



## What are learning styles?

Learning styles are simply different approaches or ways of learning.

What are the types of learning styles?

### ● Visual Learners:

learn through seeing...

These learners need to see the teacher's body language and facial expression to fully understand the content of a lesson. They tend to prefer sitting at the front of the classroom to avoid visual obstructions (e.g. people's heads). They may think in pictures and learn best from visual displays including: diagrams, illustrated text books, overhead transparencies, videos, flipcharts and hand-outs. During a lecture or classroom discussion, visual learners often prefer to take detailed notes to absorb the information.

### ● Auditory Learners:

learn through listening...

They learn best through verbal lectures, discussions, talking things through and listening to what others have to say. Auditory learners interpret the underlying meanings of speech through listening to tone of voice, pitch, speed and other nuances. Written information may have little meaning until it is heard. These learners often benefit from reading text aloud and using a tape recorder.

### ● Tactile/Kinesthetic Learners:

learn through , moving, doing and touching...

Tactile/Kinesthetic persons learn best through a hands-on approach, actively exploring the physical world around them. They may find it hard to sit still for long periods and may become distracted by their need for activity and exploration.

Multiple Intelligence Explained

What is Multiple Intelligence?



## **What are learning styles?**

### **What are the types of Multiple Intelligence?**

- Visual/Spatial Intelligence
- Verbal/Linguistic Intelligence
- Logical/Mathematical Intelligence
- Bodily/Kinesthetic Intelligence
- Musical/Rhythmic Intelligence
- Interpersonal Intelligence
- Intrapersonal Intelligence

### ***What is Multiple Intelligence?***

Conceived by Howard Gardner, Multiple Intelligences are seven different ways to demonstrate intellectual ability.

### **What are the types of Multiple Intelligence?**

#### **● Visual/Spatial Intelligence**

ability to perceive the visual. These learners tend to think in pictures and need to create vivid mental images to retain information. They enjoy looking at maps, charts, pictures, videos, and movies.

Their skills include:

puzzle building, reading, writing, understanding charts and graphs, a good sense of direction, sketching, painting, creating visual metaphors and analogies (perhaps through the visual arts), manipulating images, constructing, fixing, designing practical objects, interpreting visual images.

Possible career interests:

navigators, sculptors, visual artists, inventors, architects, interior designers, mechanics, engineers



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### ● Verbal/Linguistic Intelligence

ability to use words and language. These learners have highly developed auditory skills and are generally elegant speakers. They think in words rather than pictures.

Their skills include:

listening, speaking, writing, story telling, explaining, teaching, using humor, understanding the syntax and meaning of words, remembering information, convincing someone of their point of view, analyzing language usage.

Possible career interests:

Poet, journalist, writer, teacher, lawyer, politician, translator

### ● Logical/Mathematical Intelligence

ability to use reason, logic and numbers. These learners think conceptually in logical and numerical patterns making connections between pieces of information. Always curious about the world around them, these learners ask lots of questions and like to do experiments.

Their skills include:

problem solving, classifying and categorizing information, working with abstract concepts to figure out the relationship of each to the other, handling long chains of reason to make local progressions, doing controlled experiments, questioning and wondering about natural events, performing complex mathematical calculations, working with geometric shapes

Possible career paths:

Scientists, engineers, computer programmers, researchers, accountants, mathematicians

### ● Bodily/Kinesthetic Intelligence

ability to control body movements and handle objects skillfully. These learners express themselves through movement. They have a good sense of balance and eye-hand co-ordination. (e.g. ball play, balancing beams). Through interacting with the space around them, they are able to remember and process information.

Their skills include:



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dancing, physical co-ordination, sports, hands on experimentation, using body language, crafts, acting, miming, using their hands to create or build, expressing emotions through the body

Possible career paths:

Athletes, physical education teachers, dancers, actors, firefighters, artisans

### ● Musical/Rhythmic Intelligence

ability to produce and appreciate music. These musically inclined learners think in sounds, rhythms and patterns. They immediately respond to music either appreciating or criticizing what they hear. Many of these learners are extremely sensitive to environmental sounds (e.g. crickets, bells, dripping taps).

