Learning Styles Instrument

Dr. T. Roger Taylor Curriculum Design for Excellence, Inc. Oak Brook, Illinois

The Instrument

- o 50 multiple choice items; 3 choices each;
- o scoring included;
- o scale included;
- o diagram and explanation included
- o style comparison included
- o description of "characteristics of extreme neurological polarity that create high at-risk behavior" included

What It Is

- an instrument to help identify how this student learns best
- a guide to help decide instructional strategies
- intended to be shared with the student (results, purpose, etc.)
- only as accurate as the answers are honest

What It Is Not

- an intelligence test
- a vocational interest test
- the only instrument you should consider

Strengths

- o valid and reliable
- o questions are short
- o self contained
- o visuals and charts included
- o can be read to student if needed

Weaknesses

- length
- some terminology
- repetition of questions can cause confusion or indifference
- results can be overstated or overused

Suggestions

- ✓ explain purpose and results to the student
- ✓ inform student that evaluation of results will be shared
- ✓ find examples relevant to the student concerning learning styles

Taking The Test

Questions

Presenter:

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YOUR STYLE OF THINKING AND LEARNING

CIRCLE A, B, OR C FOR THE DESCRIPTION THAT IS **MOST** LIKE YOU. MARK ONLY ONE LETTER FOR EACH QUESTION.

1.	I remember best	A. B. C.	names faces both names and faces.
2.	I prefer to have things	explain	ed to me
	·	A. B. C.	with words by showing them to me both ways
3.	I prefer classes	A. B. C.	with one assignment at a time where I work on many things at once both ways
4.	I prefer	A. B. C.	multiple choice tests essay tests both kinds of tests
5.	I am	A. B. C.	not good at body language, I prefer to listen to what people say good at body language sometimes good, but other times not good
6.	I am	A. B. C.	not good at thinking of funny things to say and do good at thinking of funny things to say and do sometimes good
7.	I prefer classes	A. B. C.	where I listen to "experts" in which I move around and try things where I listen and also try things
8.	I decide what I think	about th	ings
		A. B. C.	by looking at the facts based on my experience both ways
9.	I tend to solve proble	ems	
		A. B. C.	with a serious, business-like approach with a playful approach with both approaches

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10.	I like	.A.	to use proper materials to get jobs done
		В.	to use whatever is available to get jobs done
		C.	a little of both
11.	I like my class	ses or work to b	e
		A.	planned so I know exactly what to do
		В.	open with opportunities for changes as I go along
		č.	both planned and open to changes
		0.	Don't premiere and open to changes
12.	I am	A.	never inventive
		B.	very inventive
		C.	occasionally inventive
10	7 6		. •
13.	i preier classe	es when I am ex	pected
		A.	to learn about things I can use in the future
		В.	to learn things I can use right away
	,	C.	both kinds of classes
14.	I	A.	would rather not guess or play hunches
		В.	like to play hunches and guess
	•	C.	sometimes make guesses and play hunches
15.	I like to expre	ss feelings and	ideas
			awouns,
		A.	in plain language
		В.	in poetry, song, dance, art
		C.	both ways
16.	Last insights	from poetry sy	mhols etc
16.	I get insights i	from poetry, syr	nbols, etc
16.	I get insights i	nger og og er A rgenskapte	Tarely
16.	I get insights t	A B	rarely usually
16.	I get insights i	nger og og er A rgenskapte	Tarely
		B. C.	usually sometimes
16. 17.	I get insights i	A B	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time
		A.B.C.	usually sometimes
17.	I prefer	A. B. C. A. B. C.	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally
	I prefer	A.B.	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally
17.	I prefer	A.B.C. B.C. C. re to people wh	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en
17.	I prefer	A.B.C. A.B.C. c. re to people wh	rarely usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect
17.	I prefer	A.B. C. A.B. C. re to people wh	rarely usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings
17.	I prefer	A.B. C. A.B. C. Te to people who A.B. C.	rarely usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect
17.	I prefer I respond mon	A.B. C. Te to people wh A.B. C. The control of the	rarely usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways
17.	I prefer I respond mon	A.B.C. Te to people wh A.B.C. The tage of the control of the contr	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways the well-established parts of a subject
17.	I prefer I respond mon	A.B. C. A.B. C. The to people who A.B. C. The many control of the	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways the well-established parts of a subject about the unclear parts, the hidden possibilities
17.	I prefer I respond mon	A.B.C. Te to people wh A.B.C. The tage of the control of the contr	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways the well-established parts of a subject
17. 18.	I prefer I respond mon	A.B.C. A.B.C. The to people where to people where to people where the pe	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways the well-established parts of a subject about the unclear parts, the hidden possibilities both ways
17.	I prefer I respond mon	A.B. C. A.B. C. The to people who A.B. C. The many control of the	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways the well-established parts of a subject about the unclear parts, the hidden possibilities both ways analytic reading, taking ideas apart and thinking about
17. 18.	I prefer I respond mon	A.B.C. A.B.C. The to people where to people where to people where the pe	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways the well-established parts of a subject about the unclear parts, the hidden possibilities both ways
17. 18.	I prefer I respond mon	A. B. C. Te to people wh A. B. C. Thursday, and the second	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways the well-established parts of a subject about the unclear parts, the hidden possibilities both ways analytic reading, taking ideas apart and thinking about them separately
17. 18. 19.	I prefer I respond mon	A. B. C. Te to people wh A. B. C. The second	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways the well-established parts of a subject about the unclear parts, the hidden possibilities both ways analytic reading, taking ideas apart and thinking about them separately creative reading, putting a lot of ideas together both kinds of reading
17. 18.	I prefer I respond mon	A.B.C. A.B.C. A.B.C. A.B.C. A.B.C. A.B.C. A.B.C. A.B.C.	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways the well-established parts of a subject about the unclear parts, the hidden possibilities both ways analytic reading, taking ideas apart and thinking about them separately creative reading, putting a lot of ideas together both kinds of reading to use logic in solving problems
17. 18. 19.	I prefer I respond mon	A. B. C. Te to people wh A. B. C. The second	usually sometimes solving one problem at a time solving more than one problem at a time both equally en they appeal to my logical side, my intellect when they appeal to my emotional side, my feelings both ways the well-established parts of a subject about the unclear parts, the hidden possibilities both ways analytic reading, taking ideas apart and thinking about them separately creative reading, putting a lot of ideas together both kinds of reading

