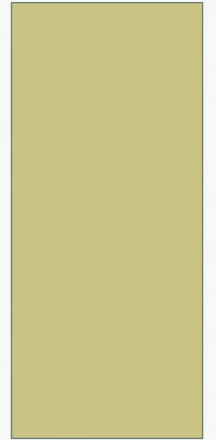


MAKING MEANING UNIQUELY

NATURAL NEURONS



**IN THIS SESSION WE DISCUSS NEUROLOGY!
THIS GIVES MUCH NEEDED INSIGHT INTO HOW THE
BRAIN WORKS AND HOW WE LEARN.**



TRAIN THE BRAIN



Don't strain the brain



Train the brain

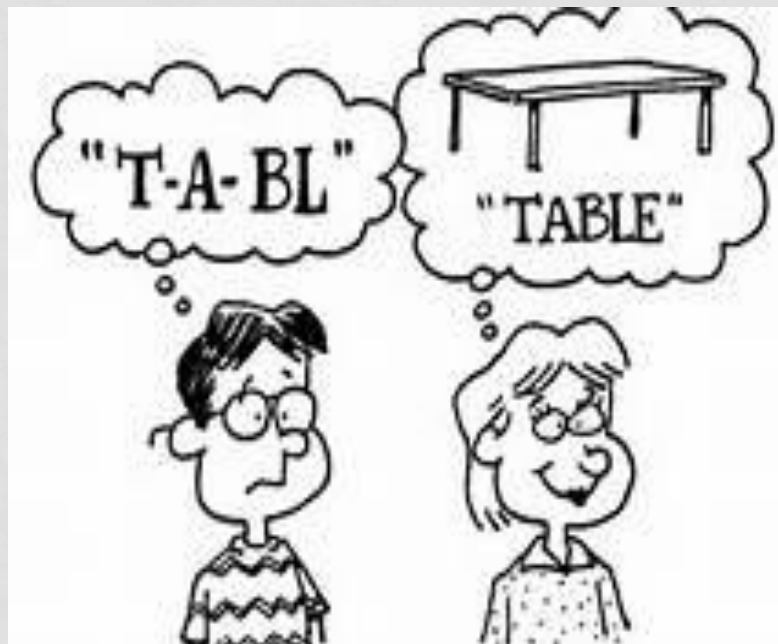
if we work with
our brain than we
can train our
brain

if we understand
how the brain
works we can do
things that help it
to work better
faster and
stronger.

Similar to
training in a gym

HOW THE BRAIN WORKS

New Brain-based research tells us firstly that learning is individual and unique. Genetics, development, individual experience and culture play a large role in this UNIQUENESS

