



## Study Strategies

*Knowing how your child learns best will make studying more effective.  
It will also decrease the amount of studying time your child will need.*

- If your child is an **auditory learner**, they use their sense of hearing to learn. They do best by having material explained to them and by listening to someone read.
- If your child is a **visual learner**, they use their sense of sight to learn. They do best by seeing, visualizing and writing down information.
- If your child is a **tactile/kinesthetic learner**, they are a hands on learner. They do best by doing things, making things and moving around.

**Below are lists of study strategies for each learning style.**

### Auditory Learner

- 1) Make tapes of your class notes and listen to them.
- 2) If you are reading a book in class try and get the book on tape and listen to it.
- 3) As you're studying remember details by trying to "hear" previous class discussions.
- 4) Say new vocabulary and spelling words out loud. You may also use the audio features of an online dictionary.
- 5) After hearing about a topic in class, read about it.
- 6) Read things out loud or whisper new information to yourself.
- 7) Create songs, poems, or raps of the information you need to know.
- 8) Use mnemonic devices as catchy ways to remember important facts.  
For example to remember the steps of the scientific method you could say:  
"I Run Home Every Other Cold Rainstorm"
- 9) Remember details by saying them over and over again.
- 10) After reading about a topic, talk with someone about what you just read.
- 11) Study in a group and ask each other questions.



## Visual Learner

- 1) Look at all of the pictures, charts and graphs in your textbooks.
- 2) Occasionally change the color of ink when you are writing.
- 3) Use a colorful highlighter to point out important information in your reading.
- 4) Visualize or see in your mind new vocabulary or spelling words.
- 5) Create a movie in your mind by visualizing the details of what you are reading.
- 6) Take it a step further and visualize yourself doing what you are trying to learn.
- 7) Read the class topic the day before it is discussed.
- 8) Turn headings into questions and then read to find the answers.
- 9) Use index cards to make flash cards. You can color-code or categorize them into piles "you know" and "don't know" or play a memory game.
- 10) Use graphic organizers to help make sense of your reading assignments and with organizing your writing assignments.

## Tactile/Kinesthetic Learner

- 1) Make copies of the review sheets your teacher gives you in class. As you complete it for class, use one as your answer key and the other to serve as a practice test or quiz.
- 2) Draw pictures of what you need to learn. You can do this when making flash cards.
- 3) Write and rewrite information and notes.
- 4) Type important information like spelling words or notes.
- 5) Trace over new spelling words with your finger or in salt or sand.
- 6) Build projects to help explain your ideas.
- 7) Create a game out of what you are studying.
- 8) Have someone talk through information with you while you do something active like shooting baskets, catching a ball or walking around.
- 9) When reading a short story or chapter in a book, try a whole-to-part approach. This means you should first scan the pictures, then read headings, then read the first and last paragraphs and try to get a feel for the book.
- 10) Take a break every so often; stand up and walk around.