

Providing Different Kinds of Students Using Teaching and Learning Methods

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Abstract:

Teachers should be careful that students come to school with a variety of backgrounds, abilities, learning styles. In order to meet the needs of all students, differentiated instruction is necessary. Differentiated instruction involves all students working toward the same objectives, but in different ways. Teachers have to know different ways of teaching because of different kinds of students. There are many different kinds of learners. They have different learning styles and background experiences. So, teachers can't use the same way and material for every learner. Therefore, teachers should choose teaching methods and techniques that are right for learners. They use as many as materials as needed to make content comprehensible to students.

Keywords —7 Type of Learning Styles, Teaching methods, Teacher Styles

I. INTRODUCTION

There are many different kinds of learners in the class. There are many different kinds of teaching methods, teaching styles, techniques, too. But I think every teacher can't know all teaching methods, styles and techniques. Even if all of the teachers know these teaching styles, they can't teach several methods for different kinds of learners (they have variety of backgrounds, abilities, learning styles or memory) in the same class and the same time and then same subject. I want to say honestly, I know these methods when I was said to write this paper from my teacher. I taught as I was taught from my teachers at home (my parent is the first teacher for me or people all over the world), basic, middle, high schools and Kyaukse (for B.A English) and Mandalay (for Dip E.L.T) University, until when I don't know this methods, techniques and styles. I think there are many teachers like me. There are 7

primary learning styles and materials: Visual, Aural, Verbal, Physical, Logical, Social, and Solitary.

II. 7 TYPES OF LEARNING STYLES AND MATERIALS

Teaching and learning strategies can include a range of whole class, group and individual activities to accommodate different abilities, skills, learning rates and styles that allow every student to participate and to achieve success. 7 Learning styles are discussed in following section [3].

A. Visual (Spatial)

These individuals learn best through pictures from books, travel brochures, photographs, images, and spatial understanding. Don't settle for black line masters of maps. Find authentic, real maps. This is a way of learning in which information is associated with images. This learning style requires that learners first see what they are expected to know. Visual learners have specific characteristics

that make their learning method unique. In school, visual learners typically [1, 3]:

- Remember what they read rather than what they hear
- Prefer reading a story rather than listening to it
- Use diagrams and charts to understand ideas and concepts
- Take notes during class or while listening to presentations

They should make to remember information:

- Use color in their notes
- Draw things they are visualizing
- Create mind maps
- Diagram information or create charts
- Outline information contained in textbooks

B. Aural (Auditory)

This learning is a learning style in which a person learns best through listening sound and music. An aural learner depends on listening and speaking as a main way of learning. For auditory learners, encountering a new word and reading its definition may not be sufficient. Hearing the word pronounced and listening to a verbal explanation of the word can help students to be better process the learning. Making up a story or a song with the directions or the main concepts of the lesson will help this type of learner succeed.

Encourage them to rewrite the lyrics to their favorite songs to learn new things. Teachers can also use music to set the mood of the learning environment.

Auditory learners must be able to hear what is being said in order to understand and may have difficulty with instructions that are drawn. But if the writing is in a logical order it can be easier to understand.

They usually find boring about math, grammar, history, could be anything, at that time, teachers should play some pump-it- up music for a few minutes for them. For younger children, use oral storytelling and sing-alongs to teach important lessons [2, 3].

For example, if you are teaching about different body parts, sing the “Heads, Shoulders, Knees, and Toes” song. They also use their listening and repeating skills to sort through the information that is sent to them. They are good listeners when people speak.

The best teaching style for auditory learners is Phonetic approach and rhyming word games (Read aloud, even when reading independently) [4]. Their learning styles are

- Ask them to explain concepts to others
- Talk to other about concepts that you just learn
- Tape their study notes by reading them in breaks and replay them
- Memorize things by repeating them aloud with eyes closed
- Recite information aloud when they’re studying (i.e., facts, spelling words).
- Use Mnemonic devices

C. Verbal (Linguistic)

Verbal learners are also known as linguistic learners. They like languages. They like to communicate and enjoy discussion. These individuals learn best through words, verbal and/or written. Verbal learning centers on the use of words.

