P-O-W-E-R-Learning-Strategies-for-Success-in-College-and-Life

Making the most of your time

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1.*(p. 32)* A good example of a "black hole" that eats up your time is   
A. an assignment that takes too long.  
B. time spent at work.  
C. class time.  
**D.** a long, unexpected phone call.

A black hole is an interruption that distracts us from our goals and priorities.

2.*(p. 30)* In your textbook, a record of how you spend your time, including interruptions, is called   
**A.** a time log.  
B. a master calendar.  
C. a weekly calendar.  
D. a time sheet.

A time log is a good way to analyze how you spend your time.

3.*(p. 37)* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shows the entire college term on one page and includes all assignments and important activities.   
A. time management chart  
B. to-do list  
C. weekly timetable  
**D.** master calendar

A master calendar is a good way to view at a glance all the important assignments and activities for the semester.

4.*(p. 34)* To figure out the bestuse of your time, you need to determine your   
A. goals.  
B. free time.  
**C.** priorities.  
D. prime time.

Effective time management requires that you align your priorities with how you spend your time.

5.*(p. 36)* The time period in which you are most awake and motivated is called   
A. accomplishment time.  
**B.** prime time.  
C. achievement time.  
D. optimum time.

6.*(p. 37)* When you organize your time, you should fill in schedules in the following order:   
A. daily to-do list, weekly timetable, master calendar.  
B. weekly timetable, master calendar, daily to-do list.  
C. master calendar, daily to-do list, weekly timetable.  
**D.** master calendar, weekly timetable, daily to-do list.

Starting with the big picture will allow you to avoid scheduling conflicts in the future.

7.*(p. 34)* Tasks and activities that you need and want to do, rank-ordered from most to least important, are called   
A. black holes.  
**B.** priorities.  
C. to-do lists.  
D. short-term goals.  
E. time logs.

Priorities are an essential aspect of time management.

8.*(p. 45)* Which of the following is an effective way to deal with procrastination?   
A. Focus on the large task.  
**B.** Break large tasks into small pieces.  
C. Avoid working with others.  
D. Don't think about the costs and effects of procrastination.

People often procrastinate because a task they're seeking to accomplish appears overwhelming.

9.*(p. 49)* Which of the following is NOT an effective way to balance school and work demands?   
A. Make a to-do list for work as well as for school.  
B. With your employer's permission, study during slack time at work.  
C. Use your lunch hour effectively.  
**D.** Impress your employer by accepting as many new job responsibilities as you can.

It's important to keep in mind why you're working and not to automatically accept new job responsibilities if they don't fit in with your long-term priorities.

10.*(p. 50)* The first step in improving your time management is to   
**A.** assess the way you manage time now.  
B. give yourself a pat on the back.  
C. change your schedule and try again.  
D. stop using a to-do list.

The best way to improve is to figure out what you are currently doing and then alter the behaviors that are not working.

**Check All That Apply Questions**

11.*(p. 44)*  Which behaviors below allow you to take control of your time and follow your intended schedule? Click all that apply.    
\_\_\_\_\_  Handle all communications as they come at you.   
\_\_X\_\_  Prepare for interruptions and crises.   
\_\_X\_\_  Learn when to say no.   
\_\_\_\_\_  Do everything you can in the moment. The rest will take care of itself.   
\_\_X\_\_  Don’t procrastinate.

There are many ways to take control of your time.

12.*(p. 49)*  Which of the following are reasons for checking items off on your to-do list as they are completed? Click all that apply.    
\_\_\_\_\_  it will make you feel guilty for tasks you didn’t complete, prompting you to complete them.   
\_\_X\_\_  it provides an objective record of what you have accomplished on a given day.   
\_\_X\_\_  it provides you with concrete reinforcement for completing a task.   
\_\_X\_\_  it helps you determine whether your goals are impossible to attain.   
\_\_\_\_\_  it demonstrates the effort that goes into completing an assignment.

There are few things more satisfying than gazing at a to-do list with a significant number of check marks.

13.*(p. 50)*  Which of the following behaviors will help you when you find yourself falling behind in your schedule? Click all that apply.    
\_\_X\_\_  do less.   
\_\_\_\_\_  do more.   
\_\_X\_\_  reassess your goals and priorities.   
\_\_\_\_\_  relax and enjoy your personal life.   
\_\_X\_\_  make choices.

If you are falling behind, you should reassess your priorities in order to be sure you are doing what is most important to you. You may find that you need to do less in order to be more effective.

**True / False Questions**

14.*(p. 43)* The goal of time management is to schedule every moment so that your entire day is planned out.   
**FALSE**

Don't schedule every single moment of the day. That would be counter-productive.

15.*(p. 39)* Your master calendar should include your major class assignments and test dates, as well as other important activities from your work and personal life.   
**TRUE**

It is helpful to keep a master calendar that encompasses your entire life, not just school.

16.*(p. 39)* It is important to schedule free time on your master calendar.   
**TRUE**

Scheduling free time can make sure you leave time for self-rejuvenation and fun.

17.*(p. 43)* It is best to prepare a daily to-do list several days in advance.   
**FALSE**

To-do lists should be made the day before, preferably at the end of the day.

18.*(p. 44)* The difference between effective time management and time management that doesn't work lies in how well you deal with the inevitable surprises.   
**TRUE**

Surprises will always arise, but there are effective ways to deal with these disruptions.

19.*(p. 34)* When identifying priorities, it is best to choose general goals rather than specific activities.   
**FALSE**

It is best to create specific and measurable goals.

20.*(p. 48)* Spending time with your children can not be a priority if you are attending school.   
**FALSE**

No matter how busy you are, you owe it to your children—and yourself—to spend time as a family.

**Short Answer Questions**

21.*(p. 32)* The text asks you to identify the "black holes" that eat up your time. What is meant by the term "black holes"? List five "black holes" that eat up your time.

A black hole is an interruption that distracts us from our goals and priorities. Examples of black holes will vary for each student.

22.*(p. 37)* Briefly explain how you would use a master calendar, a weekly timetable, and a daily to-do list, giving examples of what kind of information you would include in each.

A master calendar shows all the weeks of the term on one page. Information from syllabi, including assignments, test dates, and so on, should be placed on this calendar. It should also include important activities from your personal life. A weekly timetable depicts all prescheduled activities for the week, including classes, work, and reoccurring appointments. Using the master calendar, you can then add the relevant material for each week. The daily to-do list, written just one day ahead of time, should list all of the tasks that need to get accomplished the next day, along with the priority for each item.

23.*(p. 45)* Describe three ways you can combat procrastination.

Break large tasks into smaller ones, start with the easiest part of task, work with others, and think about the costs of procrastination.

24.*(p. 49)* The text acknowledges how difficult it can be to balance work and school responsibilities. List three strategies to help you deal with this issue and one that you have discovered to be useful in your own life.

Strategies could include making to-do lists for work and school, studying while on the job (if possible), using lunch time effectively, scheduling flexible hours, accepting new responsibilities at work with care, and keeping in mind why you are working.