

# WHAT'S YOUR LEARNING STYLE?

Directions: Read the question and choose the first answer that comes to mind!

Circle only ONE answer choice!

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. When you study for a test, would you rather	a) read notes, read headings in a book, and look at diagrams and illustrations b) have someone ask you questions, or repeat facts silently to yourself c) write things out on index cards and make models or diagrams
2. Which of these do you do when you listen to music?	a) daydream (see things that go with the music) b) hum along c) move with the music, tap your foot, etc.
3. When you work at solving a problem do you	a) make a list, organize the steps, and check them off as they are done b) make a few phone calls and talk to friends or experts c) make a model of the problem or walk through the steps in your mind
4. When you read for fun, do you prefer	a) a travel book with lots of pictures in it b) a mystery book with a lot of conversation in it c) a book where you answer questions and solve problems
5. To learn how a computer works, would you rather	a) watch a movie about it b) listen to someone explain it c) take the computer apart and try to figure it out for yourself
6. You have just entered a science museum, what will you do first?	a) look around and find a map showing the locations for different exhibits b) talk to a museum guide and ask about exhibits c) go into the first exhibit that looks interesting, and read directions later
7. What kind of restaurant would you rather NOT go to?	a) one with the lights too bright b) one with the music too loud c) one with uncomfortable chairs
8. Would you rather go to	a) an art class b) a music class c) an exercise class
9. Which are you most likely to do when you are happy?	a) grin b) shout with joy c) jump for joy
10. If you were at a party, what would you be most likely to remember the next day?	a) the faces of the people there, but not the names b) the names but not the faces c) the things you did and said while you were there
11. When you see the word "d- o- g", what do you do first?	a) think of a picture of a particular dog b) say the word "dog" to yourself silently c) sense the feeling of being with a dog (petting it, running with it, etc.)
12. When you tell a story, would you rather	a) write it b) tell it out loud c) act it out

13. What is most distracting for you when you are trying to concentrate?	a) visual distractions (things you see) b) noises c) other sensations like hunger, tight shoes, or worry
14. What are you most likely to do when you are angry?	a) scowl (make a mean face) b) shout or "blow up" c) stomp off and slam doors
15. When you aren't sure how to spell a word, which of these are you most likely to do?	a) write it out to see if it looks right b) sound it out c) write it out to see if it feels right
16. Which are you most likely to do when standing in a long line at the movies?	a) look at posters advertising other movies b) talk to the person next to you c) tap your foot or move around in some other way

**TOTAL YOUR A'S, B'S, AND C'S**

# OF A'S \_\_\_\_\_

# OF B'S \_\_\_\_\_

# OF C'S \_\_\_\_\_

### **MOSTLY A'S- VISUAL LEARNERS (SEEING)**

As the name suggests, visual learners learn best when their sense of sight is engaged. They quickly show an affinity for books and reading, starting with picture books and quickly moving on to books with text. They are engaged by bright colors and clear diagrams and can learn from videos, demonstrations and classroom handouts.

- take detailed notes
- tend to sit in the front
- find something to watch if they are bored
- like to see what they are learning
- benefit from illustrations and presentations that use color

### **MOSTLY B'S AUDITORY LEARNERS (HEARING)**

Auditory learners learn best through their sense of hearing. This means they remember and understand new concepts better when they are explained out loud—even if they're doing the speaking themselves. They can even better retain knowledge when new ideas are paired with nonverbal sounds such as music, drum beats or clapping.

- sit where they can hear
- hum or talk to themselves or others when bored
- acquire knowledge by reading aloud

### **MOSTLY C'S KINESTHETIC LEARNERS (DOING)**

The most physical of all the learning styles, kinesthetic learners absorb information best through touch, movement and motion. The word kinesthetic refers to our ability to sense body position and movement. This means that to really understand something, they need to touch it, feel it and move it around.

- need to be active and take frequent breaks
- speak with their hands and with gestures
- find reasons to tinker or move when bored
- rely on what they can directly experience or perform
- enjoy field trips and tasks that involve manipulating materials

# LOOKING FOR MORE? TRY OUT THESE OTHER RESOURCES!

- You can also follow me on Instagram @Sassyinmiddle
- I'm just getting started, friends! This is one of my first products I've decided to share. I would really appreciate your feedback.
- Visit [Sassy in Middle](#) on TPT for the most up-to-date product listings!



## PLOT DIAGRAM

### GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

**PLOT** A STORY'S SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

STORY NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**2 VERSIONS: BLANK OR GUIDED**

## FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

### HANDOUT / REFERENCE NOTES

#### FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE NOTES

**WHAT IS FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE?**

- Figurative language uses figures of speech to be more of effective, persuasive, and impactful.
- These figures of speech go beyond the literal meanings of the words to give readers new insights.

**FIGURATIVE VS LITERAL**

- Literal describes something as its factual and true meaning.
- Figurative language describes something as different from its factual and true meaning.

FIGURE OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE
<b>METAPHOR</b>	A metaphor makes a comparison between two unrelated things by stating that one thing is another thing, even though this isn't literally true.	Her eyes are two sparkling emeralds. Love is a battlefield.
<b>SIMILE</b>	A simile uses the words like and as to make a comparison. Instead of stating that one thing is another thing (as in a metaphor), a simile states that one thing is like another thing.	Her eyes are as beautiful as two sparkling emeralds. Love is like a battlefield.
<b>PERSONIFICATION</b>	Personification is when human characteristics are given to something that is not human.	Lightning danced across the night sky. The moon played hide and seek with the clouds. Sara heard the freshly baked pie calling her name.
<b>ONOMATOPEA</b>	Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates the sound of the object or action it refers to. When you pronounce the word, it will mimic the sound of what it is describing.	The loud boom of the fireworks scared the dog. The magician waved his wand and poof! a rabbit appeared.

**Print as reference or have students fill in notes!**

## FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

### POWERPOINT+NOTES+PRACTICE

**FIGURES OF SPEECH**

- Metaphor
- Simile
- Personification
- Onomatopoeia
- Alliteration
- Hyperbole
- Idiom
- Allusion

**55+ SLIDES TEACH & REVIEW GUIDED NOTES**

**Alliteration**

**Personification**

**Simile**

**Onomatopoeia**

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**GOOGLE DRIVE / PPT**

## COGNITIVE CONTENT

### DICTIONARY

WORD	PREDICTION	MEANING	SENTENCE
New word. Part of speech?	What do you think this word is/ means?	Define the word	How would you use this word in a sentence?

**GLAD STRATEGY GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**