Different Ways of Learning

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TEACHERS, SCHOOLS, AND SOCIETY
TENTH EDITION
### CLASSROOM APPLICATIONS OF GARDNER'S THEORY OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

#### DESIGN ACTIVITIES THAT EMPHASIZE EACH INTELLIGENCE

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Logical-mathematical</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Linguistic</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Bodily-kinesthetic</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Musical</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Spatial</td>
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<td>Interpersonal</td>
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<td>Intrapersonal</td>
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<td>Other(s)?</td>
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*Student-Generated Responses*
TEACHING TIPS FOR INCORPORATING A VARIETY OF LEARNING STYLES

Visual Learners
1. Use guided imagery and illustrations.
2. Create graphs or charts of important information.
3. Student-generated responses…

Auditory Learners
1. Encourage students to study with a friend, so they can talk through important concepts.
2. Create a safe classroom community where students feel welcome to ask questions.
3. Student-generated responses…

Kinesthetic/Tactile Learners
1. Use role-plays to bring important concepts to life.
2. Encourage students to underline or color-code reading materials to help focus their attention.
3. Student-generated responses…
Figure 2.2

Characteristics of Giftedness

1. **Specific Academic Ability**
   - Enjoys academic success in a particular area
   - Widely read in special area
   - Acquires basic skills quickly and can memorize well
   - Pursues subject with enthusiasm

2. **Leadership**
   - Assumes responsibility
   - Holds high expectations for all
   - Clear expression and well-organized
   - Well liked
   - Demonstrates good judgment and likes structure

3. **Creative Thinking**
   - Improvises, creates, invents
   - Exhibits original thinking
   - Offers multiple answers to questions
   - Exhibits a sense of humor

4. **General Intellectual Ability**
   - Can perform abstract thinking and create new insights
   - Inquisitive and excited about new ideas
   - Quick learner and uses large vocabulary
   - Observant and a self-starter

5. **Visual and Performing Arts**
   - Skilled self-expression through art, dance, drama, music, creative expression
   - Skilled at spatial perception and coordination
### Student-Generated Responses

#### Approaches to Teaching Gifted Students

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<tr>
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<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Placement (AP) and International Baccalaureate (IB)</td>
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<td>Enrichment</td>
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<td>Acceleration</td>
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2-6
CRITICAL PRINCIPLES OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

Student-Generated Definitions and Examples

1. Zero reject
2. Nondiscriminatory education
3. Appropriate education
4. Least-restrictive environment
5. Procedural due process
6. Individualized education program (IEP)
APPROPRIATE EDUCATION IN THE LEAST RESTRICTIVE ENVIRONMENT

Figure 2.3

Homebound or hospital
Student receives special education services at home or in a hospital program.

Residential school
Student lives in a 24-hour care facility and is taught by a trained staff.

Separate school
Student attends a special day school designed for students with disabilities.

Separate classroom
Student attends a regular school but is taught by a special education teacher in a separate classroom.

Resource room
Student is in the regular classroom for most of the school day but spends some time in a resource room for specialized instruction.

Regular classroom with supplementary instruction and services
Student is taught by both a classroom teacher and a special educator in a regular classroom.

Regular classroom with consultation
Student is taught by a regular classroom teacher, who is advised by a special educator.

Regular classroom
Student is fully mainstreamed into regular classroom instruction.

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS SERVED UNDER IDEA

Specific learning disabilities: 38%
Speech or language impairments: 22%
Intellectual disability: 7%
Emotional disturbance: 6%
Developmental delay: 5%
Autism: 5%
Multiple disabilities: 2%
Hearing impairments: 1%
Orthopedic impairments: 1%
Other health impairments: 10%