

Learning strategies

Direct strategies

- memory strategies
- > to remember more effectively - flashcards to remember new vocabulary
- cognitive strategies
- > to use all one's mental processes - trying to identify patterns in English
- compensation strategies
- > to compensate for missing knowledge - guessing the meaning for unfamiliar words

Indirect strategies

- metacognitive strategies
- > for organizing and evaluating learning - noticing mistakes
- affective strategies
- > for managing emotions - noticing anxiety when using English
- social strategies
- > for learning with others - asking for clarification

Types of learners

visual learner

- learns best by seeing, visualizing, drawing, diagramming, etc. in other words, you "know something by seeing it"
- Tips: - highlight as you read
- study cards
 - draw diagrams, illustrations; make charts

auditory learner

- learns best by listening, talking to others and self, in other words, they "know something by hearing it"
- Tips: - read aloud
- tape the lectures
 - describe diagrams, illustrations and charts out loud

kinesthetic learner

- learns best by doing, through movement and physical activity and by using a "hands-on" approach
- Tips: - trace your fingers across lines of the text
- take notes – write to keep yourself involved
 - use lots of movement – talk with you hands, change position and location

But in general:

- highlight and study cards
- good lecture notes with 'recall' column
- frequent review
- keep up with assignments