

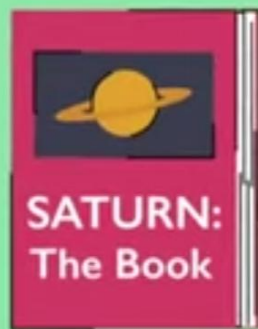


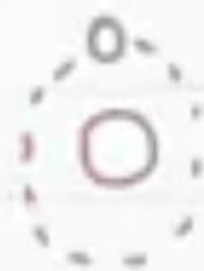
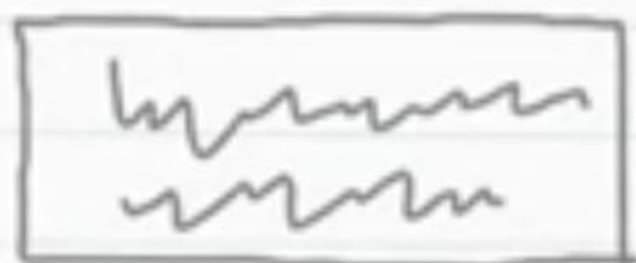
**Visual**

**Auditory**

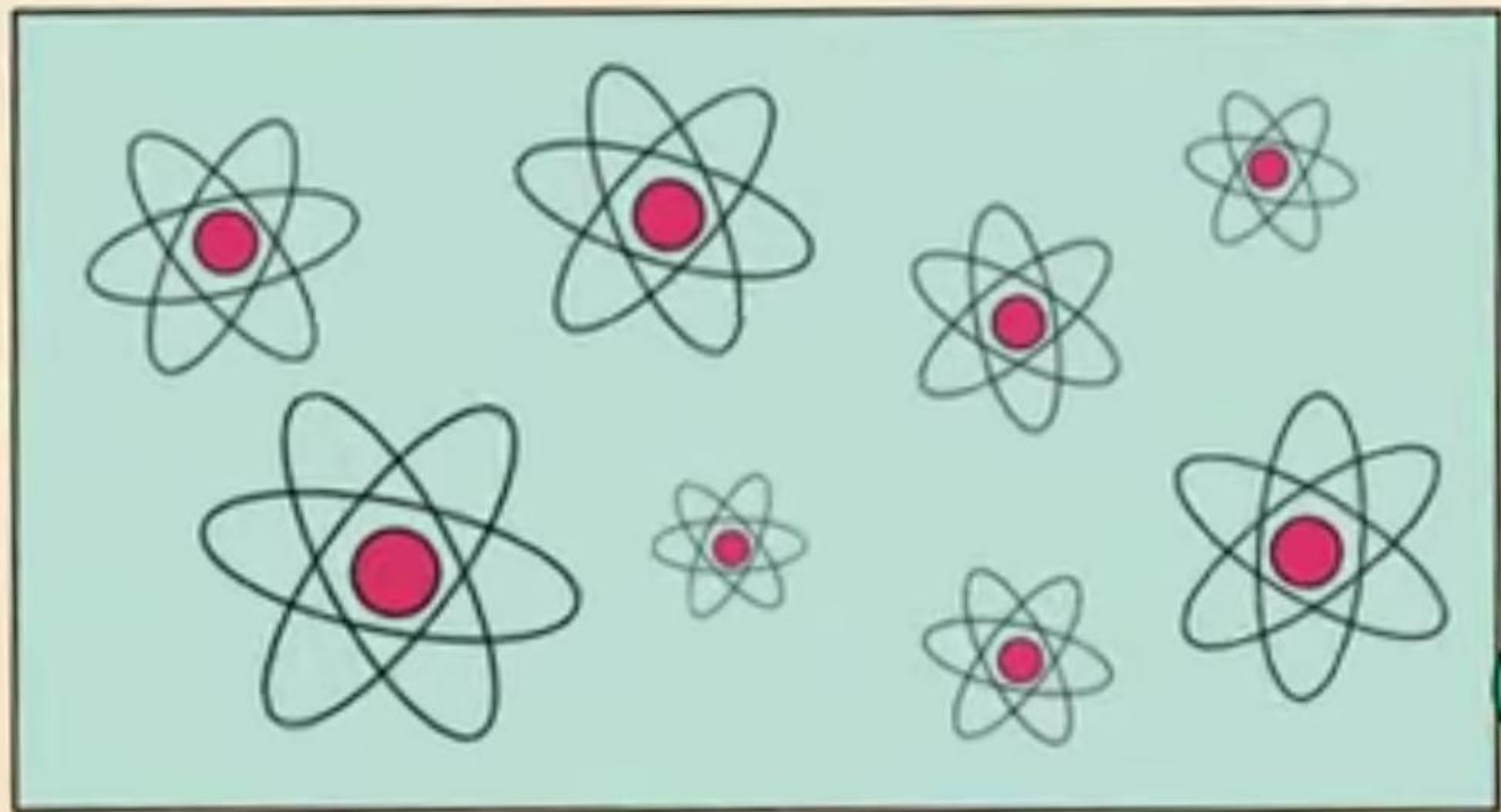
**Reading/Writing**

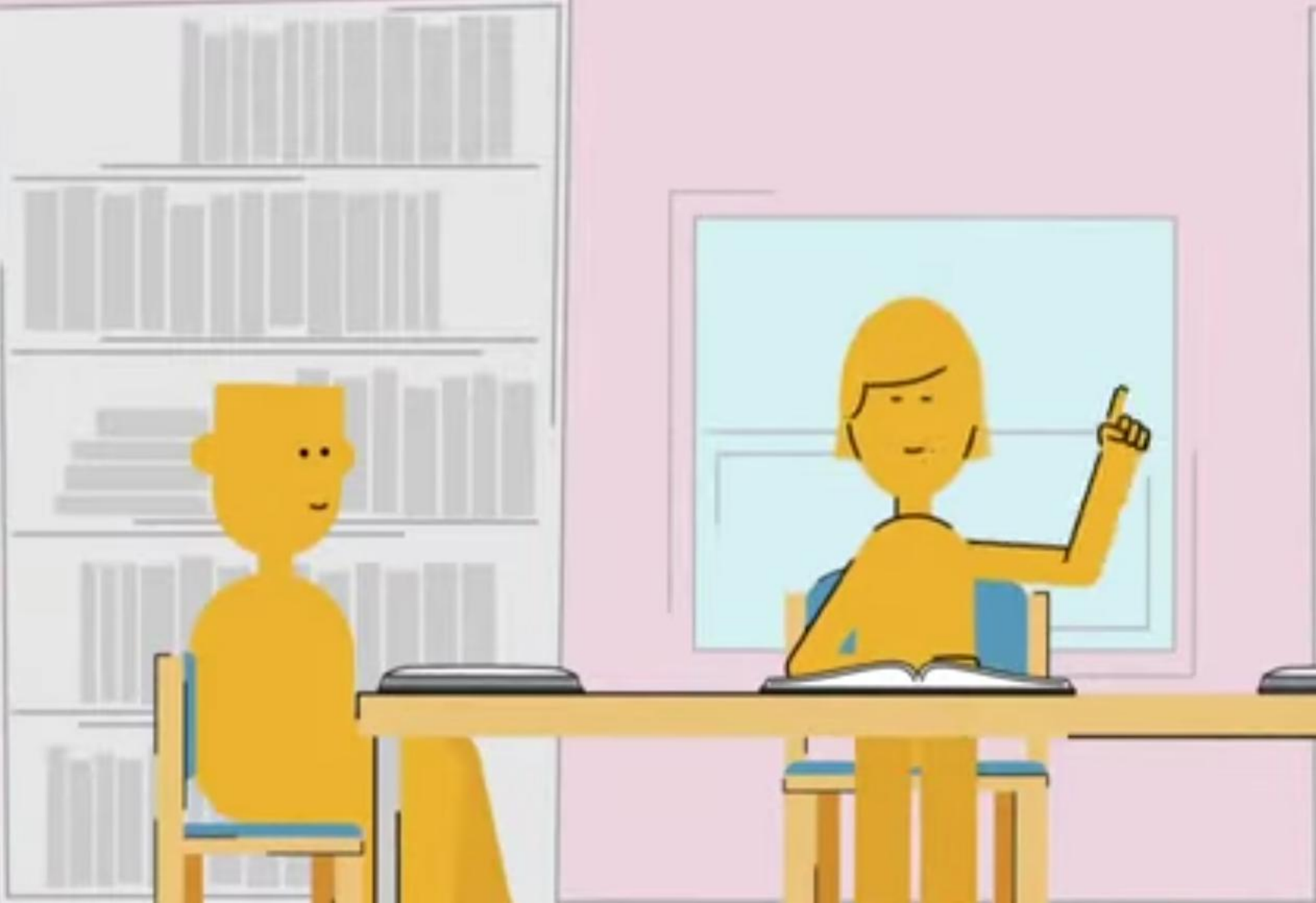
**Kinesthetic**

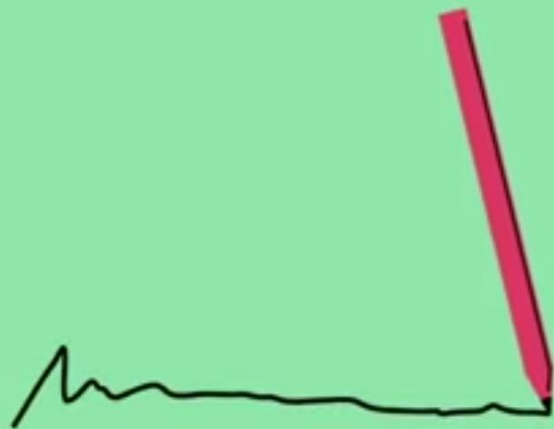




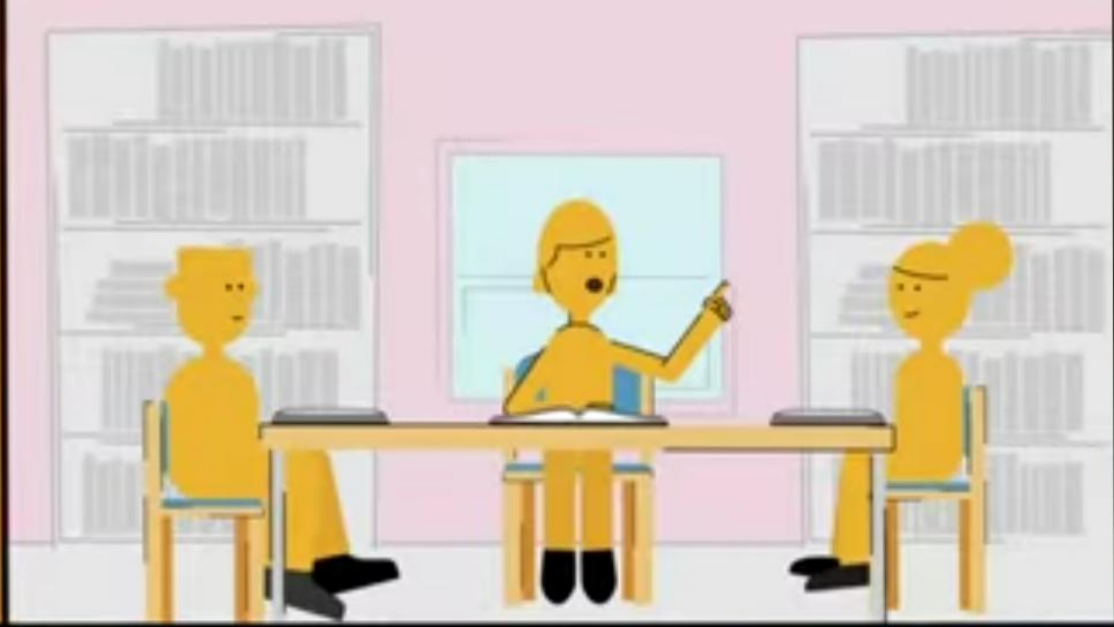
$$w = \sqrt{w}$$













## 4 Learning Styles

1. Deep Learning Style
2. Surface Learning Style
3. Impulsive Learning Style
4. Reflective Learning Style

- **1. Deep Learning Style**
- Students want to understand the meaning properly.
- They are self motivated to learn.
- They just read carefully everything for clear understanding.
- **2. Surface Learning Style**
- Students want to just read the text without proper attention.
- They learn in a passive way.
- They just do rote memorization of the facts.
- They need external rewards, grades or positive feedback from others for motivation.

