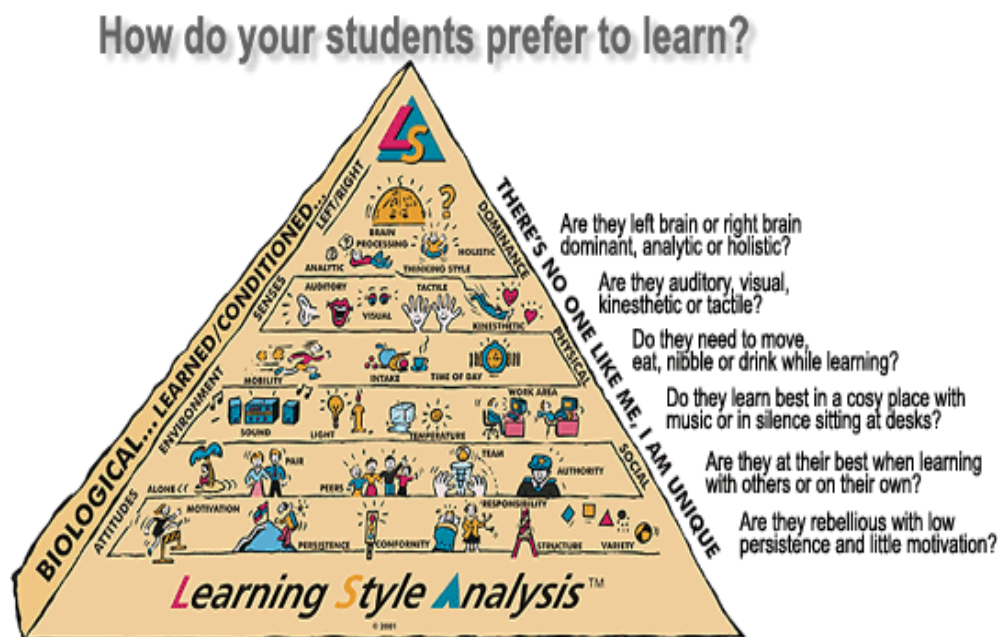


## Building on VAK

The work of Barbara Prashnig (2004) takes a more multifaceted look at learner difference, incorporating both VAK and to some extent Kolb's work. She uses the work of Dunn and Dunn (1979) to construct her pyramid model to illustrate learner diversity. In her book, 'The Power of Diversity' (2004) Prashnig suggests that there are kinaesthetic learners who use large movements and tactile learners who prefer smaller movements like fiddling. Prashnig combines a range of biological and other non-biological differences to construct her Learning Styles Analysis model as illustrated in the diagram below. Here, we get a much more 3 dimensional view of the learner, combining elements of how we prefer to think and learn with our personality preferences; how we prefer to live and relate to others and how our bodies affect how we respond to the environment and how we think. This model combining environmental, emotional, sociological, physiological and psychological factors is useful for illustrating the many facets that might work together to determine who we are and why we behave in the way we do.



(From "The Power of Diversity": Barbara Prashnig (2004), pg78.)