

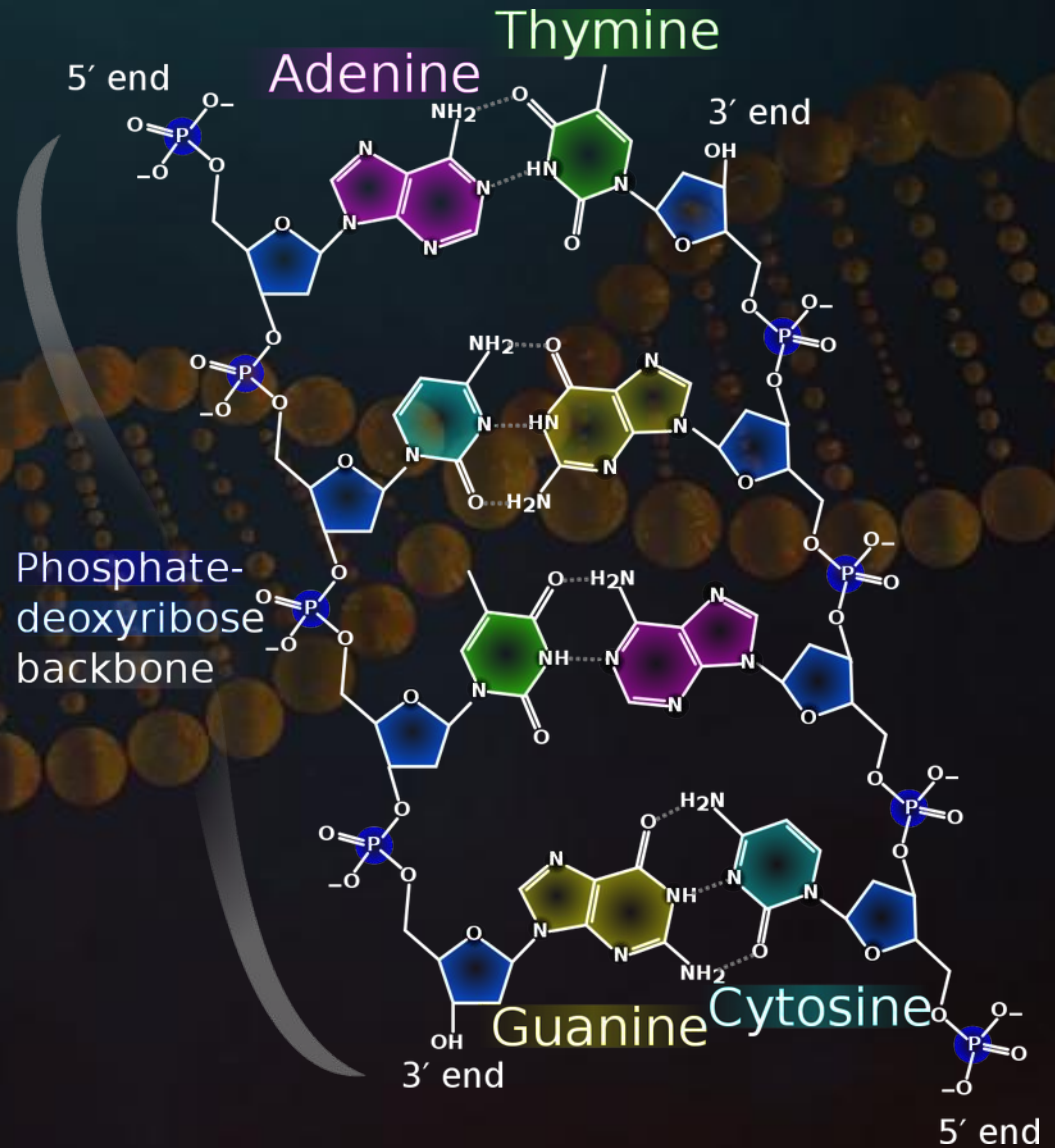
How learning  
really works -  
and it's not what  
you think

