



Perceptual Filters: The 7 Learning Styles

NFA LIGHTNING TALK
NATIONAL FLUTE ASSOCIATION 2023
CONVENTION
PHOENIX, AR

The 7 Learning Styles - Origins

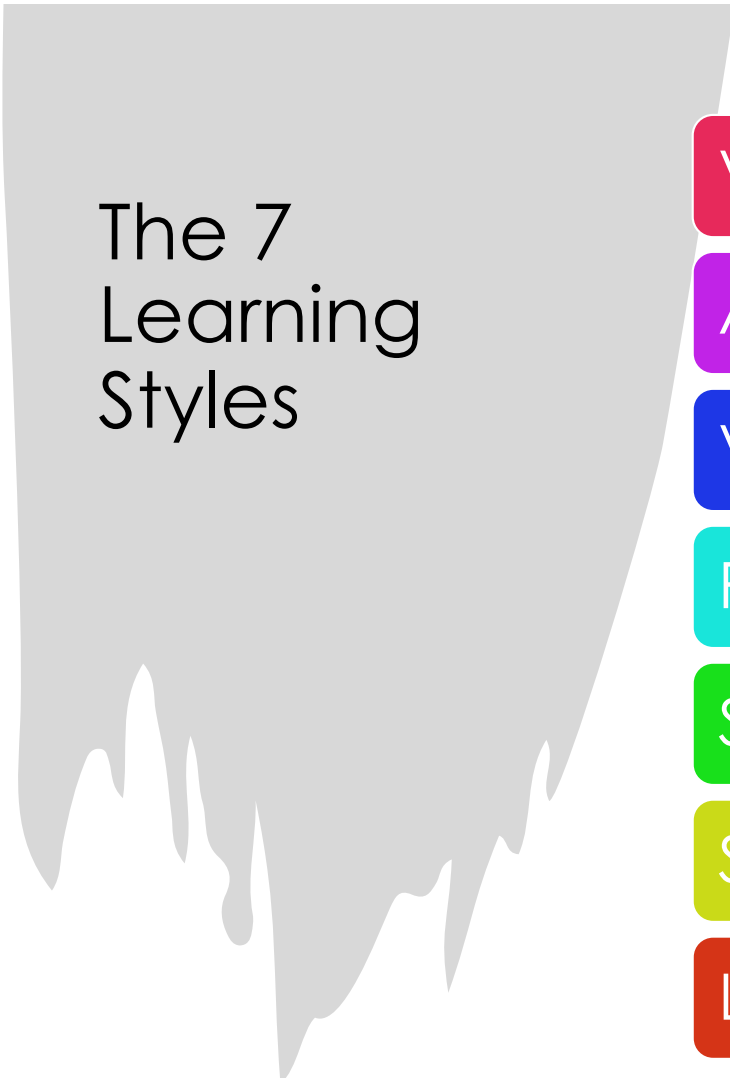
The concept of different learning styles can be traced back to 334 BC when Aristotle theorized that, "every child possessed specific talents and skills." Researchers began searching for their own theories to identify these skills.

One of the most widely adopted theories, known as the VARK classification, was developed by Neil Fleming in 1987 and identified the following:

- Visual Learners
- Auditory Learners
- Reading/Writing Learners
- Kinesthetic Learners

In the years since the VARK model, other theorists have tweaked this model, expanding it to 7 learning styles.





The 7 Learning Styles

Visual Learners

Auditory/Musical Learners

Verbal/Reading-Writing Learners

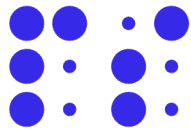
Physical/Kinesthetic Learners

Solitary/Intrapersonal Learners

Social/Interpersonal Learners

Logical/Mathematical Learners

Visual Learners and Auditory Learners



Visual Learners

Learn using pictures, diagrams, and colors

Use words associated with pictures

Need to see something before they believe it



Auditory/Musical Learners

Understand music in its most natural form

Process information using sounds, rhymes, and music

Use Mnemonic devices and songs to remember things

Verbal Learners and Kinesthetic Learners

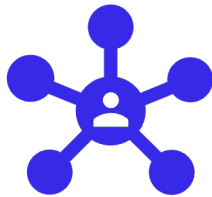
Verbal Learners

- Use written and spoken words to understand the World
- Rely on scripts and often practice speeches in front of mirrors
- Often write out thoughts, ideas, and words of creative inspiration
- Journaling is very important

Physical/Kinesthetic Learners

- Learn through sensations and physical associations with objects
- Understand the mind-body connection best
- Posture and movement are very important
- Enjoy marching

