

## Teaching Techniques to Address All Learning Styles

1. Motivate Learning
  - a. As much as possible, relate the material being presented to what has come before and what is still to come in the same course, to material in other courses, and particularly to the students' personal experience.
2. Provide a balance
  - a. Of concrete information (facts, data, real or hypothetical experiments and their results) and
  - b. Abstract concepts (principles, theories, mathematical models).
3. Provide explicit illustrations of intuitive patterns (logical inference, pattern recognition) and sensing patterns (observation of surroundings, empirical experimentation, attention to detail) and encourage all students to exercise both patterns. Do not expect either group to be able to exercise the other group's processes immediately.
4. Use pictures, schematics, graphs, and simple sketches liberally before, during, and after the presentation of verbal material.
5. Provide demonstrations.
6. Assign some drill exercises to provide practice in the basic methods being taught but do not overdo them. Also provide some open-ended problems and exercises that call for analysis and synthesis.
7. Give students the option of cooperating on homework assignments to the greatest possible extent. Active learners generally learn best when they interact with others; if they are denied the opportunity to do so they are being deprived of their most effective learning tool.
8. Applaud creative solutions, even incorrect ones.
9. Talk to students about learning styles. Students are reassured to find their academic difficulties may not all be due to personal inadequacies.
10. Be aware of your own learning preferences and actively explore alternative approaches to learning and teaching.