



UCJC - Instituto de Enseñanza Aprendizaje

Profesora: M<sup>a</sup> Elena Pérez

# LEARNING STYLES

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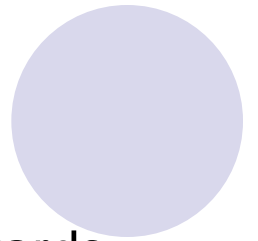
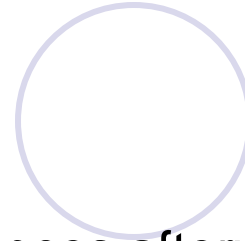
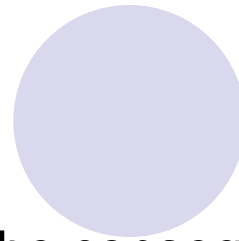
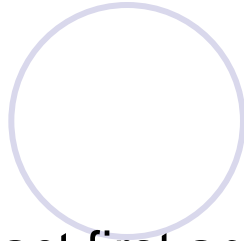
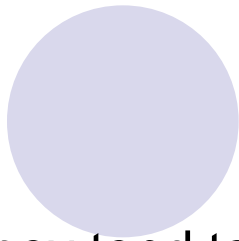
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- Activists
- Reflectors
- Theorists
- Pragmatists

# Learning Styles – Activists

they....

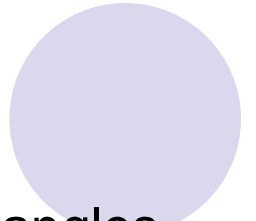
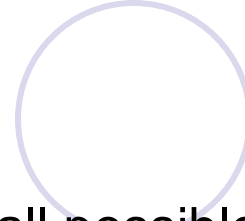
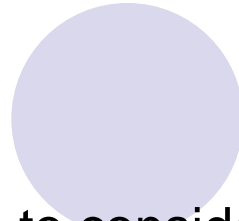
1. They involve themselves fully and without bias in new experiences.
2. They enjoy the here and now and are happy to be dominated by immediate experiences.
3. They are open-minded, not sceptical, and this tends to make them enthusiastic about anything new.
4. Their philosophy is: “I’ll try anything once”.



5. They tend to act first and consider the consequences afterwards.  
their days are filled with activity.
6. They tackle problem by brainstorming.
7. As soon as the excitement from one activity has died down they are busy looking for the next.
8. They tend to thrive on the challenge of new experiences, but are bored with implementation and longer term consolidation.
9. They are gregarious people constantly involving themselves with others but, in doing so, they seek to centre all activities around themselves.

# Learning Styles – Reflectors they....

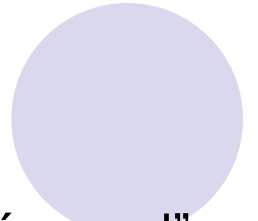
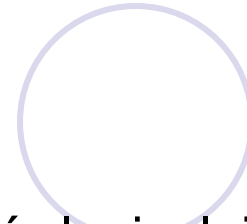
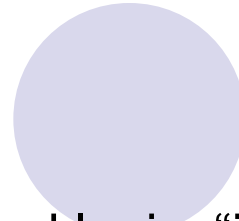
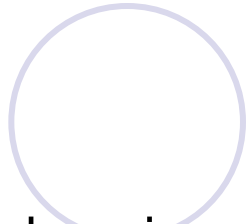
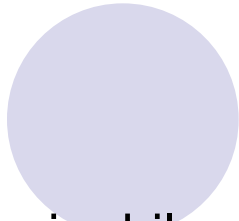
1. They like to stand back to ponder experiences and observe them from many different perspectives.
2. They collect data, both first hand and from others.
3. They prefer to think about it thoroughly before coming to any conclusion.
4. The thorough collection and analysis of data about experiences and events is what counts, so they tend to postpone reaching definite conclusions for as long as possible.
5. Their philosophy is to be cautious.



