HELP!!
I'M DROWNING
IN WORK!

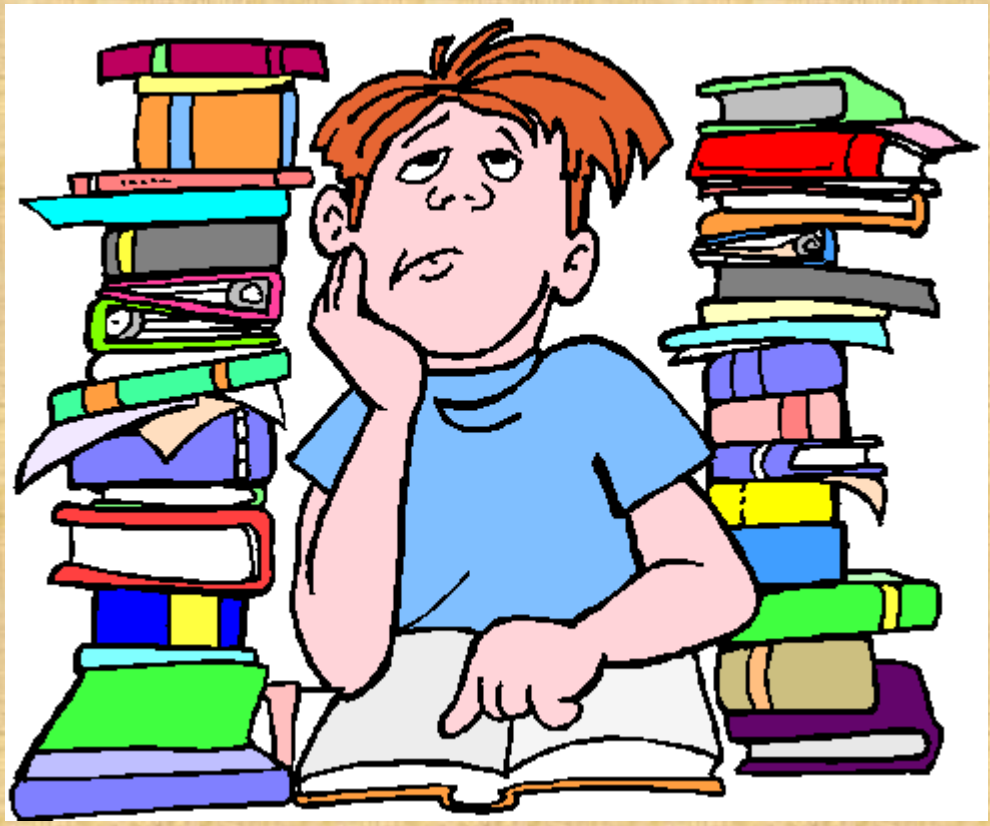
Learning strategies

= specific behaviors or

thought processes

methods

that students use to learn

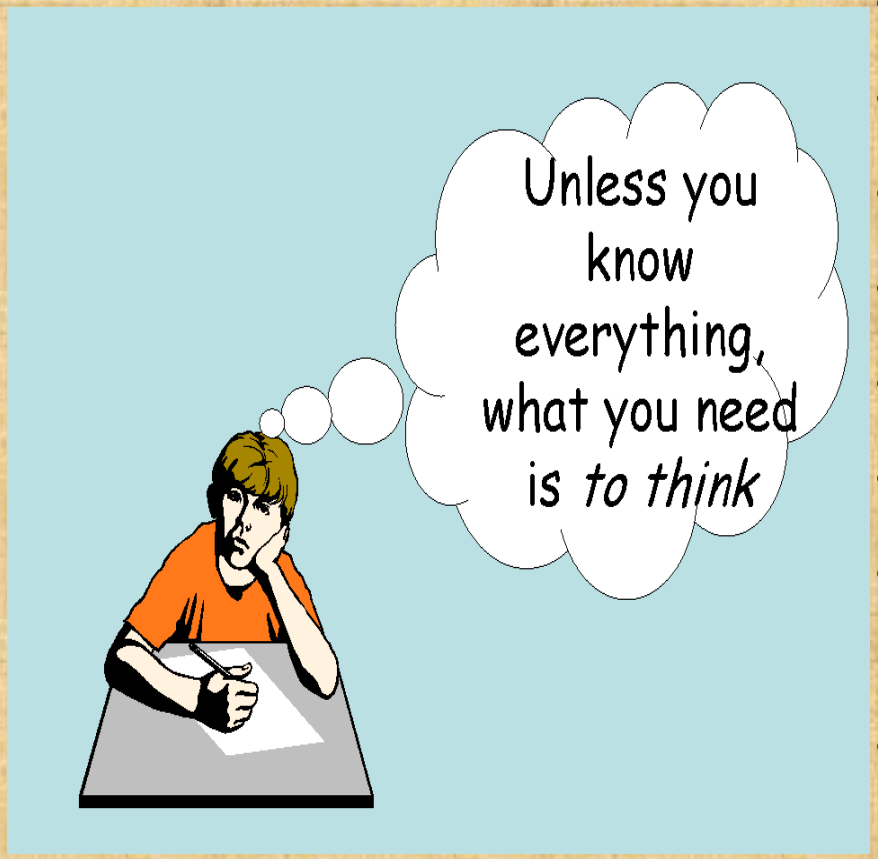


Strategies

- Cognitive
- Metacognitive
- Memory-related
- Compensatory strategies
- Affective
- Social

