

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, NAGAOH

Sessional... Examination/2023...

Subject Teaching Approaches and Strategies

Name Jasmin R. Juana

Roll No. 15

Date 03/6/23

MD
3/6/23

67
80

Learning is the process of... interaction...
by teacher and... the knowledge
transfer from... teacher
to an unknown person... students.
Learning is an acquisition of knowledge
by an individual from an external source.
Learning process involves acquiring knowledge
Teaching-learning process is a form of
interaction between the teacher and the
learner. There are 4 components of a
learning-teaching process:
a) teacher
b) learner
and c) curriculum

Ans. to Q. No. ①

$$2+9=11$$

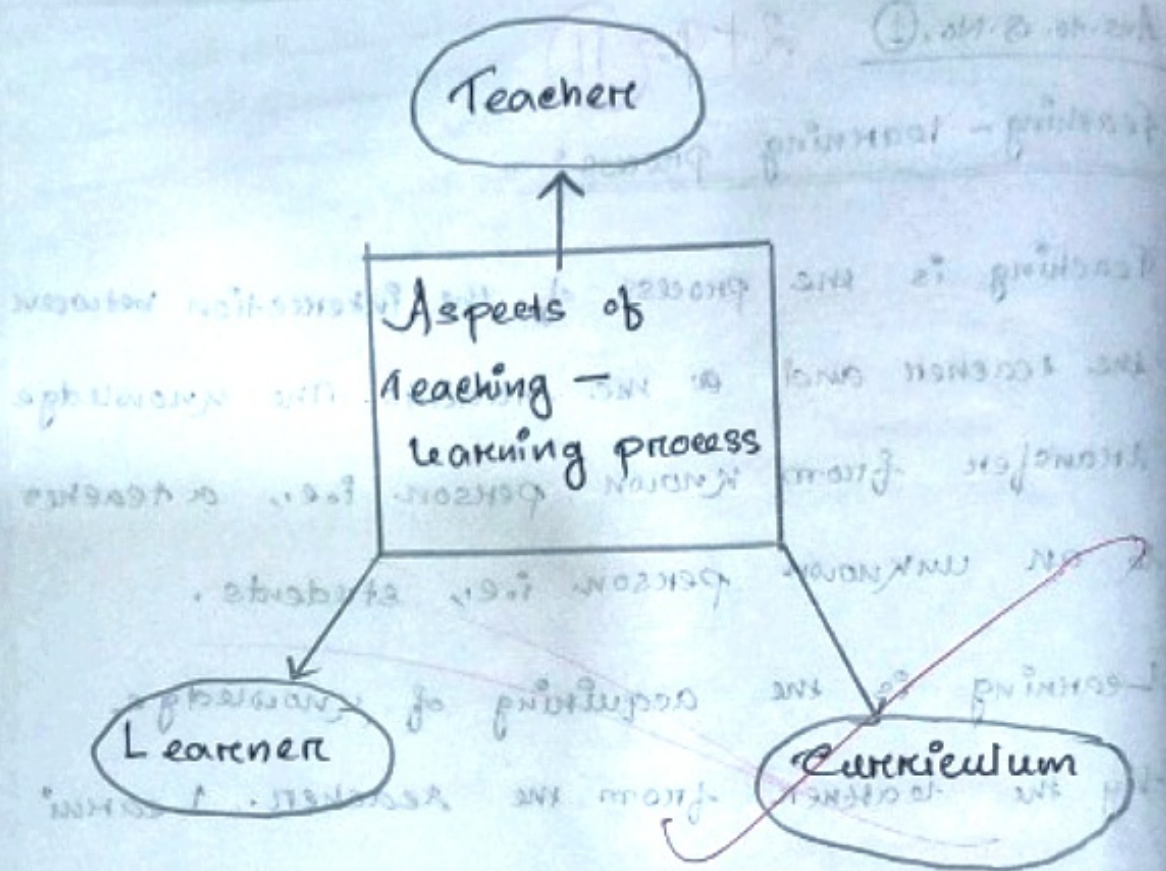
● Teaching - learning process :-

Teaching is the process of the interaction between the teacher and the students. The knowledge transfer from known person i.e., a teacher to an unknown person i.e., students.

Learning is the acquiring of knowledge by the learner from the teacher. Learning process involves the gaining knowledge.

Teaching-learning process is the sum of interaction between the learner and the teacher. There are three aspects of a teaching learning process they are -

- a) Teacher
- b) Learner
- and c) Curriculum



Explanation

a) Teachers:

The most important aspect of teaching-learning process is a teacher. The teacher is considered to be a known person who has the enough knowledge about the topic and subject. Teacher teaches the students.

