



LEARNING STYLES

1. **Visual** – Students learn easier and are more comfortable with written examples, visual aids and images.
2. **Auditory** – Students learn easier and are more comfortable with spoken examples, hearing information, and doing tasks that encourage listening skills.
3. **Tactile/Kinesthetic** – Students learn easier and are more comfortable with “doing.” They prefer learning while moving or manipulating objects.
4. **Independent Learning** – Students rely more on themselves and each other to reach conclusions; students prefer less direction from the teacher.
5. **Dependent Learning** – Students depend on the teacher’s direction and feedback, rely on the teacher for support and value the teacher’s opinion.
6. **Direct Communication** – Students prefer blunt, clear ways of instruction and interaction.
7. **Informal Communication** – Students prefer indirectness in instruction and interaction.
8. **Field Independent** – Students like more analytic learning. Seeing the individual trees in the forest.
9. **Field Sensitive** – Students learn in a more holistic manner. They only see the forest and can’t easily recognize the trees.
10. **Topic Centered** – Prefer instruction that focuses on just one topic; linear arguments are used and the class leads to a resolution.
11. **Topic Associating** – Prefer instruction with a series of non-linear episodes implicitly linked to one theme.
12. **Active Learning** – Students like to be encouraged to ask questions, engage in discussion, and engage in critical thinking activities.
13. **Passive Learning** – Students prefer to listen passively and take notes; a classroom where the teacher is the leader of all classroom activities and there is very little student interaction and group discussion.