University of Huddersfield Repository

Covill, Carl and Hayles, Jean

Learning styles

Original Citation


This version is available at http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/10676/

The University Repository is a digital collection of the research output of the University, available on Open Access. Copyright and Moral Rights for the items on this site are retained by the individual author and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full items free of charge; copies of full text items generally can be reproduced, displayed or performed and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided:

- The authors, title and full bibliographic details is credited in any copy;
- A hyperlink and/or URL is included for the original metadata page; and
- The content is not changed in any way.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: E.mailbox@hud.ac.uk.

http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/
Identifying your learning style
What are learning styles?

- Learning styles are the different ways people have of taking in and processing or using information.

- It is useful to know and understand your own learning style as this can help you learn more effectively and you are likely to find learning easier and quicker.
Different Learning Styles

There are more than 50 different learning styles. The following are the 4 main learning styles that have been identified by Honey & Mumford:

- **Activist**: likes to be involved and learns best through the hands-on approach
- **Theorist**: likes to think problems through in a step by step way
- **Reflector**: likes to collect data and think about it before coming to any conclusions
- **Pragmatist**: likes to see a link between the topic and job/task
Active Learners

Activists...
- Are open minded and enthusiastic about new ideas
- Enjoy doing things
- Like to be involved

Active learners learn more effectively when...
- They get involved in new experiences
- They work with others in groups and role play
- Chairing meetings and leading discussions

Active learners learn less effectively when...
- Listening to lectures
- Following precise instructions
- They are reading, writing or thinking on their own
Reflective Learners

Reflector:
- Like to look at a situation from different perspectives
- Prefer to listen to the views of others before offering their own
- Think carefully before coming to a conclusion

Reflective learners learn more effectively when:
- They have had chance to think about what they have learned
- They have the opportunity to observe individuals or groups at work
- They produce work without deadlines to meet

Reflective learners learn less effectively when:
- They are performing in front of others
- They have no time to prepare
Theoretical Learners

Theorists...
- Are analytical rather than subjective in their thinking
- Like to think things through in a logical order
- Tend to be perfectionists

Theoretical Learners learn more effectively when...
- They have to use their skills and know how
- They have a clear purpose
- They are given the opportunity to question what they are learning

Theoretical Learners learn less effectively when...
- They have to express emotions and feelings (i.e. role play)
- Instructions are poor
Pragmatic Learners

Pragmatists...
- Like to try things out
- Can be impatient, practical and down to earth

Pragmatic learners learn most effectively when...
- They can try out techniques and get feedback
- Advantages of differing techniques are made obvious
- There is a link between what they are learning and the task in hand

Pragmatic learners learn less effectively when...
- They cannot see how they will benefit from what they are learning
- Learning is all ‘theory’
- There are no instructions on how to do something
Other Learning Styles

Other learning styles include the VAK Learning Styles:

- **Visual**: Visual learners learn best through visual displays such as videos, handouts, and presentations. Visual learners often prefer to take detailed notes to absorb information.

- **Auditory**: Auditory learners learn by listening and discussing. They use speech, tone of voice, and pitch to interpret underlying meaning in what is being said.

- **Kinaesthetic**: Kinaesthetic learners learn by doing activities. They find it hard to sit still for long periods and can be easily distracted by a need for activity and exploration.
What is your learning style?

- As you may have gathered, we all learn in different ways. It’s important to find the learning style that suits you and know what kind of learner you are.

- Think about how you prefer to learn and try to apply this when learning new things.

- There are lots of learning style questionnaires freely available on the Internet which will give you an indication of your preferred learning style. We’ve put links some on the next slide so you can have a go yourself.
Learning Style Questionnaires

http://www.learning-styles-online.com/
Learning-Styles-Online provides free information to help you understand and use learning styles effectively

http://www.businessballs.com/freematerialsinword/vaklearningstylesquestionnaireselftest.doc
Business Balls is a free resource designed to help develop your learning and development. This is a link to their VAK learning styles questionnaire

http://www.acceleratedlearning.com/method/test_flash.html
Accelerated Learning have developed a range of programmes to develop the skills needed to absorb information and think creatively. Discover your learning style by working through their learning styles profile.
We have lots of books in the library about learning styles: