



LEARNING STYLES & STRATEGIES

Presented by: Sidra Javed

OBJECTIVES/SEQUENCE OF PRESENTATION

- ❖ How do we learn
- ❖ Background of learning style and strategies
- ❖ Definition
 - Learning style
 - learning strategies
- ❖ Differences between style and strategy
- ❖ Importance of learning style and strategy

OBJECTIVES/SEQUENCE OF PRESENTATION

- ❖ Types of learning styles and strategies
- ❖ Teaching strategies
- ❖ Principles for teaching learning styles and strategies
- ❖ Important features of your own learning style and strategies (questionnaire)

How do we learn?



By Seeing (visual)



By Hearing (auditory)



By touching (tactile)

BACKGROUND ON LEARNING STYLES AND STRATEGIES

- The research bases on the work of twentieth century psychologist: Carl Jung (1976) and Jean Piaget (1968).
- In the last decade we have seen work specifically devoted to learning style and English Language teaching appear on the market-Reid (1995, 1997), Kinsella (1995), Oxford (1990), and Oxford and Anderson (1995).

WHAT ARE LEARNING STYLES AND STRATEGIES?

- Learning styles refer to
 - “an individual’s natural habitual, and preferred ways of absorbing, processing, retaining new information and skills.”
- Where do learning styles come from?
- Why should teachers know about learning styles?

WHAT ARE LEARNING STYLES AND STRATEGIES?

- Teaching Strategies refer to
 - “Characteristics we want to stimulate in students through different methodologies of teaching in an effective learning process, to enable them to become more proficient learners.”

IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING STYLE

- Diverse learning communities
- Determine what's best for your students
- Mismatch between instruction and learning styles: disastrous

LEARNING STYLE

Type 1: Cognitive Styles



LEARNING STYLE

Type 1: Cognitive Styles

- **Field Dependent** — learns best when information is presented in context. They are often more fluent language learners
- **Field Independent** — learns most effectively step-by-step and with sequential instruction. They are often more accurate language learners

LEARNING STYLE

Type 1: Cognitive Styles

- **Analytic** — work more effectively alone and at his/her own pace
- **Global** — works more effectively in groups

LEARNING STYLE

Type 1: Cognitive Styles

- **Reflective** — learns more effectively when they have time to consider new information before responding
- **Impulsive** — learns more effectively when they can respond to new information immediately; as language learners, they are risk takers

LEARNING STYLE

Type 2: Sensory Styles



LEARNING STYLE

Type 2: Sensory Styles

- **Perceptual:**

- **Visual** — learns best when there is visual reinforcement such as charts, pictures, graphs, etc.



LEARNING STYLE

Type 2: Sensory Styles

- **Perceptual:**

- **Auditory** — learns more effectively by listening to information



LEARNING STYLE

Type 2: Sensory Styles

- **Perceptual:**

- **Tactile** — learns more effectively when there is an opportunity to use manipulative resources



LEARNING STYLE

Type 2: Sensory Styles

- **Perceptual:**

- **Kinesthetic** — learns more effectively when there is movement associated with learning



LEARNING STYLE

Type 2: Sensory Styles

- **Environmental:**

- **Physical** — sensitive to learning environment, such as light, temperature, furniture
- **Sociological** — sensitive to relationships within the learning environment

LEARNING STYLE

Type 3: Personality Styles

- **Tolerance of Ambiguity:** refers to how comfortable a learner is with uncertainty; some students do well in situations where there are several possible answers; others prefer one correct answer.

LEARNING STYLE

Type 3: Personality Styles

- **Right and Left Hemisphere Dominance:**
 - **Left-brain** dominant learners tend to be more visual, analytical, reflective, and self-reliant
 - **Right-brain** dominant learners tend to be more auditory, global, impulsive, and interactive

TEACHING STRATEGY

▪ Metacognitive Strategy:

Planning:

Previewing main ideas, making plans to accomplish a task paying attention to key information seeking out and arranging for conditions to promote successful learning.

Evaluating:

Developing the ability to determine how well one has accomplished the task

Monitoring:

Self-checking ones comprehension

TEACHING STRATEGY

▪ Cognitive Strategy:

Summarizing:

Saying or writing the main idea

Induction:

Figuring out the rules from samples of language

Imagery:

Being able to visualize a picture and use it to learn new information

Auditory Representation:

Mentally replaying a word, phrase or piece of information

Making Inference:

Using information in the text to guess the meaning

Using Inference:

Developing the ability to use reference materials

TEACHING STRATEGY

■ Cognitive Strategy:

Grouping:

Classifying words, terminology, quantities, or concepts

Note-Taking:

Writing down key word and concepts in verbal, graphic, or numerical form

Elaboration of prior knowledge:

Relating new to known information and making personal associations

TEACHING STRATEGY

■ Social/Effective Strategy:

Cooperating:

Learning how to work with peers- completing a task, pooling information, solving problem, and obtaining feedback.

Clarifying:

Learning how to ask questions to get additional explanation or verification from the teacher or someone else who might know the answer

Self-Talk:

Reduce anxiety by talking positive to oneself

PRINCIPLES FOR TEACHING LEARNING STYLES AND STRATEGIES

- Vary activities and materials
- Make all learning styles value neutral
- Audit your teaching
- Encourage students to stretch their learning styles
- Find ways to link both learning styles and strategies

Learning Styles

VERBAL

Words are your strongpoint!
You prefer to use words both
in speech and in writing!

VISUAL

You prefer to use pictures,
diagrams, images and spatial
understanding to help you
learn

MUSICAL / AUDITORY

You prefer using sounds or
music or even rhythms to
help you learn.

