Chapter 5: Styles and Strategies

**Learning Styles**

- **Visual and Auditory Styles**
  - Auditory: prefer listening to lectures and audiotapes
  - Visual: prefer reading and studying charts, drawing, and other graphic information

- **Field Independence**
  - Pros:
    - able to perceive a particular, relevant item or factor in a "field" of distracting items
    - większy zakres sytuacji
  - Cons:
    - close-minded and dogmatic, tend to reject items that are contradictory or slightly incongruent with their existing system

- **Field Dependence**
  - Pros:
    - free to entertain a number of innovative and creative possibilities, to reject entirely contradictory material, and to deal with the reality
  - Cons: close the mind too soon, especially if ambiguity is perceived as a threat

**Compensatory Strategies**

- **Field Independence**
  - Pros: correlates positively with language success as measured by traditional, analytic, paper-and-pencil tests and by an oral interview
  - Cons: correlated positively and significantly with language success in the classroom (context)

- **Field Dependence**
  - Pros: correlates positively with pronunciation accuracy
  - Cons: correlates positively with second language success in the classroom (context)

**Strategies-Based Instruction (SBI)**

- "teaching learners how to learn"

- **Process, Style, and Strategy**
  - **Process**
    - Characteristic of every human being
  - **Style**
    - General characteristics of intellectual functioning that pertain to you as an individual, and that differentiate you from someone else
  - **Strategy**
    - Specific methods of approaching a problem or task, modes of operation for achieving a particular end, planned designs for controlling and manipulating certain information