

LEARNING STYLES

by:

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Each student is unique in a variety of ways. The manner in that each student receives and processes information reflects the many ways in which they differ from one another. One of these individual distinctions is learning style. Ramírez-Correa et al., (2017) believed that learning performance can be enhanced and the teaching and learning experience can be enriched when learners and educators are aware of different learning styles. Hence, educators must take into account individual differences and provide content in accordance with students' learning preferences.

Gülbahar and Alper (2014) mentioned students as having independent, visual, logical, abstract, social, auditory, concrete, and intuitive learning styles. Students are independent learners who require a lot of time and like to work independently. Also, they take responsibility for their own learning, like to work independently with assistance, consider life-related challenges, and have faith in their capacity to learn. It makes them unique for they can act independently and make wise choices without the assistance of their teachers. To support students in improving their academic performance and maintaining motivation, it is crucial to develop independent learners.

Moreover, students are visual learners. Students learn best by seeing. These learners think that they learn best by seeing; they are more interested in subjects such as mathematics, science, and technology; they find their way easily by using maps; they prefer documents containing images, such as pictures, tables, cartoons; etc. Images, flowcharts, infographics, videos, simulations, graphs, cartoons, coloring books, slide shows/PowerPoint decks, posters, movies, games, and flashcards are just a few examples

of the various ways that visual information is conveyed (Rodger et.al. 2009). The stated formats can be used by teachers to present enormous amounts of information in ways that are simple to comprehend.

Furthermore, students are logical learners. These students benefit most from thinking critically, appreciate math-related activities, enjoy logical games and puzzles, and prefer to work in steps. Another learning style is that students are abstract learners whereby reading, they learn best. Additionally, students are social learners. Benitez (2013) mentioned that an individual who is a social learner enjoys working and studying in groups or in pairs on projects. Breakout sessions or group talks may be used to promote social learning. Through discussion and interaction, the learner can work through complex concepts or problems and bounce ideas off others using this method.

Likewise, students are auditory learners. A person can learn more effectively through auditory learning, which involves listening. Auditory learners retain information better when it is provided verbally as opposed to in writing. Also, students are concrete learners. These students believe that doing is the greatest way to learn, and they enjoy sports and dance are examples of physical activities. Lastly, students are intuitive learners. It is where students learn best when they study on their own, contrast and compare ideas, and work through problems. As a result, identifying learning preferences is crucial for enhancing learning effectiveness.

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