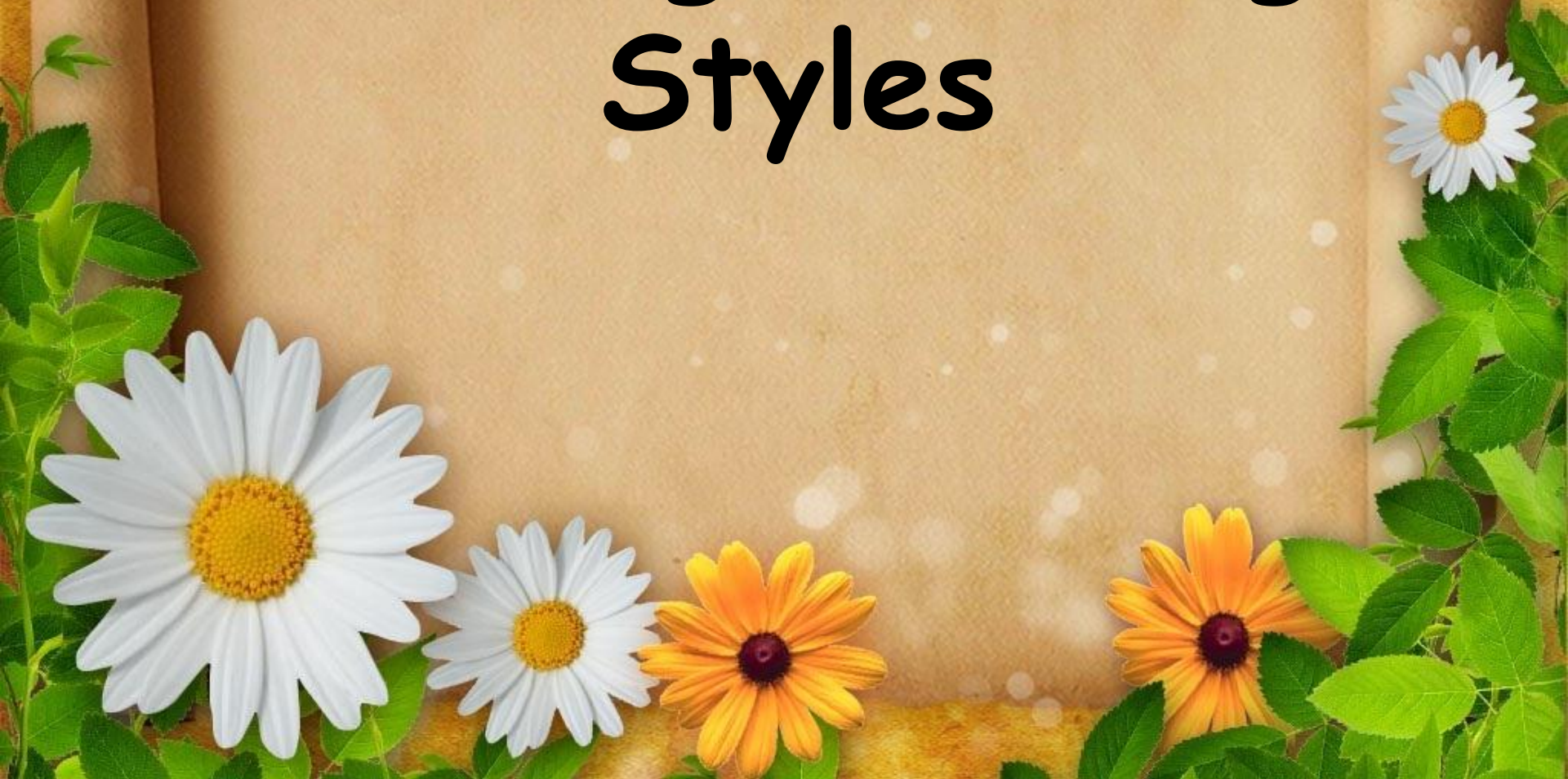


Learning/Thinking Styles



The background features a complex, abstract geometric pattern. It consists of several thin, black, irregular lines that intersect to form various shapes. Scattered throughout this network are solid black circles of varying diameters. Some circles are small and isolated, while others are larger and appear to be connected to the lines, resembling nodes in a network or stars in a constellation. The overall effect is a minimalist, high-contrast design.