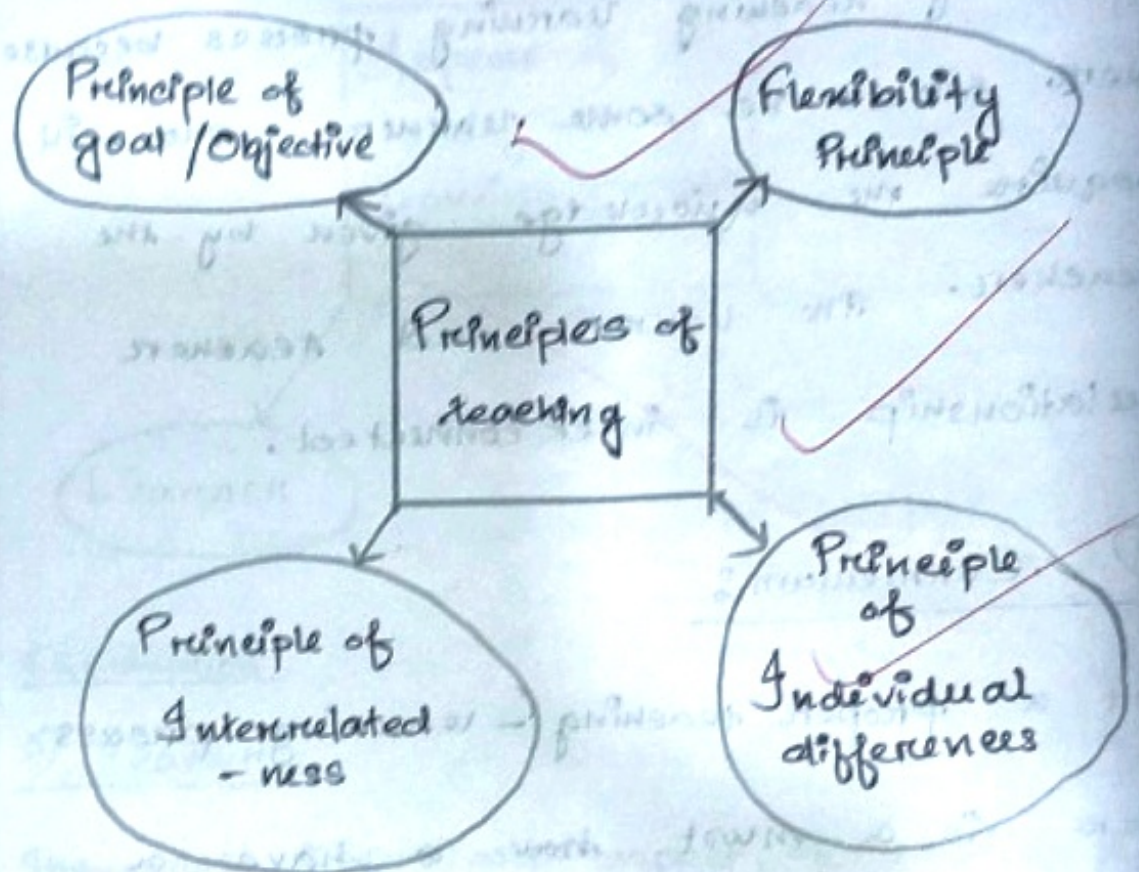
1) Learner:

The teacher singly can not full fill the aspect of teaching learning process because there should be some learners who will acquire the knowledge given by the teacher. The learner and teacher relationship is inter connected.

2) Curriculum:

For a proper teaching - learning process there is a must now to have a proper curriculum. With the curriculum the vision of the teacher will be clear and they know what to teach, when to teach and how to teach.

Principles of Teaching :-



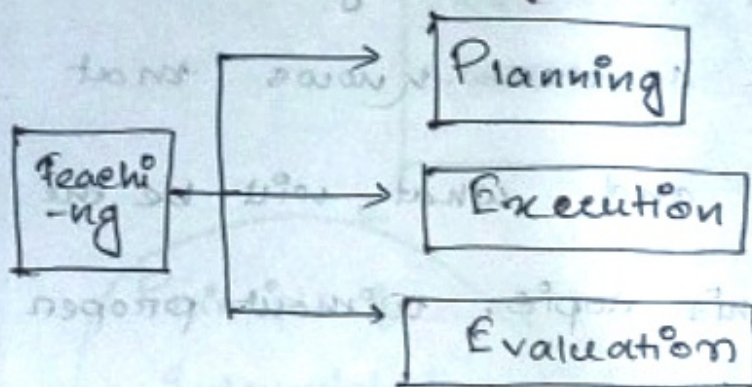
There are many principles of teaching.

