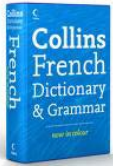


## Study Success: How to learn

1. Discuss how you would learn / revise for each situation.



You're studying French and have to learn 30 new words each week.

You're on an Electrical Installation course which you're finding really difficult. The tutor's told you to make sure you understand the notes from each lesson before you come to the next class.



You're studying Motor Vehicle. You have to demonstrate that you can assemble part of an engine for a practical test next week. You'll need to remember the names of the parts, which order they go in and which tools to use.

You're studying Travel and Tourism and have to learn the capital cities of 45 countries for a test.

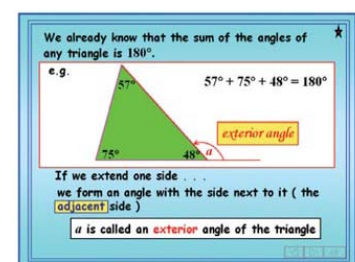


Microsoft Excel - Aspose.Chart.Integration.Excel.xls

Year	Number of Sales	Total Sales Value
1997	450	\$ 145
1998	380	\$ 80
1999	605	\$ 152
2000	390	\$ 116
2001	820	\$ 240
2002	1,510	\$ 360
2003	1,430	\$ 400
2004	1,580	\$ 454

You're doing Business Administration course and have a practical IT test next week on using MS Excel. You have to show that you can use spreadsheets to make calculations.

You're doing your maths GCSE retake and have your exam next week. You're finding it difficult to understand all the different equations.



<p>Using Mnemonics: eg <b>Rhythm Helps Your Two Hips Move</b></p>	<p>Find past exam papers on the internet and practice them at home</p>	<p>Read through your notes, highlight the main ideas.</p>
<p>Read through your class worksheets. Make notes on post it papers. Stick them on the walls in your bedroom.</p>	<p>Read through your class notes. Make a spider gram (brainstorm) of the key ideas.</p>	<p>Discuss the ideas with your classmates.</p>
<p>Write the words on pieces of paper. Put them in your pocket and learn them while you're out and about. Keep the things you already know in one pocket and those you need to learn in the other.</p>	<p>Read through the things you have to learn. Copy them out, then cover and test yourself.</p>	<p>Use different coloured pens to separate different ideas.</p>
<p>Work with a classmate. Talk about what you have to learn and test each other.</p>	<p>Memorise the order of things by visualising a route: think of 10 places along a route you know well (eg your way to college) imagine putting the items you are learning in each place on the route.</p>	<p>Read through your class worksheets. Make notes of the main ideas in the margin.</p>
<p>Go through your notes / text books and summarise paragraphs of ideas you find difficult.</p>	<p>Draw symbols and pictures on your notes to help you remember things you find difficult.</p>	<p>Copy the information from your notes into charts and tables.</p>
<p>To learn the steps of doing something, write each step on a card, then arrange the cards in the correct order.</p>	<p>Study by yourself and read the information out loud to remember it. Talk your way through the material using your own words.</p>	<p>Whenever possible, use computers or other equipment to practise the skill.</p>

## Study Success: What kind of learner are you?

*Everybody's different and that's why we all learn in different ways. If you know what kind of learner YOU are, you can choose study strategies that suit you. That way, you'll be more likely to succeed on your course.*

### 1. I prefer lessons where:

- we can discuss things
- there is something to look at (like a picture or video)
- we can do something practical – or at least move around

### 2. In class:

- I often sing or hum to myself
- I often doodle
- I often fiddle with things (a pen, paper clip or rubber band)

### 3. When learning a new skill, I prefer:

- someone to explain to me how to do it
- to watch someone else show me how to do it
- to just get on with it

### 4. I am good at:

- remembering people's names
- remembering people's faces
- learning physical skills

### 5. I prefer teachers who:

- explain things to us
- use diagrams to show us things
- get us to do something

### 6. If I get in trouble in class:

- it's for talking
- it's for drawing on the desk or all over my books
- it's for fidgeting

### 7. On a long journey:

- I like to listen to music or talk to the other travellers
- I like to look at the scenery or read a book
- I can't wait until we stop so I can walk around

### 8. I get distracted in class if I:

- can hear something happening outside
- can see something outside the window
- have to sit still for a long time

### 9. I am good at:

- listening to people
- drawing
- making things

### 10. Out of these 3 jobs - I would prefer to be:

- a radio DJ (or presenter)
- an artist (or designer)
- a mechanic

#### Mainly A

You are a **verbal /auditory** person. You learn best when you're communicating and listening. You remember things well when you hear or talk about them.

