

Study- and Teamwork Skills

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Beginners' guide to stressing yourself out...

You got a few minutes; discuss in pairs/ groups of three:

How to cause as much stress as possible for

- yourself
- your study group/ peers in upcoming months?

List your own and other's influence (actions) but also situational and other factors you can/ can't modify.



Which factors are most important?

- 1. Students prior / grounding knowledge and self-efficacy
- 2. Motivation to be or become successfull
- 3. Emotion regulation skills
- 4. Skills to regulate/modify learning technique
- 5. Time management and skills being productive (not to procrastinate)

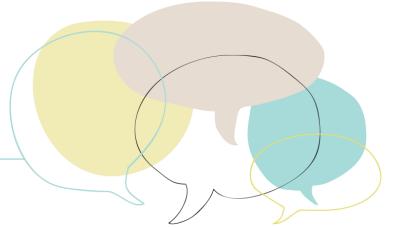
Richardson et al. 2012 Psychological Correlates of University Students' Academic Performance: Meta-analysis



What kind of change would you like to make

in the world? yourself?





Curiosity

Deep approach to learning: understanding the meaning of the knowledge







What is your approach to learning?

Deep approach

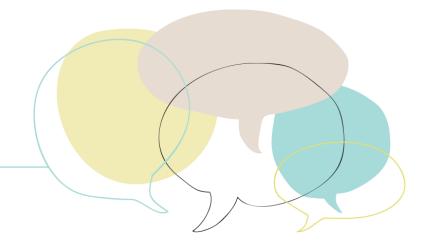
- Looking for deeper understanding
- Relating new ideas to previous knowledge

Surface approach

- Memorizing and repeating information
- · Often motivated by fear of failure

Systematic approach

- · Awareness of criteria
- Planning, time management





Deep Approach to Learning

Really understanding instead of memorizing

- Ask questions: How do we know it? Why is it that way? What does the knowledge mean? How can I use this knowledge?
- Combine the new knowledge to your prior knowledge, look for deeper understanding

+ Systematic approach: awareness of criteria, planning, time management



The most effective study techniques

- 1. Practice testing
- 2. Distributed practice
- 3. Elaborative interrogation
- 4. Self-explanation

How to use it?

- 1. Make short exams for yourself and answer them!
- Don't study a long period at once, distribute it between several days/weeks so that the amount you study in one day stays reasonable
- 3. Ask why / how questions and make explanations!
- 4. Write or talk about what new have you learned!

SEE: Dunlosky et al. (2013) Improving Students' Learning With Effective Learning Techniques



Time Management

	Urgent	Not urgent
Important	 Crisis Fire fighting Pressing problems Deadline-driven projects 	 Planning Preparation Relationship building Personal development True recreation
Not important	 Interruptions Some e-mails or phone calls 	 Time wasters Escape activities Some e-mails or phone calls



Emotions in Learning

- Curiosity, interest, proud, joy -> resources for learning
- Fear of failure, shame, embarrassment -> can prevent/hinder learning



Understanding that failures are part of learning

- Kindness to yourself instead of hard self-criticism
 - Learn more: http://self-compassion.org/
- Share your feelings



Learning Together

Building knowledge is a shared process

- Being part of the academic community
- Group-work skills
- Teaching others is an effective way to learn
- Social support is related to success in studies



A 1. Personal resources: *How to foster joy*

and wellbeing?

- Focus on things that are meaningful to you and bring you joy
- Take the time to **exercise and rest** the way that suits you best remember both, your body and mind
- Try to get enough sleep and nutrition
- Most of all, try to be kind to yourself

3. Teaching

- Attend study groups and tutoring and when possible, come to campus!
- Remember that you can always reach out, ask for advice, feedback and guidance from your teacher, academic advisor and Learning services

2. Study skills: How to maintain study habits and daily rhythm?

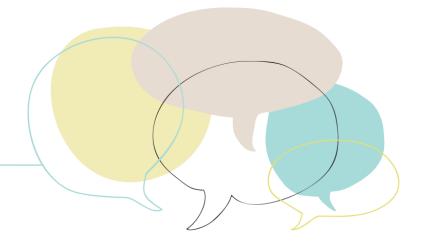
- Create a **daily study schedule** with enough **breaks**
- Sometimes plans fail -try to accept it and try again
- Set small and clear goals that keep you motivated
- Focus on one thing at a time be mindful and avoid interruptions. For example, try putting your phone in an airplay mode when you study
- Make your study-space **as cozy** as possible

4. Study environment: How to maintain contact with peers?

- Schedule (face to face or video) study groups with your peers
- Set shared goals with your peers and set rewards for work completed
- Remember also social time with your peers, not just studying
- In addition to being kind towards yourself, be kind and non-judgmental towards others

Memorize the best team/ group work experience you have ever had

- What made it so good/ successful?
- What kind of stages were there? How did that group/team evolve during the process?





