

CLASS – 11

PSYCHOLOGY

Chapter – 5

Learning

Part – 7

Factors Facilitating Learning

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1. Meaning of Learning

2. Classical Conditioning

3. Operant Conditioning

4. Key learning Processes

5. Observational Learning

6. Cognitive Learning

7. Verbal Learning

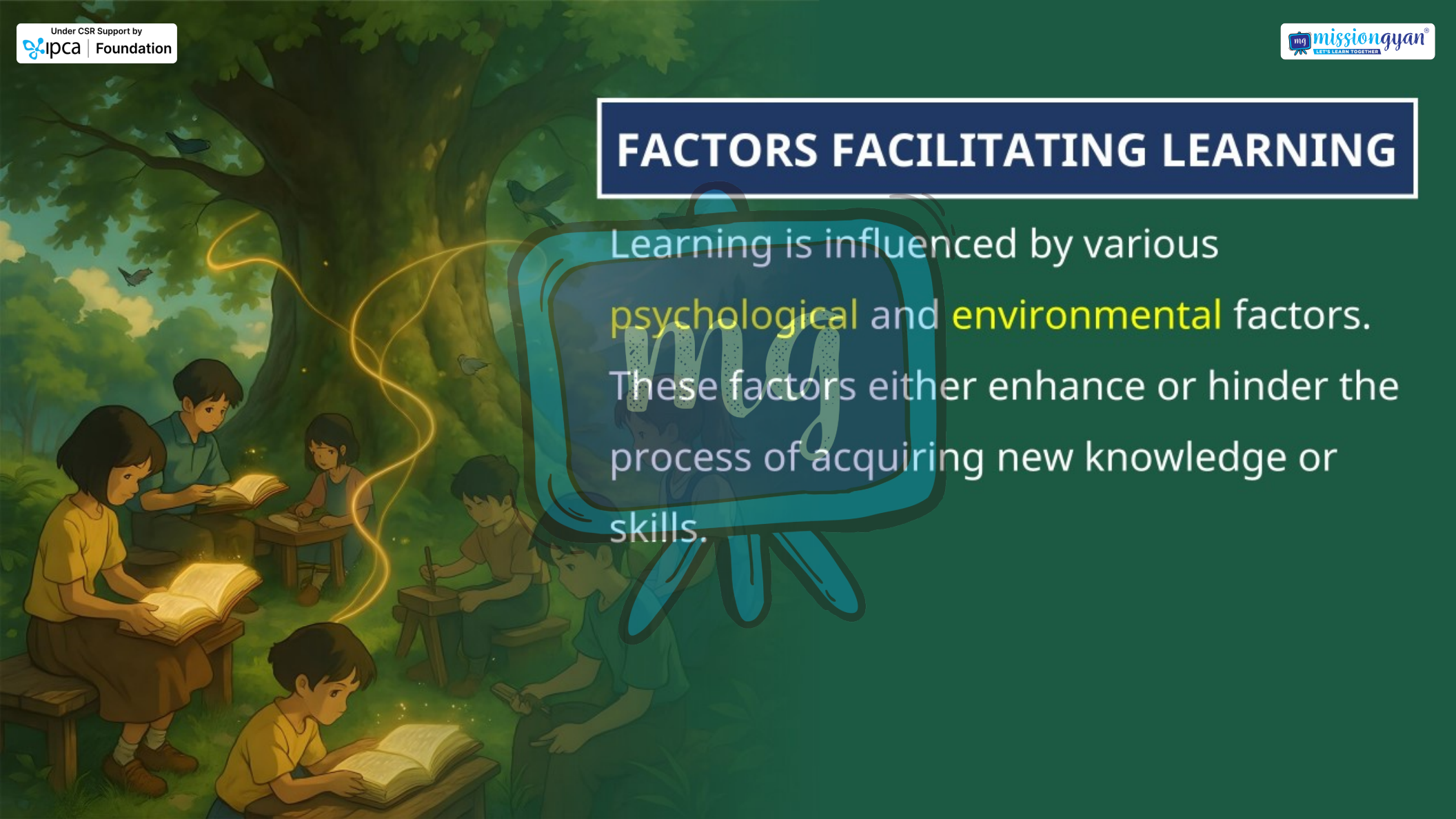
8. Skill Learning

9. Factors that Facilitate Learning

10. Learning Disabilities

FACTORS FACILITATING LEARNING

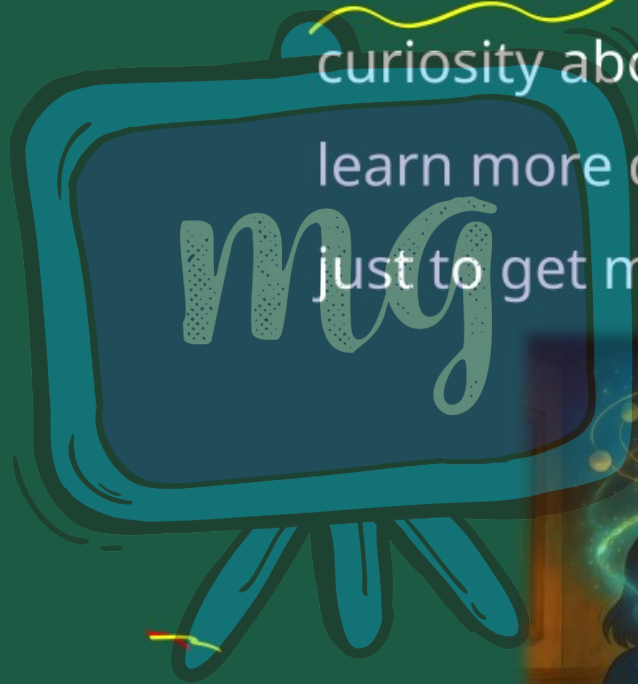
