**Questions on the VARK MODEL**

Notice the current academic trends and you will see a shift towards creative education models. Traditional old school techniques of teaching are being replaced by personalized methods of education. This results in bringing out the most skills and talent from every individual child.

Whether it be in the field of academics or in professional life, everyone has their way of coping up to learn and grow.

Here is where the VARK model comes into role. It has been designed in a way to gorge the learning capabilities and style of an individual learner.

**Learning styles:**

Education has been categorized into various forms of learning and patterns. Amongst these the primary 7 types of learning styles on which research has been conducted are: visual kinesthetic, aural, social solitary, verbal, logical. These are counted as the best techniques and learning methods which can improve the adaptability of an individual.

Learning techniques and styles are basically simplified ways for retaining maximum attention. Thus for bringing out the individualism out of every student adapting the suitable learning style is necessary.

**ABOUT VARK MODEL:**

The VARK Model came into existence after hours of brainstorming, a questionnaire, and the determination to personalize learning for individuals. This model was created in 1992 by a New Zealand based teacher, Neil D. Fleming. He set this out especially to help students as well as teachers to adapt a better retention power.

The VARK Model stands for **Visual, Aural, Read/Write and Kinaesthetic.** These are classified as the four types of preferences of learning.

***Visual learner:***

Just as the name suggests, learners who capture information through visuals are known as visual learners. They tend to retain maximum knowledge by seeing through graphical display. These could be anything such as illustrations, diagrams, videos, hands out and other beneficial learning tools meant for visual learning. Students compatible with this pattern of learning note details of the body language and detailing in general. Sometimes it has been seen that they even imagine situations in their mind to process information better.

***Aural learners*:**

Some students tend to actively listen to the teacher instead of participating in writing notes in the class. They use there auditory capability to retain the knowledge in their memory. We call such learners auditory learners or aural learners. Thus information conveyed to them in stories can aurally help them learn better.

Group discussions and Critical sessions could be one of the most beneficial ways of learning for aural learners. For that purpose you can also take the help of podcast audiobooks and record class notes for practice purposes. It is also advised that if you are an auditory learner then you study at a secluded and quiet place for the best results.

***Reading/Writing Learners:***

This is the old school traditional way of learning that we all know about. Individuals who prefer a reading and writing traditional style of learning are known as reading/writing learners.

 These type of people tend to benefit most by reading text books summarizing notes, studying alone and creative writing.

Studying in a format of a presentation might also help them to note details and important highlights. Story writing and writing creative notes is also one of the beneficiary methods for these individuals.

***Kinaesthetic Learners:***

The fourth and the last style of the VARK model is known as the kinesthetic or tactic style of learning. Here individuals learn through practically performing or touching objects for instance. The moto is a hands on experience which is based on a trial and error approach of learning.

Generally speaking these kinds of learners enjoy themselves more in practical based fields such as design in technology, sports, arts. They feel more engaged while they're active rather than sitting at a desk and listening to their teachers. Thus it makes sense to incorporate activities into their daily schedule and study pattern.

These kind the student like conducting experiments and working on constructive projects. They like taking part in physical activity as a form of learning, example Sports.

**Main Features of the VARK Model.**

After analyzing the entire model you have come to the conclusion with a few features that this model represents. Let us take at look at the specific features of The VARK Model:

* As per research it initializes with an effective and more retaining form of learning. The personalized way of outsourcing knowledge and information helps individuals move way forward.
* It explores and studies the science and connection behind learning, retention of knowledge and the mind of humans. Thus it results in Different unconventional techniques and tools for the purpose of studying learning as well as to the extent of employing.
* Another benefit of unconventional methods of teaching is that it traps the attention of the learner and makes him or her more focused. This way the experience of learning becomes more engaging and stimulative for both the teacher and the student.
* Lastly VARK provides the much needed flexibility needed in the education system with the pattern of learning techniques.

This method of approach was a thought ahead of time. This is particularly necessary in today's environment where students are striving to find a "new normal" to their studying approach.

Further these techniques can be seen applied to a lot of education platforms in order to gain the attention of the student. This in turn gives them a brand output as the visuals and auditory listening helps the student retain more knowledge than attending a boring lecture.

**References.**

Prithishkumar, I. J., & Michael, S. A. (2014). Understanding your student: Using the VARK model. *Journal of postgraduate medicine*, *60*(2), 183.

Laxman, K., Sandip, S., & Sarun, K. (2014). Exploration of preferred learning styles in medical education using VARK modal. *Russian Open Medical Journal*, *3*(3), 305.

Othman, N., & Amiruddin, M. H. (2010). Different perspectives of learning styles from VARK model. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, *7*, 652-660.