Highlighting the key points, copying down phrases and words, taking their own notes during lectures, reciting information out loud, listening to audio recordings, and discussions are effective teaching methods and techniques for this type of learner.

Teach spelling by having them write out the word correctly multiple times on a piece of paper or on a white board. Help your children understand rules by writing them on a poster board that they can see and refer to. If your kids are interested in writing, learn how to help them write a mystery story that they can be proud of.

These kids will learn better when spoken to and with written material. Linguistic learners hate when the environment is dead silence. For verbal learners,

some of them weakness tend to be visual information like graphs, diagrams, math. So, they have to take their time for understanding what visual data is tried to communicate [3].

There are 8 types for verbal learners -

1. Talk it out
2. Join a study group
3. Use dictation
4. Listen to background music
5. Make up songs and rhymes
6. Teach
7. Listen
8. Play to your strengths

D. Physical learning (kinesthetic)

Kinesthetic learners tend to be people that are very active. Physical learning involves using your body and sense of touch to learn. They learn by doing, touching, moving, building, and are described as a 'hands-on.'

If you're teaching about Ancient Rome, allow kids to build models of ancient buildings and historical sites. If they are not good at building models and structures, try having your students act out what they are learning in a skit, improve, or a play.

Field trips, technology, and playing games are also effective teaching methods for physical learners [3].

For example, if you are teaching the angles of triangles in geometry, bring the lesson out to the basketball court. You can have two students demonstrate and make different angles while standing next to the basketball hoop. Experimentation is also good a method to use.

Encourage kids to learn from their mistakes and failed attempts. Kinesthetic learner's traits are –

- Understand more when learning through hands-on experience
- Become easily bored in a traditional classroom
- Learn through movement

- Enjoy sports and physical activity
- Is an active participant rather than a passive observer when learning
- Enjoys opportunities to go on excursions or be outside the classroom
- Likes to build things and work with their hands
- Loves testing things and experimenting and creating
- Is restless when they are sedentary
- They are hand talkers and expressive in nature.
- They love to try new things and rely on what they can experience or perform

The best way to teach Kinesthetic learners are – First, it is important to understand the most effective ways your students retain information and understand the concepts you teach them. Second, make sure you have “hands-on” experiences, lessons that have a practical aspect and include movement for kinesthetic learners.

E. Logical (Mathematical)

These individuals learn best through logic and reasoning. Logical learners often learn by asking a lot of questions. Mathematical learners need to know the elusive “why?” The answer “because” or “it just is” will never sit right with them.

Logical learners want to understand the whole picture. They are natural thinkers who learn by classifying, categorizing and thinking abstractly about patterns and relationships etc. Children who are logical learners often go on to be engineers or mathematicians, as both of these professional fields typically follow logical rules. Trying using problem solving as a way to learn new material.

They may be adept at solving math problems in their heads and are drawn to logic puzzles and games. For example, have the kids develop a hypothesis that they can test. Discuss the results on whether failed or succeeded and ask them why this was the case.

You may be surprised how they articulate their answer. Their strengths are in math, logic, seeing patterns, and problem- solving. They like to work with numbers, find logical methods to answer questions. They are comfortable working with the abstract [3].

Natural tinkerers and builders, the enjoy bringing mathematical and conceptual ideas into reality via hands-on projects such as computer – assisted design, creating electronic devices, using computer applications, or programming computers. Activities for logical-mathematical learners are [5]

- Analyzing
- Logic games
- Numbers
- Outlining
- Patterns
- Problems Solving
- Reasoning
- Synthesis
- Sequencing
- Rational Thinking
- Scientific Thinking
- Statistics

F. Social (interpersonal)

These individuals learn best through group interaction. Social learners thrive on interpersonal communications and learn best in a group atmosphere. You can teach to this learning style through role playing, group projects, volunteering, service projects, and debates. Let kids engage with others, facilitate discussions, and encourage collaboration. You will also find that social learners can make great pen pals.