**Why do we need to understand
how our students learn?**



Hilliard describes "learning styles" as the sum of the patterns of how individuals develop habitual ways of responding to experience

Howard Gardner identified nine kinds of intelligences that individuals may have.



Learning/Thinking Styles

-refer to the preferred way an individual process information. They describe a person's typical mode of thinking, remembering or problem solving.



There are several perspective about learning-thinking styles. We shall focus on:

1. Sensory preferences
2. Global-analytic continuum



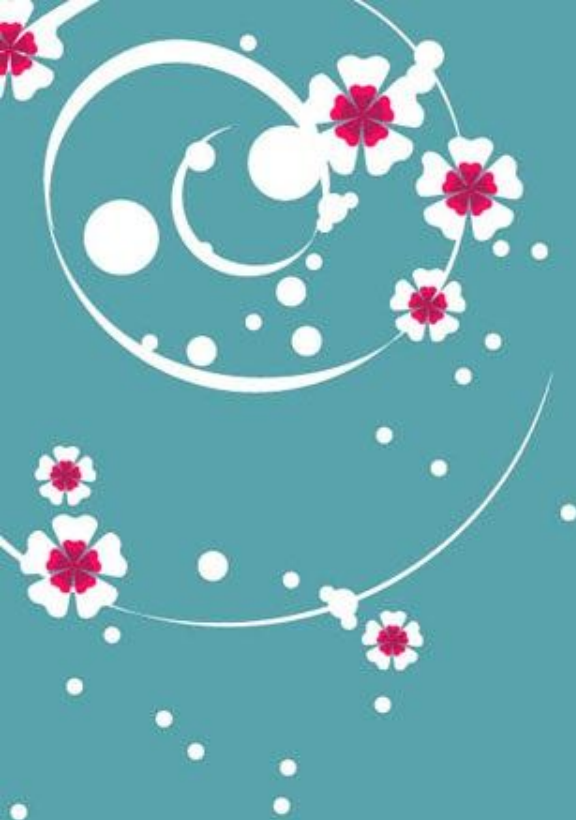
Sensory preferences

-Individuals tend to gravitate toward one or two type of sensory input and maintain a dominance in one of the following types of learners.

1. Visual Learners

-These learners must see their teacher's actions and facial expressions to fully understand the content of a lesson.





Ri Charde further breaks down visual learners into:

- a. Visual-iconic
- b. Visual-symbolic

Visual-iconic

Those who prefer this form of input are more interested in visual imagery such as film, graphic displays, or pictures in order to solidify learning.

Visual-symbolic

Those who prefer this form of input feel comfortable with abstract symbolism such as mathematical formulae or the written word.





2. Auditory Learners

- They learn best through verbal lectures, discussions, talking things through and listening to what others have to say.



Auditory Learners fall into two categories:

- a. The Listeners
- b. The Talkers

a. The Listeners

- This is the more common type. They remember things said to them and make the information their own.



b. The Talkers


-They are the ones who prefer to talk and discuss. They often find themselves talking to those around them.





3. Tactile/Kinesthetic Learners

-Persons benefit much from a hands-on approach, actively exploring the physical world around them.



