Managing <u>your</u> University learning experience

Talk 6

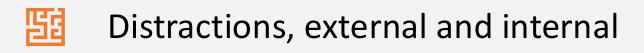


Concentration – the ability to focus





We explore



What is concentration?

How to overcome distractions

Concentration techniques

Notice how your mind reacts strongly to an intrusion, such as:

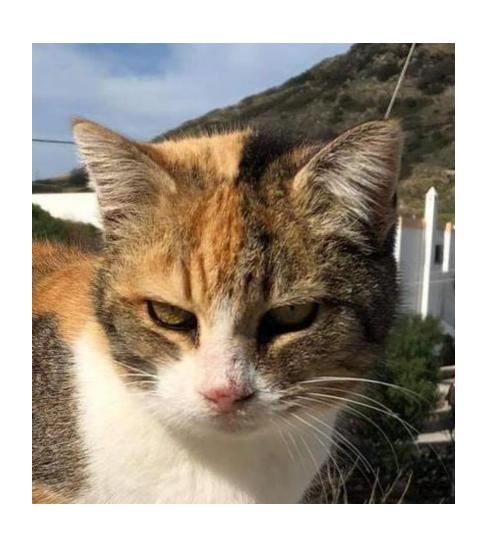
the ping of a new text message,

an e-mail pop-up alert,

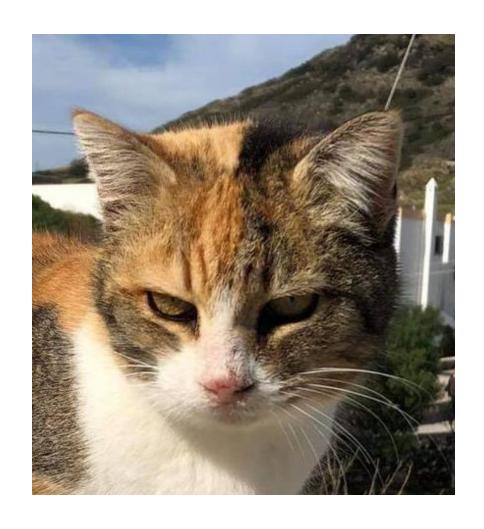
a sudden noise in the street outside

the sound of radio, television or music in a neighbouring room

This natural alert reaction contributes to our difficulty in concentrating on a task, especially the task of studying at university



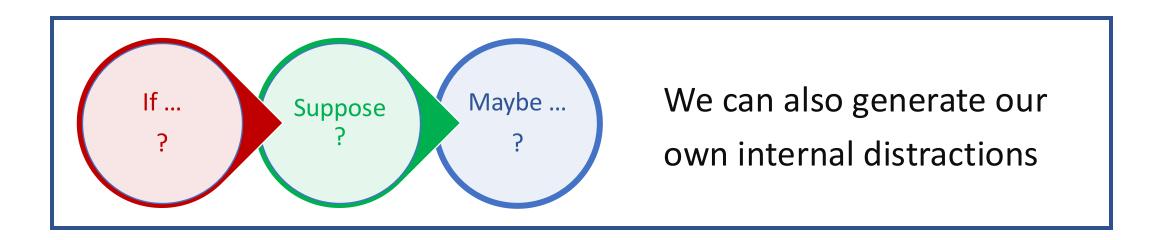
- Humans and animals are very alert to detect change in the world around them
- For survival, we are conditioned to quickly react to a change — perceiving it as a possible threat



Our brain will naturally give priority attention to refocusing for a moment on any new external distraction

Concentration on the task in hand is lost

Internal Distractions



- A common internal distraction at university is worrying about something that is far away in the future, such as a difficult exam
- This happens in many situations but especially when we are very tired and unable to focus - so make sure to look after yourself!

What is concentration?

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Concentration is the ability

to focus

on the task in hand

despite external and internal

distractions

What controls our concentration?

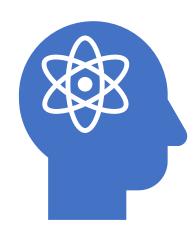


Concentration is related to our memory



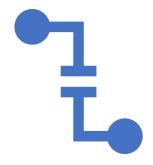
We have 'long term memory' for storing all the facts and events that we come across in life

and 'working memory' which is a temporary storage space in which we assemble the information and conduct the reasoning, learning and comprehension that we need to perform a task



What controls our concentration?