If you have a strong social style, you communicate well with people, both verbally and non – verbally. People listen to you or come to you for advice, and you are sensitive to their motivations, feelings, or moods. You listen well

and understand other’s views. You may enjoy mentoring or counseling others [3].

You typically prefer learning in groups or classes, or you like to spend much one – on – one time with a teacher or an instructor. You heighten your learning by bouncing your thoughts off other people and listening to how they respond. You prefer to work through issues, ideas, and problems with a group. You thoroughly enjoy with a “clicking” or synergistic group of people.

You prefer to stay around after class and talk with others. You prefer social activities, rather than doing your own thing. You typically like games that involve other people, such as card games and board games. The same applies to team sports such as football or soccer, basketball, baseball, volleyball and hockey.

Some examples of pursuits that people with a strong social style may follow include counseling, teaching, training and coaching, sales, politics, human resources, and others.

As with people with the logical style, you are more likely to use phrase that reflect your dominant style out of physical, aural and visual styles. Here are some other phrases you may also use:

- Let’s work together on this.
- We can work it out.
- Tell me what you are thinking.
- Help me understand this.
- Let’s pull some people together to discuss.
- Let’s explore our options.

Mind maps and systems diagrams are great to work on in class. Have one person be the appointed drawer, while the rest of the class works through material and suggests ideas. The group may have varied views on how to represent some ideas, however this is a positive part of learning in groups. If you can’t agree on something, just take a copy of what the group has worked on and your own thoughts. Often there is no right answer for everyone, so agree to disagree.

Lastly, if you are working in groups it may help to have everyone do the learning styles questionnaire. This may help everyone understand why each person has different viewpoints. It can also help with assigning activities to people.

Individuals may volunteer for activities based on either the styles they currently have, or the styles they have to learn. Remember the classroom is a risk – free environment. It's often safer to experiment, try out new techniques and make mistakes in the classroom than in the real activity [3].

G. Solitary (Intrapersonal)

These individuals learn best through self – study. There are 6 activities for solitary - intrapersonal learners. These are

- Keeps a journal or diary.
- Enjoys spending time alone.
- Struggles in large crowds and noisy rooms.
- Excellent self – management skills.
- Has a strong sense of self.
- Highly independent.

If you have a solitary style, you are more private, introspective and independent. You can concentrate well, focusing your thoughts and feelings on your current topic. You are aware of your own thinking, and you may analyse the different ways you think and feel.

You spend time on self – analysis, and often reflect on past events and the way you approached them. You take time to ponder and assess your own accomplishment or challenges. You may keep a journal, diary or personal log to record your personal thoughts and events.

You like to spend time alone. You may have a personal hobby. You prefer traveling or holidaying in remote or places, away from crowds.

You feel that you know yourself. You think independently, and you know your mind. You may have attended self – development workshops, read self – help books or used other methods to develop a deeper understanding of yourself.

You prefer to work on problems by retreating to somewhere quiet and working through possible solutions. You may sometimes spend too much time trying to solve a problem that you could more easily solve by talking to someone.

You like to make plans and set goals. You know your direction in life and work. You prefer to work for yourself, or have thought a lot about it. If you don't know your current direction in life, you feel a deep sense of dissatisfaction [3].

III. TEACHING STRATEGIES ON THIS LEARNING STYLES

For visual learners, I think that is the important to see for them. I will teach visual learners how I show the picture from text then I ask them questions about that picture after that I write down the answer on the whiteboard and I fill their necessary and then I say to write down that they understand. I think that is good for children. Writing down can help them to remember facts.

I think Verbal and Auditory learners are mostly same because they need songs, movies, cartoon movies. I will teach the verbal learners how first I open the kid's songs three times to listen then I say them to repeat that songs so that they can understand the pronunciation. Soon they can say easily (for basic level) language what they teach. The next level, I am going to show them the cartoon movies from that they can get the native sounds and sentences. First, I show that three or four times then I say them to perform like the characters in the cartoon series. Everything can do only by doing. For auditory learners, I will teach the lessons like the songs or poem [6]. For example, I say them to choose the song that they like and I replace words from the lesson to the songs then I say them to replace words from the lesson to the songs by themselves. That way can be interested the auditory learners. That is only my opinion. I think that way is useful for Social or Interpersonal learners because they connect with each other. So they can watch the cartoon series and movies after seeing that they can talk with other like in the cartoon movies. They can speak like native speaker. After

six or eight months they can speak easily and fast. That is also my thought [7, 8].

