Learning Skills for Any Subject

When we consider the vast knowledge in our world today and realize that the list of what to learn is getting longer with each passing day, it’s clear that the most important skill we need to teach our youth is how to learn. The ability to learn new information is quickly becoming one of the most valuable skills of the 21st century.

The academic skills we teach at SuperCamp inspire and empower students to learn at their highest potential in any subject.

- **Focus**
  Focus is vital for learning. Students learn to use strategies like alpha state and SLANT to maximize their learning while reading and studying, as well as during class.
  - **Alpha State**
    The ability to manage our state of mind allows us to perform at our highest level in any situation. Students learn a strategy to access alpha state, the optimal brainwave state to keep them focused and receptive to learning.
  - **SLANT**
    The more actively we participate in class, the more we learn during class, and the less we have to learn after class. Students learn a class participation strategy to help them be a more active learner and get the most out of every class. By maximizing class time, they minimize home study time.

- **Quantum Reading**
  Reading is an important skill that we use in all areas of our lives—personally, academically, and in work situations. Students learn a reading process that makes their reading more meaningful and can increase their comprehension and speed.

- **Quantum Writing**
  Being a powerful writer is a priceless skill for both school and life. Students learn a simple yet effective system that works for any written product. Utilizing their creative and critic voices at appropriate times, they learn how to generate lots of ideas, organize ideas and main points, write a draft, then edit and refine their written piece.

- **Memory Techniques**
  The ability to memorize information quickly and effectively is a valuable learning tool. Students learn mnemonics (memorization techniques) that help them create associations and pictures related to the material they’re learning to improve retention and information recall.

- **Notes:TM**
  Taking notes in class or while studying can be a tedious and sometimes not very effective part of learning. Students learn this brain-friendly personalized note-taking system that records facts as well as associations, thoughts, and feelings that will bring the facts to life for them and improve their retention of the information.

- **Mind Mapping**
  Effective note-taking goes a long way in helping us organize, understand, and remember information. Students learn a note-taking strategy based on research on how the brain processes information. It utilizes pictures, symbols, and colors in a diagram of facts that’s easy to add to as more information is acquired, and easy to use for study and review.
• **Learning Styles**
  We all take in information through three learning channels—visual, auditory, and kinesthetic—though our brains tend to have a preference for one of these. Students identify their personal learning preference and learn valuable strategies to enhance their learning by utilizing all three channels.

• **10-24-7**
  In order to solidify our learning, it’s vital that we not only acquire information but are able to recall it accurately in the future. Students learn a simple review strategy that will reinforce their learning and encode information into long-term memory.

• **Circuit Learning**
  The more we review information, the more likely we are to remember it. It follows then that if we regularly review what we’re learning, we’ll remember it and will not have a need to cram for tests. Students learn a system that utilizes chunking and reviewing to learn and retain new information.

• **Creative Thinking**
  There is always another way of looking at a challenge. We need to look to the world around us and borrow from its treasures. Creative thinkers are curious and know that the best way to get good ideas is to get lots of ideas. Students learn about divergent and convergent thinking to generate lots of ideas and then define and focus on the best ones.

• **Mystery Words**
  Learning vocabulary words can be a difficult process without the right strategy. Students learn a technique utilizing “sounds like” words and associations that makes it easier (and more fun!) to remember vocabulary words and their definitions.