



UNIT : **TEACHING  
METHODOLOGY**

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TOPIC OF ASSIGNMENT : **TEACHING METHODOLOGY ASSIGNMENT**

GROUP OF TUTORIAL ( IF  
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# THE TEACHER

The role of a teacher is to inspire , motivate , encourage and educate learners.

**The top five qualities of great teacher according to students are :**

- 1. The ability to develop relationship with their student.**
- 2. Patient , caring and kind personality.**
- 3. Knowledge of learners.**
- 4. Dedication to teaching**
- 5. Engaging student in learning**

# WHO IS A CHILD

The intellectual , moral and emotional development of children.

## The child's staged development;

- ✓ intellectual
- ✓ physical
- ✓ learning skills
- ✓ emotional

# WHAT IS PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education is typically the first stage of formal education, coming after preschool and before secondary school.

## Benefits of primary education in education

1. Support social and emotional development .
2. Teaches independence and confidence.
3. Improves reading and communication skills.

# THINGS TO FIND OUT ABOUT MY CHILD

- Listen to and follow simple instructions.
- Communicate their needs.
- Dress and feed themselves.
- Share toys with others and take turns.
- Understand and retell simple stories.
- Match and sort objects.
- Identify basic patterns, shapes and colours.
- Identify some numbers and understand how numbers are used.
- Identify letters, and begin to understand that letters stand for the sounds heard in words.
- Begin to identify some sight words.

# YOU MAY WISH TO FIND OUT ABOUT

- Method used for teaching and learning.
- school rules.
- how you will be informed about your child progress and included in decisions about their learning.
- support available if your child has special educational needs.

## HOW TO READ THE CHILD

- Observation is key.
- Show empathy.
- Take the challenge.
- Educate yourself about child development.

# PSYCHOLOGY OF TEACHING

Teaching and learning psychologists develop and apply theories of human development to understand individual learning styles and inform the instructional process.

## Teaching strategies for primary school

- Teach the vocabulary.
- Deliberate practice.
- Differentiation.
- Effective questioning techniques.



# Create Self-Awareness with **Johari Window**



The bigger your windows on the left side of the pane;  
the more self-aware you are.

# WHAT IS THE BEST METHOD OF TEACHING

**There is no “best” method of teaching however ,some methods do prove to be more effective than others.**

## EFFECTIVE TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR THE CLASS ROOM

**In education it is more important to teach the child how to think than to communicate various bits of knowledge to him.**

# STRATEGIES YOU CAN USE FOR DOES ACCORDINGLY

- ✓ Visualization
- ✓ cooperative learning
- ✓ Inquiry-based instruction
- ✓ Differentiation
- ✓ Technology in the class room
- ✓ Behavior management
- ✓ Professional development

## □ Visualization

Visualization is any technique for creating images, diagrams, or animations to communicate a message. Visualization through visual imagery has been an effective way to communicate both abstract and concrete ideas since the dawn of humanity.

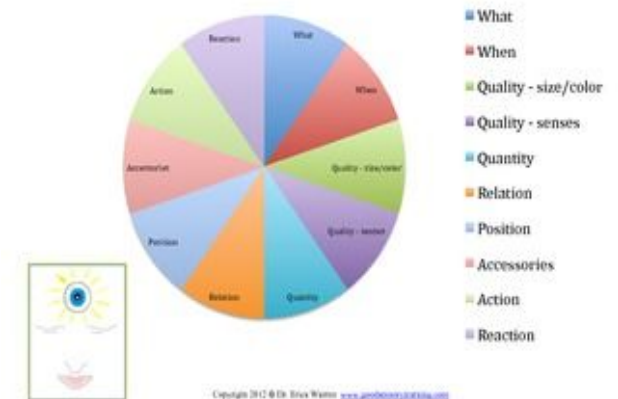
# There are ten visualization

## Visualizing

### □ Activities

- Draw
- Colour
- Loudly speak
- Vedios
- Miusic

## There are Ten Visualization Skills



## ❑ Cooperative learning

Cooperative learning is an educational approach which aims to organize classroom activities into academic and social learning experiences. ... Furthermore, the teacher's role changes from giving information to facilitating students' learning. Everyone succeeds when the group succeeds.