Four of them are discussed below-

1) Principle of goal and objective :-

The principle of goal and objective means a teacher should have a specific goal or objective before teaching the students. The proper teaching will come only when the teacher knows that what to teach and what will be the outcome of this topic. Without proper planning a teacher will not be able to give an effective teaching. There are some proper goals and objectives for every topic. The aims and objective helps the teacher and also the students to acquire concrete to abstract knowledge.

Before teaching the teacher should pre-plan the days topic or lesson then they will execute the topic to the students. After execution the teacher should also evaluate the students.

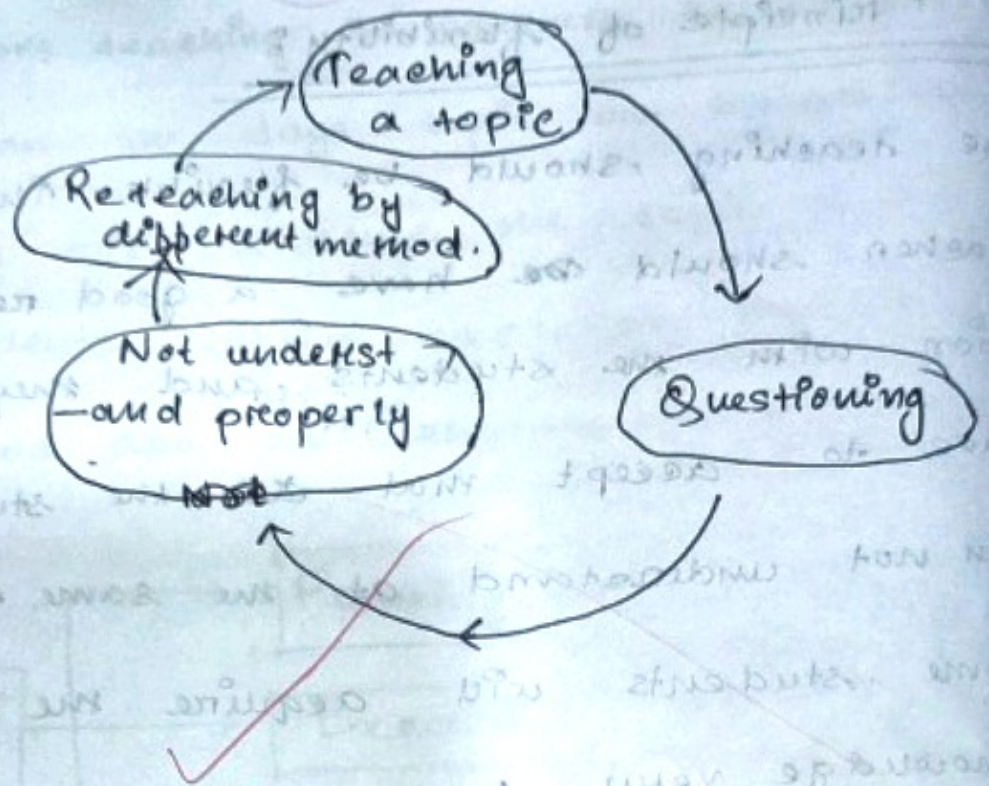


Therefore it is very important for the teacher to have clear goals and objectives before starting a lesson and to explain to the students which will motivate the students to gain further knowledge.

$$2 + 8 = 10$$

2) Principle of flexibility:

The teaching should be flexible. The teacher should have a good relationship with the students and they have to accept that all the students can not understand at the same time. Some students will acquire the knowledge very fast and some will take some time. The teacher should ask the students about their understanding and if they are not able to understand then the teacher should change the method of their teaching. Teaching should not be rigid.



A teacher has to follow this cycle for a flexible teaching. The rigid teaching can not be considered to be an effective teaching because the learner may not be able to understand every topic by only one method.

3) Principle of individual differences :-

Psychology says that every person has different characters. Though the development of human being follows a same types of trend but this does not mean that all the human will be mature at the same time or all the students will have the same IQ level. The teacher should know the concept of developmental

psychology and about the development of a child.

If a teacher teaches the same topic in front of the whole class

then there will be some students
who will catch the concept very
quickly but there will also some
students who will take some time
to understand the same thing. The
should not conclude that the slow
learners are not a good students.
Teacher should motivate the student
-nt and have to explain by
taking another example or using
different method. A teacher should
explain politely rather than puni-
-shing the student for not unders-
-tanding the topic. The teacher
should accept the individual
difference concept.

4) Principle of interrelatedness :-

The curriculum is designed in such a way that the students may gain a concept from previous class and apply them to their next class. The topic is connected with one another. The teacher should reconnect the new topic to the students previous knowledge.

If the teacher enters the class and start to teach a topic suddenly then it will be very difficult for the students to understand.

