

## Auditory Learner

- Excellent listeners
- Prefers to get information by listening – needs to hear it or speak it to know it
- Written directions more difficult to follow than spoken ones
- Prefers listening to reading or writing
- Has difficulty reading body language and facial expressions
- Can reproduce symbols, letters or words by hearing them
- Enjoys dialogues, plays dictation
- Favors music
- Can learn concepts by listening to recorded audio
- Often hum or talk to selves or others
- Can repeat or fulfill verbal instructions
- Takes notes or relies on printed notes
- Written information may have little meaning unless read aloud
- Solves problems by talking about them
- Good at telling jokes and stories
- Likes class discussions but can be easily distracted by noise
- Filters incoming information through listening and repeating aloud
- Study in groups and talk things out
- Records lectures & listens to recording while driving, exercising, or during other activities
- Leave spaces in the notes for later recall and filing.
- Reduces lecture notes to main ideas and put them on tape
- Read texts out loud or into recorder
- Sits at the front of the class
- Participates in class discussion and debates
- Explains ideas to other people
- Work in quiet areas to reduce distractions
- Studies illustrations in the textbook
- Make speeches and presentations
- Verbal brainstorming can be helpful
- Recite, recite, recite

## Learning Styles

CovenantHealth 

Covenant School  
of Nursing

Student Retention

## Kinesthetic Learner

Kinesthetic learners understand and learn through the process of doing. They often excel in labs and classes that involve physical motion. Heavy reading and writing classes may be difficult for hands on learners.

- Use as many senses as possible (use scented markers, chew gum, use flash cards, punch holes in flashcards for texture)
- Involve motion into studying
- Take breaks from long sitting sessions
- Draw maps, mind maps, and diagrams of projects/papers
- Take notes during lectures (the process of writing it down will probably help you remember the material)
- Actively participate in discussions
- Use direct involvement, physical manipulation, imagery, and "hands on" activities to improve motivation, interest, and memory
- Organize information into the steps that were used to physically complete a task
- Use case studies and applications to help with principles and abstract concepts
- Use practice, play acting, and modeling to prepare for tests.
- Teach the material to someone else
- Have difficulty spelling correctly
- Are considered hyperactive
- Move their hands when they talk
- Dress for comfort, instead of style
- Excel in athletics and the performing arts
- Like to try new things
- Like to solve problems by physically working through them
- Write practice answers, paragraphs or essays

[http://www.education.com/magazine/article/kinesthetic\\_learner/](http://www.education.com/magazine/article/kinesthetic_learner/)

<http://www.cowley.edu/academics/skills/tipstk.html>

## Visual Learner

Learns best when information is presented visually and in a picture or design format.

- Benefits from instructors who use visual aids such as film, video, maps, and charts.
- Like to work in a quiet room and may not like to work in study groups
- Can often visualize a picture of something they are trying to remember
- May be artistic that enjoys activities having to do with visual art and design
- May not remember verbal directions
- Often asks to have questions or instructions repeated
- Frequently appears to daydream during class or lecture
- May have limited vocabulary
- Often has poor articulation
- Prefers to do demonstrations rather than to tell, explain, or report on a subject
- Often dislikes speaking in front of groups
- May become distracted or start a conversation with another student if the teacher's back is turned while explaining things at the blackboard
- Organize work and living space to avoid distractions
- Sits at the front of the class to avoid distraction and away from doors or window where action takes place.
- Uses neatly organized or typed material
- Uses note pads, post-its, to-do lists, and other forms of reminders
- Uses test preparation strategies that emphasize organization of information and visual encoding and recall

<http://www.cowley.edu/academics/skills/tipsvl.html>