

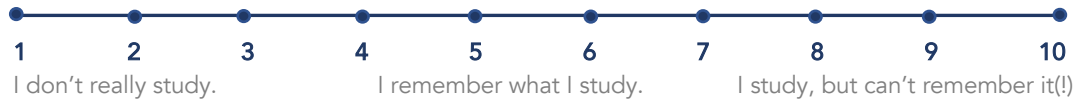


# S-C Brain Science–5: Optimizing Learning

## Handout

### Get Started:

- On a scale of 1-10, how much can you relate to studying, but it not "sticking"?



### Reflection/Application: Conditions for Learning

- Calculate your usual study conditions. Add **+1** for each optimizer and subtract **-1** for each inhibitor. What is your total? Is it a positive or a negative number?



#### FOCUS OPTIMIZERS

- Study at a desk/table
- Quiet space or music w/out lyrics
- Phone on DND or put away
- Have water &/or a snack
- Study for 30 mins. then break



#### FOCUS INHIBITORS

- Study on a couch or bed
- Listen to music w/ lyrics
- Phone messages/notifications
- Fallen asleep while studying
- Take a break anytime

### Think-Pair-Share:

Ty says, if you walk a path once, your footprints don't last. But if you walk it over and over, you create lasting pathways.

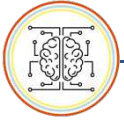
- Share a time when you practiced and improved on something (e.g., athletics, academics). How did practice affect improvement?



Ty says, "Even the amygdala is involved in processing the emotions associated with learning."

- When you are preparing for a test, which emotion can you relate to most—anger, happiness, panic or something else? Why?





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### Application:

- Fill in the blank for each of the brain sections below:



- Can you name at least four multisensory study strategies Ty recommended?

### Self-Reflection:

- On a scale of 1-10, how would you rate yourself on the “Studying Harder” to “Studying Smarter” scale?



- Which optimizing learning strategy(ies) can you commit to trying to incorporate into your life and studying habits?