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B.Sc part 1st, paper 2 (A).

Question :- Write notes on a LEARNED
BEHAVIOUR.

Answer :- Learning is the process
of acquiring new understanding,
preferences. The ability to learn
is possessed by humans, animals
and some machines; there
is also evidence for some
kind of learning in certain
plants. Some learning is immediate
induced by a single event
e.g. being burned by a
hot stove, but much skill
and knowledge accumulates from
repeated experiences. The changes
induced by learning often
last a lifetime, and it
is hard to distinguish
learned material that seems
to be "lost" from that
which cannot be retrieved.

Human learning starts
at birth (it might even
start before) and continues

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until death as a consequence of ongoing interactions between people and their environment. The nature and processes involved in learning are studied in many fields, including educational psychology, neuropsychology, experimental psychology, and pedagogy. Research in such fields has led to the identification of various sorts of learning. For example, learning may occur as a result of habituation, or classical conditioning, or operant conditioning, or as a result of more complex activities such as play, seen only in relatively intelligent animals.

Behavior

- A behaviour is any observable action made by a living person.
- Example include: walking, crying, blinking, eating etc.

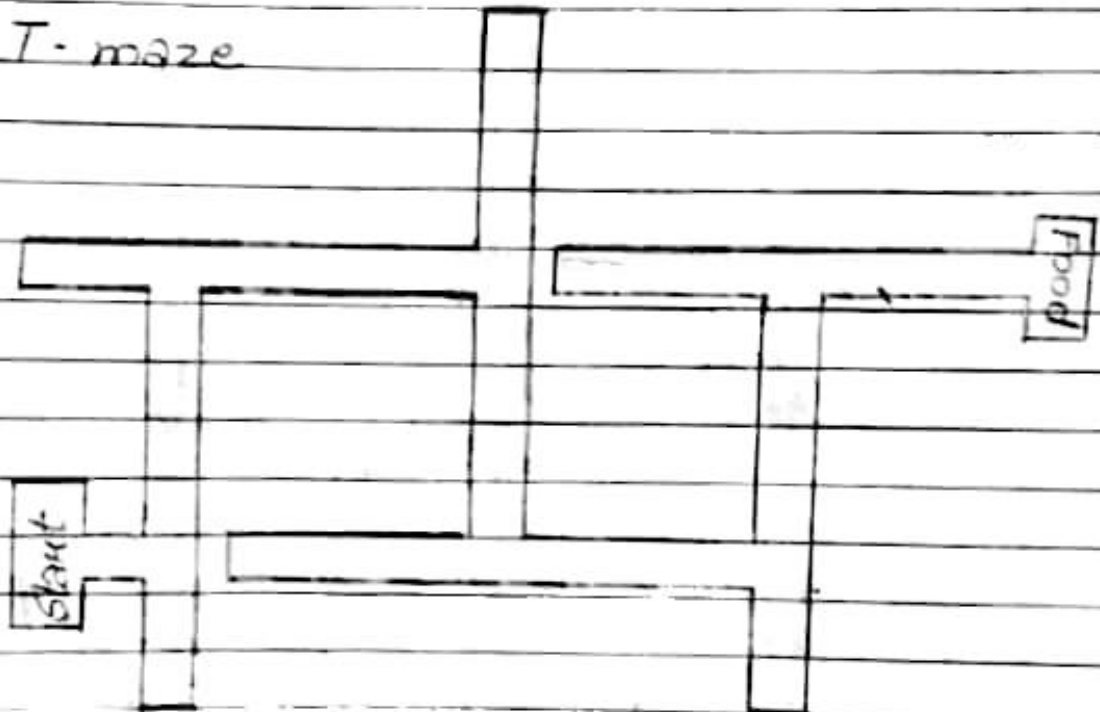
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- All of these activities can be seen, this means they can be observed.

Innate and learned Behavior Year
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Learned Behaviors :-



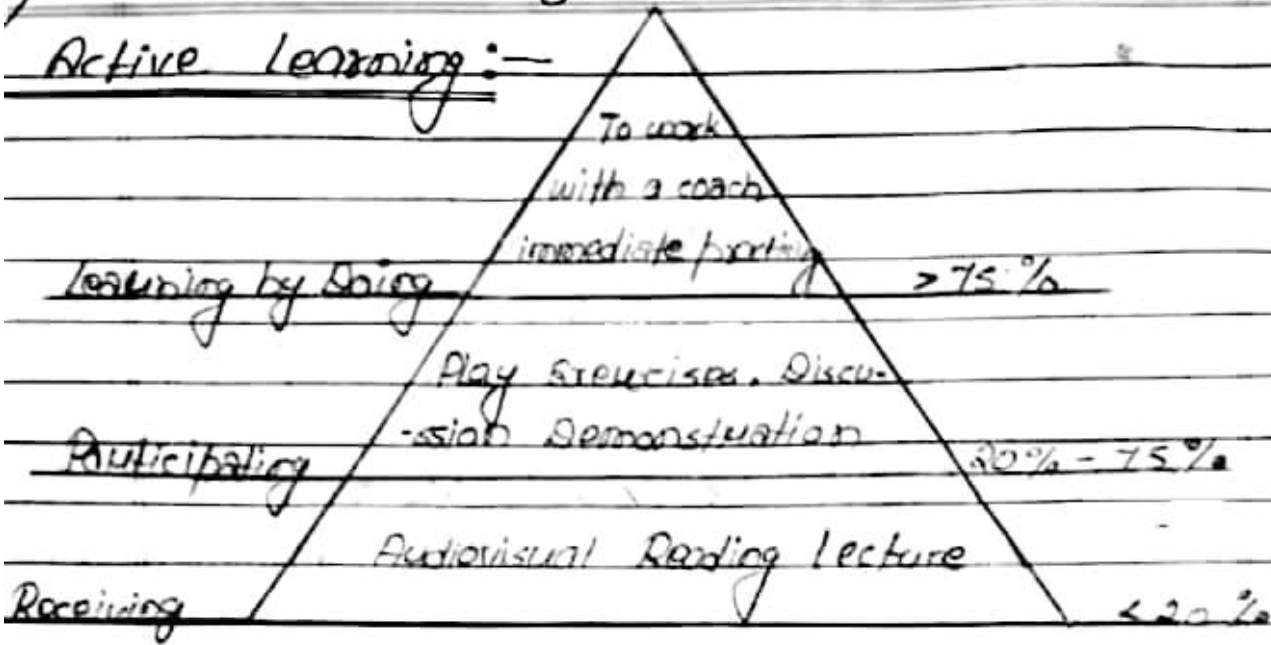
Habituation :-

Habituation is an example of non-associative learning in which one or more components of an innate response (e.g., response probability, response duration) to a stimulus diminishes when the stimulus is repeated.

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Active Learning :-



Relation of Learning

⇒ Active learning occurs when a person takes control of his / her learning experience.

Since understanding information is the key aspect of learning, it is important for learners to recognize what they understand and what they do not. By doing so, they can monitor their own mastery of subjects.

Active learning encourages learners to have an internal dialogue in which they verbalize understanding. This and other meta-cognitive strategies can be taught to a child over time.