

→ **Visual**

Auditory

Reading/Writing

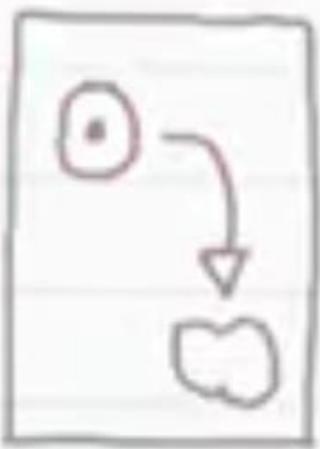
Kinesthetic





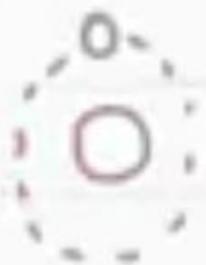
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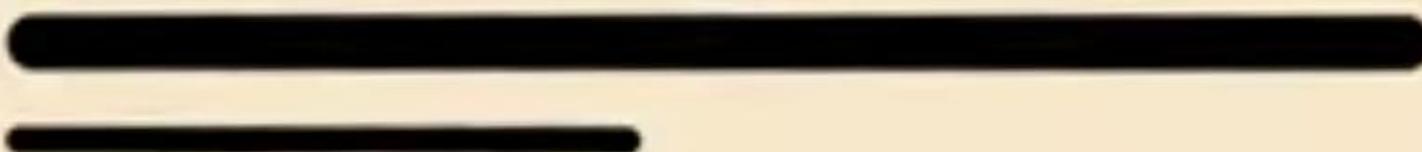
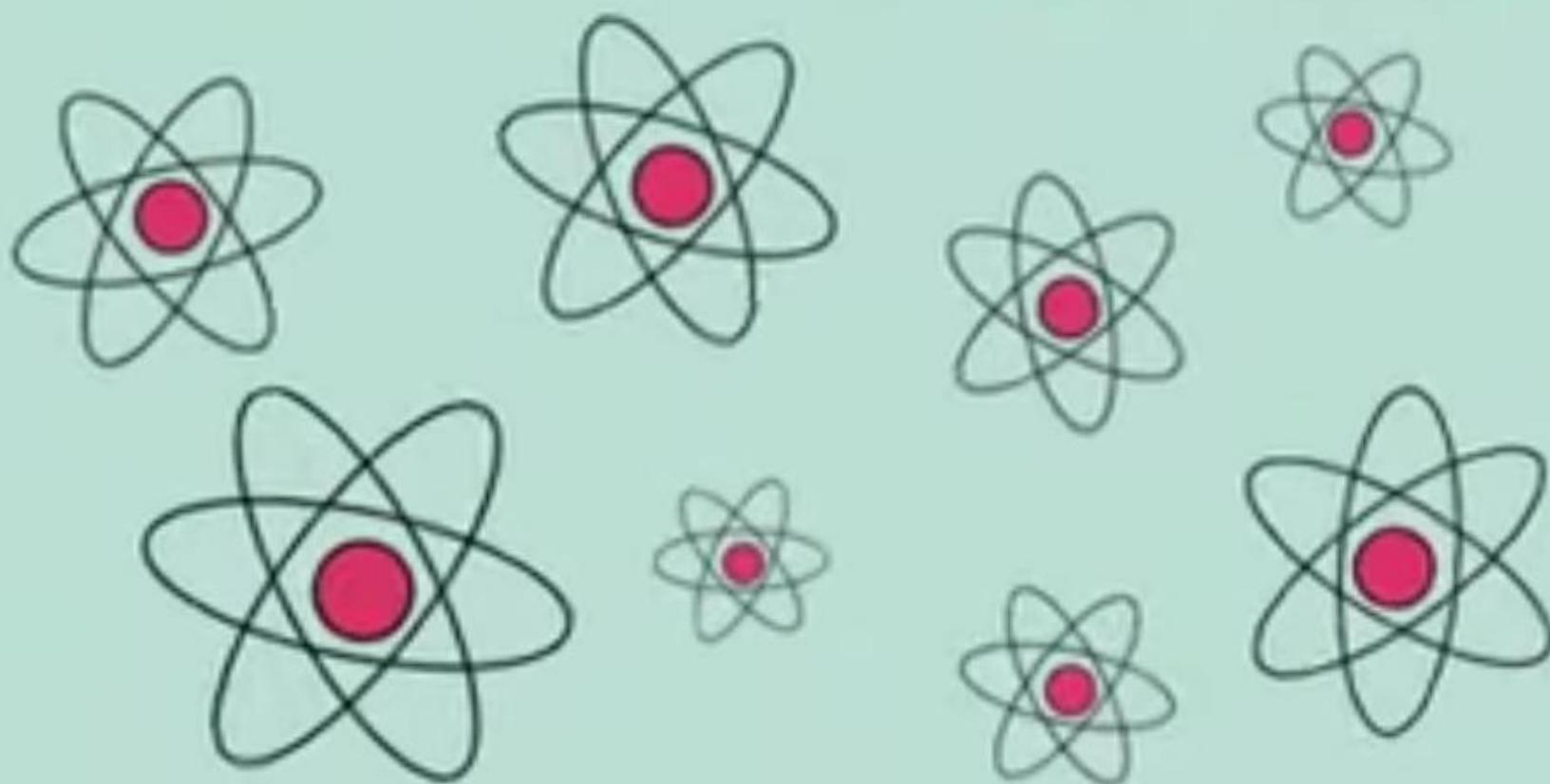
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