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Gregorc learning styles test pdf

simply Darlene God, creator of heaven and earth and all animals of the sea and birds of air and critters of dry earth, is also the one who created man. And by making us, he created us in His own image (Genesis 1:27); but he also swiped our ya and our interior with his diverse brush of individualism. Since all this God-given uniqueness is sometimes difficult to understand, we usually turn around. Read more about learning styles: One unintended mom-at-home trip To continue enjoying our site, please confirm your identity as a man. Thank you so much for your cooperation. Anthony Gregorc is the creator of mind styles model. Mind Styles Model provides a representation of how your mind works. The model helps you better understand how you think and learn. Gregorc focused his research on measuring how students perceive and order new information. His model describes four cognitive styles for perceiving, processing and ordering information. Style is a set of displayed behaviors that identify an individual's underlying mental strengths and abilities. Gregorc Style Delineator (GSD) To identify individual thinking and learning style, Gregorc created the Gregorc Style Delineator (GSD). This test instrument is a tool used to identify and measure a person's thinking and learning process. It is designed to help individuals understand and identify the ways in which they receive and process information most effectively. About Delineator Delineator is a matrix for a self-writer of 40 descriptive words. This test instrument contains ten items with 4 special words (adjectives) in each item, hence the 40 questions. An individual ranks four adjectives in each case from 1-4, depending on which are the most and least descriptive of him or her. Ranked numbers are then added for each group of adjectives representing the preference. The results are presented to show the degree of dominance of any preference that achieved the highest score. Two types of preferences Scoring responses gives values for two continuum preferences. The two continuums are: Perceptual preference – how you prefer to understand or perceive the preference of ordering information – how you prefer to order information Perceptual preference By ordering preferences about each perceptual preference of concrete perception When using your specific ability, you register data through your five senses. You're dealing with the obvious. Don't look for hidden meanings or create links between ideas or concepts. Abstract perceptions This quality allows you to understand ideas, qualities and concepts that cannot be seen. When using your abstract ability, use your intuition and imagination. You look beyond what you see on meanings and related concepts. Order settings Once you have acquired the information, process it mentally. You will have an advantage in how you order this information. Sequential ordering This preference involves organizing information in a linear, step-by-step way. When using your sequential ability, follow a logical train of thought. Random ordering This preference involves organizing information in parts and in no particular order. When using your random ability, you can skip steps in the process and still produce the desired result. Quadrant – Four styles Two cuts through the continuum create quadrants. Quadrants are four combinations of perceptual traits and dominance-based ordering abilities. Combining four types of preferences, the following categories of styles are formed: Concrete Sequential (CS) Concrete Random (CR) Abstract Random (AR) Abstract Sequential (AS) Four combinations Of Preference Type Concrete Sequential Row, logical sequence, direction tracking, predictability of obtaining facts and detailed instructions Concrete random experimentation, risk-taking, use of their intuition, divergent thinking and creative thinking Abstract sequential structure, well-organized information, situation analysis, and application of abstract random logic Use of imagination , emotional connections, listening to others, bringing harmony, establishing healthy relationships and thinking holistic styles of mind - Anthony Gregorc The background of Anthony Gregorc Anthony F. Gregorc, Ph.D., is phenomenological (this is a link to the phenomenology-Noel Entwistle) of researchers, lecturers, consultants, authors and presidents of Gregorc Associates, Inc. His career included positions as a teacher, professor and lecturer around the world. He is internationally recognized for his work in learning styles that began in 1969. This work evolved into the Mind Styles Model in 1984. The theory behind the Model Gregorc's Mind Styles model provides an organized way of considering how the mind works. Perceptual quality § Specifically: This quality allows you to register information directly through your five senses: vision, smell, touch, taste and hearing. When you use your concrete ability, you're dealing with the obvious, here and now. Don't look for hidden meanings or create relationships between ideas or concepts. It is what it is. § Summary: This quality allows you to visualize, conceive ideas, understand or believe in what you cannot actually see. When you use your abstract quality, use your intuition, your imagination, and look beyond what it is to more subtle implications. It's not always what it seems. Even though all men have both, and abstract perceptual abilities to some extent, each person is usually comfortable using one more than the other. A person whose natural strength in concrete, for example, can communicate on direct, literal, no nonsense. A person whose natural strength is a summary can use more subtle ways to get to a point. Ability to order § Sequentially: Allows your mind to organize information in a linear, step-by-step way. When using your sequential ability, follow a logical train of thought, a traditional approach to solving information. You may prefer to have a plan and follow it, rather than relying on impulse. § Random: Allows your mind to organize information in pieces, in no particular order. When using your random ability, you can often skip steps in the process and still produce the desired result. You can even start in the middle, or eventually, and work backwards. You may also prefer your life to be more impulsive, or the impetus of the moment, than planned. Both ordering abilities are present in each person, but usually a pattern appears for more comfortable use over each other. There are four combinations of the strongest perceptual and ordinal abilities in each individual: 1. Concrete sequential (CS) 2. Abstract Random (AR) 3. Summary sequential (AS) 4. Concrete Random (CR) No one is pure style. Each of us has a unique combination of natural strengths and abilities CONCRETE SEQUENTIAL ABSTRACT SEQUENTIAL This student likes: § order § logical sequence § following instructions, predictability § getting facts They learn best when: § have a structured environment § can rely on others to complete this task § are faced with predictable situations § can apply ideas in pragmatic ways What is difficult for them? § Working in groups § Discussions that do not seem to have a specific point § Working in a disorganized environment § Following incomplete or vague instructions § Working with unpredictable people § Confronting abstract ideas § Requires you to use your imagination § Questions without the right or wrong answers . This student likes: § his/her point to be heard § analyzing situations before making a decision or action § applying logic in solving or finding solutions to problems They learn best when: § they have access to experts or references § set in stimulating environments § able to work alone What is difficult Them? § Being forced to work with those of different points of view § Too little time to thoroughly solve the topic § Repeating the same tasks over and over again § Lots of specific rules and regulations § sentimental thinking § Expressing your emotions § Being diplomatic when persuading others § Does not monopolize conversation CONCRETE RANDOM RANDOM This student likes: §experimenting to find answers §take risks §use their intuition §problem solving independently They learn best when: §they are able to use trial and error approaches §able to compete with others §given the opportunity to work through problems themselves. What's hard for them? § Limitations and limitations § Formal reports § Routines § Again does nothing after it is done § Keeping detailed records § Showing how they got the answer § Choosing only one answer § No option This student likes: § listen to others § brings harmony to the situation group § establishing a healthy relationship with others § focusing on the issues at hand Best learn when: § in a personalized environment § with regard to broad or general guidelines § capable of maintaining friendly relations § able to participate in group activities What is difficult for them? § Have to explain or justify feelings § Competition § Working with dictatorial/authoritarian personalities § Working in a restrictive environment § Working with people who don't seem friendly § Concentrating on one thing at a time § Giving accurate details § Accepting even positive criticism