



Learning Styles

What type of learner am I?

Different styles of learning and why it matters

- Everyone processes and learns new information in different ways
- There are three main learning styles
 - Visual
 - Auditory
 - Kinaesthetic
- Identifying which learning style you are can help you to understand how you learn
- Understanding how you learn can help you to discover learning methods that best suit your style and so can help maximise the time you spend studying

Visual learning Style

- 1. Sees to learn- uses visual objects like graphs, charts, pictures and reading Information.
- 2. Likes Images- you prefer to see rather than listen- colour, diagrams help you stay interested
- 3. Takes notes- tends to remember things that are written down
- 4. Struggles with- spoken directions are hard to remember, noise is distracting
- Tips for learning
- Use a highlighter for main ideas and key words
- Use graphic note taking e.g. mind mapping, visual aids
- Use flashcards for new vocab
- Sit close to the front of the room with a clear view of the board and teacher
- Preview a chapter before reading it by looking at the title, introduction, keywords and summary

Auditory Learning Style

- 1. hears to learn- learning by actively listening and hearing.
- 2. likes to listen- prefers to hear instructions rather than reading them.
- 3. Good talker- speaks slowly and explains well to others, may be good at presenting
- 4. struggles with- easily distracted by noise, finds complicated diagrams difficult to interpret
- Tips for learning
- Review vocab and notes by reading them out loud to yourself
- Read aloud whenever possible
- Verbalise questions and things you want to know
- Enjoys activities like brainstorming and discussion.
- Study with a friend so you can discuss and hear the information

Kinaesthetic Learning Style

- 1. Likes hands on- you prefer to move, build, touch, draw rather than listen or watch. You like to try something for yourself
- 2. Does to remember- you remember things best when you have done them yourself.
- 3. prefers group work- especially if movement is involved.
- 4. Struggles with-short attention span and difficulty sitting still

- Tips for learning

Use flash cards and walk around while reciting them.

Use a highlighter pen for the main ideas in your notes to allow you keep moving your hand while learning.

Take short movement breaks during study time.

Where possible “do” your assignments and projects in an active way.

The background is a stylized illustration. It features rolling green hills in the foreground and middle ground, with a brown path winding through them. In the upper left, a red bird is flying. Below it, there is a green tree and a pink flower. The sky is composed of horizontal wavy bands of blue and white. The text 'HOW BEST TO STUDY' is centered in a light blue rectangular box.

HOW BEST TO STUDY

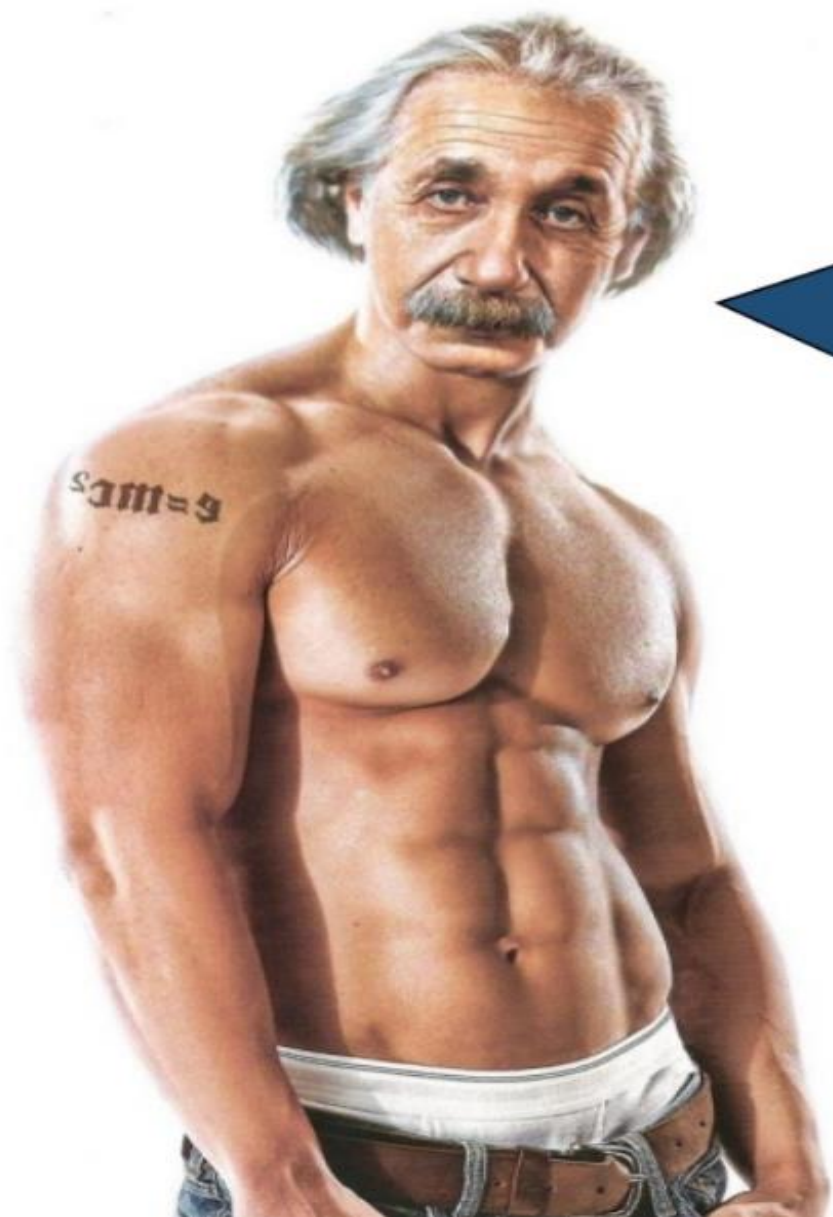
Keys to successful study

- Time management
- Organisation
- Note taking
- Concentrating



What is Good Study?





Be
S.M.A.R.T.

