FELDER & SOLOMAN SUMMARY OF THE DIFFERENT LEARNING STYLES

Active Learners

Improve retention and understanding of information by discussing or explaining it to others.

Benefit from:

- Group activities in which members explain topics to each other
- Finding ways to apply or use the information

Reflective Learners

Prefer to think about the material first. Benefit from:

- Periodically reviewing what has been read and thinking of possible questions and applications
- Writing a summary of readings or class notes

Sensing Learners

Like learning facts and solving problems using well-established methods; enjoy courses that have connections to the real world.

Benefit from:

Connecting information to real world applications

Intuitive Learners

Like discovering possibilities and relationships; like innovation and abstract information. Don't like courses that require memorization and routine calculations. Benefit from:

- Finding interpretations or theories that link the facts
- Using care to read the entire question before answering and rechecking work to prevent careless mistakes

Visual Learners

Remember what they see; like pictures, diagrams, flow charts, demonstrations. Benefit from:

- Finding or drawing diagrams, sketches, schematics, photographs, videos, CD-ROM study aids, etc., to describe course material
- Using concept mapping to visually arrange key points
- Color-coding notes

Verbal Learners

Get most out of written and spoken explanations.

Benefit from:

- Writing summaries or outlines of course material
- Working in groups to hear classmates' explanations

Sequential Learners

Gain understanding in linear, logical steps Benefit from:

- Fill in skipped steps by either asking the instructor or consulting references
- Outlining course lecture material in a logical order
- Relating new topics to things already known to strengthen global thinking skills

Global Learners

Learn in large jumps, randomly absorbing material until they suddenly "get it" Benefit from:

- Skimming through the entire chapter to get an overview before starting to study specific information
- Relating the subject to things already known to see bigger picture

References:

Felder, R.M., & Soloman, B.A. (n.d). Learning styles and strategies. Retrieved June 26, 2008, from: http://www4.ncsu.edu/unity/lockers/users/f/felder/public/ILSdir/styles.htm

Soloman, B.A., & Felder, R.M. (n.d.). Index of learning styles questionnaire. Retrieved June 26, 2008, from: http://www.engr.ncsu.edu/learningstyles/ilsweb.html