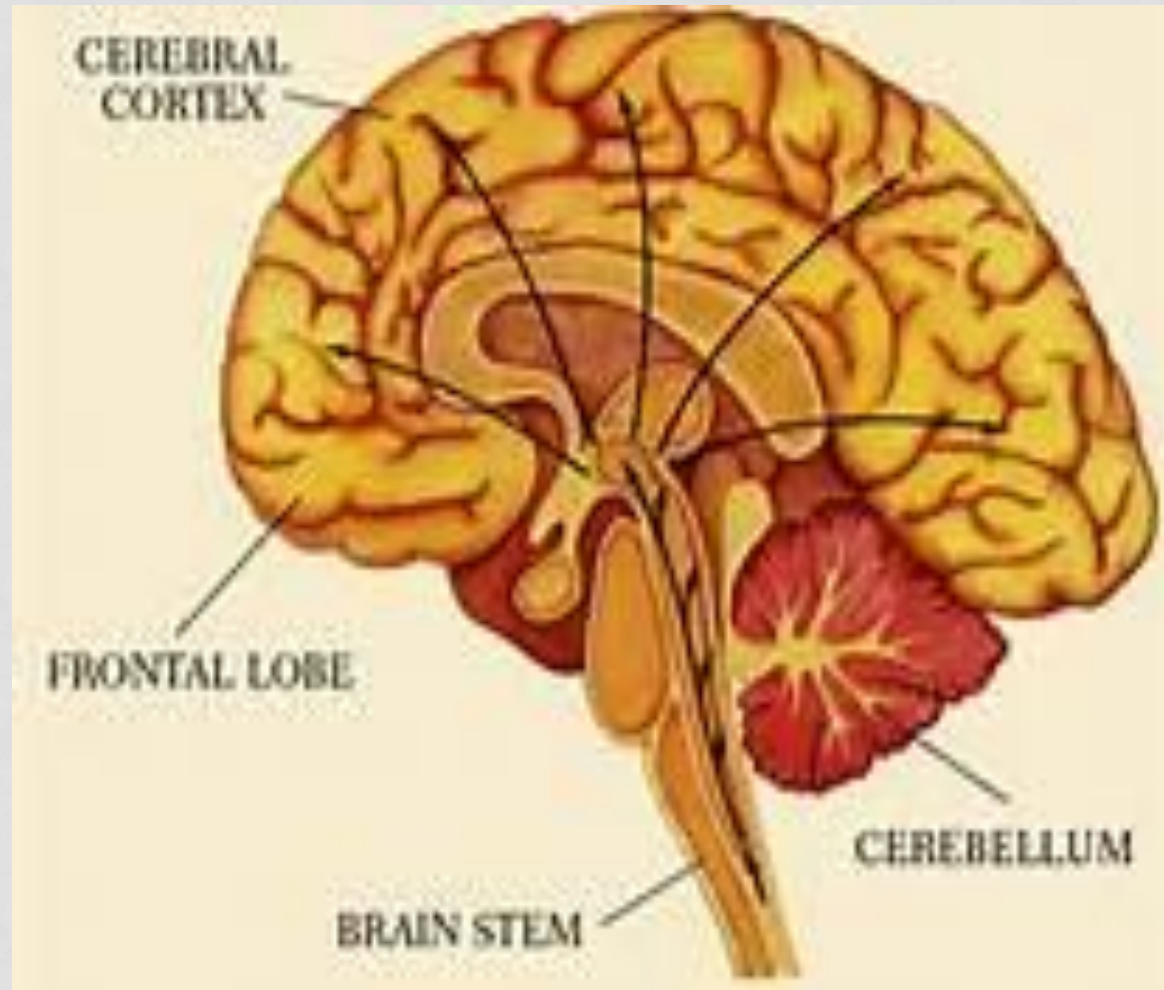


HOW THE BRAIN WORKS

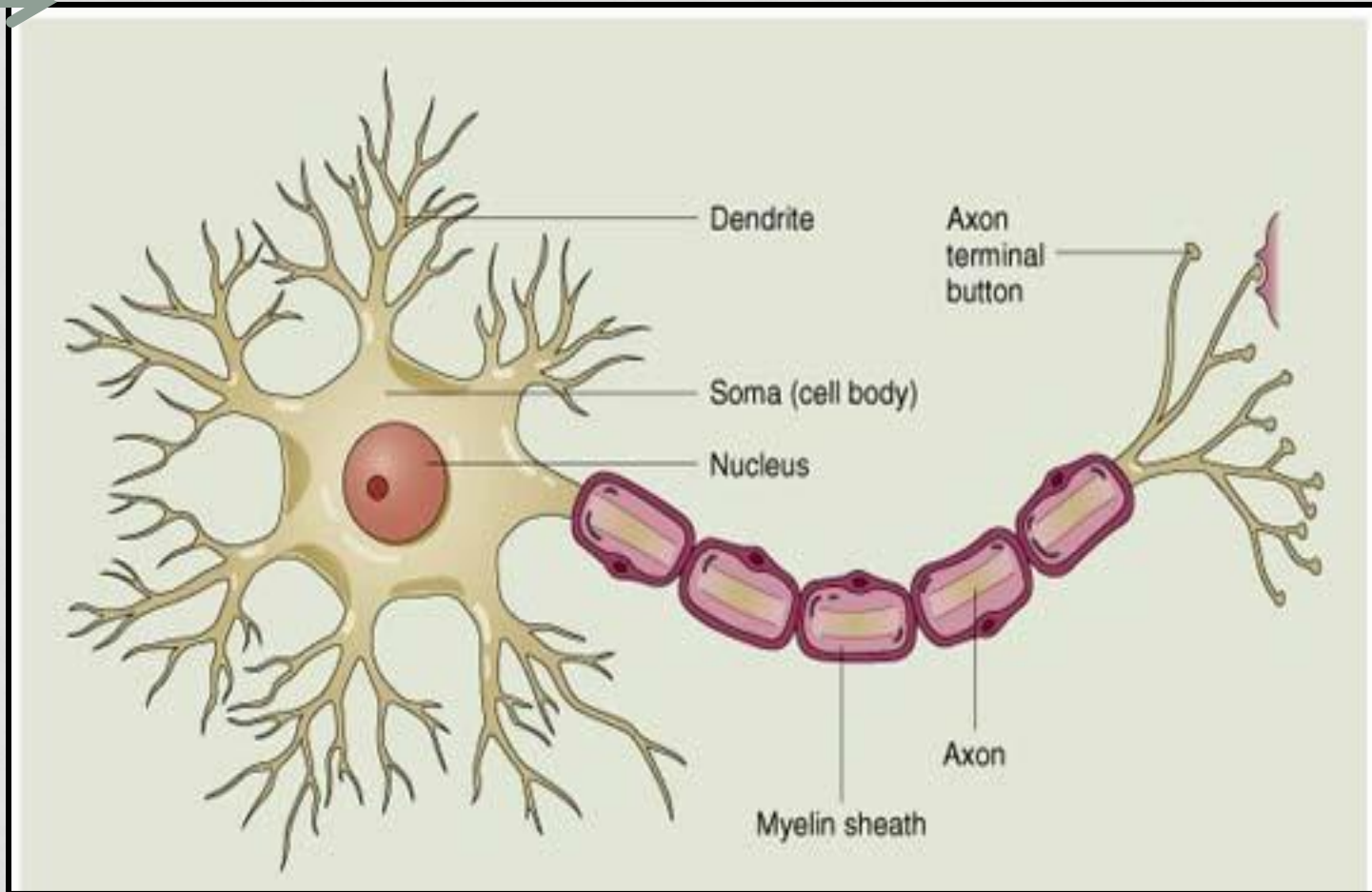
Secondly and most surprisingly the brain cells themselves are plastic: always growing and changing.