Instead of doing so the teacher should first ask the students about their previous knowledge and relate them to the new topic which he/she is going to teach today.

Doing so will help the students to relate all the topics and they will easily acquire the knowledge. It will motivate the students and they will find the topic easy and interesting.

Ans. to Q. No. (A)

2+10 = (12)

• MICRO-TEACHING :-

The term "micro" means small and term teaching means giving knowledge or transferring the knowledge from a known person to an unknown person.

Micro-teaching means the training of a teacher to develop the skill by a micro-process. Micro-teaching is a stimulated process.

The concept of micro-teaching was first developed at Stanford University in 1963 by Dwight Allen and

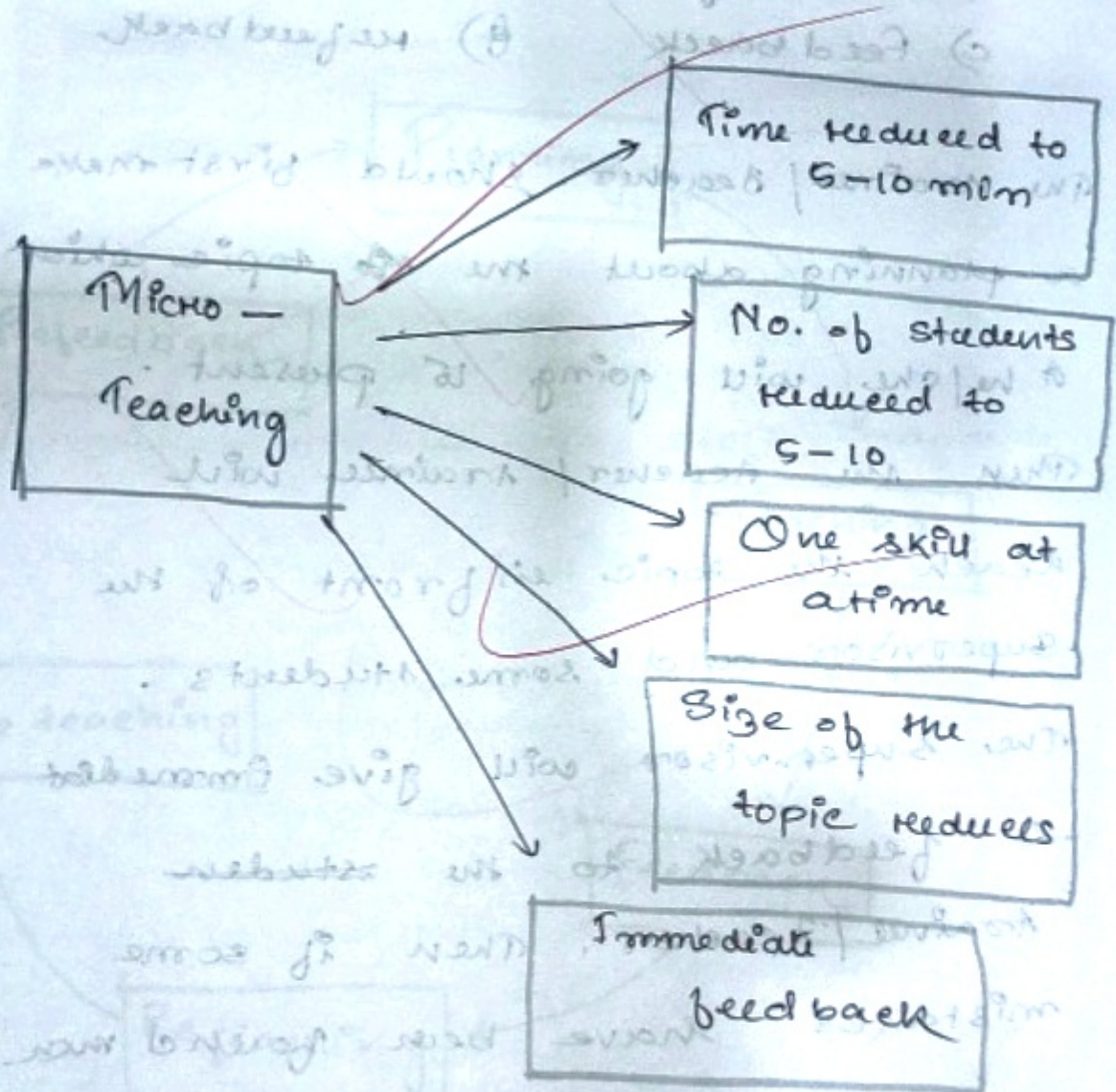
Robert Bush while my are were
doing a real teacher training
programme.

The micro-teaching was first used
in India in 1970 by D.D. Tiwari
while serving at training for teachers
at Government Central Pedagogical
Institution.

