

LessonTwo
Learning Styles

What are Learning Styles?

Information enters your brain three main ways: sight, hearing and touch, which one you use the most is called your Learning Style



- Visual Learners learn by sight
- Auditory Learners learn by hearing
- Tactile Learners (kinesthetic) learn by touch



Visual Learners

- Prefer to see information such as pictures, diagrams, cartoons, demonstrations
- Picture words and concepts they hear as images
- Easily distracted in lecture with no visual aids
- Overwhelmed with intense visuals accompanied by lecture
- Benefit from using charts, maps, notes, and flash cards when studying

Auditory Learners



- Prefer to hear information spoken
- Can absorb a lecture with little effort
- May not need careful notes to learn.
- Often avoid eye contact in order to concentrate
- May read aloud to themselves
- Like background music when they study

Tactile or Kinesthetic Learners

- Prefer touch as their primary mode for taking in information
- In traditional lecture situations, they should write out important facts
- Create study sheets connected to vivid examples
- Role-playing can help them learn and remember important ideas
- May benefit by using manipulatives

Let me experience it!

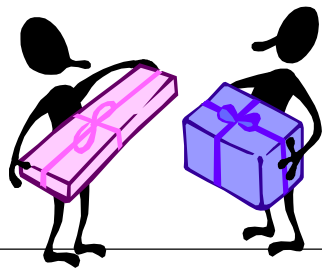


Your Intelligence Profile created by *Howard Gardner*

- A theory of “multiple intelligences,” suggesting abilities seem to cluster in eight different areas:



- *Verbal-Linguistic Skills*
- *Logical-Mathematical Skills*
- *Bodily-Kinesthetic Skills*
 - *Visual-Spatial Skills*
 - *Interpersonal Abilities*
 - *Intrapersonal Abilities*
 - *Musical Abilities*
 - *Naturalistic Abilities*



Extraversion/Introversion (Social Orientation)

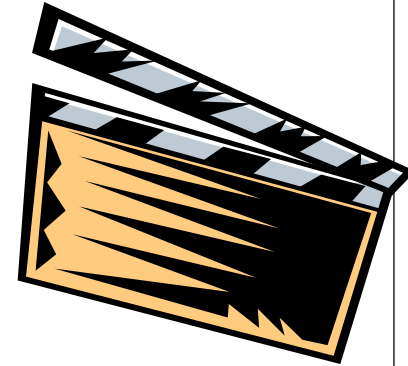
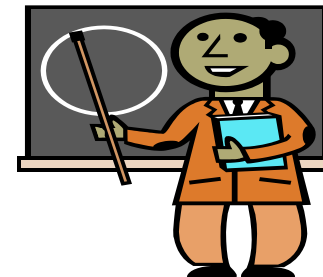
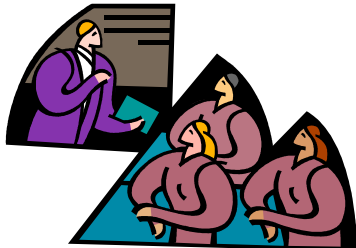
- **Extroverts**

- Like talking with others and taking action.
- Prefer active learning and group projects.



- **Introverts**

- Prefer to have others do the talking.
- Prefer lectures and structured tasks.



Thinking/Feeling (Decision Making)



Aristotle

- **Thinkers**

- Like to take an objective approach and emphasize logic and analysis in their decisions.
- Prefer objective feedback, and thrive when there is pressure to succeed.

- **Feelers**

- Prefer emotion to logic.
- Give greater weight to the impact of relationships in their decisions.
- Prefer positive feedback and individual recognition.



Judging/Perceiving (Achieving Goals)

- **Judgers**

- Prefer clearly defined strategies to achieve goals.
- May jump to closure too quickly.
- Prefer orderliness, structure, and deadlines.

- **Perceivers**

- Like to consider all sides to a problem and may be at some risk for not completing their work.
- Prefer spontaneity and flexibility.

My mind is
made up!
Don't confuse
me with facts.



Let's think this through



Discovering Your Own Learning Style



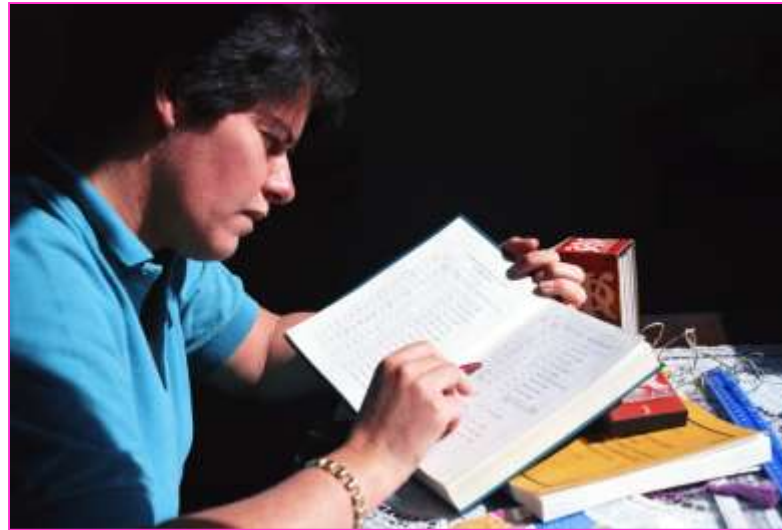
- Take a Learning Styles test.
- Think about your favorite classes so far. What do they have in common? Did you like...
 - mastering facts?
 - discussion? or working on your own?
 - lecture? or pairing or grouping?
 - hands-on activities?
- How do you think you learn?



Using Knowledge of Your Learning Style

Knowing your learning style, both your strengths and your weaknesses, can help you study more effectively.

See it!

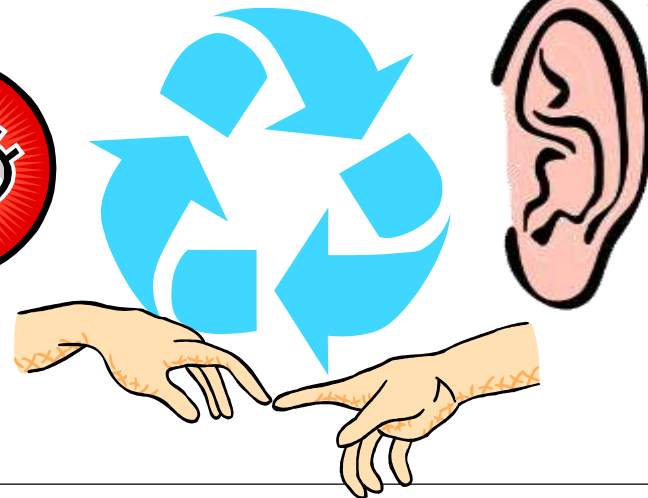


Hear it!

Experience it!

Build Strengths across the Learning Styles

- Make the best use of your learning style.
- Work harder in skills that don't come easily to you.
- Be flexible and adaptable, try new things and new ways.
- Keep growing! Don't be easily satisfied!



Remember! No matter what your Learning Style is it's very important to-

- Be involved in class – participate!
- Link classroom experience to the outside world
- Relate class concepts to your own life.
- Ask questions and offer criticism.
- Stimulate further relevant discussion.
- Don't get distracted – stay “on-task”
- Keep an open mind: there are many ideas beyond your own.

