

## Principles of Learning and Behaviour

| Concept            | Description   | Example  |
|--------------------|---|--|
| <b>Learning</b>    | <p>The relatively permanent change in a person's knowledge or behavior due to experience and repeated practice.</p> <p>Learning has occurred when changes occur in patterns of behaviour in particular situations.</p>  | <p>Learning has occurred if your child demonstrates a new behaviour that was not in their repertoire before.</p>   |
| <b>ABC Model</b>   | <p>The ABC model suggests that a behaviour can be learned because of the relationship between antecedents, behaviours and consequences.</p>   |  |
| <b>Antecedent</b>  | <p>The event (environment or situation) that happens immediately before a certain behaviour occurs.</p> <p>Antecedents set the occasion for and can have a powerful influence on behaviour occurring.</p> <p>Manipulating antecedents can be used to promote your child's learning.</p> | <p>You give an instruction to your child: "Put on your shoes". The instruction is the "event" that will hopefully precede the behaviour of putting on the shoes.</p>                           |
| <b>Behaviour</b>   | <p>Anything that a person does and is observable and measurable.</p>  | <p>The number of times your child imitates your actions, or those of another adult or peer, during play.</p>   |
| <b>Consequence</b> | <p>An event, action, or a condition that immediately follows behaviour.</p> <p>When consequences are reinforcing, the behaviour is likely to continue happening in the future. When consequences are punishing, the behaviour is likely to decrease in the future.</p>                  | <p>You give your child a glass of milk after he has asked you for one. If your child continues asking for a glass of milk in the future, receiving the milk was a reinforcing consequence.</p> |