6. They are thoughtful people who like to consider all possible angles and indications before making a move.
7. They prefer to take a back seat in meetings and discussions.
8. They enjoy observing other people in action.
9. They listen to others and get the drift of the discussion before making their own points.
10. They tend to adopt a low profile and have a slightly distant, tolerant unruffled air about them.
11. When they act it is part of a wide picture which includes the past as well as the present and others' observations as well as their own.

# Learning Styles - Theorists they....

1. Theorists adapt and integrate observations in complex, but logical sound theories.
2. They think problems through in a vertical, step by step logical way.
3. They assimilate disparate facts into coherent theories.
4. They tend to be perfectionists who won't rest easy until things are tidy and fit into their rational scheme.
5. They like to analyse and synthesise.
6. They are keen on basic assumptions, principles, theories, models and systems thinking.

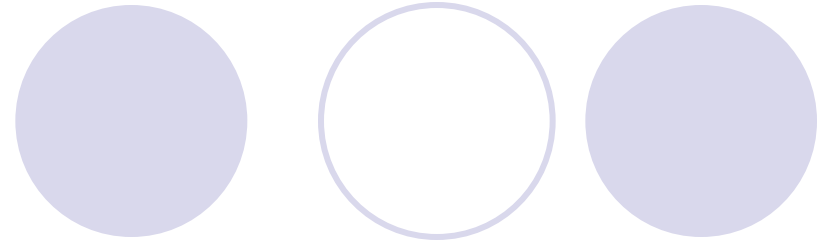
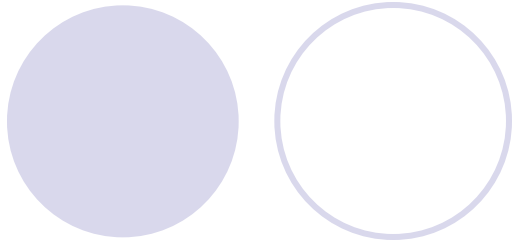


7. Their philosophy prizes rationality and logic. “if it’s logical, it’s good”.
8. Questions they frequently ask are: “Does it make sense?” “How does that fit with that?” “What are the basic assumptions?”
9. They tend to be detached, analytical and dedicated to rational objectivity rather than anything subjective or ambiguous.
10. Their approach to problems is consistently logical. This is their “mental set” and they rigidly reject anything that doesn’t fit with it.
11. They prefer to maximise certainty and feel uncomfortable with the subjective judgements, lateral thinking and anything flippant.



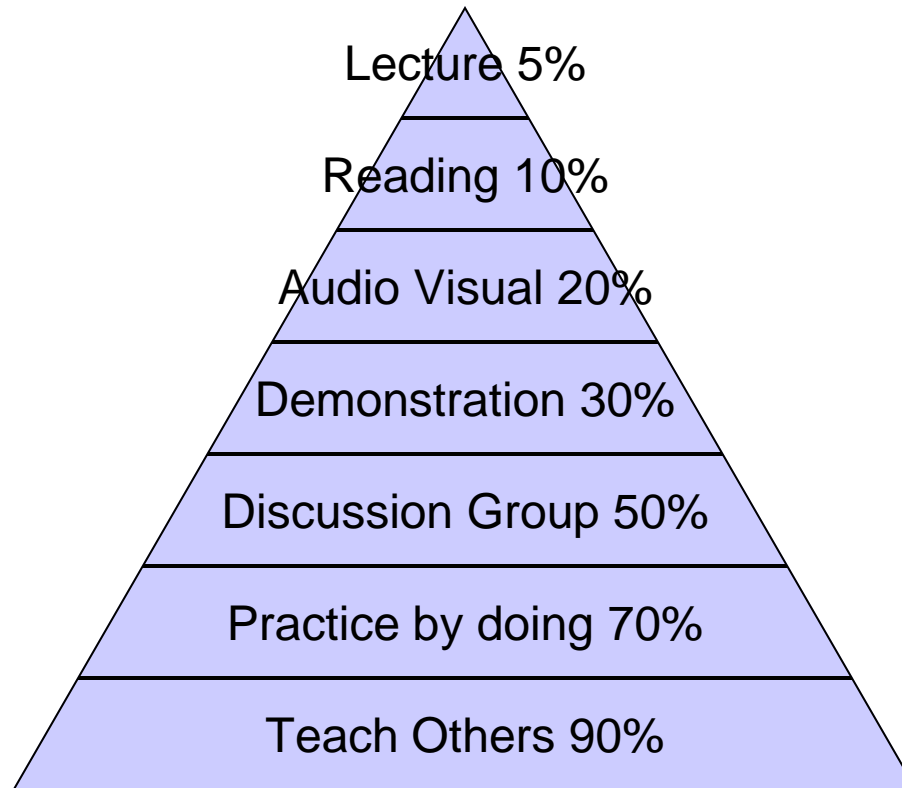
# Learning Styles – Pragmatists They....

