Learn Secrets Used by Professional Trainers

ABC of ANIMAL TRAINING®

Art, Belief & Confidence

Unlock the power of positive reinforcement!

Study Guide

by Shelley Wood

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Introduction to Training

Study Guide Worksheet

Why Train?

1.What is animal care?

2.List 6 reasons why we train.

a. b.

c. d.

e. f.

3.What is Husbandry Training?

Brief History

4.Who was the first person to write a book in 1938 stating that he can predict and change animal behavior?

What is Behavior?

5.Define behavior.

6.Is reading this question a behavior? Yes No

What is Training?

7.Training = _____

8.Trainers teach to _____ behavior.

9.Name 4 ways to learn about the species you will train.

a. b.

c. d.

10. What is the theme of chapter one? Explain why this is important.

11.A relationship is built through mutual _____and _____.

12. Do you ever stop working on building a relationship? Yes No

Introduction to Training Technology

13.List 3 ways to learn

a.

b.

c.

14. Who is responsible for your learning?

15. Study + Experience + Application = _____

16. List 3 different means of information you can use to become an excellent trainer.

a.

b.

c.

Video Observations

17.What medical specimens were collected from the ***Why Train*** section?

18. What student behavior did the teacher wish to modify?

19. What training tool was Einstein holding in his hand?

Introduction to Training

Excellent Trainer Challenge

Trainer Challenge

Choose your favorite species of animal and learn about them.

1.What type of food does your species enjoy eating?

2.Where is your species habitat?

3.Name three behavioral characteristics.

a.

b.

c.

4.What are some likes and dislikes?

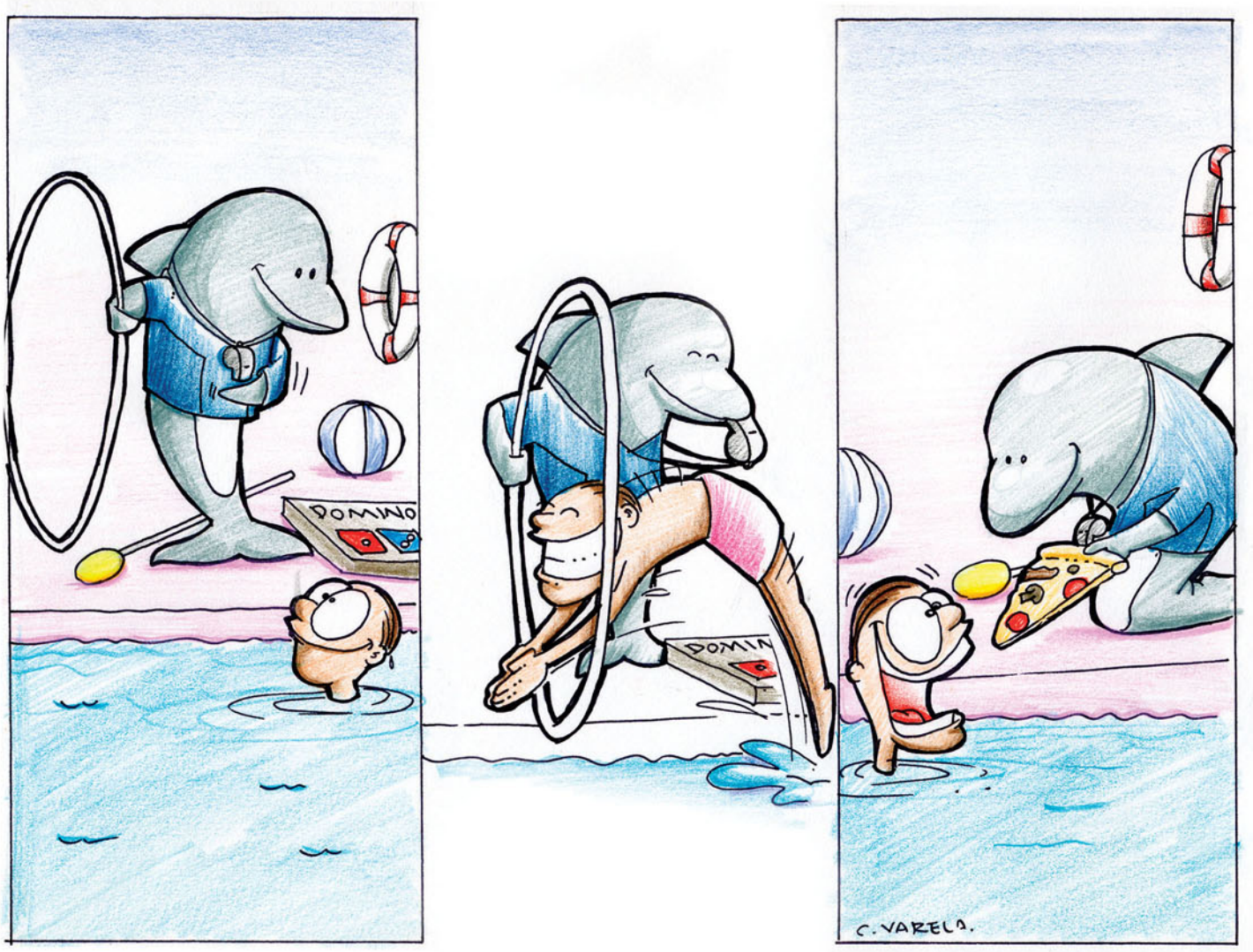
5.Think back to your favorite teacher in school, what did you like about this teacher and why?

