

Barsch Learning Styles Explanations:

Learning Style	Clues	Learning Tips
Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to see it to know it. • Strong sense of color. • May have artistic ability. • Difficulty with spoken directions. • May be easily distracted by sounds. • trouble following lectures. • Misinterpretation of spoken words. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use graphics to reinforce. • Color coding to organize notes and possessions. • Written directions. • Use of flow charts and diagrams for note-taking. • Visualize spelling of words of facts to be memorized.
Auditory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefers to get information by listening-needs to hear it or speak it to know it. • Written directions more difficult to follow than spoken directions. • Prefers listening to reading and writing. • Inability to read body language and facial expression. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of tapes for reading and for class lecture notes. • Learning by interviewing or by participating in discussions. • Works well in study groups. • Having test questions or directions read aloud or put on tape.
Kinesthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefers hands-on learning. • Can assemble parts without reading directions. • Difficulty sitting still. • Learns better when physical activity is involved. • May be very well coordinated and have athletic ability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiential learning (making models,, doing lab work, and role playing). • Frequent breaks in study periods. • Tracing letters and words to learn spelling and to remember facts. • Use computer to reinforce learning through sense of touch. • Memorize or drilling while walking or exercising. • Usually involves some kind of movement while learning, i.e. tapping pencil, shaking foot, and/or holding something.