

Lesson 4 - Self-test

1. EXPLICIT LEARNING

- When you intentionally seek knowledge in order to acquire a new skill or technique that is critical to your career, this happens. In order to get information, it needs your attention and activity. Explicit learning is something like taking an in-depth video editing course to understand the software's features and be able to utilize it effectively for the demands of your business.

2. IMPLICIT LEARNING

- In a passive approach, you can acquire new skills and gain new information. Implicit learning occurs when you are fully unaware of the entire process until you realize you have picked up a new skill. This type of learning might take place while you're at work, speaking, or going about your everyday activities.

3. MEANINGFUL LEARNING

- You are engaged in meaningful learning when you can gather new knowledge and link it to prior experiences. This is due to the fact that this technique of cognitive learning teaches employees how to create transferable skills. Problem-solving abilities that may be used to a wide range of scenarios This is an example of meaningful learning when you work in procurement and decide to attend an advanced course in your area to expand your understanding of the subject.

4. DISCOVERY LEARNING

- For example, if someone is given the task of proofreading a certain report and is required to use a specific tool such as Grammarly, they will learn about the tool's features and capabilities through discovery if they follow the instructions.

5. RECEPTIVE LEARNING

- Lectures, in which students sit in groups while a speaker feeds the audience knowledge on a certain subject, are an example of receptive learning. It demands the learner's engagement in the form of an assignment. Brief notes and inquiries

6. NON-ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING

- It's a type of learning that permits humans to adapt to something by repeatedly exposing them to it. When you start a new job in a factory with a lot of machinery making noise, it might be frustrating at first, but you ultimately learn to live with it. This is known as habituation.

7. EMOTIONAL LEARNING

- Maintaining strong connections with colleagues and friends at work and in life requires emotional intelligence. Emotional learning helps people how to regulate and comprehend their own emotions as well as the emotions of others. In order to treat clients and superiors with respect, an employer must be able to control his or her emotions.

8. EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

- The most essential lessons are learned from life's events. Interactions with other people are always a good approach to learn something new about life. What you discover is governed by how you understand it. An intern, for example, can get experience by following a senior executive. He picks up new skills that he can use to his job.

9. OBSERVATION LEARNING

- The social cognition theory includes observational learning as a key component. It is beneficial among employees since it basically comprises emulating coworkers' and superiors' abilities. Observing your friends or coworkers is an excellent way to learn something new. Your successful boss at work can help you improve your leadership skills if you adopt and use his habits.

10. COOPERATIVE AND COLLABORATIVE LEARNING

- Students at several colleges are encouraged to work and study in groups. Cooperative learning encourages the growth of one's greatest talents while also fostering group collaboration. To learn in this way, however, an individual must be an active and equal participant who engages with other members of the group. Some companies hire someone to coach them on new strategies that will help them prosper. Employees who have been taught are encouraged to share what they have learned with their coworkers.