The Analysis of the Application of the Learning Strategy

Lin Liu, Yong Liu

Taishan college, Tai'an Shandong, 271021, China

Abstract

The learning strategy is one of the important factors that restrict learning effect and learning efficiency. It is the symbol of judging whether students will learn or not. The teachers who understands the related knowledge and the concrete method of the learning strategy, may help the student to improve the study effect and the efficiency.

Keywords

The Learning Strategy; Application; Analysis.

1. Introduction

The illiterate of the future will not be the people who can't read, but the non-learner. It says by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Norman, a leading cognitive psychologist, advice that it's strange that the teachers expect students to learn. But the teachers rarely teach the students problem-solving thinking strategies. Similarly, the teachers sometimes ask students to memorize large amounts of material, but seldom teach them memorization skills. Now, it is the time to remedy this shortcoming. The teachers expect students to improve their learning efficiency, but seldom consciously teach them learning methods and strategies.

Learning is an important life-long task, especially in today's society where new knowledge is constantly emerging. So how do we learn effectively? In other words, how can we learn better, faster and happier? This is the question that each of us is looking for answers to. One answer is to use good learning strategies to learn. Good learning strategies can make us learn better.

2. The Implications and Importance of Learning Strategy

The learning strategy is one of the important factors that restrict learning effect and learning efficiency. It is the symbol of judging whether students will learn or not. The teachers who understand the related knowledge and the concrete method of the learning strategy, may help the student to learn well.

2.1. The Implications of Learning Strategy

As for the implications of learning strategy, people put forward their own views from different angles and aspects. But no consensus has been reached so far. In particular, it often overlaps with terms and concepts such as meta-cognitive strategy, self-regulated learning and so on. To sum up, the main points of view are as follows: learning strategy as a learning process and steps; learning strategy as a learning rules, abilities or skills; learning strategy as a learning plan and so on. These different views reveal the characteristics of learning strategies from different aspects.

The learning strategy refers to the procedures, rules, methods, skills and ways of adjusting and controlling that learners learn effectively in their learning activities. It can be either an implicit rule system or an explicit operating procedure. In other words, the learning strategy is an effective learning skill and method which is chosen by the learners.

The learning method and the learning strategy are related. For example, the learning strategy should be presented by means of learning methods. At the same time, the learning method and the learning strategy are different. For example, a specific learning method can achieve a certain learning goal and complete a certain learning task but do not consider the best benefit. The learning strategy pursues the best benefit as the starting point.

2.2. The Importance of the Learning Strategy

Einstein once said: "A = x + Y + Z." A stand for success. X stands for diligence. Y stands for method. Z stands for less talk and more action. Mastering learning strategies is one of the secrets to guide students to pursue academic success. it is also an effective way to help students improve their learning efficiency and reduce their learning burden.

The learning strategy can improve students' learning and reduce the time of teaching and training. It can improve the quality of students 'learning. In particular, it can promote or improve the learning of students who do not have learning strategies or who do not have good command of learning strategies, so as to reform the learning situation of those who do not study well and improve the quality of education on a large scale.

The learning strategy can improve teachers 'teaching more effectively. One component of a teacher's teaching strategy is to teach students certain learning strategies which can reduce teaching and training time through specialized or penetrating learning strategies and to achieve the goal of reducing the student's study burden.

3. The Suggestions on the Application of the Learning Strategy

In today's society with endless new knowledge, learning is an important task that every student faces throughout his life. How can students learn effectively? This is a question that every teacher needs to actively seek answers to. According to the components, the learning strategy is divided into cognitive strategy, meta-cognitive strategy and resource management strategy. The following is based on the division of the learning strategy and put forward the corresponding specific recommendations.

3.1. Process Information and Remember it Effectively

Cognitive strategy is a method and technique of information processing which is helpful to extract information from memory effectively. Cognitive strategy includes repetition strategy, elaboration strategy and organization strategy.

The repetition strategy is a method of using internal language to reproduce the learning material or stimulus in the mind in order to maintain the attention on the learning material. Teachers can guide students to copy important knowledge points, to underline key knowledge points, to make notes in the blank and learn a variety of review method.

The elaboration strategy is a kind of strategy which links the newly learned knowledge with the existing knowledge in the mind to increase the meaning of the new knowledge. it includes imagining, summarizing, making notes, analogizing, answering questions and so on. Mnemonics is an effective fine machining technique. Teachers can guide students to learn to use a variety of memorization techniques, such as position memory, first word association, etc. Organizational strategy is the strategy of integrating the new knowledge and the old knowledge to form a new knowledge structure which includes making tables, outlining, drawing maps, drawing flow charts, drawing network relation maps, drawing mind map, etc. Mind mapping is now widely used. Mind mapping is a graphical way of connecting all representative words, ideas, tasks or other associated items in a radial line with a central keyword or idea. Teachers can help students learn to use organizational strategies such as mind mapping to integrate old and new knowledge.