No.	22.	I prefer	A. B. C.	to analyze problems by reading and listening to experts to see and imagine things when I solve problems to do both.
	23.	I'm very good at	A. B. C.	explaining things with words explaining things with hand movements and actions both
	24.	I learn best from teache	ers who	•••
			A. B. C.	explain with words explain with movement and actions have no preference
	25.	When I remember or th	nink abo	out things, I do so best with
			A. B. C.	words pictures and images both equally well
	26.	I prefer to	A. B. C.	examine something that is finished and complete organize and complete something that is unfinished do both
	27.	I enjoy	A. B. C.	talking and writing drawing and manipulating (handling) things both equally
	28.	I am	A. B. C.	easily lost in finding directions good at finding directions not bad in finding directions, but not really good either
	29.	I am	A. B. C.	primarily intellectual primarily intuitive equally intellectual and intuitive
	30.	I prefer to learn	A. B. C.	details and specific facts from a general overview, to look at the whole picture both ways equally
	31.	I read	A. B. C.	for specific details and facts for main ideas for both equally
	32.	I learn and remember.	В.	only those things specifically studied details and facts in the environment not specifically studied
	33.	I like to read	C. A. B. C.	have noticed no difference in these areas realistic stories fantasy stories no preference

34.	I feel it is more fun to	A. B. C.	plan realistically dream both equally fun
35.	· I	A. B. C.	prefer total quiet when reading or studying prefer music while reading or studying listen to music only when reading for enjoyment, not when studying
36.	I would like to write	A. B. C.	non-fiction books fiction books no preference
37.	If seeking mental healt	h couns	eling, I would prefer
		A. B. C.	the confidentiality of individual counseling group counseling and sharing of feelings with others no preference for group over individual counseling
38.	I enjoy	A. B. C.	copying and filling in details drawing my own images and ideas both equally
39.	It is more exciting	A. B. C.	to improve something to invent something both are exciting
40.	I prefer to learn	A. B. C.	by examining by exploring both ways equally
41.	l prefer	A. B. C.	Algebra Geometry both equally
42.	I am skilled in	A. B. C.	sequencing ideas showing relationships among ideas both equally
43.	I prefer	A. B. C.	dogs cats both equally
44.	I	A. B. C.	use time to organize myself and my personal activities have difficulty in pacing my personal activities to time limits pace personal activity to time limits easily
45.	I have	A. B. C.	almost no mood changes frequent mood changes few mood changes.
46.	I am	A. B.	almost never absent-minded frequently somewhat absent-minded
47.	I am strong	C. A. B. C.	occasionally absent-minded in recalling verbal materials (names, dates) in recalling spatial material equally strong in both
			- 4

