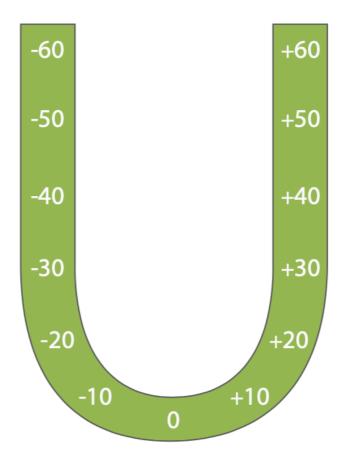
### **Your Hemispheric Mode Indicator Scores**

Name : Sebastian Kamilli

HMI Score: -14



Plus scores means right preference – Minus scores means left preference.

Here you can see the difference between right and left brain preferences.

## The LEFT mode

#### **Characteristics**

- · Operates with analysis, examines cause and effect
- Honors words
- · Breaks things down into parts, examines and categorizes
- Seeks and uses language and symbols. Needs to know what things are
   (The structure of the English language promotes and reinforces left-mode strategies.)
- · Abstracts experience for comprehension, generates theory, creates models
- Is sequential, works in time (Time is the quintessential characteristic of the left mode.)

### Some key LEFT-mode words to remember:

Comprehension, Parts, Categories, Cause and effect, Linearity, Grids, Sequence, Reason, Words, Next. The left mode is interested in knowing those things we can describe with precision, classifying, discriminating, and naming.

### The LEFT mode it is...

- A great technical text
- When the statistics confirm
- · The best verbal directions
- Hearing exactly what was said
- Edges
- Time
- Reason
- Nouns
- · Processing through analysis to construct detailed representations
- Text (as opposed to context)





### **Knowing - LEFT mode**

- Is the seat of logical thought
- Knows the world through symbols
- Is rational
- Has a drive to explain, to create interpretations and conclusions based on selected details without relational meanings
- Looks at the parts
- · Is field independent
- · Thinks first
- Uses linear time, sequence
- Analyzes
- Controlled, systematic experiments
- If-then thinking, invented the idea of "next"
- Tends to singular focus
- Breaks down to the discrete
- Folds new information into pre-existing world view
- Produces coherence, shuts out threatening facts
- · Ignores discrepancies that don't fit

### Learning strategy preferences Those who favor the LEFT mode

- Prefer verbal instructions
- · Like controlled, systematic experiments
- Prefer problem solving with logic
- Find differences
- Like structured climates
- Prefer established information
- Rely heavily on the verbal
- · Like discrete information recall
- Control feelings





# The RIGHT mode

#### **Characteristics**

- · Operates out of being, intuits feeling states
- Understands and honors wordlessness
- Sees wholes, forms images, mental combinations
- · Seeks and uses patterns, relationships, discrepancies, connections
- Functions visuo-spatially-manipulating forms, distances, space
- Is simultaneous



### Some key RIGHT-mode words to remember:

Apprehension, Wholes, Images, Patterns, Relationships, Discrepancies, Simultaneity, Insights, Subjectivity, Nonverbal. It perceives the world, how it is, using a bottom-up perspective. Theright mode knows more than it can tell, filling gaps, thinking aside, imaging.

### The RIGHT mode it is...

- A great storyteller
- A consummate musical moment
- · Elegant and simple diagrams of how something works
- · Reading body language and tone of voice
- The centers, nubs
- "In the zone," street sense
- Poetry, painting with words
- Verbs
- Processing through synthesis to assess gestalt
- Context rather than text





### **Knowing - RIGHT mode**

- Is the seat of feeling integration
- Knows the world through images
- Has intuitive insights
- Sees things as they are with little alteration,
   creates a context representation uses a bottom-up perspective
- Sees the whole, the gestalt
- Is field sensitive
- Is more spontaneous
- Is simultaneous
- Synthesizes
- Open-ended, random experiments
- · Networks the whole as it relates
- Tends to focus on multiples at the same time
- · Assembles parts together
- More attracted to paradigm shifts
- Questions the way things are
- Monitors discrepancies

# Learning strategy preferences Those who favor the RIGHT mode

- Prefer demonstrated instructions
- Like open-ended experiments
- Prefer problem solving with hunching
- Find similarities
- Like fluid and spontaneous climates
- Prefer elusive, ambiguous information
- Rely on the nonverbal
- Like narratives
- Are free with feelings
- Need experiences
- Excel in poetic, metaphoric language
- Draw on unbounded qualitative patterns, clustering around images

