

Auditory Learning

An Auditory Learner Learns Best By:

- Talking aloud
- Listening to a lecture
- Discussing in small or large groups
- Hearing music without words as a background in the learning environment

THE AUDITORY LEARNER WILL NEED TO HEAR ALL MATERIAL CLEARLY.

1. The student should position themselves in the classroom or lecture hall so that he/she can hear lectures and review them frequently.
2. Tape class lecture notes.
3. The student should summarize what he/she has read on tape.
4. Verbally review spelling words and lectures with another person - practice verbal repetition.
5. Read aloud or re-auditorize written material (restate in your own words).
6. Use audio tapes to reinforce textbook material and explain concepts.
7. Form study groups to discuss written material or prepare for upcoming quizzes, mid-terms, or finals.
8. Repeat verbal instructions and write them down.
9. Use a tape recorder for written tests or have them read orally.
10. Use a finger or a pointer to avoid skipping words or whole lines.
11. Choose interviews, oral report and tests if given the choice as a class assignment.

AUDITORY LEARNER STRATEGIES

MATHEMATICS

- Carefully analyze math errors as they may show consistent patterns, i.e. inattention to signs, confusion of similar numbers, etc.
- Use flash cards that state the problem on one side and the answer on the other side. Read both sides aloud, then close your eyes and recite both problem and answer several times aloud. After completing several cards, turn them over to the problem sides and see if you can solve the problems.
- Explain orally the way a problem is solved.
- Read word problems orally and then plan strategies to reach solutions.
- Use tapes to reinforce textbook material and explain concepts.
- Follow this sequence when solving a problem:
 1. Look at the problem.
 2. Repeat it out loud.
 3. Close your eyes and repeat it again.
 4. Write the answer.
 5. If the answer is incorrect, repeat the answer orally.

READING/LITERATURE

- Whenever possible, use your finger or a bookmark to avoid skipping lines or words.
- Read orally so your voice will reinforce what you read. To memorize specific facts repeat this process.
- Discuss written material in a study group or with another student.
- Use word association to remember material.

WRITING/SPELLING

- Make a tape of the words you want to learn to spell - spell out each word orally and listen to the tape until you know the correct spelling.
- When you need to write a paper or essay, brainstorm your ideas orally on a tape. Listen to the tape and use it as an outline or rough draft of your paper.

- Verbalize your sentences before and after writing them.

SOCIAL STUDIES

- Tape lectures and get involved in class discussions.
- Read written material orally.
- When learning a list of facts, use rhymes, tapping, or acronyms as mnemonic devices.
- Repeat instructions for an assignment, and ask your instructor if the information is correct.
- Find out if a video is available at the Circulation Counter Area located in the Learning Resource Center, which covers the topic(s) you are studying.

FACTS ABOUT THE AUDITORY LEARNER

Is A Natural At

- Speaking extemporaneously, on his/her feet
- Noticing sounds in environment
- Remembering names of people he/she meets (forgets faces)
- Working with words and languages
- Tuning into small shifts in voice intonation

Studying/Reading Characteristics

- Reads dialogues and plays
- Subvocalizes internally and/or externally for comprehension when reading/studying
- Stops while reading to talk to self or others about what is being read
- Good at phonetically sounding out new words

Difficulties in School

- Reading quickly; reads more slowly than a visual learner
- Reading silently for prolonged periods of time
- Reading directions; unaware of illustrations

- Taking time tests that must be read and written
- Living with enforced silence in class when instructor is lecturing - can't wait to talk
- Being distracted by sounds
- Seeing significant detail
- Refraining from expressing emotions verbally

A Kinesthetic Learner Learns Best By:

- Doing, hands-on approach (manipulation, objects, simulations, live events)
- Physical involvement in learning
- Field trips to gain knowledge
- Small group discussion (2-3 in a group)

THE KINESTHETIC LEARNER LEARNS BEST BY DOING.

1. Study in short blocks of time rather than extended periods.
2. Take frequent breaks when studying.
3. Change locations each time you take a break to help stretch your legs and give you a chance to move about when studying.
4. Have as many experimental learning opportunities as possible, such as lab and studio courses, as opposed to straight lecture classes - if you have a choice.
5. Consider building models or giving demonstrations to the class as opposed to more traditional written reports or term projects.
6. When writing, jot down words whose spelling you're unsure of, to see if it "looks" correct.
7. Utilize study groups.
8. Role play/simulation.
9. Engage in field trips.
10. Use memory techniques requiring movement - hand gestures.
11. Engage in body demonstrations where a motion means a concept.
12. Use flash cards.
13. Make colored strips of paper that represent different concepts - link those papers together.

