

HSC Exam/Study Tip 21: Leveraging Your Power Hours

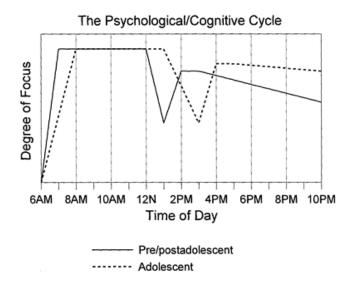
Not all hours are created equal. Therefore, the key to increasing productivity is to spend the right time, on the right things, the right way, and with the right energy.

We all have power hours or peak performance periods where we're in "the zone", ploughing through tasks with maximum efficiency and ease. Some of these periods are quite obvious, but many are camouflaged by daily activities that could be carried out during less efficient parts of the day.

Identifying and using our power hours in the best way is one of the most powerful, and least used time management techniques that can be used to cut down on study time without negatively impacting results.

Concentration and Focus

The psychological-cognitive cycle plays a significant role in memory and learning, and is heavily influenced by the sleep-wake cycle or circadian rhythm. The psychological-cognitive cycle regulates our ability to focus on incoming information, which means that our concentration levels fluctuate throughout the day.



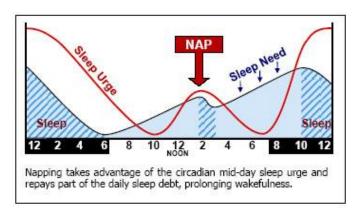


In general:

Research has shown that although the psychological-cognitive cycle is very similar for preadolescents and adults, it is quite different during adolescence.

If wake-up occurs at 6am:

- Teenage concentration levels are at their lowest in the morning with peak alertness occurring between 8am and 1pm.
 Students undertaking very early morning studies report being less alert, wearier, and having to expend greater effort whilst studying.
- Concentration levels begin to decrease from about 1pm, reaching half of the maximum value by 3pm. During this period, learning can still occur, but it does require more effort.
- Most teenagers experience a drop in energy and feel drowsy somewhere between 2pm and 4pm. This is a great time to
 take a 15 to 30-minute nap. Not only will you feel more alert and focused on waking, you'll be replenishing your levels of
 brain chemicals (neurotransmitters) that play a critical role in memory and learning.



- Following the mid-day slump, concentration levels quickly rebound to about 80-90% of the maximum value, and remain at these high levels until around 10 pm.
- The drive for sleep becomes very strong between 11pm and midnight. This means that the majority of teenagers don't fall asleep until at least 11.30pm.

Note:

People can be loosely categorised as early risers (larks) or late risers (owls).

Morning people tend to wake up and go to sleep earlier and are most productive early in the day. Evening people tend to wake up later, start more slowly and peak in the evening.







If you're an "owl", each stage described in this tip will occur between 1 and 4 hours later.

- If you're a morning lark, your peak productivity times will occur in the morning. Night owls are more productive and concentrate better in the evenings.
- Alertness tends to slump after eating a meal.



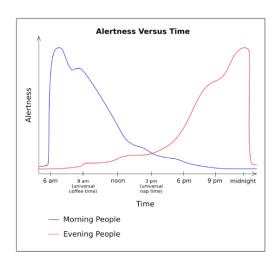
Using Your Circadian Rhythm to Improve Productivity

As there are individual variations in daily rhythms, it's a good idea to chart your energy, concentration and motivation levels across the day. Once you determine your internal biological clock's daily schedule, you can then plan your study sessions around those times of day when you're most alert and motivated.

Working with your circadian rhythm will not only increase your daily efficiency and productivity, it will also help maintain a healthy body and mind. Your confidence levels will also improve, and you'll be less likely to procrastinate future studies!

Note:

Don't be concerned if your study regime differs from other students – it's not uncommon to see large variations in alertness, as shown below.





Identifying Your Most Productive Hours

Step 1: Record focus, energy and motivation levels out of 10, across a 1 to 3-week period. Use the definitions and rating scales detailed on the back page.

Note:

Take measurements at the same times every day so the data isn't skewed.

Although you may see trends within the first week, the longer you collect data, the more reliable your graphs will be.



Step 2: Enter your data into the 'Productivity Spreadsheet' that has been supplied with this study tip.

Week #1	6:00am	1		7:00an	n		8:00an	1		9:00an	n		10:00a	ım	
	Energy	Focus	Motivation												
Mon															
Tue															
Wed															
Thu															
Fri															
Sat															
Sun															
Average															

This spreadsheet will automatically calculate averages and produce your personalised productivity graphs. Examples of such graphs include:





Step 3: Use the "Notes" column to document what motivated or demotivated you and whether you did something that could have affected your energy levels. For example, sleep duration, exercise, the number of cups of coffee, diet, exposure to light etc).

In Summary

The graphs will show you WHEN you're most productive The NOTES may give you the reasons as to WHY

Step 4: Every time you record your levels, ask yourself the following questions:

What makes me more productive?