Students who use organizational strategies well can organize an article into meaningful knowledge when they read it. They know how to decide on a topic and decide what's important and remember important facts. Therefore, it is of positive significance to train students to recognize the structure of an article and find out how the author organizes the structure of the article to organize the information and incorporate it into students' memory.

3.2. Recognize and be Flexible

Meta-cognitive strategy is a cognitive strategy for one's own cognitive process which includes planning strategy, control strategy and adjustment strategy. Meta-cognitive strategy can help students arrange and adjust their learning process effectively.

The planning Strategy is to make a plan before an activity according to the specific goal of the cognitive activity, to predict the result, to choose the strategy, to figure out the way to solve the problem and to predict its effectiveness. Teachers can guide students to set learning goals, browse reading materials, generate questions to be answered and actively analyze how to accomplish learning tasks.

The control strategy is to estimate the extent and level of the cognitive goal according to the result and deficiency of the cognitive goal in the process of cognitive activity the effectiveness of various cognitive actions and strategies was evaluated according to the validity criterion. Teachers can guide students to follow the attention when reading, self-questioning the learning content and the examination to monitor their speed and time.

The adjustment strategy is based on the results of cognitive activities of the verification. If found problems, teachers take appropriate remedial measures or accord to the effectiveness of the verification of cognitive strategies, timely correction and adjustment of cognitive strategies. Teachers can guide students to adjust reading speed, review and so on.

3.3. Seek Support and Plan Accordingly

Resource management strategy is a strategy to assist students to manage the available environment and resources which mainly includes learning time management, learning environment management, effort management and seeking support from others.

In learning time management, teachers can guide students to design their own schedule, reasonable planning of learning time, flexible use of spare time and so on.

In the management of learning environment, teachers provide students with a relatively fixed learning place in the school to reduce the interference between family members and ensure that students have a relatively quiet learning environment. At the same time, students are advised to pay attention to the cleanliness of the desktop, except for the necessary learning tools. Other items should not be placed on the desk to minimize distractions and distractions.

In the aspect of management teachers must guide students to make positive attribution and maintain students' self-esteem. Teachers make students full of hope for the future. In addition, Teachers guide students to set their own standards of success or failure and more vertical comparison with their own. Teachers guide the students to be a little bit better than they were yesterday.

In the aspect of seeking other people's support, the teacher guides the student to encounter the difficulty and may seek the teacher's help and the partner's help positively and so on. This is an important social support management strategy. It also an important part of students' learning and growth.

4. Conclusion

Although the teaching and training of learning strategies are effective. Many studies have shown that students may have a great deal of knowledge about learning or learning methods,

but they do not use this knowledge. At the request or under the guidance of the teacher, most students were able to immediately implement a strategy taught by the teacher. But when was asked to solve a problem or perform similar tasks on their own, they appeared not to have the knowledge? That is to say, the long-term effect and transfer of learning strategy teaching have been the main difficulties in the development of learning strategy teaching and training.

The learning strategy is one of the important factors that restrict learning effect and learning efficiency. Descartes, the French philosopher, argued that the most valuable knowledge is the knowledge of methods. Teachers who know some learning strategies can be more effective guidance of students' learning. Confucius said, "If you want to do a good job, you must first sharpen your tools." It is better to teach a man to fish than to teach him to fish. Teaching a man to fish is only a temporary emergency. If you teach a man to fish, you can solve the problem of a lifetime. Learning is one of the most important concerns of every teacher. It is the only way for every student to grow up all his life. In this sense, to master a certain learning strategy is the survival and development of students.

References

- [1] Feng Zhongliang. Educational Psychology. Beijing: People's Education Press, 2015.
- [2] Zhang Dajun. Educational Psychology. Beijing: People's Education Press, 2015.
- [3] Lin Chongde.Developmental Psychology. Beijing:People's Education Press,2018.
- [4] Mo Lei. Educational Psychology. Guangzhou: Guangdong Higher Education Press, 2015.
- [5] Pi Liangsheng. Psychology of learning and teaching[M]. Shanghai: East China Normal University Press, 2003.
- [6] Shi Liangfang. Learning theory[M]. Beijing: People's Education Press,2015.
- [7] Pan Shu. Educational Psychology[M]. Beijing: People's Education Press,2011.
- [8] Zhang Chunxing. Educational Psychology[M]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang Education Press, 2018.