In micro teaching the teaching
aspects are reduced to some
points. like —

The number of students reduced
to 5-10 and the time of
teaching a skill is reduced to

5-10 min. In micro-teaching teachers have to develop one skill at a time and also the topic size reduces.



Micro-teaching follows a cycle. The cycle is for-planning, teaching

- a) Planning
- b) Teaching
- c) Feedback
- d) Replanning
- e) Reteaching
- f) Re-feedback

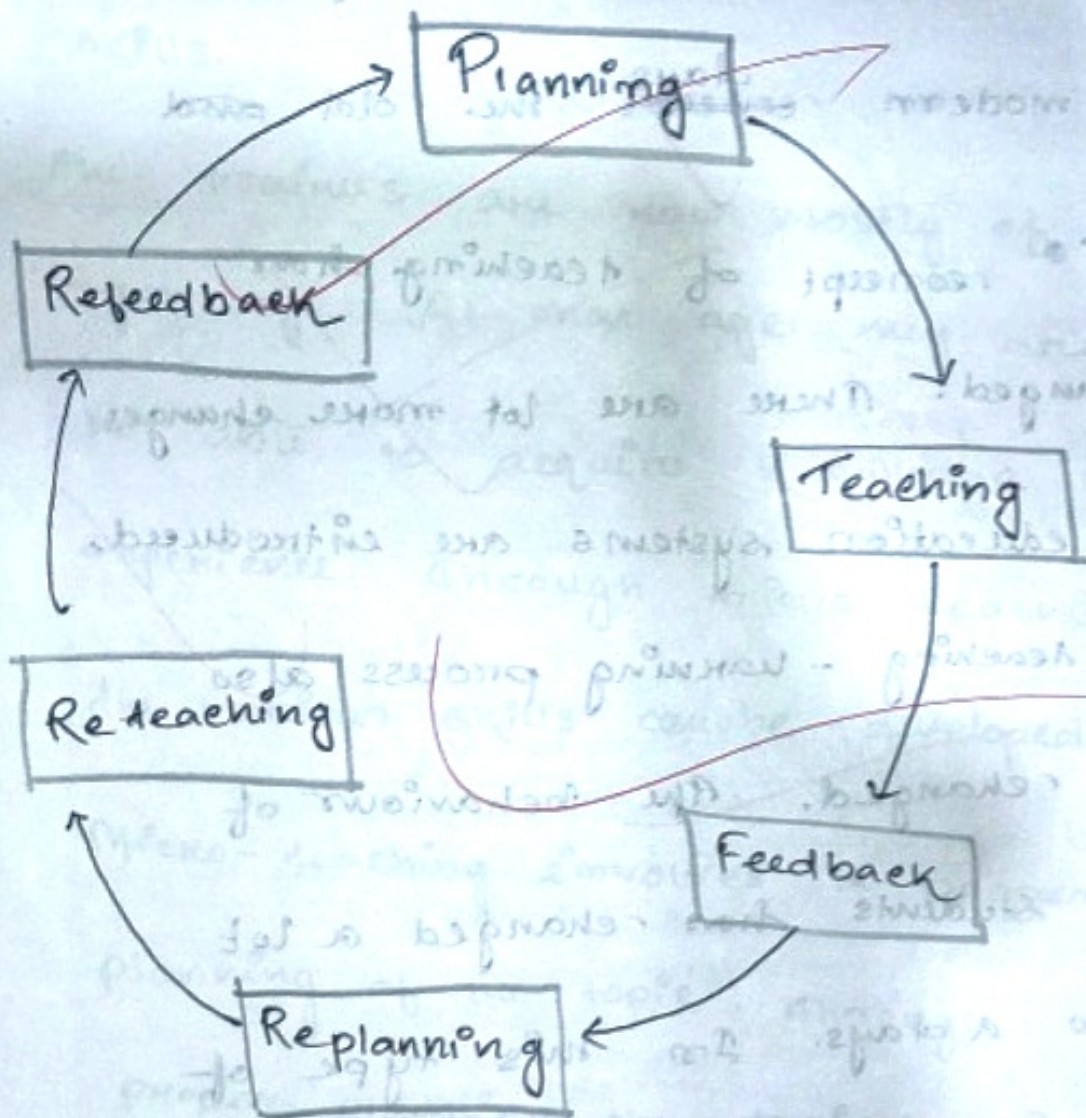
The trainee/teacher should first make a planning about the topic which he/she will going to present.

Then the teacher/trainee will teach the topic in front of the supervisor and some students.

The supervisor will give immediate feedback to the student

trainee/teacher. Then if some mistakes have been found then

The trainee / teacher will again re-plan
and re-teach the topic. Then the
supervisor will give feedback again.



