

**KIA WANA TE AKO**

**TE MAUMAHARA Ā-RONGO**

**Auditory Memory**

**Auditory memory:**

* is the ability to remember what is heard
* helps a learner distinguish sounds and use those sounds properly
* is important for being able to recall information and use it
* is important in helping a child to follow longer instructions and understand more detailed conversations
* is essential for learning in a classroom.

Students who have weak auditory memory can only pick up bits and pieces of what is being said. They will only be able to recall a small amount, if any, of what they hear.

**Auditory Memory rquires the listener to:**

Pay attention (attend)

Hear oral input (listen)

Understand what is being said

(process)

Hold the information for a period of time

(store)

Recall the information in the required format (recall)

**Different types of auditory memory strategies include:**

* **Verbal Rehearsal** – repeating words or numbers (e.g., Try saying the numbers over and over, like this: *2, 7, 5; 2, 7, 5; 2, 7, 5.);*
* **Chunking** – pairing, clustering, grouping, or association of different items into larger units (e.g., Try putting the numbers together. So if you hear 2, 4, 8, 3—think *24, 83.);*
* **Relational Strategies** – making the information being memorized more meaningful through mnemonics, imagery, or elaboration (e.g., Try to make a simple sentence using the words you hear. If you hear *dog, hat, bed,* make a silly sentence like, “The dog found a hat under the bed.”).

**References:**

Resources Bridgewater Healthcare. Listening and remembering skills. Retrieved from:<http://www.bridgewater.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Listening-and-remembering-skills.pdf>

Edublox reading and learning clinic. Auditory Memory: The Overlooked Learning Skill Deficiency. Retrieved from: <http://www.thereadingclinic.co.za/e/auditory-memory-2.htm>

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Helpful Strategies for Auditory Memory. In Handy Handouts® Number 331. Retrieved from: <https://www.superduperinc.com/handouts/pdf/331_Auditory_Memory.pdf>

**Useful Tip**

* Begin each lesson with an Auditory Memory activity as a warm-up and to get students ready to learn.
* Each activity should take no longer than 5-10 minutes.
* Contextualise the activities to include content from kaupapa you are teaching.
* Try not to stop the flow of the activity by interrupting or correcting grammar – allow students the time to complete the activity in the 10-minute time frame.
* Have fun!

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