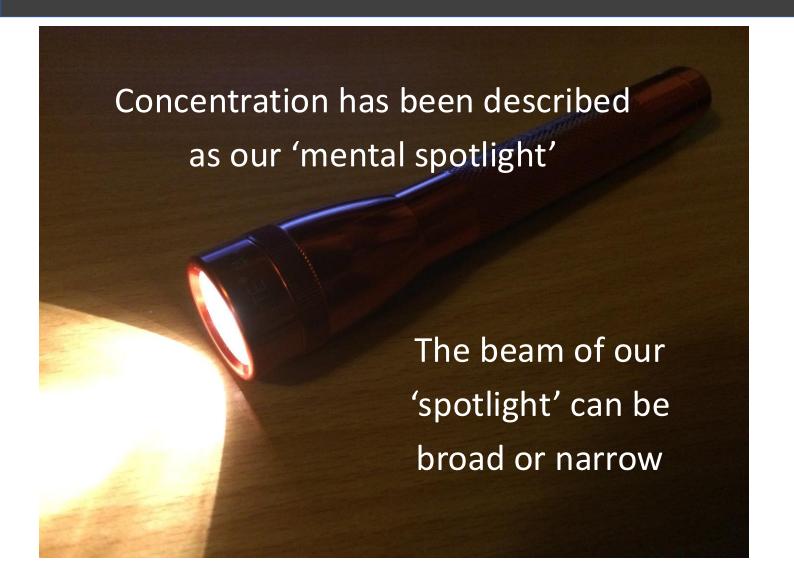
The process that controls concentration is linked to our 'working memory'.



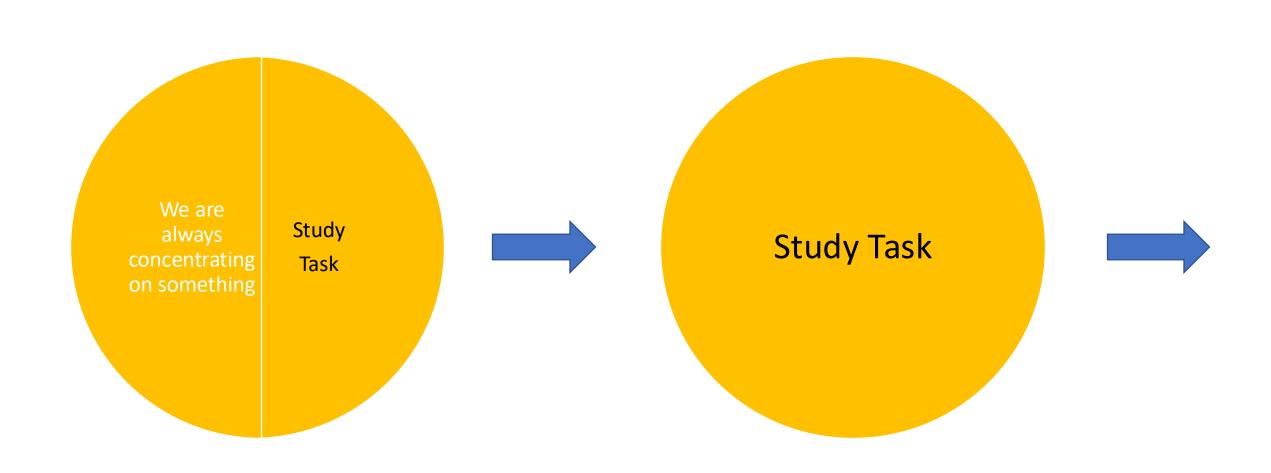


Our 'working memory' can get easily overloaded if there are distractions

Concentration is our 'spotlight'