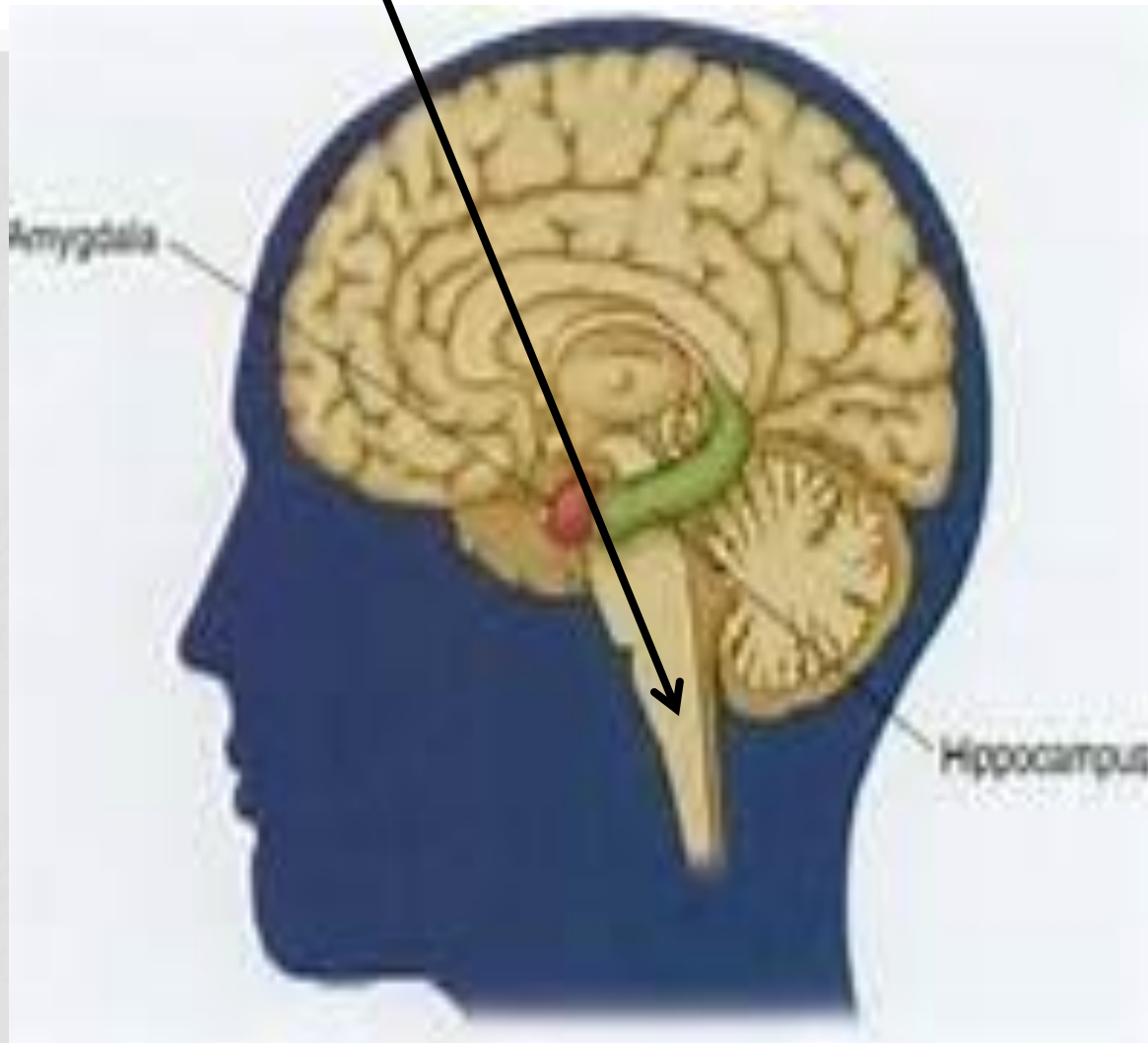
BRAIN PHYSIOLOGY