Learning is influenced by various psychological and environmental factors. These factors either enhance or hinder the process of acquiring new knowledge or skills.



1. Motivation and Interest :

- Motivation is the internal drive that initiates, directs, and sustains learning behavior.
- Interest makes learning enjoyable and enhances attention and effort.
- Both intrinsic (inner desire to learn) and extrinsic (external rewards) motivation help improve learning outcomes.

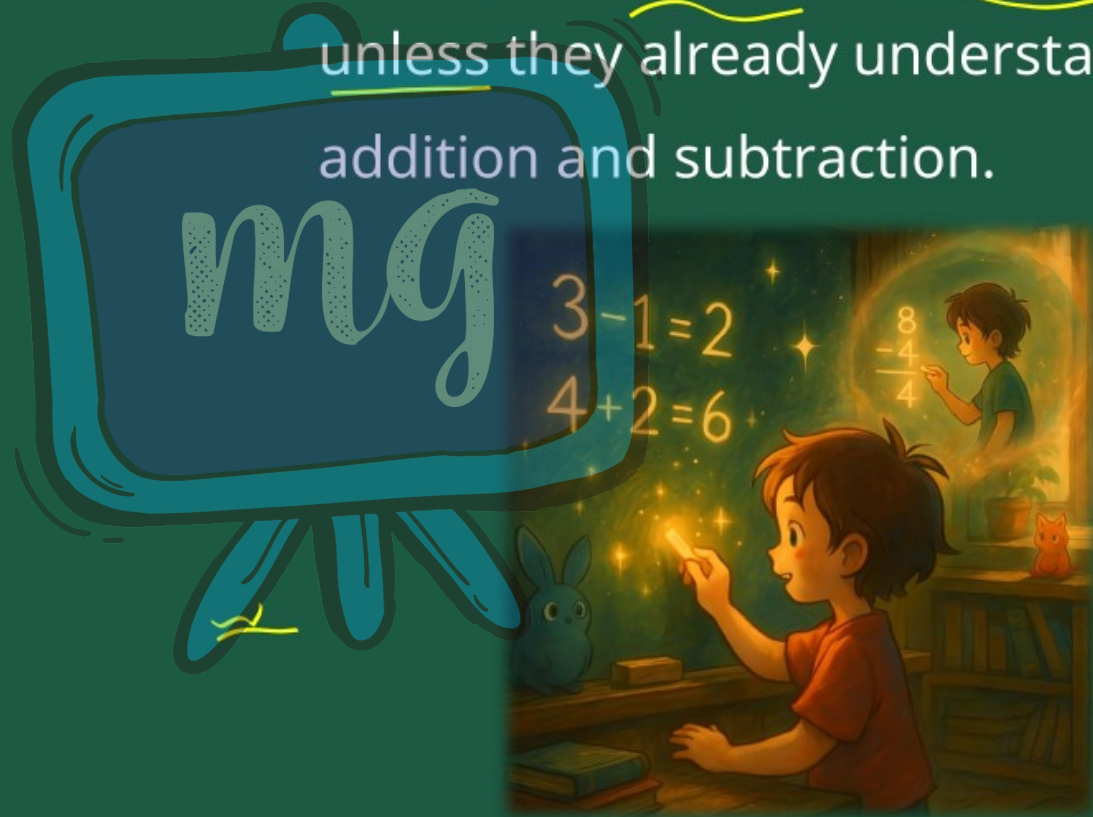
Example : A student motivated by curiosity about space (intrinsic) will learn more deeply than one studying just to get marks (extrinsic).