48.	I am skilled in	A.	the statistical, scientific prediction of outcomes the intuitive prediction of outcomes
		В. С.	equally strong in both
49.	I prefer	A.	outlining over summarizing
		B.	summarizing over outlining
		C.	equally skilled in both
50.	I pre fer	A.	verbal instructions
0 0.	1 22 22 22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	В.	demonstrations
	•	C.	no real preference
			LE OF LEARNING AND THINKING: T, OR WHOLE BRAIN DOMINANT
1.EF1	' (A's) R'	IGHT (B's)	WHOLE BRAIN (C's)
1.12.12.2	(215)		
1.	Compute your	B score m	inus your A score. It can be a minus or plus.
2.	If your C score	e is 15 or h	nigher, divide your B minus A score by 3. Round your
Ð,	score to the ne	arest num	ber. The answer will be your score. It can be a minus
	or plus numbe		
			·
			OR
	If your C score	is from 9 t	o 14, divide your B minus A score by 2. The answer will
	be your score.	It can be	a minus or plus answer.
			OR
	If your C score answer.	is less tha	an 9, do not divide at all. Your B minus A score is your
		PI	OT YOUR SCORE BELOW
40	10 -9 -8 -7 -6	-5 -4 -3	3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10+40
score &	e of 0	= W	hole brain dominance
			1 19 9 F. Maria
scor	e of -1 to -6	= W	hole brain dominance favoring the left (Eeyore)
	· •	-	and the second of the second o
i scor	e of +1 to +6	= W	Thole brain dominance favoring the right (Piglet)
SCOI	e of -7 or lower =	= Left	brain dominance (Owl)
,			
	o of +7 or higher	r= Rinl	nt brain dominance (Pooh)

For Concrete Sequential Use:

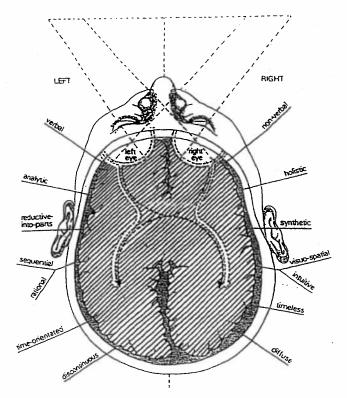
A score of -7 or lower (Owl)

- 1. Workbooks or lab manuals
- 2. Lectures accompanied with overhead transparencies, drawings, or models; demonstration teaching
- 3. Hands-on materials (paint, frogs, plastic or wood models, apparatus, etc.)
- 4. Field trips
- 5. Programmed instruction or computer-assisted instruction.

AND EXPECT STUDENTS TO:

- 1. Follow step-by-step directions exactly
- 2. Use various drill techniques to practice what they have learned
- 3. Give correct answers available from text

TEACHING TECHNIQUES FOR BRAIN COMPATIBILITY



For Abstract Sequential Use:

A score of -1 to -6 (Eeyore)

- Instructional phonograph records
- 2. Audio tapes
- 3. Extensive textbook reading assignments
- 4. Slides
- 5. Lecture

AND EXPECT STUDENTS TO:

- 1. Be able and willing to read large amounts of material
- 2. Be able to conceptualize ideas and convey them either orally or in writing
- 3. Be able to concentrate on an idea without being distracted by environmental activities or inner feelings

For Abstract Random Use:

A score of +7 or higher (Pooh)

- 1. Movies and filmstrips with record
- 2. Group discussions among students
- 3. Lecture with discussion of material present
- 4. Television
- 5. Short reading assignments which act as springboards for class activities

AND EXPECT STUDENTS TO:

- 1. Listen to, learn from, and respond to fellow stud-
- 2. Be aware of color, sounds and moods in their environment
- 3. Observe body language, listen for intonation and reflect upon these in connection with the messa given

For Concrete Random use:

A score of +1 to +6 (Piglet)

- 1. Games or simulations
- 2. Independent study projects
- 3. Optional reading assignments
- 4. Brief mini-lectures
- 5. Problem solving activities

AND EXPECT STUDENTS TO:

- 1. Frame hypotheses, develop alternative solutions and test them
- 2. Be able to solve problems with limited information or date provided
- 3. Experiment with ideas and material through application.

