Auditory Study Strategies

1. **Class Tips** – Look out for classes in which the professors give tests based on lectures (information that you hear) and not so heavily on the textbook or reading information.

2. **Verbalize** – You will be helped by stating information **out loud** so that you can hear it. It would be most helpful to teach others the information you are learning. You can do this with a friend or a tutor.

3. **Chunking** – remember information by grouping it. Try remembering using categories and subcategories. For example when remembering the brain, try to categorize the brain into hindbrain, midbrain and forebrain and then remember the structures associated with each part of the brain. The forebrain consists of four lobes, the frontal lobes, the parietal lobes, the temporal lobes and the occipital lobes.

4. **Rhyming** – make rhymes from the class information. For example, the temporal lobes of my head, help me hear the information I’ve said, the occipital lobes of my brain, help me see the view from the train, the parietal lobes of my topshelf, help me with sensations of myself, the frontal lobes of my noggin, help me plan trips with my toboggan.

5. **Acronyms** – The first letters of each word of the phrase you want to remember make up a new word. For examples HOMES stand for Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, Superior (The Great Lakes).

6. **Letters** – Beginning letters of words can be paired with each other. For example, I often remember the capitals of two of the territories (Yukon and Northwest Territories) in Canada by remembering the capital city of Yukon does not begin with the same letter – Yukon’s capital is Whitehorse and Northwest Territories’ capital is Yellowknife.

7. **Acrostics** – A Sentence made up of the beginning letters of the phrase or sequence you are trying to remember. If you want to remember the following divisions in the animal kingdom and their proper sequence: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species. Use the beginning letter of each classification: K, P, C, O, F, G, S. For example “King Paul called out for Gus and Sam.”

8. **Flash cards/note cards** – flash cards can be made from index cards by writing a term on the front and definitions and/or illustrations on the back. Note cards can be color coded for added effect. For example when studying your psychology textbook, all definitions from the chapter on learning can be coded yellow, all note cards from the chapter on memory can be coded green.