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| **SEEING Learners** |
| If you are a **SEEING**, or **visual**, learner you remember best when you use your eyes. Some visual learners remember pictures best, some words and some numbers. Seeing learners can picture in their mind things that are described to them; they memorize how things like spelling words "look". They can understand material better when they read it themselves than when they listen to it. When they must listen, they like to take notes to help them recall the information later. Seeing learners also write assignments down to help them remember what to study. Most visual learners would prefer to use directions (words or pictures) to put something together rather than just "figure it out"; many are very organized, neat, and attentive to details. |
| * **Study Methods for SEEING Learners** |
| 1. Highlight or underline the main ideas in textbooks whenever possible.  2. Use outlining or mapping to help make sense of reading assignments.  3. To study for a test, do something you can see: draw pictures, graphic organizers, make time lines, copy your notes, spelling words, or math facts.  4. Use index cards to make flash cards. You can color-code or categorize them , separate them into "know" and "don't know yet" piles, or play a memory game with them.  5. If you are bored with paper, write or draw on a computer, chalkboard or dry erase board as you study.  6. Always write down your assignments in one central assignment book.  7. Seeing learners can be tempted to watch too much television because it is visual. Be careful that you don't (and especially not while you are studying)! |
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| **HEARING Learners** |
| If you are a **hearing**, or **auditory**, learner you remember information best by using your ears. Hearing learners tend to be good talkers and listeners. They enjoy discussions and remember easily what the teacher says. She only has to give directions once and these good listeners can get to work. Auditory learners would much prefer to listen to a book on tape than to sit and read it. Because they learn through listening, they can often remember names and songs after hearing them only one or two times. When reading or studying, hearing learners like to repeat information aloud to themselves, and they can be distracted by any background noise. |
| * **Study Methods for HEARING Learners** |
| 1. Complete your reading assignments AFTER your teacher discusses the material, whenever possible.  2. Read *difficult* passages aloud instead of silently.  3. Tape record your notes, vocabulary, math facts or whatever you must learn. Play the tape at home and when you are riding in the car. When you think you know the material, recite it along with your tape.  4. Use music to help you learn. Put the information to a tune you already know, or make up your own song or jingle. If you prefer, you can create rhymes or poems to help you.  *Example: In fourteen-hundred-ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue.*  5. Have someone quiz you or study with a friend and go over the information aloud.  6. Study in a quiet place with no outside distractions. |

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| DOING Learners |
| If you are a **DOING** learner, you like movement and can concentrate best when you are active. Doing learners find it difficult to sit still for long periods of time, and are most successful when they can practice or do what they are learning. Many doing learners like to work with their hands; many like sports and can learn new athletic skills easily. Doing learners like projects in class and pastimes at home where they can DO something instead of simply reading, writing, or listening. Organization is difficult for some Doing Learners. |
| Study Methods for DOING Learners |
| 1. Use concrete objects (like coins, beans, blocks, etc.) to help you understand math concepts.  2. With spelling and vocabulary, trace your words in salt or sand, or use magnetic letters to spell out the words.  3. Use maps, globes, and puzzles to study history and geography.  4. "Teach" the information you learn to your family by using a chalkboard to write or draw the concepts.  5. Have someone talk through the information with you while you do something active: shoot baskets, jump rope, or just walk around.  6. When you sit to study, get up frequently and take breaks.  7. Have a parent or teacher help you develop a system to get and stay organized. |

(taken from <http://www.greenville.k12.sc.us/hillcrm/lstyles/howlearn.htm>)