Peter Freeth



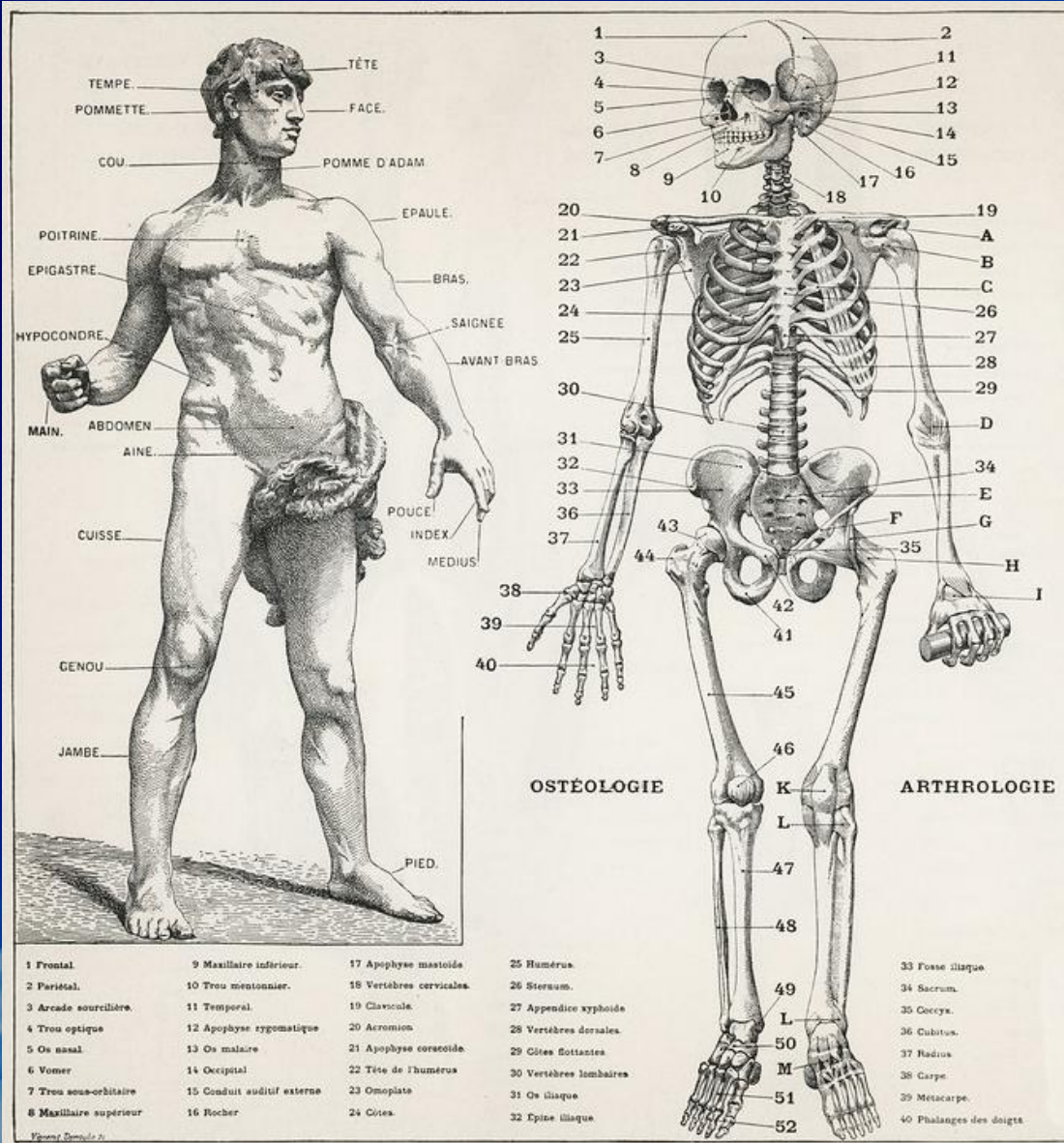
# Genome

The instructions to  
make a copy of you



# Phenome

The physical expression of the instructions to make a copy of you



- |                        |                            |                          |                        |                         |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Frontal              | 9 Maxillaire inférieur.    | 17 Apophyse mastoïde     | 25 Humérus.            | 33 Fosse iliaque        |
| 2 Pariétal.            | 10 Trou mentonnier.        | 18 Vertèbres cervicales. | 26 Sternum.            | 34 Sacrum.              |
| 3 Arcade sourcilière.  | 11 Temporal.               | 19 Clavicule.            | 27 Appendice xyphoïde  | 35 Coccyx.              |
| 4 Trou optique         | 12 Apophyse zygomatique    | 20 Acromion              | 28 Vertèbres dorsales. | 36 Cubitus.             |
| 5 Os nasal             | 13 Os malaire              | 21 Apophyse coracoïde    | 29 Côtes flottantes    | 37 Radius               |
| 6 Vomer                | 14 Occipital               | 22 Tête de l'humérus     | 30 Vertèbres lombaires | 38 Carpe                |
| 7 Trou sous-orbitaire  | 15 Conduit auditif externe | 23 Omoplate              | 31 Os iliaque          | 39 Métacarpe.           |
| 8 Maxillaire supérieur | 16 Rocher                  | 24 Côtes.                | 32 Epine iliaque       | 40 Phalanges des doigts |