What activities, foods, conditions, times etc drain my energy?

Where possible, apply your findings so you can increase the number of power hours in each day.

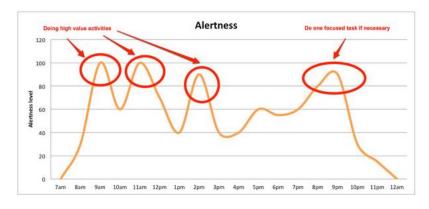
Additional Suggestions:

- Identify which of your regular tasks require high levels of focus and concentration and which ones do not.
- Make a list each evening and designate time frames for each of the tasks you need to accomplish on the next day, arranging lunch and fresh air breaks for the times when your focus is low (and hunger is high!)
- Each Sunday, put together a rough schedule for the upcoming week. Make a list of the major tasks you want/need to complete and assign them to the most ideal days.

Leveraging Your Concentration Cycle

- Numerous studies have shown that when we operate at our optimal times of day, our ability to filter out the various distractions around us greatly improve, which is why we're capable of focusing more intensely on the tasks to complete.
- Large efficiency gains can be obtained by rearranging the order in which tasks are performed i.e. according to the level of focus and concentration that will be required for their completion.

For example: Difficult or high value tasks should be addressed when concentration levels are high.





- Don't work on concentration intensive tasks when your alertness and energy levels are low. Not only will you make
 avoidable mistakes, tasks will require more time and effort to complete, increasing the likelihood of you becoming
 overwhelmed or demotivated. Use these times to eat, relax, clean, sort, research or answer emails.
- Most people are more easily distracted from noon to 4 pm.
- Do not fight your natural biological clock. For example:

Don't force yourself to work through an energy slump, particularly if you're in the middle of a high-concentration task. You'll waste more time plodding through that task than if you were to stop for a while and pick up a low concentration activity.

- After identifying your power hours, protect them so that you can spend them where you need them most. Don't use these periods to attend appointments, play sport, socialise, clean or sleep in. These hours should be used for tasks that require high levels of concentration or motivation.
- You can also create additional power periods using the techniques discussed in the next study tip.

Daily Productivity Stages

Stage 1: Upon Rising 6am to 7am (0 – 1 hours after waking)

Concentration levels	Nil → 60% of maximum							
Physical & Mental State	Tired, sleepy, groggy, light headed, slow. Unable to focus or concentrate well. Alertness levels are low.							
Best types of tasks	Tasks that you enjoy.	Fasks you can execute no matter how low your energy level or mental capacity is.						
Examples	Light stretching Relaxing Organising your desk Getting ready for school or another event Sorting notes	Mindless chores Errands Reading for pleasure Taking a bath or shower Eating breakfast						
Suggestion(s)	Avoid difficult tasks or learning sessions unle	ss your energy and focus levels are high.						



Stage 2: Early Morning

7am to 8am (1 – 2 hours after waking)

Concentration levels	60% of maximum → 100% (maximum)
Physical & Mental State	Alertness, focus and concentration levels increase from average to high. You feel alert enough but aren't quite ready for mentally taxing activities. Some students (eg. owls) may still be in the process of waking up.
Best types of tasks	Mid-level concentration tasks Tasks that can be done when your ability to focus or concentrate is at an average to above average level. Examples include: Routine, unimportant or uncomplicated tasks. Tasks that only require small bursts of focus.
	Tasks that you enjoy.
Examples	Reading flash cards Most correspondence Brainstorming Researching Reading texts or A+ samples Writing notes Revising



Stage 3: Peak Period

8am to 1pm (2 – 7 hours after waking)

Concentration levels	100% (maximum)							
Physical & Mental State		Concentration levels are 75 to 100% of the maximum value. You feel fresh, well rested, focused, alert, motivated and energetic. Mental capacity is very high.						
Best types of tasks	High level concentration tasks							
	The most difficult, challenging or high value tasks. Tasks that require deep thinking or analysis. Tasks you dislike the most or find boring.							
Examples	Writing essays and speeches Delivering a presentation Practicing your musical instrument Studying for an exam Strategic planning	Analytical tasks Making important decisions Problem-solving tasks Solving questions Memorising information						
	Tasks involving analytical skills, such as reading complicated text, problem solving, planning activities and writing reports.							
Note(s)	Concentration levels reach their maximum	m value somewhere between 8am and 10am.						
Suggestion(s)	1pm. This is the best time to tackle tasks Mathematics. Use this time to make important decision	ness are at their highest levels between 11am and that require high focus and attention, such as						

Stage 4: Before the Big Slump
1pm to 2pm (7 – 8 hours after waking)

Tackle mid-level concentration tasks.