• Significance of micro-teaching :-

There are various significances of micro-teaching in the modern

concept of teaching - learning process.

In modern ~~concept~~ ^{days} the old and

~~new~~ concept of teaching has changed. There are lot more changes in education systems are introduced.

The teaching - learning process also has changed. The behaviour of the students has changed a lot now a days. In this type of

Situation the concept of micro-teaching has a very important role.

Micro-teaching helps the trainee and the students to develop various skills.

The trainees are now mostly of young age. At that age they are

not able to acquire knowledge by experience. Through micro teaching

the various skills can be developed.

Micro-teaching involves a proper

planning of the topic. Through

proper planning the trainee will make

a good habit of preparedness. This habit will help them to prepare a lesson and then to deliver at the real class. By doing so they can make an effective teaching in future.

Most of the trainees are not familiar with the class or do not have the experience to interact with the students. In this situation if we put the teacher in a situation where the number of students are about 30-40 and all of them are very modern and active men the trainee can not perform well

and will lose the confidence, ~~there~~
or not be able to handle the
classroom properly.

Therefore in this situation if the trainee
first allowed to teach minimum no.
of students i.e., about 5-10 students
then they will gain confidence and
can handle properly. By developing
the various skill they can use them
in the ~~room~~ - classroom of more
students later.

For a beginner it will be very diffi-
cult to manage a class of 40-
50 min at first. In modern
concept the class has to be of

40-50 min class. If the trainee at first try to teach 5-10 min at once then it will help them to develop the skill of time management.

Acquiring all the knowledge or trying to develop all the knowledge at once will not be very effective. Rather than that if we try to develop the skill one by one then it will help the trainee.

The evaluation part of microteaching is the most significant part. Because in modern time and according to modern concept of Teaching-learning

① Baba
3.6.23

process the teaching has to be effective. For effective teaching the teacher has to be perfect. The perfect teachers are not born they are developed by acquiring all the skills. At first without the evaluation a trainee cannot evaluate himself/herself. They don't know about the mistakes.

In micro teaching there is an instant evaluation and feedback giving process.

It will help the trainee to know about their mistakes and they can correct themselves. By correcting they can make themselves a perfect teacher.

Therefore to become an effective teacher which is a must have the concept of modern teaching learning process the micro-teaching plays an significant role, when to gain confidence or to manage the time. Key significants are given below —

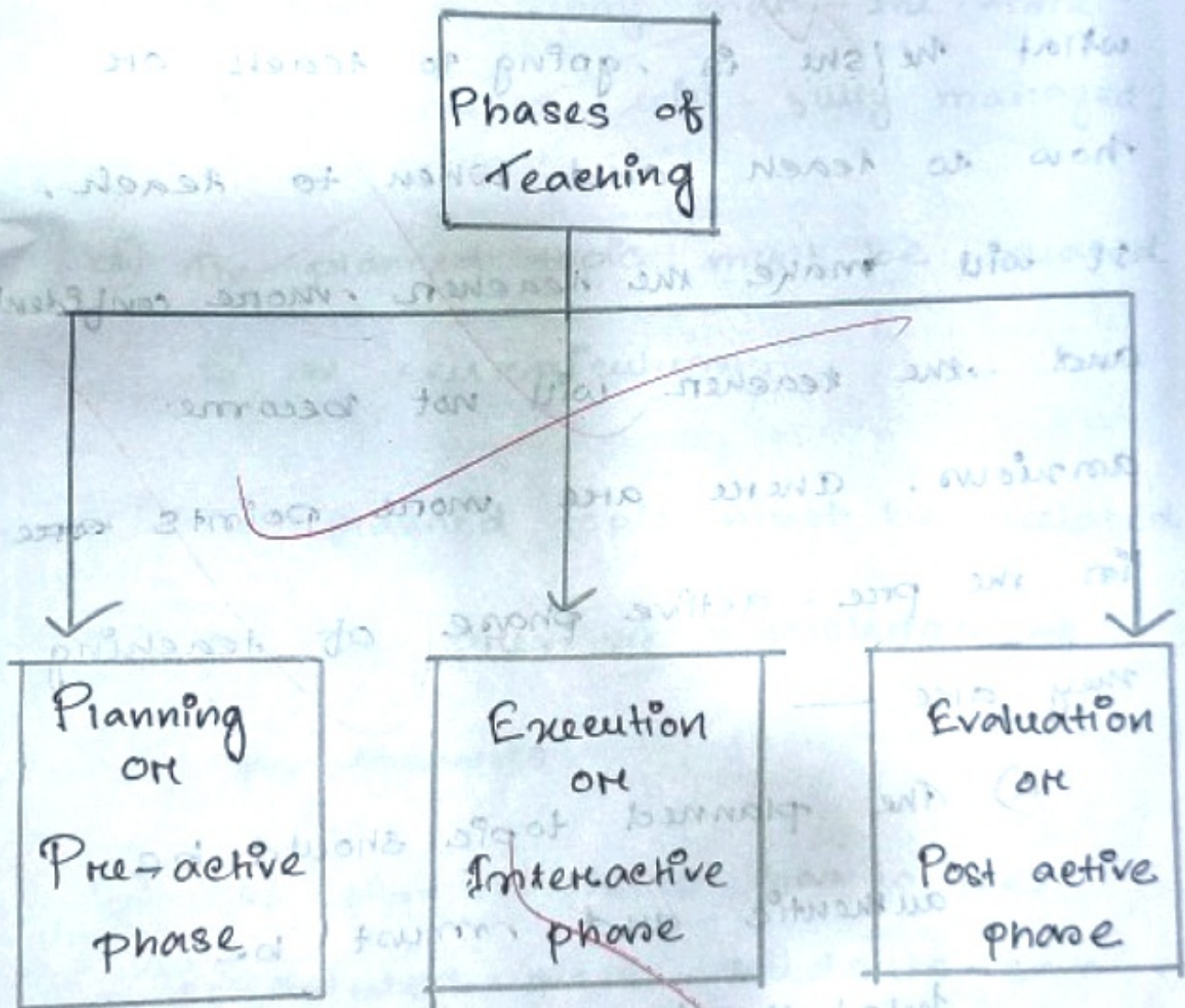
- To gain confidence
- To develop the time management skill.
- To develop one skill at a time
- To acquire knowledge of everything from some thing because the size of the topic reduces.
- To evaluate themselves

