

Nuances of training

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In the second part of your article, I will share with you all the nuances of preparing for the literature. In it, you will find answers to the following questions: What specific methods of preparing for the exam should be used? How to do abstracts? How to organize your time when preparing? What sources can be trusted? Should I prepare for the exam with a tutor or can I master everything yourself?

How to prepare for the exam?

I will go directly to a detailed and efficient preparation scheme that helped me quite a lot:

Take tables with the distribution of poems by themes and with extracts of important phrases for citation.

For example, I wrote out in one column named poems, and in the second I wrote the mood, the most important lines. In addition, it was divided into blocks on topics (love, friendship, homeland and so on). And so separately for different poets.

Take tables in volumetric works with the chronology of events, important moments, characters, etc., as it is all very easy to forget and confuse.

On the novels-epic war and peace and quiet don, for example, I wrote out in the column of families of families, in a line from above the chronology of the most important events, and at the intersection of the line with a column, which of the family appears during the events, how, why and what is important Makes.

Mark the stickers important information in the books so that it is easy to find it.

It is very important to celebrate lyric retreats, for example, about Rus-Troika in dead souls, as well as portraits of characters, landscape and interior, if they influence the plot features (as a distribution room in a crime and punishment or sky over Austerlitz, oak in war and the world) . You can also celebrate the characters, long monologues, for example, a climp monologue of Katerina from thunderstorms. Such work with text helps much better absorb the information than if each time google the name of the hero and other parts of the work.

We write out the names of the characters from the works.

In literature, tasks are often found with comparison of characters and works, or characters and their social status, so it is very important to remember who is who. It often happens so that they give even

secondary characters that are not remembered immediately after reading. And the most terrible one - when the character and replica is compared (usually from the plays). However, if you know who this character was and what at least about it was, it is much easier to compare everything right.

After reading a large work, view its brief content so that the sequence of events is better laid in the head.

In addition, it is most important to remember just the plot of the works, and not everything in the details. This is significant because if you start to paint some small point, you can easily get confused and reversed, and this is already an actual error. Remember all the highlights. Oddly enough, there were quite a few cases on my experience, when those who read only a short content will give up better than those who read the full work.