

Academic study skills cards

This set of cards has been created using the Open University's Skills for Study guidance, which defines the skills and capabilities students need for academic study.

You can use the cards on their own, or together with the Employability and Digital & Information Literacy (DIL) cards, to consider skills development across the curriculum. Please see the separate document, 'Using the OU skills cards', for activity suggestions.



Academic study skill



PREPARING ASSIGNMENTS

Understanding the question
Gathering materials
Drafting your answer
Writing in your own words.



Academic study skill



PREPARING FOR EXAMS

Revising
Managing stress.



Academic study skill



TIME MANAGEMENT

Plan and prioritise study goals
Deal with distractions.

Academic study skill



READING CRITICALLY

Read with a purpose

Scan and skim

Take notes

Analyse, compare, synthesise.



Academic study skill



DEVELOPING ACADEMIC ENGLISH

Comprehend and produce written and spoken texts in abstract and technical language for academic purposes and audiences

e.g. Selecting and evaluating information, writing for different purposes.



Academic study skill



PREPARING AN ARGUMENT

Use evidence to support your position
'Hedge'.



Academic study skill



GIVING PRESENTATIONS

- Check what is required
- Prepare your script
- Practise
- Deliver your presentation.



Academic study skill



NOTE-TAKING

Note down main points
Summarise, condense
and organise
Mind maps.



Academic study skill



NUMERACY AND MATHS

Read Maths
Write Maths.



Academic study skill



CRITICAL REFLECTION

Reflect on progress and effectiveness of learning
Set and achieve goals.

Academic study skill



SUMMARISING MATERIALS

Use headings and keywords
Focus on main ideas
Classify and organise information
in a logical manner.



Academic study skill



SYNTHESISING MATERIALS

Identify concepts
Summarise themes
Develop a narrative
based on themes.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK has increased from 72 years in 1950 to 78 years in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a healthier lifestyle. Another reason is that people are having children later in life. This means that there are more people in the 65-74 age group than there were in the 1950s.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has led to a number of challenges for society. One of the main challenges is the need for more social care services.

As people age, they are more likely to have health problems and need help with everyday tasks. This means that they often need to live in care homes or receive home care services.

The cost of social care services is increasing rapidly. This is because the number of people who need care is increasing, and the cost of care is rising. This has led to a number of people being unable to afford care services.

Another challenge is the need for more housing for older people. Many older people live in small, old houses that are not suitable for their needs. This means that they often need to move to a care home or a purpose-built housing scheme.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of challenges for the economy. One of the main challenges is the need for more pensioners.

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