



The University of
Nottingham

UNITED KINGDOM • CHINA • MALAYSIA

Dealing with Assessment and Examination Anxiety



Why have examinations and assessments?

Formal and informal assessments of learning and tests of your ability to perform specific tasks are part of the experience being a university student and may have been a constant feature of your education.

Exams and other types of formal assessment are designed to test your performance, giving an indication of your ability to cope under pressure in a fixed time period.

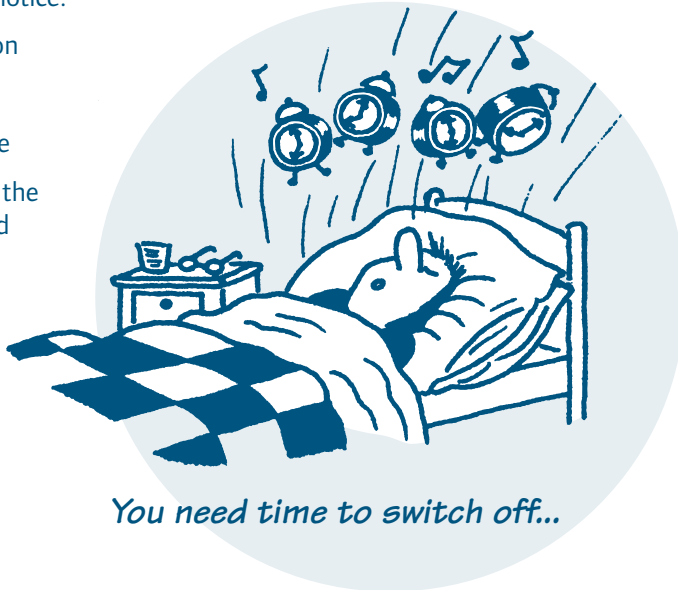
You have done very well to get this far, though this does not mean that you have found it easy.

What is anxiety?

- It is our natural response to threat or sense of an emergency.
- When we feel under threat, our bodies go into a 'fight or flight' response. We become prepared to fight or to run away. The main bodily change is the release of adrenaline and cortisol which gives us the surge of energy to act. The hormone cortisol helps to slow down other processes in the body not involved in dealing with the perceived threat.
- It is understood that stores of adrenaline and cortisol not used up by action or fighting off the threat can have a damaging effect on our auto-immune system, affecting sleep, short and long-term memory, the capacity to learn, concentrate and focus, and even speed up the signs of aging!

Other changes you might notice:

- Increased muscle tension
- Increased heart rate
- Increased breathing rate
- Increase in alertness to the slightest touch or sound



You need time to switch off..

Feeling anxious about assessment is normal and to be expected

A moderate amount of anxiety may not be a bad thing. It can sharpen concentration and performance and help to create the extra energy and momentum needed to keep studying, when you might prefer to be doing something else.

Too much anxiety can be overwhelming and stop you from being able to study and get on with life in a satisfying way.

Consequences and effects

For some people just the mention of examinations or thinking about assessments, presentations or assignment deadlines can lead to some of these reactions:

Sweaty palms, dry mouth, feeling sick, feeling shaky in the legs and abdomen, feeling tearful, becoming fearful, panicky, wanting to escape, heart pounding, can't concentrate, mind wandering, can't sleep, feeling tired, finding reasons for lots of sleeping, can't eat, or eating more than usual especially snack foods....

Popular coping strategies

When feeling anxious about assessments or examinations some people:

- Turn to drinking excess alcohol
- Smoke more
- Use drugs
- Eat lots of chocolate
- Avoid the issue; spend more time watching television or socialising for example.

Some of these strategies may have a calming effect in the short term, but are not ideal solutions and their after effects could lead to you feeling less able to focus or concentrate or perform well.



Too much caffeine may make you feel on edge and panicky

How you can help yourself

- Reminding yourself of your past successes, especially achievements in examinations and assessments.
- Paying closer attention to your physical and mental wellbeing – all are linked and part of a whole.
- Having some coping strategies to deal with anxiety. (See ideas mentioned below)
- Having a plan of action.
- Visualise (mentally rehearse) completing the assessment successfully. Repeat this rehearsal hundreds of times.
- Tackle one small piece of work at a time.
- Consider whether studying with others may be helpful.
- Explore new ways of improving your studying techniques.
- Talk with people that you know have a calming effect on you.

Coping strategies

Mental preparation

Sleep – Get as much rest as you can; 6-8 hours a night are recommended. Even if you cannot sleep, give your body a chance to rest. Try to have a wind down period before you go to bed, preferably not watching TV as the programme content might stimulate anxious thoughts and feelings.