# Phenome

The physical  
expression of the  
instructions to make a  
copy of you

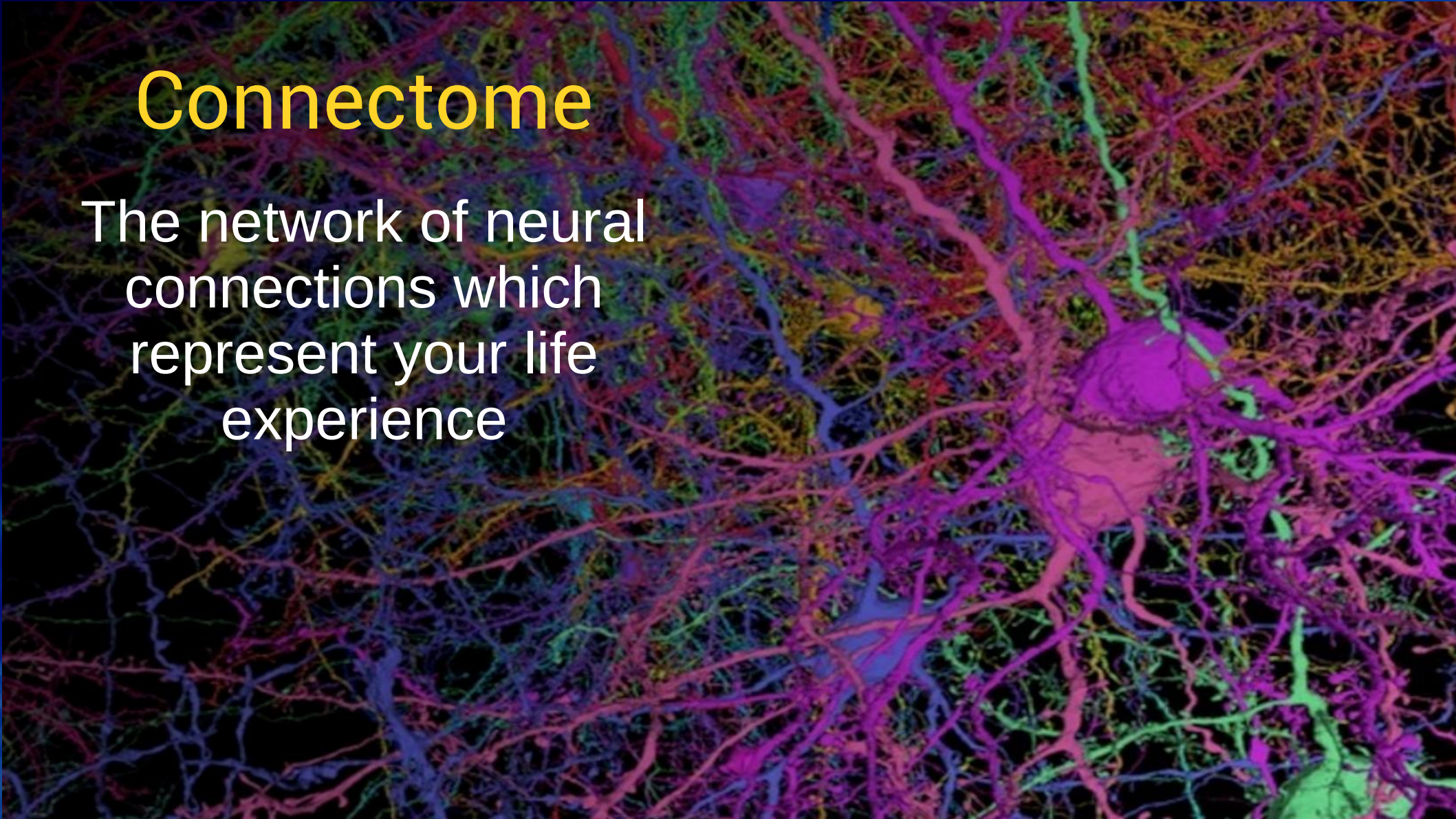
Including your brain





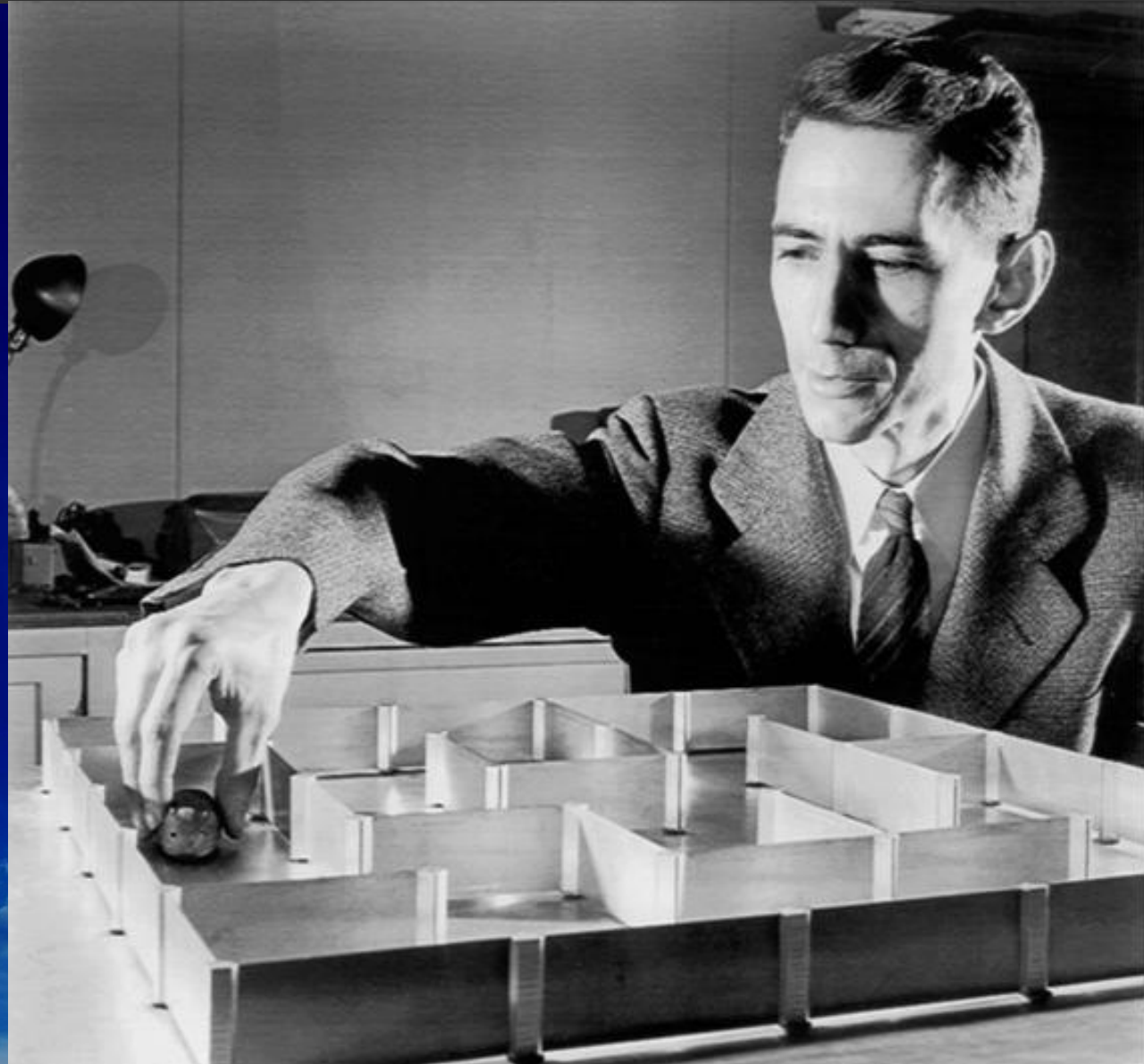
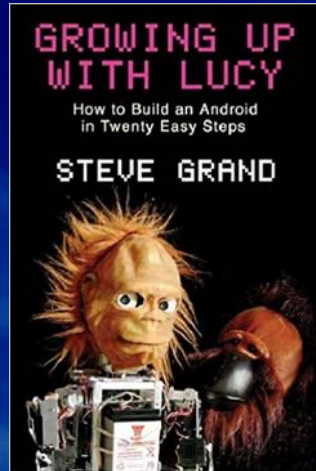
# Connectome

