

Classroom Configurations: How They Accommodate Learning Formats

Katie Walker

Florida State University Panama City, FL

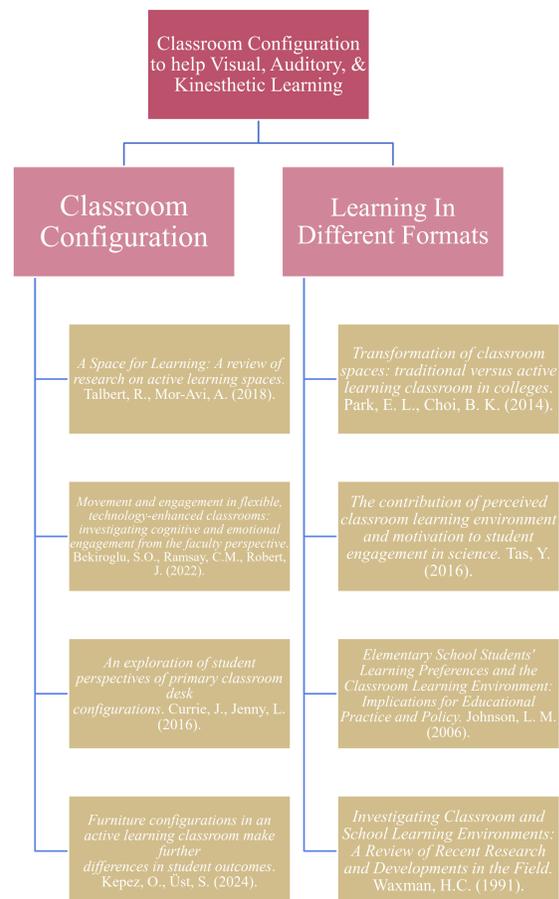
Abstract

Finding classroom configurations that accommodate different learning formats are an essential aspect of effective student learning. If classroom furniture was configured in a way that would meet each student's ability to learn in all types of formats, then teachers could be able to see advancements in student learning. If teachers were taught how to implement all types of learning formats into their curriculum, then students would learn right away in effective environments, rather than halfway through their academic career. Examples of classroom configurations that could be successful are whiteboard tables for hands on learning or horseshoe desks for students to easily hear and see the teacher. The goals for the research are to identify what classroom configurations would help students learn the most effectively through all sorts of learning formats and how they can be applied to teaching curriculum for the best outcome in student success. The intended way to collect data for this research is to go to local schools around the area and observe their classroom configuration and how the curriculum being taught allows students to reach their greatest potential. The significance of these findings could allow teachers to understand what is needed to be implemented into curriculum for the learning formats. Additionally, teachers could understand what classroom configurations allow for all the learning formats to be used.

Future Methods

The participants included in this study are local elementary and middle school teachers and students in Bay County. Teachers will be interviewed on the basis if they are implementing learning formats into their teaching; and if they allow their students to use flexible seating arrangements. Students in this study will take a Learning Styles Questionnaire to identify what their learning styles are additionally about what their favorite learning formats are. That information will be used to identify what learning formats are the most favored amongst students and what learning styles can connect to.

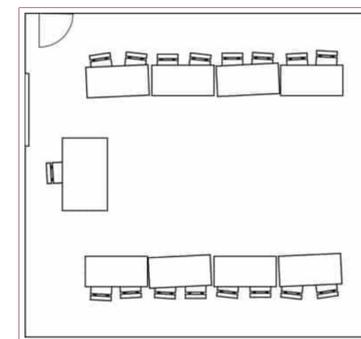
Literature Review



Conclusion

The sources listed state that having students learn in different formats such as collaborative or lecture style learning can help students learn more effectively. In the Classroom Configuration Examples, lecture style, collaborative, and workstation formats are visible. Different classroom configurations can help students learn in the environment that they prefer, allowing them to be comfortable and more likely to pay attention to the teacher's lessons. In all, learning formats and classroom configurations blended can let students have a broader experience of learning.

Classroom Configuration Examples



Perpendicular Runway

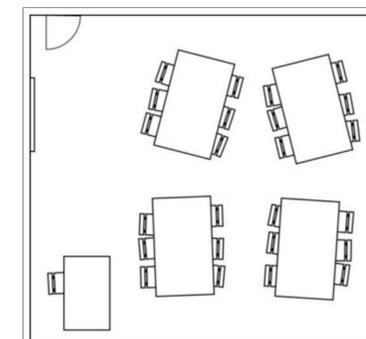
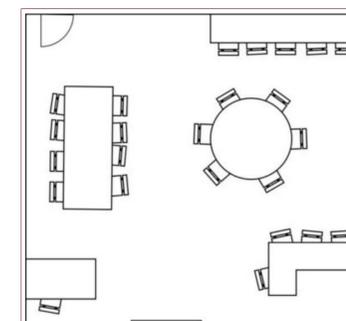
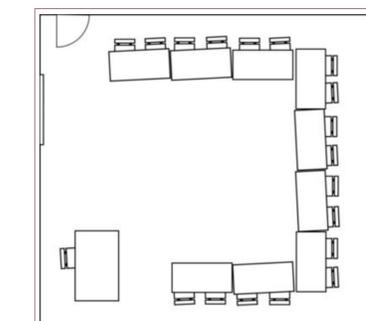


Table Groups



Workstations



Horseshoe Desks

References

Bekiroglu, S.O., Ramsay, C.M., Robert, J. (2022). *Movement and engagement in flexible, technology-enhanced classrooms: investigating cognitive and emotional engagement from the faculty perspective.* <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10984-021-09363-0>.

Drew, C. (2024). *12 Classroom Layout Ideas & Seating Arrangements.* *12 Classroom Layout Ideas & Seating Arrangements for 2026.*

Currie, J., Jenny, L. (2016). *An exploration of student perspectives of primary classroom desk configurations.* <https://www.proquest.com/eric/scholarly-journals/exploration-student-perspectives-primary/docview/2396839822/sem-2?accountid=4840>.

Johnson, L. M. (2006). *Elementary School Students' Learning Preferences and the Classroom Learning Environment: Implications for Educational Practice and Policy.* <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40026818>.

Kepez, O., Üst, S. (2024). *Furniture configurations in an active learning classroom make further differences in student outcomes.* <https://doi.org/10.1108/ARCH-06-2022-0132>.

Park, E. L., Choi, B. K. (2014). *Transformation of classroom spaces: traditional versus active learning classroom in colleges.* <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43648751>.

Talbert, R., Mor-Avi, A. (2018). *A Space for Learning: A review of research on active learning spaces.* <https://doi.org/10.31235/OSF.IO/VG2MX>.

Tas, Y. (2016). *The contribution of perceived classroom learning environment and motivation to student engagement in science.* <https://www.jstor.org/stable/44951852>.

Waxman, H.C. (1991). *Investigating Classroom and School Learning Environments: A Review of Recent Research and Developments in the Field.* <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23870782>.