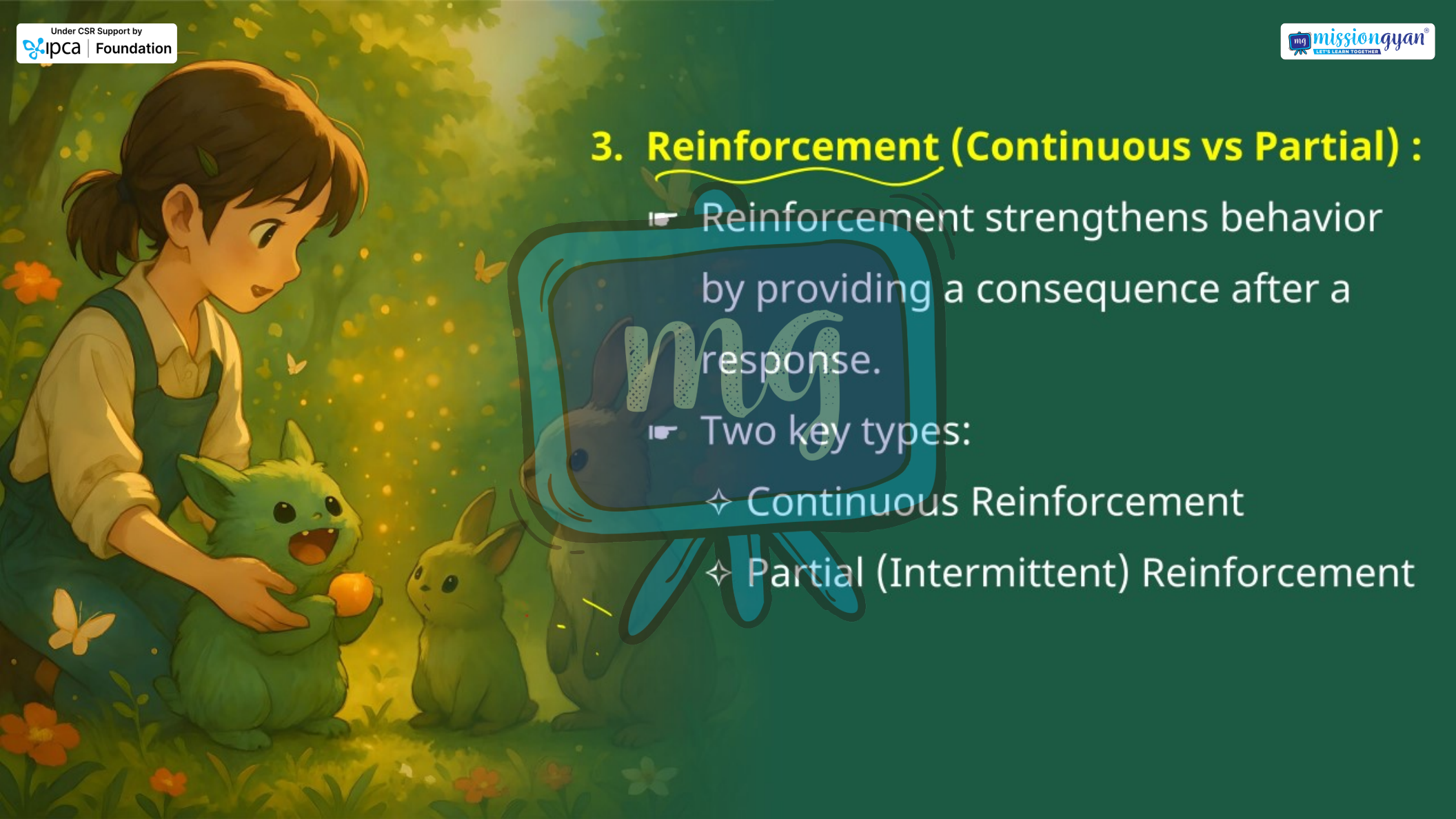


2. Preparedness for Learning :

- Learning is most effective when the learner is physically, mentally, and emotionally ready.
- Also includes willpower, energy, and prior knowledge relevant to the task.
- If the learner is not ready or is distracted/tired, learning will be slow or ineffective.

Example : A child can't learn division
unless they already understand
addition and subtraction.





3. Reinforcement (Continuous vs Partial) :

- ▮ Reinforcement strengthens behavior by providing a consequence after a response.
- ▮ Two key types:
 - ✧ Continuous Reinforcement
 - ✧ Partial (Intermittent) Reinforcement

Continuous Reinforcement

- Reinforcement given after every correct response.
- Effective in the initial stages of learning.
- Learning occurs quickly, but extinction also happens quickly if reinforcement stops.



Partial (Intermittent) Reinforcement

- Reinforcement given after some responses, not all.
- Slower learning, but behavior is more resistant to extinction. ★ long-term
- Useful for maintaining learned behaviors.



Example : If a child gets praised every time they do homework (continuous), they learn quickly. Later, occasional praise (partial) helps maintain the habit.

