

What's Your Learning Style?

Purpose:

- To learn about learning styles.
- To understand the differences between auditory, visual and kinesthetic learners
- To identify your own learning style

There are three basic types of learning styles. The three most common are visual, auditory, and kinesthetic. To learn, we depend on our senses to process the information around us. Most people tend to use one of their senses more than the others. Today's lesson will help you determine which of these learning styles you rely on the most.

There is a series of 16 questions that are related to the three main learning styles. Read the question and select the answer that closest fits your answer. Don't think about the questions too much. Go with your first choice. After you answer each of these questions, tabulate your total number of a's, b's and c's.

Sometimes people have two or three that all have about the same number of choices. Some people depend on two or more types of learning styles.

It is not unusual to use different learning styles for different tasks. That's why people can respond so differently to the same thing.

Questions to ask your student:

1. How could knowing your learning style be of benefit to you, personally?
2. How can it be helpful in your interactions with others?
3. How do you think this could help you in your studies?
4. How do you think this could help you in lectures?
5. How do you think this could help you in note taking?

What's Your Learning Style

For these questions, choose the first answer that comes to mind and click on a,b, or c.

Question 1

When you study for a test, would you rather

- a) read notes, read headings in a book, and look at diagrams and illustrations.
- b) have someone ask you questions, or repeat facts silently to yourself.
- c) write things out on index cards and make models or diagrams.

Question 2

Which of these do you do when you listen to music?

- a) daydream (see things that go with the music)
- b) hum along
- c) move with the music, tap your foot, etc.

Question 3

When you work at solving a problem do you

- a) make a list, organize the steps, and check them off as they are done
- b) make a few phone calls and talk to friends or experts
- c) make a model of the problem or walk through all the steps in your mind

Question 4

When you read for fun, do you prefer

- a) a travel book with a lot of pictures in it
- b) a mystery book with a lot of conversation in it
- c) a book where you answer questions and solve problems

Question 5

To learn how a computer works, would you rather

- a) watch a movie about it
- b) listen to someone explain it
- c) take the computer apart and try to figure it out for yourself

Question 6

You have just entered a science museum, what will you do first?

- a) look around and find a map showing the locations of the various exhibits
- b) talk to a museum guide and ask about exhibits
- c) go into the first exhibit that looks interesting, and read directions later

Question 7

What kind of restaurant would you rather not go to?

- a) one with the lights too bright
- b) one with the music too loud
- c) one with uncomfortable chairs

Question 8

Would you rather go to

- a) an art class
- b) a music class
- c) an exercise class

Question 9

Which are you most likely to do when you are happy?

- a) grin
- b) shout with joy
- c) jump for joy

Question 10

If you were at a party, what would you be most likely to remember the next day?

- a) the faces of the people there, but not the names
- b) the names but not the faces
- c) the things you did and said while you were there

Question 11

When you see the word "d - o - g", what do you do first?

- a) think of a picture of a particular dog
- b) say the word "dog" to yourself silently
- c) sense the feeling of being with a dog (petting it, running with it, etc.)

Question 12

When you tell a story, would you rather

- a) write it
- b) tell it out loud
- c) act it out

Question 13

What is most distracting for you when you are trying to concentrate?

- a) visual distractions
- b) noises
- c) other sensations like, hunger, tight shoes, or worry

Question 14

What are you most likely to do when you are angry?

- a) scowl
- b) shout or "blow up"
- c) stomp off and slam doors

Question 15

When you aren't sure how to spell a word, which of these are you most likely to do?

- a) write it out to see if it looks right
- b) sound it out
- c) write it out to see if it feels right

Question 16

Which are you most likely to do when standing in a long line at the movies?

- a) look at posters advertising other movies
- b) talk to the person next to you
- c) tap your foot or move around in some other way

Total your a's, b's and c's.

Three Different Learning Styles

If you scored mostly a's you may have a visual learning style. You learn by seeing and looking.

Visual Learners

- take numerous detailed notes
- tend to sit in the front
- are usually neat and clean
- often close their eyes to visualize or remember something
- find something to watch if they are bored
- like to see what they are learning
- benefit from illustrations and presentations that use color
- are attracted to written or spoken language rich in imagery
- prefer stimuli to be isolated from auditory and kinesthetic distraction
- find passive surroundings ideal

If you scored mostly b's, you may have an auditory learning style. You learn by hearing and listening.

