



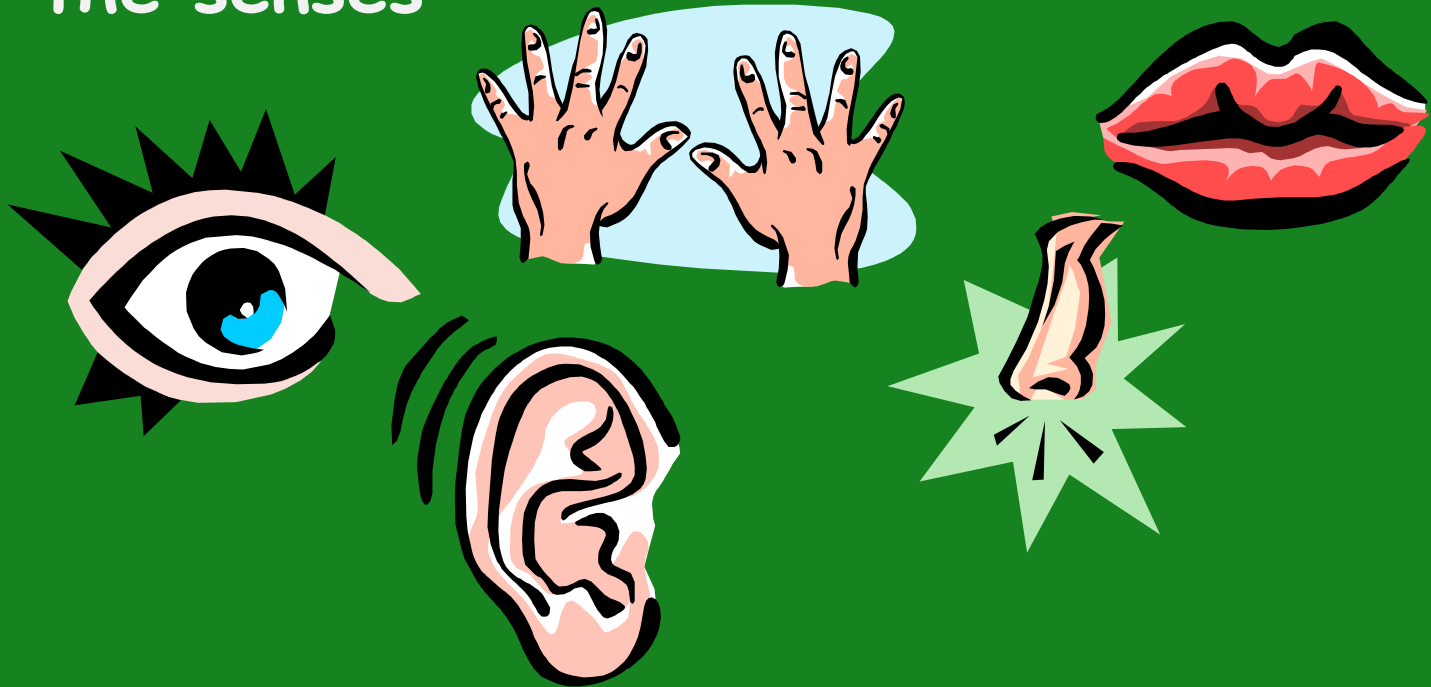
Learning Processes and Preferences



Learning Process: 5-Steps



1. Take information in through one or more of the senses



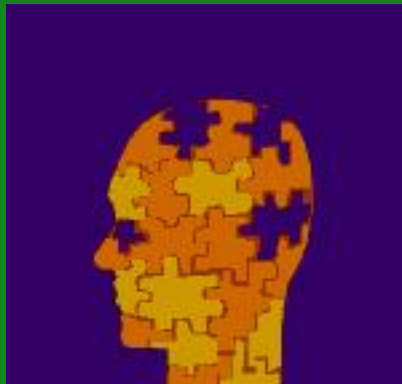
Learning (continued)



2. Figure out what information means



3. File information into memory





Learning (continued)

4. Retrieve information from memory



5. Demonstrate what was learned



Learning Preferences: Visual Learners



Visual Learners

- These individuals learn best by seeing information

Characteristics

- Information presented in pictures, charts, or diagrams is easily remembered
- Have strong visualization skills
- Can make "movies in their minds" of information they are reading



Learning Preferences: Visual Learners (continued)



- Visual-spatial skills such as sizes, shapes, textures, angles, and three-dimensional depths are strong
- Often pay close attention to the body language of others (facial expressions, stance, etc.)