An Effective Team



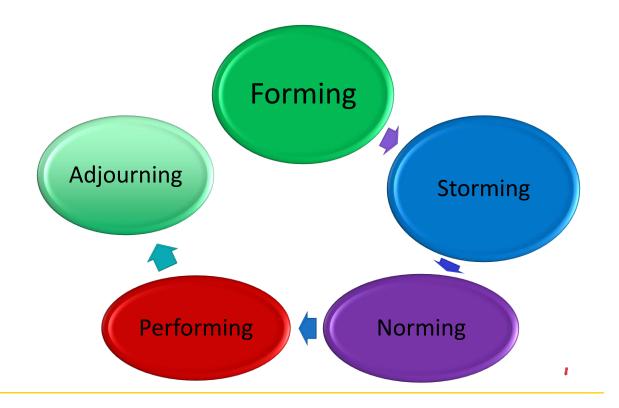
Roles and tasks clearly defined

Interaction, Communication

Resources, Schedule



Stages of a Group





Forming

- Finding the roles
- Unsecurity: Do I belong to the group?
- Finding the goals and tasks of the group
- Often positive, enthusiastic feelings
- In unclear or undefined situations we try to find familiar roles
- When we feel more secure in the group we can take more flexible roles



Storming

- Individuals try to stand out, different opinions
- There might be resistance to the tasks or goals
- Dissatisfaction with the group is possible
- People form pairs or sub-groups



Norming

- Team spirit, sense of being part of the group
- Clear rules and norms
- Avoiding conflicts -> the group might be less creative or effective
- Group thinking: people might change their opinions towards the "average opinion"



Performing

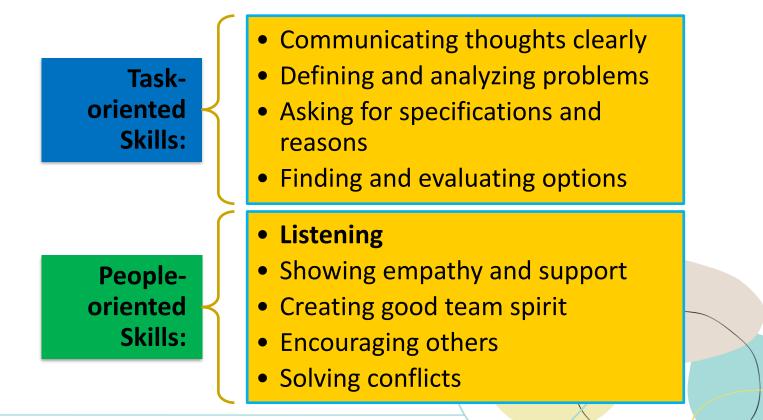
- Everybody is working towards the goals
- Roles are flexible, people can make most of their strenghts

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- Everybody takes responsibility for the work
- Good spirit in the team, openess, flexibility



Communication in a Group





Some Guidelines for Good Interaction

Respectful Engagement – ALSO ONLINE!

- Conveying presence
- Being genuine
- Communicating affirmation, expressing recognition
- Effective listening
- Supportive communication: specific and descriptive communication, requests rather than demands

Task Enabling

• Teaching & helping others

• Altering the process, timing or substance

Some Guidelines for Good Interaction

Trusting

- Sharing information
- Giving away control
- Inclusive language

Solving conflicts

- Looking at the problem from different angles may be useful
- Talk about facts, avoid blaming anyone
- Figure out everyone's needs and goals
- Look for a win-win situation



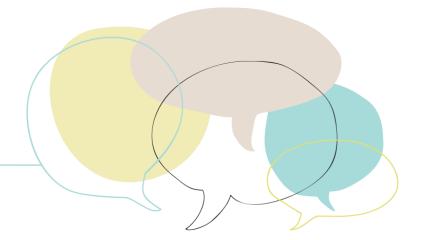
References

Dutton Jane (2003): Energize Your Workplace – How to Create and Sustain High-Quality Connections at Work. Jossey-Bass, San Francisco.

Kopakkala Aku (2005): Porukka, jengi, tiimi – Ryhmädynamiikka ja siihen vaikuttaminen. Edita, Helsinki.

Kielijelppi: <u>www.kielijelppi.fi</u>

Belbin website www.belbin.com





Starting Point of Wellbeing

Counselling on **wellbeing**, **studying** and life for all Aalto students. Free of charge.

- Drop-in counselling: 20-30 min without appointment
- > Facilitated peer groups (e.g. Beat the Blues, Pomodoro)
- Online materials (podcasts, Concentration Training, Career Planning)
- > Courses (e.g. Mind and Study, Back to studies Tauolta tutkintoon)
- Individual counselling with time reservation









Who are we?

- Study and career counselling psychologists (opinto- ja uraohjauspsykologit)
- Guidance counsellors (opinto-ohjaajat)
- Career counsellors Career Design Lab (uraohjaajat)
- > Aalto chaplains (Aalto-papit)
- Special education teacher (erityisopettaja)
- > Our network: FSHS (YTHS), Unisport, AYY, Vamos, Helsinki Missio

Website: Starting Point of Wellbeing | Aalto University











Support for learning, wellbeing and study-skills

Where to get guidance and support? | Aalto University

Starting Point of Wellbeing | Aalto University

Individual study arrangements | Aalto University

