

Teaching Aptitude

By

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Teaching

- 3 Main Aspects,
 - Teacher
 - Student
 - Education
- Qualities of a good teacher,
 - Teacher must identify weak students in the class.
 - Teacher must be friendly up to a certain limit in class.
 - Teacher must have in-depth subject knowledge
 - Teacher should be humorous inside the class
 - Teacher must identify the knowledge of the students & build them on what they have.

Role of a Teacher

- Resource Provider
- Instructional Specialist
 - Helps his/her colleagues to implement effective strategies of teaching.
 - E.g.- if your students submit project reports written in very poor English, then you invite some English teachers to recommend the strategies of writing.
- Curriculum Specialist
 - He/She Must understand the content of the syllabus & its contents
 - How various subjects are linked together
 - How to use curriculum so that students understand better

Contd.

- Class Supporter
 - Works inside the classrooms to help teachers to implement new ideas by demonstration, co-teaching etc.
- Learning Facilitator
 - Facilitating professional learning opportunities among staff members
 - It becomes more relevant, focused on teacher's classroom work & aligned to fill the gaps in student learning.
 - Such communities can break the norms of isolation present in many schools

Contd.

- Mentor
 - Serving as a mentor for novice teachers.
- School Leader
 - Serving on a committee such as school improvement team etc.
 - Supports school initiatives.
 - Represents his/her school
 - Shares responsibility for the success of the school as a whole

Contd.

- Data coach
 - Lead to a conversation which engage their peers in analysing & using this information to strengthen instruction.
- Catalyst for change
 - They feel secure in their own work & have a strong commitment towards continual improvement.
- Lifelong Learner
 - Assumes is that of learner and focuses on, Learners model for continual development, demonstrate lifelong learning & use what they learn to help all students.

Task of a Teacher

- To bring the desired change in the learner's behaviour.
- To bring the desired change in learner's mind.
- To give the students sufficient amount of knowledge about the subject
- To enhance the skill of the student
- Motivate the students to participate in social activities
- Motivates the students to ask about for any doubts in their minds
- Motivate the students that they should not fear their teachers rather they should be interactive & friendly up to a certain limit

Characteristics of a Good/Great Teacher

- Respects Students
- Creates a sense of community & belonging in the classroom
- Sets high expectations for all students
- Has his/her own love of learning
- A skilled teacher
- Flexible when a lesson isn't working
- Collaborate with colleagues on an on going basis
- Maintains professionalism in all areas

Nature of Teaching

- Provide guidance & training
- Teaching is an interaction between teacher & students
- Teaching is an art to give knowledge to students in effective way
- Teaching is continuous process.
- Teaching encourage students to learn more & more.
- Teaching is formal as well as informal
- In teaching, Teacher imparts information in interesting way so that students can easily understand the information.
- Teaching is a tool which helps students to adjust themselves in society & environment

Method of Teaching

- 3 key qualities of a teacher
 - In depth knowledge of the subject
 - Good knowledge of the pedagogical skills to teach the subject
 - Understand the learners with the knowledge
- Pedagogy
 - Pedagogy is the science or art of teaching in education
 - 4 phases
 - Planning
 - Execution
 - Assessment
 - Reflection

Current trends in Pedagogy

- Learners
 - All learners are different & unique
 - All learners can learn
 - Learners construct their own knowledge
 - Learner's personal background, priority experience & motivation contribute significantly to voice their ability to learn.

Contd.

- Teachers
 - Teacher is not a giver of knowledge
 - Teacher is a facilitator who helps the learner to construct knowledge
 - Teacher's personal beliefs, experiences & attitude affect the choice and style of teaching method
 - Teacher has to be a learner himself/herself to grow as a teacher & involve themselves

Contd.

- Teaching
 - Teaching is an active engagement between teacher & learner
 - It's a creative endeavour that requires flexible organisation, modification & adjustment throughout the teaching-learning process
 - Its successful in a stress-free & in emotionally secure environment.
 - It has to differentiate in terms of study materials, assessment & instruction to meet the need of student's learning

Contd.

- Learning
 - Learning is an active discourse in learner's side
 - Learning is fully experimental
 - It can be maximized by providing challenges
 - Learning can be an enriching experience in a collaborative setting where all the learners are part of a learning community; working together towards a common goal.

Teaching Methods

-Traditional

- Teaching in a classroom with chalk & talk- one way flow of information
- Continuous talk without knowing student's prospective
- Materials are based on only text books & lecture notes
- The quality of the lecture will decide the fate of the subject
- Marks oriented rather than result oriented
- Learning through memorization but no understanding

Teaching Methods

-Modern

- Lecture Method
 - Advantages
 - Good for large classrooms
 - Pupil can ask questions anytime if they need clarification
 - A good teacher must explain all the points in this method
 - Teacher discusses old topic & complete the curriculum on time
 - Stimulates the student's interests by giving advances knowledge on the topics

Contd.

- Disadvantages of Lecture Method
 - In this method, if the teacher is rude, students never feel free to ask questions for clarifications
 - It can be boring & unproductive
 - Sometimes, learners become silent receiver of knowledge

Contd.

- How to make lecture method interesting
 - Give a roadmap or flowchart using points
 - The sequence of information must be relevant & logical from the learner's point of view
 - There must be no communication gap between teacher & learner
 - The language of the lecture should be clear & sharp
 - From each topic there must be a suitable example from the real world so that learners can relate & visualize that topic

Contd.