Be Specific Focus On Tasks Not Time

To Do:

Don't just study Irish for 40 minutes

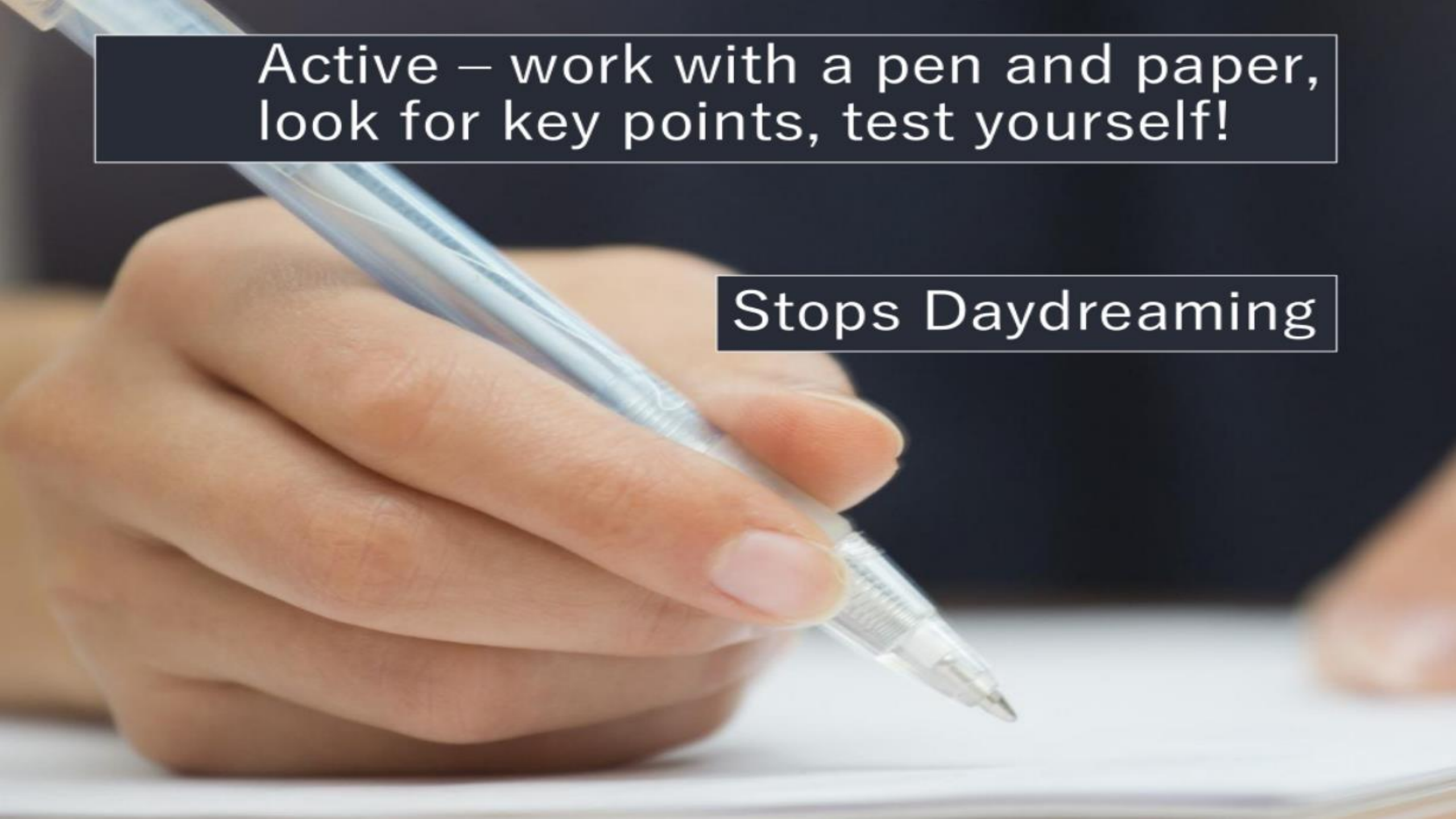
Instead be specific –

‘Revise 2 Irish Poems and read notes
on them three times’

Measure Your Progress

Use a checklist –
Tick off as you
study it!



A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a silver and clear ballpoint pen. The hand is positioned over a white sheet of paper, which is slightly out of focus. The background is a dark, solid color. Two text boxes are overlaid on the image: one at the top left and another on the right side.

Active – work with a pen and paper,
look for key points, test yourself!

