



PERSONAL ADULT LEARNING STYLE INVENTORY

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- **Adult learners are independent, self-directed, goal oriented. They come to the classroom knowing what they want to achieve, whereas young learners depend on the teacher.**
- **For young learners, learning is more of a social activity, and they ultimately trust the teacher's guidance.**



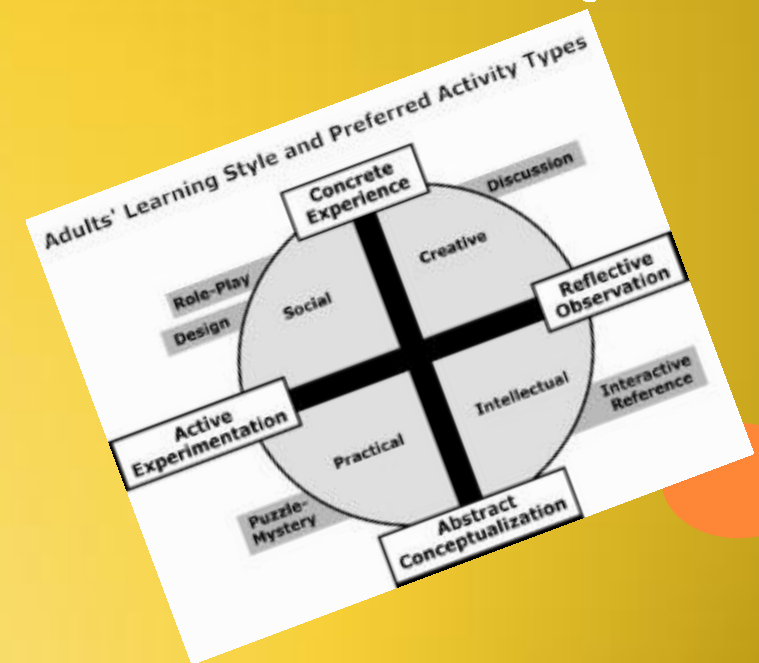
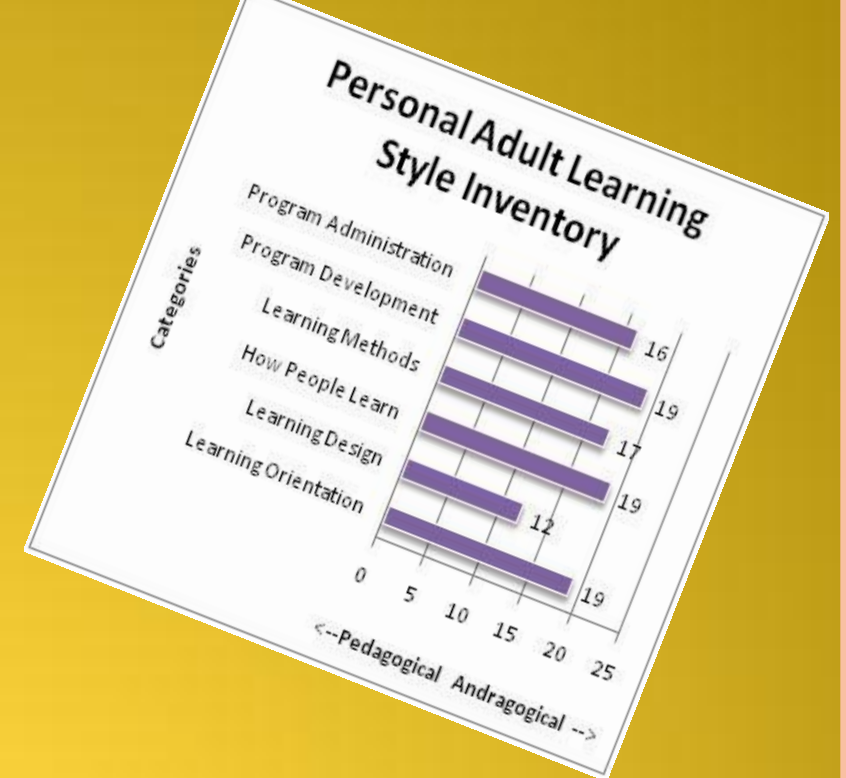
- **Adult learners have a lot of background knowledge and life experiences to build on while young learners are clean slates.**
- **Young learners are in the process of developing their learning patterns and their expectations from the teacher.**



- **Adult learners have different needs from young learners; they need to be motivated to participate**
- **Adults are focused on form and structure**



PERSONAL ADULT LEARNING STYLE INVENTORY



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4 Effective learning/training is based on sound methods for involving learners in assessing their own learning needs.

