“The PRINCIPLES of LEARNING”
PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING
From Horne and Pine (1990)

• The principles of learning provide additional insight into what makes people learn most effectively. The principles have been discovered, tested, and used in practical situations.

• By knowing some principles on how learning takes place, we will be guided on how to teach.
• Learning is an experience which occurs inside the learner and is activated by the learner.

• You cannot force people to learn, they have to be motivated to learn. Luckily most gliding students want to learn, although it is important to try and understand what is motivating them.

• When the learning becomes more difficult it may help to reinforce that motivation to keep going.

• The following slides explain what the student may be experiencing through the learning process.
NO ONE DIRECTLY TEACHES ANYONE ANYTHING of SIGNIFICANCE…

“People LEARN what they WANT to LEARN, they SEE what they WANT to SEE, and HEAR what they WANT to HEAR”.
The Learning Process

**Perceiving**
- Input (often called cues)
- Learner perceives or develops and idea of what has to be done

**Feedback**
- External or internal
- Coach important here
- Asked to practice further, cycle starts again.

**Acting**
- Output
- Move or movement

**Deciding**
- Processing in the brain
- How do we put the info into a response
LEARNING IS SOMETIMES A PAINFUL PROCESS

Unaware of getting it wrong
Realise you have got it wrong
Getting it right
Getting it right without thinking about it

Unconscious incompetence
Conscious incompetence
Conscious competence
Unconscious competence
• Students are buoyed by a feeling of progress – it feels easy.
• Then they start to realise that they are not doing it correctly – they think they are going backwards.
• When you persevere, they start to get it correct and become competent.
• After a lot of practice it becomes the natural thing to do.
LAWS OF LEARNING
By Thorndike (1932)

LAW OF EFFECT

• Learning is strengthened when accompanied by a pleasant or satisfying feeling.

• Learning is weakened when associated with an unpleasant feeling.

• Learning takes place properly when it results in satisfaction and the learner derives pleasure out of it.

So learning should be enjoyable, students want to be treated with respect. The old image of a yelling and aggressive teacher just doesn’t work – learning becomes hard work and so students decide to do something else.
LAW OF EXERCISE

Things most often repeated are best remembered.

Students do not learn complex tasks in a single session.
LAW OF READINESS

Individuals learn best when they are physically, mentally and emotionally ready to learn, and they do not learn well if they see no reason for learning.
LAW OF PRIMACY

- Things learned first create a strong impression.
- "What is TAUGHT must be RIGHT the FIRST TIME".

To know the importance of "Teaching what is Right in the very beginning"
Click the Link below and Watch this Video...
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXjE68-jBs
LAW OF RECENTENCY

Things most recently learned are best remembered.
LAW OF INTENSITY

The more intense the material taught, the more it is likely learned.