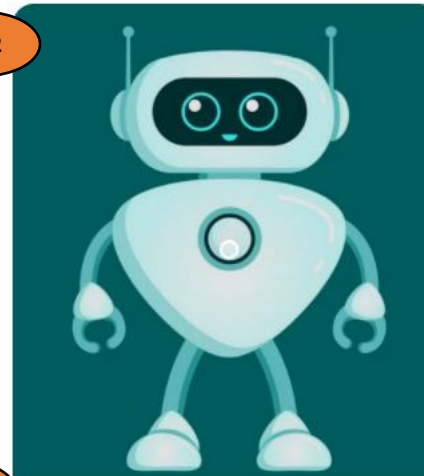




You have been invited
to have a conversation
with **Vicky**

Write "Hi" or "Hello" to start the conversation.

GR2



GR1

Hey mate! I'm Vicky nice to meet you. What
's your name?

GR3

Hey Paul nice to meet you. How are you?

Hi

Paul

GR11

Start typing a message...

Do you speak other languages?

I can only speak english at the moment but I will attend language courses soon. How about you?

Cool! I can speak german and english fluently.

You are very talented in languages!

thanks, which language do you will learn?

I want to learn german.

great!

I enjoy talking with you. I do not want to seem unkind, but we should keep going on with the questions to detect your learning style. By the way, you are welcome to ask me after the last question or you can scroll up.

okay, let's continue

When you thought about what you did yesterday in the evening. Did you memorize it like to get a **picture** or **words**?

GR9

GR5

Start typing a message...



Hey Vicky what skills do you have?



GR7

My main task is to identify your learning style. Also you can ask me:

- Where do you live?
- Why do you ask me that?
- Are you a bot?
- Where have the buttons gone?
- What is a learning style?
- How are you?
- Why is negation not possible?
- How old are you?
- What time is it?
- Do you speak other languages?
- Tell me your name
- Tell me a joke!
- Answer please!
- How is the weather today?



What is a learning style?



A learning style is a way in which you begin to concentrate on, process, absorb, and retain new and difficult information. The interaction of these elements occurs differently in everyone. Therefore, it is necessary to determine what is most likely to trigger your concentration, how to maintain it, and how to respond to your natural processing style to produce long-term memory and retention. I will try to identify your learning style during our conversation and a quiz game.



Can you rephrase it?




GR6

You take in and process information in different ways. A learning style is a method you use to learn. You can use recognition of their individual learning styles to find what study methods, environment, and activities help you to learn best.




Start typing a message...







And do you prefer the idea of **certainty** (like truth) or **hypothesis** (like an explanation which is made based on limited evidence)?



I prefer the idea of truth



You are a quite cool person. It's a pleasure to meet you. Let's talk about your study life. If you get a exercise problem or you have to prepare a presentation or something like this do you **start** working on the solution **immediately**? Or do you try to fully **understand the problem** first?



GR10

former of the two

latter of the two

Start typing a message...



GR4

You said at the beginning that you remember your activity from yesterday as a picture. When you see a sketch in class do you likely to remember the sketch or what the instructor said about it?

By the way are you a bot?

GR8

I'm your study buddy but virtual. I will try to identify your learning style.

That sounds great!

GR5

I love to talk with you. I do not want to seem unkind, but we should keep going on with the questions or you can ask me about the last question.

What was the last question?

When you see a sketch in class do you likely to remember the sketch or that what the instructor said about it?

Start typing a message...



A learning style is the way in which you begin to concentrate on, process, absorb, and retain new and difficult information. The interaction of these elements occurs differently in everyone. Therefore, it is necessary to determine what is most likely to trigger your concentration, how to maintain it, and how to respond to your natural processing style to produce long term memory and retention.



To start with the classification of your learning style, I would like to ask you what you did yesterday in the evening.



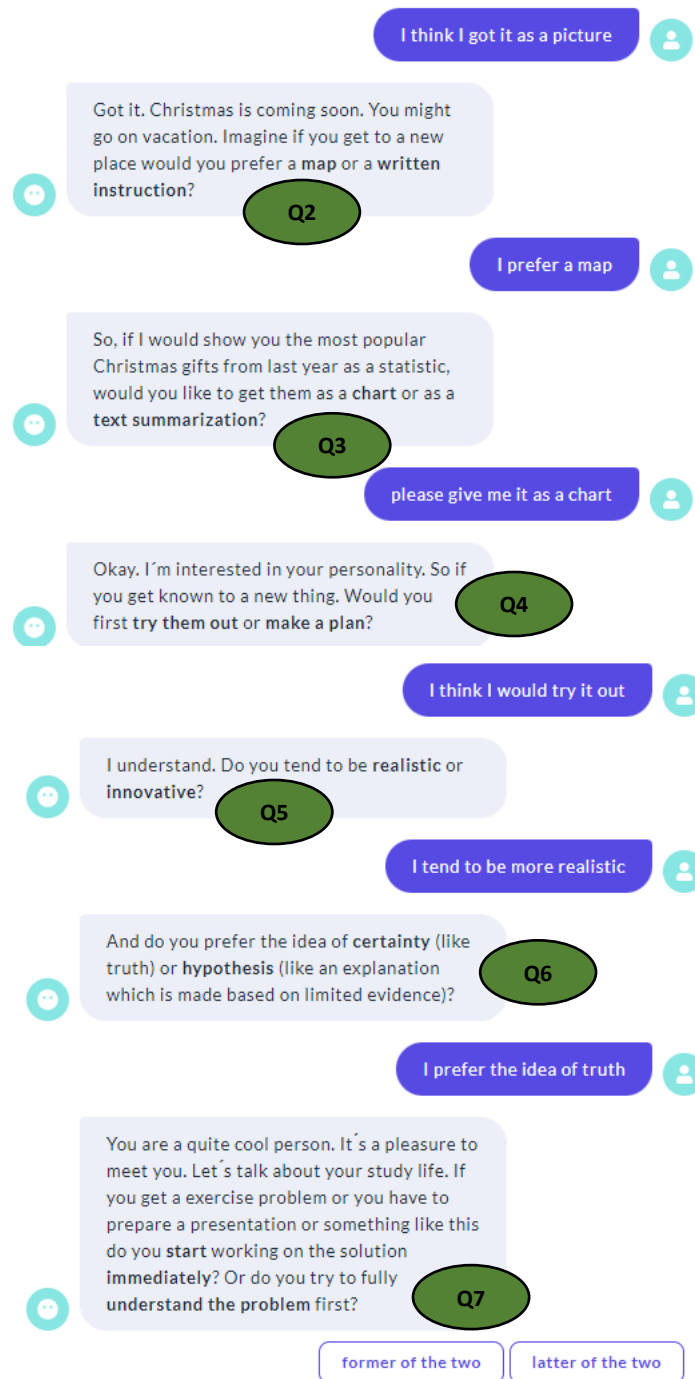
I was at the gym.



