Speed Study Diagrams

Use speed study diagrams to categorize relevant data from subsections of your class content. This review method is helpful when studying for tests to quickly determine what pieces of content connect to another piece. You can even fold your paper on the column lines to hide information and quiz yourself.

How to Create a Speed Study Diagram

Categorize based on the subject matter. For example in history you may have people, places, dates, and events you need to recall, give each of them their own column. In science you may need to know which formulas are related to which biological processes and how.

Examples

History Example

Date	Place	People	Event
July 1-3, 1863	Battle of Gettysburg Gettysburg, PA	Union- General Meade Confederate- General Lee	Turning point of the Civil War Most costly battle in US history

Literature Example

Character	Key Traits	Turning Point	Result
Juliet Capulet	Star-stuck, impulsive (far less than Romeo), thinker, cautious	Escapes to marry Romeo, fakes death	Wakes up after Romeo is dead, kills herself out of grief
Romeo Montague	Persistent, outgoing, impulsive, sincere	Kills Tybalt (Juliet's cousin) and is banished	Finds Juliet & believes she is really dead, takes his own life

Science Example

Formula	Basic Overview	Detailed Overview
$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O + energy$	Breakdown of glucose to produce energy	Each sugar molecule is broken down through series of chemical reactions. Chemical energy is released from the bonds in the monosaccharide, and synthesizes high-energy adenosine triphosphate (ATP) molecules

Math Example

Histogram v. Scatter Plot	Correlation	Regression Line
Histogram: Displays distribution of 1 variable Scatter Plot: Displays joint distribution of 2 variables -Indicates knowing one variable helps in predicting the other -Linear Association -Points "swarm" about a line	Analysis: Measures strength of linear Association. Association is NOT causation Correlation Coefficient (r): Measures linear assoc. *Negative Correlation -- slants left; high values of one with low of other -1 = perfect neg. cor.* *Zero Correlation -- no real pattern; no value assoc.* *0 = no linear relationship* *Positive Correlation -- slants right; high values of one with the other* *1 = perfect pos. cor.*	Line of least squares Helps predict y from x Falls on a line but not the SD line

SMU Student Academic Success Programs

Blank Speed Study Diagram