Stage 5: The Mid-Day Slump

2pm to 3.30pm (8 – 9.5 hours after waking)

Concentration levels	< 65% of maximum						
Physical & Mental State	Tired, sluggish, drowsy or sleepy. You may have experienced a large drop in energy levels. Easily distracted, losing focus whilst reading, daydreaming.						
Best types of tasks	Low level concentration tasks Tasks you can execute no matter how low your Tasks that can be completed when you feel slow						
Examples	Light stretching Relaxing Organising your desk Sorting notes Mindless chores Errands	Reading for pleasure Taking a nap Taking a bath or shower Most correspondence Reading flash cards Eating lunch					
Suggestion(s)	Avoid difficult tasks or learning sessions unless Where possible, take a long break when concer i.e. between 2pm and 3.30pm. Heavy meals require large amounts of energy t a light, healthy lunch often helps to reduce the If you must study during the mid-day slump, im focus and concentration. Examples include rea 1 – 2 glasses of water and brief spurts of exercis Do some light stretching for 5 – 10 minutes after	o digest and process. Therefore, having severity of the mid-day slump. In plement strategies that will increase ding out loud, exposure to cold, drinking see.					

Stage 6: After the Big Slump

3.30pm to 4pm (9.5 – 10 hours after waking)

Work on mid-level concentration tasks.



Stage 7: Late Afternoon & Evening

4pm to 10pm (10 – 16 hours after waking)

Concentration levels	80% of maximum \rightarrow 75% of maximum	80% of maximum → 75% of maximum						
Physical & Mental State	Concentration levels are 75 to 100% of the maximum value. You feel fresh, well rested, focused, alert, motivated and energetic. Mental capacity is very high.							
Best types of tasks	High level concentration tasks Difficult, challenging or high value tasks. Tasks that require deep thinking or analysis. Tasks you dislike or find boring.							
Examples	Writing essays and speeches Practicing your musical instrument Studying for an exam Strategic planning	Analytical tasks Problem-solving tasks Solving questions Memorising information						
Suggestion(s)	Leave large, complex tasks to the days when y is at its best. Between 4pm to 6pm your mind and body have coordination. Use these times for activities that questions or to participate in difficult conversa. As the body has the greatest cardiovascular eff 6pm and 8pm , this is the ideal time for physical or the gym.	ve the fastest reaction times and the best t require you to think fast, respond quickly to tions. iciency and muscle strength between						

Early evenings (adult lark):

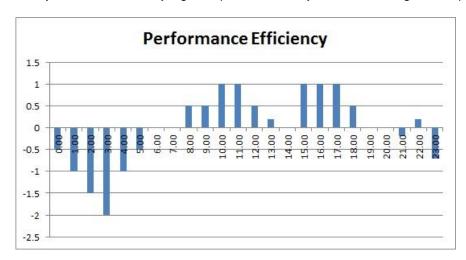
- As natural light fades and the evening approaches, it becomes easier to become drowsy and harder to stay focused on the work at hand.
- This period may be the best time for physical exercise, even if it's just a short brisk walk around the block.
- Reaction times are naturally higher at this time of day (about 3:30pm), body temperature increases, cardiovascular efficiency and muscular strength peak, making late afternoon the best time for physical labour.



Stage 8: Sleep 10pm to Midnight (16 – 18 hours after waking)

Concentration levels	Low
Physical & Mental State	You are starting to feel tired. The ability to focus and concentrate typically starts to slide. Efficiency becomes strongly compromised.
Best types of tasks	Low level tasks.
Examples	Relaxing, reading.
Suggestion(s)	

Research shows that getting a good night sleep helps us focus the next day, and supports a healthy mind and body. Getting to bed approximately the same time every night helps with the body's natural cue to go to sleep.





Productivity Chart

Definitions & Rating Scales

Productivity = A measure of the output achieved per hour or the amount accomplished in a given period of time.

Motivation = A person's interest or enthusiasm for doing/completing something or achieving a goal.

Rating	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Descriptor	Worst Ever	Very Low	Low	Below Average		Average	Above Average		High	Very High	Best Ever
Efficiency & Productivity	←		ask Completion is Slow roductivity is Decreasing					npletion is vity is Incr		ective	\rightarrow

Focus = Ability to pay attention and/or concentrate.

Rating	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Descriptor	Worst Ever	Very Low	Low	Below A	verage	Average	Above A	verage	High	Very High	Best Ever
Specific Terms		Drowsy, Apathet		Easily Distracted Daydreaming			Attentive		Engrossed Engaged		
Efficiency & Productivity	←		mpletion is				Completes Tasks Quickly & Effectively Productivity is Increasing			\rightarrow	

Energy = The available power or capacity to take on a physical or mental activity fort an extended period or without interruption.

Rating	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Descriptor	Worst Ever	Very Low	Low	Below A	verage	Average	Above A	verage	High	Very High	Best Ever
Specific Terms		Drowsy Fatigue Tired		Idle, Lazy, Slow Sluggish			Attentive		Engrossed Engaged		
Efficiency & Productivity	←		Task Completion is Slow Productivity is Decreasing				Completes Tasks Quickly & Effectively Productivity is Increasing				\rightarrow