Ans. to Q.No. (2)

2 + 8 = 10

Phases of Teaching :

There are three main phases of teaching they are —



Explanation:

1) Planning or pre-active phase:-

Before teaching the teacher has to make a plan about the topic or lesson about what he/she is going to teach or how to teach and when to teach. It will make the teacher more confident and the teacher will not become anxious. There are more points in the pre-active phase of teaching they are —

a) The planned topic should be authentic and must be helpful for the students,

②

Boddy
3.6.23

b) The planned topic must have definite goals and objectives which will motivate the students.

c) Planned topic must be managed in such a way that the time of the class will be fully managed.

d) The planned topic must be related to the curriculum.

e) The planned topic must be related to the previous knowledge of the students.

f) The planned topic has to be correlated and students can acquire them according to their

understanding level. i.e., the planned topic must be according to the age of the students.

a) Execution or inter-active phase :-

After planning the teacher has to be execute the planned topic to the student.

If the teacher only planned the topic in a well-manner and can not execute in a proper way then the planning will not be effective and

it will not help the learner. The

most important phase of teaching

is the execution part. The points

that this phase includes are —

a) Teacher should first ask about their previous knowledge regarding the ~~to~~ days topic, which will motivate the students.

b) Teacher should motivate the students and make the topic interesting so that they don't get bored.

c) The teacher should explain properly

like from basic to ~~general~~ hard,

concrete to abstract, simple to

hard, particular to general etc

This will help the students to

understand properly.

This inter-active phase follows the

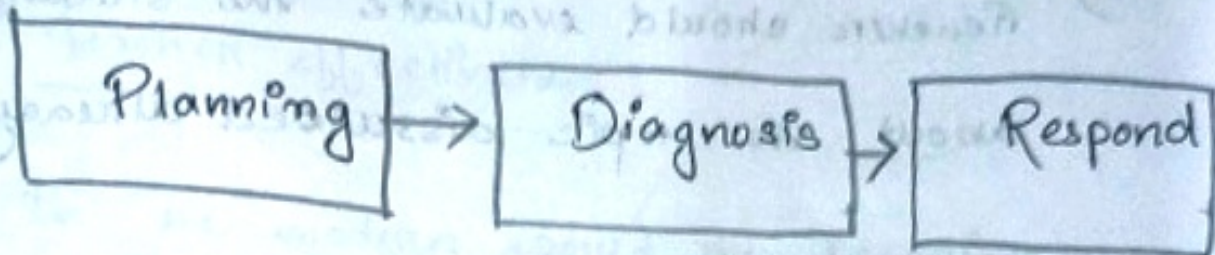
d) The teacher ~~is~~ has to use some teaching-learning material for easy understanding.

e) Teacher should ask some basic questions related to the topic to understand about their acquired knowledge.

f) The teacher should ~~repeat~~ explain again using different method if some students are not able to understand the topic at once.

② trend of —

Prasad
2.6.22



3) Evaluation or post active phase :-

The last and most important part of the teaching process is the evaluation part.

