

Transfer of learning

B.Ed.1st year course -3
Teaching and learning

By

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WE'RE GOING TO DISCUSS.....

- Learning
- Transfer of learning
- Stage of learning
- Curves of learning
- Plateaus in learning
- Educational implications
- Conclusion

Learning-

Learning is the process of acquiring new, of modifying existing, knowledge, behaviors, skills, values, or preferences.

- The ability to learn is possessed by humans, animals and some machines, there is also evidence for some kind of learning in plants.
- Any change in our behavior as a result of new experience is said to be learning.
- Learning takes place at all ages, and one learns, when put in a new situation to make sense and be more comfortable.

Transfer of learning-

- Transfer of learning is the ability to learn one context and applying it to another.
- POSITIVE TRANSFER- help you apply skills or knowledge to a new topic, where as Negative transfer hurts you.
- ZERO TRANSFER –means that old skills or knowledge have no effect on learning new skills or knowledge.
- NEGATIVE TRANSFER prefers to the interference of the previous knowledge with new learning.



Other aspects-

- ❖ **Bilateral Transfer:** A skill acquired in a particular task by practice on one hand can often be carried over to the other hand. This Process is known as Bilateral Transfer.
- ❖ **Lateral Transfer:** Lateral transfer involves a learning achievement at the same level as the initial learning but in another context.
- ❖ **Horizontal Transfer:** Generally refers to the influence of learning in one situation on learning in another situation.
- ❖ **Vertical transfer,** on the other hand, requires that learning at a lower level must be transferred to a higher level of cognitive skills.



Learning curves-

- Psychologist described the progress in learning by drawing a line on the graph paper.
- This line is curve, and not straight. So, it is called **Learning curve**.
- Learning curves refers to the graphical relationship between the amount of learning and the time it takes to learn.
- The first person to describe the learning curve was **Herman Ebbinghaus** in 1885.
- Psychologist, Arthur Bills gave a more detailed description of learning curves in 1934.
- He also discussed the properties of different types of learning curves, such as negative acceleration, positive acceleration, plateaus.

Stages of learning curves-

Normally learning curve comprises of four stages.

- **Initial stage**

It is also called lag phase. In lag phase the learning is merely zero for first few practices.

