

Harding University Academic Services Center
C.I.T.E Learning styles Inventory
 Print this inventory to find out something about how you learn best.

QUESTIONS	MOST LIKE ME		LEAST LIKE ME	
1. Making things for my studies helps me to remember what I have learned.	4	3	2	1
2. I can write about most of the things I know better than I can tell about them.	4	3	2	1
3. When I really want to understand what I have read, I read it softly to myself.	4	3	2	1
4. I get more done when I work alone.	4	3	2	1
5. I remember what I have read better than what I have heard.	4	3	2	1
6. When I answer questions, I can say the answer better than I can write it.	4	3	2	1
7. When I do math problems in my head, I say the numbers to myself.	4	3	2	1
8. I enjoy joining in on class discussions.	4	3	2	1
9. I understand a math problem that is written down better than one that I hear.	4	3	2	1
10. I do better when I can write the answer instead of having to say it.	4	3	2	1
11. I understand spoken directions better than written ones.	4	3	2	1
12. I like to work by myself.	4	3	2	1
13. I would rather read a story than listen to it read.	4	3	2	1
14. I would rather show and explain how a thing works than write about how it works.	4	3	2	1
15. If someone tells me three numbers to add, I can usually get the right answer without writing them down.	4	3	2	1
16. I prefer to work with a group when there is work to be done.	4	3	2	1
17. A graph or chart of numbers is easier for me to understand than hearing the numbers said.	4	3	2	1

18. Writing a spelling word several times helps me to remember it better.	4	3	2	1
19. I learn better if someone reads a book to me than if I read it silently to myself.	4	3	2	1
20. I learn best when I study alone.	4	3	2	1
21. When I have a choice between reading and listening, I usually read.	4	3	2	1
22. I would rather tell a story than write it.	4	3	2	1
23. Saying the multiplication tables over and over helps me remember them better than writing them over and over.	4	3	2	1
24. I do my best work in a group.	4	3	2	1
25. I understand a math problem that is written down better than one I hear.	4	3	2	1
26. In a group project, I would rather make a chart or poster than gather the information to put on it.	4	3	2	1
27. Written assignments are easy for me to follow.	4	3	2	1
28. I remember more of what I learn if I learn it alone.	4	3	2	1
29. I do well in classes where most of the information has to be read.	4	3	2	1
30. I would enjoy giving an oral report to the class.	4	3	2	1
31. I learn math better from spoken explanations than written ones.	4	3	2	1
32. If I have to decide something, I ask other people for their opinions.	4	3	2	1
33. Written math problems are easier for me to do than oral ones.	4	3	2	1
34. I like to make things with my hands.	4	3	2	1
35. I don't mind doing written assignments.	4	3	2	1
36. I remember things I hear better than things I read.	4	3	2	1
37. I learn better by reading than by listening.	4	3	2	1
38. It is easy for me to tell about the things that I know.	4	3	2	1

39.I make it easier when I say the numbers of a problem to myself as I work it out.	4	3	2	1
40.If I understand a problem, I like to help someone else understand it too.	4	3	2	1
41.Seeing a number makes more sense to me than hearing a number.	4	3	2	1
42.I understand what I have learned better when I am involved in making something for the subject.	4	3	2	1
43.The things I write on paper sound better than when I say them.	4	3	2	1
44.I find it easier to remember what I have heard than what I have read.	4	3	2	1
45.It is fun to learn with classmates, but it is hard to study with them.	4	3	2	1

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To interpret your scores, check page4.

Scoring directions:

1. The numbers listed under each of the nine (9) learning styles areas designate the statements on the Inventory which measure that particular style.
2. To determine the score for each style, do the following:
 - a. Look up the response given for each statement and write it in the right hand column.
 - b. total the numbers.
 - c. Multiply the sum of the numbers by two (2) and record the total in the score blank.

**Harding University Academic Services Center
C.I.T.E. Learning Styles Instrument
Score Sheet**

Visual Language

05 -- _____
13 -- _____
21 -- _____
29 -- _____
37 -- _____

Total _____ x 2 = _____
(Score)

Social - Individual

04 -- _____
12 -- _____
20 -- _____
28 -- _____
45 -- _____

Total _____ x 2 = _____
(Score)

Auditory Numerical

07 -- _____
15 -- _____
23 -- _____
31 -- _____
39 -- _____

Total _____ x 2 = _____
(Score)

Visual Numerical

09 -- _____
17 -- _____
25 -- _____
33 -- _____
41 -- _____

Total _____ x 2 = _____
(Score)

Social - Group

08 -- _____
16 -- _____
24 -- _____
32 -- _____
40 -- _____

Total _____ x 2 = _____
(Score)

Kinesthetic - Tactile

01 -- _____
18 -- _____
26 -- _____
34 -- _____
42 -- _____

Total _____ x 2 = _____
(Score)

Auditory Language

03 -- _____
11 -- _____
19 -- _____
36 -- _____
44 -- _____

Total _____ x 2 = _____
(Score)

Expressiveness - Oral

06 -- _____
14 -- _____
22 -- _____
30 -- _____
38 -- _____

Total _____ x 2 = _____
(Score)

Expressiveness - Written

02 -- _____
10 -- _____
27 -- _____
35 -- _____
43 -- _____

Total _____ x 2 = _____
(Score)

Score: 33 - 40 = Major Learning Style
20 - 32 = Minor Learning Style
5 - 19 = Seldom used

* Bring your C.I.T.E. score sheet to the Academic Services Center for a list of learning techniques that work best with your learning style/s

Harding University Academic Services Center

C.I.T.E. LEARNING STYLES DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION:

Visual Language:

These students learn language skills by sight, mainly by reading and watching. They tend to be fast thinkers, to gesture freely while talking, and to communicate very clearly and concisely. They learn well from the demonstration process--must see to understand.

Visual Numeric:

These students do better with numbers when they see them written. They must see to understand. Learn best by reading and watching. They tend to be fast thinkers.

Auditory Language:

These students learn better by listening. (Individuals with low auditory skills may have trouble taking notes.)

Auditory Numeric:

These students are better with numbers when they can hear them spoken. (Individuals with low auditory skills may have trouble taking notes.)

Tactile/Kinesthetic:

These people are feeling and touch oriented, good at hands-on tasks, good linguists, and very sensitive to others' feelings. They learn best by doing and moving. Good ways to learn are hands-on projects or experiments, writing down the information, and applying it to real-life situations. They may have difficulty sitting for long periods of time.

Social Individual:

These students usually prefer to study on their own.

Social Group:

These students usually learn best by interacting with a group.

Oral Expressiveness:

Means how well students express themselves verbally. These students usually do well in speech classes. They need to talk about the information to be learned, and to express their ideas and opinions.

Written Expressiveness:

This means how well students express themselves in writing.