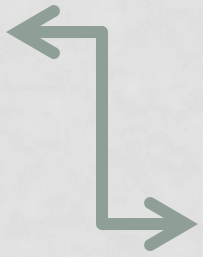
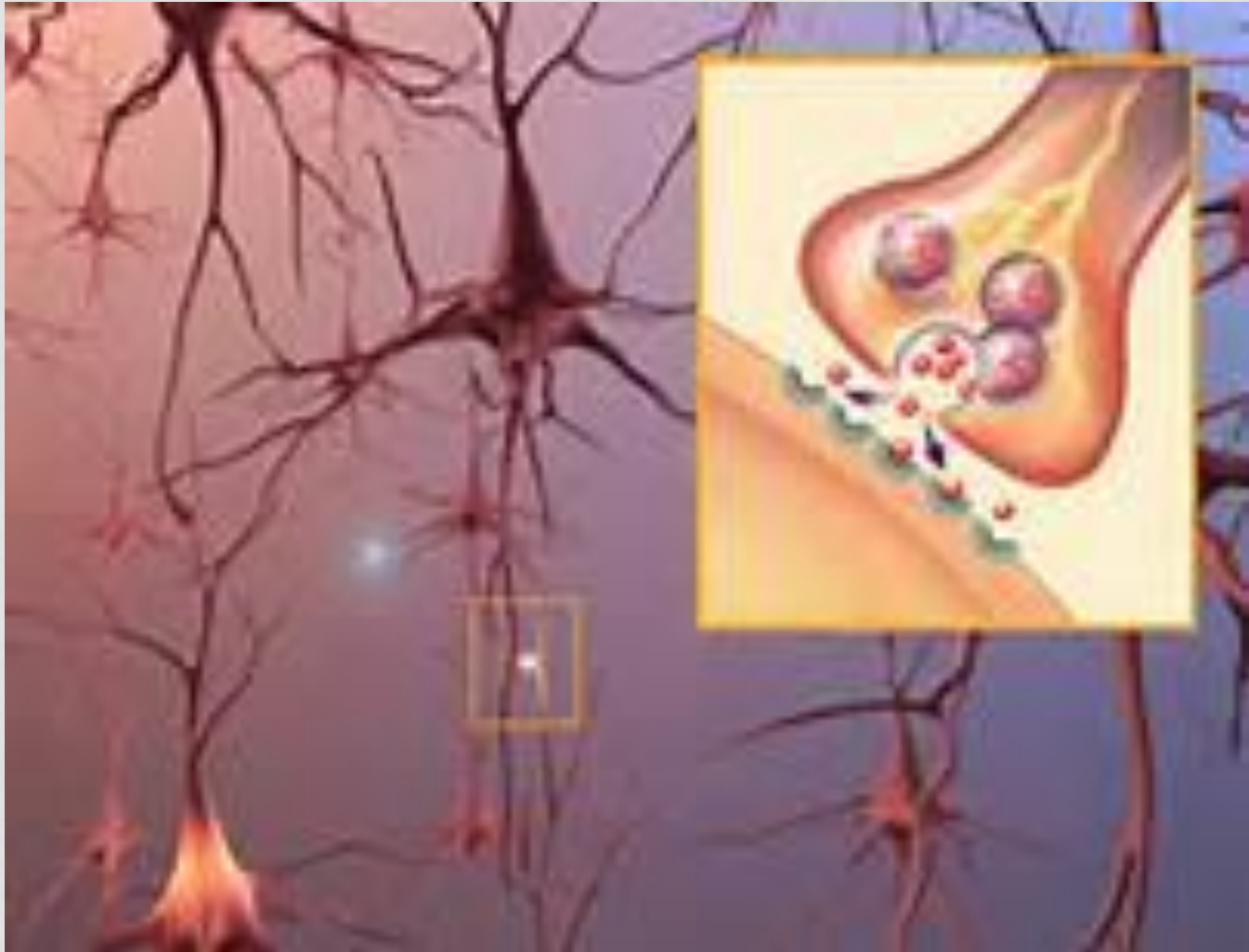
NEURONS