Stops Daydreaming

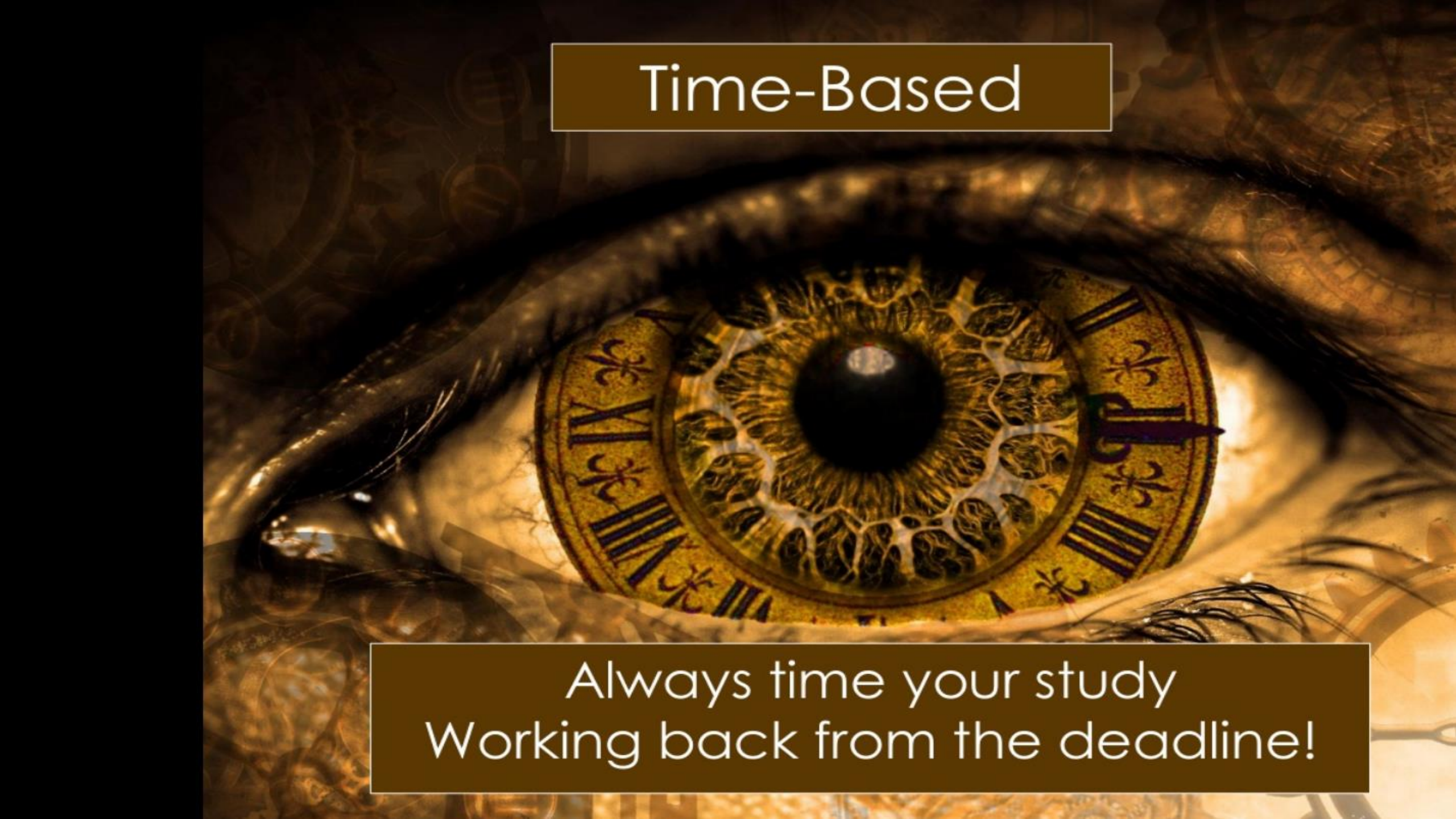
Be Realistic



Don't set goals you are unlikely to achieve

It will discourage you!

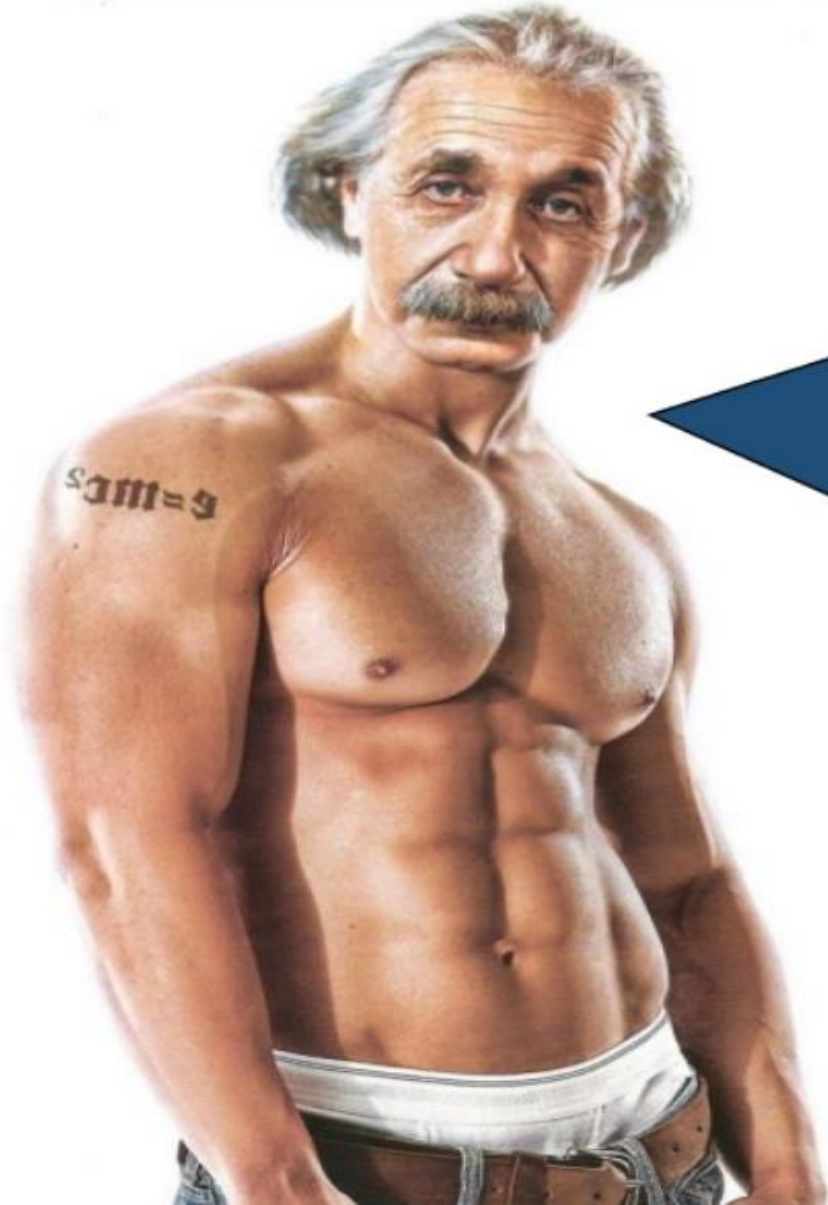
Be realistic with your time!

The background image is a composite of a human eye and a clock face. The eye's iris is replaced by a clock face with Roman numerals. The pupil is a dark, reflective sphere. The surrounding area shows the texture of the eye and the mechanical gears of a clock, all in a warm, golden-brown color palette.

Time-Based

Always time your study
Working back from the deadline!

So Being SMART is having



Specific Goals
Measure Progress
Active Study
Realistic Goals
Time Based

Talk to teachers...

- *Teachers are there to help you do your best.*
- *Talk to your teacher and ask for clarification or extra help if you need it before your test.*
- ***Taking the initiative*** to ask for help goes a long way to making sure you are on the right track!