Strategies for Visual Learners



- Convert information being presented into visuals
 - Charts, graphs, tables, pictures, etc
- Add pictures to text as often as possible
 - Illustrations, clipart, photographs, videos/DVDs



Strategies for Visual Learners (continued)



- Use **color**, **color** and more **color** when ever possible
- Have student re-copy class/session notes
- Have student write down directions/instructions as they are given



Learning Preferences: Auditory Learners



Auditory Learners

- These individuals learn best by hearing information

Characteristics

- Can remember quite accurately, details of information they hear during conversations or lectures
- Have strong language skills, which include a well-developed vocabulary and an appreciation for words



Learning Preferences: Auditory Learners (continued)



- Their strong language skills often lead to strong oral communication skills. They can carry on interesting conversations and can articulate their ideas clearly
- May find learning a foreign language to be relatively easy
- Often have musical talents. They can hear tones, rhythms, and individual notes with their strong auditory skills



Strategies for Auditory Learners



- Have student read and/or verbalize aloud regularly
- Have student audio tape information
- Recommend the student add rhythms when studying



Strategies for Auditory Learners (continued)



- Have student use computerized technology
 - Speech-to-text software
 - Portable &/or talking calculators
 - Portable &/or talking dictionaries
 - Spell-checkers



Learning Preferences: Kinesthetic Learners



Kinesthetic Learners

- These individuals learn best by moving their bodies, activating their large or small muscles as they learn

Characteristics

- They often wiggle, tap their feet, or move their legs when they sit

- Are often labeled "hyperactive" as children



Learning Preferences: Kinesthetic Learners (continued)



- Learn through movement, often do well as athletes, actors, or dancers
- Work well with their hands, they may be good at repair work, sculpting, working with various tools
- Are often well coordinated and have a strong sense of timing and body movements





Strategies for Kinesthetic Learners

- Have the student use his/her fine motor skills
 - Have student handle objects
 - Create manipulatives
- Use exaggerated movements when you teach/tutor
- Have student use a word processor



Strategies for Kinesthetic Learners (continued)



- Have student pace back and forth (or rock in a rocking chair) as he/she studies
- Have student make large-sized study tools (it gets the large muscles moving)
- Have the student learn by actively doing