Their skills include:

singing, whistling, playing musical instruments, recognizing tonal patterns, composing music, remembering melodies, understanding the structure and rhythm of music

Possible career paths:

musician, disc jockey, singer, composer

### ● Interpersonal Intelligence

ability to relate and understand others. These learners try to see things from other people's point of view in order to understand how they think and feel. They often have an uncanny ability to sense feelings, intentions and motivations. They are great organizers, although they sometimes resort to manipulation. Generally they try to maintain peace in group settings and encourage co-operation. They use both verbal (e.g. speaking) and non-verbal language (e.g. eye contact, body language) to open communication channels with others.

Their skills include:

seeing things from other perspectives (dual-perspective), listening, using empathy, understanding other people's moods and feelings, counseling, co-operating with groups, noticing people's moods, motivations and intentions, communicating both verbally and non-verbally, building trust, peaceful conflict resolution, establishing positive relations with other people.

Possible Career Paths:



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Counselor, salesperson, politician, business person

### ● Intrapersonal Intelligence

ability to self-reflect and be aware of one's inner state of being. These learners try to understand their inner feelings, dreams, relationships with others, and strengths and weaknesses.

Their Skills include:

Recognizing their own strengths and weaknesses, reflecting and analyzing themselves, awareness of their inner feelings, desires and dreams, evaluating their thinking patterns, reasoning with themselves, understanding their role in relationship to others

Possible Career Paths:

Researchers, theorists, philosophers

## Eight Styles of Learning

### Linguistic Learner

- likes to: read, write and tell stories.
- is good at: memorizing names, places, dates and trivia.
- learns best by: saying, hearing and seeing words.

### Logical/Mathematical Learner

- likes to: do experiments, figure things out, work with numbers, ask questions and explore patterns and relationships.
- is good at: math, reasoning, logic and problem solving.
- learns best by: categorizing, classifying and working with abstract patterns/relationships.

### Spatial Learner

- likes to: draw, build, design and create things, daydream, look at pictures/slides, watch movies and play with machines.
- is good at: imagining things, sensing changes, mazes/puzzles and reading maps, charts.



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- learns best by: visualizing, dreaming, using the mind's eye and working with colors/pictures.

### Musical Learner

- likes to: sing, hum tunes, listen to music, play an instrument and respond to music.
- is good at: picking up sounds, remembering melodies, noticing pitches/rhythms and keeping time.
- learns best by: rhythm, melody and music.

### Bodily/Kinesthetic Learner

- likes to: move around, touch and talk and use body language.
- is good at: physical activities (sports/dance/acting) and crafts.
- learns best by: touching, moving, interacting with space and processing knowledge through bodily sensations.

### Naturalistic Learner

- likes to: be outside, with animals, geography, and weather; interacting with the surroundings .
- is good at: categorizing, organizing a living area, planning a trip, preservation, and conservation.
- learns best by: studying natural phenomenon, in a natural setting, learning about how things work.

### Interpersonal Learner

- likes to: have lots of friends, talk to people and join groups.
- is good at: understanding people, leading others, organizing, communicating, manipulating and mediating conflicts.
- learns best by: sharing, comparing, relating, cooperating and interviewing.

### Intrapersonal Learner

- likes to: work alone and pursue own interests.
- is good at: understanding self, focusing inward on feelings/dreams, following instincts, pursuing interests/goals and being original.
- learns best by: working alone, individualized projects, self-paced instruction and having own space.

Here are some more practical suggestions pertaining to each learning style:

### Visual Learners:

- use visual materials such as pictures, charts, maps, graphs, etc.
- have a clear view of your teachers when they are speaking so you can see their body language and facial expression
- use colour to highlight important points in text
- take notes or ask your teacher to provide handouts
- illustrate your ideas as a picture or brainstorming bubble before writing them down
- write a story and illustrate it



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- use multi-media (e.g. computers, videos, and filmstrips)
- study in a quiet place away from verbal disturbances
- read illustrated books
- visualize information as a picture to aid memorization

### Auditory Learners:

- participate in class discussions/debates
- make speeches and presentations
- use a tape recorder during lectures instead of taking notes
- read text out aloud
- create musical jingles to aid memorization
- create mnemonics to aid memorization
- discuss your ideas verbally
- dictate to someone while they write down your thoughts
- use verbal analogies, and story telling to demonstrate your point

### Tactile/Kinesthetic Learners

- take frequent study breaks
- move around to learn new things (e.g. read while on an exercise bike, mold a piece of clay to learn a new concept)
- work at a standing position
- chew gum while studying
- use bright colors to highlight reading material
- dress up your work space with posters
- if you wish, listen to music while you study
- skim through reading material to get a rough idea what it is about before settling down to read it in detail.