

What's Your Learning Style?

Purpose:

- To learn about learning styles.
- To understand the differences between auditory, visual and kinesthetic learners
- To identify your own learning style

There are three basic types of learning styles. The three most common are visual, auditory, and kinesthetic. To learn, we depend on our senses to process the information around us. Most people tend to use one of their senses more than the others. Today's lesson will help you determine which of these learning styles you rely on the most.

There is a series of 16 questions that are related to the three main learning styles. Read the question and select the answer that closest fits your answer. Don't think about the questions too much. Go with your first choice. After you answer each of these questions, tabulate your total number of a's, b's and c's.

Sometimes people have two or three that all have about the same number of choices. Some people depend on two or more types of learning styles.

It is not unusual to use different learning styles for different tasks. That's why people can respond so differently to the same thing.

Questions to ask your student:

1. How could knowing your learning style be of benefit to you, personally?
2. How can it be helpful in your interactions with others?
3. How do you think this could help you in your studies?
4. How do you think this could help you in lectures?
5. How do you think this could help you in note taking?

You have just entered a science museum, what will you do first?

- ☐ a) look around and find a map showing the locations of the various exhibits
- ☐ b) talk to a museum guide and ask about exhibits
- ☐ c) go into the first exhibit that looks interesting, and read directions later

Question 7

What kind of restaurant would you rather not go to?

- ☐ a) one with the lights too bright
- ☐ b) one with the music too loud
- ☐ c) one with uncomfortable chairs

Question 8

Would you rather go to

- ☐ a) an art class
- ☐ b) a music class
- ☐ c) an exercise class

Question 9

Which are you most likely to do when you are happy?

- ☐ a) grin
- ☐ b) shout with joy
- ☐ c) jump for joy

Question 10

If you were at a party, what would you be most likely to remember the next day?

- ☐ a) the faces of the people there, but not the names
- ☐ b) the names but not the faces
- ☐ c) the things you did and said while you were there

Question 11

When you see the word "d - o - g", what do you do first?

Total your a's, b's and c's.

Three Different Learning Styles

If you scored mostly a's you may have a visual learning style. You learn by seeing and looking.

Visual Learners

- take numerous detailed notes
- tend to sit in the front
- are usually neat and clean
- often close their eyes to visualize or remember something
- find something to watch if they are bored
- like to see what they are learning
- benefit from illustrations and presentations that use color
- are attracted to written or spoken language rich in imagery
- prefer stimuli to be isolated from auditory and kinesthetic distraction
- find passive surroundings ideal

If you scored mostly b's, you may have an auditory learning style. You learn by hearing and listening.

Auditory Learners

- sit where they can hear but needn't pay attention to what is happening in front
- may not coordinate colors or clothes, but can explain why they are wearing what they are wearing and why
- hum or talk to themselves or others when bored
- acquire knowledge by reading aloud
- remember by verbalizing lessons to themselves (if they don't they have difficulty reading maps or diagrams or handling conceptual assignments like mathematics).

If you had mostly c's, you may have a kinesthetic learning style. You learn by touching and doing.

Kinesthetic Learners

- need to be active and take frequent breaks
- speak with their hands and with gestures
- remember what was done, but have difficulty recalling what was said or seen
- find reasons to tinker or move when bored
- rely on what they can directly experience or perform
- activities such as cooking, construction, engineering and art help them perceive and learn
- enjoy field trips and tasks that involve manipulating materials
- sit near the door or someplace else where they can easily get up and move around
- are uncomfortable in classrooms where they lack opportunities for hands-on experience
- communicate by touching and appreciate physically expressed encouragement, such as a pat on the back