



# **Methods of teaching**

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**2020-2021**

# Teaching methods

## **Outlines**

Introduction.

Definition of teaching method.

Lecture method.

Role playing.

Group discussion.

Seminar method.

# Teaching methods

## **Objectives:**

At the end of this lecture, the student will be able to:

Define teaching method.

Discuss steps of lecture method.

List advantages and disadvantages of role playing.

Enumerate advantages and disadvantages group discussion.

Discuss seminar method.

# Teaching methods

## **Introduction:**

Teaching methods are instructional strategies determining the approach a teacher may take to achieve learning objective, Instructional methods are used by teachers to create learning environments.

## **Definition:**

Teaching method is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning.

The method of teaching consists of multiple delivery dimensions like classroom lectures, group discussions, case analysis, simulation and other business games, role plays, seminars and teamwork.

### **(1) Lecture**

**Lecture method** is teacher controlled and information centered approach in which teacher works as a resource in classroom instruction. In this method, the teacher does the talking and the student is a passive listener

#### **Principles of lecture method:**

- ⇒ A student can learn better through listening.
- ⇒ The teacher attempt to impart perfect and complete knowledge of the subject or the topic to students.
- ⇒ Subject matter can be correlated with other subjects.

⇒ New knowledge is given related to previous knowledge.

### **Purpose of lecture**

**The objective of lecture may be to**

⇒ Give general information on a subject

⇒ Gain general information on a subject

⇒ Gain acceptance for a new point of view

⇒ Change basic attitude

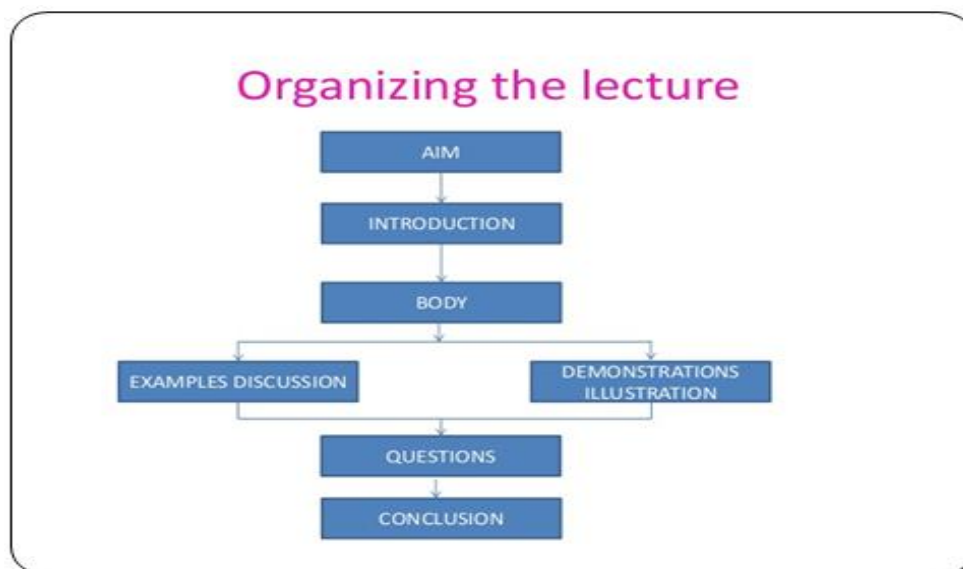
⇒ Teach a particular skill.

### **Steps of the lecture method**

#### **1) Preparation for the lecture:-**

- A. Appropriate language and manner of presentation according to the nature of students.
- B. Selection of audio-visual aids and instructional materials.
- C. Planning the motivational technique.
- D. Anticipating certain difficulties and problem during the lecture.
- E. Finding suitable solution and alternatives to these barriers to a successful lecture.

- 2) **Introduction to the lecture:** - It should be done briefly; it can initially kill off the enthusiasm of the student.
- 3) **Giving the body of the lecture:** - The teacher should have a given cognitive framework upon which he relies to achieve a more logical presentation.
- 4) **Conclusion of the lecture:-**
- A. Summarizing the major points presented.
  - B. forming generalization
  - C. Giving implications.



**Advantages of lecture method:**

- ⇒ It is economical with regard to time. It helps to provide extremely large amount of information in short time period.
- ⇒ The teacher serve as a role model for students

- ⇒ Because it's a one-way form of communication, the size of the class can be large so that as many students as possible receive the same information
- ⇒ Lecture method presents in a logically organized, sequential manner, to present the information quickly so it will be followed by the student.
- ⇒ It helps students develop their listening skills
- ⇒ It helps in achieving even high order cognitive objectives.

### **Disadvantages of lecture method**

- ⇒ Since this is a teacher-centered method so it provides very little scope for student activity.
- ⇒ Student plays a passive role in this method.
- ⇒ Individual differences are not taken into consideration.
- ⇒ It cannot be used for achieving psycho motor objectives.
- ⇒ Limited participation of students.