Solitary and Social Learners

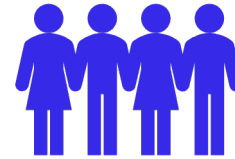


Solitary/Intrapersonal Learners

Prefer to work independently

Work is often aligned with personal beliefs and powerful emotional connections

Must learn about themselves by themselves



Social/Interpersonal Learners

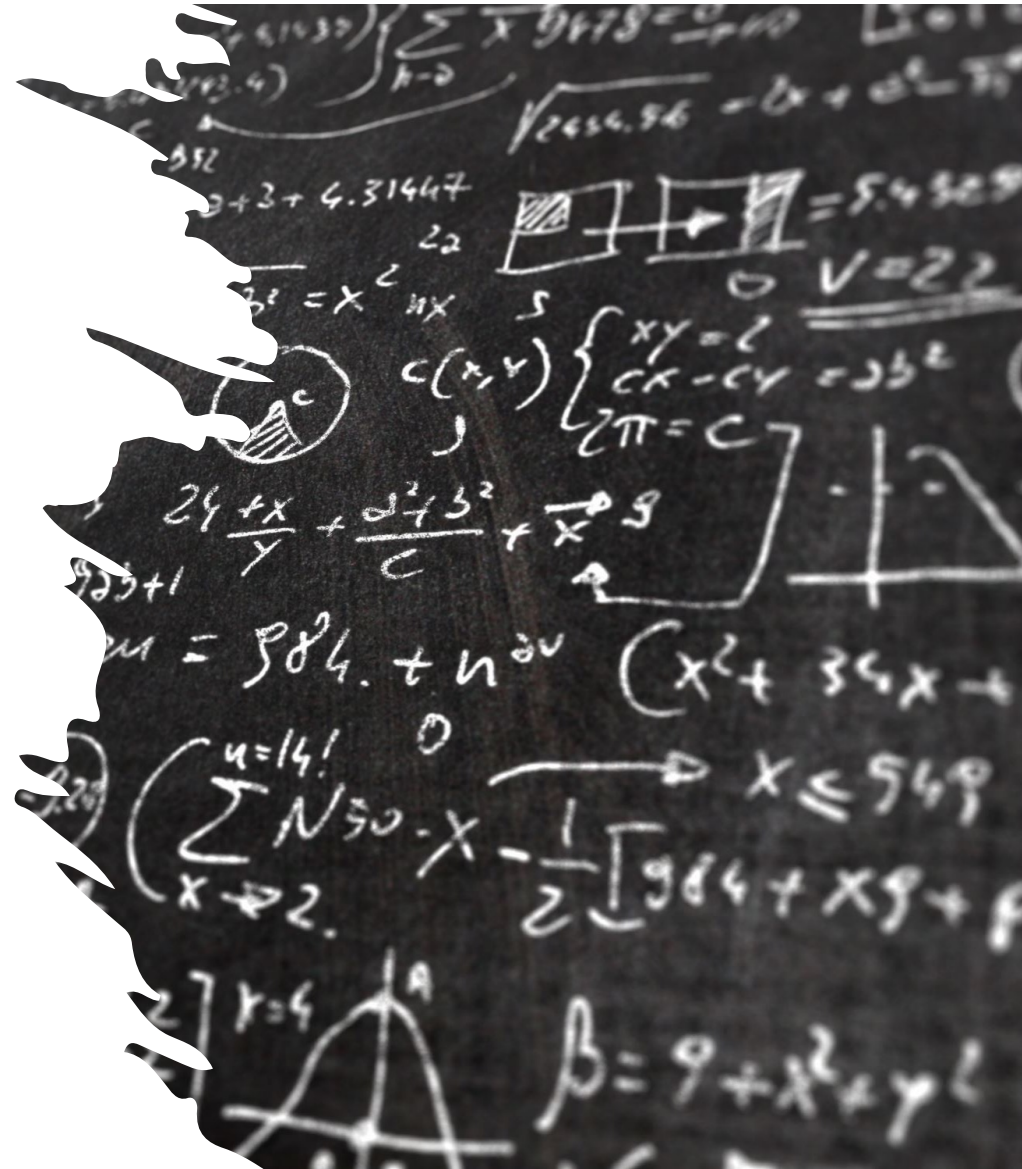
Process the World through interactions with others

Seek out groups and form understanding by exploring concepts as a team

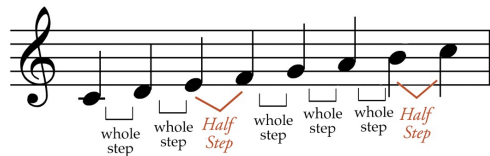
Like to be around people

Logical/Mathematical Learners

- Logical/Mathematical Learners
 - Understands through logic, reasoning, facts, rules, and systems
 - Analytical super geniuses
 - Learn best by asking questions
 - Want to understand the “why”



Examples - Scales



- Learning Scales
 - **Visual learners** - Picture of where the half-steps/whole steps fit into the line.
 - **Auditory/musical learners** - Hear the scale (ex. teacher demonstration, listening to scales in various repertoire).
 - **Verbal/writing learners** - Write out the scale on manuscript paper.
 - **Physical/kinesthetic learners** - Have a scale mat handy! Jump to each note.
 - **Solitary/intrapersonal learners** - Need time to work it out in the practice room.
 - **Social/interpersonal learners** - Practice scales with their teacher or other students as a group.
 - **Logical/mathematical learners** - Need to understand where scales came from, why they are important to practice, and how each whole and half-step fits between notes.

Why are Learning Styles Important?

- Understanding the learning style of your students can help you teaching them in a way that makes the most sense to them.
- Understand your own learning style helps you translate material you receive in different forms to a way that makes the most sense to you.
- Several assessments available online:

- [Adhead Start –](#)



- [Homeschool Blog –](#)



- [Practical Psychology -](#)





THANK YOU!

RACHEL TAYLOR GEIER
RACHELTGEIER@GMAIL.COM