Study patterns

Take regular breaks from studying. Few people can concentrate for hours at a stretch.

Forcing yourself to sit at a desk for hours while your mind is wandering is **not** useful.

If you notice that you are distracted, get up and take a short break.

If your mind is wandering repeatedly try studying in very short bursts of time bringing the time down to one that feels manageable, for example, 15 minutes at a time.

15 minutes when you can concentrate is better than 3 hours of staring into space and then feeling guilty or anxious.

If you spend weeks doing nothing but eating, sleeping and trying to study, the chances are you will feel miserable, more anxious and find it harder to concentrate.

Study skills

Effective study skills can reduce your levels of anxiety and encourage you to feel more in control of your work. Study skills advice and support is available from course tutors, Academic Support and numerous websites and books.

Academic Support can also help with specific concerns such as dyslexia.

Physical preparation

Food – Try to eat at least one proper meal a day which includes protein and vegetables. Paying extra attention to your diet and ensuring that it is balanced and protein rich will be of benefit. The positive effects of a good diet on mood, concentration and productivity are well documented. Think back to your diet at a time when you felt well and focussed. Try to recreate a similar diet. Find out about the best foods for you.

See: http://www.comfirst.org.uk/files/food_mood_survey_summary.pdf
<http://www.foodandmood.org>
<http://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/feedingminds/>

Drink – It is important to maintain a good level of hydration. Some people find that drinking plenty of plain water helps to remove toxins (Cottrell 2007, The Exams Skills Handbook) and helps them to think clearly. It may be helpful to take some water with you to the assessment.

Caffeine – There is evidence to show that whilst caffeine consumption in the short term is an effective stimulant, it is not helpful to people who are prone to anxiety. (Psychiatry Research, 2009, 169(2):149-53)

Exercise – Taking some form of daily exercise will help to relax tense muscles, use up some of the extra adrenaline and increase your circulation. Frequent short walks can be helpful.

Breathing exercises – Simple breathing exercises can help to calm you down.

Here is an example:

Sit comfortably and upright in a chair with your feet on the ground and your hands placed loosely on the tops of your thighs. If it helps you to focus, close your eyes and picture yourself in a safe relaxing place.

Just pay some attention to your breath and breathing to begin with.

Breathe in through your nose slowly and deeply, pushing out your lower abdomen to a count of 5. If it helps, put the palm of your hand on your abdomen and try to push it away as you breathe in.

Breathe out through your mouth slowly pulling your lower abdomen in (imagine aiming to get your abdomen to touch your spine) to a count of 7. If you have followed the suggestion above your hand should move inwards.

Repeat this exercise for around 5 minutes.

You could progressively try to increase the ratio/difference between inhalations and exhalations from 5:7 to 7:11.

Once you have an effective technique it can be particularly useful because you can do it anywhere, anytime; for instance, before, during and after your assessment challenge.

It is recommended that you do the breathing exercises three times a day, every day.

It is worth maintaining your practice over time. What you will find is that focussing on your breathing to bring about calm begins to happen automatically when you feel anxious.

Relaxation exercises

Try the progressive muscle relaxation and relaxation breathing exercise podcasts on the University Counselling Service web page: <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/counselling/self-helpresources/podcasts.aspx>

Meditation and Mindfulness

The practice of meditation and mindfulness can be useful in helping you to focus on your breathing; bringing a sense of calm. You could consider learning more about the applications of these two approaches. (See the booklist below) Information about mindfulness is on University Counselling Service web page: <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/counselling/self-helpresources/podcasts.aspx>

Getting ready – space and time to think

Making time for relaxation – Even in the weeks leading up to the assessment deadline, it is important to give yourself time off to do something you enjoy.

Some people also like to give themselves a reward or small treat each day. It can help to keep you motivated on your task of assessment preparations.

You could try placing and displaying positive and encouraging images around your work space. Carrying supportive words, phrases, photos with you in a pocket, bag or book can also help. Top athletes and performers do this to good effect.

On the assessment or examination day

Don't try to learn any new topics as this may impair your ability to remember those you have learnt previously.

You may find it helpful to review some prepared **brief** notes or prompt cards.

Use the release of adrenaline to your advantage. You may even enjoy the assessment experience.

Try not to study for the last hour before the exam or assessment time. Focus on a simple everyday activity and deliberately slow it down. Notice new things about doing that activity.

Time your arrival at the exam/assessment room so that you don't need to wait outside with others who may increase your anxiety level. Keep away from other anxious people.

Try not to study for the last hour before the exam.



Breathe...

Give yourself time to settle:

- before reading the exam questions and starting to write.
- before beginning your presentation.