Auditory Learners

- sit where they can hear but needn't pay attention to what is happening in front
- may not coordinate colors or clothes, but can explain why they are wearing what they are wearing and why
- hum or talk to themselves or others when bored
- acquire knowledge by reading aloud
- remember by verbalizing lessons to themselves (if they don't they have difficulty reading maps or diagrams or handling conceptual assignments like mathematics).









If you had mostly c's, you may have a kinesthetic learning style. You learn by touching and doing.

Kinesthetic Learners

- need to be active and take frequent breaks
- speak with their hands and with gestures
- remember what was done, but have difficulty recalling what was said or seen
- find reasons to tinker or move when bored
- rely on what they can directly experience or perform
- activities such as cooking, construction, engineering and art help them perceive and learn
- enjoy field trips and tasks that involve manipulating materials
- sit near the door or someplace else where they can easily get up and move around
- are uncomfortable in classrooms where they lack opportunities for hands-on experience
- communicate by touching and appreciate physically expressed encouragement, such as a pat on the back

Adapted from: What's Your Learning Style (2009). Retrieved Nov 4, 2010, from <http://people.usd.edu/~bwjames/tut/learning-style/>.

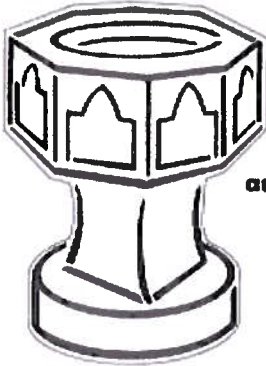
CHOICE BOARD FOR MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

<p style="text-align: center;">Verbal/Lingulstic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write instructions • Keep a personal journal • Create a poem • Create TV ads • Read stories to others • Retell in your own words • Teach concept mapping • Create crossword puzzle 	<p style="text-align: center;">Logical/Mathematical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a time line • Compare/contrast ideas • Create an outline for a story • Design a map • Decipher codes • Create patterns • Design a game to show... 	<p style="text-align: center;">Visual/Spallal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a poster • Draw a map • Create visual diagrams • Draw from different perspectives • Create a comic strip • Graph results of a survey 
<p style="text-align: center;">Interpersonal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell stories • Teach a cooperative game • Role play a situation • Discuss and come to a conclusion • Survey or interview others 	<h1 style="font-size: 2em;">Free Choice</h1>	<p style="text-align: center;">Body Kinesthellc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make up a cooperative game • Practice physical exercise • Conduct hands-on experiments • Construct a model or representation 
<p style="text-align: center;">Musical Rhythmic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create raps • Play musical instruments • Write to music • Teach dance steps • Make up sounds and sound effects • Write a jingle • Create rhymes that... 	<p style="text-align: center;">Naturalist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and categorize data, materials, or ideas • Discover or experiment • Take a field trip • Study means of survival • Adapt materials to a new use • Label and classify 	<p style="text-align: center;">Intrapersonal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep a personal journal • Write about personal experiences • Think about and plan... • Review or visualize • How would it feel to... • Imagine and write about the future 

THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

My name is _____

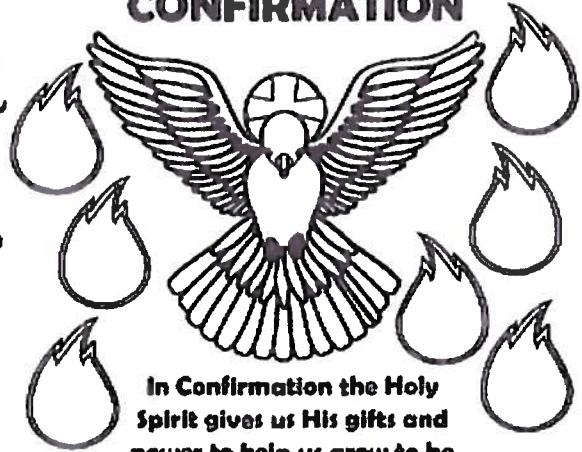
BAPTISM



Baptism takes away original sin, all personal sins and removes any punishment due to sin. It gives our souls the new life of grace and makes us children of God.