REPTILIAN BRAIN/ BRAIN STEM



SYNAPSES

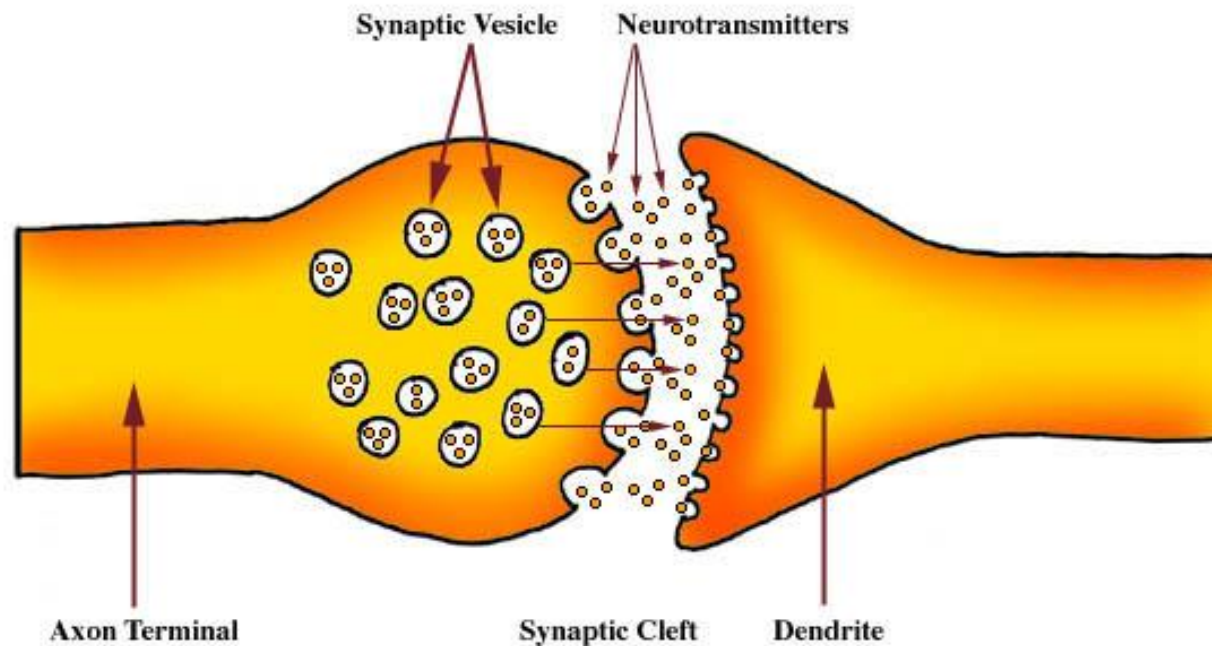


THE "PLASTIC" SYNAPSE AND MEMORY



FORMATION OF MEMORY

THE SYNAPSE



WALTER CRANE

FORMATION OF MEMORY THROUGHOUT LIFE!!!

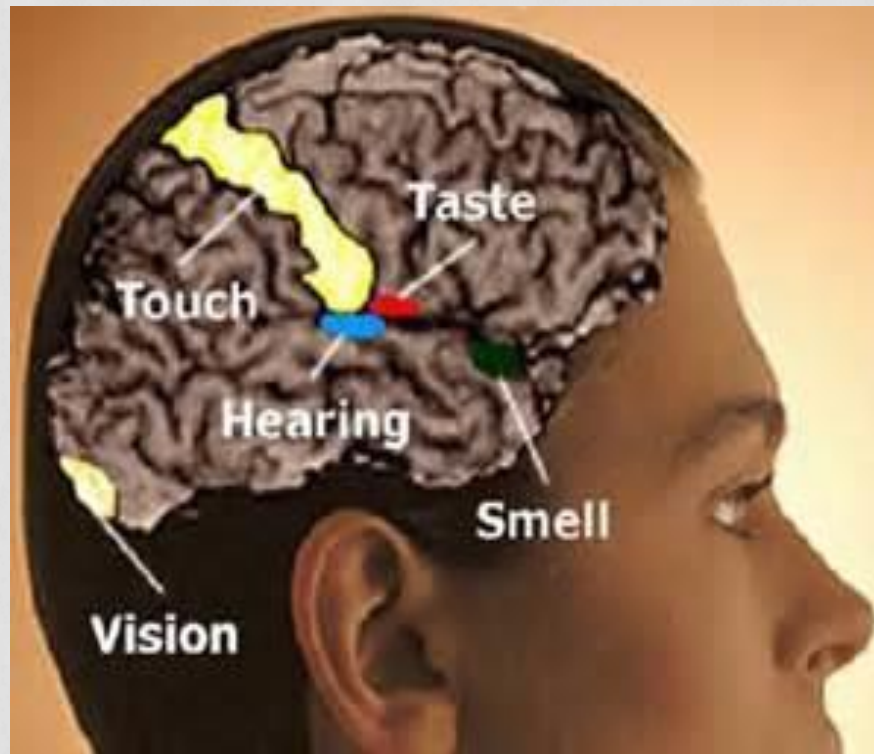


**This fact means that any learner can increase their
intelligence !!!**

USE THEM OR LOSE THEM



HOW DOES THE BRAIN LEARN: PERCEPTION



**BRAIN BASED LEARNING IS LEARNING IN THE WAY THAT THE BRAIN IS NATURALLY
DESIGNED TO LEARN.**

HOW DOES THE BRAIN LEARN:

1.PROCESSING



- **Chunking:** putting similar things together
- **Encoding :** assigning symbols
- **Give meaning:** relating to your own experience



Processing, describes how we deal with the sensory impulses we perceive

HOW DOES THE BRAIN LEARN: ASSIMILATION



This is the process of taking in and making new knowledge your own. Context plays a critical role in assimilation

Context Means

- Your own **values**
- **How** and **where** you are learning



HOW DOES THE BRAIN LEARN: ACCOMMODATION



**linking the new
knowledge to our
prior experiences
and beliefs.**

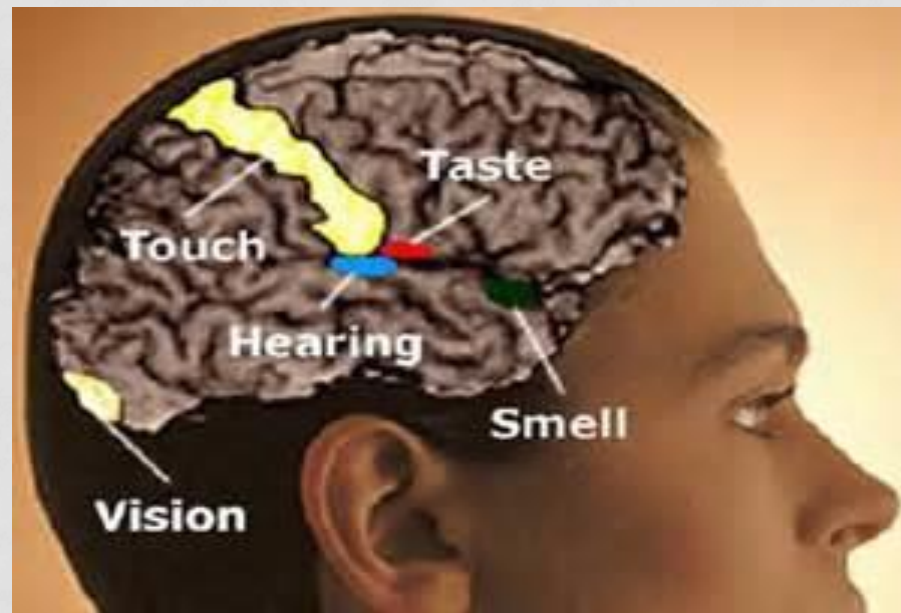


**This is where connection and changes of neurons take place.
Strong bridges are built creating long term memory**

TIPS ON HOW TO IMPROVE MOVEMENT FROM SHORT TERM MEMORY TO LONG TERM MEMORY



Use all sensory inputs



TIPS ON HOW TO IMPROVE MOVEMENT FROM SHORT TERM MEMORY TO LONG TERM MEMORY



Make it meaningful





TIPS ON HOW TO IMPROVE MOVEMENT FROM SHORT TERM MEMORY TO LONG TERM MEMORY

Elaborate and Engage

Repeat



V.A.K. LEARNING STYLES

visual-auditory-kinesthetic learning styles

Aim is to determine which learner you are and then design a learning method that matches that style.

Visual learning style involves the use of **seen** things, including **pictures, diagrams, demonstrations, displays, handouts, films, flip-chart, etc.**

Auditory learning style involves the transfer of information **through listening: to the spoken word, of self or others, of sounds and noises.**

Kinesthetic learning involves **physical** experience - **touching, feeling, holding, doing, practical hands-on experiences.**

Kinesthetic learning describes a learning style which involves the **stimulation of nerves in the body's muscles, joints and tendons.**



Your learning style is also a reflection of
the type of person you are



THE VISION, AUDITORY, KINESTHETIC (V.A.K)

LEARNING STYLE TEST