A

A>B

NANB

B>A

B

Effective learning/training rests on the trainer's use of standard, valid methods for assessing learners' needs.

Before the next question... Let's




at the most important Learning Styles...



VISUAL
SEE IT 

AUDITORY
HEAR IT 

KINESTHETIC
DO IT 

Your students will be more successful if you match your teaching style to their learning styles



Learning Style: Dominant Visual

Visual Learners learn through seeing.

They like written instructions and prefer to take detailed notes as they listen to lectures.



Visual/Seeing

They often like to have a quiet place to study.

They like to use colorful highlighters to mark notes and texts.

Visual learners remember visual details with ease and prefer to see what they are learning.



They learn best with visual materials such as pictures, charts, videos, illustrated textbooks, and handouts.

Learning Style: Dominant Auditory

Auditory Learners learn through listening.



Auditory/Hearing

They like to have music on while they study.

They like to read aloud and often like to talk to themselves or create musical jingles to help them learn new material.

Talking through a problem

They remember by talking out loud and they like to have things explained orally rather than through written instructions.



Learning Style: Dominant Kinesthetic

Kinesthetic learners learn through moving, doing, and touching.



Kinesthetic/Hands-On

Kinesthetic learners like to move around when talking or listening.

They need to take frequent study breaks.

They are explorers at heart and like to learn through active participation in what they are learning.

They like to chew gum or to snack while they study.

They like to stand, rather than sit, when learning something new.



LEARNING METHODS



GRAMMAR-TRANSLATION

- **The Grammar Translation method introduced the idea of presenting students with short grammar rules and word lists, then do translation exercises in which they had to make use of the same rules and words.**



AUDIO-LINGUALISM

- **Based on Skinner's Behaviorism theory, it's assumed that a human being can be trained using a system of reinforcement. Correct behavior receives positive feedback, while errors receive negative feedback.**
- **The Audio-Lingual Method is still in use today, though normally as a part of individual lessons rather than as the foundation of the course. These types of lessons can be popular as they are relatively simple, from the teacher's point of view, and the learner always knows what to expect.**



PPP

- **Presentation – Practice – Production, or PPP, is a method for teaching structures in a foreign language. As its name suggests, PPP is divided into three phases, moving from tight teacher control towards greater learner freedom.**



GROUP DYNAMICS



What is Group Dynamics?

Group dynamics is a system of behaviors and psychological processes occurring within a social group, or between social groups.

Dynamics mean change and group dynamics is the change of behavior through interaction in the group.

