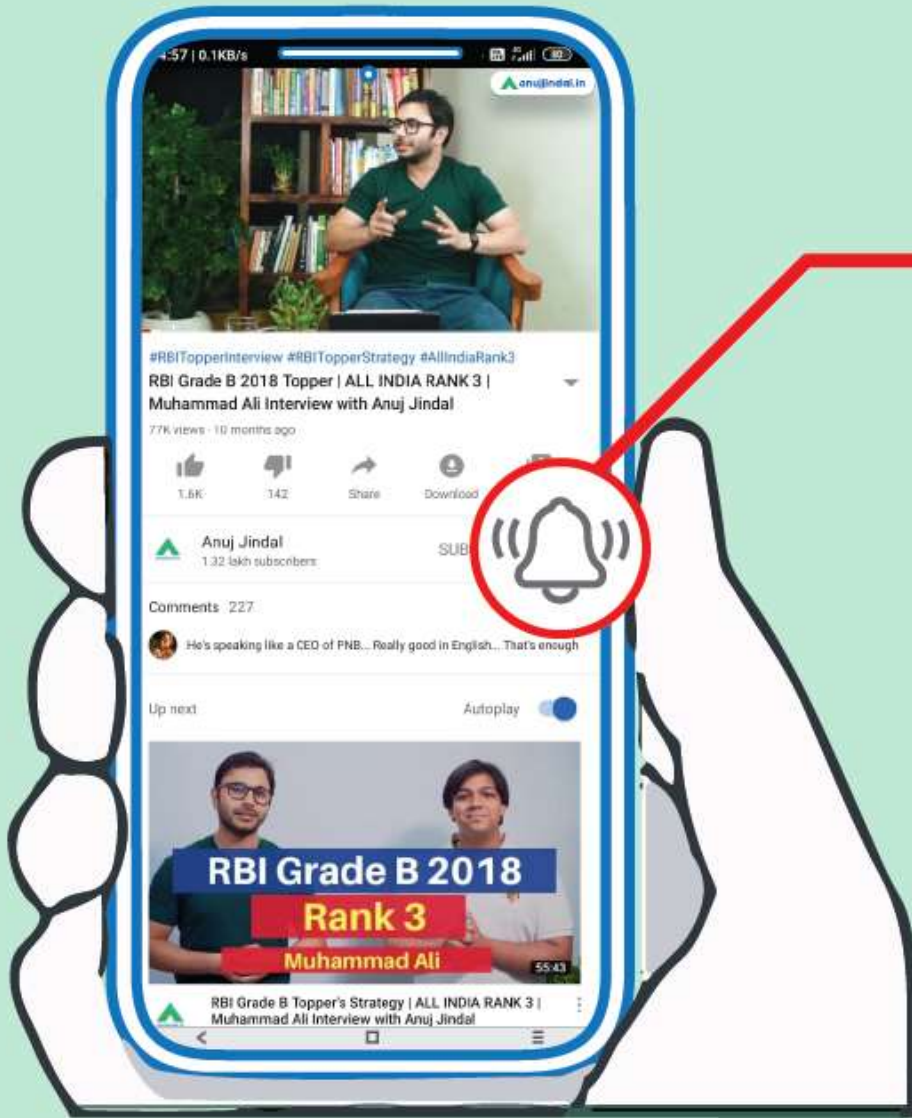




METHODS OF TEACHING

SHUBHAM SINGHANIA



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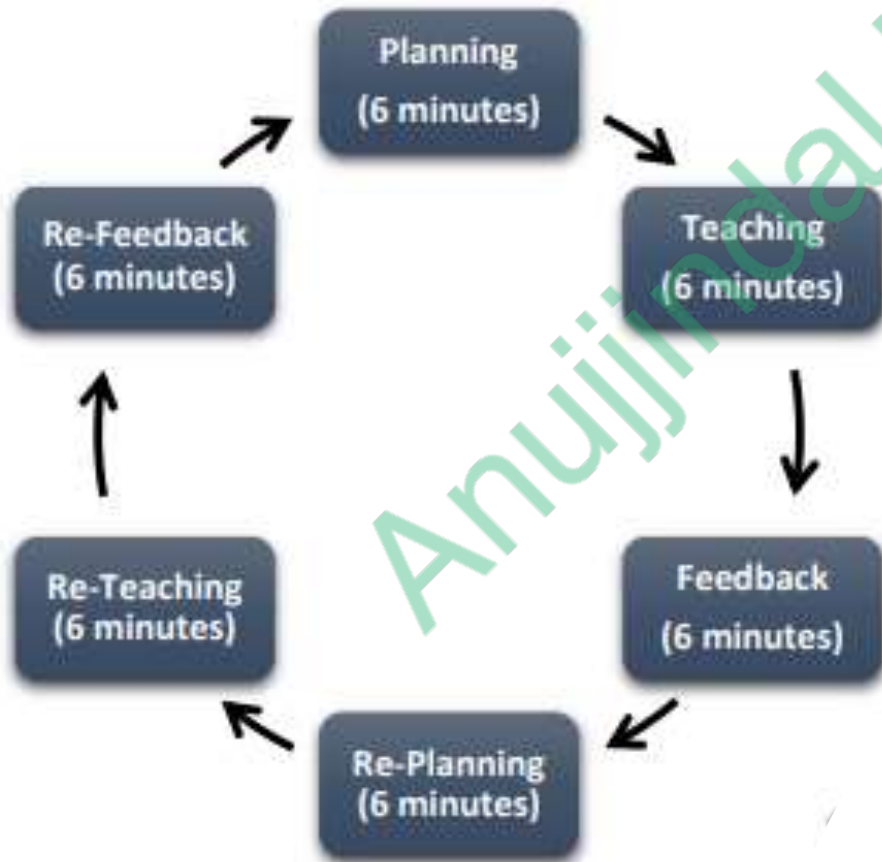
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METHODS OF TEACHING

1. MICRO TEACHING:

- This method was introduced by **D. Allan** and **R. Bush** in **1963**.
- It is **used for training teachers** to have desired results. - It is not used for students.
- It makes the teacher training program **scientific, effective** and **meaningful**.
- This technique **provides feedback to teacher trainee** for the modification of teacher behavior.
- This strategy applies in **pre-service** and **in-service stages**.

Cycle of MICRO TEACHING



- It is '**one time one skill**' method.
- It gives **6 minutes for each step**.
- The total time is **36 minutes**.
- This teaching method **helps in improvement of skills**.
- It **builds confidence** and **builds different skills**.
- However, this method has certain drawbacks also such as:
 - i. It is applied in controlled environment,
 - ii. There is no interaction with students,
 - iii. It is time consuming, iv. It is skill oriented, not content oriented.

2. TEAM TEACHING:

- Team teaching involves a group of instructors working purposefully, regularly, and cooperatively to help a group of students of any age learn. Teachers together set goals for a course, design a syllabus, prepare individual lesson plans, teach students, and evaluate the results. They share insights, argue with one another, and perhaps even challenge students to decide which approach is better.

- When teachers teaching same subject at different times or same time.
- It helps in how to maximize the utilized resources.
- It encourages Direct Involvement.
- It encourages use of all faculty members.
- Team teaching can be within a single discipline or in specialization also.

3. **BLOCK TEACHING:**

- It's a method in which teachers take long classes.
- Lectures are taught in an intensive block such as once every week.
- Students study one course at a time.
- Continuous interaction between students and teacher.

4. **INTEGRATED TEACHING:**

- This method works by integrating different subjects to see the role of other subjects in one.
- It means making connections between academic knowledge and practical scenarios.

5. **BRAIN STORMING**:

- It is a participatory method where students also participate.
 - In this method students share their ideas and opinions related to the topic of session.
 - The ideas are noted and the best ideas. are chosen or clubbed together.
 - Teacher plays the role of a facilitator in this method.
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- Other methods are **E- LEARNING (use of electronics)** and **BLENDED LEARNING (traditional + e teaching)**