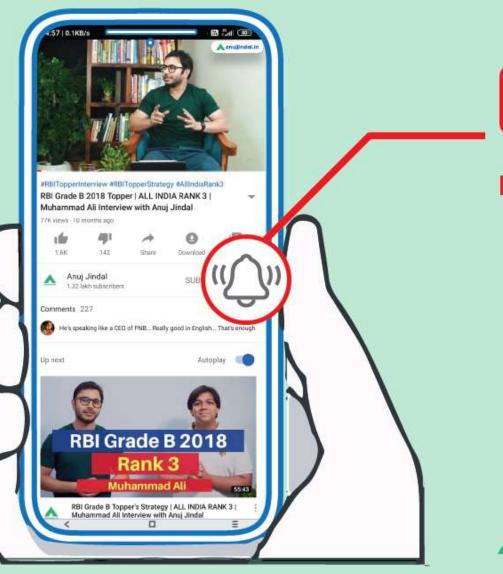




LEARNER'S CHARACTERISTICS

SHUBHAM SINGHANIA





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TEACHING APTITUDE

- 1. On the basis of personal and social attributes: The social attributes of a learner could be:
 - Age and maturity level
 - Motivation and attitude towards the subject
 - Expectations and vocational aspirations
 - Special talents
 - Ability to work under various environmental conditions





- On the basis of this, learners can be youth and adult learners:

Adult learners	Youth learners
Problem centred	Subject oriented; focus on course completion
Result oriented	Future oriented
Self-directed	Dependent on adults for direction
Sceptical about new information	More likely to accept new information
Accept responsibility for their own learning	Dependence upon others





2. On the basis of learning styles:

- Learning styles are the traits that refer to how learners receive and process information.
- Felder and Silverman developed one set of category for analyzing an individual's learning styles

Learner type	Effective learning style	
Visual	Pictures, diagrams and demonstrations	
Auditory	Words and sounds	
Intuitive	Insights and hunches	
Deductive	From theory to individual facts	
Actively	Physical engagement or discussion	
Reflectively	Introspection	
Sequentially	Series of related steps	
Global	Large jump or holistic approach	
Inductive	From facts to generalizations	





3. On the basis of listening styles:

(4 types)

Active listening- it is a technique used in counselling, training and solving disputes or conflicts. It requires that the listener fully concentration, understanding and respond to what is being said.

Empathetic listening- it is a way of listening and responding to another person that improves mutual understanding and trust.

Evaluative or critical listening- in this type of listening we make judgements about what the other person is saying.

Appreciative listening- it is a type of listening where the listener seeks certain information which they will appreciate, for example, which helps meet his/her needs and goals.





4. On the basis of thinking styles:

- Reflective thinkers- these type of thinkers use critical thinking process for analyzing and making judgements about what has happened.
- Creative thinkers- these thinkers focus on when and where something new and somehow valuable is informed.
- Practical thinkers- these thinkers include use of reason to decide how to act.
- **Conceptual thinkers** it includes the ability to understand a situation or problem by identifying patterns and connections and addressing the key issues.