Color the Baptismal Font and write the name of the church and the date of your Baptism:

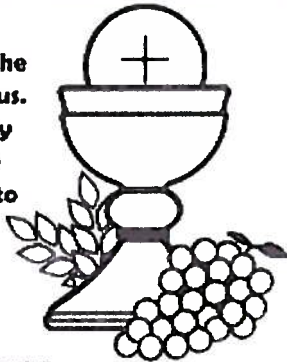
CONFIRMATION



In Confirmation the Holy Spirit gives us His gifts and power to help us grow to be strong Christians. The Bishop anoints us with "chrism" oil to serve God and others. Write the names of the gifts of the Holy Spirit in the flames above.

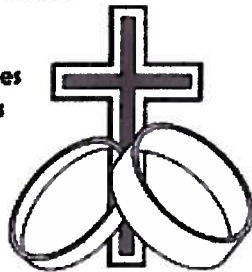
HOLY EUCHARIST

The Holy Eucharist is the Body and Blood of Jesus. When we receive Holy Communion we are united more closely to Jesus and we grow in love for God and others.



MATRIMONY

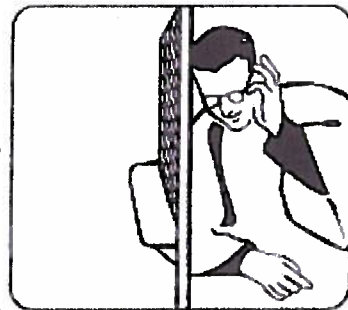
The sacrament of Matrimony unites a man and a woman together as husband and wife. It gives them a special grace to live for Jesus and to fulfill the duties and dignity of marriage.



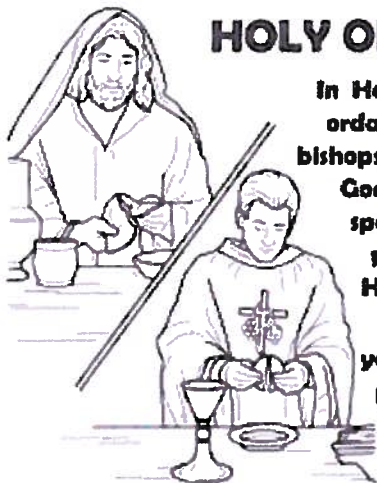
CONFESSION

In Confession we confess, or tell, our sins to a priest. God forgives our sins through the priest and fills us with grace and joy to help us obey Him and do what is right.

Draw yourself going to Confession and write down something for which you are truly sorry.



HOLY ORDERS



In Holy Orders, bishops ordain men to become bishops, priests, or deacons. God gives these men special graces and power to serve Him and others.

Write the name of your parish priest and pray one Hail Mary for him every day.

ANOINTING OF THE SICK



In the Anointing of the Sick, the priest anoints the sick person with blessed oil and lays his hands on them for healing, strength, peace, and courage. This Sacrament also forgives sins if the person is not able to go to Confession.



❄️ Christmas Scavenger Hunt ❄️

Directions: To begin the adventure, grab a camera, Bible and the Christmas Scavenger Hunt. Read aloud Luke 2: 1-20 and Matthew 2:1-2. Next, read the clues and the Scripture provided to solve each riddle. Check each item off your list as you finish. For a twist, take pictures of each item you find or have children draw a picture of the answer instead.

❄️ *Read Luke 2:6* ❄️ *completed*

Find something soft and warm that is similar to the material in this verse.



❄️ *Read Luke 2:6* ❄️ *completed*

Find something the same color of what was probably used to line Jesus' bed.



❄️ *Read Luke 2:8* ❄️ *completed*

Find something as soft and furry as the animal mentioned in this verse.



❄️ *Read Luke 2:9* ❄️ *completed*

Find something the color of the heavenly hosts in this verse.

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Christmas Scavenger Hunt

Read Luke 2:15

completed

Find something that the shepherds would have worn or used as they traveled to meet Jesus.



Read Luke 2:19

completed

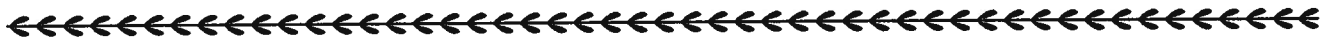
Find something the same shape as where Mary treasured the memories of Jesus' birth.



Read Matthew 2:9

completed

Find something the same shape as the "nightlight" that guided the Magi.



Read Matthew 2:11

completed

Find _____ gifts to offer to baby Jesus. Hint: This is the same number of gifts the Magi presented to Jesus.

Once you're done, retell the story of Jesus' birth in your own words.