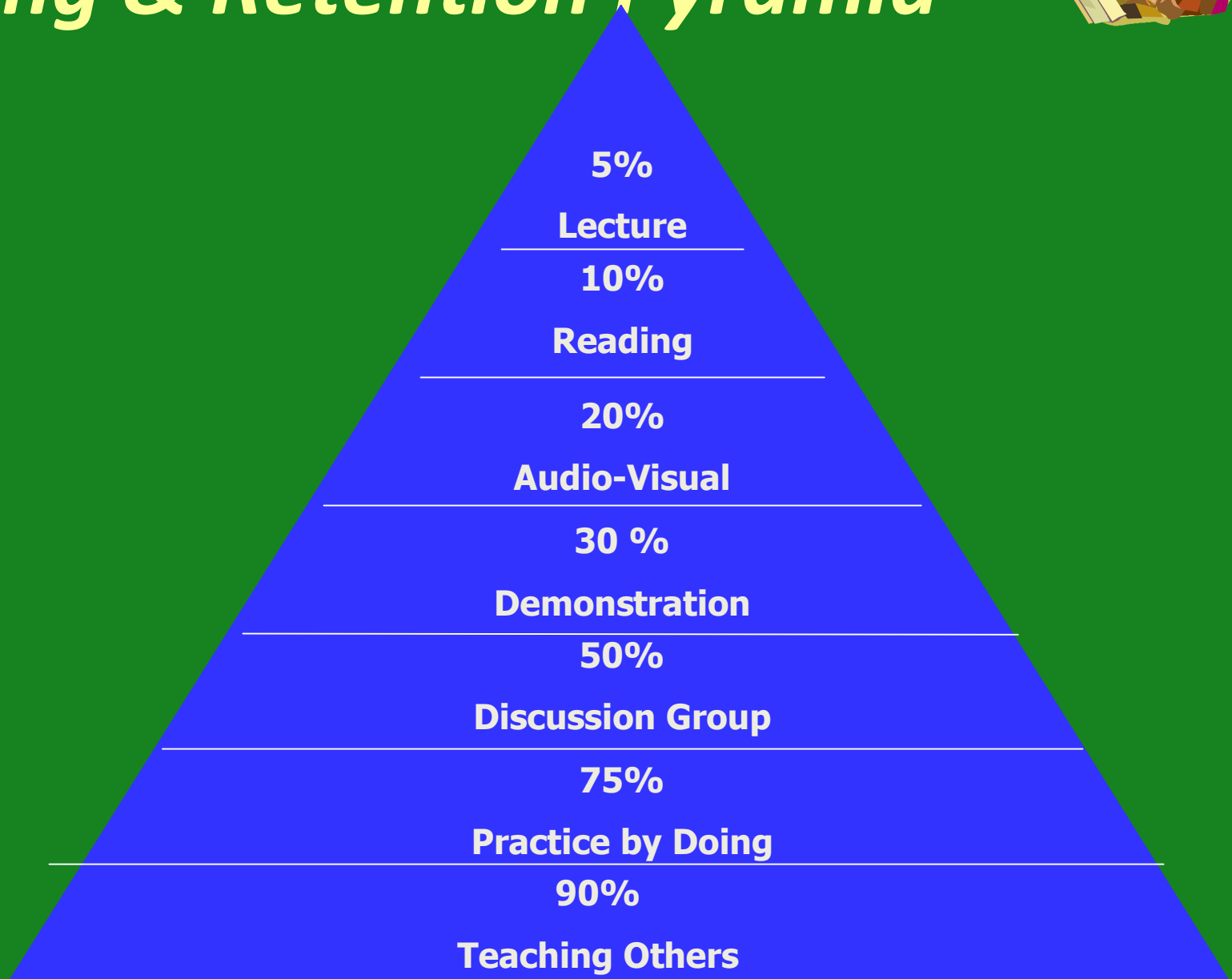
Social Learning Style: Alone or in Groups



- Students who prefer to study/learn alone will find it very hard (or impossible) to be tutored not only in small groups but also if there is anyone else around besides the student and the tutor
- Students who prefer to study/learn in small groups will find it hard (or impossible) to be tutored on a one-to-one basis



Learning & Retention Pyramid

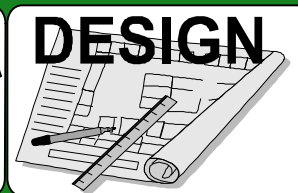
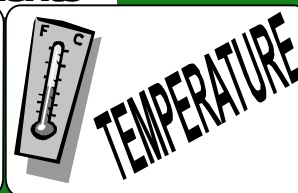




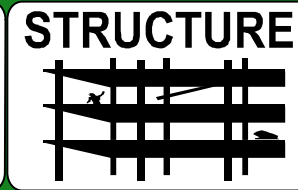
Stimuli

Elements

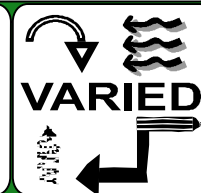
Environmental



Emotional



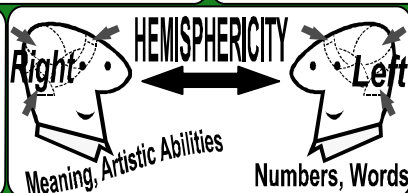
Sociological



Physical



Psychological



↑ Simultaneous or Successive Processing ↑

Learning Considerations

Adapted from Dr. Rita Dunn and Dr. Kenneth Dunn's *Learning Styles Model*





Attention

- Average attention span of older children and adolescents

15 - 30 minutes (if engaged)

- Average attention span of adults including college students

15 - 30 minutes (if engaged)

- Difference?

Adults know how to look and act engaged when they aren't!