The network of neural connections which represent your life experience

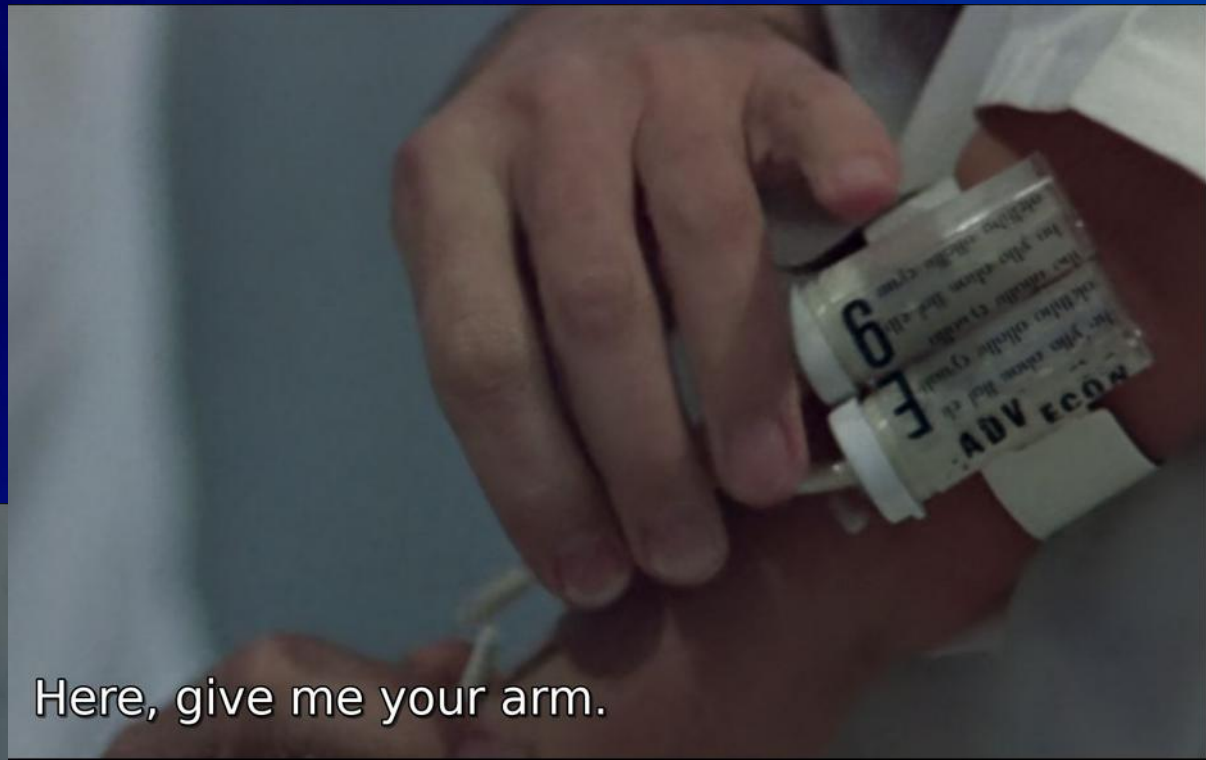




# Transferring knowledge

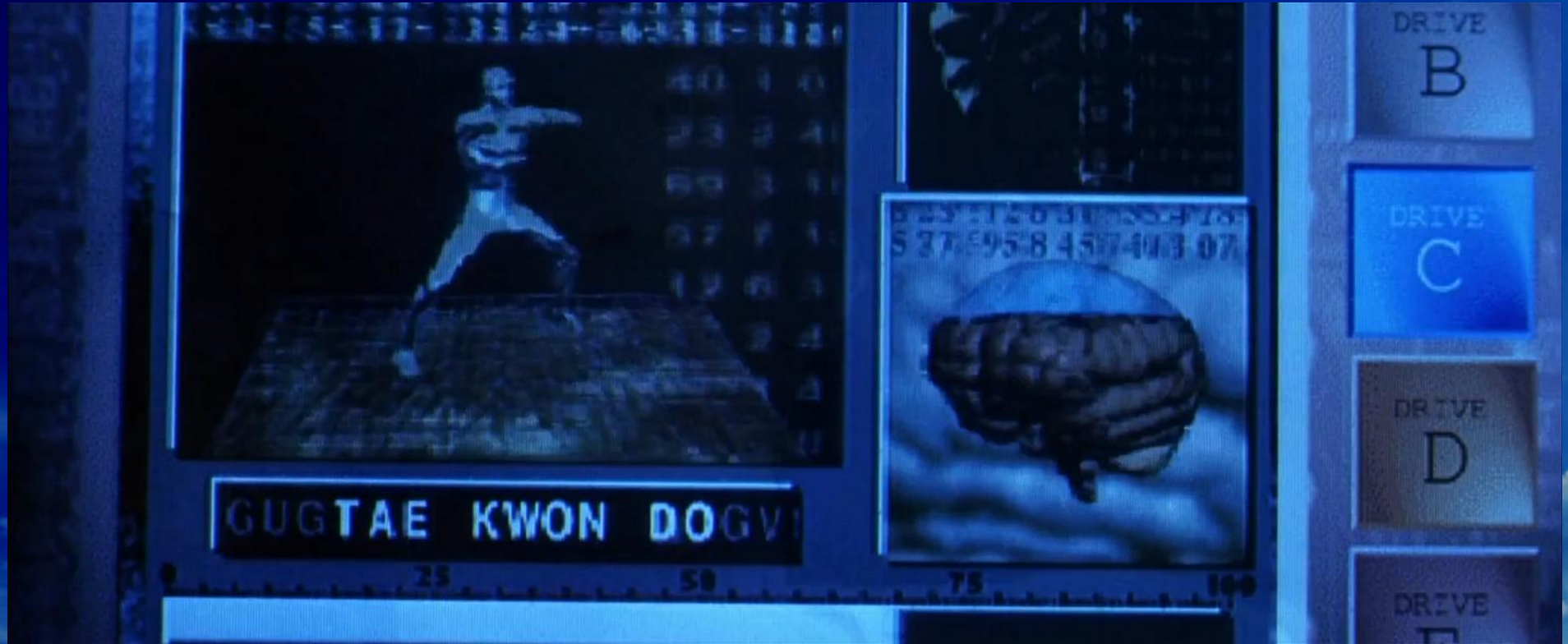


# Intravenous learning THX 1138





# The Matrix





# How did it all get in there?



The magic of timing  
Stimuli presented to  
your sensory systems  
Coincident events  
became connected



