CC – 202:
Educational technology and methods of teaching in physical

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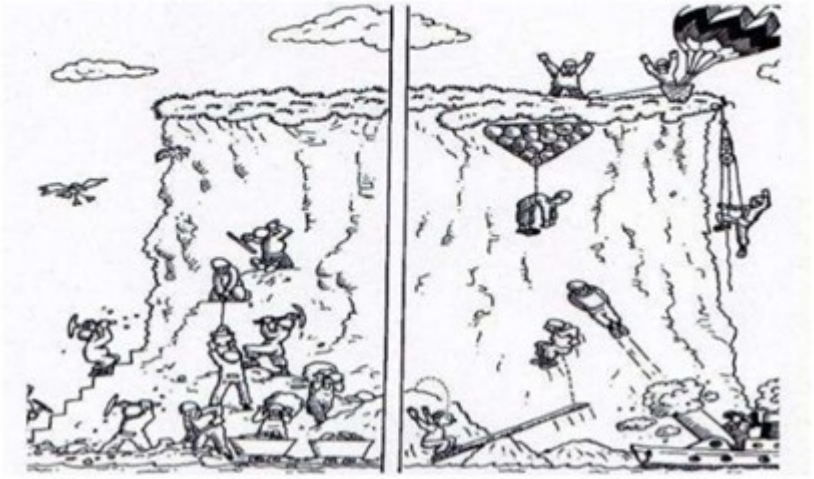
METHODS OF TEACHING



METHODS OF TEACHING

- Helps the teacher to conduct teaching in an agreeable, student friendly & successful manner by initiating and maintaining link between the subject matter and student

- A method is essential for the construction & organization of knowledge

OBJECTIVES

- Aim at developing – "Love for work"
- Inculcate the desire to do work with the maximum efficiency which one is capable of
- Develops the capacity for clear thinking
- Provides adequate opportunities for participation in freely accepted projects & activities in which cooperation & discipline are constantly in demand
- Expand students interest
- Provides opportunities to apply practically the knowledge & skill

OBJECTIVES

- Should adopt to 3A's (Age, Ability & Aptitude)
- Eagerness of the Inspectorate
- General support of profession
- Teamwork & sense of security
- Mastery of subject matter
- Co-operation of parents
- Provision for a good library & teaching learning materials

METHODS OF TEACHING

Method:

Telling Methods

Doing Methods

Showing Methods

TEACHING STRATEGIES

Strategies:

- **Autocratic** (Teacher & content centered)
  - -Lecture
  - -Demonstration
  - -Tutorial
  - -Programmed Instruction
- **Democratic** (Student centered)
  - -Discussion
  - -Discovery
  - -Project
  - -Self study
  - -Drill
  - -Computer assisted

CLASSIFICATION OF METHOD OF TEACHING

- **Inspirational method** (Eg: Simulation, Micro Teaching)
- **Expository method** (Eg: Lecture method)
- **Natural Learning method** (Eg: Field Trip)
- **Individualized method** (Eg: Programmed Instruction, Self Study, Case method, Computer assisted Instruction)
- **Encounter method** (Eg: Role play, Simulation)
- **Discovery method** (Eg: Problem Solving Technique)
- **Group method** (Eg: Project method)

CHARACTERISTICS OF METHOD OF TEACHING

- Imparting knowledge in an efficient manner
- Inculcate desirable values & proper attitude & habits
- Create genuine attachment to work & desire to do it efficiently, honestly & thoroughly
- Provide opportunities to learn actively & apply practically the knowledge
- Clear thinking & expression in speech & writing has to take place
- Provide opportunity to work in group
- Train learners the method of acquire knowledge through personal effort & initiative

SELECTION PRINCIPLES

- Objectives & contents of the course
- Capacity of the Student
- Size of the class
- Availability of time
- Availability of Material & Facilities
- Teachers personality
- Should be Creative
- Accord (present) with sound psychological principles

LECTURE METHOD

- Oldest method
- Based on philosophy of idealism
- Autocratic style
- Teacher is more active, while students are passive listeners

LECTURE METHOD

- THE LECTURE IS AN EXCELLENT METHOD FOR PRESENTING INFORMATION TO A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

MR,A ADIVI RAVI.

LECTURE METHOD

Definition:

"Lecture is a teaching (method) activity where by, **the teacher presents the content in a comprehensible manner by explaining the facts, principles and relationships during which the teacher is expected to elicit students participation by employing appropriate techniques**"

LECTURE METHOD

Definition:

"Lecture method is the teaching procedure comprising the presentation of content, clarification of doubts and explanation of facts, principles & relationships"

LECTURE METHOD

Wasley, Edgar B and Wronski, Stanley.P suggested that Lecture method serves 4 basic purposes

- **To motivate**
- **To clarify**
- **To review**
- **To expand**

LECTURE METHOD

Purpose of Lecture:

- ❑ To stimulate thinking
- ❑ To develop concentration
- ❑ To achieve cognitive objectives
- ❑ To influence learners to inculcate the habits of listening & learning
- ❑ To introduce new content in classroom
- ❑ To correlate subjects with other subjects
- ❑ To develop problem-solving on a factual basis

LECTURE METHOD

Preparation of Lecture:

- More effective & prepared before hand
- Objective & lecture of content should be kept clearly in mind
- Prepare exact points in an order
- Scheme for each lecture based on central theme
- Headings & subheadings
- Introduction, to establish rapport with class
- Illustrate materials to be used for lecture

LECTURE METHOD

Technique of Lecture:

- Voluntary dissemination of information
- Voice gradation & voice quality
- Rapport
- Gestures
- Eye contact
- Lecture outline & student's note
- Judicious use of Audio-Visual Aids
- Simple plan & key points
- Providing further classifications
- Time management

COMPONENTS- LECTURE METHOD

- Introduction to the lecture (3-5 minutes)
  - ➢ establish good rapport
  - ➢ introduce by using ice breaker & maintain consistent & affectionate relationship with students, to make them feel comfortable
  - ➢ assess pre-existing knowledge
  - ➢ disclose the topic in the form of story/situation/picture/questions
  - ➢Relate with student's goal & interest with topic
  - ➢Introduce topic by explaining how topic will help in their education & careers
  - ➢Clarify the objectives & purpose of lecture & describe how it is organized
  - ➢Introduce the topic by raising related issues for students participation

COMPONENTS- LECTURE METHOD

- Body of the lecture
  - ➢Covers the content in organized way
  - ➢ use question-answer technique to keep students attentive in class
  - ➢Controls & plan all students activity
  - ➢Use examples, situations, pictures etc to make better understanding in the concept

ADVANTAGES - LECTURE METHOD

- Develops concentration
- Economical teaching strategy
- Covers a large group
- Provides current information from many sources
- Provides summary/synthesis of information from different sources
- Teaching activity dominated by teacher
- Training in listening
- Training in taking lecture notes
- Flexibility
- Scope of clarification
- Save time & resources

DISADVANTAGES - LECTURE METHOD

- Keeps student in passive situation
- Does not facilitate learning through problem solving, decision making, analytical thinking

- Does not allow individual learning
- Not consider individual difference
- Not conducive to meet students individual needs

- Problem of Limited attention span
- Little scope for student activity
- Not develop the power of reasoning
- Too fast to the learner to group line of thought
- Not allow to estimate student understanding easily

CONCLUSION

- Helps teacher summarize and re-emphasize the key points of the lecture and also get feed back from students

- Motivate students to ask questions by focusing their mind to specific points

- Clarify doubts & raise questions

DEMONSTRATION

DEMONSTRATION

Demonstration is a visualized explanation of facts, concepts and procedures. It trains, explains the students in the art of careful observation

"Demonstration method teaches by exhibitions and explanations combined to illustrate with a procedure or experiments."

Principles of DEMONSTRATION.

- Learning by doing maxim is followed.
- Skills can be developed by imitation
- The perception helps in imitation.

DEMONSTRATION

Purposes:

❖ To show the learner how to **perform psychomotor skills**. The learner must reproduce the behavior of demonstration exactly

❖ To show why things occur. The behaviors is intended only as a strategy to aid the **learners understanding of a concept or principle**

SPECIAL PURPOSE IN NURSING

- Teaches new procedures either at bedside in a ward/nursing laboratory on simulators
- Applies knowledge to nursing care
- Teaches use, functioning & care of new equipment
- Teaches the application of observation techniques & skills
- Teach maintenance of health& preventive health care measures to patients & family

CHARACTERISTICS OF DEMONSTRATION

- Demonstrator should understand entire procedure before attempting to perform
- All equipment needed should be assembled before demonstration
- Positive approach should be used
- Knowledge about procedure should be given to students
- Setting of demonstration should be as real to life as possible

STEPS/COMPONENTS TO DEMONSTRATING

Before demonstration

- Formulate behavioural objectives
- Perform skill analysis & determine the sequence
- Assess entry behaviour of learners & determine prerequisites
- Formulate the lesson plan for demonstration

STEPS/COMPONENTS TO DEMONSTRATING

During Demonstration

- State objectives to learner
- Motivate learners by explain about why skill is required
- Demonstrate the complete skill at normal speed
- Demonstrate each partial skill slowly, in correct sequence
- Obtain feedback by questioning & observation of nonverbal behaviour
- Avoid use of negative examples & variations in technique

STEPS/COMPONENTS TO DEMONSTRATING

After Demonstration

- Provides immediate supervised practice with adequate time allowance
- Make environment psychologically safe by promoting a friendly atmosphere & constructive criticism
- Discuss points for improvement & provide constructive criticism & feedback

GUIDELINES FOR A GOOD DEMONSTRATION

- Planned and Rehearsed
- Visible
- Proper Lighting arrangements
- Equipments placed in order
- Clear statements about purpose
- Active participation by the students
- Interesting
- Summary of the principles

Responsibilities of teachers and students in Demonstration Method

RESPONSIBILITIES OF TEACHERS

- Time according with students background of knowledge & readiness for practice of new knowledge
- Arrange demo similar to actual situation as possible
- Provide advance information regarding activity
- Physical setting should be comfortable to see
- Explain purpose of activity, results desired & equipment used
- Proceed each step in logical sequence
- State the scientific principles underlying the step of activity

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STUDENTS

- Familiarize self with objectives
- Follow the steps with written information
- Identify activity to be modified based on individual patient's need
- Ask clarification of points which is not understood
- Translate observation into return performance
- Evaluate self regarding growth & help needed areas
- Seek opportunity to build newly gained knowledge & skill in other application areas

ADVANTAGES OF DEMONSTRATION

- Provides opportunity for observational learning
- Create interest by using concrete illustrations

(see & hearing the explanation)

- Universal method (understandable to all)
- Used for group/individual teaching
- Return demo provides well directed practice before using procedure in ward
- Questioning between helps to get feedback of understanding& assimilation
- Important points & terms mention on chalkboard
- Activates senses & increase learning
- Correlate theory with practice
- Serves as a strong motivational force

DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONSTRATION

- Only small group can be applicable
- Keep students in a passive situation
- Expensive
- Time consuming
- Difficult in repeating demonstration to acquire competence