The teacher should evaluate the students about their acquired knowledge and it will help the students to correct their mistakes.

Some important points of evaluation are

a) Teachers should evaluate the student things about the topic discussed already.

b) The question should be matched with the standard of the students i.e., according to their age.

c) The evaluation should be helpful to acquire use the acquired knowledge.

d) Students should be able to think critically and the evaluation has to be up to the mark.

Ans: to Q. No. 6/

2+8=10

• Teacher effectiveness:

In the modern world the teaching should be effective. The effective teaching means that the knowledge given by the teacher is acquired fully by the learners. The learner should be benefited by the teaching. If the learner is able to get all the knowledge given by the teacher then they can use the knowledge in various fields. This type of teaching is called effective teaching.

There are no fixed method for a
teachers - effectiveness. The effectiveness
can be come from various methods.

The effectiveness of a teacher implies
the perfectness of the teacher. If all
the ~~teacher~~ skills are acquired fully
by the teacher then they can teach
effectively. Like if we have
proper planning, proper execution
of the knowledge by managing
the time and can evaluate
the students and get a proper
response from the students then
this can be considered as the
effectiveness of the teacher.

(4)

B. S. J. S.
3.0.23

Characteristics of teacher

Effectiveness :-

There are many characteristics of the teacher - effectiveness, they are -

1) Positive :-

The attitude of the teacher should be positive towards the students,

a) confident :-

The teacher should be confident enough to teach the students

so that the students can get a positive vibe.

3) Loving in nature :-

Teacher should teach the students

with love to motivate them.

They should try understand their problems.

4) Motivational :-

The teachers should motivate the

students so that the students will

willingly try to learn the topic.

5) Respect the students :-

Respect is a two way process or

give and take process. If the

teacher will respect the students then

the students will also pay respect to them.

6) Good sense of humor:-

Teacher should have a good sense of humor also so that the students don't get bored or distracted.

7) Accept the individual differences:-

The teacher should accept that the

students are individual and may

have some individual differences.

All the students will not get the

knowledge at the same time.

Some will take more time to get the topic.

8) Authority:

The teacher should some time show the authoritative power so that the students get managed.

9) Relatedness:

The teacher should relate the topics with the previous knowledge and teach them about the future uses.

10) Touch of life:

The teacher should some times relate the topic with some real life examples so that the students feel the topic more realistic and gets motivated.

MA ✓ (5)

Ans. to. Q. No. (7) (d) (7)

Difference between traditional teaching and micro-teaching

There are various differences between the traditional teaching and micro-teaching. The traditional teaching is an old concept which is used from every early stages and the micro-teaching is a new concept. Some differences are _____

Traditional teaching	Micro-teaching
1) Traditional teaching is an old concept of teaching	1) Micro-teaching is a new concept of train the teachers.
2) Traditional teaching contains more number of students like 30-40 or even more	2) Micro-teaching contains only 5-10 students. The no. of student is minimal.
3) Time of traditional teaching is 30-40 min.	3) Time of micro teaching is 5-10 min only
4) Traditional teaching contains more contents and topics to teach	4) Micro-teaching contains only one topic at a time

5) Traditional teaching contains more skills at a time.

5) Micro-teaching contains one skill at a time.

6) Traditional teaching is a realistic teaching by the teacher.

6) Micro-teaching is a non-realistic teaching by the trainees or by the teachers.

7) In traditional teaching the teaching is not get evaluation immediately.

7) In micro-teaching the trainee or teacher will get immediate feedback by the supervisor.

8) In traditional teaching there are no supervisor present in the class.

8) In micro-teaching, supervisor is present in the class.

(1-1)

Ans to Q. No. (7) (a) (7)

• Role of teacher in class room management :-

The management of class is done mainly by the teacher. The classroom management means the proper arrangement of the class. If the class is

not arranged properly then the environment of the knowledge

giving and accepting will get hampered.

Some role of teachers are discussed below —

Bisitey

3-6-23

1) The teacher should motivate the students for their studies so that they don't get distracted.

2) The teacher should make sure that the infrastructure of the classroom is proper or not, like there is enough space for the students to sit properly or not.

3) The teacher should make sure about the environment of the classroom to be feasible. The electricity, light, fan should

b) be proper so the students donot get distracted by summer hotness or winter coldness.

4) The teacher have to make sure that no student should sit in the side side of window to look outside the class.

5) The teacher should punish the students who make noise But the punishment should not be physical or mental.

6) The teacher should be confident enough to handle the class room.

7) The teacher should some time show the authority power so that the students don't make noise.

8) The teacher should teach more interestingly about the topic and easily.

9) The teacher should arrange the class in such a way that ~~they~~ he/she can see each and every students.

10) The teacher should some times ask questions to the students so that they listen attentively.
