# Teaching effect of English Automation on junior school students with different learning styles

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**Abstract** — A learning style is a student's consistent way of recognizing or retrieving stimuli in the process of learning. Most students have distinctive characteristics in their learning style. Teachers have a preference for one learning style, but can offer lessons in other ways. Teachers should attempt to use a variety of materials and methods to allow students to at least utilize their learning style preferences regularly. This study investigated teaching effect of automation on junior school students with different learning styles.

**Keywords** — Automation; Teaching effect; Learning styles; FLSM; Instruction

## I. Introduction

Education has been for a long time changing to learners in different ways. What is why teachers present information in various forms? ...

## II. Literature Review

Rosario Dunlap Dunn (Dunn) came up with the concept "learning style". Different definitions have emerged. Keefe (1979) defined learning styles as the "composite of characteristics cognitive, affective, and physiological factors that serve as relatively stable indicators of how a learner perceives, interacts with, and responds to the learning environment." Dunn et al. and Felicetti (1993) aptly phrased it as "the individual and conditions under which a student is most likely to learn." Learning style is always referred to an approach to learning, emphasizing the fact that individually identified and personal differences as a way for learner and with personality. Thus, the learning styles theory implies that have needs understanding how best learn so as to make whether the educational experience is adjusted to their own learning style characteristics or not. Dunn and "model". Most learning styles are not totally concentrated with "what" instructs teach, but rather "how" to teach. That is, not to ask "do this student learn?" but rather "How is this student learn?"

In the process, several learning theories have been proposed to explain how the children learn. The ECT model by Kolb (1984/1985), experiential learning model, by Marzano and Marzano (1993), social perception theory by Anderson (Jungin et al.) and the Multiple Models of Intelligence. Researchers were with known learning models for children. Amongst the numerous models proposed by Fleming (1995) is the most widely accepted model. According to the VARK model, children's learning styles are four major styles. Each child tends to show one affinity from others or better perceive activities. Learning methods and cases of the other dominant styles are also children's or teachers' learning styles. Fleming claimed that visual learners have a preference for writing (that is, pictures, detailed lists, or combined ideas, diagrams, handouts, etc.). Auditory learners like to learn through listening (lectures, discussions, tapes, etc.). Tactile/Kinesthetic learners prefer to learn the experience – learning from hands and doing (action, exploration of the world, research projects, experiments, etc.), and will do so. Brain that