## **(2) Role Playing**

- Role playing is a learning structure that allows students to explore realistic situations by interacting with other people in a managed way in order to develop experience in a supported environment.
- This technique is an excellent tool for engaging students and allowing them to interact with their peers as they try to complete the task assigned to them in their specific role.

## Steps of using role playing

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- **Identify the problem** : decide exactly what you want the group to learn from the episode
- **Establishing the situation for the role playing**: design the situation to fit the objectives they want to achieve
- **Establishing roles and selecting participants** : sketch out clearly the type of people involved

## Possible Technologies to Support the Approach

- Role-play is a very flexible teaching approach because it requires no special tools, technology or environments, for example student could work in a lecture hall or seminar room.
- Technology equipments such as video cameras and smartphones/tablets to record role-play exercises and store online for later reference, analysis and reflection.
- Technology can be used to create role-play exercises beyond face-to-face session, such as online forums and discussion, Social Networks, Twitter, etc., allow role-play to take place over longer periods of time and in a more considered way.

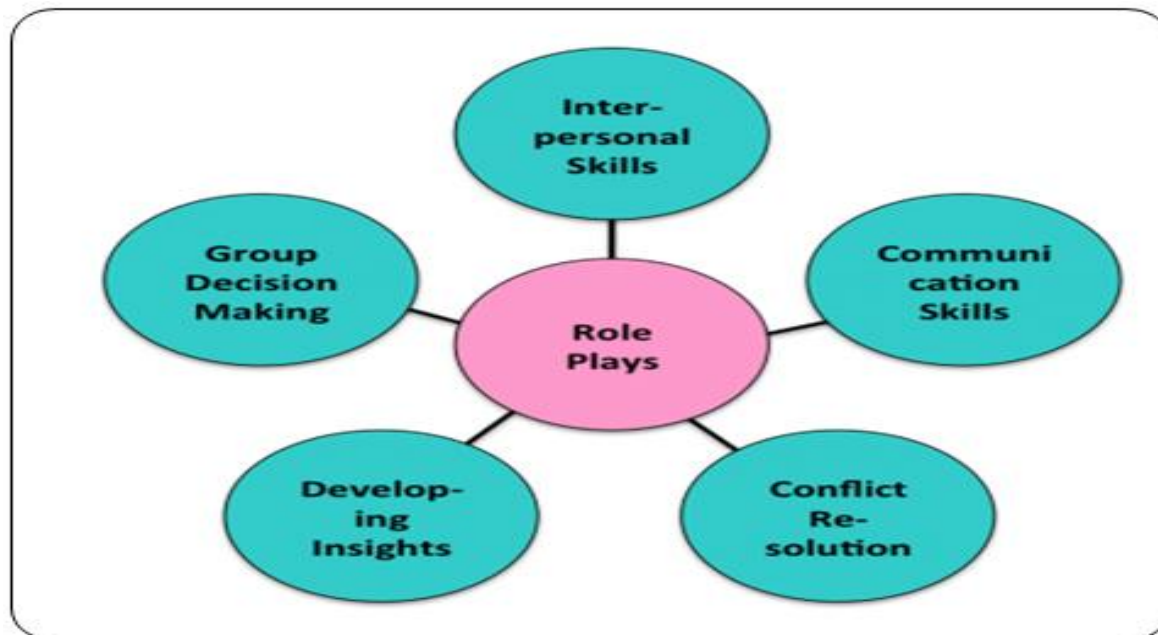
## Advantages of role playing

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- ⇒ Students immediately apply content in a relevant, real world context.
- ⇒ Students see the relevance of the content for handling real world situations.
- ⇒ Students take on a decision making process.



- ⇒ The instructor and students receive immediate feedback with regard to student understanding of the content.
- ⇒ Instructors can create useful scenarios when setting the parameters of the role play when real scenarios or contexts might not be readily available.
- ⇒ Typically students remember their role in these scenarios and the resulting discussion long after the semester ends, so it promotes lifelong learning.



### **Disadvantages of the role playing technique**

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- ⇒ It's difficult to get all students to participate and be truly engaged.
- ⇒ Participants may be too shy and reluctant.
- ⇒ It can become 'too much fun' and disrupt the task.
- ⇒ Participants can get too involved and lose objectivity.
- ⇒ Participants can overact and show off The observers may not observe well or take notes

### **(3) Group Discussion**

#### **Definition of Discussion:**

- Discussion is one of the most favored methods used by adult educators. Discussion as a teaching method seems both inclusionary and participatory
- Discussion involves two-way communication between participants
- During discussion the instructor spends some time listening while the trainees spend sometimes talking.