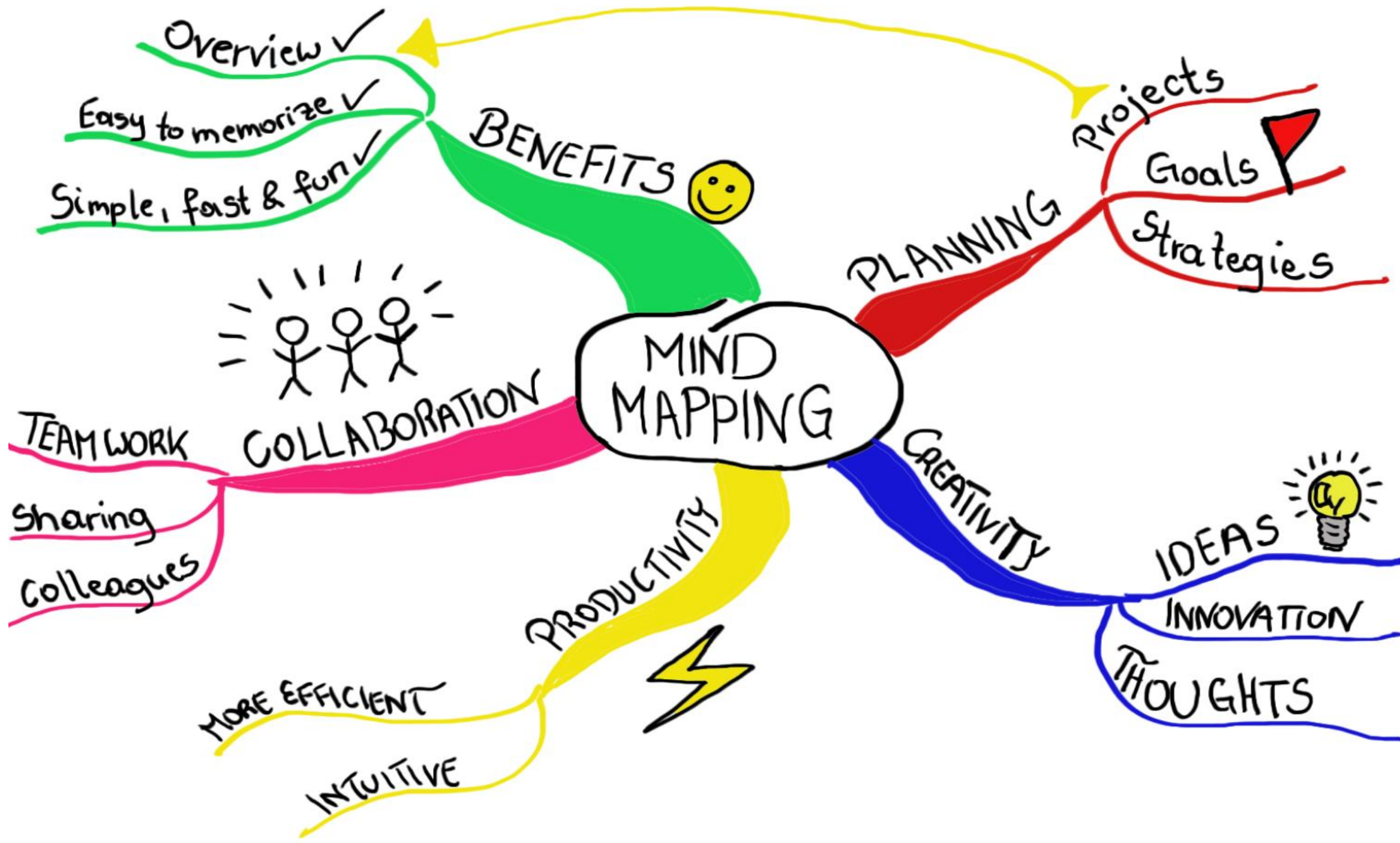
Decide....

What works best for you based on your learning style!!

- Study straight from the book
- Mind map
- Notes
- Key Words
- Flash Cards

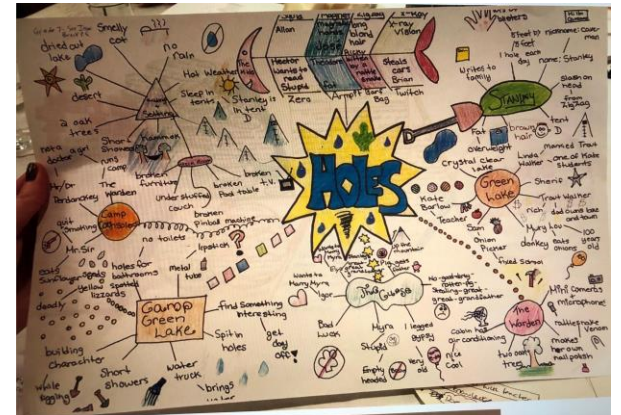
Everyone is different! It is about finding out what works best for you!





An effective mindmap must:

- Be Colourful
- Branch out from a central image
- Can include: tables, venn diagrams, fishbones within
- Be at least 4 branches radiating out from the central image
- Include Key Words and important information
- Include sketches, diagrams, images



Why we use Mindmaps

- Gives a picture overview of a topic/chapter
- Will improve ability to organise Information
- Will push students to explore detailed information
- Helps to reduce mental clutter
- Allows the student to think critically and establish links between covered content
- Strengthens knowledge of subject matter

Shakespeare's
Hamlet
CHARACTER
MAD



Claviers

a little more than
fun and less than
bored

Dislikes
Step-Father / Uncle

- immoral, corrupt, clever, ruthless, manipulative.
 - "oh my offence is rank"
 - "follow her close, give her good watch, I pray you"
 - "to show yourself indeed your father's son"
 - "revenge should have no bounds"
 - he seemed happy to marry Gertrude and became the ruler of Denmark with a guilty conscience on him. He continues to be an unfair step-father to Hamlet until he tries to kill his son.
- 



is

Gertnude

not

protective fickle shallow

- protective, fickle, shallow, sensual, remorseful.
- "and there I see such black and grained spots"
- "the queen carresses to thy fortune, Hamlet"
- She is the mother of Hamlet who hastily married her brother-in-law and doesn't regret it as she stays with Claudius til the end.



Ophelia

- obedient, loving, fragile, innocent, reserved
 - "I cannot choose but weep to think they should lay him in the cold ground"
 - "I did repel his letters, and denied, his access to me"
 - as Ophelia is an obedient young woman, at first she follows her father's orders but as she is in love with Hamlet, she can't stay away from him, which leads to her madness and death.
- 



Hamlet

- witty, melancholic, noble, disillusioned.
 - "I am but mad north-north-west"
 - "to be or not to be - that is the question."
 - "there is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so"
 - a sad, noble young man who is so saddened by the murder of his father, he pretends to go crazy.
- 



old Hamlet

- honest, protective, loving, loyal, rational, noble
- "I am thy father's spirit"
- "Til the foul crimes done in my days of nature"
- Old Hamlet appears in ghost form as he was murdered by his brother, Claudius. He helps Hamlet, his son, avenge his death.