## ❑ Inquiry-based instruction

Encouraging student to ask questions and investigate their own ideas helps improve their problem-solving skills as well as gain a deeper understanding of academic concepts both of which are important life skills

## ❑ Differentiation

Differentiate your teaching by allocating tasks based on students' abilities, to ensure no one gets left behind.

## ❑ Technology in the class room

Incorporating technology into your teaching is a great way to actively engage your students, especially as digital media surrounds young people.

- record results
- take photo/video-student and parent
- incorporating education programmes

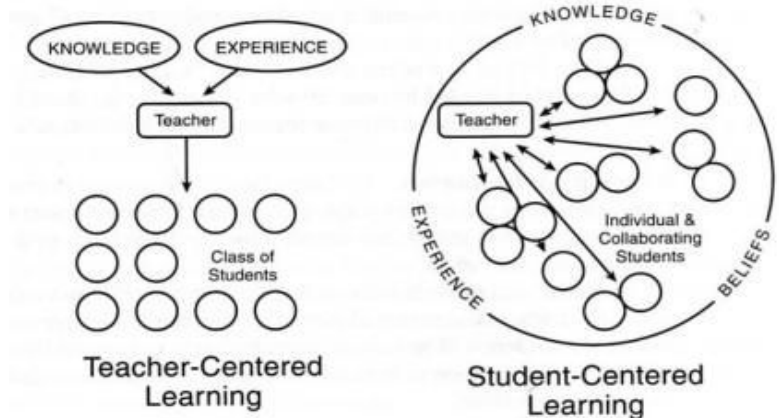


## ❑ Professional development

Engaging in regular professional development programmes is great and learning in your class room.

## ❑ Teacher-centered

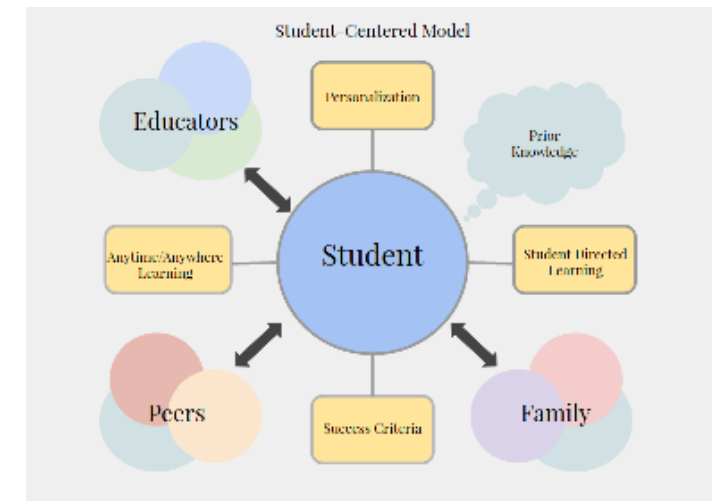
Teacher would rather their students participate actively in the learning process the teacher centered approach does not strategically aim to facilitate this.



## ❑ Student -Centered

To avoid behaviour problems, teachers must lay a lot of groundwork in student centered classroom.

- ◆ Student are actively invoveled in their learning to teach to reach new understanding
  - what they want to learn.
  - how they are going to learn it.
  - how track their progress.
  - what determines sucesess.





# Why is student-centered learning

- Helping student adjust to a new and different learning environment.
- Helping student envision what successful learning looks like.
- Giving student the chance to express their ideas in their terms.
- Helping to set the goals of student-centered classes.

# STUDENT CENTERED LEARNING

- Develop thinking skills.
- develop communication and social and social skills.
- Encourages alternative.
- Helps students transfer skills to the real word.

