



**Cambridge**  
**International**

**Professional Research Thesis**

**Titled**

The impact of using modern teaching strategies on the  
academic achievement of kindergarten students Harry

Loren's method as a case study

**Researcher**

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**Supervisor signature**

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# Thanks, and gifts

## *Acknowledgments*

*I would like to express my gratitude to my daughters, Shurooq, Shahd, and Shadha, and to my wife, Laila, for their support and for providing me with comfort while I completed this work.*

## *Dedication*

*To every kindergarten that strives to elevate education to the highest levels, in order to create an aware, enlightened, and creative generation.*

# SUMMARY

*I still remember from my childhood when our teacher told us that the solar system consists of a mother named the Sun and eight children, the planets. Their mother provides them with energy and warmth, and they are attached to her, revolving around her, obedient to her. Among these children is the Earth, which has a child named the Moon, and so on.*

*These are memories that remain etched in my mind from my early school days, making me wonder why they have stayed with me until now. The answer is simple: the teacher used an engaging and exciting method to convey this information, which we now refer to as teaching strategies that have diversified and evolved.*

*Overall, these strategies enhance academic achievement and make it more stable and entrenched in memory. This was one of the main reasons I chose this topic, emphasizing its importance and effective role. My interest in the subject grew further when I came across the book "The Complete Guide to Memory Control" by Harry Lorayne. I found that it adds to teaching strategies by introducing the concept of imaginative links to the information being conveyed.*

*Therefore, we will explore the most well-known modern teaching strategies in kindergarten education, their importance, and their impact on academic achievement. We will also summarize Harry Lorayne's book and how to use his methods in line with kindergarten children. This will be illustrated in the practical aspect of the research with the aid of visual aids and educational materials, along with practical applications on some children*

*in the kindergarten stage, specifically KG2, in both English and Arabic language subjects.*

## **The study Problem.**

*Almost every street in any city has a kindergarten, and every library is equipped with educational materials. However, the educational attainment in kindergartens has not reached the desired and expected level.*

*Moreover, what we observe from most graduates gives the impression of a weak foundation in academic achievement (from kindergarten) and a failure to utilize and implement it correctly and scientifically.*

*After attempting to investigate, it became clear that the majority of the problem lies in the lack of use of modern educational strategies, or their incorrect and incomplete application. Thus, the title of the research is "The Impact of Using Modern Educational Strategies on Academic Achievement Among Kindergarten Students," as an attempt to address the research problem.*

### **Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

*There are two equally important reasons:*

- 1. There is a lack of significant interest among most kindergartens in the study area regarding the use of educational strategies for improving academic achievement among children. This was evident to me personally in my stationery and educational materials shop, where I was keen to provide a variety of resources for kindergartens. However, I noticed a lack of interest and awareness of the importance of these materials and their impact on comprehension. Unfortunately, the problem is compounded by a profit-driven mindset that often overshadows educational and pedagogical goals.*

*They perceive these resources as expensive, whereas, in reality, they can be profitable as they attract more children if utilized properly.*

- 2. The concept of linking or the various linking strategies is important and new, which made me choose it over other methods. I experienced it personally in school, and it remains vivid in my memory. For instance, our Islamic studies teacher once explained the absence of the Basmala in Surah At-Tawbah by saying, "The ant stole it," referring to its repetition in Surah An-Naml. In Tajweed, we linked the letters of Qalqalah with the phrase "Qutb Jad," which we have remembered for forty years. Additionally, when the teacher wanted to explain the solar system, he described it as consisting of a nurturing mother named "the Sun" and eight children, some of whom are small and others are large. She provides them with light and warmth, and they revolve around her without straying from her command. Among these children, Earth has a child named the Moon. This engaging style of using imaginative linking to convey information left a lasting impression on me, leading me to choose it for this research, despite the challenges I faced, which I will mention below:*

*I found it difficult to create engaging and imaginative links for children. The challenge lies in the time it requires, as it necessitates extensive thought and creativity to connect the information in a way that captivates and delights the child. For example, I linked the word "dinner" in English to "dinar," suggesting that dinner can be light and bought for a dinar. Similarly, I associated the word "summer" with the idea that summer makes our skin darker, using an image of a child with tanned skin under strong sunlight.*

*Such ideas within the linking strategy require considerable time—sometimes months—to develop the entire educational material. Therefore, I focused on certain letters and words, both in Arabic and English.*