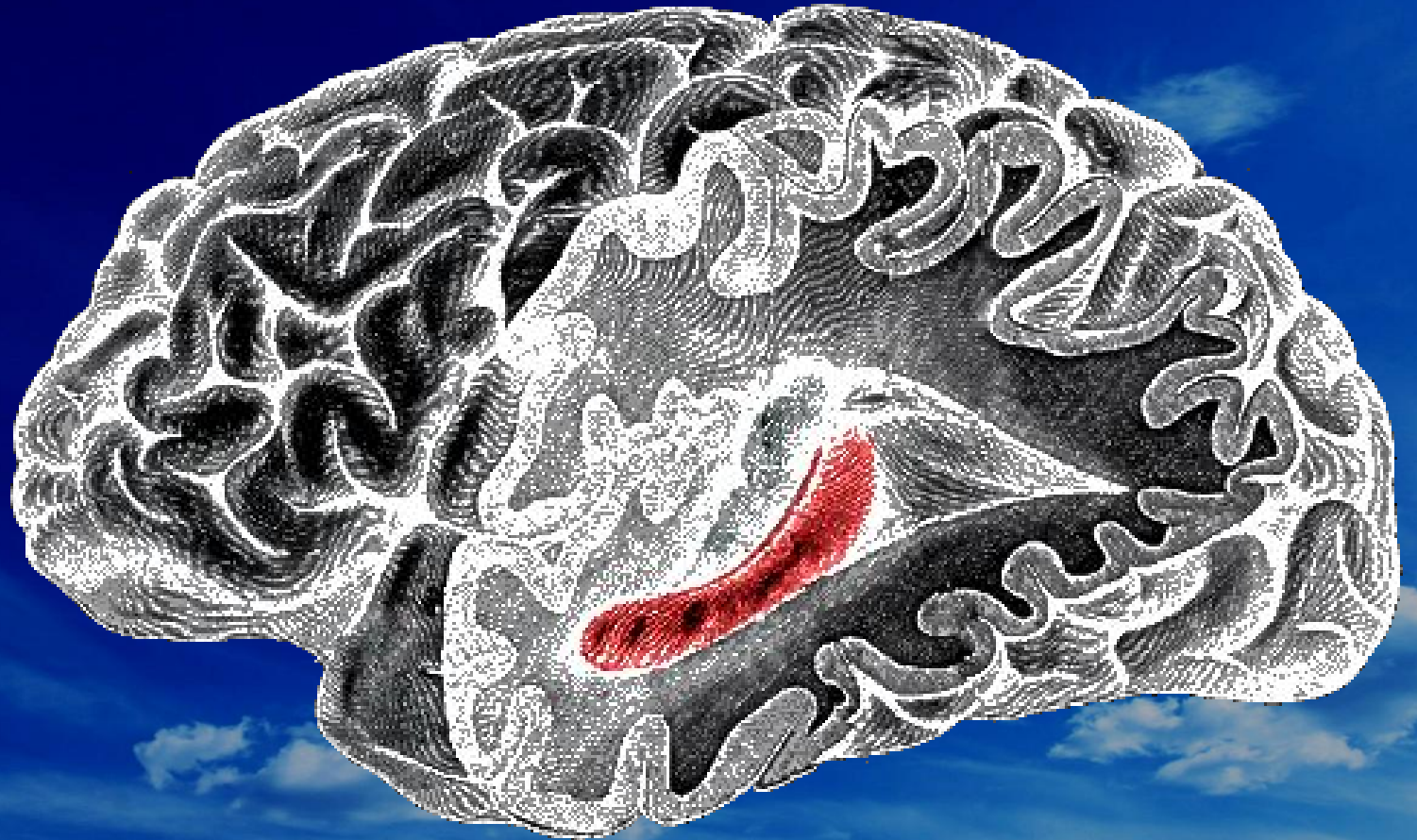
[genius.coach](http://genius.coach) [cpd.works](http://cpd.works)



# Making connections

- ★ Hebbian theory (1949)
- ★ Spike Timing Dependent Plasticity (1973)
- ★ Neurons spontaneously interconnect based on the timing of incoming signals
- ★ The hippocampus creates an 'action replay' to integrate unfamiliar signals

