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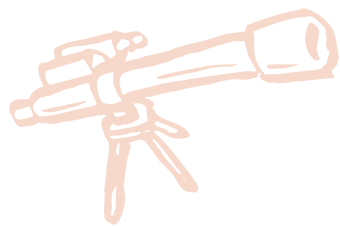
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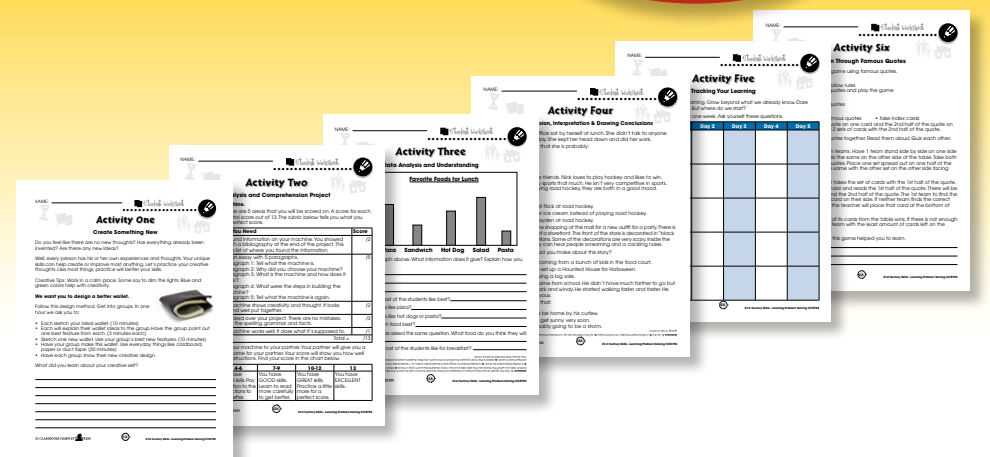
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Learning to Learn

How to Learn More

Knowing "how to learn" will help you learn more. There are many ways to learn and better understand.

Below are 10 ways to learn more. Which do you use when you try to learn something new?

- I draw pictures to help me understand.
- I make up questions that I try to answer.
- I discuss what I am learning with others.
- I practice things over and over.
- I think about my thinking to check if I understand.
- When I don't understand something, I go back over it again.
- I go back to things I don't understand.
- When I have finished an activity, I do a final review.
- I organize my time to manage my learning.
- I plan first on how to do the activity.

How many of these ways do you regularly use? _____

List two of these ways that you **do not** regularly use. Write how you would use them.

1. Strategy: _____

What could you do to use this strategy?

2. Strategy: _____

What could you do to use this strategy?

Learning to Learn

Learning to Learn - Tips & Tricks

Learning: To get knowledge of or skill in, by study, instruction or experience.

We want kids to love to learn. Loving to learn is different from studying to get a good grade or to please your parents or teacher. Children who have a love of learning at an early age normally continue this throughout their lives.

Below are tips on how to be a good learner.

1. Go through your lesson before class.
2. Listen to what is being said in class. Take notes. When you take notes, don't just write them down, use your brain to think about different ideas.
3. Ask questions. This is the easiest way to learn. Don't be afraid to ask questions. Even if you think the question sounds stupid, ask it anyway.
4. Go over your notes and what you learned after class. Keep going over it until you are sure you know it.
5. If there is something you don't understand, make notes to ask your teacher or to discuss with your classmates.
6. Use the Internet. There are a lot of online resources to help you learn.
7. Do your homework and turn it in on time.
8. Make sure you have a healthy lifestyle. Get lots of sleep. Eat fruits and vegetables as often as you can. You keep in shape and have the energy to learn.
9. Practice what you learned. It is the most important part of learning.

List some other ways that you think would help you to be a good learner.

Learning to Learn





What Kind of Learner Are You?

Everybody has their own way to learn. There are four basic ways of learning.