- Demonstration Method
- In this method teacher shows the proof & explains the idea
- Advantages
 - Best method to prove any theorem
 - As it shown example, its easy to visualize the topic for the learners
 - It makes teaching-learning process interactive
 - Motivate learners to participate actively

Contd.

- Disadvantages
 - Only used for skill based subjects
 - Totally teacher centric, mostly carried out in laboratory
 - Highly controllable & demands high accuracy and concentration
- How to make demonstration method more effective
 - Teacher must come with preparation model
 - Must be followed by healthy discussion
 - Would be repeated several times

Contd.

- Discussion Method
- In this method, discussion focusses on explanation of ideas, beliefs and understanding among a group of students on a chosen topic
- Advantages
 - Everybody can participate
 - Democratic way of thinking can be developed
 - Students can get training in reflexive thinking
 - Learning made interesting

Contd.

- Disadvantages
 - Cannot be used for teaching small children
 - Students may not follow the rules of discussion
 - Some students may try to dominate or don't show active participation
 - Teacher may not guide & provide true leadership
- How to make discussion method interesting
 - Students must come with preparation
 - Teacher should act as a active moderator to allow discussion

Contd.

- Programmed Instruction Method
- Here, responses of students are fully controlled by the programmer/teacher
- There are 3 types
 - Linear Programming
 - Small steps
 - Actively respond
 - Immediate confirmation
 - Self pace
 - Student Testing
 - Branched Programming
 - In the field of mechanical, it is widely used
 - Mathematics
 - Chain of elements are presented; where, first step at master element & concludes with the simplest element

Contd.

- Advantages of Program Instruction
 - No fixed time interval for learning
 - Main emphasis is on student's involvement in the process
 - Students are exposed only for correct responses
 - Immediate confirmation of the result is provided & also feedback to the wrong answer also provided
 - Totally technology based
- Disadvantages
 - Highly mechanical
 - No scope for invent or explore
 - It may be very expensive
 - Only cognitive objectives can be achieved

Contd.

- How to make Program Instruction method interesting
 - Programmer must have good amount of knowledge of the content
 - It can be used as a quiz after the class
 - Can be helpful distance education learning
 - Teacher must be present in the class

Contd.

- Heuristic Method
- It is based on trial & error theory
- The method focusses on
 - Development of problem-solving attitude
 - Development of scientific attitudes towards the problem
 - Development of power of self-expression
- Advantages
 - Helps all around development of the learner
 - Develop self-confidence & self reliance
 - Develop scientific attitude & creativity
 - Encourage towards new knowledge discovery

Contd.

- Disadvantages
 - Cannot be used at primary education
 - Need higher intelligence to capture
 - Very few teachers have the sense to guide the students
- How to make heuristic method interesting
 - Problem given to students must be a part of their curriculum
 - Problems should be distributed on eligibility of the student basis

Teaching Aid

- Helps to explain & illustrate the facts, ideas to help learners to improve reading, learning, reinforce & other skills
- 2 categories
 - Visual teaching aid
 - Blackboard, chart, poster, projector, power point presentation, video/audio/TV etc.
 - Interactive teaching aid
 - Interactive whiteboard, Computer Software, interactive web resources, video conferencing, Digital/Flash Presentations etc.

Lesson Plan

- It is a detail layout of the curriculum a teacher teaches in a given duration of time
- An effective lesson plan includes
 - Pre-Planning
 - Pre-Planning stands for plan before teaching-learning process starts. It includes,
 - Scrutinize carefully the topic to be taught
 - Make a list of important topics that to be taught
 - Mark the topics of the subject in a sequence so that students can easily understand the whole content
 - Make a list of teaching aids, resources & references to be used during teaching-learning process

Contd.

- Lesson Opening
 - Before start teaching a teacher have to start lesson opening process. Rules are used for this purpose are,
 - Review all the material that have been learned by the learners
 - Introduce the topic with the previous knowledge of the learners
 - State the objective of the topic

Contd.

- Lesson Layout
- It contains,
 - Step by step description of everything to be done
 - Detail description of teaching methods through which learners can understand that topic easily.
 - Plan for different approaches as per the individual need of the learners

Contd.

- Extended Practice

- A good lesson plan needs to follow extended practice which includes,

- Teacher have to plan different learning opportunities
 - Teacher must make sure that learners can grab the topic in the classroom
 - It must give real life context for wider application of the lesson

Contd.

- Closure of the lesson
 - At the end, the teacher must have to review,
 - Remove the key points of the lesson
 - Give the learners space so that they draw conclusion from the lesson by their own
 - There must be some feature learning opportunities in lesson plan

Evaluation System

- In education system, evaluation means the judgement about the student by the teacher.
- Principals of evaluation
 - The process of evaluation should be informed properly to all the students
 - It must be continuous process
 - It should be sensitive to learners & need not to be biased
 - It must be reliable to students

Difference between Evaluation & Assessment

- Assessment is a preliminary phase
- It can be done through class test, presentation, assignment etc.
- Evaluation is action of the entire process that allow teachers to make judgement based on assessment records with reference to learning objectives
- There are many Evaluation techniques, such as,
 - Written test
 - Class room activities
 - Social Activities etc.

Contd.

- Mainly there are 4 types of evaluation. They are,
 - Criteria referenced evaluation
 - Formative evaluation
 - Norm referenced evaluation
 - Summative evaluation

*A teacher is one who makes
himself progressively
unnecessary*

-Thomas Carruthers

Thank you