



# Workshop 2

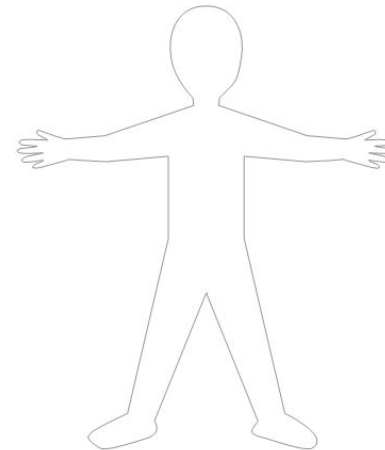
## The Hidden Curriculum



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# Making a Successful Person

1. Use pencils, markers, and crayons to make the generic figure look as much like yourself as possible.
2. Around the outside of the figure write or illustrate the behaviors, skills, and attitudes a successful person possesses.



# Objectives of “The Hidden Curriculum” Workshop

1. Highlight the 3 primary learning styles of students in the classroom and the 3 primary teaching styles of teachers in the classroom.
2. Provide strategies for connecting home and school study habits.
3. Create an environment in which families, students, and teachers work collaboratively to ensure school success.

# Average Retention Rate for New Concepts

Lecture	5%
Reading	10%
Audio-Visual Aids	20%
Demonstration	30%
Discussion Groups	50%
Practice by Doing	75%
Teaching Others/ Immediate Use of Learning	90%

“The Learning Pyramid” National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine, Kurt Levin, Founder



# Learning Styles

**Auditory** = hear it, understand it

**Visual** = hear it, see it, understand it

**Kinesthetic** = hear it, see it, physically do,  
understand it



# Students' Average Predominant Learning Style\*

<b>Grade Level</b>	<b>Learning Style</b>
K – 3	kinesthetic and visual
4 – 6	kinesthetic and visual
6 – 8	visual
9 – 12	visual

\*Anecdotal information provided by classroom teachers.

Teachers' Average Predominant Teaching Style\*

Grade Level	Learning Style
K – 3	visual and kinesthetic
4 – 6	visual and auditory
6 – 8	auditory and visual
9 – 12	auditory
College	auditory

\*Anecdotal information provided by classroom teachers.



# Tips for Visual Learners

- Organize your work space before starting to work or study.
- Draw charts, diagrams, picture, graphs, and maps.
- Photocopy important pages from your text so you are free to highlight or illustrate them.
- If you own the book, highlight the text and use the margins for notes.
- Turn headings into questions and then read for the answers.
- Copy or type notes when reviewing.
- Read the chapter before the teacher's lecture.
- Make flash cards.
- Hang pictures, charts, and graphs related to your coursework in your work space.



# Tips for Kinesthetic Learners

- Prepare your work space with plenty of tools: pens, pencils, erasers, index cards, highlighters, etc.
- Get comfortable when you study.
- Create summaries and outlines of the content.
- Exchange notes and study with a buddy.
- Make flash cards and quiz yourself when you have spare moments.
- Take notes while you read.
- Stand up and walk around.
- While you study, have a small manipulative in your free hand.



# Tips for Auditory Learners

- Talk with other students about the topic.
- Don't miss class; you need to hear the lectures.
- Read aloud.
- Have someone read to you and then reflect on your understanding.
- Make flash cards and read them out loud.
- Have some background noise in the environment.
- Read into a tape recorder and then listen to yourself.
- Create songs, poems, or raps of important information.

# Student Success Skills at School and at Home

## At School

- “Act” like a successful student.
- Use organizational skills.
- Use note-taking skills.
- Talk to your teachers.
- Be goal-oriented.
- Be flexible.
- Show confidence in academic achievement.
- Know when you understand and when you don’t. Ask questions.
- Take responsibility for your learning.
- Work independently.
- Study in groups.
- Use class time wisely.
- Participate in school activities.
- Use the Study Buddy system.

# Student Success Skills at School and at Home

## At Home

- Complete homework.
- Use organizational skills.
- Review class notes.
- Talk to others about school and learning.
- Be goal-oriented.
- Be flexible.
- Show confidence in academic achievement.
- Know when you understand and when you don't.
- Take responsibility for your learning.
- Establish a study area.
- Be consistent.
- Take initiative to practice basic skills.
- Seek further knowledge of content areas as well as your other interests, especially when no homework is assigned.

# Setting Up a Place to Study

## 1. Location

- Find a place where you won't be interrupted.
- Find a place that you will use specifically for studying.
- Find an area you don't use for any other activity – not in front of the TV, or on your bed, etc.

## 2. Quiet

- Try to find a place away from the center of family activity.
- Put up a sign (“Student Studying” or “Do Not Disturb”) that will let people know you do not want to be interrupted.

## 3. Lighting

- Be sure you have an area with enough light so you will not strain your eyes.

## 4. Seating

- Use a chair that supports your back. It should be comfortable, but not too comfortable.

## 5. References

- Have a small personal reference library
  - Dictionary
  - Thesaurus
  - Atlas
  - Almanac
  - encyclopedias

## 6. Time

- Determine the best time of the day/night to use this setting.