

READING LEARNING STYLE

by Andrew Aldous (2013)

Adapted from www.businessballs.com/vaklearningstyletest.htm

Reading Learning involves 'the use of written, numerical or symbol based language, including dictionaries, textbooks, glossaries, poetry and books' (Chapman, 2012)

LEARNING NEW IDEAS:

To help learn new concepts a student could use :

- headings
- dictionaries
- glossaries
- definitions
- handouts
- textbooks

These are not an exhaustive list, but could be used as a 'first strategy' discussing ideas with others, doing group presentations or making a scale model.

Spatial learners may enjoy:

- Good quality pens
- Nice leather bound books
- Rich poetry and languages

MAKING STUDY AIDS:

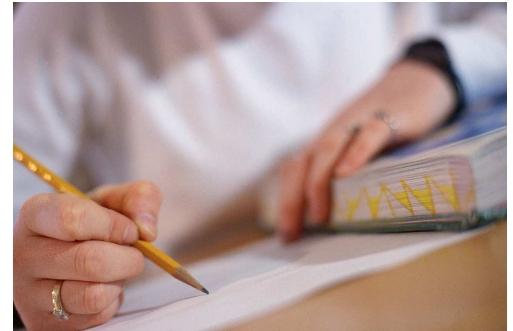
Ideas for short and long term memory recall for spatial learners are varied :

- Making glossaries
- Writing down lists
- Reading multiple perspectives
- Replacing words with symbols & vice versa
- Synthesizing many 'worded' powerpoints into one worded powerpoint

PERFORMING WELL :

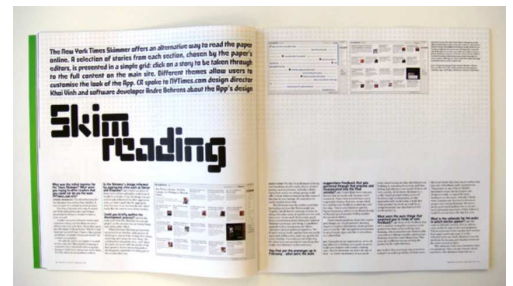
In order to better explain your ideas for assessment, a student could :

- Write out exam answers
- Summarise lists of key terms
- Make colour coded key headings and terms
- Reading multiple exam reports
- Proof reading textbooks



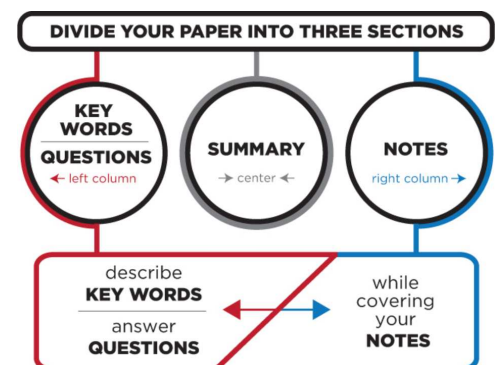
Practice Short-hand

Synthesising large quantities of information into quality notes help develop critical thinking skills. Employing a system of short-hand can provide a personalised approach to terms and recall <http://tinyurl.com/m8zryyw>



Skim Reading

Recognising key terms and headings instead of the bulk of the text can help scope and focus skills. Allowing the eye to settle on the main points over the fine detail can help organise key information <http://tinyurl.com/lwdnqu8>



Rule of Third's Summary

Dividing a page into three key sections can allow block text to be better digested and understood. The division of key concepts into smaller areas can help subroutines develop into consciousness <http://tinyurl.com/mgqgjdd>