

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

GENOCIDE PREVENTION: GENOCIDE EDUCATION PROJECT NATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING FOR LOWER AND UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL OF CAMBODIA

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Learning Styles Phala Chea

There are all kinds of learners: those who learn by seeing something written (visual), those who learn by listening to something being said (auditory), and those who learn by actually doing something (kinesthetic). We use all three methods, but each of us has a learning preference. We learn and process information in different ways. The best learning situation is one that includes a strong mixture of all three of these learning types. Teachers who include all learning styles in their lessons will be more effective and have more engaged students.

Basic knowledge is learned through one of the 5 senses:	People learn best when they hear, see and do. People generally remember:
Seeing = 83 percent	10% of what they read
Hearing = 11 percent	20% of what they hear
Touching = 3 ½ percent	30% of what they see
Smelling = 1 ½ percent	50% of what they hear and see
Tasting = 1 percent	70% of what they as they talk
	80-90% of what that hear, see and do

Visual Learner - "I See."

Visual learners learn best through seeing and using their eyes as the primary way to learn. The best possible environment for these students includes allowing them to see words written down when the teacher is talking, giving them a picture to illustrate something being described, and having them look at handouts when listening to a lecture. Some simple things that a teacher can do to help a visual learner includes using timelines to show historical events, writing instructions on the board, using diagrams, charts, and maps to supplement the learning material. Pictures and images help them understand ideas and information better than explanations.

These learners:

- ✓ Enjoy visual art activities;
- ✓ Observe all the physical elements in a classroom;
- ✓ Enjoy seeing a picture of something being described;
- ✓ Prefer to see words written down;
- ✓ Prefer written instructions for assignments;
- ✓ Prefer a timeline to remember historical events;
- ✓ Remember and understand through the use of charts, diagrams and maps;

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- ✓ Study materials by reading over notes and organizing in outline form;
- ✓ Carefully organize their learning materials;
- ✓ Enjoy decorating learning areas;
- ✓ Enjoy illustrations and photos with printed content;
- ✓ Appreciate presentations using handouts.

Learn best through: color, images, shapes, paintings, drawings, sculpture and forms.

Learning Style Descriptors

Visual Learners	Study Tips for Visual Learners
<p>___ Take a lot of notes ___ Doodle on notes ___ Can picture the "look" of a text book page when recalling information ___ Have to write down directions ___ Can listen better if looking at the person speaking ___ Can clearly visualize people, places and documents ___ Find it hard to concentrate with background noise ___ Find it hard to remember jokes ___ Must write down ideas or will forget them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use charts, graphs, and tables to organize material. • Use concept mapping/clustering techniques. • Look for techniques that focus on the "shape" of processes or procedures. • Take detailed notes and compare with someone else. • Leave space on your notes so you can add ideas later. • Highlight important information as you read. • Write down anything that is important for you to remember. • Work in a quiet space (although music may be helpful with mathematical computations.) • "Think on paper." Write down the goals for each study session and steps to achieve them. • Work alone. • Keep pencil and paper handy to write down ideas.

Auditory Learning - "I hear."

Auditory learners learn best through hearing and using their ears and their voices as the primary way to learn. These learners will remember what they hear as well as what they say, and generally study best through verbal repetition. They may be a challenge to teachers, as they are very expressive when excited about learning. They are easily distracted by sound, yet at the same time they find silence distracting and have difficulties working in quiet conditions for any length of time. The teacher does have a great asset with the audio learners, in that these students may be able to articulate a concept to another student who may be having difficulties. They will also enjoy and pay close attention during interesting lessons as well as music activities. One way to assist an audio learner who is taking tests or doing other activities is to put on soft classical music in the background. This may help the student to concentrate and to learn the material in a more effective manner.

These learners:

- ✓ Enjoy interesting lectures;
- ✓ Enjoy class discussions and talking with others;
- ✓ Remember by talking aloud and through verbal repetition;
- ✓ Remember what they hear and their own verbal expressions;
- ✓ Prefer to talk through a concept not understood;
- ✓ Can remember verbal instructions without recording them;
- ✓ Verbally express excitement about learning;
- ✓ Enjoy music activities;
- ✓ Are easily distracted by sound but also find silence distracting;
- ✓ Find it difficult to work quietly for extended periods of time.