# Hippocampus

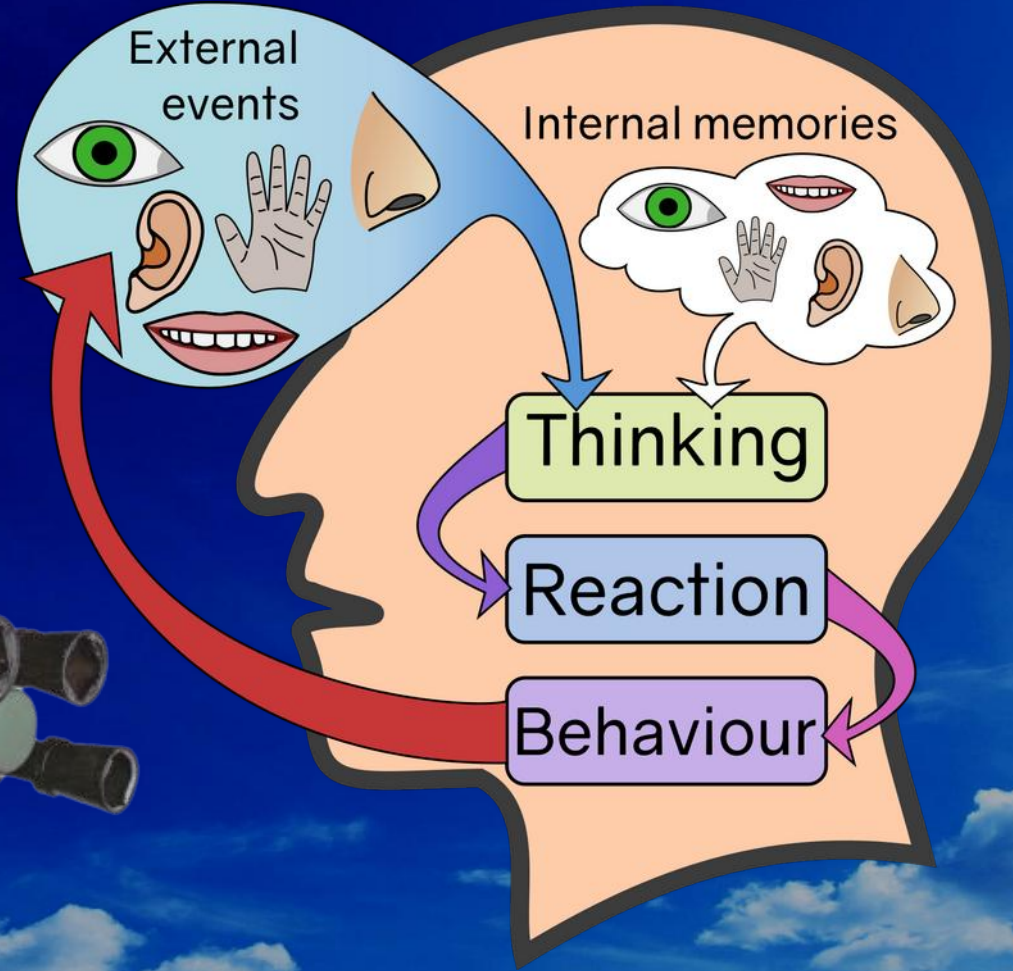


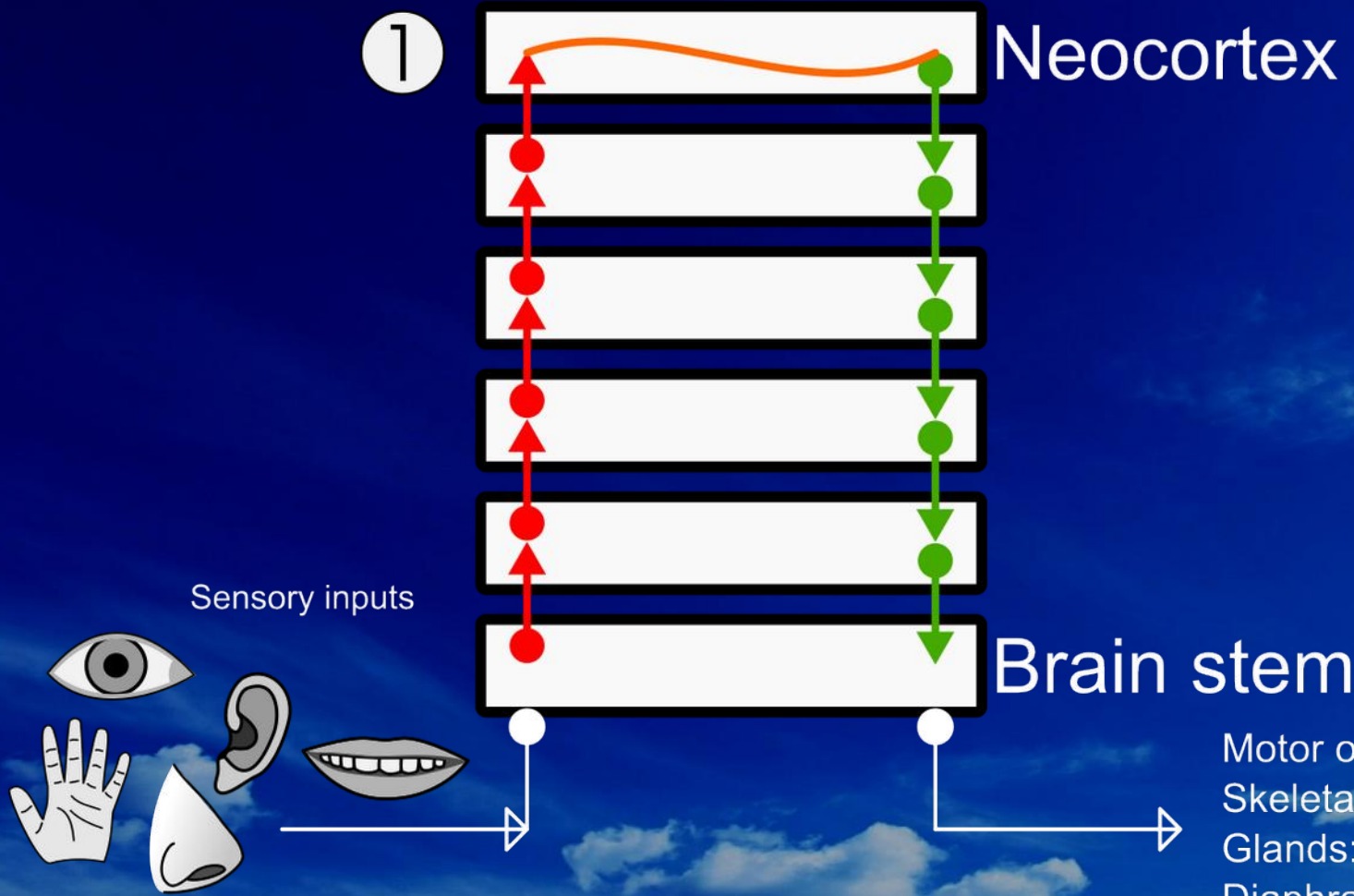
# Neurons forming connections





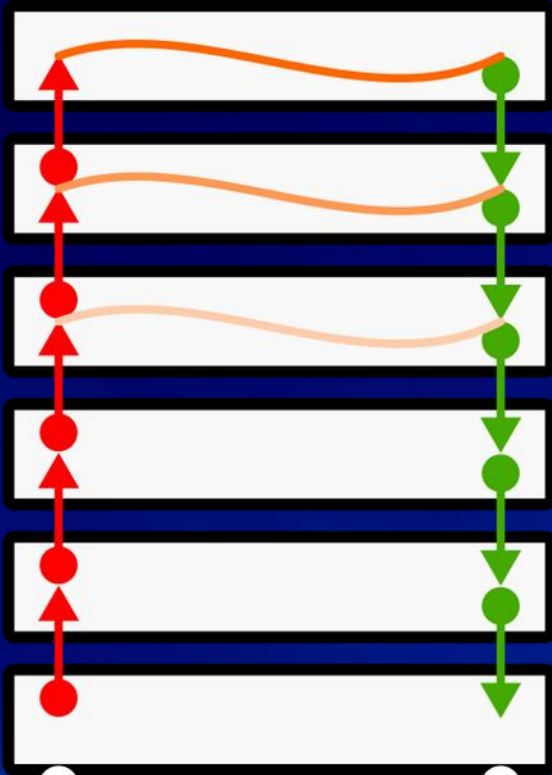
# The decision making system





Motor outputs, for example:  
Skeletal muscles: Arms & legs  
Glands: Release of hormones  
Diaphragm and larynx: Speech  
Eyes: Focus of attention