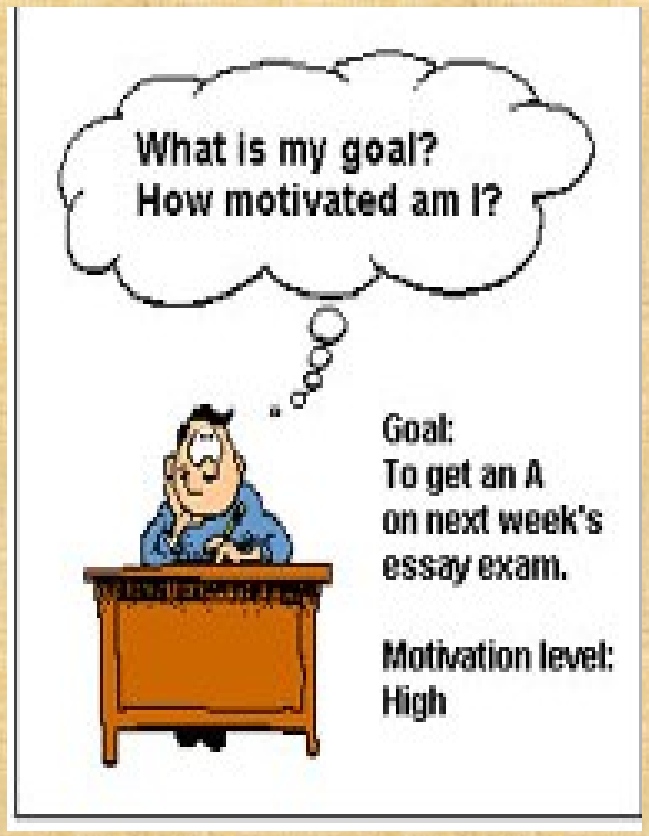
MHICKS

Cognitive strategy



- **to manipulate the language material in direct ways**
- reasoning,
- analysis,
- note-taking,
- summarizing,
- synthesizing,
- outlining,
- reorganizing information,
- practicing in naturalistic settings,
- practicing structures and sounds formally

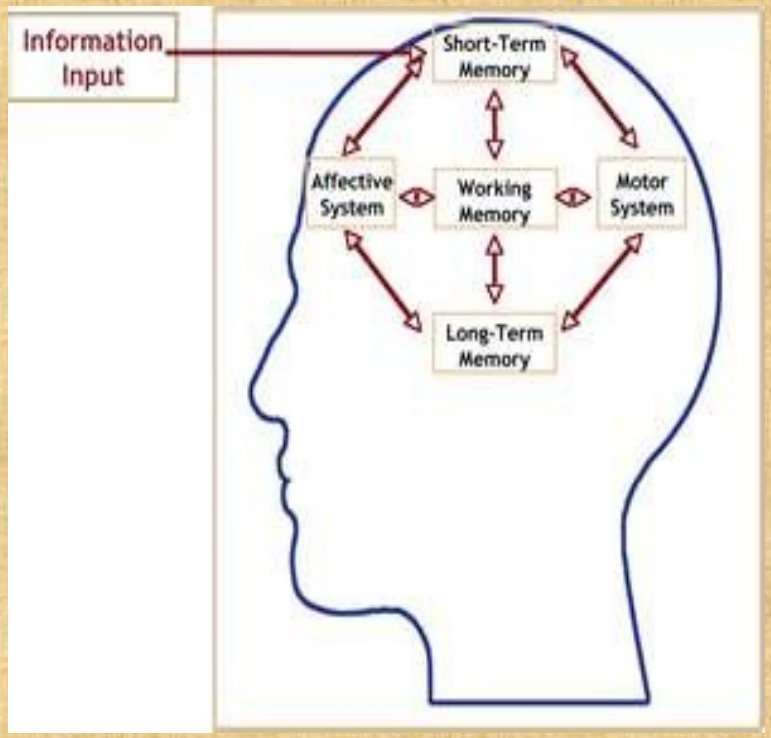
Metacognitive strategies



- **To manage the learning process**
- identifying one's own learning style preferences and needs,
- planning the task,
- gathering and organizing materials,
- arranging a study space and a schedule,
- monitoring mistakes,
- evaluating task success,
- evaluating the learning strategy

Memory-related strategies

- **to learn and retrieve information**



Helping techniques:

Acronyms

Rhyming

Mental picture of the word

TPR

mechanical means (flashcards, pictures, page …)

Compensatory strategies

- **To make up for missing knowledge**
- guessing from the context,
- using synonyms,
- “talking around” the missing word,
- using gestures or pause words

Affective strategies

- **related to L2 proficiency**
- identifying one's mood and anxiety level,
- talking about feelings,
- rewarding oneself for good performance,
- using deep breathing or positive self-talk

Social strategies

- **To work with others and understand the target culture as well as the language**
- asking questions to get verification,
- asking for clarification of a confusing point,
- asking for help in doing a language task,
- talking with a native-speaking conversation partner,
- exploring cultural and social norms

L2 learning strategy use is related to

- learning motivation,
- gender,
- age,
- culture,
- brain hemisphere dominance,
- career orientation,
- academic major,
- Beliefs,
- the nature of the L2 task.

Effective and uneffective strategy