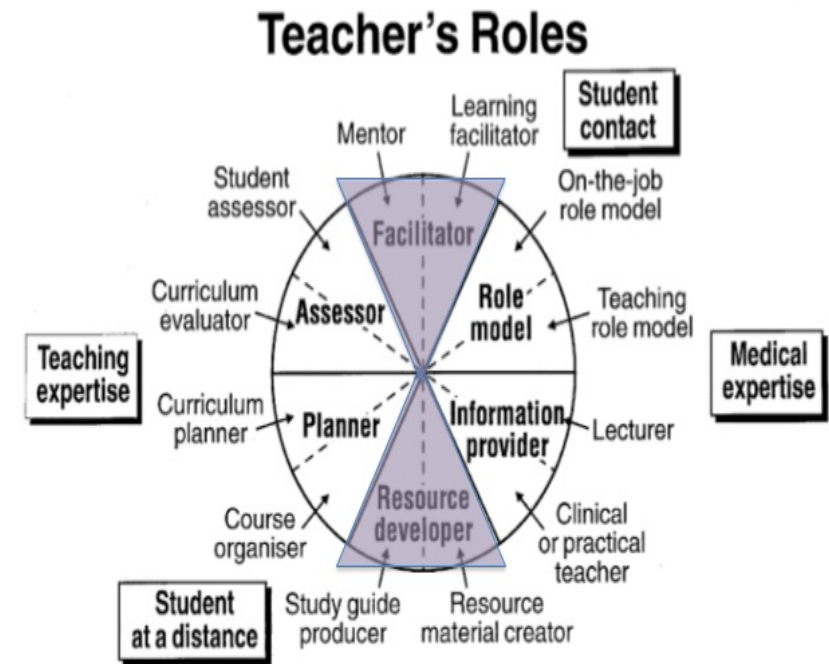
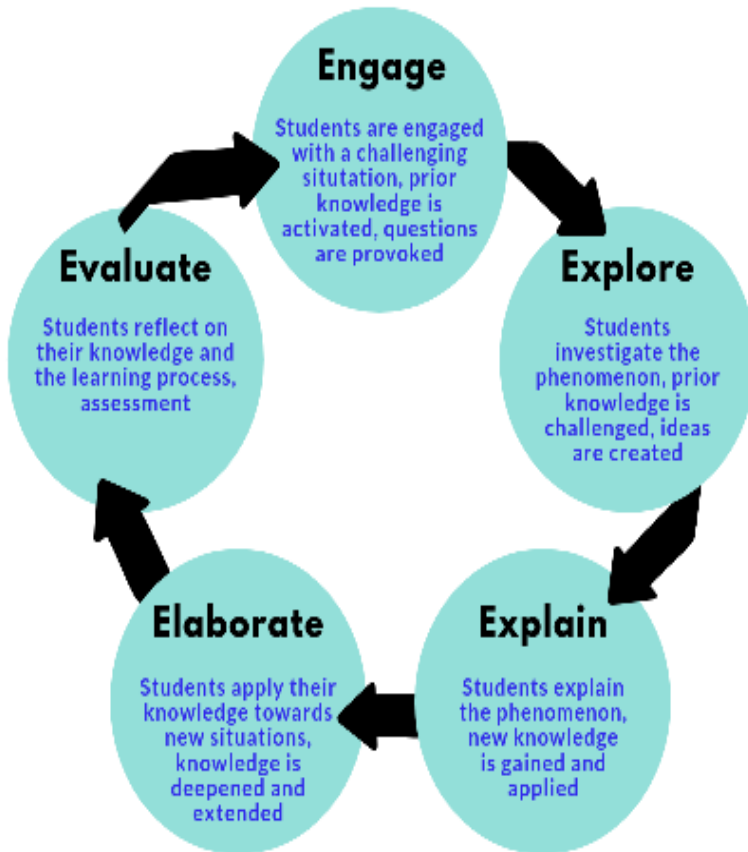
## MORE BENIFITS OF SCT..

- ▶ Student development learning and about other skills and gain meanful knowladge that will help them througout life.
- ▶ It can help them to build social skills and self esteem .