It may help to use a breathing exercise that you have practised to regulate your breathing and calm yourself down.

You are not your results

Some people say things like: 'If I don't get a 1st, 2:1, 2:2...'

- My future is over... my degree is worthless
- I won't get a good job
- Other people will think badly of me
- I will be a complete failure
- People will think I am stupid/lazy
- I will be letting my parents down...

and so on.

Whilst it would be disappointing if you do not do as well as you hoped, the chances are that it will not be as catastrophic as any of the above thoughts suggest.

If you have had the same or similar thoughts, it is helpful to challenge these with a more realistic assessment of the situation. You may want to do this with the help of a friend or someone else that you trust to be honest with you.

Thoughts and feelings that add to anxiety

Believing that you are judged (by friends, family or work colleagues) only on your academic achievements will increase the sense of pressure you feel about assessments and examinations.

You start to depend on your academic achievements alone for self-esteem or to feel worthy of being liked or loved.

Feeling fearful and anxious can make things worse and might reduce your ability to perform well.

Too much anxiety stops you from being productive and effective. You can become frozen by your fears.

It may be worth taking the time to think about what you value in others – is it their academic achievement?

How you can help others

- By accepting that your friend is worried and listening to their concerns without necessarily offering solutions or advice.
- If possible, encouraging them and or helping them to prepare their ideal working environment.
- If appropriate, working together to prepare for assessments.



Helping a friend who is stressed

What if I fail?

Find out what the consequences and options are if you fail.

Failing an examination or assessment need not mean the end of your studies and does not mean that **you** are a failure. Failure means that you have not met the required standards of the examiner/assessor at this particular time.

Specialist help available

In your school or department

Revision and exam techniques – ask your personal tutor or another member of staff in the school.

At the University of Nottingham

The University Counselling Service offers free, confidential counselling to students and staff. Students have access to group therapy and workshops throughout the year, some of which will directly address your difficulty. Each year there are workshops on such topics as: managing anxiety and stress, self-esteem, assertiveness, perfectionism and procrastination. See the University Counselling Service leaflet describing the workshops or the webpage: <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/Counselling/Groups/Index.aspx>

The Service also offers support to those concerned about the welfare of a friend, housemate, relative or colleague. Counselling is available at University Park, Jubilee Campus, Sutton Bonington and School of Nursing and Midwifery Education Centres at Boston, Lincun, Mansfield and Derby.

To arrange an initial appointment at any of these sites, telephone **0115 951 3695** or email counselling.service@nottingham.ac.uk or call in to room A75 Trent Building, University Park.

Visit the website at www.nottingham.ac.uk/counselling/ for further information and useful self-help links.

Medical help and medication

Consult your GP for advice or referral for specialist help or medical treatment. If you are registered with Cripps Health Centre, telephone 0115 846 8888.

Help with managing your academic work

Academic Support is part of the University's Student Services provision and offers workshops, advice and some one-to-one help for a range of learning and academic difficulties. Their web pages listed below offer practical resources and sources of help on specific aspects of study difficulties.

<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/studentservices/documents/examsandrevisionguidancehandbook.pdf>

<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/academicsupport/materials/Handbook-version-of-exams-and-revision-v3.pdf>

<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/studentservices/supportforyourstudies/academicsupport/studyresources/index.aspx>

Special examination/assessment arrangements needed?

Under certain circumstances, it may be possible to negotiate alternative examination or assessment arrangements in different conditions and places.

For more information contact Academic Support on:

Tel: 0115 951 3710

<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/studentservices/supportforyourstudies/academicsupport/index.aspx>

Local, national and international resources

Exam Anxiety

<http://www.thesite.org/workandstudy/askthesiteqandas/workandstudyqandas/examanxiety>

http://www.examtutor.com/resources/revision/revision_advice/4-examanxiety.php

Assessment Anxiety

http://www.services.unimelb.edu.au/counsel/Information_resources/anxiety/coping.html

Books you may find helpful

Acres, D. (1998) *Passing Exams Without Anxiety*, Oxford: How To Books.

Bourne, E.J. (2005) *The Anxiety and Phobia Workbook*, Oakland: New Harbinger Publications.

Cocker, D. (1987) *Successful Exam Technique*, Plymouth: Northcote House.

Cottrell S. (2007) *The Exam Skills Handbook*, Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan.

Kennerley, H. (1997) *Overcoming Anxiety*, London: Robinson.

Northedge, A. (1990) *The Good Study Guide*, Milton Keynes: Open University.

Tomlinson, G. (N.D.) *Managing Anxiety*, Cornwall: Pentreath Print.

University Counselling Service
Room A75
Trent Building
University Park
Nottingham NG7 2RD