DIFFERENT LEARNING STYLES

by:
Jovher Dela Cruz Jerus
Teacher Applicant- Hermosa District

Most teachers who use learning styles in their classrooms wonder how necessary it is for students to understand them. Students who understand the models can better understand their learning profiles, improve versatility and adaptability in their thinking, and set practical goals to reduce learning limitations and maximize strengths, as we have learned from experience. Different students learn in different ways, which is referred to as a learning style. A person’s chosen method of absorbing, processing, comprehending, and remembering knowledge is their learning style. Visual, auditory, and kinesthetic are the three (3) main learning modes.

The visual learning style, also called the spatial learning style, is a form of learning that links images to experience. Because of the learning style, learners can see what they need to know first. People who learn in a visual-spatial manner are known as visual-spatial learners. Visual learners have distinct characteristics that distinguish their learning styles. Visual learners in school typically: recall what they read rather than hear, prefer to read a story rather than listen to one, learn to see staff written on a chalkboard, use diagrams and charts to explain ideas and concepts, take notes during class or listen to lectures, learn items by looking at them, use color to organize information, prefer quiet study time, and often prefer to work in groups rather than individually (Visual Learning Style: Definition & Characteristics, 2015).

Students that learn and understand better when knowledge is delivered to them in an auditory way are known as auditory learners. These students can internalize the concepts they’ve been taught through hearing information. As demonstrated by this, auditory learners were outstanding listeners. Auditory or verbal contact helps audience
members to learn more effectively. As they absorb new knowledge, auditory learners excel at recalling what they hear through auditory representation. For these students, sound, pitch, and loudness are all essential auditory components. They learn concepts well because they pay attention to players and repeat or carry out verbal commands, rather than looking at the lesson first, then taking notes, or depending on written notes. They enjoy class discussions, but noise can easily distract them from paying attention and concentrating (Kayalar & Kayalar, 2017).

When you get hands-on experience, you get kinesthetic learning. A child learning to swing or ride a bike is an example of a kinesthetic learning experience. They can read or listen to commands, but the deep learning process continues. Since kinesthetic learners learn by doing, they need a multi-sensory learning environment to learn more effectively. A kinesthetic learner must engage in their studies in a hands-on manner. They are 'tactile' learners who learn through movement, testing, trial and error, and a non-traditional learning environment (Macmillan, 2018).

A learning style is a person’s way of making sense of new information, usually achieved by sight, touch, and sound. While not as common as the other three senses, taste and smell can still be useful in solidifying ideas in our heads (Top Hot, 2021).

References:

