

# **EXPLICIT LEARNING- INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUE**

**By**

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## **MEANING:**

**Explicit learning is when someone intentionally uses learning strategies to learn or remember new information. It's a conscious process where the learner is aware that they are acquiring knowledge**

**We use explicit learning most in obtaining declarative knowledge, factual information we know about the world around us. Any active means of learning information is explicit. Explicit learning is a more conscious operation where the individual makes and tests hypotheses in a search for structure.**

**This requires active participation and awareness of learning on behalf of the learner. Explicit teaching is intentional and utilizes specific strategies to increase student achievement, such as giving effective feedback, moving at a brisk pace, breaking down larger skills into smaller parts, monitoring students frequently, and providing examples as well as non-examples**

**Any skill associated with a conscious recollection is an explicit skill. For example, remembering a specific driving skill from a lesson is an explicit skill. But improved driving skill as a result of the lesson is an implicit skill.**

## **TYPES OF EXPLICIT LEARNING**

**Here are some types of explicit learning:**

- **Rote memory: A simple but weak form of explicit learning**
- **Procedural knowledge: The knowledge of how to do something, such as brushing your teeth or walking**
- **Metacognitive knowledge: The knowledge of what you know, and how you learned it**
- **Declarative knowledge: Knowledge that is easy to express through words or symbols**

- **Explicit instruction:** Also known as direct instruction, this is a common teaching method that involves explaining, demonstrating, and modeling. Teachers may use lectures, presentations, and textbooks to teach.

Conceptual connections are used to link new information to information that one already knows.

Association is another method of connecting new information to previously learned information.

## EXPLICIT LEARNING STRATEGIES

Explicit learning strategies are a set of teaching methods that help students learn and understand new information by breaking it down into chunks and providing clear explanations. These strategies can be especially helpful for students who learn differently, and can be used to teach a variety of skills, including decision making and social skills.

### Explicit teaching strategies



- **Gradual release of responsibility.**
- **Chunking and sequencing learning.**
- **Connecting learning.**
- **Sharing learning intentions.**
- **Using effective questioning.**
- **Sharing success criteria.**
- **Checking for understanding.**
- **Using effective feedback.**

Some explicit learning strategies include:

- **Setting clear objectives:** Clearly define the learning objectives and success criteria, and make sure students understand them.
- **Breaking down information:** Break down larger skills into smaller parts.
- **Modeling:** Model the learning process with clear explanations.
- **Providing examples:** Provide examples and non-examples.
- **Giving feedback:** Provide effective feedback to students.
- **Providing practice:** Provide opportunities for students to practice and build confidence.
- **Using direct language:** Use concise and specific language to make it clear what students are to learn.
- **Questioning:** Use questioning to motivate students and stimulate their interest and curiosity.

## EXAMPLES OF EXPLICIT LEARNING STRATEGY



Gamification



Flipped classroom



Peer teaching



Think-Pair-Share



Inquiry-based learning



Classmate interviews



Reciprocal questioning



Roleplay



Spaced practice

## **BENEFITS OF EXPLICIT LEARNING**

- **Improve retention**

**Learning strategies can help students learn and retain information more effectively. Active learning strategies, such as discussion, debate, and teaching, help students personalize the learning content, which can make it more memorable.**

- **Develop critical thinking skills**

**Learning strategies can help students develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and self-regulation skills.**

- **Prepare students for lifelong learning**

**Learning strategies can help students become lifelong learners by promoting learning as a process, not just about the content.**

- **Improve engagement**

**Learning strategies can help students become more engaged and motivated.**

- **Help students make connections**

**Learning strategies can help students make connections between concepts learned in class and real-life situations.**

- **Help students demonstrate knowledge**

**Learning strategies can help students demonstrate their knowledge and correct their own understanding when needed.**

- **Help teachers monitor student performance**

**Learning strategies can help teachers better monitor and assess student performance.**