

3.8: Learning Styles

More About Learning Styles

Directions: Highlight the bullets in each column that are the best indicators for how you learn. Then complete the learning log on the next page.

AUDITORY LEARNERS	VISUAL LEARNERS	KINESTHETIC LEARNERS
What you like and how you learn:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking and listening—enjoys dialogue • Asking questions • Reading out loud • Moving lips while reading • Books on tape/CD • Voice, tempo and rhythm • Background music • Noise while you work • Panels, committees and debates • Storytelling • Remembers through auditory repetition • Use of inquiry • Hearing prompts like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — How does this work? — Hear what I'm saying? — Listen to this . . . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crossword puzzles and word searches • Charts, graphs and diagrams • Pictures • Neat surroundings • Reading to self • A quiet working environment • Organize thoughts by writing things down • Seeing rather than hearing something • Learn by watching demonstrations • Visualization • Step-by-step written instructions • Reading and writing strategies • Hearing prompts like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Picture this . . . — Do you see what I mean? — How does this look to you? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Touching everything • Textures (the way things feel) • Making/building things; using manipulatives • Fiddling or tinkering with things • Learning with items that you can hold and move (models) • Highlighting when reading • Physical activity and movement • Getting up out of seat or working on the floor • Rocking back in chairs; bouncing legs, tapping pencil, drumming • Using gestures (hands) when speaking • Learn by doing • Use of collaboration • Need more time to process information • Hearing prompts like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — How does that feel? — Are you able to grasp this idea?
Good study habits for you:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss ideas with another student. • Don't miss class—you need the lecture. • Read things out loud. • Talk with someone about what has been read. • Make flashcards; use them with a partner or say the answers out loud. • Have some noise in your work or study environment (music, people talking, etc.). • "Talk" the material to yourself. • Study in a group; ask each other questions. • Read into a tape recorder, and then listen to yourself. • Create songs, poems or raps of the information you need to know. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize your work space before starting to work or study. • Draw charts, diagrams, pictures, graphs, and maps. • Photocopy important pages or information and highlight/draw on them. • If you own the book, use a highlighter to mark important information; use different colors when writing. • Form pictures to which you can attach the information being learned. • Turn headings into questions and then read to find answers. • Copy or type notes. • Read the chapter before the lecture. • Use lists. • Make flashcards. • Hang pictures, charts, graphs and posters around your study area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be well equipped with lots of tools—pens, pencils, paper, rulers, etc. • Get comfortable before you study. • Write and rewrite information. • Make summaries and outlines. • Use a highlighter to mark important information. • Study with another person; exchange notes while you study. • Put notes on cards that can be moved around as you study. • Make flash cards; carry them in your pocket or backpack; use them on the bus, when walking or whenever you have a short break. • Take Cornell notes as you study or read a textbook. • Create a game out of what you are studying. • Take a break every so often; stand up and walk around. • Have a drink or snack while you work. • While you read or study, have a pen, a piece of clay or a smooth stone in your free hand.
Interesting Side Notes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditory learners are often misunderstood because they ask questions and are thought not to be paying attention. • Many don't like to do written work or read a lot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual learners need to take the spoken word and make it visual. • They may draw, write lists, even doodle in order to learn. • They often will not be able to concentrate in a cluttered or noisy environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinesthetic learners are often thought not to be paying attention because they are constantly moving. • They generally cannot concentrate for long periods of time without being able to move around.