6.Think back to your least favorite teacher in school, what did you not like about this teacher and why?

7.How can you apply the above thoughts about your past teachers to your own training/teaching style?

HAPPY TRAINING!

Behavior Has Consequences



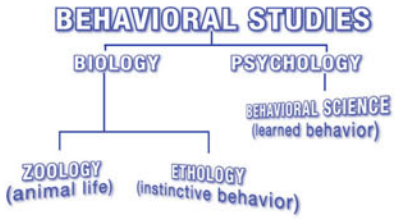
What you will learn.

- *The Science of Training*
- *Behavior and Stimulus*
- *Classical Conditioning*
- *Operant Conditioning*
- *Reinforcement*
- *Operant Behavior*
- *The Bridge*
- *The SD*

Welcome to Chapter Two, Introduction to Operant Conditioning. In this chapter you will expand your understanding of behavior and be instructed on the technology available to modify that behavior. You will learn the foundation of training using Operant Conditioning techniques. You will receive instruction on training terminology, its definitions and explanations. As your understanding and application of Operant Conditioning develops, you will discover the absolute value of Operant Conditioning; it works on all animals, including the human kind. The technology you will be learning and mastering will help you in your entire relations- personal, professional, animal or human.

The Science of Training

You learned in Chapter One, Introduction to Training, that our knowledge of training is scientifically based and that we train to modify behavior. Scientific studies on behavior and behavior modification have been well documented. Before you begin to learn how to modify behavior using operant conditioning technology you may find it useful to have a better understanding of animal behavior and how it occurs.You can better understand animal behavior and how it occurs by understanding Biology and Psychology.



Biology is the science that studies living organisms
and *Psychology is the science that studies mental processes.*

The field of Biology and Psychology are very broad but can be broken down into smaller parts. Branches of Biology are Zoology and Ethology.

Zoology is the study of animal life.
Ethology is the branch of zoology that studies animal behavior
as it relates to interactions with other animals and the environment, or it's instinctive behaviors.
Instinctive behaviors have been passed on from parent to offspring by means of genetic information.

Examples:

Birds' flying in formation is an example of instinctive behavior. Sea turtles returning to the same beach year after year to lay their eggs is another good example. The behavior of babies suckling to nurse is done instinctively.

A branch of Psychology is Behavioral Science.

Behavioral Science focuses on animal behaviors as an aspect of their adaptations for functioning within a society or interacting with their environment; more easily stated it is a study of learned behavior. Learned behavior is acquired through experience, culture, or by being taught.