Style Comparison

The following brief synopses are condensed from the $Mind\ Style^{TM}$ research of Anthony F. Gregore. Twelve of eighteen frames of reference are listed. They represent dominant style characteristics of the four mediation channels*

				OD.
Frames	_			
of			#	
Reference				
TENT WORKS				Now: total of to past, interactive present, and seed the future Intuitive, instinctive impulsive, independent Practical demonstration; personal proof; rarely acceping of out-side authority Applications, methods, processes and ideals Intuition, original inventive, futuristic
KEY WORDS				
MONY D. OD	1		1	
WORLD OF	physical senses	•	teening and emotion	
REALITY	Concrete Sequential (Owl)** (Eeyore)** Practical Probable Processible Concrete world of the physical senses Concrete world of the intellect based upon concrete world Sequential step-by-step linear progression Sequential and two-dimensional; tree-like Discrete units of past, present, present, present, future Concrete world of the intellect units of past, present, future Discrete units of past, present, and projected future Instinctive, methodical, deliberate Personal proof via the senses; accredited experts Personal proof via the senses; accredited experts Material reality; physical objects Product, prototype, refinement, duplication Concrete world of the intellectual logical, and memories Abstract Random			
•				INCULTOR
	Sequential step-by-	Sequential and	Random web-like and	Random three-
ORDERING			multi-dimensional	dimensional patterns
ABILITY	1	· ·		•
	Discrete units of past,			Now: total of the
VIEW OF TIME	present,	* ´ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	future	future	strictive	*
				the future
	Inctinativa	Intellectual logical	Emotional nevebic	Intuitive inctinctive
THINKING				
	methodical, denberate	analytical, correlative	perceptive, critical	
1 ROCESSES				t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t
	Personal proof via the	Personal intellectual	Inner guidance	Practical demon-
VALIDATION		formulae;	system	
PROCESS	perts	conventionally		proof; rarely accept-
****		accredited experts		
				authority
	Material reality:	Knowledge facts	Emotional attach-	Annlications
FOCUS OF				
	payorear objects			
				1 -
CHAIR LANGE THANK			,	
CREATIVITY	· ·	models and matrices	1	inventive, inturistic
	cation		relationships	
	Ordered, practical	Mentally stimu-	Emotional and	Stimulus-rich
ENVIRONMENTAL			physical freedom; rich;	competitive, free
PREFERENCE		quiet, non-authorative	active and colorful	from restriction
		·		
	Litaral manning and	Polycyllahio words	Metanhoric uses	Informative lively
HSE OF LANGUAGE	labels, succinct, logical	precise, rational; highly	gestures and body	1
COM OF PARISONGE	anders, successed, lugical	verbal	language; colorful	1
•				1
	Good, Not Bad	Excellent .	Super, Fantastic,	Great, Superior
			Marvelous	,
	1	10-1-1-1	C	D :46-1
	Excessive, con-	Opinionated, sarcastic,	Spacey, overly sensual,	Deceitful,
CHARACTERISTICS	formity; unfeeling,	aloof	smothering	unscrupulous,
FOCUS OF ATTENTION CREATIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL	possessive		1	ego-centric

^{**}Added by Dr. T. Roger Taylor

Gabriel Systems, Inc., Box 357, 147 Main Street, Maynard, MA 01754

also: Anthony F. Gregore, Inside Styles, Beyond the Basic: Maynard, MA: Gabriel Systems, 1985.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EXTREME NEUROLOGICAL POLARITY THAT CREATE HIGH AT-RISK BEHAVIOR

BORED WITH ROUTINE TASKS, REFUSES TO DO ROTE HOMEWORK

DIFFICULT TO GET HIM/HER TO MOVE INTO ANOTHER TOPIC

IS SELF-CRITICAL, IMPATIENT WITH FAILURES

IS CRITICAL OF OTHERS, OF THE TEACHERS

OFTEN DISAGREES VOCALLY WITH OTHERS, WITH THE TEACHER

MAKES JOKES OR PUNS AT INAPPROPRIATE TIMES

EMOTIONALLY SENSITIVE—MAY OVERREACT, GET ANGRY EASILY OR READY TO CRY IF THINGS GO WRONG

NOT INTERESTED IN DETAILS; HANDS IN MESSY WORK

REFUSES TO ACCEPT AUTHORITY; NONCONFORMING, STUBBORN

TENDS TO DOMINATE OTHERS

©Dr. T. Roger Taylor Curriculum Design for Excellence, Inc. P.O. Box 4505, Oak Brook, IL 60522 Tel 630-852-8863 FAX 630-325-3281 From:

<CDETaylor@aol.com>

To:

<KeckD@mh.state.oh.us>

Date:

1/28/04 11:24AM

Subject:

Re: Permission for Use of Learning Style Instrument

Hi David,

You have permission to use the learning style instrument on pages 55-61 as long as you give credit to Dr. Taylor. Please let me know if you have any questions or if you need any additional information.

Thanks!

April Anderson Office of Dr. Taylor 630-852-8863

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