

## Definitions of the major learning skills enhanced by **PACE**:

**Auditory Processing:** to process sounds. Helps one hear the difference, order, and number of sounds in words faster; basic skill needed to learn to read and spell; helps with speech defects.

**Auditory Discrimination:** to hear differences in sounds such as loudness, pitch, duration, and phoneme.

**Auditory Segmenting:** to break apart words into its separate sounds.

**Auditory Blending:** to blend individual sounds to form words.

**Auditory Analysis:** to determine the number, sequence, and which sounds are within a word.

**Auditory-Visual Association:** to be able to link a sound with an image.

**Comprehension:** to understand words and concepts.

**Divided Attention:** to attend to and handle two or more tasks at one time such as taking notes while listening and carrying totals while adding the next column. Required for handling tasks quickly or tasks with complexity.

**Logic and Reasoning:** to reason, plan, and think.

**Long-Term Memory:** to retrieve past information.

**Math Computations:** to do math calculations such as adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing.

**Processing Speed:** the speed at which the brain processes information. Makes reading faster and less tiring; makes one more aware of his or her surrounding environment; helps with sports such as basketball, football, soccer, and activities such as driving.

**Saccadic Fixation:** to move the eyes accurately and quickly from one point to another.

**Selective Attention:** to stay on task even when distraction is present.

**Sensory-Motor Integration:** to have the sensory skills work well with the motor skills such as with eye-hand coordination.

**Sequential Processing:** to process chunks of information that are received one after the other.

**Simultaneous Processing:** to process chunks of information that are received all at once.

**Sustained Attention:** to stay on task even when distraction is present.

**Visual Processing:** to process and make use of visual images. Helps one create mental pictures faster and more vividly; helps one understand and "see" word math problems and read maps; improves reading and comprehension skills.

**Visual Discrimination:** to see differences in size, color, shape, distance, and orientation of objects.

**Visual Manipulation:** to flip, rotate, move, change color, etc. of objects and images in one's mind.

**Visualization:** to create mental images or pictures.

**Visual Span:** helps one see more and wider in a single look. Improves side vision. Enables faster reading and better, faster decision in sports.

**Working Memory:** to retain information while processing or using it for immediate recall.