# HOW TO MAKE READING A FUN HOBBY FOR KIDS

- **start early**
- **make sure they always have reading material.**
- **let them choose some of their own book.**
- **make sure they read before the sleep.**

# EFFECTIVE LESSON PLANNING



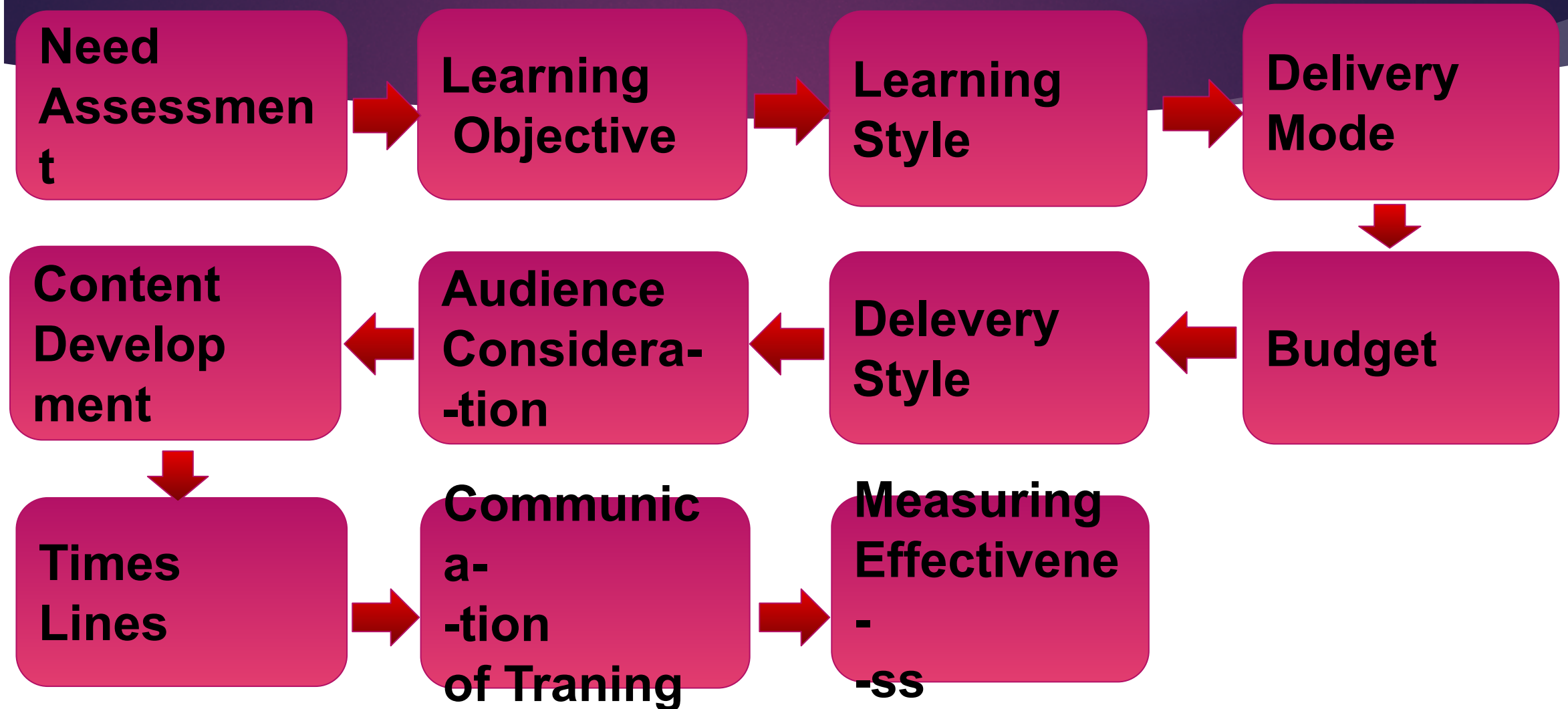
M. Harden & J. R. Crosby. The good teacher is more than a lecturer: the twelve roles of the teacher. Published in Medical Teacher (2000) 22, 4, pp 334-347

# LESSON PLANNING

**A lesson plan is :**

1. Detailed
2. step-by-step
3. Teacher's objectives
4. How they will learn it(out come)
5. During the course of the lesson

# A LESSON PLAN SHOULD BE



# WHY DO YOU NEED TO PLAN YOUR LESSON

Lesson planning can help the teacher to be well prepared and be aware of what he/she intends on teaching the student.