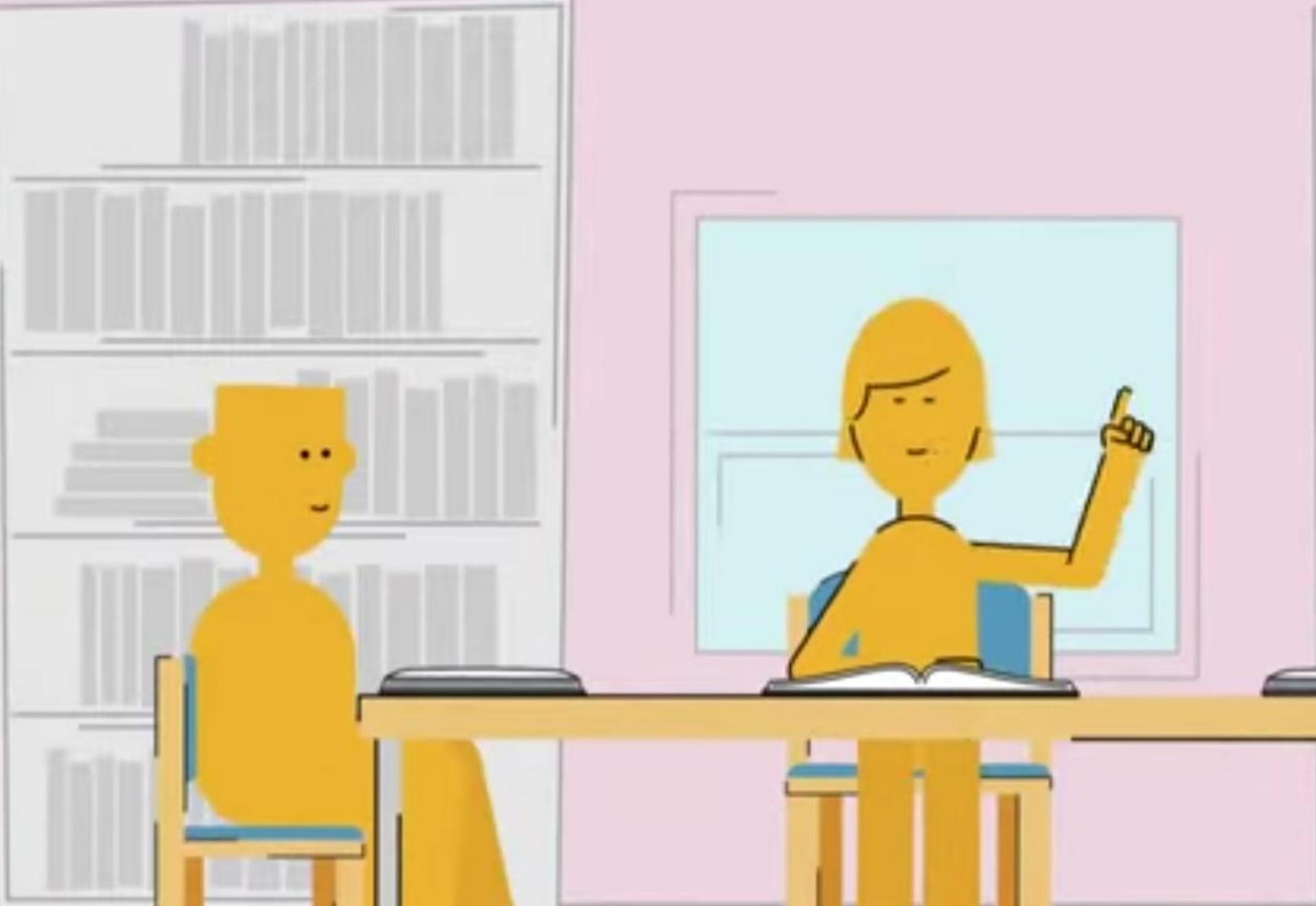
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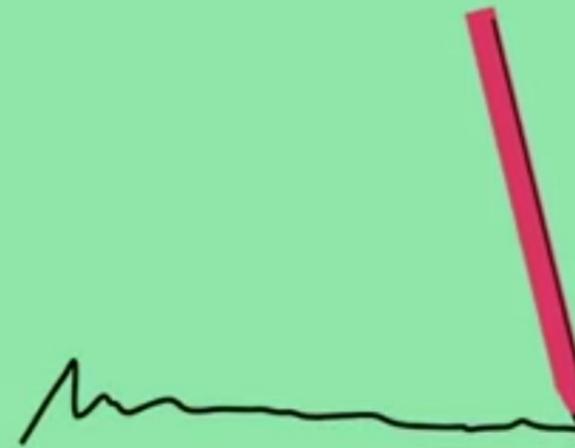
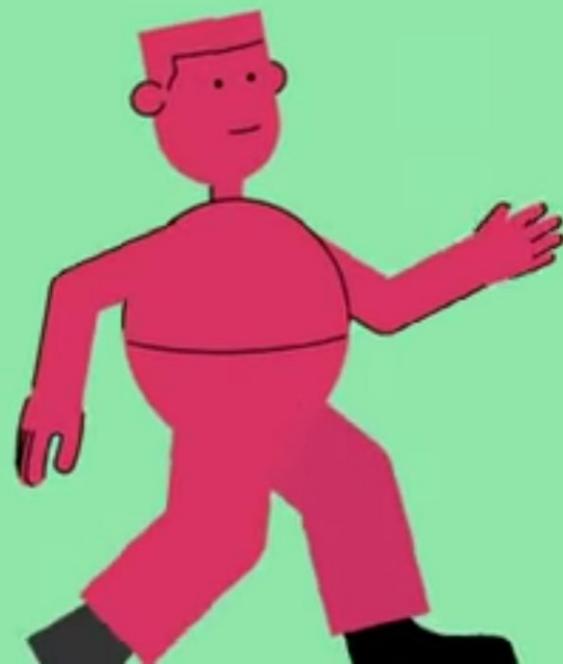