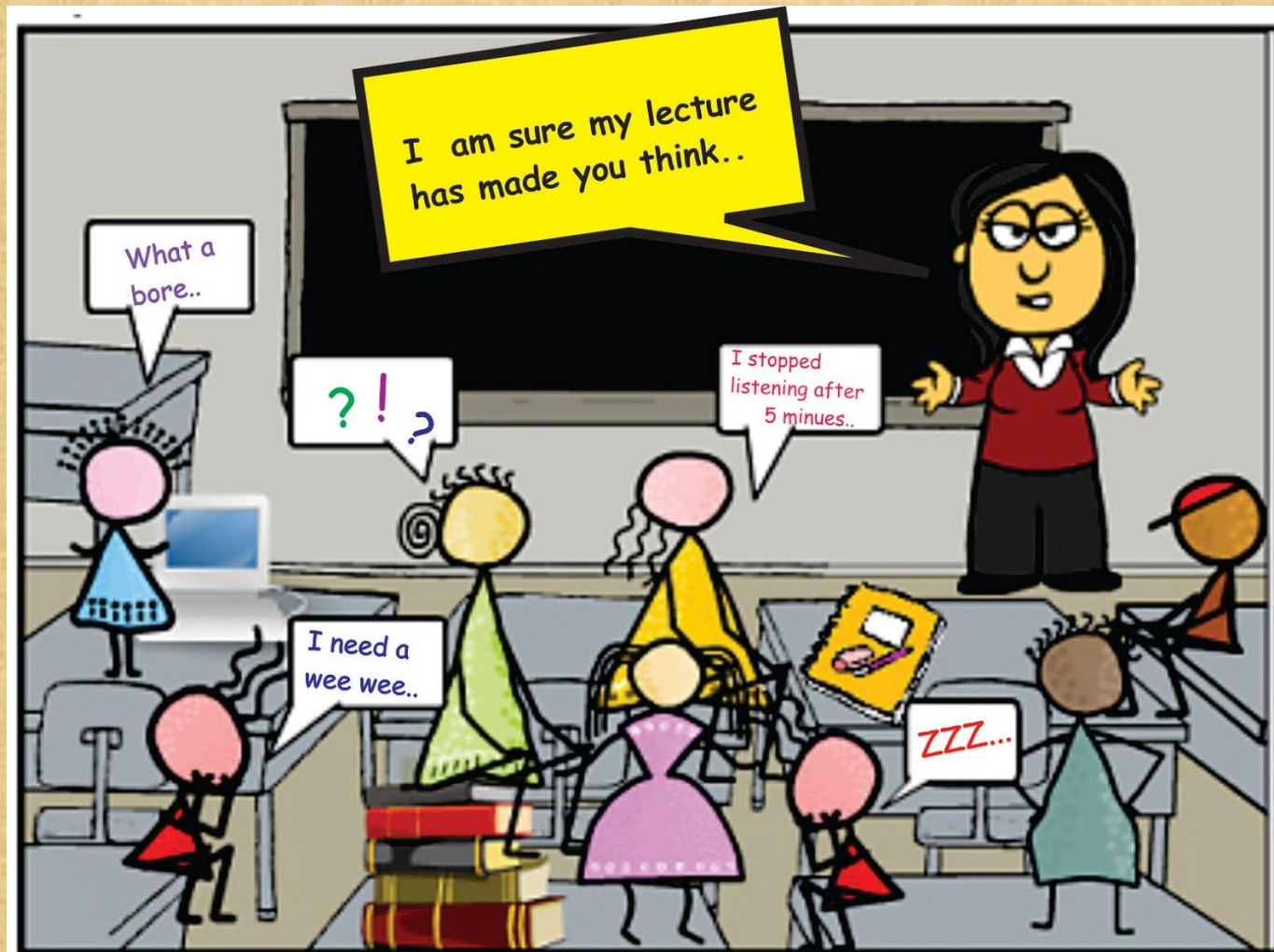


HOW CAN GROUP DYNAMICS HELP A TEACHER IN THE CLASSROOM?

- 1. They provide appropriate guidance to students for their adjustment.**
- 2. They improve the emotional and social climate of the class.**
- 3. They improve group relations in the class.**
- 4. Deal effectively with social groups.**
- 5. Have a thorough knowledge of the interaction process.**
- 6. They minimize conflicts and stress in the group.**



TRADITIONAL PEDAGOGICAL MODEL



FOUR ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT LEARNERS IN THE TRADITIONAL PEDAGOGICAL MODEL

1. The learner is a dependent personality...



FOUR ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT LEARNERS IN THE TRADITIONAL PEDAGOGICAL MODEL

2. The learner has little experience that can be used in the learning process...



FOUR ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT LEARNERS IN THE TRADITIONAL PEDAGOGICAL MODEL

3. Learners are told what to learn...



CONTEMPORARY ANDRAGOGICAL MODEL



CONTEMPORARY LEARNING APPROACH

The following five assumptions underlie the andragogical model of learning:

1. The learner is self-directing. Adult learners want to take responsibility for their own lives, including the planning, implementing, and evaluating of their learning activities.



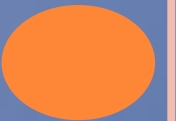
Comparing: Traditional Teaching

& Constructivism

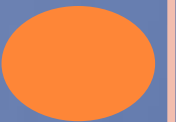
By: Delphine, Scott,
Leanne & Julia



TRADITIONAL LEARNING



CONTEMPORARY LEARNING



CONCLUSION

During the presentation and examples, we have understood that we learn and teach in different ways, none are bad or good, however, you need to know how to combine the traditional learning with the contemporary; the visual, kinesthetic, audio styles and the interesting methods, to create dynamic and meaningful classes.