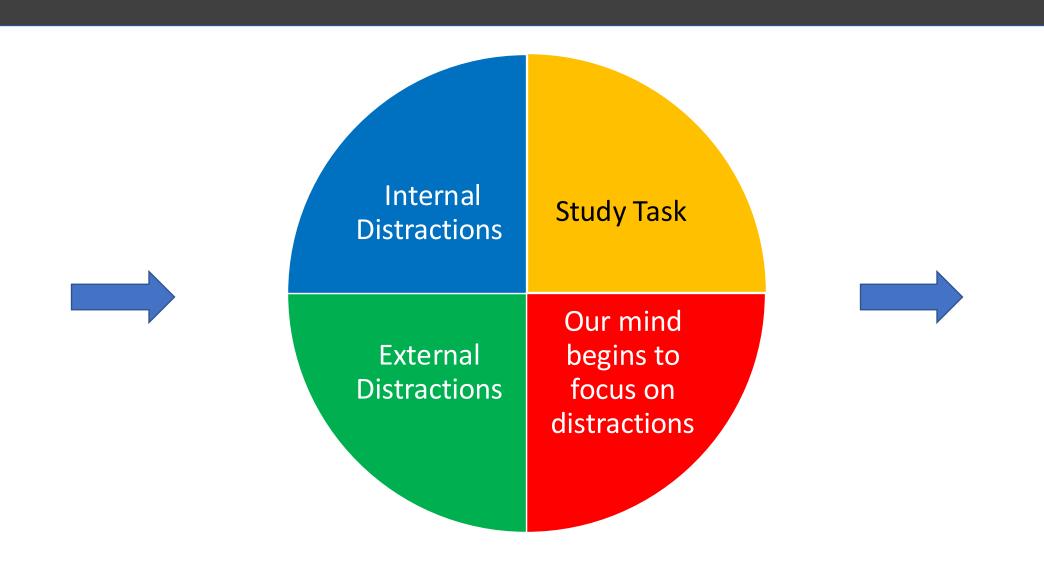


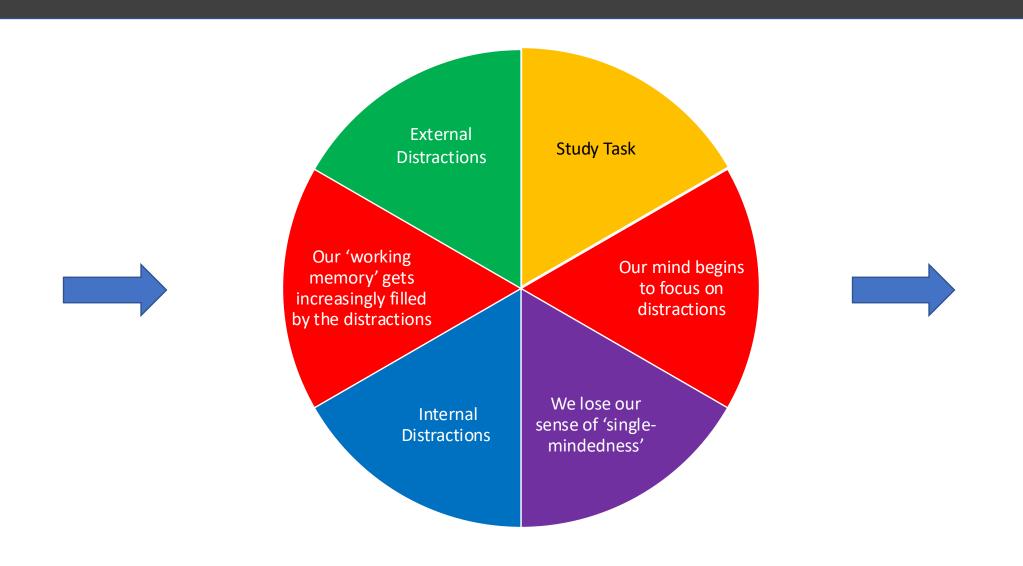
Concentration can help us to shine a light into the world around us and also into our mind