Learn best through: hearing, rhythms, vibrations, patterns, tone, chanting, oral directions and listening.

Learning Style Descriptors

Auditory Learners	Study Tips for Auditory Learners
<input type="checkbox"/> Often "hear" the words when reading <input type="checkbox"/> Find it helps to recite things over and over to memorize <input type="checkbox"/> Find that discussing a concept with others increases understanding <input type="checkbox"/> Like to finish one task before starting another <input type="checkbox"/> Find it hard to make mental images of material <input type="checkbox"/> Would rather listen to a tape than read the information <input type="checkbox"/> Would rather give an oral as opposed to written report <input type="checkbox"/> Talk aloud when problem-solving <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer verbal to written directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write down your goals and the steps to accomplish them.• Use study groups as appropriate.• When memorizing factual material recite it over and over.• Arrange your study time so you can complete one task before beginning another. This makes it easier to get a sense of accomplishment.• Read aloud when proofreading or when tired.• Visualize how you want it to go.• During presentations, sit at the back of the room to avoid distractions.

Kinesthetic Learner - "I do."

Kinesthetic learners learn best through touch and using their hands as the primary way to learn. This is an important style of learning that may require adapting lessons. These learners enjoy becoming physically involved in the subject that is being studied, whether that involves writing out spelling words or manipulating items to learn math.

These learners:

- ✓ Enjoy hands-on art activities;
- ✓ Enjoy making a product or completing a project;

- ✓ Become physically involved in the subject being studied;
- ✓ Enjoy acting out a situation through dramatic methods;
- ✓ Find it difficult to sit still for extended periods of time;
- ✓ Prefer building and physically handling learning materials;
- ✓ Physically express enthusiasm by getting active and excited;
- ✓ Remember and understand through doing something;
- ✓ Take study notes to keep busy, but often do not read them;
- ✓ Enjoy using computers or other forms of technology.

Learn best through: body movements, gesturing, dance, and touching - all physical action.

Learning Style Descriptors

Kinesthetic Learners	Study Tips for Kinesthetic Learners
___ Prefer doing things to reading or listening ___ Often take notes but don't review them ___ Study best with music playing ___ Can be disorganized but know where things are ___ Don't like proof papers or tests ___ Prefer projects and presentations to written reports ___ Use hands and gestures a lot when talking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make study physical by doing things like standing up, pacing while memorizing or reading. • Use color to highlight books and notes in some organized fashion. • Find a simple task that can be quickly completed to give a sense of accomplishment. • Keep a task list handy. • Break complex tasks down into simpler steps so that you can get a sense of accomplishment. • Read aloud when proofing or when tired • Keep a list of study strategies that work for you.

Below is a table that illustrates the correlation between method of instruction and ability to recall:

	Recall 3 hours later	Recall 3 days later
Telling (when used alone)	70 percent	10 percent
Showing (when used alone)	72 percent	20 percent
Blending of telling and showing	85 percent	65 percent

Based on the correlation between method of instruction and ability to recall, teachers need to plan activities that actively involve students. Students should be involved in every stage of a meeting: from planning, to decision-making, to project development and even in the evaluation process. The level of involvement is important in how much is learned. Activities that are more life experiences and that involve members in listening, seeing and doing usually bring the greatest learning. Avoid telling or asking members to read as the primary method of teaching. When possible, use stimulations, games, demonstrations or models.

Resources

Howard Gardner (1993). *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences* (10th anniversary edition). New York: Basic Books.

Leslie Shelton, Joan Sheldon Conan, and Holly Fulghum-Nutters (1992). *Honoring diversity: A Multidimensional Learning Model for Adults*. Sacramento, CA: California State Library Foundation.

J. Ingham, R. Dunn, L. Deckinger, and G. Geisert (1995-1996). Impact of perceptual preferences on adults' corporate training and achievement. *National Forum on Educational Administration and Supervision Journal*, 12 (2).