PHYSICAL / KINAESTHETIC

You use your hands, body
and sense of touch to help
you learn. You might 'act
things out'.

WHAT'S YOUR LEARNING STYLE?

LOGICAL / MATHEMATICAL

Learning is easier for you if
you use logic, reasoning,
systems and sequences.

SOCIAL

You like to learn new things
as a part of a group.
Explaining your
understanding to a group
helps you to learn.

SOLITARY

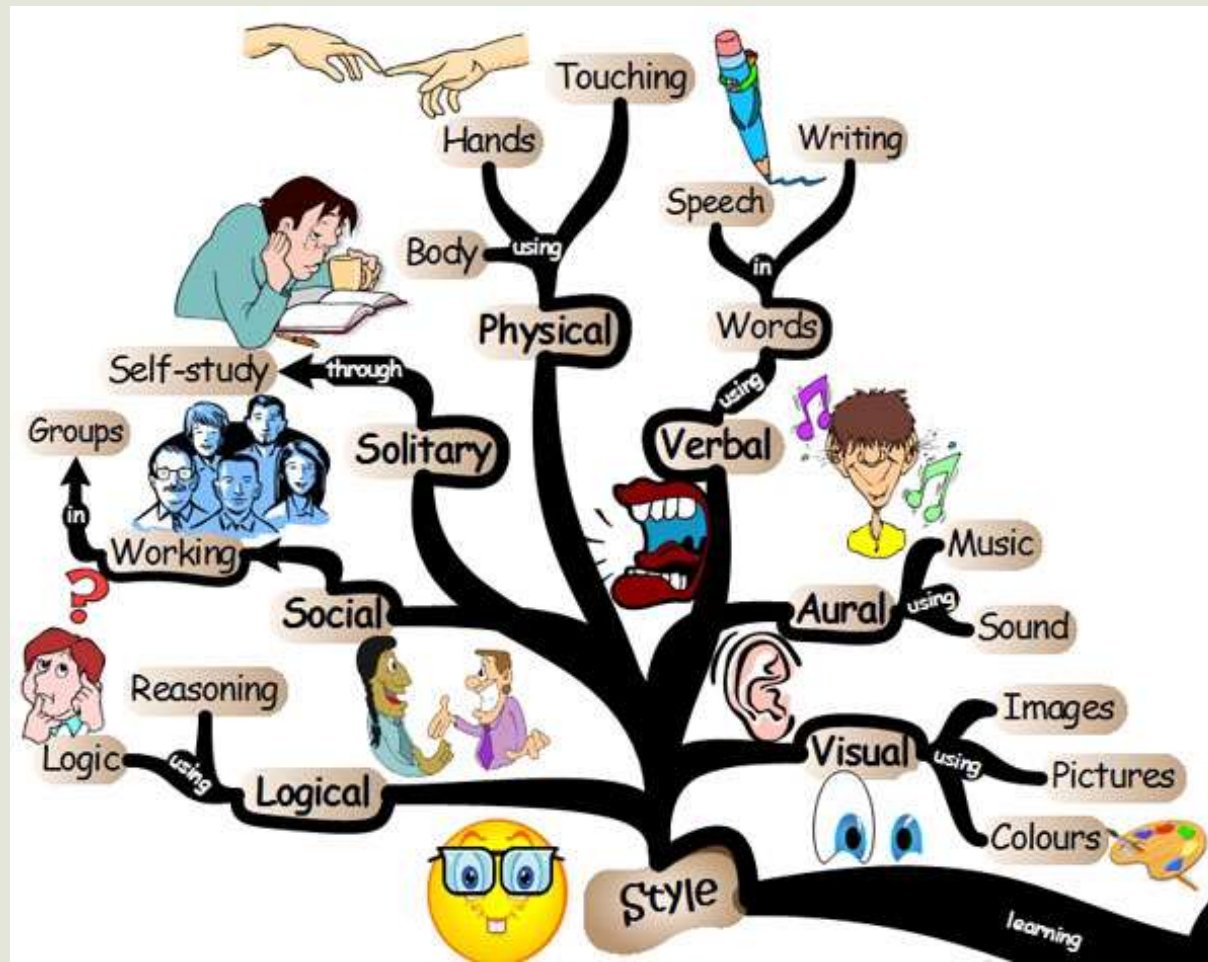
You like to work alone. You
use self-study and prefer your
own company when
learning.

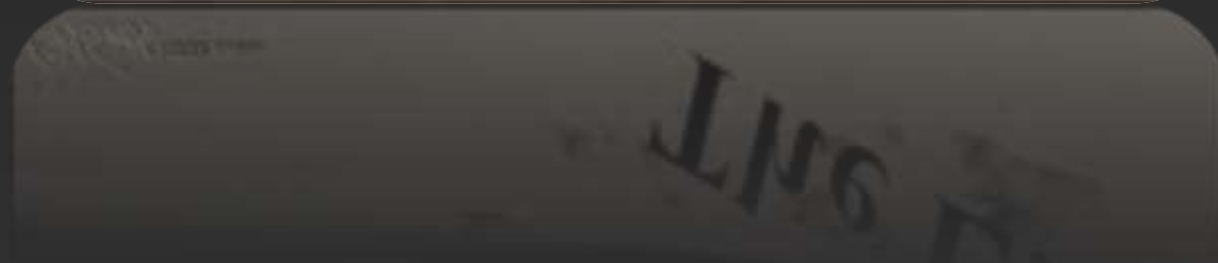
COMBINATION

Your learning style is a
combination of two or more
of these styles.

Conclusion

Picture describes itself





Thank
You