



Academic Advising & Support Office

Learning Preferences

Bloom's Taxonomy of Learning Domains

- Remembering – memory of previously learned materials by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts and answers
- Understanding – integrating recalled information into some meaning system, making sense of information
- Applying – taking knowledge into new situations to make practical use of it
- Analyzing – clarifying some event/situation by identifying differences among its features or parts, investigating the causes of some event/situation
- Evaluating – present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, ideas or work
- Creating – combining information together in different ways in a new pattern or finding different solutions



Kolb Inventory of Learning Styles

- Focuses on abilities that people need to develop in order to learn
- Converger – prefers the world of ideas and theories and tends to relate the theories to real world situations
 - o Tend to choose health-related and engineering majors
- Diverger – adept at reflecting on situations from many viewpoints
 - o Tend to choose humanities or social sciences majors
- Assimilator – prefers to think about abstract concepts that do not necessarily apply to real world situations
 - o Tend to choose math, physics or chemistry majors
- Accommodator – prefers hands-on learning and relies on intuition
 - o Tend to choose business majors

VARK Learning Styles Inventory

- Focuses on how learners use their senses to learn
- Visual – prefers to learn information through charts, graphs, symbols, and other visual means
- Aural – prefers to hear information
- Reading/Writing – prefers to learn information that is displayed as words
- Kinesthetic – prefers to learn through experience and practice, either simulated or real
- To take a VARK Learning Styles Inventory visit www.vark-learn.com and click on *Questionnaire*

Myers-Briggs Type Indicator

- Focuses on how people perceive the world and make decisions
- Attitudes – determines whether you direct your energy out to the world or more to yourself
 - o Extraversion – tend to be outgoing, talkative and often think out loud
 - o Introversion – prefer to reflect carefully and think things through before taking action
- Perceiving Functions – determines how you perceive the world
 - o Sensing – interested in the facts, need concrete information
 - o Intuition – interested in possibilities, and how facts can be related to other topics
- Judging Functions – determines how you make your decisions
 - o Thinking – usually logical, rational, analytical, and critical
 - o Feeling – typically warm, empathic, sympathetic, and interested in making themselves and others happy
- Lifestyle – determines how you characteristically approach the outside world
 - o Judging – like to have complete control of their surroundings and tend to plan and organize every aspect of their lives
 - o Perception – adapt to changes easily, have a flexible, wait-and-see approach to life
- To take a Myers-Briggs Type Indicator test, please visit www.myersbriggs.org or visit <http://www.teamtechnology.co.uk/mmdi/personality-test/>

Gardner's Multiple Intelligences

- Focuses on the different learning styles of the individual
- Logical – enjoys working with numbers and is good at problem-solving and logical processes
- Spatial – enjoys drawing and playing with machines, also enjoys puzzles, and reading maps or charts
- Linguistic – enjoys reading, writing, telling stories and has an easy time memorizing information
- Bodily-Kinesthetic – prefers to be constantly moving, enjoys sports, dance, and theatre
- Musical – enjoys singing and playing instruments, tries to put things to beats or music to remember them
- Interpersonal – surrounds oneself with lots of friends, tends to be the leader and understands people
- Intrapersonal – prefers to work alone, understands oneself and is an original thinker
- Naturalistic – likes to be outside and has superb organizational skills