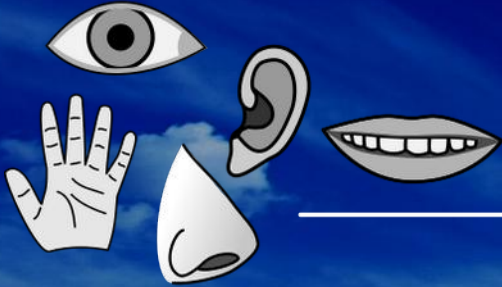
2



Neocortex

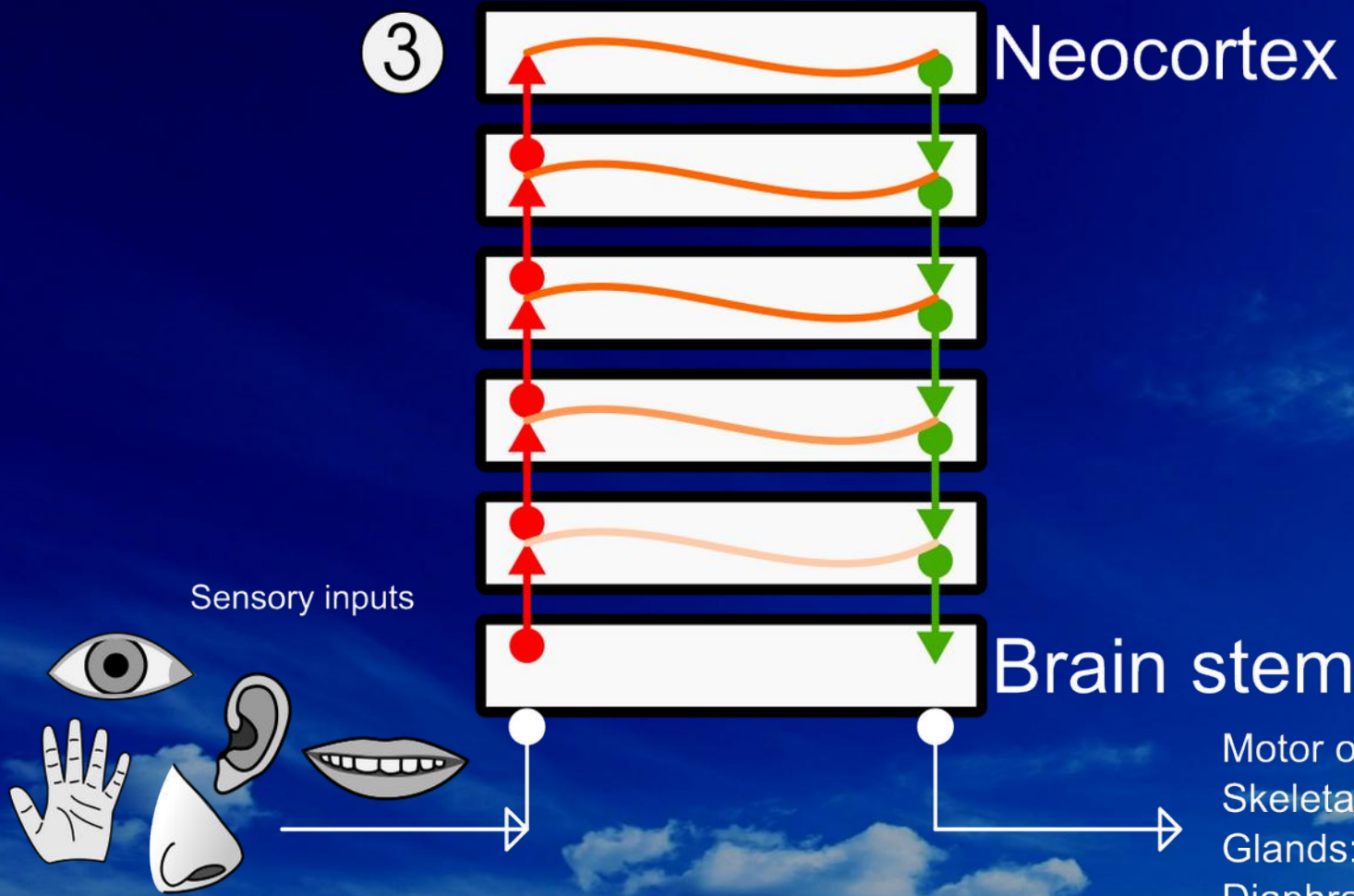
Brain stem

Sensory inputs



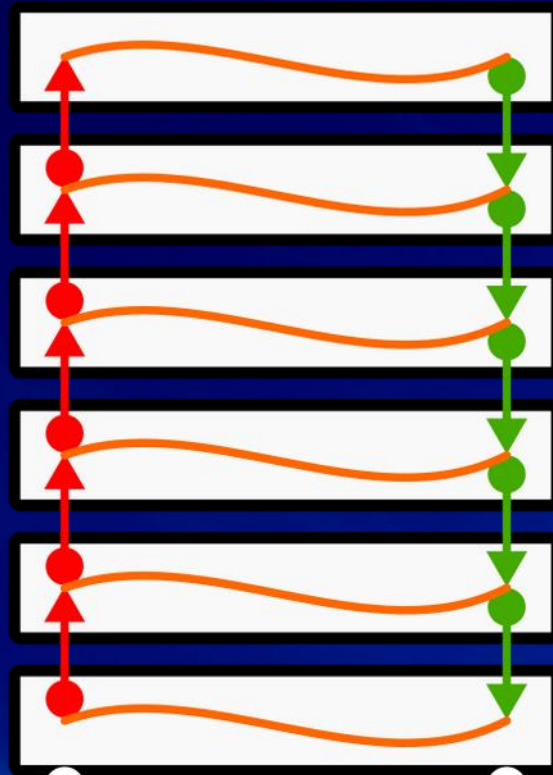
Motor outputs, for example:  
Skeletal muscles: Arms & legs  
Glands: Release of hormones  
Diaphragm and larynx: Speech  
Eyes: Focus of attention





Motor outputs, for example:  
Skeletal muscles: Arms & legs  
Glands: Release of hormones  
Diaphragm and larynx: Speech  
Eyes: Focus of attention

