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| Knowledge Management and Innovation  **Learning Object Form** | **../../../../../km1$/AIRPORT/02%20Resources/28%20New%20Brand%20ID%20Binus/01%20Logo%20New%20CI/13%20** |

**Description**

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| Course Code | 0000 | Course Title | belaPelatihan BITS |
| Lecturer ID | 0000 | SME | ID Team |
| Session | 0000 | Digital Content Title | Learning Styles (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic) |
| Multimedia type | Video | Video / Interactive | Interactive |

**Title**

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| **(1st Scene )**  **Learning styles (Visual,Auditory,Kinesthetic)** |

**Learning Objective**

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| **(2nd Scene)**  **By the end of this learning object , student will be able to:**  **Describe different learning styles** |

**Material**

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| **All scene for material Learning Object**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Scene | Visual | Audio Narration | | **3.** | Visual Type : Illustration a visual of a boy was reading a book | Learning styles is a theory that suggests people learn better using different methods of learning. It is useful to know the strength of your learning styles as they relate to each other | | **4.** | Illustration  Visual of a boy/girl using tab or smartphone and  and added explanations with text.  . | The three most practical senses in learning environments are sight, hearing and touch. Some are stronger in one style while others have even strength in all styles. | | **5.** | Illustration  a woman's visual is explaining the theory  Used Button Interactive | To classify the most common ways that people learn, The VAK Learning Styles Model was developed by psychologists in the 1920s . The VAK learning style uses the three main sensory receivers: Visual, Auditory, and Kinesthetic to determine the dominant learning style. **Choose one for you know more** | | **6.** | Illustration : Visual of a student reading a book and visual of a girl drawing something | **Visual learners** have two sub-channels—*linguistic* and *spatial*. Learners who are *visual-linguistic* like to learn through written language, such as reading and writing tasks. Learners who are *visual-spatial* usually have difficulty with the written language and do better with charts, demonstrations, videos, and other visual materials. | | **7.** | Illustration : Quiz/Assesment dropdown | **(Text Question)**  The girl really likes to draw doodles, the girl has a learning style that is .. | | **8.** | Illustration :  Visual of women who are reading books while using earphones. | **Auditory learners** often talk to themselves. They also may move their lips and read out loud. Auditory learners generally remember what their teacher says and readily participate in class. Auditory learning methods range from studying with voice recordings to memorizing vocabulary words by inventing short songs. | | **9.** | Illustration : Visual of a boy playing basketball or dancing. visual of a boy playing with puzzle or lego | **Kinesthetic learners** do best while touching and moving. It also has two sub-channels: kinesthetic (movement) and tactile (touch).  a kinesthetic learner process information best when he or she is physically engaged during the learning process | | **10.** | Illustration :  Visual of situational class. | Understanding your own learning preferences, and those of your team, can help you develop more effective strategies for delivering learning and training at work, and embedding knowledge. | |

**Assessment (Include your answer key in this section)**

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| **(11th Scene)**  1. The three most practical senses in learning environments are, except :  a. Sight  **b. Speech (Correct, Speech is not included in practical senses)**  c. Hearing  d. Touching  **(12th Scene)**  2. Learners who are *visual-linguistic* like to learn through :  a. Charts  **b. Writing task (Correct, anyone who likes writing has a learning style visual linguistic)**  c. Demonstration  d. Videos |

**References (If Applicable)**

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| **(13th Scene)**  Dunn, R., Dunn, K., & Price, G. E. (1984). Learning style inventory. Lawrence, KS, USA: Price Systems. |

**Credits**

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| **(13th Scene)**  SME : Tim ID (Group DMD) |