1. **Visual.** This type of learning uses pictures, images and color. Laying things out in front of yourself helps. You might replace words with pictures.
2. **Auditory.** This is when you listen. You might put words into a rhyme or jingle. Listening to music could help.
3. **Verbal.** You like using words. Talking with, or when you listen to others, could help you understand. Writing things down might help you remember.
4. **Physical.** You like using your hands. Doing and solving real-life problems helps. Dancing or moving often helps to keep you focused.

We all take a little bit from each of these learning types. One is stronger than the rest. This can also change as you get older.

Now you know a little about each kind of learner. Let's find out what kind you are. Take the short quiz below. You will get an idea of what kind of learner you are. Put a check mark next to each trait that applies to you. At the bottom, count up the total number of check marks for each learning style.

VISUAL 	AUDITORY 	VERBAL 	PHYSICAL 
<input type="checkbox"/> talk fast	<input type="checkbox"/> talk slow	<input type="checkbox"/> like to read	<input type="checkbox"/> talk very slow
<input type="checkbox"/> impatient	<input type="checkbox"/> good listener	<input type="checkbox"/> like to write	<input type="checkbox"/> don't like to make decisions
<input type="checkbox"/> interrupt others	<input type="checkbox"/> think in a straight line	<input type="checkbox"/> make lists and notes	<input type="checkbox"/> like solving real-life problems
<input type="checkbox"/> use visual words	<input type="checkbox"/> verbal explanations	<input type="checkbox"/> like multiple choice	<input type="checkbox"/> like trial and error
<input type="checkbox"/> need to see things	<input type="checkbox"/> need to be told information	<input type="checkbox"/> need to read information	<input type="checkbox"/> need a hands-on approach
TOTAL = _____	TOTAL = _____	TOTAL = _____	TOTAL = _____

Learning to Learn

How to Learn for the 21st Century Job

The 21st Century employee no longer needs the skills to do something. Instead, they need the skills to figure out how to do something. Imagine you just got a job at a fancy coffee shop. Only, you don't know how to make the coffee. Not a problem, because you know how you can figure it out.

Maybe you'll ask someone to show you. Or you can look it up on the Internet. You could see if there's a manual to study. The trick is to have the drive to learn.

Here are five tools to help you learn how to learn:

1. **Community.** Surround yourself with others who are eager to learn. Having a curious mind will help you in the workplace. You should feel comfortable in your group.
2. **Discuss.** Talk with people in your group. Talk with no limits. Feel free to say and ask anything you want. Encourage others to do the same. Never make someone feel stupid for saying or asking something.
3. **Write.** Keep track of what you learn. Write down notes and tips to yourself. List in detail something you have learned. Look back to this a lot to keep it fresh in your mind. Keep it in case you need to look at it again later on.
4. **Chart.** Keep a chart nearby to focus on a particular question. Brainstorm ideas, write notes and key tips to yourself.
5. **Ask.** Don't be afraid to ask. If you want to learn something, just ask. If you can't get an answer, look for it on your own. You can find the answer on the Internet or in books.

Practice. Try out these five tools. Imagine you just got a job at a clothing store that specializes in jeans. Your boss wants you to be a denim expert so you can better serve their customers. How would you go about learning this new skill?

Job: A denim expert at a clothing store.	
1. Community	
2. Discuss	
3. Write	
4. Chart	
5. Ask	

NAME: _____



Learning to Learn

Learning to Learn Activity: Making a Pizza

You've never made a pizza before. Now's your chance. In this activity, you will learn how to make a pizza on your own.

What you'll need: recipe books, how-to videos, the Internet

What you'll do: research, plan, prepare

1. Do some research into making a pizza. Look at some recipes. Watch some videos. Look up tips and tricks on the Internet. Brainstorm how you will find the information you need. Make a list of what you need to know before making your plan.

2. Set a plan for making a pizza. Make a list of what you'll need. Make a list of what you'll do. Brainstorm how you will approach this task. Will you make the dough from scratch? Will you use ready-made pizza sauce? What toppings do you want on your pizza? What temperature do you need to cook it at and for how long?

Ingredients	Directions	Notes

3. Follow your plan and make your pizza. How did it turn out? Did your plan make it easier? How did you feel before starting this activity? Do you have more confidence in yourself now? Explain in the space below.

NAME: _____



Learning to Learn

Different Methods to Learn a skill

Pick a thing you want to learn. Is it a new sport? Is it how to bake a certain dessert? There are many ways you can learn. You are going to use different methods to teach yourself a skill. On the line, write down what you want to learn. _____

1. Do your research. Go online and look up your topic. Read all about it. Read instructions, watch videos and find as much information as you can. Also, go around and ask people about your topic. Find out what other people know.

2. You probably read a lot of information. Was all of it important? Break it down into important parts. List them here:

3. Now draw a diagram or chart to explain what you just learned. Draw it in the space below.

4. Create a rhyme or make a song to help you remember the important things about your topic. Write down your rhyme in the space below:

5. Review the information above. Does it make sense? Is there anything that is unclear to you? If so, go over the information again until it makes sense.



Before You Teach



Bloom's Taxonomy

Bloom's Taxonomy* for Reading Comprehension

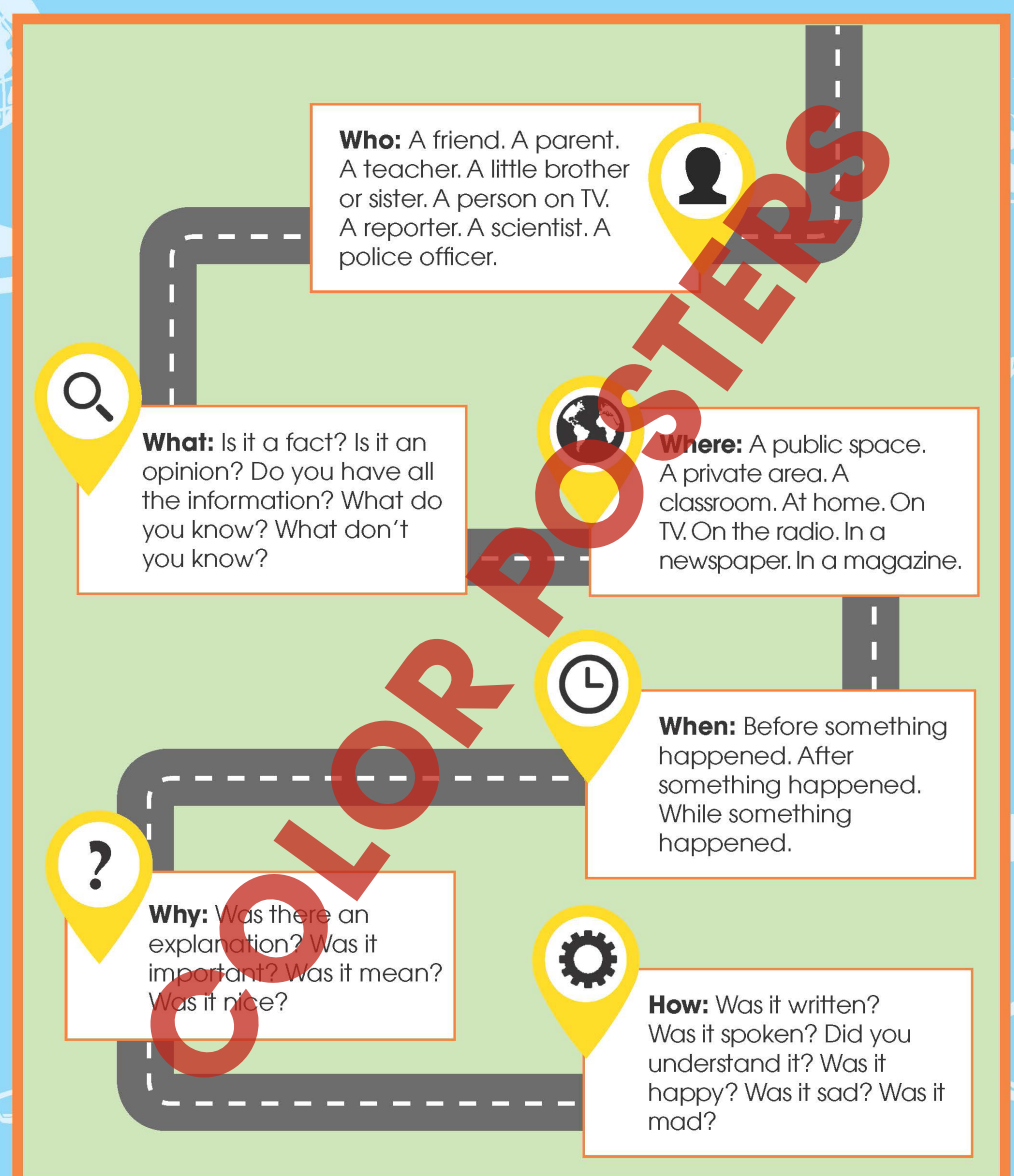
The activities in this resource engage and build the full range of thinking skills that are essential for students comprehension. Based on the six levels of thinking in Bloom's Taxonomy, assignments are given that challenge students to move beyond the worksheet to understand the information through higher-order thinking. By using higher-order skills of remembering, understanding, applying, analysing, evaluating, and creating, students become active learners, drawing more meaning from the information, and applying and extending their learning in more sophisticated ways.