1. They are keen on trying out ideas, theories and techniques to see if they work in practice.
2. They positively search out new ideas and take the first opportunity to experiment with applications.
3. They are the sort of people who return from management courses brimming with new ideas that they want to try out in practice.
4. They like to be impatient with ruminating and open-ended discussions. They are essentially practical, down to earth people who like making practical decisions and solving problems.



5. They respond to problems and opportunities “as a challenge”.
6. Their philosophy is: “There is always a better way” and “if it works it’s good”.

# THE LEARNING PYRAMID



Prof. Tim Brighouse, University of Keele. (Información basada en las investigaciones llevadas a cabo en Maine, USA)

# LA PIRÁMIDE DEL APRENDIZAJE



Prof. Tim Brighouse, University of Keele. (Información basada en las investigaciones llevadas a cabo en Maine, USA)



# CHARACTERISTICS OF LEARNING STYLES

- Visual
- Auditory
- Kinaesthetic

Three of your five senses are primarily used in learning, storing, remembering and recalling information. Your eyes, ears and sense of touch play essential roles in the way you communicate, perceive reality and relate to others.

Because you learn from and communicate best with someone who shares your dominant modality, it is a great advantage for you to know the characteristics of visual, auditory and kinaesthetic learning styles, and to be able to identify them.



# Which are your preferred senses?

For each question on this stage there are three answers.  
Circle or check the answer that most closely represents you.

When you have finished, total up the number of responses in each column – visual, auditory or physical.

The sense you choose most is likely to be your preferred or dominant learning sense- the sense you are normally most comfortable using in order to take an information and to store it.

When you...

Do you...?

<b>SITUATION</b>	<b>Visual</b>	<b>Auditory</b>	<b>Physical</b>
<b>1. Spell a word</b>	Try to visualize it (does it “look” right)	Sound it out (does it does “sound” right)	Write it down (does it “feel” right)
<b>2. Are concentrating</b>	Get most distracted by untidiness	Get most distracted by noises	Get most distracted by movement or physical disturbance
<b>3. Choose a favourite art form</b>	Prefer paintings	Prefer music	Prefer dance/sculpture
<b>4. Reward someone</b>	Tend to write praise on their work in a note	Tend to give them oral praise	Tend to give them a pat on the back

When you...

Do you...?

<b>SITUATION</b>	<b>Visual</b>	<b>Auditory</b>	<b>Physical</b>
<b>5. Talk</b>	Talk quite fast, but keep idle conversation limited. Use lots of images	Talk fluently with an even pace, in a logical order and with few hesitations. Enunciate clearly	Use lots of hand movements, talk about actions and feelings. Speak more slowly with longer pauses
<b>6. Meet people</b>	Remember mostly: - how they looked - the surroundings	Remember mostly: - what was said - their names	Remember mostly: - what you did with them - the character's emotions
<b>7. See a movie, TV or read a novel</b>	Remember best: - what the scenes and/or people looked like	Remember best: - what was said - and how the music sounded	Remember best: - what happened - the characters emotions



When you...

Do you...?