*With God's will, after discussing my thesis and incorporating your guidance and feedback, I am determined to complete the application of this linking strategy across the entire kindergarten curriculum, specifically in KG2, regarding Arabic, English, and possibly Mathematics.*

## The importance of studying:

*The significance of the current study lies in the importance of the topic it addresses, particularly in the following aspects of project management:*

- 1. It provides a new addition to modern educational strategies, specifically through imaginative and engaging links to the curriculum, with a focus on how to implement these strategies in kindergartens.*
- 2. It emphasizes lasting understanding over transient memorization by employing modern educational strategies.*
- 3. It aims to highlight and reinforce the use of modern educational strategies.*

## Objectives of the study:

*The current study aims to achieve several objectives, including:*

- 1. Encouraging the use of modern educational strategies and emphasizing their effective role.*
- 2. Providing libraries with educational books that utilize this method, which will be presented in the research, and offering training sessions on them.*
- 3. Focusing on the requirements and obstacles to using modern educational strategies.*
- 4. Demonstrating the impact of the imaginative linking strategy on the academic achievement of kindergarten students.*
- 5. Understanding how to implement and manage the imaginative linking strategy through visual aids.*

## Study hypotheses and questions.

### *Hypotheses of the Study*

- 1. The use of modern educational strategies affects the academic achievement of kindergarten children.*
- 2. The diversity of modern educational strategies has a greater impact on the academic performance of kindergarten students than relying on one or two types of strategies.*
- 3. Imaginative linking in the curriculum has a strong influence on the achievement and comprehension of kindergarten students.*

### *Research Questions*

- 1. Does the use of modern educational strategies affect the academic achievement of kindergarten children?*
- 2. To what extent does the diversity in the use of educational strategies impact academic achievement?*
- 3. Does imaginative linking and the use of creativity have an effect on comprehension and understanding among kindergarten students?*

## Study Approach.

*The current study relied on the descriptive and analytical methods to investigate the impact of using modern educational strategies on the academic achievement of kindergarten students.*

## The limits of the study:

**Spatial boundaries:** Some kindergarten-aged children in the Ghoot Al-Sha'al area, Tripoli, Libya.

**Time limits:** 2024-2009

## **Study plan:**

### ***Chapter One: Introduction***

#### ***Section One: Study Terms and Their Significance***

- 1. Definition of Strategy*
- 2. The Difference Between Teaching and Learning*
- 3. The Difference Between Strategy, Method, and Style*
- 4. Kindergartens*
- 5. Linking and Anchoring*

#### ***Section Two: Modern Educational Strategies***

- 1. Types of Educational Strategies*
- 2. Advantages of Using Educational Strategies*
- 3. Requirements for Using Educational Strategies*
- 4. Challenges in Using Educational Strategies*

### ***Chapter Two: Harry Lorayne and His Method in His Book***

#### ***Section One: Summary of "The Complete Guide to Memory Control"***

- 1. Author Introduction*
- 2. Overview of the Book*

#### ***Section Two: The Imaginative Linking Method***

- 1. Linking and Anchoring*
- 2. Other Types of Linking*

***Chapter Three: Practical Application Using the Linking and Anchoring Strategy in KG2***

- 1. Application of the Method in English Language*
- 2. Application of the Method in Arabic Language*
- 3. Teacher's Guide to the Method of Use*

## ***Chapter One: Introduction***

### ***Section One: Study Terms and Their Significance***

- 1. Definition of Strategy*
- 2. The Difference Between Teaching and Learning*
- 3. The Difference Between Strategy, Method, and Style*
- 4. Kindergartens*
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## ***Section One: Study Terms and Their Significance***

### ***First - Strategy***

*The term "strategy" is derived from the Greek word "strategos," which means the art of leadership or the art of moving troops and equipment to and from the battlefield to gain a competitive advantage that enables victory over enemies.*

*In general, strategy involves defining goals and priorities, identifying the necessary actions to achieve those goals, and mobilizing resources to implement these actions. Strategy describes how to achieve objectives (goals) using means (resources).*

*It is also a comprehensive plan aimed at achieving specific objectives, whether in business, education, or personal life, encompassing a detailed plan that includes steps and procedures to accomplish these goals.*