- **3. Impulsive Learning Style**

- Students give quick response after scanning the alternatives.
- Impulsive students often make more mistakes than reflective students.
- They are more field dependent.
- They normally respond without careful thinking.
- They use guessing rather than reflective thinking.

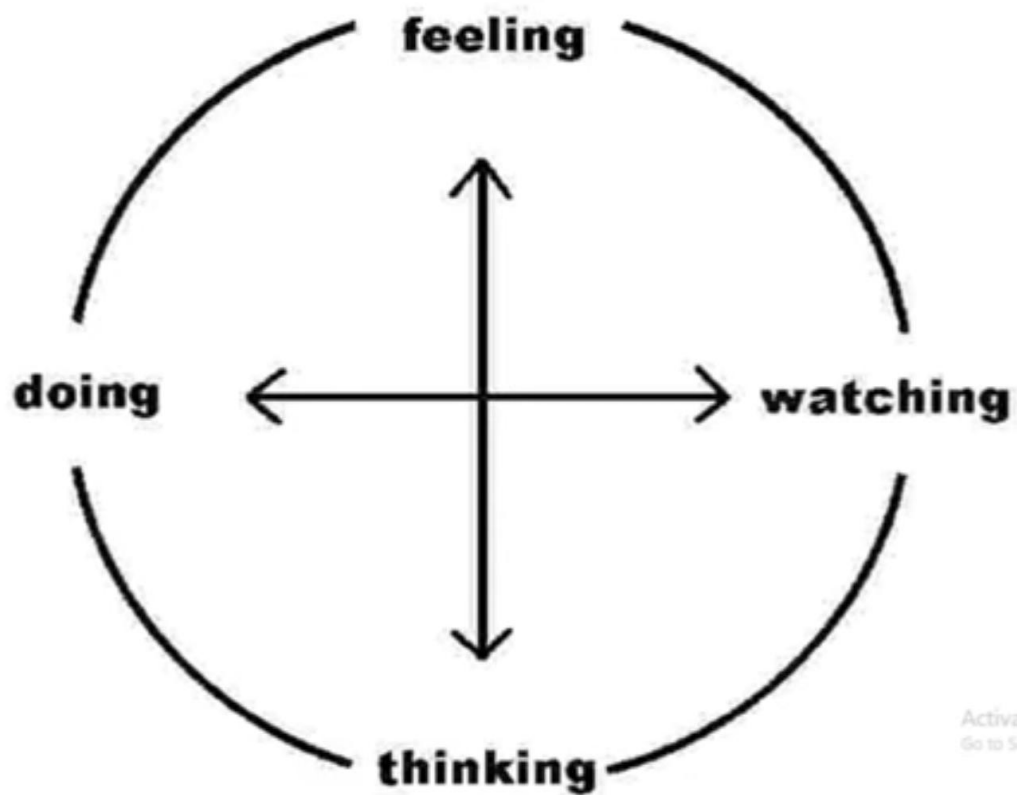
- **4. Reflective Learning Style**

- Students give response after carefully see the alternatives.
- They take time for final decision and for accuracy of an answer.
- They are more field independent.
- They are better in learning, reading comprehension and text interpretation, problem solving and decision making, higher performance in exams.

# Learning Styles

by

David Kolb





- Kolb's Experiential Learning Model (ELM)

- 1. Diverging —feeling and watching

- good at generating ideas.
- imaginative and emotional
- open minded
- prefer to work in group.



- **2. Assimilators** —watching and thinking

- logical thinkers.
- need clear explanation than a practical opportunity.
- less interested in people and more in abstract ideas.



- **3. Converging —thinking and doing**

- **Good problem solver**

- think first and take action.
- more practical than logical.
- make decision by solving problems.
- Like to do experiments with ideas.

- **4. Accommodating —doing and feelin**

- Prefer on intuition than logic
- use experiences of others.
- depend on others for learning and act accordingly.
- This learning style is common with general population.
- Their greatest strength is doing things, they take risks and they perform well when required to react to immediate circumstances.

