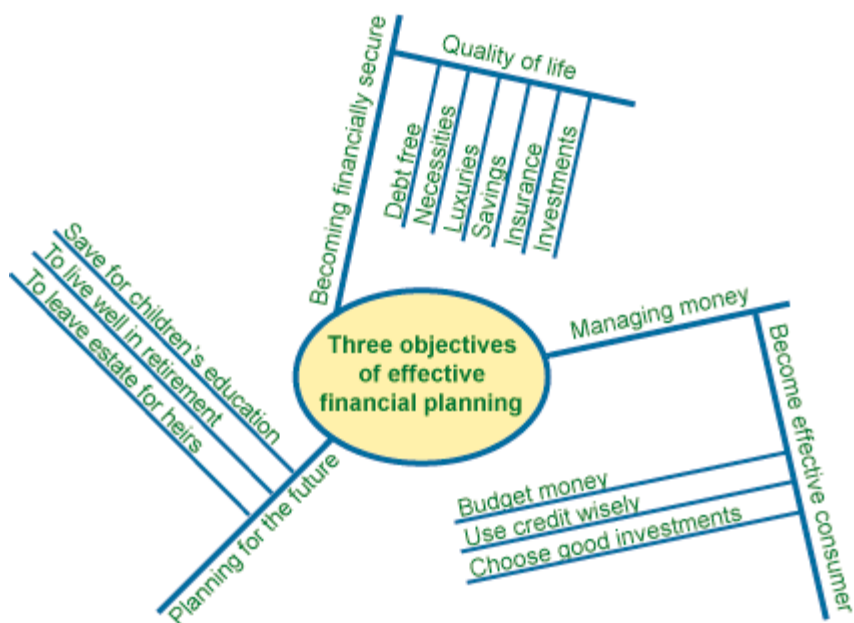
#### Three Major Psychological Approaches to Personality

- Dynamic (also called psychoanalytic)
  - Characteristics
    - Person continually in conflict; opposing forces
    - Source of forces = psychic apparatus
  - Psychic apparatus
    - Id: instinctual drives possessed at birth such as hunger, thirst sex and aggression most important drives (per Freud)
    - Ego: reconciles demands of id with "real" world moderates and guides basic instincts in line with society's norms provides capacity for delayed gratification
    - Superego: conscience ("internalized parent") shaped by social forces such as school, church, close acquaintances
- Humanistic
- Social learning

## #5: Branching Diagram

The branching diagram (also called a web and idea map) is less formal and structured than some of the other study guides. Many students are unfamiliar with this technique and find it less comfortable as a study aid. It is quite useful when brainstorming ideas for a research paper, as well as being another technique you can use to organize your lecture or text notes.

A branching diagram begins with a central circle, in which you write your main topic. Draw lines radiating out from the circle (like wheel spokes) on which you place the main ideas or major points. Draw additional lines from these lines, which contain supporting ideas or points.



## # 6: Time Lines

The time line provides a study tool that allows you to organize information that is presented chronologically. This format allows you to review information as a sequence of events that must be understood and remembered in sequence. Time lines would be effective to use in classes in which you are presented

- historical developments: history, anthropology, political science, music, art
- biological developments: biology, anatomy, physiology
- human or other developments: psychology, biology, natural resources