OTHER SUPPORTING FACTORS

Attention and Alertness

- ▮ Focused attention helps the brain process and store information effectively.
- ▮ Being alert and present improves the quality of learning.

Practice and Repetition

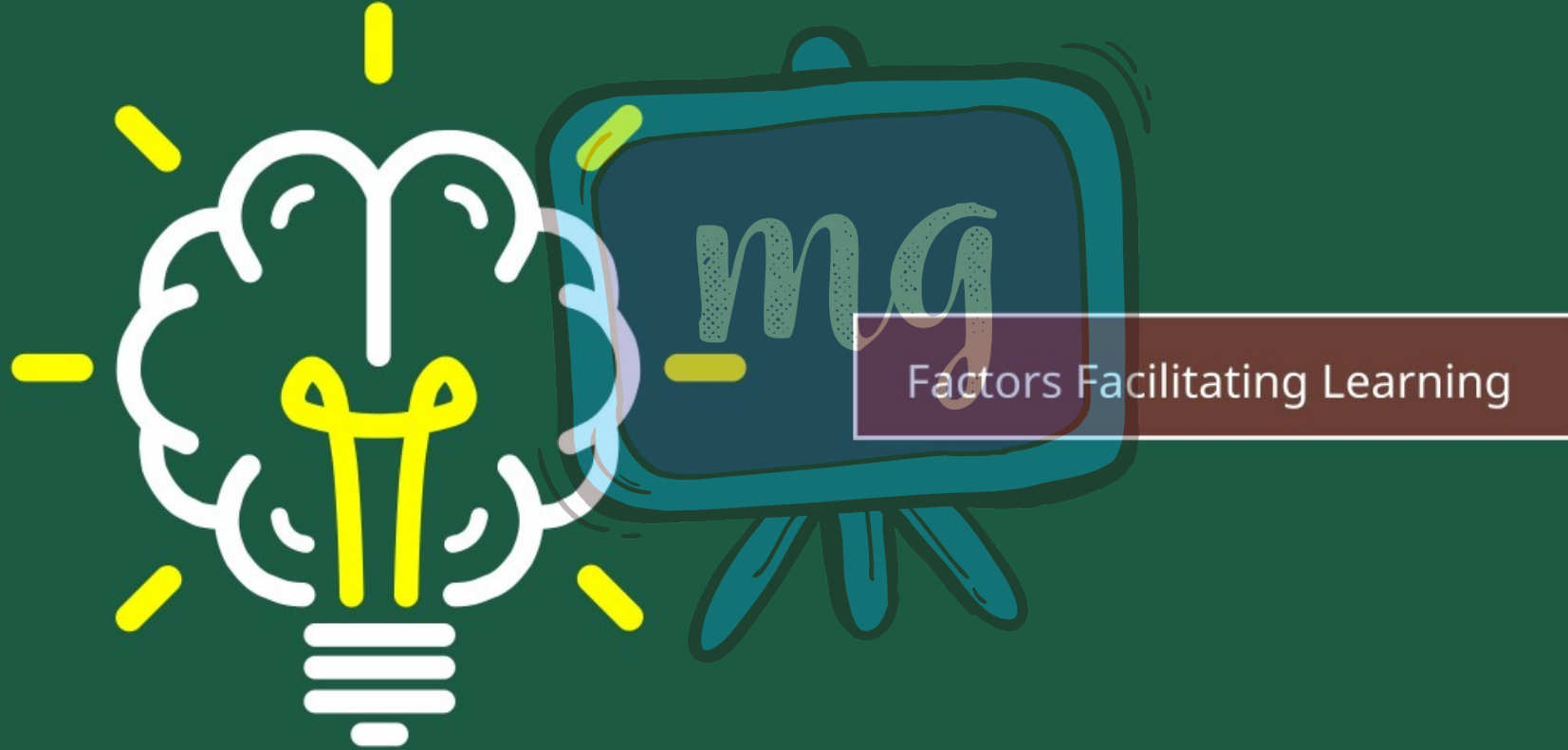
- ▣ Repeated performance strengthens learning through reinforcement and memory consolidation.

Learning Environment

- ▣ A quiet, supportive, and organized environment enhances focus and retention.

FEEDBACK





1

Which of the following is a key factor that facilitates learning?

- ☐ A Laziness
- ☐ B Motivation
- ☐ C Confusion
- ☐ D Boredom

B)

2

Which schedule of reinforcement is most resistant to extinction?

- ☐ A Continuous reinforcement
- ☐ B Fixed interval
- ☐ C Partial reinforcement
- ☐ D No reinforcement

3

Continuous reinforcement is most effective when:

- ☒ A Starting to learn a new behavior
- ☐ B Wanting to stop a behavior
- ☐ C Practicing a mastered skill
- ☐ D Learning through punishment