*In the context of education, strategy is defined as:*

*A set of actions and procedures that a teacher employs to enable learners to grasp the material. Therefore, it is the art of managing the teaching environment. Any auditory, visual, or kinesthetic means that simplifies, facilitates, or brings the educational material closer to the child is considered an educational strategy.*

## ***Second - The Difference Between Teaching and Learning***

*Teaching differs from learning in that teaching is an activity conducted by a qualified person to facilitate the learner's acquisition of the necessary knowledge and skills. In contrast, learning is the self-directed effort of the learner to acquire the knowledge and skills they seek.*

*Teaching is an organized process aimed at transferring knowledge and skills from the teacher to the learner, while learning is a process of acquiring knowledge that is largely self-directed.*

*Learning can occur at any time and in any place, unlike teaching, which is tied to specific times and locations, such as schools. Learning is individualized, while teaching occurs at specific stages and halts at certain times. Learning is for the individual without the presence of a teacher, whereas teaching requires the presence of both the teacher and the learner.*

*In kindergarten, both methods are essential. While teaching is more prevalent initially, children eventually become accustomed to learning based on specific strategies that foster greater independence and reliance on their skills and thinking. The more they learn and practice independently, the more they discover their abilities, leading to joy in acquiring new information in an engaging manner through personal experience that gives them a sense of exhilaration and sometimes superiority.*

*Both teaching and learning complement each other, and neither can be dispensed with in kindergarten for children.*

### ***Third - The Difference Between Strategy, Method, and Style***

*Strategy encompasses all aspects of the educational process, including goals, methods, technological means, aids, and the evaluation of educational outcomes. In contrast, method involves coordinated and interconnected steps related to the nature of the material and its instruction. We find that strategy includes methods and procedures, as well as everything that constitutes the teaching process, while method includes only one component of the strategy.*

*Style, on the other hand, refers to a set of rules, guidelines, or ways in which a teaching method is implemented to achieve the lesson's objectives. It is associated with the teacher and their personality traits and is part of the method. For example, within the lecture method, there are styles such as direct delivery, delivery followed by a demonstration, and a lecture interspersed with questions.*

*In light of this concept, style is a component of method.*

*The difference between strategy, method, and style in teaching can be summarized as follows: strategy is broader and more flexible than method and style. It serves as the basis for selecting the appropriate teaching method in various circumstances and changes in the teaching situation. The teaching method is the means of communication that a faculty member uses to achieve the lesson's objectives with learners. Teaching style is how the faculty member approaches the teaching method. Thus, the teaching method is more general and comprehensive than teaching style.*

*Every educational strategy can be linked to a range of methods; a strategy is a plan that includes goals, methods, techniques, and procedures that the*

*teacher employs to achieve specific educational objectives, while method refers to the procedures and ways the teacher uses to convey the learning content to the learner.*

## ***Chapter Two: Harry Lorayne and His Method in His Book***

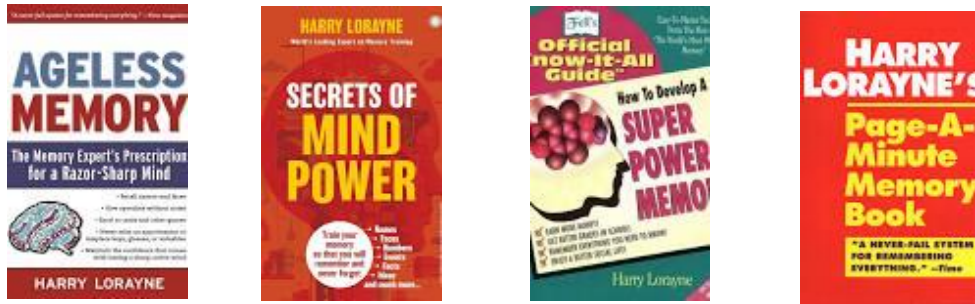
### ***First: Author Introduction***



*Harry Lorayne was born on May 4, 1926, in the United States and passed away on April 7, 2023. He was an American writer, magician, and memory expert, referred to by Time magazine as the "Yoda of Memory Training" and "the world's foremost memory training expert." He was known for his amazing memory demonstrations and appeared on numerous television programs, including 24 appearances on "The Tonight Show" hosted by Johnny Carson.*

