

Summary of learning types



Encourage students to achieve outcomes using a variety of strategies. *

Encourage co-operative learning activities, teaming students with differing learning mode preferences. *

Visual learners: *

- Provide opportunity for reading and writing *
- Promote visual aids such as photographic images, diagrams *
- Immerse students in visual experience (i. . excursions) *

Auditory learners: *

- Provide opportunity for discussion *
- Include narrative, presentations and audio input in teaching *
- Utilise guest speakers *

Kinaesthetic learners: *

- Provide hands-on experiences (gross motor & fine motor)|

Social Learners| The student prefers a learning experience that allows them to work alongside others. Works effectively in group learning, enjoying collaboration and team work. | *

Flourishes in an environment where specific roles are allocated to each group member.

Develop knowledge of both peers and self via cooperative learning tactics. Provide consistently varying groups, teaming students with both peers that are similar in learning style and ability and peers that differ in learning style and ability. *

Ensure that group work activities cater for exploration and expansion of individual roles. *

Engage students by modelling roles and expectations. *

Provide opportunities for independent work, as student needs to become self-reliant. | Process Learners| The student is concerned with the procedure of learning and their learning is most productive when they are able to work in their own preferred “ zone”.

Process learners may be concrete learners, abstract learners, sequential learners or randomised learners. | *

Aim to engage all four mind zones when planning lessons. *

Use tactics that will engage these students, using both abstract and concrete objects/processes *

For concrete learners, provide

structured, practical activities. * For abstract learners, incorporate patterns to assist in interpretation of data.