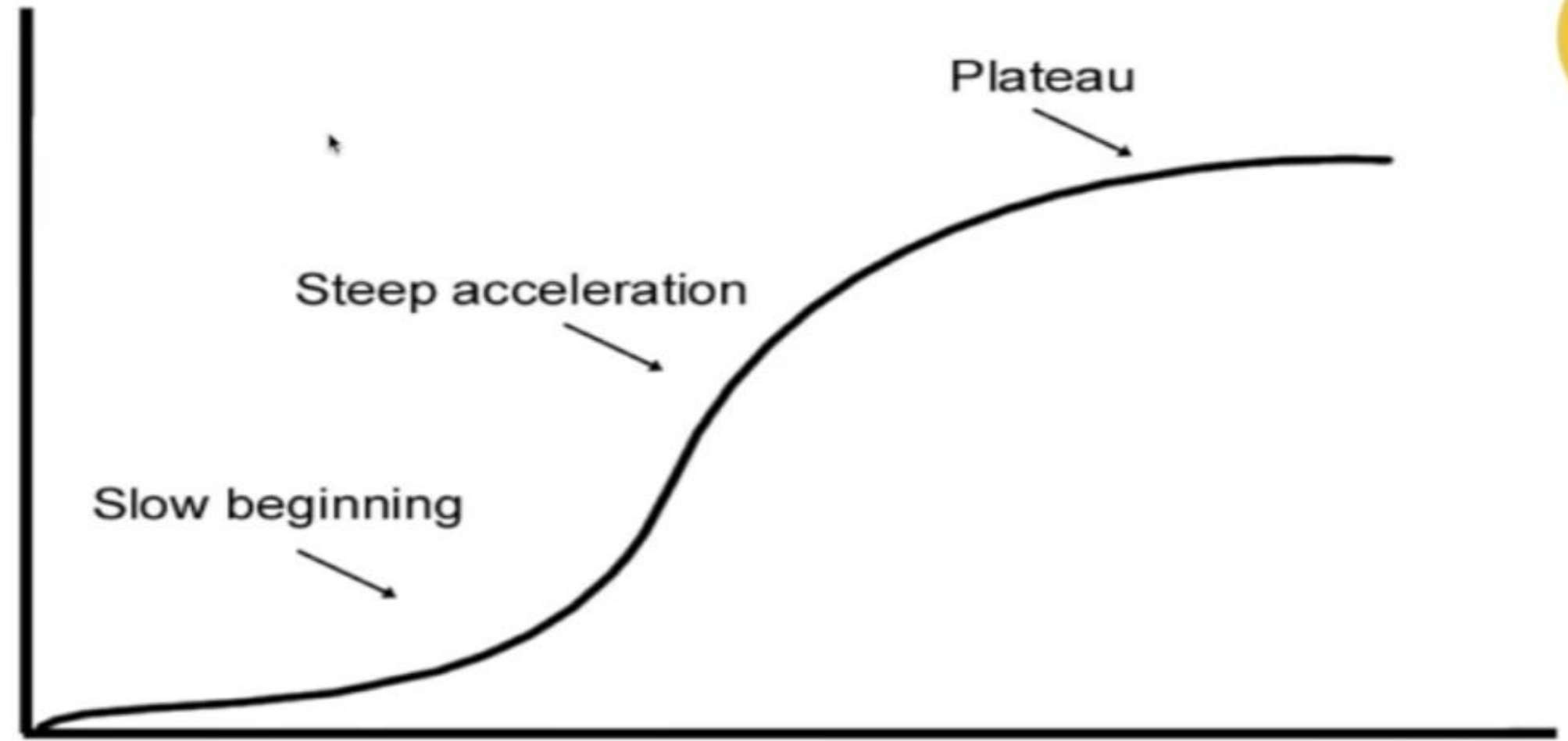
- **Steep up stage**

this is the second stage. It is also called exponential phase. In this stage the learning is suddenly increased and rate of improvement is substantial.

- **Intermediate stage**

Now there is no progress in learning or improvement is arrested. So, it is called plateau.

Performance measure

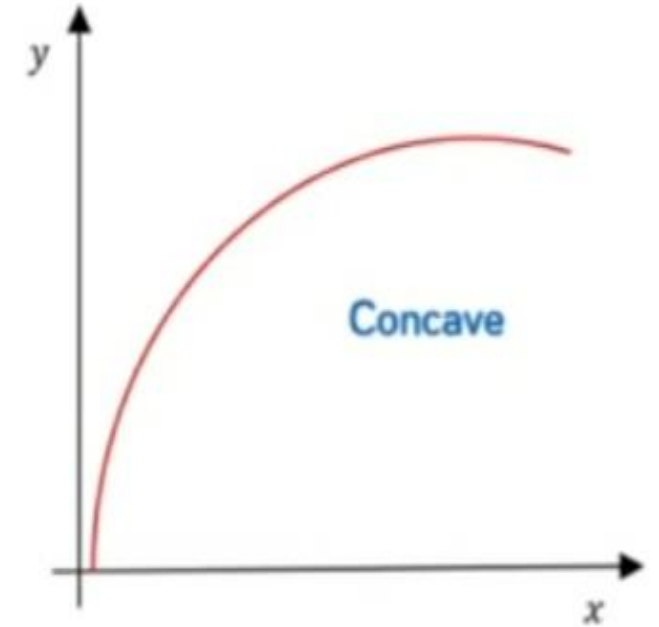


Number of trials or attempts at learning

Reason for plateau in learning-

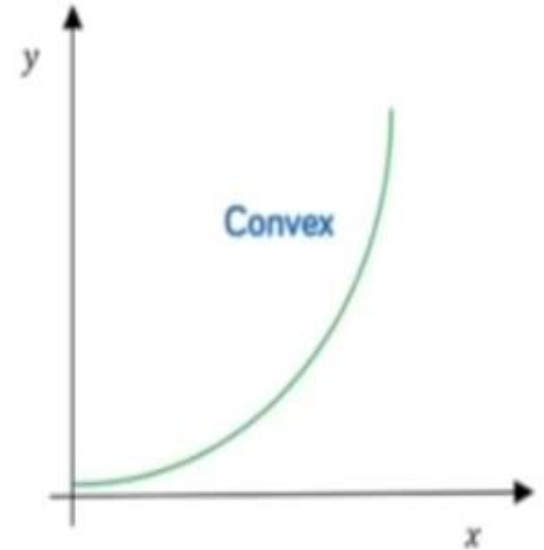
- Poor or faulty method of learning,
- Physical and mental fatigue or boredom,
- Too much difficulty or complexity of the learning material,
- Lack of proper motivation and loss of interest of the learner,
- Poor and unfavorable environment,
- Distraction and inattention of the learner,
- Satisfaction of the learner with moderate achievement.