## STEPS OF AN ACTIVITY TO PLAN AND PRESENT

- Introduction
- Demonstration
- Individual or group practice
- Time frame
- Question and answers
- Feedback session



# Qualities of a good teacher and presenter

- Identify training need successfully
- Have the ability to remain focused
- Design effective and engaging lesson
- Be patient
- Practice good time management



# IMPORTANT EARINNING IN TEACHING

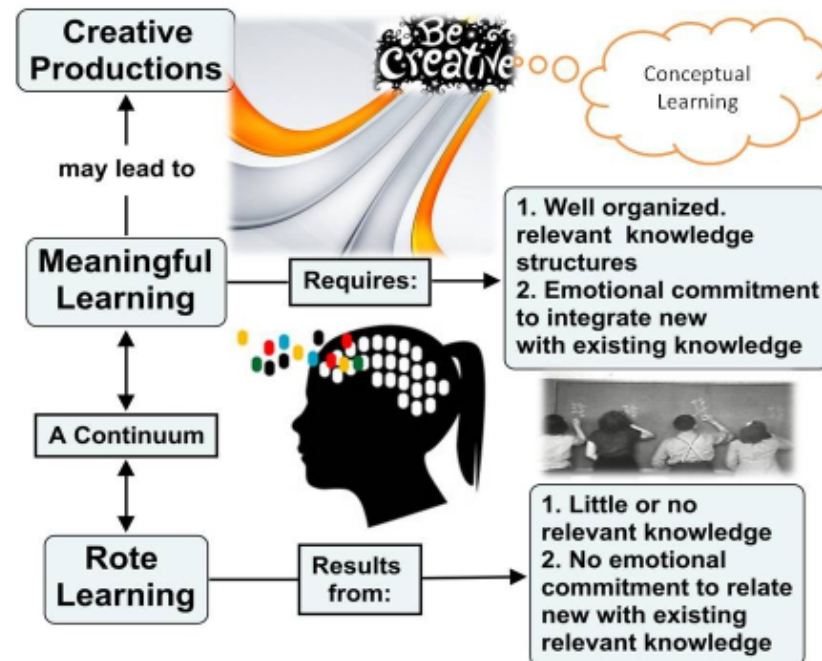
The term curriculum refers to the lesson and academic content taught in a school or a specific course or program .

Material used to organized and teach a particular course:

- Student requirement
- Assessment requirement
- Curriculum requirement

# ROTE LEARNING

Rote learning refers to things that can be , or and memorized , usually by continued repetition, and does not require / involve understanding.



# DISCOVERY LEARNING THEORY

Discovery learning was introduced by Jerome burner , and is a method of inauiry -based instruction

## THE DISCOVERY LEARNING MODEL TECHNIQUES

The 5 principle of discovery learning model

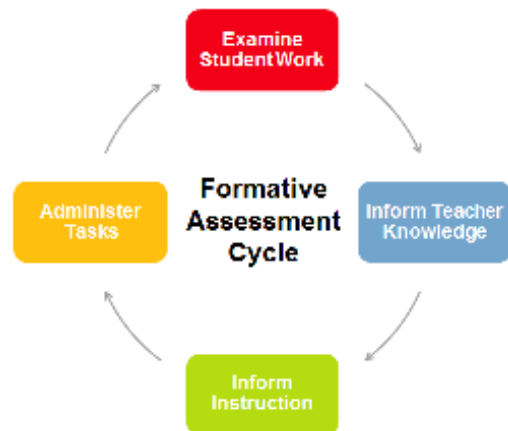
- Principle 1: problem solving
- Principle 2: learner management
- Principle 3: integrating and connecting
- Principle 4: information analysis and interpretation
- Principle 5: failure and feedback