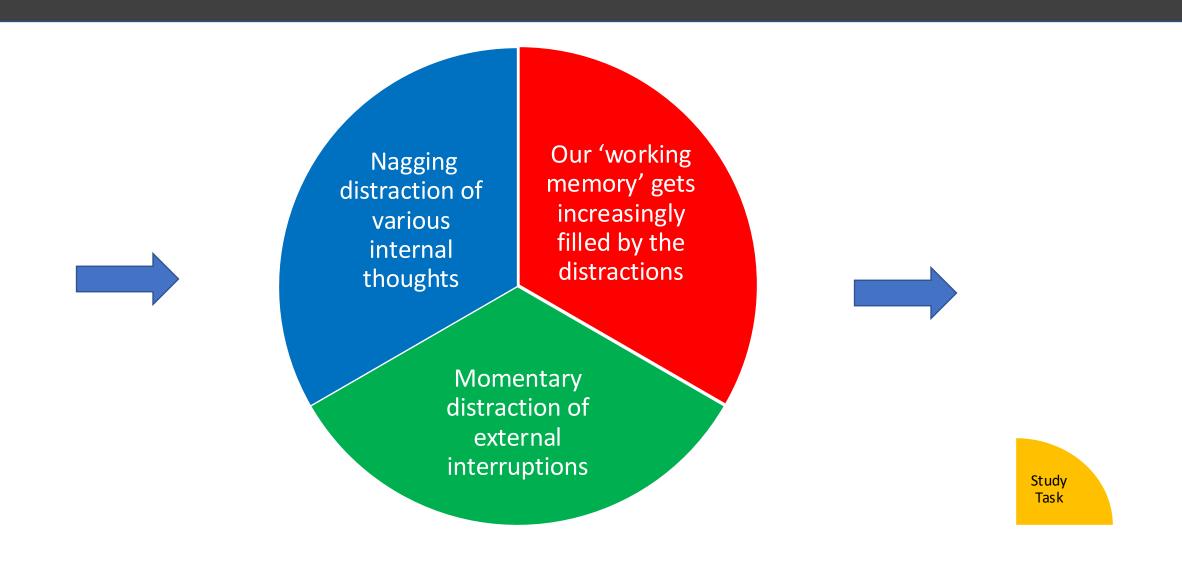


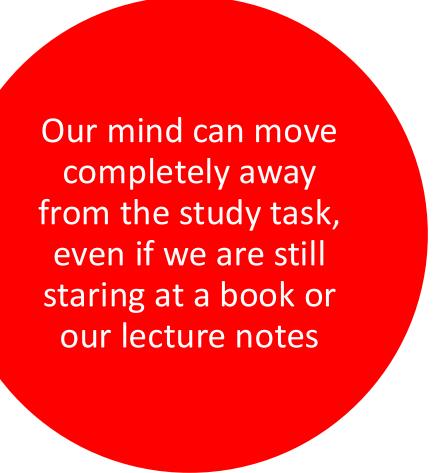
We perceive that we 'lose concentration' from our task, although in reality we are just moving our concentration to a distraction











Distractions - how to overcome them

Use a quiet space each time for your study sessions and make each 50-minute study period as <u>tech-free</u> as possible

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Sign out of e-mail.

Phone on silent and phone out of sight if possible.

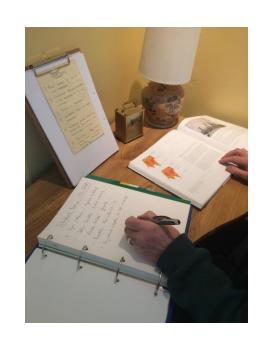
Close any internet pages that are not required for the study session etc.

Radio off.

Television off.

Music off.
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Arrange everything that you need to get through a 50-minute study slot, so that you are not hopping up and down to get another book, set of notes, pen etc., tempting the possibility of being distracted by someone or something

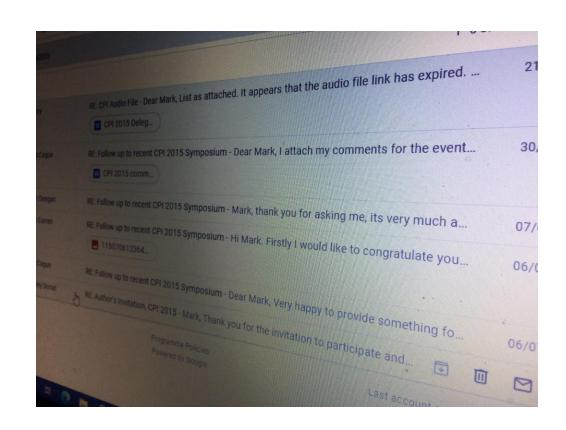


Only set out on your study desk the bare essentials that you will need for each 50-minute study period – material needed to answer one or two study questions, that you have set for yourself

If you 'reward' yourself during the break between 50-minute study slot by checking for text messages, e-mails, etc., just use the time to see if anything is <u>urgent and important</u>.

If not, do not reply until the end of the full 2 to 3 hour study session.

Replies generate more replies and these may just be a distraction during study!



- Try not to get too tired or anxious. Internal distractions increase in these situations, making it very difficult to focus on study
- Try to clear your head of any worries before you start studying tell yourself "I will worry about that later." The worry may even disappear!
- Remember the importance of taking regular exercise each day

You have to <u>decide</u> to concentrate

Consciously create the external space: free of external distractions

Consciously create the internal space: tell your mind that you have a single task to do over the next 50 minutes

You must have a <u>target</u> in mind, such as a study question that you have set up for yourself

Remember all that we have learned about the habits of the 'Active Learner'

Compose questions for each study slot

Keep a written note of the study questions in front of you

Use trigger words while studying material to re-focus regularly

Putting trigger words in our 'working memory' will help to keep on mind continually focussed on the study questions and will help us to avoid providing room for those internal distractions to creep in

Triggers: "relevance?" "fact?" "opinion?" "link to what I already know?" etc etc

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