Nice. When you thought about what you did yesterday in the evening. Did you memorize it like to get a **picture** or **words**?



Q1



I start working on the solution immediately



Of course. Let's talk about your courses. Do you prefer courses that are based on **concrete material** (like factual data)? Or **abstract material** (like theoretical models)?



Q8

I prefer concrete material



You just said that you are more interested in courses which base on **concrete material**.. does it mean that do you find it easier to learn **facts** than concepts or do you prefer however **concepts**?



Q9

By the way are you a bot?



I'm your study buddy but virtual. I will try to identify your learning style.



That sounds great!



I love to talk with you. I do not want to seem unkind, but we should keep going on with the questions or you can ask me about the last question.



What was the last question?



Do you find it easier to learn **facts** or to learn **concepts**?



Q9

I think I learn rather facts



Ah okay, I understand. Are you a person who learns at a fairly **regular speed**? Or are you a person who is **confused** at the beginning and suddenly it all clicks?



Q10

former of the two

latter of the two

I learn at a regular tempo





And when you are learning a new subject do you prefer to **stay focused** on that subject and learn as much as you can?. Or do you **make connections** between that subject and related subjects?

Q11

former of the two

latter of the two

I prefer to stay focused



Okay. Do you prefer to get new information as **visual material** (like movies, images) or as **verbal information** (like a speech, a conversation)?

Q12

I prefer visual material



If you look in a book with lots of diagrams. For the reason that you prefer **visual material** do you still likely look over the **diagrams** carefully or do you focus on the **description**? "

Q13

I like to look over the diagrams



You said at the **beginning** that you remember your activity from yesterday as a **picture**. When you see a sketch in class do you likely to remember the **sketch** or what the **instructor said** about it?

Q14



Nice. When you solve problems in a group, would you be more likely to think of the **steps** in the solution process? Or do you think about possible **consequences** of the solution in a wide range of areas?

Q15

former of the two

latter of the two

I think of the steps in the solution process



One thing that would be interesting for me is, are you more likely to be considered **careful** about the **details** of your work or **creative** about how to do your work?

Q16

former of the two

latter of the two

I'm more careful about the details



Remember your last class session. Imagine you were a teacher, would you rather teach a course that deals with **real life situations** or that deals with **ideas** and **theories**?

Q17

I would like to teach a course that deals with real life situations





Reflective learners prefer to think about things quietly first. If you have no class time for thinking about new information, you should try to compensate for this lack when you study. Don't simply read or memorize the material; stop periodically to review what you have read and to think of possible questions or applications. You might find it helpful to write short summaries of readings or class notes in your own words. Doing so may take extra time but will enable you to retain the material more effectively.



Global learners tend to learn in large jumps, absorbing material almost randomly without seeing connections, and then suddenly 'getting it'. You may be able to solve complex problems quickly or put things together in novel ways once you have grasped the big picture, but you may have difficulty explaining how you did it. You have to realise that you need the big picture of a subject before you can master details. If your tutor plunges directly into new topics without bothering to explain how they relate to what you already know, it can cause problems for you. Fortunately, there are steps you can take that may help you get the big picture more rapidly. Before you begin to study the first section of a chapter in a text, skim through the entire chapter to get an overview. Doing so may be time-consuming initially but it may save you from going over and over individual parts later. Instead of spending a short time on every subject every night, you might find it more productive to immerse yourself in individual subjects for large blocks. Try to relate the subject to things you already know. Don't lose faith in yourself.



The key is to realize that 'now' must be Friday. Look for the phrase in the problem that tells you something you can work with and use that with another part of the problem to gradually and stepwise lead to a solution.



Quest (1/4): What day follows the day before yesterday if two days from now (now is fictional and might not be the actual day) will be Sunday? If you need help, just click one of the buttons.

Help: text description

Help: image

solution

Thursday



GR13

That's right, well done. You can see that now must be Friday since two days from Friday is Sunday. The 'day before yesterday' is Wednesday, and the 'day that follows the day before yesterday' is Thursday. Let's move on to the next question!



GR13

That's right, well done. You can see that now must be Friday since two days from Friday is Sunday. The 'day before yesterday' is Wednesday, and the 'day that follows the day before yesterday' is Thursday. Let's move on to the next question!