153.15 D69 2007 G STYLES IN RELATION TO ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE
OUR SUBJECT AREAS OF FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS
OF MALABAG NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

THESIS

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LEARNING STYLES IN RELATION TO ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN FOUR SUBJECT AREAS OF FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS OF MALABAG NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

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This study entitled "Learning Styles in Relation to Academic Performance in Four Subject Areas of Fourth Year Students of Malabag National High School" aimed to determine the relationship of learning styles in relation to academic performances in four subject areas such as English, Filipino, Mathematics, and Science and Technology. Specifically this study aimed to (1.) determine the demographic profile of the respondent in terms of age, gender, and family monthly income; (2.) determine the academic performance of the respondents in four subject areas; (3.) determine the learning styles of the respondents toward the four subject areas; (4.) determine the extent of use of the learning styles in each subject area; and (5.) determine whether there is a significant difference on the academic performance of the respondents that belong to different learning styles in four subject areas.

The data were gathered using a researcher-made entitled Learning Style Assessment Test, adopted from the VAK Learning Style Self-Assessment Questionnaire developed by Victoria Chislett from the population of fourth year high school students (N=193) of Malabag National High School.

Findings showed that in English, Filipino, and Science and Technology, most of the respondents use auditory learning styles while large number of respondents uses visual learning style in Mathematics. Results also showed that, regardless of the respondents different learning styles in each subject area, their academic performances are not significantly different from one another. This is applicable only to three subject areas such as Filipino, Mathematics and Science and Technology. Further results revealed that in English, academic performances of respondents who have visual learning style and auditory learning style significantly differ from one another thus, implying that auditory learners performed well in English than visual learners.

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Lea Riza M. Dolor

INTRODUCTION

Every individual has a different way of doing things. One may want to eat a hard boiled egg in breakfast rather than a fried egg and the other may want it the other way around. It shows how the same kind of food, is preferred to be prepared in different ways by different people. This also happens in the learning process wherein individuals have different preferences on how a certain lesson would be presented to them. One may want to learn a poem by reading it silently while others may want it to be heard over a tape recorder or with illustrations. The same lesson but has different ways on how individuals wanted it to be presented to them. The same information but has different ways on how individuals process it on their minds. This is the concept of learning styles. Individuals have different learning styles as they have different personalities.

Learning is always been a chief area of attention for various researchers who are interested in understanding the process of learning and its implication on educators. It is one of the most individual processes that occur in organizations, higher education and