CONCAVE CURVE

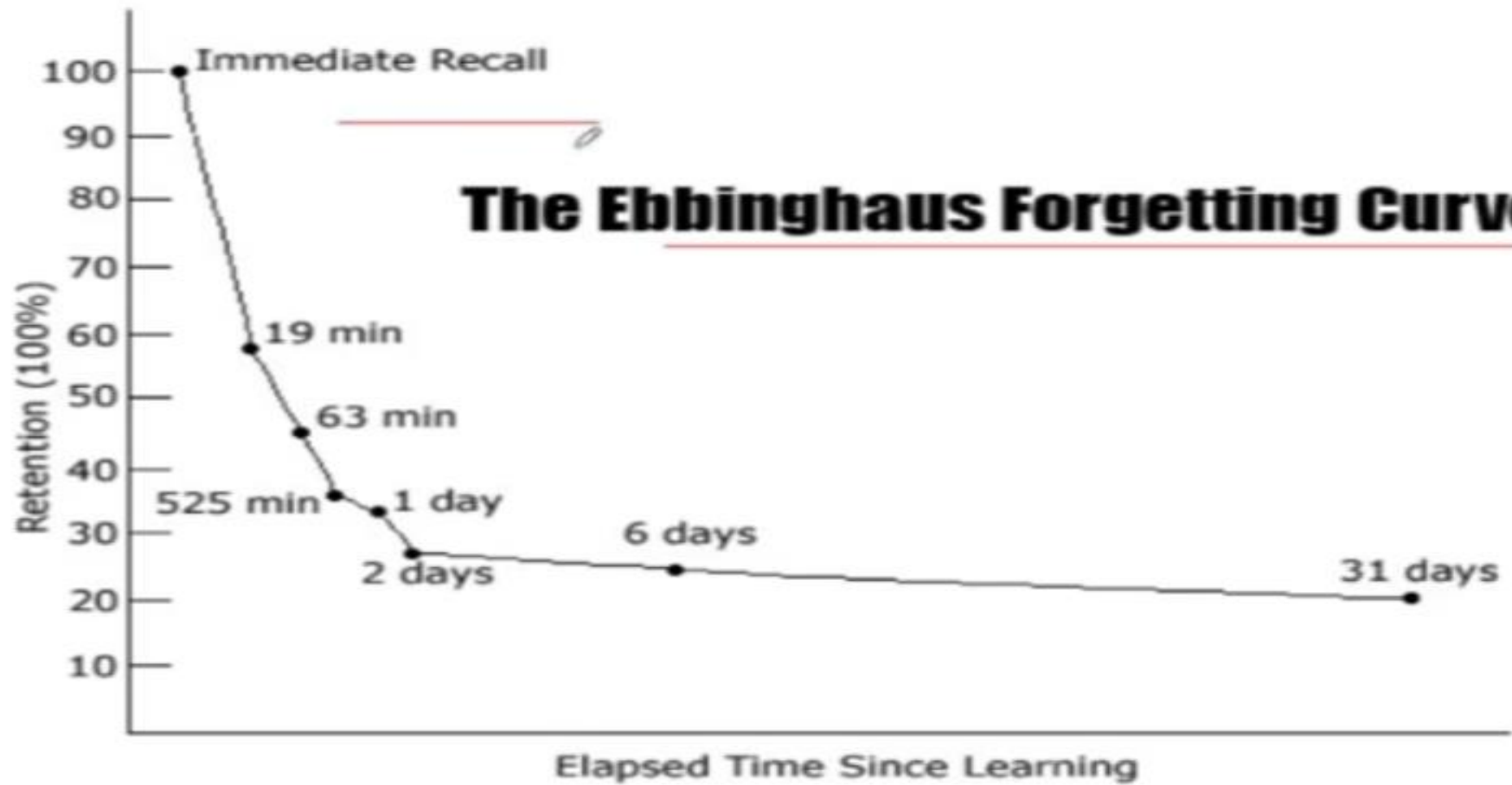


- ❖ This is also called positively accelerated curve.
- ❖ It depicts slow initial improvement in learning that increases with time leading towards the mastery of learning materials.
- ❖ Here the task may be new one or difficult one to the student at the beginning.
- ❖ But with the increasing practice he is doing mastery over that at the end.

CONVEX CURVE



- ❖ This learning curve is also called negatively accelerated curve.
- ❖ It depicts rapid initial improvement in learning that decreases with time.
- ❖ At the initial the rate of progress maybe faster, but at the final the learning rate slows down noticeably.
- ❖ This learning curve is occurring in the learning situations where the task is simple or learner has had previous practice on a similar task.



Educational Implications-

- ❖ The teacher should keep in his mind the individual differences of the learners.
- ❖ The teacher has to choose or use proper method of teaching and techniques and environment by the guidance of the learning curves of his students.
- ❖ The students may acquaint with their own progress in learning.
- ❖ It can give them the opportunity of self-appraisal.
- ❖ The teacher can make use of his knowledge in studying in the behavior of the student and eliminate the plateau.



Conclusion-

- ❖ Learning is modification of behavior.
- ❖ Learning is related with circumstances.
- ❖ Learning depends upon experiences.
- ❖ Learning may be temporary or permanent.
- ❖ Change in behavior due to fear, fatigue or illness is not learning.