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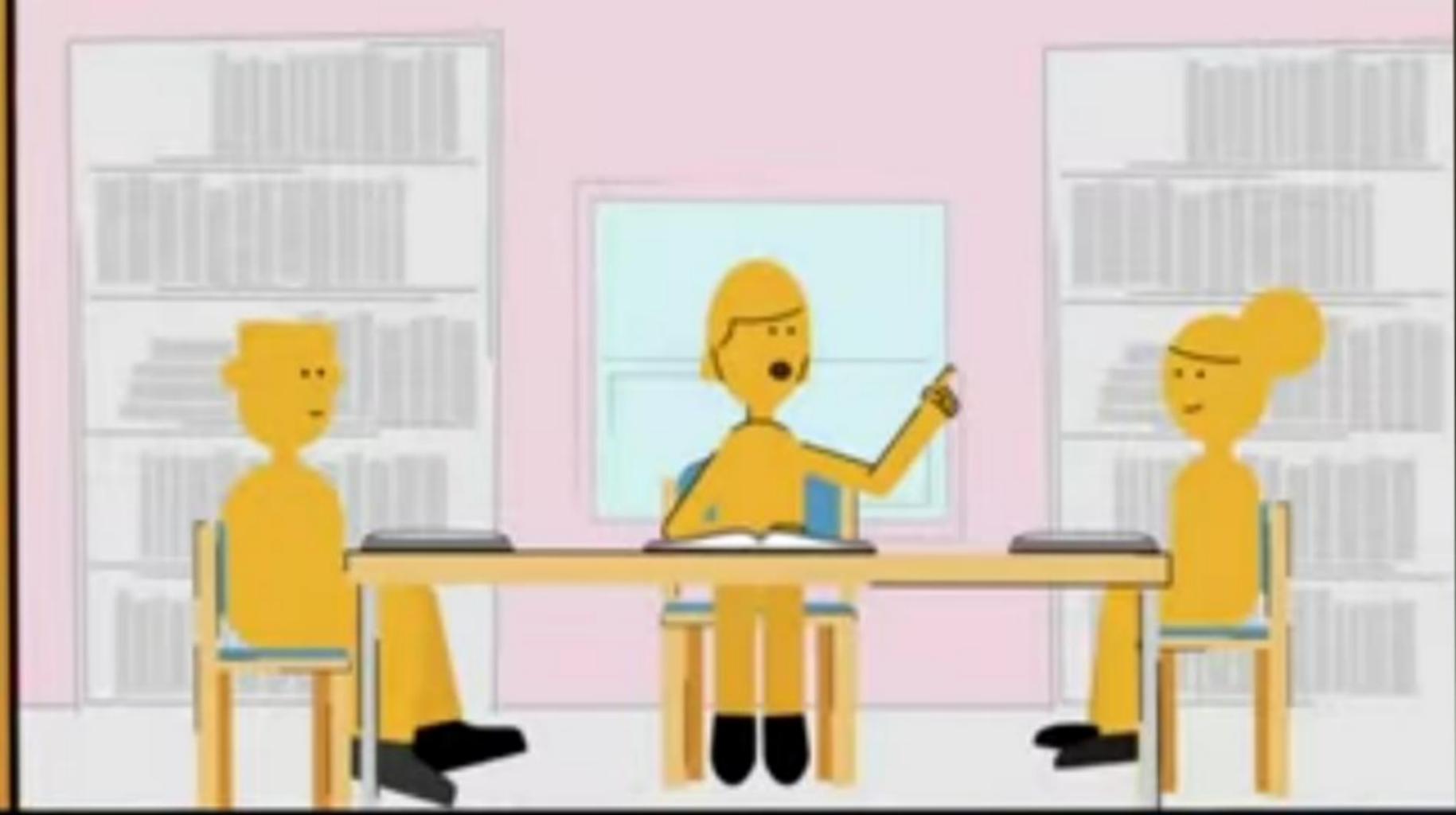
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4 Learning Styles

