TEST-U-can-DO it!

Before the Final: PREPARE!

Know the exam: the content, format, and % of final course grade.

Find an appropriate place to study: quiet and free from distractions.

Study Effectively: make a study plan, review previous exams, take a practice exam under exam conditions, explain concepts to others, study in 50 minute blocks, use resources (professors, TAs, tutoring, study groups, LAS), overlearn material.

Stay healthy: exercise, take study breaks, avoid stressful people, limit junk food/stimulants, get plenty of sleep, drink plenty of water.

Disconnect: limit distractions (social media, texting, emails, Netflix, etc.), decrease work hours, say no when needed.

Get ready: be well rested, dress comfortably, eat a light breakfast, bring test materials (calculator, pens, pencils, etc.).

Go: read directions carefully, write down key concepts at the top of exam, start with what you know, double check your answers (Do they make sense?).

Show what you have learned!

On the Day of the Final: TAKE CONTROL!

Get set: arrive early, use restroom before exam starts, take deep breaths, think positively.

After the final: CELEBRATE!

Visualize your success!

Learning Assistance Service
2202 Shoemaker Building ● 4281 Chapel Lane
301-314-7693 ● las-cc@umd.edu ● www.counseling.umd.edu/las/ ● https://lasonline.umd.edu
Stress

Stress is one of the most common concerns of college students. Sources of stress in college include leaving home; living with roommates; facing new challenges related to relationships, intimacy, socializing; and striving to meet expectations related to academics. Stress can peak at critical times during the semester, such as when studying for midterm and final exams.

Stress is a normal part of college life. A moderate amount of stress can be a positive influence when it motivates you to be active and productive, such as when you are working to meet academic deadlines and involved in competitive efforts. Too much stress can negatively impact mood and the ability to accomplish day-to-day responsibilities. Excessive stress that is not addressed can contribute to health problems, such as high blood pressure, heart disease, obesity, and diabetes.

Physical Symptoms
- nausea
- headache
- dizziness
- eye strain
- sleep problems
- muscle tension or pain
- chest pain
- fatigue
- change in sex drive

Mood Symptoms
- anxiety
- Irritability or anger
- restlessness
- difficulty concentrating

Behavioral Symptoms
- social withdrawal
- blaming
- overeating or undereating
- angry outbursts
- drug or alcohol abuse

WHAT CAN I DO?

Taking time to care for ourselves is an important aspect of stress management. These activities help trigger the relaxation response, which can prevent chronic stress from affecting your health.

Physical Self-Care
- Eat regularly (breakfast, lunch and dinner)
- Eat healthy
- Exercise: walk, ride, hike, or swim
- Get regular medical care
- Take time off when needed
- Do some sort of fun physical activity
- Take time away from cell phone
- Get enough sleep

Psychological Self-Care
- Write in a journal
- Read for fun
- Try something new
- Be curious

Spiritual Self-Care
- Make time for reflection
- Spend time with nature
- Be open to inspiration
- Be open to not knowing
- Meditate, pray, sing

Emotional Self-Care
- Spend time with others you enjoy
- Stay in contact with important people in your life
- Praise yourself
- Reread favorite books, review favorite movies
- Allow yourself to cry
- Seek out comforting activities, places, relationships
- Find things that make you laugh

For support contact,
Counseling Center, 1101 Shoemaker Building, 4281 Chapel Lane, 301—314-7651
After-hours crisis counseling from the Counseling Center, 301—314-7651.

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, 1-800-273-TALK (8255)
https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/how-we-can-all-prevent-suicide/