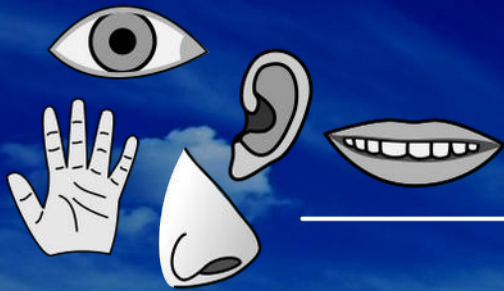
4



Neocortex

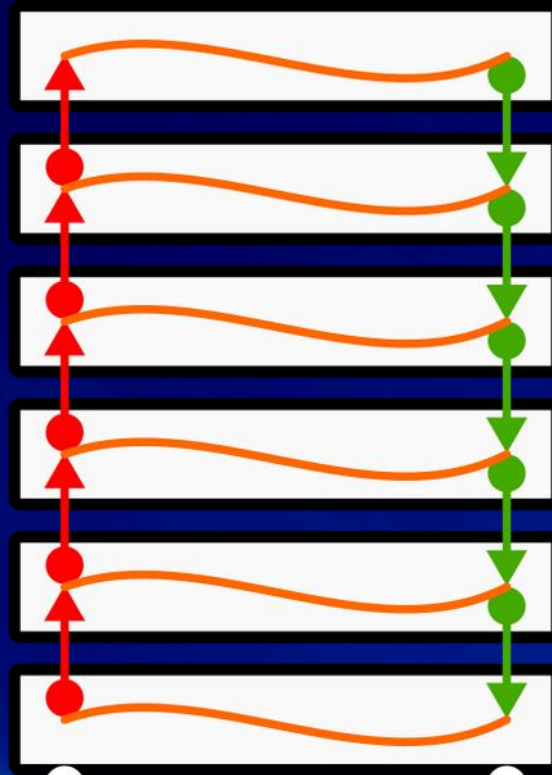
Brain stem

Sensory inputs



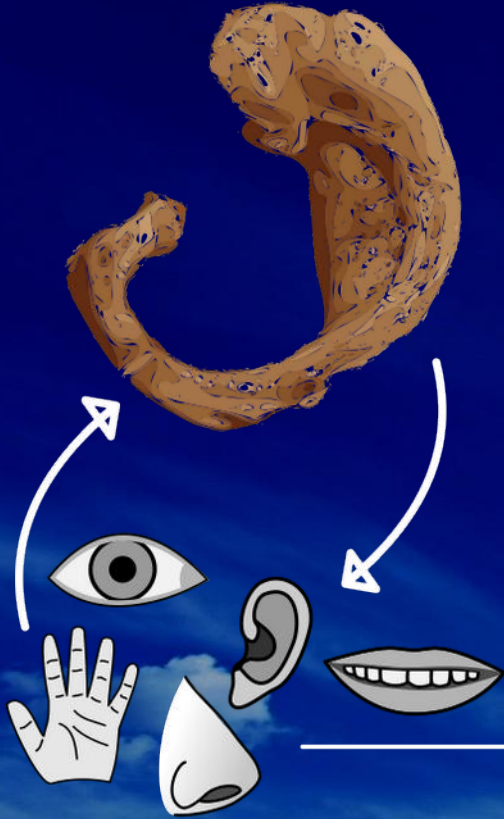
Motor outputs, for example:  
Skeletal muscles: Arms & legs  
Glands: Release of hormones  
Diaphragm and larynx: Speech  
Eyes: Focus of attention

5



Neocortex

Brain stem



Motor outputs, for example:  
Skeletal muscles: Arms & legs  
Glands: Release of hormones  
Diaphragm and larynx: Speech  
Eyes: Focus of attention



# The best choice



# Kolb 1984



- ★ Not a model of explicit, intentional learning
- ★ A commentary on the ongoing cycle of integrating new experience into the existing connectome or 'map'

# Kolb 1984



- ★ Concrete Experience
  - Whether you like it or not
- ★ Reflective Observation
  - Hippocampus replays
- ★ Abstract Concept
  - I should have...
- ★ Active Experiment
  - Next time...



# Proving



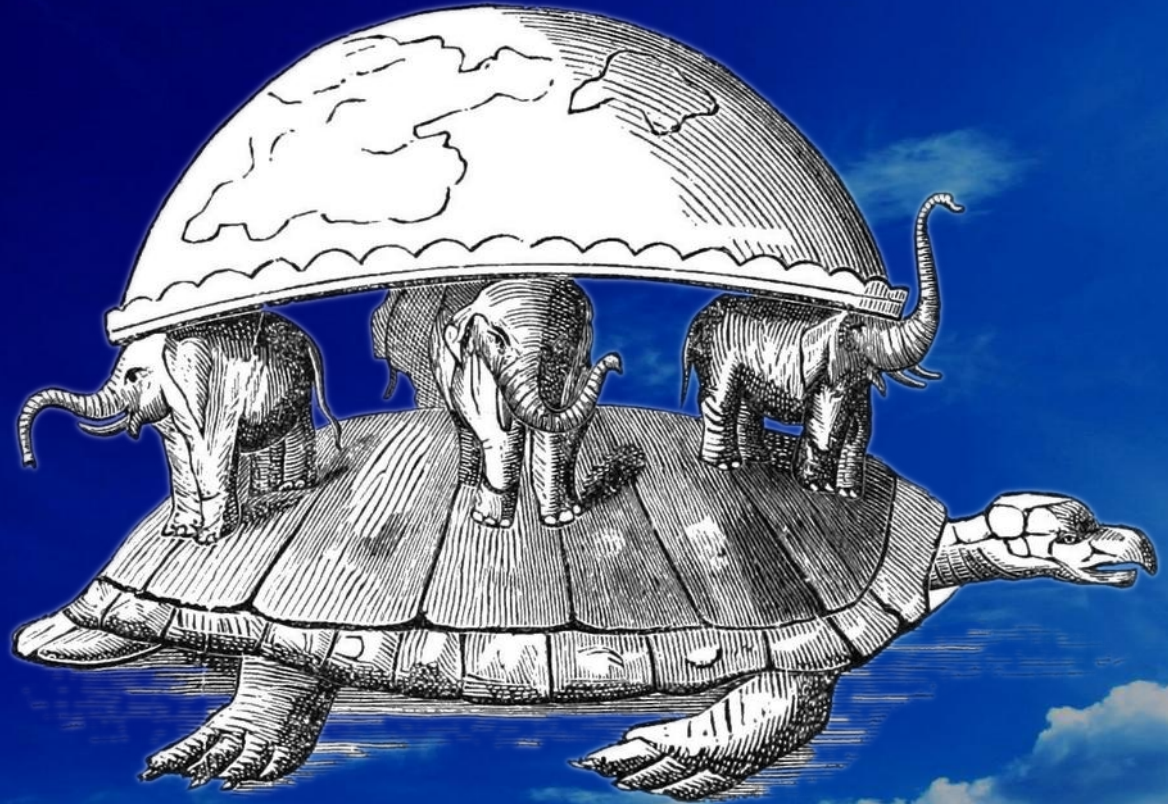
- ★ The reference point for new experiences is the existing 'map'
- ★ The 'map' creates the filter for interpreting new experiences
- ★ You will tend to focus on information which proves what you already know



- ★ Learning is continual and automatic
- ★ You cannot prevent learning
- ★ The question is...
- ★ **Learning *what*?**



Learning about  
learning about  
learning about  
learning about  
learning









- ★ The physical environment
- ★ The meaning of learning
- ★ Emotional state
- ★ Purpose
- ★ Past experience
- ★ Judgements
  - Right/Wrong/Success/Failure

How learning really works - and it's not what you think

Peter Freeth





**It's when  
you think**

**Peter Freeth**



# Peter Freeth

genius.coach  
cpd.works



genius.coach cpd.works



*That's all Folks!*