

Lesson 2

Learning

Trainer & Learning Factors

- What is a trainer?
- Learning Factors
 - Readiness
 - Primacy
 - Relationship
 - Exercise
 - Intensity
 - Effect
 - Recency

What is a trainer?



An instructor is a trainer

- Someone who creates a **Behavioral Change** in the student
- Role of the Instructor is to create an environment to enable the student to learn
- Provide Constructive Evaluation
- Motivate & Inform Students
- Provide consistency

Instructors – who are they?

- Live the example
- Acceptance of the Individual
- Sincerity
- Appearance and Demeanor
- Flying Skills
- Language
- Psychologist?

Understand your student

- Be in tune with their responses
 - Reactions to stress
 - sweating, anger, paleness, mood swings
 - Handling Fear
 - abrupt control use
 - extreme attitudes
 - threats

Communication is key

- Gestures
- Mannerisms
- Enthusiasm
- Using your voice properly
 - Vary your tone, don't be Monotone
 - Show excitement!

Learning Factors

- Referred to as the Principals of Learning
- Or Laws of learning

Readiness

- Student must be physically, mentally and emotionally ready to learn.
- Focus without distraction or worries.
- worry about personal matters, learning will be difficult.
- We should also answer for the student:
 - Where does this lesson fit in the plan?
 - Why do I need to learn this?
 - What am I going to learn?

Primacy

- Teach it right the first time.
- Perfect Demonstrations
- Clear Explanations
- Close Supervision
- Don't let your talking interfere with your performance for the student
- Its much harder to change behavior if they have been taught an exercise incorrectly.

Relationship

- Lessons should be presented in logical sequence known to unknown.
- Simple to complex.
- Easy to difficult.
- We should be able to relate what we will learn in today's lesson to knowledge learned from the previous lesson.
- E.g. we can relate the stall exercise to the slow flight learned previously and link them together.

Exercise

- Student learns best when they are engaged in meaningful activity.
- Students start to learn as they complete the exercise themselves and through practice.
- Although practice does not make perfect and it is the instructor's job to correct to perfect so that solo exercise is completed correctly.

Intensity

- Vivid, shocking, dramatic, realistic or unexpected things are long remembered.
- Engine failures
- Ice
- Making you lessons more intense with realistic stories will improve learning.

Effect

- Student should have the feeling of satisfaction having taken part in the lesson.
- Student should have the frame of mind that they want to return and learn more.
- If struggling with an exercise go on to something else that can be completed successfully and return to the difficulties after.

Recency

- The last things learned and practiced will be remembered longest.
- During PGI make sure the most important points to remember are introduced or summarized towards the end of the lesson.

Summary

- What is a trainer – an Instructor – Behavioral Change
- Learning
 - Factors
 - Readiness
 - Primacy
 - Relationship
 - Exercise
 - Intensity
 - Effect
 - Recency

HomeWork

- Prepare some examples of how you could add intensity to PGIs for air exercises.
- Review air exercises and see how you could use the principal of relationship to link lessons.
- List 3 ways you could find out if your student is ready to learn.