*The term "magician" might be misunderstood by some as referring to a sorcerer or someone who practices black magic that harms people; however, Lorayne's magic was related to sleight of hand, memory, and observation techniques he used for memorization, such as remembering playing cards and more.*

*He authored many books, including:*



**Second: Overview of the Book**



*The Complete Guide to Memory Control by Harry Lorayne spans 436 pages of medium size.*

*The author begins his book by discussing the importance of observational skills, as it is the most essential exercise for memory and recall. He illustrates this with examples such as the map of Italy and its shoe-like shape, or memorizing the intervals of the musical scale by associating them with the English word "face." He emphasizes that many grammar rules are linked to other words.*

*In presenting his ideas, he uses two terms: the linking method and the anchoring method, which are keys to remembering and recalling information. The difference between the two is that the linking method is used to remember things in order, while the anchoring method helps*

*remember items both in order and out of order. He illustrates the anchoring concept with an example: if you try to hang a picture on an entirely empty wall, what will happen? The picture will fall to the ground. However, if there is a hook on the wall, you will be able to hang the picture on it.*

*Through exercises, he demonstrates how to remember names by linking them to something distinctive and memorable, as well as how to remember faces, phone numbers, important dates, and birthdays, scheduling, foreign languages, vocabulary, abstract information, and more. He explains how to memorize speeches, articles, and texts by breaking them down into paragraphs or ideas that are associated with shortcuts for easier recall.*

*To facilitate the formation of a humorous mental image for memorization or recall, he offers four rules:*

- 1. Imagine things in an unusual size (gigantic).*
- 2. Visualize things in motion whenever possible (movement).*
- 3. Think of an exaggerated number or quantity (exaggeration).*
- 4. Substitute one thing for another (substitution).*

*He addresses an important question in his book: why are some children slow learners in school despite taking notes during lectures? It's not because they are unintelligent! Rather, they struggle to remember what they learned in school because they are told to memorize specific items, yet no one teaches them how to memorize effectively.*

*This book primarily targets the general public at all educational and cultural levels, providing guidance on how to utilize their memory correctly, scientifically, and practically. The researcher has decided to*

*adopt the author's method and adapt it for kindergarten children, exploring various ways to enhance their academic achievement, as will be detailed in the practical application section of the following pages.*

## Conclusion.

*A structure succeeds and endures only if its foundation is strong and solid. The foundation of our youth is our kindergartens, so there must be focused and collective attention, with a goal and mission that are noble and lofty, rather than solely for financial gain.*

*Kindergartens require a conscious and aware staff that keeps up with new strategies and training methods that contribute to the success of the kindergarten. These strategies should prepare the child to love what they learn, understand it, and aim to benefit from it in their future lives.*

*When a child engages most of their senses in learning through modern strategies, they become more receptive, understanding, and eager. This is something I observed during the practical application when it was presented to some kindergarten children. They return home excited, sharing what they have learned or discovered anew.*

*Sometimes, they even ask to learn new things using the modern strategy of engaging and imaginative linking of information.*

## Results:

- The importance of using educational strategies in academic achievement.
- The diversity in the use of educational strategies plays a significant role in academic success.
- Harry Lorayne's method (imaginative linking) can be combined with several modern educational strategies in academic achievement, resulting in a stronger impact and greater benefits.
- The more that moral and educational goals prevail over financial objectives in establishing the kindergarten, the more positively it influences the kindergarten's success.
- The educational and cultural level of parents plays an important role in the success of the kindergarten and the implementation of modern educational strategies.
- The integration of the kindergarten with the school, in terms of curriculum and methods, complements and supports the educational and developmental mission.

## Recommendations:

- *The necessity of scientific and media awareness regarding the importance of using modern educational strategies in academic achievement.*
- *A concentrated focus on training packages for modern educational strategies by training and education center managers, along with their connection to kindergartens.*
- *The dissemination of practical and applied resources and books on modern educational strategies, ensuring they are affordable for everyone.*
- *The Ministry of Education must prioritize the most essential segment and foundation of the educational structure, which is kindergarten, and conduct regular follow-ups on the extent to which kindergartens utilize correct scientific strategies.*
- *There should be a continuation of using educational strategies even in the educational stages following kindergarten, along with monitoring their implementation.*
- *This method, or imaginative linking strategy, requires intensive and collective effort from those studying education and curricula to develop it and benefit from it in teaching.*

## The reviewer:

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