

Learning Styles

The term *learning styles* is used to describe how learners gather, sift through, interpret, organize, come to conclusions about, and “store” information for further use.

Task 1: Read the definitions of different learning styles. What activities/ studying techniques fit each learning style?

Verbal- linguistic:	Spatial- visual:	Auditory- musical:	Kinaesthetic (physical):
The ability to reason, solve problems, and learn depends on using language both written and spoken.	Visual imagery plays an important role in the student's learning process because the individual is processing primarily in pictures rather than words.	Students learn most effectively by listening. They thrive in an environment where they can not only hear music, but also hear patterns and relationships between sounds.	Learning takes place by the students carrying out physical activities. It requires students to manipulate or touch materials to learn in a multi-sensory environment.

Logical (Mathematical):	Interpersonal (social):	Intrapersonal (solitary):
Order, steps, and logic are important in this learning style. The learners can make connections and recognize patterns with ease, and work well with numbers. They have a very systematic approach to learning.	Interpersonal learners love to interact and prefer learning through communication and interaction.	Intrapersonal learners are self-motivated learners that like to set individual goals, and prefer to study by themselves with their own thoughts and ideas

Remark: No person uses one style of learning exclusively.

Task1: What learning style(s) do you think you use?

- 1- Making rhymes and rhythms.
- 2- Talking with oneself while studying.
- 3- Using mnemonics.
- 4- Creating diagrams, charts and mind maps.
- 5- Writing in colours and using highlighters.
- 6- Looking up pictures or videos.
- 7- Creating songs or jingles.
- 8- Listening to music while studying.
- 9- Using podcasts and recordings.
- 10- Studying in groups.
- 11- Role play
- 12- Talking out loud.
- 13- Explaining to friends.
- 14- Real life example
- 15- Do projects
- 16- Simulations
- 17- Written assignments
- 18- Reading
- 19- Making connections between seemingly meaningless content.
- 20- Ranking ideas.