

## Lecture Three: Learning styles.

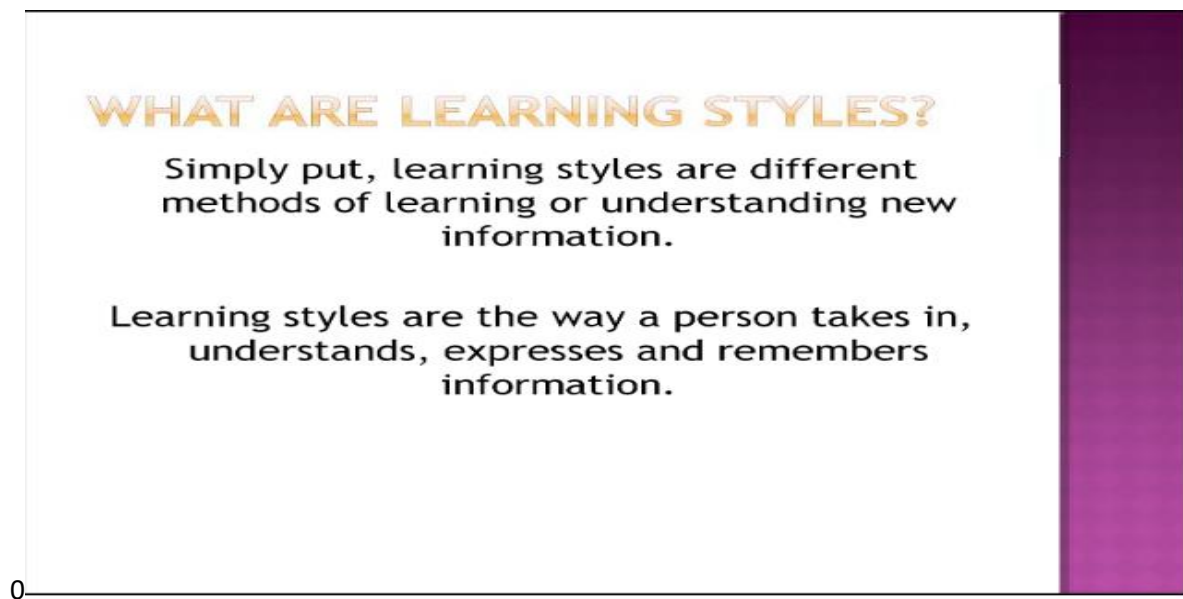
### 1. Definition of learning styles

Learning style is an individual's natural or habitual pattern of acquiring and processing information in learning situations. A core concept is that individuals differ in how they learn. The idea of individualized learning styles originated in the 1970s, and has greatly influenced education.

We have known that people differ in how they learn, think and problem-solve. Learning styles refer to the characteristic way a person processes information and behaves in a learning environment. There are different variables addressed in each learning style inventories. Some learning styles look at how people “take in” information most effectively through a particular sensory method. Some utilize our preference to process and “make sense” of information, while others take aspects of our innate temperament and personality traits that influence how we learn, interact with and interpret our environment.

Students learn differently from each other and it has been determined that brain structure influences language structure acquisition. It has also been shown that different hemispheres of the brain contain different perception avenues. Some researchers claim that several types of cells present in some brains are not present in others.

*In generally:*



### *Types of learning styles*

#### *A. Visual Learner:*


##### **- Definition of visual learner:**

The type of visual learning style is a learning style that uses the sense of sight or focuses on vision. So, it is easier for them to understand and remember the material if they see it visual material.

Usually, this visual learning method is widely used in Physics and Biology, because it has to be directly touch or observe directly someone with a visual learning style tend to take longer to digest information. Because they need it something that can be seen in order to understand it well.

***In generally:***

## VISUAL LEARNING

- Visual learners learn through 👁
- Visual displays of information are especially useful
- Tools to utilize:  
diagrams, charts, pictures, 
- When taking notes, rewrite words with symbols or initials
- Try different spatial arrangements with your notes
- Underline and use different colours and highlighters

***B. Auditory:***

**- Definition of Auditory:**

Auditory learning style is a learning style that uses hearing. People with this learning style will understand something and remember it when they hear the explanation. Whatever is heard later tends to be easy to remember and easy to understand. People who learn auditorily usually seem very brave because they don't hesitate to convey what they think and feel directly. Most people who like this learning require concentration in listening. Both in class when teachers and lecturers explain material, or through seminars, speeches, and so on.

***In generally:***

## AUDITORY LEARNING

- Auditory learners learn through listening
- Lectures and discussion groups are important for this type of learner
- Tools to utilize: read text out loud, pay attention to tone of speaker, discuss concepts with others for increased understanding
- Record your summarized notes on tape and listen to them later
- Discuss the concepts being taught with another person
- Use these discussions to expand your lecture notes (leave extra space so this is possible)
- Attending lectures and tutorials is very important—you want to hear how the professor will explain a concept

### ***C. Kinesthetic:***

a. Definition of kinesthetic Kinesthetic style is a learning style that requires practitioners to practice the learning material directly. So, when reading or studying material, the perpetrator needs to see it directly or even carry out the contents of the material directly too. Just reading theory and doing assignments is still not enough for them. So it is necessary to increase body movements, direct practice, and learn directly in the field. Kinesthetic individuals usually have good achievements in direct practical lessons.

### ***D. Read/ write learning:***

Reading and writing. As such, university style courses suit these types of learners fairly well—plenty of text books and study notes style courses suit these types of learners fairly well—plenty of text books and study notes to read.

If you're a read/write learner, pay special attention to text book glossaries—better yet, make your own as you progress through a course. After lecture, return to your notes for review, read them over, and then create a new, condensed set of study notes. Lists can also be a very useful tool.

And a good tip for all students is to rewrite explanation and notes out into your own words. If you can't rewrite a definition or describe a concept in your own words, concisely, there is a good chance that there is an aspect of that concept that you don't fully understand. Return to this concept for further review.

### ***In generally:***

## READ/WRITE LEARNING

- ◉ Read/Write learners learn through just that—reading and writing.
- ◉ Tools to utilize: glossaries, re-reading notes and textbooks, re-writing your notes out into different words
- ◉ Use many lists, and rearrange these lists into multiple choice questions
- ◉ It is very important to understand the words used in your course: keep a running glossary of any new or unfamiliar terms for future reference
- ◉ Re-read and Re-write textbook and lecture notes