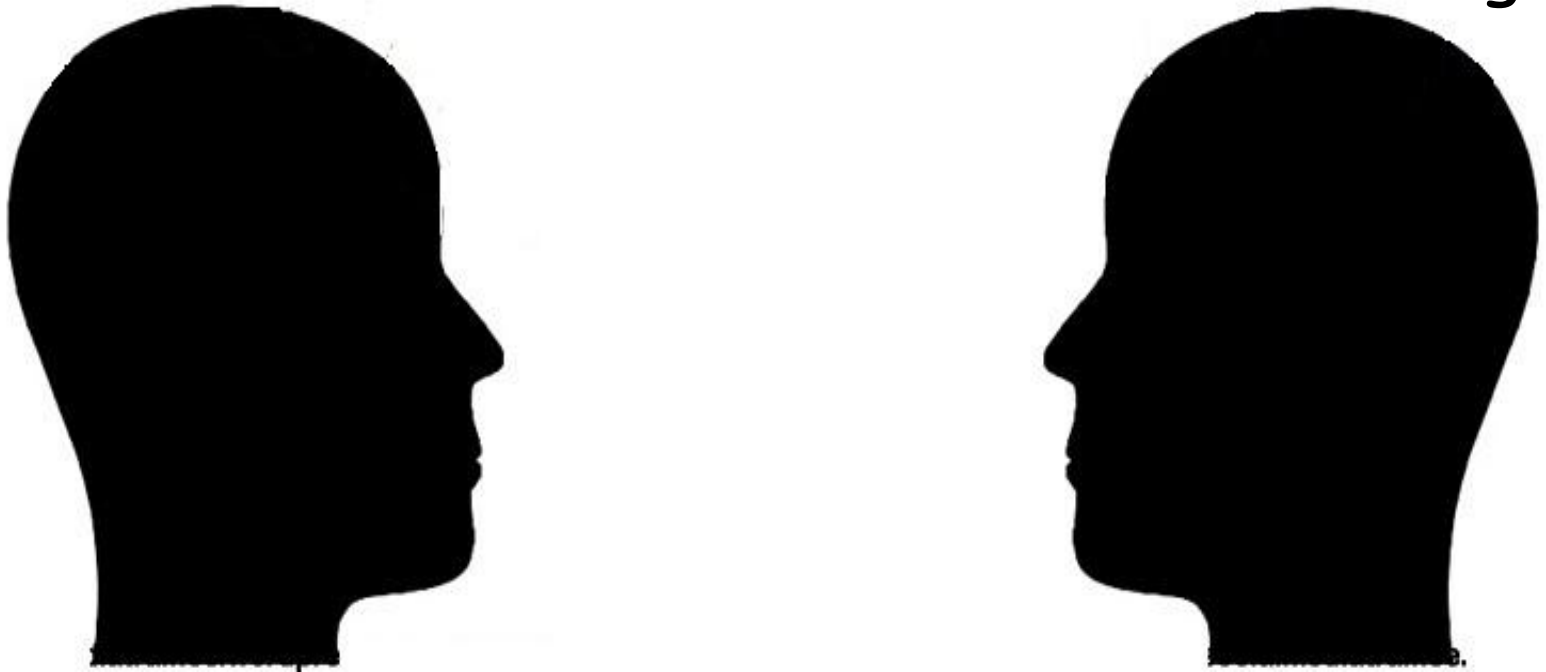
Global-analytic continuum

Analytic

-Analytic thinkers tend toward the linear, step-by-step process of learning.

Global

-Global thinkers lean towards non-linear thought.



Several theorists have tied the global-analytic continuum to the *left-brain/right-brain continuum*. In accord with Roger Sperry's model, the **left-brained dominant individual** is portrayed as the linear (analytic), verbal, mathematical thinker while the **right-brained person** is on who is viewed as global, non-linear and holistic in thought preferences.

Successive Processor (left brain) prefers to learn in a step-by-step sequential format, specific to general.

Simultaneous Processor (right brain) prefers to learn beginning with the general concept and then going on to specifics.

LEFT BRAIN (Analytic)	RIGHT BRAIN (Global)
Successive Hemispheric Style	Simultaneous Hemispheric Style
1. Verbal	1. Visual
2. Responds to word meaning	2. Responds to tone of voice
3. Sequential	3. Random
4. Processes information linearly	4. Process information in varied order
5. Responds to logic	5. Responds to emotion
6. Plans ahead	6. Impulsive
7. Recalls people's name	7. Recalls people's faces
8. Speaks with few gestures	8. Gestures when speaking
9. Punctual	9. Less punctual
10. Prefers formal study design	10. Prefers sound/music background while studying
11. Prefers bright lights while studying	11. Prefers frequent mobility while studying

**“If I cannot learn the way you teach,
will you teach me the way I can learn?”**





THANK YOU!

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