Rosencrantz

- meddling, subservient, compliant, polite
 - "your behaviour hath struck her into amazement"
 - "my Lord, you once did love me"
 - Rosencrantz is best friends with Guildenstern and they both go behind Hamlet's back to am up with Claudius
- 



Horatio

- o loyal, rational, reliable, honest, dependable
- o "a figure like your father"
- o Horatio is Hamlet's most trusted friend and stays loyal to him throughout. He tells Fortinbras that Hamlet elected him to be king.



Polonium

- protective, insincere, and cynical

- protective, insincere, self-assured, cynical
- "method in the madness"
- "neither a borrower nor a lender be"
- "brevity is the soul of wit"
- an older man who claims to be loyal but he supports Claudius' decisions even when he knows they are bad decisions



Guldenstern

- untrustworthy, inept, persuader, deferential
- "if my duty be too bold, my love is too unmonitory"
- "with a crafty madness, keeps aloof"
- Guildenstern is best friends with Rosenzweig and they both betray Hamlet by working with Claudius until Hamlet sends them to their death



Laertes

- headstrong, passionate, impulsive, malleable
 - "I am just killed with mine own treachery"
 - "the foul practice hath burned itself on me"
 - "and yet 'tis almost against my conscience"
 - He is proud, protective young man who is easily manipulated. His dying wish was for Hamlet to forgive him.
- 
- A small, black and white portrait of a young man with dark hair, wearing a dark jacket over a light-colored shirt and a dark tie. The name 'LAERTES' is written vertically in yellow capital letters to the left of the portrait.



For tinbras

- noble, headstrong, kind, honest, passionate
- "with sorrow I embrace my fortune"
- "the soldiers' music and the rites of war speak loudly for him"
- Ruler of Norway. And

Fortinbras and Old Hamlet
battled and Old Hamlet won.
He wanted war but
was saddened by
Hamlet's death and
honored him as he
the new King of Denmark.

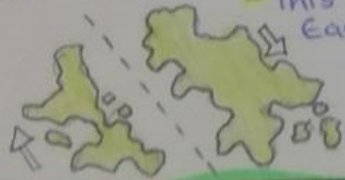


Mid-Ocean Ridge

- Is an ocean ridge that runs through the Atlantic ocean.
- It formed when the North American and Eurasia Plates pulled apart. It runs right through the middle of Iceland.

Conservative Plate boundaries

- Is when plates move side by side sometimes they can get stuck and suddenly Jerk
- This can cause Earthquakes.



How earthquakes occur

- An Earthquake is a sudden shaking of the earth's crust which can happen at all 3 plate boundaries

Tsunami



- Is a huge wave that moves quickly towards the shore
- Tsunamis occur when there's an earthquake under water.
- They can be 30 metres high

Constructive Plate boundaries



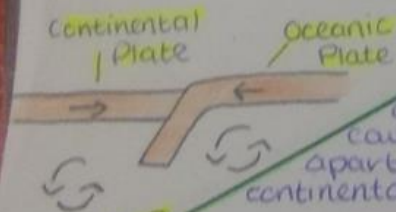
Convection Currents



- Is when two plates are pulling away from each other
- It can create new land, volcanoes, earthquakes and many other things
- The plates are pulled apart by convection currents
- Convection Currents are large currents of hot magma that circulate in the mantle
- Convection Currents in the mantle move the earth's plates
- The magma is heated at the core and as it rises it cools and drops again the cycle continues

Destructive Plate boundaries

- Is when two plates collide
- It can create fold mountains, Volcanoes and earthquakes
- The plates are pushed together by convection currents



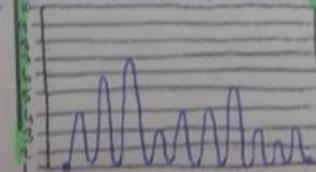
Continental drift

- At one stage all of the continents were attached to form one big continent (Pangea) over time convection currents caused them to pull apart this called continental drift
- Iceland is situated directly on top of the mid Atlantic Ridge and eventually both plates will part and Iceland will be split



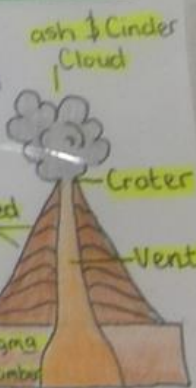
How to measure Earthquakes

- We use an instrument called the Richter Scale it measures the magnitude of the quake on a scale of 1-10



How Volcanoes form

- A volcano forms when magma reaches the earth's surface through the vent and out of the crater. The lava flow eventually cools around the vent. After repeated eruptions all of the debris eventually creates a cone shaped mountain (Volcano)



Pacific Ring of Fire

- The Pacific ring of fire is a zone of active volcanoes and earthquakes running around the edge of the Pacific ocean
- Earthquakes and volcanoes happen regularly here



Earth

How Earthquakes Occur

- An Earthquake is a sudden shake of the Earth's crust.

Mid-Ocean Ridge

- Earthquakes can happen at destructive and conservative plate boundaries.

- The mid-Atlantic Ridge is an ocean ridge that runs through the Atlantic Ocean.

- It formed when the North American and Eurasian plates pulled apart.



Conservative

- Plates that slide past each other.

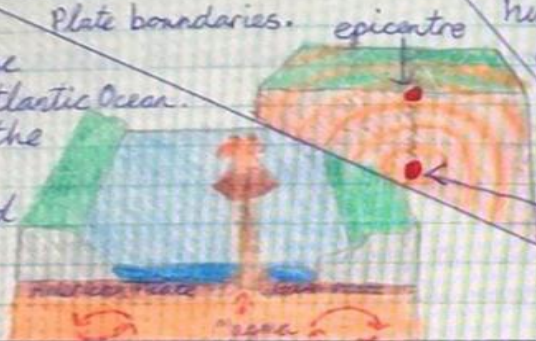
- When they get stuck they create friction and this causes an earthquake.



Tsunami

- If an Earthquake happens underwater, it can produce a tsunami.

- A tsunami is a huge wave that causes major damage to buildings and even loss of life.



Iceland

- Iceland is a volcanic island.

- A volcanic island is formed when a volcanic mountain builds up on the seabed until it gets above the water.

- A seismograph is an instrument used to measure and record earthquakes.

- The Richter scale registers the strength, or magnitude, of an earthquake.

Eurasian Plate

- This scale ranges from 1-10, 10 being the worst.

North American Plate



Constructive Plate Boundary

- This happens when two plates move away from each other.