<b>SITUATION</b>	<b>Visual</b>	<b>Auditory</b>	<b>Physical</b>
<b>8. Try to interpret someone's mood</b>	Mainly note their facial expression	Listen to their tone of voice	Watch body movements
<b>9. Are recalling something</b>	Remember: - what you saw - people's faces - how things looked	Remember: - what was said - people's names - jokes	Remember: - what was done - what it felt like
<b>10. Are memorizing something</b>	Prefer to memorize by writing repeatedly	Prefer to memorize by repeating words aloud	Prefer to memorize by doing something repeatedly
<b>11. Are angry</b>	Become silent and seethe	Express it in an outburst	Storm about, clench your fists, throw things

When you...

Do you...?

<b>SITUATION</b>	<b>Visual</b>	<b>Auditory</b>	<b>Physical</b>
<b>12. Are inactive</b>	Look around, doodle, watch something	Talk to yourself or others	Fidget, walk about
<b>13. Express yourself</b>	Often use phrases like: <i>- I see</i> <i>- I get the picture</i> <i>- Let's shed some light on this</i> <i>- I can picture it</i>	Often use phrases like: <i>- That sounds right</i> <i>- I hear you</i> <i>- That rings a bell</i> <i>- Something tells me</i> <i>- I suddenly clicked</i>	Often use phrases like: <i>- That feels right</i> <i>- I'm groping for an answer</i> <i>- I've got a grip on it</i> <i>- I need a concrete example</i>
<b>14. Are learning</b>	Prefer to read; see the words, illustrations or diagrams; stretch it out	Like to be told, attend lectures, talk it over	Like to get involved, be hands-on, try it out, write notes

When you...

Do you...?

<b>SITUATION</b>	<b>Visual</b>	<b>Auditory</b>	<b>Physical</b>
<b>15. Assemble new equipment</b>	First look at the diagrams/read the instructions	First ask someone to tell you what to do. Then talk to yourself as you assemble it.	First work with the pieces

The title 'VISUAL LEARNERS' is centered at the top of the slide. It is flanked by five circles: two solid light purple circles on the far left and far right, and three hollow light purple circles in between. The text 'VISUAL LEARNERS' is in a large, bold, black, sans-serif font.

# VISUAL LEARNERS

- Mind sometimes strays during verbal activities.
- Observes rather than talks or acts.
- Organised in approach to tasks.
- Likes to read.
- Usually a good speller.
- Memorises by seeing graphics and pictures.
- Not too distractible.
- Finds verbal instructions difficult.
- Has good handwriting.
- Uses advanced planning.
- Doodles.
- Quiet by nature.
- Meticulous, neat in appearance.
- Notices details.



# THE SENSES IN LEARNING

Visually oriented learners respond well to...:

- The written word.
- Diagrams.
- Pictures.
- Videos.
- Wall charts and posters.

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# AUDITORY LEARNERS

- Talks to self aloud.
- Enjoys talking.
- Easily distracted.
- Has more difficulty with written directions.
- Likes to be read to.
- Memorises by steps in a sequence.
- Enjoys music.
- Whispers to self while reading.
- Remember faces.
- Easily distracted by noises.
- Hums or sings.
- Outgoing by nature.
- Enjoys listening activities.



# THE SENSES IN LEARNING

Auditory oriented learners respond well to...:

- The spoken word.
- Lectures.
- Audiotapes.
- Discussion.
- Sound effects.



# PHYSICAL LEARNERS

- Likes physical rewards.
- In motion most of the time.
- Likes to touch people when talking to them.
- Taps pencil or foot while studying.
- Enjoys doing activities.
- Reading is not a priority.
- Poor speller.
- Likes to solve problems by physically working through them.
- Will try new things.
- Outgoing by nature.
- Expresses emotions through physical means.
- Uses hands while talking.
- Dresses for comfort.
- Enjoys handling objects.





