

# OF INTEREST...

## Brevard College Graduation Schedule

-schedule provided by Judy Jones, Beam Administration-

### Friday, May 9

3:45 pm—Graduates and Faculty assemble for Divisional Hooding Ceremonies, Porter Center

4:00 pm—Divisional Hooding Ceremonies; Candidates for Graduation, Faculty, Staff and Guests; Porter Center for the Performing Arts

4:30 pm—Candidates for Graduation, Faculty, and Staff Assemble for Baccalaureate Service; Campus Lawn, Front of Green and Taylor Halls

-Rain Site: First United Methodist Church, Fellowship Hall-

4:45 pm—Procession of Candidates for Graduation, Faculty, and Staff; Campus Lawn to First United Methodist Church

5:00 pm—Baccalaureate Service; Candidates for Graduation, Faculty, Staff, and Guests; First United Methodist Church

6:00 pm—Campus Picnic; Graduates, Faculty, Staff and Guests; Campus Lawn in front of Taylor and Green Halls

-Rain site: Myers Dining Hall-

### Saturday, May 10

8:45 am—Class Photo of Candidates for Graduation; J.A. Jones Library, Front Steps

-Rain site: Porter Center for the Performing Arts, Pavilion Staircase-

9:00 am—Candidates for Graduation, Faculty, and Staff Assemble for Commencement Ceremony; Front steps of Dunham Music Center

-Rain site: Porter Center for the

Performing Arts, Rehearsal Hall-

9:30 am—Pre-Graduation Concert by the Brevard College Symphonic Winds; Academic Quadrangle

9:45 am—Procession of Candidates for Graduation, Faculty, and Staff; Dunham Music Center to Academic Quadrangle

10:00 am—Commencement Ceremony; Academic Quadrangle in front of Beam Administration Building

-Rain site: Porter Center for the Performing Arts

Reception; Graduates, Faculty, Staff, and Guests; Campus Lawn in front of Taylor and Green Halls

-Rain site: Porter Center for the Performing Arts-

## Resent

-continued from page 3-

shave and a haircut are limited in their effect to conceal pain, anguish, fatigue, emotions. Eyes will remain blackened, bruised, sunken with bags, wrinkled, etc. after a snip of hair follicles. Flesh tells a man's journey, be it his hands or eyelids. Roll around the North Carolina you've toiled, but have the foresight and dignity not to beat the onlookers with your shovel.

## Pipes Burst in South Village

-by Heather Ochse, section editor-

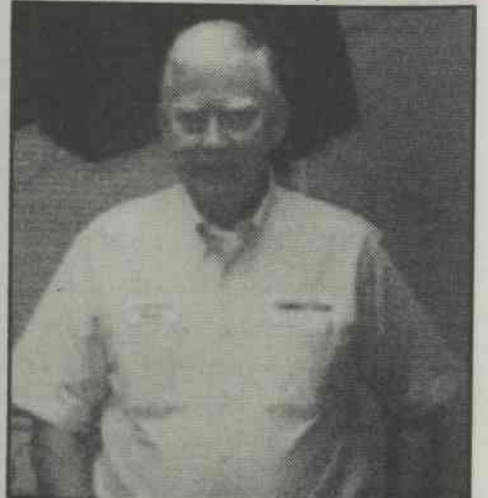
With one of the newer buildings built on Brevard College campus you wouldn't expect a pipe burst to occur this soon. Last semester, the South Village experienced its first disaster. In Building 2, water poured from the ceiling and onto the floor as cold weather caused the pipes to freeze and break.

"Not enough insulation and poor construction from the contractor," says Reid Plemmends, is the main cause of this disaster. "We caught it soon enough before anymore damage took place."

The only major damage was the wet carpeted floors that surrounded some of the common place and into one student's room. "Considering only the room of the one student was affected this was a relief," says Plemmends.

The Maintenance staff and house-keeping staff of Brevard College, plus the Fire Department arrived on call. The aftermath consisted of one student leaving until the room was available again after mopping up the water, shampooing the carpet and vacuuming the mess. Fans were used to dry the area faster. Better insulation around the Village was also put in to make sure it did not happen again.

Could this happen again? Maybe. But one would hope that the students would not have to worry about it.



-Reid Plemmends, photo by Kristy Mayfield-

## Studying for Exams

-by Cortney Chatman, section editor-

The immediate goal of studying is to help you remember. If exams make you tense, try to relax! Your success on tests is greatly affected by your study techniques.

Research shows that learning takes place most effectively when information is processed in small chunks spread out over time. So, when you are studying, review ideas a few at a time, many times.

Try a 'silent review.' Alternately read the information you want to learn and then quiz yourself until you can recall it without referring back to your notes. One easy way to improve upon silent review is to increase the number of senses involved in the learning process. Recitation, or repeating information aloud, increases recall through stimulating the hearing sense as well as the visual sense. Transforming ideas into diagrams or maps is another way to increase sensory input. In addition to the extra thought involved in developing a diagram, recall of that information will often be increased simply because of the newly created visual structure.

Many students also find that the motor activity involved in the act of writing out information they wish to learn help them to remember it better. A technique that often accompanies silent review or recitation is the use of cues. A cue is usually a word, or question selected because of its ability to trigger the recall of specific information you want to learn. Cues

can be incorporated into your notes by placing them in the left-hand margin beside the ideas or information they summarize. You can then study the material by covering you notes and using the cues to help you recall as much as you can. To improve recall, this procedure is repeated until you are able to recall each idea completely.

A good variation of this technique is to write the summary word or phrase on one side of a note card and place the information you want to recall on the other side. Study cards offer two important advantages. First, the work involved in making the cards helps you begin to learn. Second, study cards allow you to physically separate and focus on one piece at a time, which can be important for some learners.

There are two techniques which can be of aid when you must learn long lists of information. The first is called 'chunking' and refers to breaking the list up into related groups of information. To chunk effectively, make sure that each group contains only those items which have something in common. When you cannot chunk information or you need to recall a list on a specific order, you might want to you a word or sentence mnemonic. A memorable word can often be created by using the fist letters of the terms you have to know. The word HOMES, for example, can help you remember the first letters of each of the great lakes: Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, Superior. Where a word cannot be made, the first letters might be used as a the first

letters of words in a sentence. For example, if you needed to remember the order of the first night planets of our solar system you might develop this sentence using the first letter of each planet as you move from the sun outward: My Very Earthly Mother Just Served Us Nine Pizzas: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.

Another helpful method of preparing for exams is to predict test questions. The special advantage of this study method is that it requires you to consider what you are learning from your instructor's point of view. In fact, the actual success of your predictions is not nearly so important as the processing you must do to develop the questions.

In courses where you can expect computations on the exam, it is important that you prepare through practice. You can do this by reworking and homework problems that you missed, by working additional problems that were not originally assigned, or by working problems on old exams. Tests involving computations usually adhere to a strict time limit, so you should emphasize speed as well as accuracy when you practice.

An often overlooked source of aid in preparing for exams is the clues provided by your instructor. Instructors are frequently more helpful in pointing out what will be emphasized than they are given credit for. If you are serious about your studies, you should always be willing to take the initiative to find out as much as possible about the exam. At worst, your instructor will only decline to answer

Study -continued on page 5-