# EVALUTION

## Types of evolution

- Placement evolution
- Formative evolution
- Summative evolution

## Placement evolution





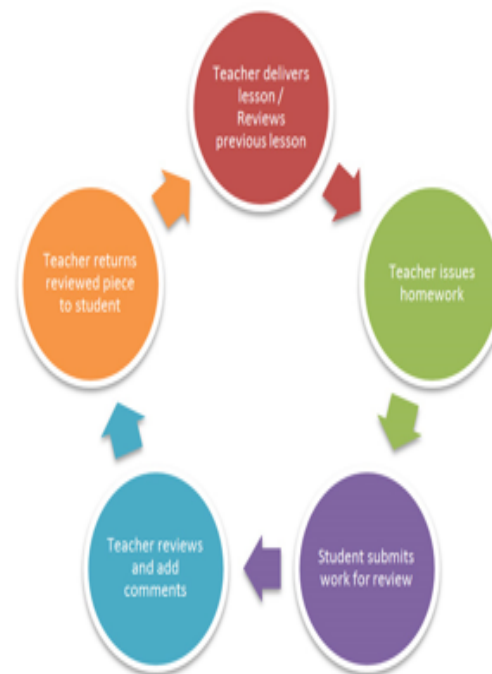
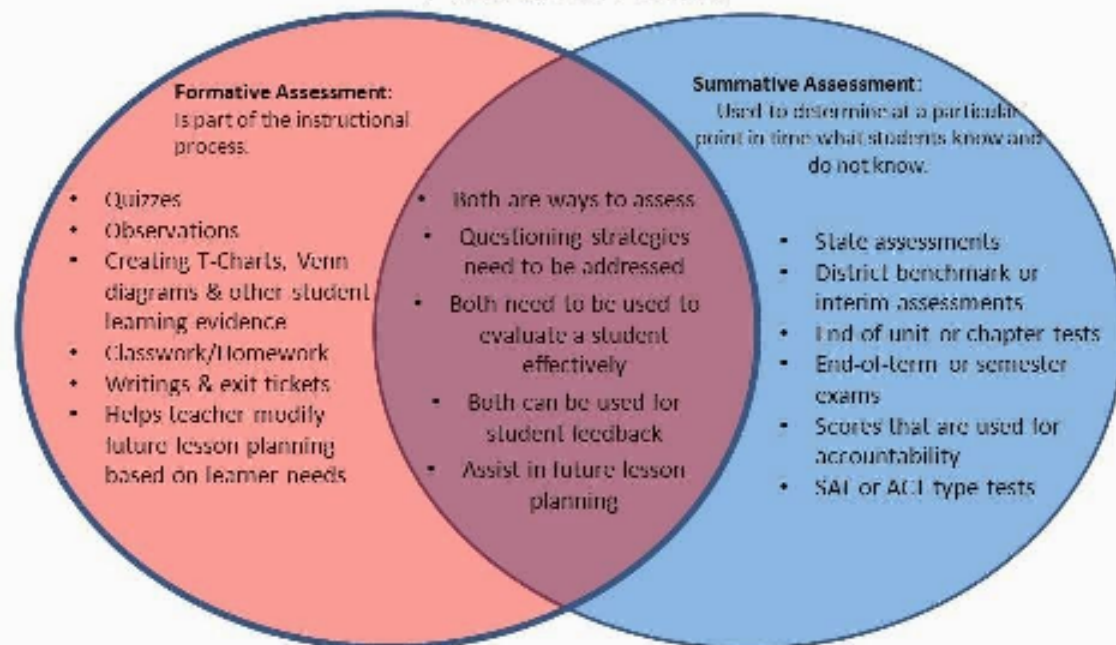
## **Formative assessment**

**Are in – process evolution of student of student learning that are typically administered multiple times during a unit , course or academic program.**

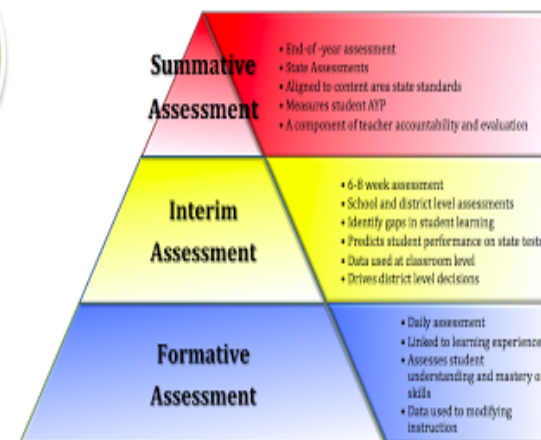
## **Summative assessment**

**Summative assessment ,summative evolution , or assessment of learning is the assessment of participants where the focus is on the outcome of a program.**

## Formative vs. Summative Assessment



### Types of Assessments





# **EVOLUTION IN TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS | EDUCATION**

## **What is evolution**

**In a teaching and learning community, the most effective evolution is that which encourages and rewards effective teaching practice on the basis of student outcomes.**