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

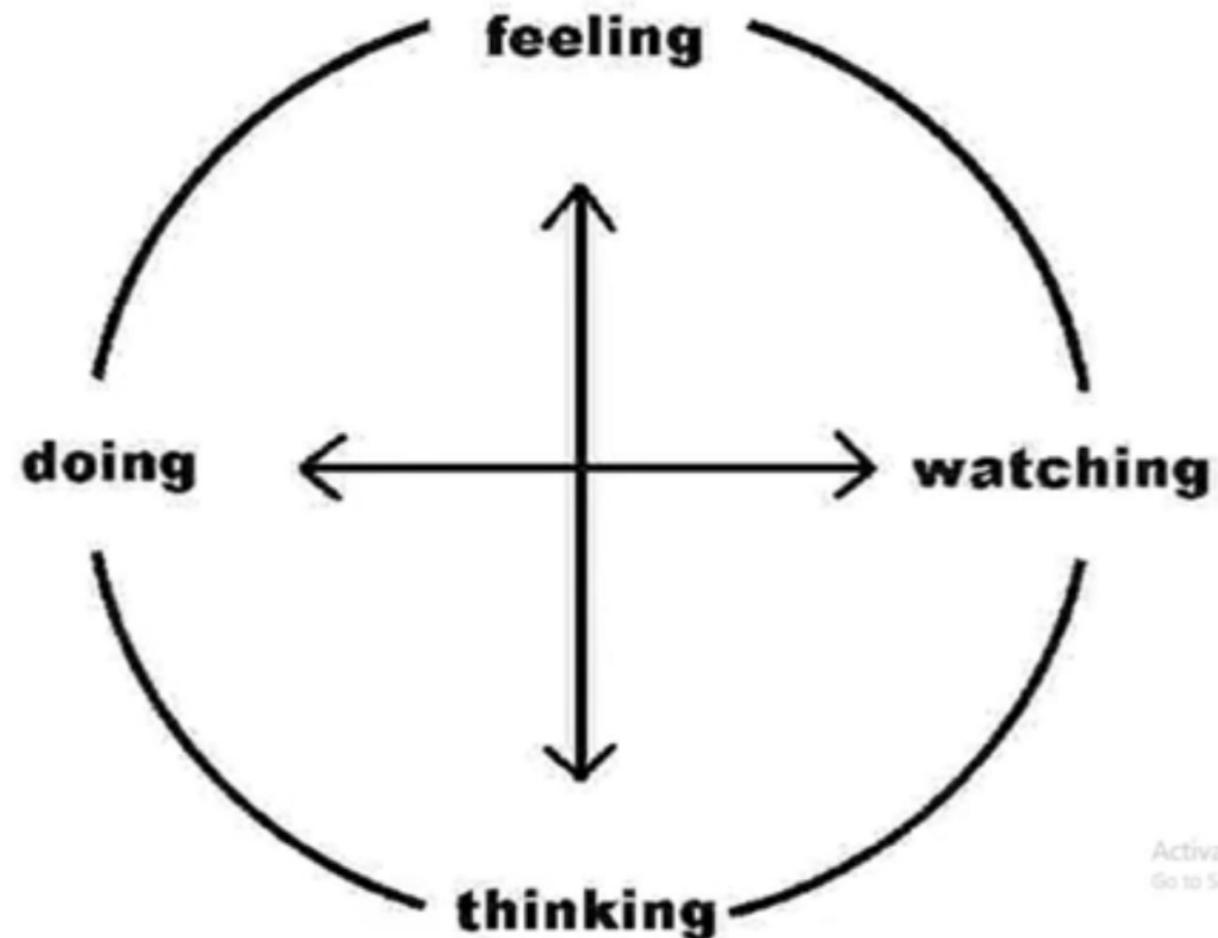
- **1. Deep Learning Style**
 - Students want to understand the meaning properly.
 - They are self motivated to learn.
 - They just read carefully everything for clear understanding.
-
- **2. Surface Learning Style**
 - Students want to just read the text without proper attention.
 - They learn in a 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



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

- 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 feeling**

- 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.