FACTS ABOUT THE KINESTHETIC LEARNER

Is A Natural At

- Sports, dance
- Adventure, competition, challenge
- Running, jumping, leaping, rolling, swimming
- Action using large motor muscles

Studying/Reading Characteristics

- Reads “how-to” books, such as carpentry
- Reads action-oriented books and plays
- Reads books, plays, articles that are brief
- Studies for short periods interspersed with moving around
- Lays on floor or bed to study

Difficulties in School

- Having good interpersonal skills
- Having legible cursive handwriting - better with printing or keyboarding
- Sitting still; tend to fidget and need to move
- Listening to lectures more than four minutes
- Spelling
- Communicating without getting physically close to another person
- Recalling what is seen or heard - better at recalling what is done
- Expressing emotions without physical movement and gestures
- Sticking with one activity for a long period of time - best to enroll in courses that meet in one-hour blocks.

[Cuyamaca College http://www.cuyamaca.edu/eops/DSPS/resourceskin.asp](http://www.cuyamaca.edu/eops/DSPS/resourceskin.asp)

A Visual Learner

A Visual Learner Learns Best By:

- Taking notes and making lists to read later
- Reading information to be learned
- Learning from books, videotapes, filmstrips and printouts
- Seeing a demonstration

THE VISUAL LEARNER WILL NEED TO SEE ALL STUDY MATERIAL.

1. Practice visualizing (mental imagery) or picturing spelling words.
2. Write out everything for frequent and quick visual review.
3. Analyze words by tearing them apart and putting them back together (to-get-her-together).
4. Use color coding when learning new concepts (x and y axis different color when graphing).
5. Use enlarged paper for graphing, making it easier for the visual learner to plot lines.
6. Use outlines of reading assignments which cover key points and guide your reading.
7. Draw lines around the configuration of printed words and structural word elements.
8. Use charts, maps, timelines, and filmstrips when learning new material.
9. Use notes and flash cards for review of material, vocabulary, and terminology for a specific course.
10. Use a dictionary. All the visual cues are present: syllabication, definitions, configurations, affixes, etc.
11. Use graphic organizers and diagrams.
12. Use videos.
13. Utilize “mapping” techniques and draw pictures symbolizing information.
14. Highlight and underline key concepts.
15. Retype notes - use different fonts, bold print, and underline important concepts and facts.

VISUAL LEARNER STRATEGIES

MATHEMATICS

- Use visual cues such as flash cards and concrete items.
- Use graph paper for organizing math problems.
- Color code math problems.

READING/LITERATURE

- When learning new vocabulary words, look up their meaning in the dictionary and write down their definition on flash cards.
- Sit close to the instructor for writing board demonstration, etc.
- Use sight words, flash cards - then close your eyes and visualize what you have seen.
- Use charts, graphs, and other visual cues.

WRITING/SPELLING

- Use visual study methods rather than recitation of words.
- Write each spelling word several times.
- Trace words with colored marking pens.
- Visualize words mentally and then reproduce them on paper.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

- Learn new material with visual stimulation (videos, computers, etc.).
- Use colored pens when taking notes - each color represents a degree of importance—blue notes are main themes, red notes are supporting details, green notes are specific details.

FACTS ABOUT THE VISUAL LEARNER

Is A Natural At

- Dressing well, putting clothes together easily
- Remembering details and colors of what he/she sees
- Reading, spelling and proof reading
- Remembering faces of people he/she meets (forgets names); remembers names seen in print
- Quietly taking in surroundings
- Creating mental photos

Studying/Reading Characteristics

- Reads for pleasure and relaxation; reads rapidly
- Can spend long periods of time studying
- Requires quiet during study
- Learns to spell words in configurations rather than phonetically

Difficulties in School

- Having to take action before either seeing or reading about what needs to be done
- Working in an environment with noise or movement
- Turning out sounds (not very easy responsive to music)
- Listening to lectures without visual pictures or graphics to illustrate
- Working in classrooms with drab colors
- Working under fluorescent lights (makes it hard to concentrate)

<http://www.cuyamaca.edu/eops/DSPS/resourcesvis.asp>