# THE SENSES IN LEARNING

Kinesthetically oriented learners respond well to....:

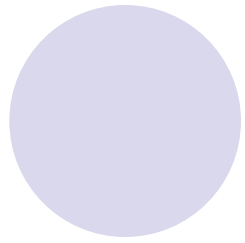
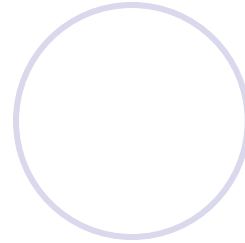
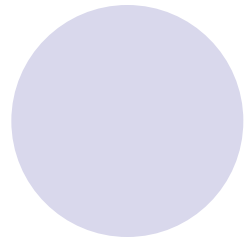
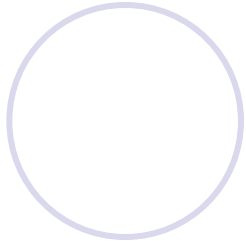
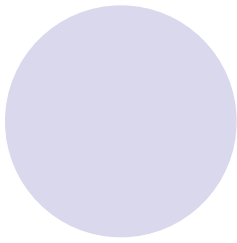
- Movement.
- Hands-on activities.
- Design / create activities.
- Role play / drama.



- Students who have equal modality preferences are more flexible learners and are already using many studying techniques rather than just a few.

# Guess the learning style of ORVILLE:

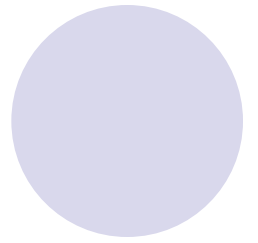
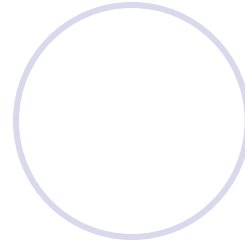
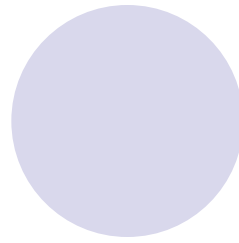
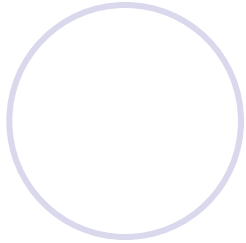
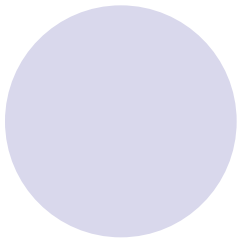
- - likes explaining ideas/thoughts as part of the learning process.
- - takes in information when he hears it.
- - good recall of verbal information from lessons.
- - likes role play, “hot seating”, debates, and oral comprehensions.



● AUDITORY

# Guess the learning style of KEVIN:

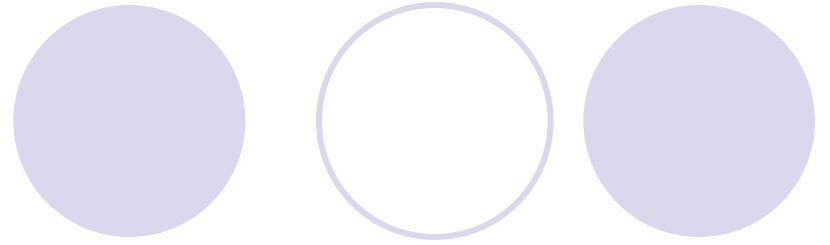
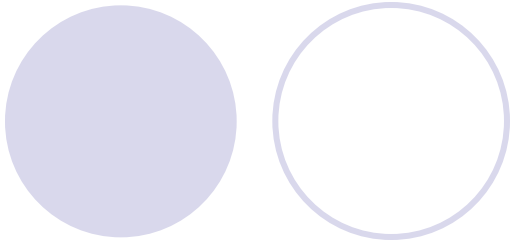
- - likes practical activities for learning (experimental learning).
- - likes investigate work (being a detective).
- - learns best by doing and making.
- - needs environmental where he can move around.



● KINAESTHETIC

# Guess the learning style of VIOLET

- - likes drawing
- - seeing videos of information.
- - is often observant.
- - likes to conceptualise by using flowcharts, mindmaps.



● VISUAL