For Physical or Kinesthetic learners, I think they are active so they like action or movement. So I will teach them like that – for example, if I teach about town, I will draw a picture of Myanmar map on the ground and I ask them “Do you know that town?, Where will have the town on the map?, and How do you go there from your town, by bus or train or car or airplane or ship?, and I ask them to show the way. After that I say them to perform how they go to that town. For example, if they go to there by plane, I say them to show like a plane and to shout like a plane. Therefore, they will remember that town and that lesson easily then they must be happy. I believe that [7, 10].

For logical or Mathematical learners, I think they cannot believe everything easily. They like question words _ Why, How, What, Where, When, Who, something like that. They want to know exactly so they do best whatever they can do. Therefore, teachers must do exactly and do the best preparation. If you don't prepare the lesson, you must be afraid of them. Because you don't answer their (a lot of) questions. For example, if you teach about General Aung San, you must read a lot of book from text or other books or journal or newspapers or biography of General Aung San. If you don't read many books, you don't answer the question of them. They will ask like “how did General die? Who did him kill?, How did they kill?, How many killers killed him?, Who are they?, Whose order is this?, How many times did they shoot him?, Why did they shoot easily? etc. You need to read a lot to answer above questions. It is not possible if you read textbook only. I like to teach these learners because I have a several answer for them. Generally, they are from basic education students like KG to G 4 [7, 9].

If I teach the solitary or intrapersonal learners, I will give them the key or point or plan or guide line of subject. They will read and explain and answer themselves after that they show me their answer at that time, I will check their answers. Like this way, I will teach them about three or four months. If they

can learn that way, I change the plan what I show them the lesson that I will teach then I say them to make a plan or guide line by themselves. They must do their plan or guide line for one month. If they can do, they will give a prize and I am going to give them a prize but if they fall, they must give punish themselves but I don't. Because I don't want to do like that and it is OK that they know their mistakes and change the right thing [7]. If they change the right side, I will be proud of them and I show them what my feeling on my face and from my mouth.

IV. DISCUSSION MATERIALS

The survey results indicated that those students who scored higher in social almost naturally scored lowest in solitary and vice versa. We all have at least a handful of quiet, introspective students we overlook because they are so “well behaved.” However, will they always learn best independently? That's something teachers need to investigate.

Finally, I have the students work alone solitary first and jot down some notes verbal that express how they have experienced physical magnets. Then I give a short demonstration on magnets visual and explain aural, verbal how the magnets and magnetism interact. Then the students perform an activity physical, visual in small groups social, aural, verbal. Each of the students describes the activity with a written recap verbal, logical.

At the end of the activity, an individual student solitary or group of student's social share their magnet activity results with the rest of the class verbal leading to intense comparative discussion logical. Each of the learning styles is used at least once and will enhance the overall cognitive experience. As a teacher, you are prodding, questioning, and enhancing the “magnetic” exercise all along.

V. CONCLUSIONS

As teachers know their students learning styles and needs, they can select alternative strategies or adapt those suggested to deliver the content. Teaching and learning strategies can include a range of whole class, group and individual activities to

accommodate different abilities, skills, learning rates and styles that allow every student to participate and to achieve success. Teaching strategies are the elements given to the students by the teachers to facilitate a deeper understanding of the information.

If all teachers do like above way, you have to get the student's love and them believe them they remember you the whole of their life. I believe that.

PLEASE, TEACHERS FIND THE MISTAKES AND HELP TO GET RIGHT SIDE.

PLEASE, TEACHERS FIND THE RIGHT THINGS AND SAY LIKE YOU ARE GOOD, VERY GOOD, I AM PROUD OF YOU.

“PURIZE IS BETTER THAN PUNISH.”

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