- The two plates are moved by convection currents.

- The features created by this include new land and earthquakes.



Convection Currents

- Convection currents are large currents of hot magma.

- They occur in the mantle.



How volcanoes form

A volcanic mountain, or volcano, forms when magma moves up to the surface of the Earth through an opening called a vent.



Pacific Ring of Fire

- A zone of very active volcanoes and earthquakes.

- 9 plates meet.



Destructive Plate Boundary

Continental Drift

200 million years ago, the plates of the crust were all part of one big super-continent called Pangaea.

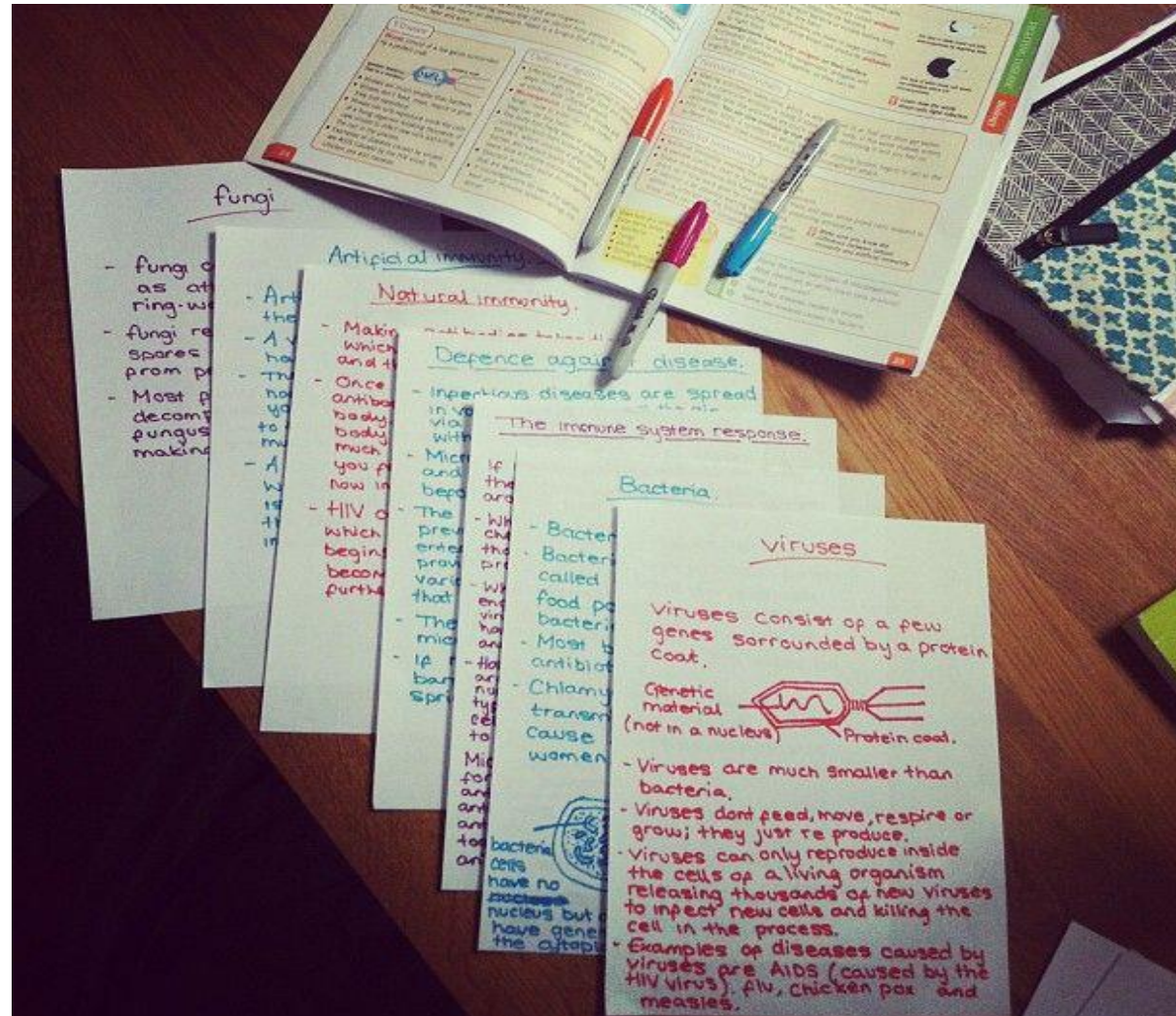
- This happens when two plates collide.

- The plates are moved by convection currents.

- The features created by this include, fold mountains and volcanoes.



Flashcards



Why use flashcards?

- Flashcards are a popular way to study.
- There are various ways to use them, for subjects ranging from foreign language to science.
- Using flashcards to self-test helps you learn information, and also helps you to identify any weak spots you may have with the material.
- It is better to discover weaknesses while you are studying, when you can still improve on them, instead of when you are in the middle of a high-stakes exam.

How to make Flashcards:

1

Strong light card is best, they should be around 6 inches x 4 inches

2

Decide what topic you want to study

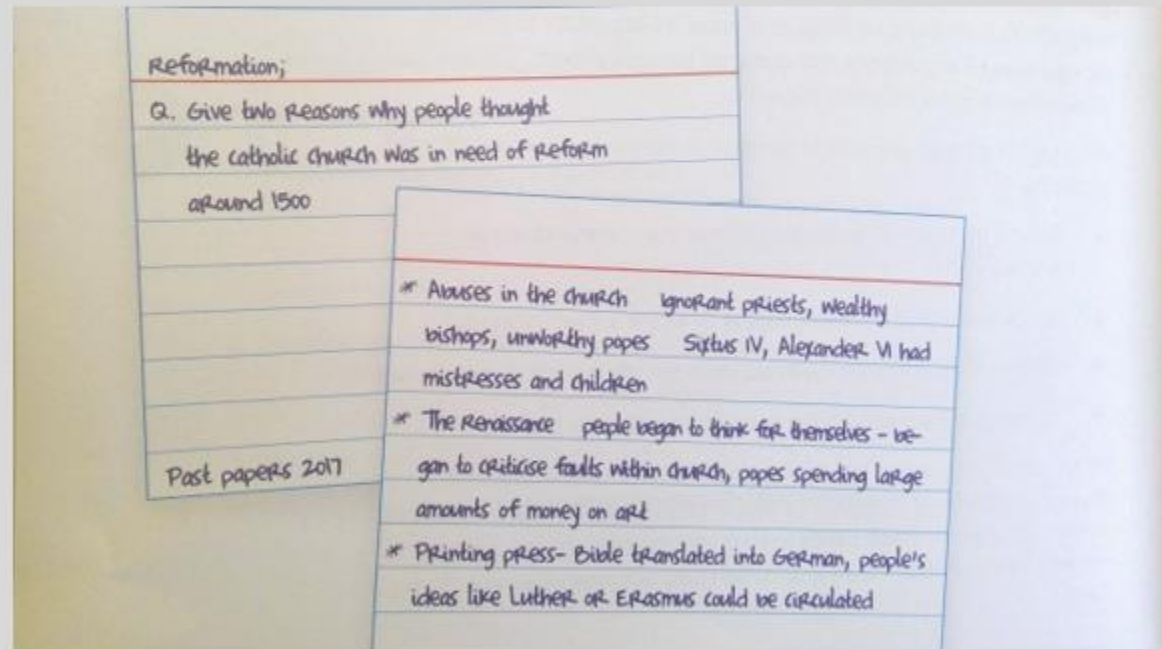
3

On one side of the card write down the topic / question

4

On the other side you can write your answer using bullet points and key notes

Example:



The Best Way to Study With Flashcards

- **The Waterfall Method...** Write questions on the front and answers on the back...

Starting Stack



Go through the entire stack. **If you know the answer right away, put it in a Know It pile. If you struggled to remember what was on the other side of the card, put it in a Struggled pile.**

You'll end up with two stacks of flashcards:

Know It



Struggled



- Pick up the Struggled pile and repeat the process.
- **The reason that this method is so effective is that you'll review the hardest flashcards for *you* more often than easy flashcards.**
- *Most students just go through flashcards from front to back. They might already know half the answers, but they spend equal time on cards they know and cards they don't know.*
- Now that you know how to use the Waterfall Method, you'll be a smarter student and can learn and retain information much more easily when you study with this method.

Helpful Tips:

- Adding pictures to your cards can make them a lot more memorable.
- In cognitive psychology, there's a concept called the [Picture Superiority Effect](#), which describes how people tend to [remember imagery](#) a lot better than they remember words:
- By adding descriptive sentences – or even single terms – alongside pictures, you can increase your brain's ability to recall what you're studying.
- a **mixture of pictures and words** works better than pictures alone.
- Switch flash cards with a friend and see how you do!

Online flashcards..

- Can help you study wherever you are as you access them on your phone at all times:
- Quizlet
- Cram
- Canva
- Flashcard Machine

Christmas Test

During the exam..

Take time to fill in the exam cover sheet:

- This will help you reflect on what you know **and more importantly what you don't know** for future exams
- Is a way of **letting your teacher know** where you are at
- **Helps your teacher** to know what topics to revise



Answer ALL Questions
Do NOT leave any BLANK Questions



Subject: _____

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Parent:

Parents Signature:

Assessment for learning:

Student:

The grade I think I got: %

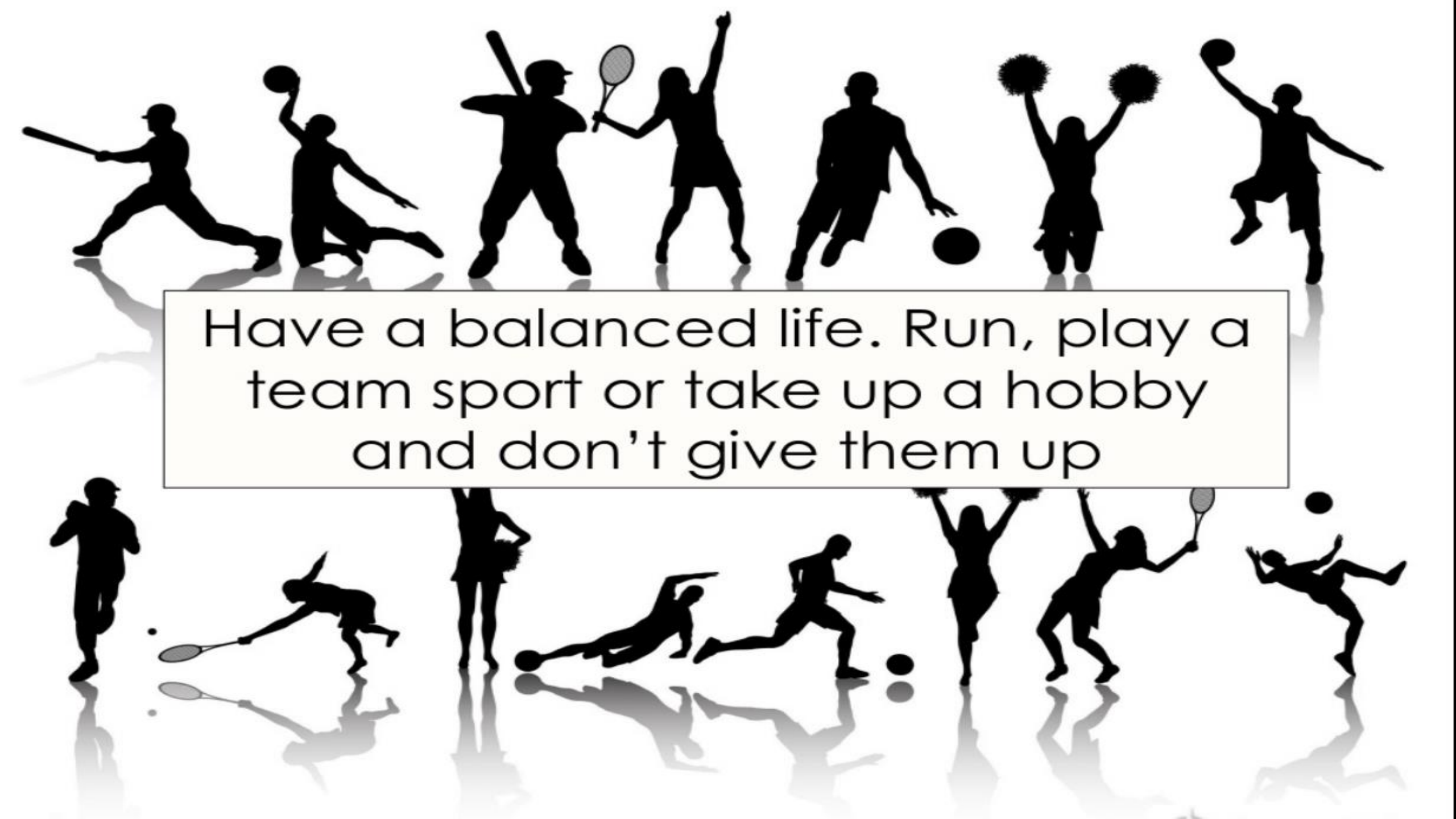
Why?

