

## GROW VIBRANT FAITH



## 10 Personalized Learning Approaches

- 1 | Learner Centered Spaces: All learners need spaces that are learner-centered and more personal in nature. These spaces need to be flexible, provide areas for movement, and promote collaboration and inquiry. They may resemble the local Starbucks more than they do the church.
- 2 | Personalized Learning: Design a learning environment that is sensitive to individual and group differences and backgrounds, prior knowledge, motivation, and abilities, and offers tailored and detailed feedback.
- 3 | Storytelling: Make learning stick through relevant stories and examples. Talk about your own mistakes and your own successes. Allow young people to exchange stories with each other.
- 4 | Micro-Learning: Design learning into small bits of content and experiences. Break content into small learning snacks, known as "micro-learning" to enhance comprehension and retention of knowledge and skills. Keep videos, lectures, and tutorials brief.
- 5 | Multiple Intelligences & Multi-sensory: Integrate the eight multiple intelligences into learning experiences to provide a greater variety of ways for people or all ages to learn: verbal-linguistic (word smart, book smart), logicalmathematical (number smart, logic smart), visual-spatial (art smart, picture smart), bodily-kinesthetic (body smart, movement smart), musical-rhythmic (music smart, sound smart), naturalist (nature smart, environment smart), interpersonal (people smart, group smart), and intrapersonal (self smart, introspection smart). Use all senses in a learning experience where people can taste, smell, touch, and hear things related to the topic of the session.
- 6 | Small Group Participation: Incorporate small group participation as an essential component of all learning so that people can discuss and process together what they are learning, reflect on their experience, have the opportunity to question, and envision ways to practice what they are learning. Group participation requires creating an environment that is safe, caring, accepting, and trustworthy so that learners feel free to share, discuss, question, and apply.
- 7 | Practice & Application: Engage learners in practicing and performing what they are learning by incorporating real-life application activities in the learning experience. Practice is a part of the learning process, not the result of it. Research is demonstrating that they learn more deeply when they apply knowledge to real-world problems and when they take part in projects that require sustained engagement and collaboration.
- 8 | Project-Based Learning: Incorporate project-based learning which involves completing complex tasks that typically result in a realistic product, event, or presentation. Project-based learning is 1) organized around driving questions that lead people to encounter central concepts or principles; 2) focused on investigation that involves inquiry and knowledge building; 3) learner-driven, where learners make choices and for designing and managing their work; and 4) authentic, by posing problems that occur in the real world.
- 9 | Learning is social and collaborative: Engage people of all ages in collaborative learning—working in small, non-competitive groups—where they can discuss and process together what they are learning, work together on projects and activities, and practice and present what they are learning. Learning spaces are organized for learners' participation in a "learning community"—recognizing that learning takes place in a social context and relies on communication and interaction with others.
- 10 | Visual: Guide learners to "read" or interpret visual images and how to use visual images to communicate. Visual literacy includes: 1) interpreting, understanding, and appreciating the meaning of visual images, 2) communicating more effectively by applying the basic principles and concepts of visual design, 3) producing visual images using various technologies, and 4) using visual thinking to conceptualize solutions to problems.