Our resource, therefore, is an effective tool for any Social Studies program. Whether it is used in whole or in part, or adapted to meet individual student needs, this resource provides teachers with the important questions to ask and interesting content, which promote creative and meaningful learning.

Vocabulary

- Analyze:** To break it down to gain a better sense of the job.
- Auditory Learner:** Learning with your ears. You need to be told or hear something to know it.
- Comprehend:** To understand the meaning.
- Conclusion:** The end or finish. A decision reached by reasoning.
- Creative Thinking:** To come up with new ways to approach a problem.
- Creativity:** To make meaningful new ideas, methods or ways.
- Critical Thinking:** Able to reflect, assess and judge something.
- Fact:** Can be proven and is true.
- Fixed Mindset:** Thinks you are born with your skills and talents.
- Growth Mindset:** Thinks skills can grow over time with hard work.
- Inferences:** A conclusion reached.
- Learning:** To get knowledge of or skill in, by study, instruction or experience.
- Mindset:** An attitude or mood.
- Opinion:** How you or someone feels about a topic.
- Physical Learner:** Learning with your hands. You need to try something to know it.
- Prediction:** A guess as to what will happen.
- Problem-Solving Process:** A series of actions that help find answers to something that needs taken care of.
- Problem-Solving Skills:** How you find issues and answers.
- Problem:** Something that needs to be taken care of.
- Process:** A series of actions directed to some end.
- Solving:** To find an answer to something.
- Verbal Learner:** Learning with a book. You need to read something and write it down to know it.
- Visual Learner:** Learning with your eyes. You need to see something or see it in your mind to know it.

Critical Thinking Questions Roadmap



NAME: _____

Worksheet 



Learning to Learn

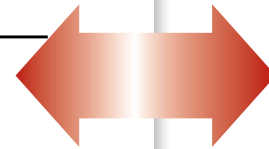
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1. Do your research. Go online and look up your topic. Read all about it. Read instructions, watch videos and find as much information as you can. Also, go around and ask people about your topic. Find out what other people know.

2. You probably read a lot of information. Was all of it important? Break it down into important parts. List them here:

3. Now draw a diagram or chart to explain what you just learned. Draw it in the space below.



EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY

4. Create a rhyme or make a song to help you remember the important things about your topic. Write down your rhyme in the space below:

5. Review the information above. Does it make sense? Is there anything that is unclear to you? If so, go over the information again until it makes sense.

Answers will vary.