#### Mainly B

You are a **visual** person. You remember things which are presented in a visual way, for example using diagrams, charts and colour.

#### Mainly C

You are a **kinaesthetic** person. This means that you like being active and remember things best when you're moving around, touching things or doing something practical.

## Study Success: Learning strategies for YOU

Are you a VISUAL, VERBAL or KINAESTHETIC learner? Read the learning strategies below and tick the ones that would suit your learning style.

Using Mnemonics: eg  
**R**hythm **H**elps **Y**our **T**wo **H**ips  
**M**ove

Find past exam papers on the internet and practice them at home

Read through your notes, highlight the main ideas.

Read through your class worksheets. Make notes on post it papers. Stick them on the walls in your bedroom.

Read through your class notes. Make a spider gram (brainstorm) of the key ideas.

Discuss the ideas with your classmates.

Write the words on pieces of paper. Put them in your pocket and learn them while you're out and about. Keep the things you already know in one pocket and those you need to learn in the other.

Read through the things you have to learn. Copy them out, then cover and test yourself.

Use different coloured pens to separate different ideas.

Work with a classmate. Talk about what you have to learn and test each other.

Memorise the order of things by visualising a route: think of 10 places along a route you know well (eg your way to college) imagine putting the items you are learning in each place on the route.

Read through your class worksheets. Make notes of the main ideas in the margin.

Go through your notes / text books and summarise paragraphs of ideas you find difficult.

Draw symbols and pictures on your notes to help you remember things you find difficult.

Copy the information from your notes into charts and tables.

To learn the steps of doing something, write each step on a card, then arrange the cards in the correct order.

Study by yourself and read the information out loud to remember it. Talk your way through the material using your own words.

Whenever possible, use computers or other equipment to practise the skill.

# Study Success: Teacher's notes

## 1. Mnemonics (verbal / auditory)

Elicit from students the 9 planets of the solar system and ask if anyone knows the order. Explain that mnemonics are a system of remembering by learning a sentence or phrase which relates to the items that the student wants to remember. Write the planets in order on the board and ask class if they can make a sentence using the first letter of each planet. Teach them: "My Very Educated Mother Just Showed Us Nine Planets"

Mercury  
Venus  
Earth  
Mars  
Jupiter  
Saturn  
Uranus  
Neptune  
Pluto

Discuss other (course specific) situations where this technique may help. Ask the students to repeat the sentence a few times in pairs. Test them (either verbally or by asking them to write the planets in order) after a few minutes.

## 2. Visualising a route (visual)

Explain this technique: eg if students need to memorise 10 words or concepts: They visualise a route, ie their way to college: think of 10 places along a route they know well and imagine putting an item they are learning in each place on the route. If the items they are learning aren't 'visual' they can create an object which would remind them of the concept or visualise the word (with colour / shape). Association is a good memory technique.

Write a list of 10 words on the board (either the list given or something from the course). Ask students to spend 5 minutes visualising the route and trying to remember the order. Clean the board and after a minute, ask the students to write the words in order

Cities by population size:

1. Tokyo, Japan
2. Mexico City, Mexico
3. Mumbai, India
4. São Paulo, Brazil
5. New York City, USA
6. Shanghai, China
7. Lagos, Nigeria
8. Los Angeles, USA
9. Calcutta, India
10. Buenos Aires, Argentina

## 3. Kinaesthetic

Students who rated themselves as more kinaesthetic can choose one of the techniques from handout D to remember the list above.

## 4. Some useful websites:

### Learning styles

<http://www.ltscotland.org.uk/studyskills/15to18/do/KnowYourLearningStyles/resources/index.asp>

### Memory

<http://www.ltscotland.org.uk/studyskills/15to18/remember/MemoryTheoriesStrategies/resources/index.asp>

### summarising

<http://www.ltscotland.org.uk/studyskills/15to18/understand/Summarising/resources/index.asp>

### Learning styles quiz

[http://www.brainboxx.co.uk/a3\\_aspects/pages/VAK\\_quest.htm](http://www.brainboxx.co.uk/a3_aspects/pages/VAK_quest.htm)