



EFFECTIVE WAYS OF TEACHING STUDY SKILLS IN HIGH SCHOOL

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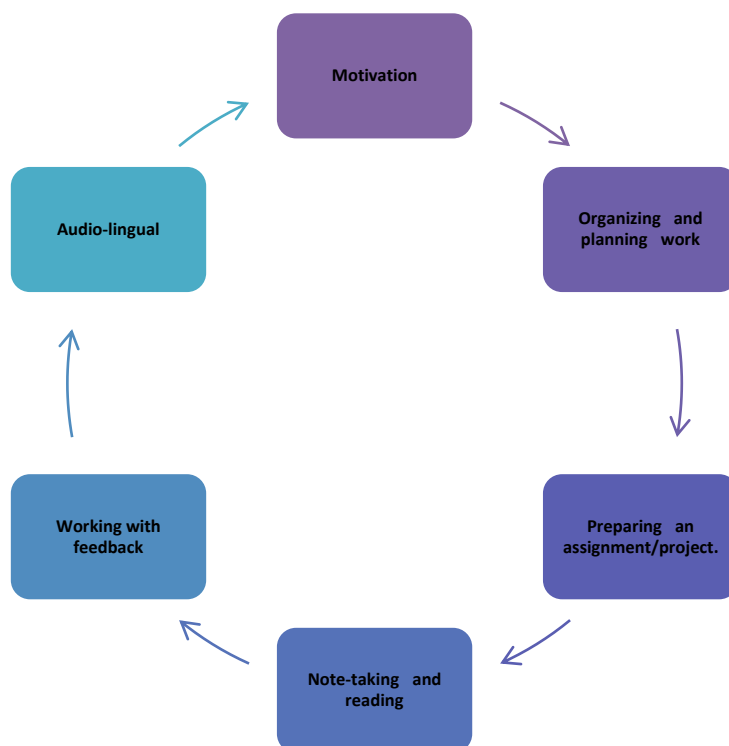
Annotation: *The world has noticeably changed in recent decades, the knowledge of foreign languages has become an urgent need in it, and English, as you know, is one of the most commonly studied. Can find the optimal solution for themselves. The methodology in a general sense means a set of means and methods of training. In this article, we discuss the most effective ways to teach students study skills, especially for high school students.*

Key words: *knowledge, foreign language, method, training.*

College life entails a lot of hard work, perseverance, and adjustments. Enrolling in the first year of tertiary academic level requires a lot of adjustments for the entering students. This is the transition from high school life to a more challenging and independent learning endeavors. Performance in the tertiary level is affected by many factors, one of which is the students' study skills. Students need to use their metacognition and cognitive strategies in order to survive in college life. Lefrancois (2000) defines metacognition as the knowledge about knowing. As one grows and learn, s/he develops motives of him/herself as learner. S/he develops strategies to recognize

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High school life entails a lot of hard work, perseverance, and adjustments. As one grows and learn, s/he develops motives of him/herself as learner High school students mainly try to learn more, so they set goals for themselves, for example: someone sets a number of tasks, such as learning grammar, taking IELTS or CEFR, or just learning the language superficially. Our main task of us teachers is to cover all types of students and develop their study skills properly. This article is anchored on the framework of study skills that pertain to the following aspects:



1. Motivation:

It often refers to the inner state of the house that prevents behavior. Motivation to learn, in turn, affects an individual's emotional states, beliefs, interests and goals, and ways of thinking. For example, if there are 20 students in a class, the speed and quality of their learning will be different, some learn faster, some students understand more slowly, or through other methods, teachers can adjust these factors. Should also be taken into account.

2. Organizing and planning one's work:

Schedules are really plans for how one intends to use his/her time productively. If the schedule does not work, revise it. One must understand that a schedule helps him/her to develop good study habits. Once a study habit is developed, schedule building becomes easier. Moreover, planning involved determining what one wants to achieve and how he/she intends to go about it.

3. Working with others and utilizing resources and feedback:

Working with others is shown when one is able to work harmoniously with the other members in a group. Mention that building trust is about improving the way one communicates with everyone, being more open and seeking to work together.

4. Note taking and reading:

Taking good notes has some strategies in note-taking such as: summarizing which requires the learners to use summary method of listening for a few minutes and then write down the main idea of the speaker; outlining the main topics; and concept maps which learners draw or illustrate. Outline and concept maps help them arrange the material hierarchically, which underscore an important theme of learning. It works best when it is organized. Further, the effective note taking consists of three parts: observing,



recording, and reviewing. Each part of the process is essential, and each depends on the others.

5. Preparing an assignment/project:

Assignments must be planned, written, and strategies to handle the stress they can cause must be found. Plan one's work and carry it out. Unless a genuine emergency arises, set aside time for schoolwork and stick to it. Take a break if you need it after school, and plan to do your schoolwork later. It is hoped that these study techniques will have an impact on the first-year students' academic achievement. The term "student performance" refers to the outputs or consequences of the students' learning process while dealing with all the demanding circumstances in his or her environment. One result is the pupils' academic performance, which is defined as their achievement or competency in a certain skill or body of information typically measured by a test.

6. Audio-lingual:

The student memorizes the foundational vocabulary and frequently occurring language structures, which makes it simpler for them to independently construct sentences in the future. The basis for this strategy is the auditory perception of foreign speech combined with the analogy method used when memorizing new words. The strategy entails dividing the class into three equal parts, with 25% of the time dedicated to theory and 75% to practice (dialogues on various topics with a gradual expansion of vocabulary, starting from the basic set).

The information in this article shows that students in high school are capable of planning and organizing their work, creating assignments or projects, taking notes, and reading. But they require enrichment activities to boost their motivation, make use of resources, and receive feedback. Organizing and planning one's work, working with others and utilizing resources and feedback, taking notes and reading, and preparing an assignment or project were found to have a significant relationship with grades when the study skills of the students were correlated with their academic performance. The top predictors of students' academic success, as determined by the multiple regression test, were found to be taking notes and reading aloud. Students in higher education must complete several difficult tasks. Transitioning from high school to college is a difficult process.

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