## **What is an assessment**

**Assessment is the systemic process of documenting and using empirical data to measure knowledge, skills, attitude and benefits.**



## **What is evolution**

**Evolution focuses on grade and might reflect class room competent other than course content any mastery level.**

## **What is the relationship between assessment and evolution**

**The both require criteria , use measure and are evidence – driven.**



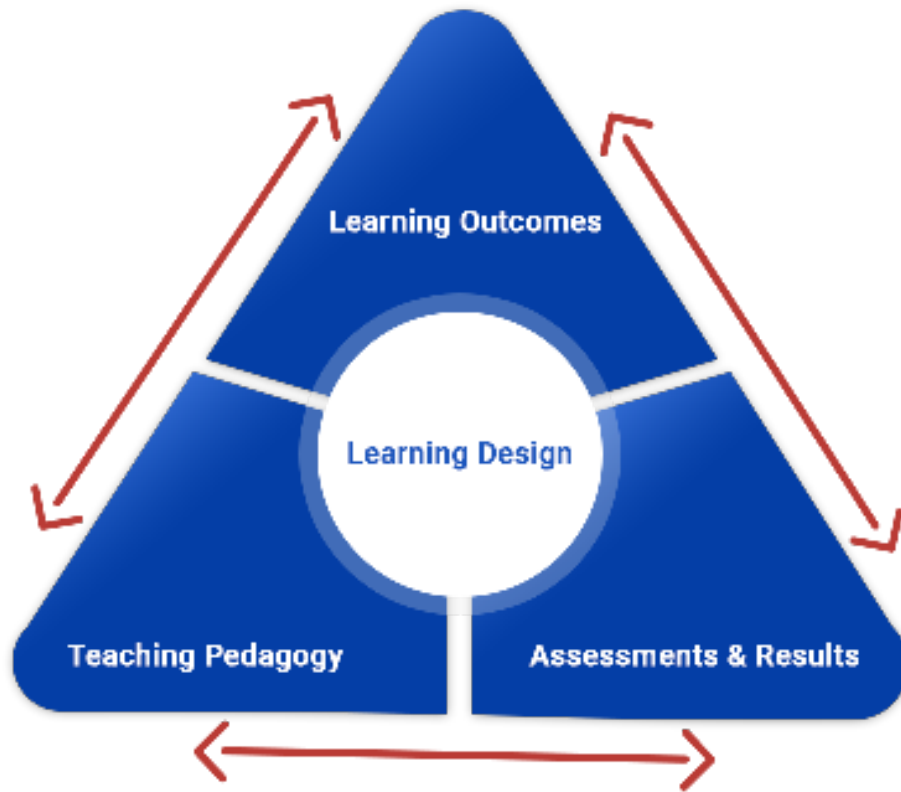
# what's the different assessment and evolution



## Summary of Differences

<b><i><u>Dimension of Difference</u></i></b>	<b><i>Assessment</i></b>	<b><i>Evaluation</i></b>
<u>Timing</u>	Formative	Summative
<u>Focus of Measurement</u>	Process-Oriented	Product-Oriented
<u>Relationship Between Administrator and Recipient</u>	Reflective	Prescriptive
<u>Findings, Uses Thereof</u>	Diagnostic	Judgmental
<u>Ongoing Modifiability of Criteria, Measures Thereof</u>	Flexible	Fixed
<u>Standards of Measurement</u>	Absolute	Comparative
<u>Relation Between Objects of A/E</u>	Coöperative	Competitive

# Relationship between assessment and evolution



# Evolution general explanation

- Teaching
- Curriculum
- Society
- Parents

## Out comes assessment activities

- Developing expected student learning out comes for an individual course of stud including laboratory skills
- Using the results from assessment to provide formative feedback to individual student and to improve curriculum and instruction.

# Are student learning what you are teaching

- Ask question during class give the student time to respond .try to get a sense of whether student are keeping up by asking questions for which answer require student to apply a given content or skills to a new context.
- Ask student for their questions . Rather than ask “do you have any questions ?” ask instead “what question do you have?” this implies that you expect questions and encouraging student to ask them.

## How well are you teaching

- Watching your self or videotape.
- What are the specific things I did well
- What kept the student engaged