Where can I improve:

Teacher:

Grade you achieved: %

Where you can improve:

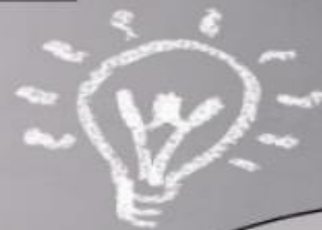
The image features a collection of black silhouettes representing various sports and hobbies, arranged in two rows. The top row includes a baseball player swinging a bat, a basketball player jumping for a shot, a baseball player in a batting stance, a tennis player with a raised racket, a soccer player with a ball, a cheerleader with pom-poms, and a basketball player jumping. The bottom row shows a soccer player, a tennis player, a soccer player, a soccer player, a cheerleader, a tennis player, and a soccer player. Each silhouette is reflected below it.

Have a balanced life. Run, play a
team sport or take up a hobby
and don't give them up

Eat Heathy



Homework



Separate
the
languages
i.e. Irish and
French

Start with
difficult
subject,
finish with
best



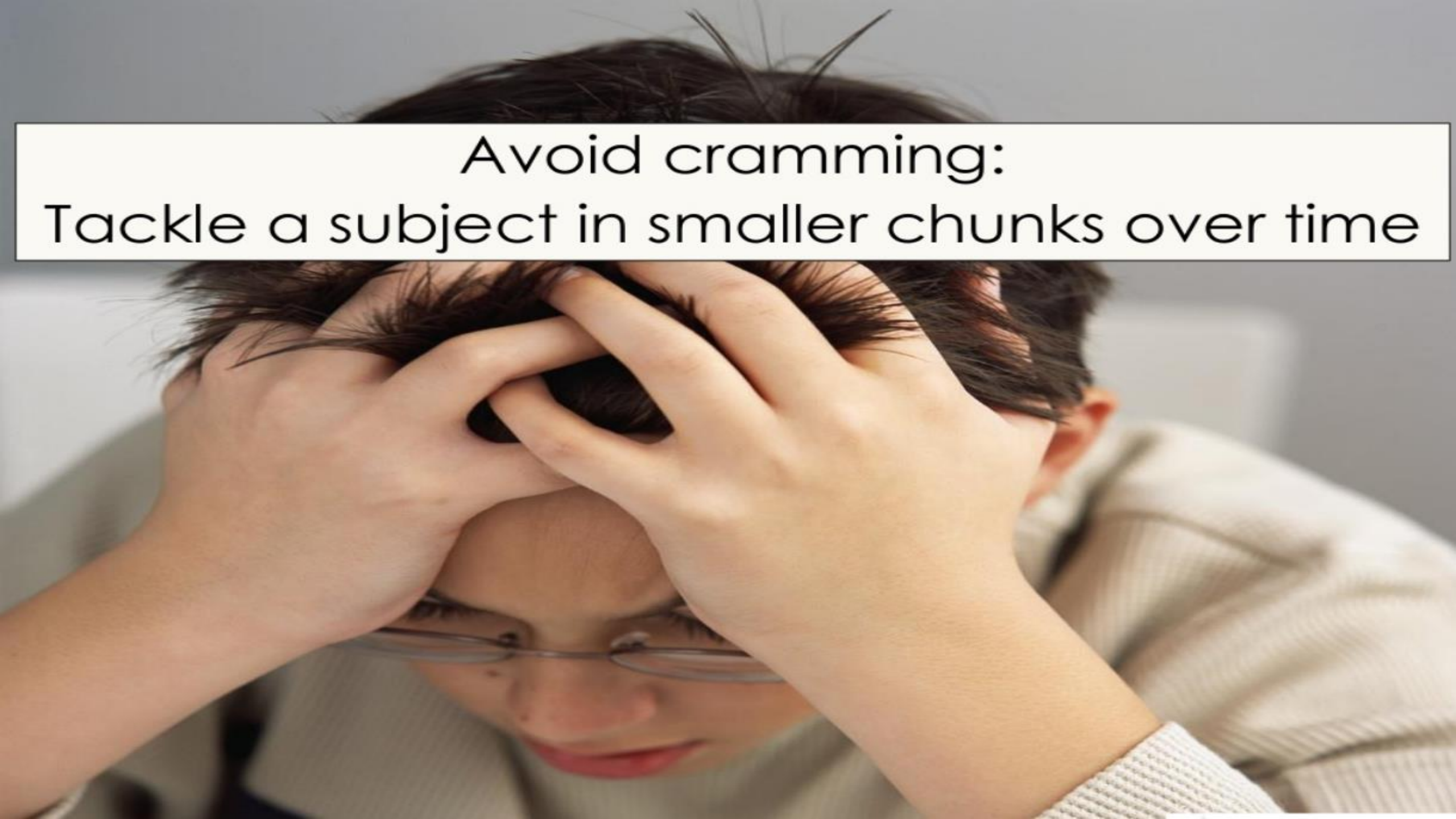
Take Breaks

Have a break. Have a

A close-up photograph of two hands holding a KitKat bar and breaking it in half. The hands are positioned on either side of the bar, and the two halves are being pulled apart. A cloud of fine chocolate shavings is captured in mid-air between the two pieces of the bar. The background is a soft, out-of-focus white surface.

Reward yourself!
But stay away from TV and Phone

Avoid cramming:
Tackle a subject in smaller chunks over time



To recap...

- <https://youtu.be/LnxinLGmHP8>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p60rN9JEapg>

Useful websites for study tips:

- <https://www.learningscientists.org/>
- <https://www.studystack.com/>
- Studyclix.ie
- <https://www.oxfordlearning.com/how-to-study-effectively/>
- <https://psychcentral.com/lib/top-10-most-effective-study-habits/>

You've got to
study to
succeed!

You can receive the
grades you want by
taking the time to
study and prepare
for your classes.