#### **Group discussion:**

Group discussion involves that total class of students organized for the purpose of:

- (1) Sharing information concerning a specific topic.
- (2) Analyzing and evaluating that information in order to arrive at some general conclusions.

Ideally, all class members actively participate in the group discussion. They participate either as a unit or divided into smaller groups, and usually the teacher is in charge.

#### **Advantages of Discussion Method of Teaching**

- ⇒ Emphasis on learning instead of teaching.
- ⇒ Participation by everyone in the class.
- ⇒ Development of democratic way of thinking.
- ⇒ Training in reflective thinking.
- ⇒ Training in self-expression.
- ⇒ Spirit of tolerance is inculcated.

⇒ Learning is made interesting.

### **Disadvantages of Discussion Method of Teaching**

⇒ All types of topics cannot be taught by Discussion Method.

⇒ This method cannot be used for teaching small children.

⇒ The students may not follow the rules of discussion.

⇒ Some students may not take part while others may try to dominate.

⇒ The teacher may not be able to guide and provide true leadership in the discussion.

### **(4) Seminar**

➤ A seminar is a method of teaching mostly used for higher education.

➤ A seminar is an instructional technique which involves generating a situation for a group to have guided interaction among themselves on a theme to clarify the complex aspects of this theme.

➤ It refers to a structured group discussion what usually follows a formal lecture or lectures often in the form of a paper presentation on a theme.

### **Characteristics of seminar**

1. Teacher will be the leader (some situations the student is selected as a teacher)

2. Group consists of 10-15 participants

3. Ideal seminar lasts for 1-2 hour

4. Leader should keep discussion within limits

5. In student seminar teacher should monitor discussion
6. Student secretary may record discussion

**Role of the organizer:**

1. Plan and prepare the whole program of the seminar.
2. Decide the theme.
3. Assign the parts of theme to different person.
4. He decides that who will be the speaker

**Role of the speaker:**

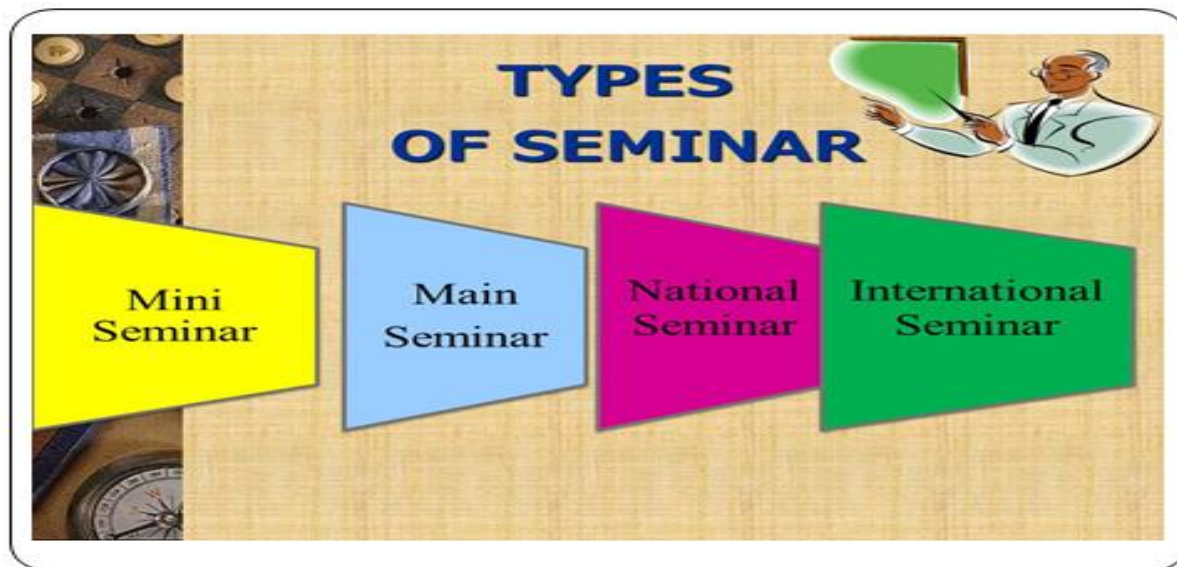
1. They prepare the topic thoroughly; copies of papers are prepared and distributed among the participants before the beginning of the topic so the participants should also prepare themselves for the topic.
2. The speaker should be ready to define the questions

**Role of the participants:** (There should be 25 -30 participants in seminar.)

1. Participants should be well acquainted with theme.
2. They should appreciate the performance of the speaker.
3. They should be able to put questions and seek clarification.

## Types of seminars:

1. **Mini seminar:-** A seminar organized to discuss a topic in class is known as mini seminar.
2. **Main seminar:-** such seminars are organized in departmental level or institutional level.
3. **National seminar:-** it is organized by an association at national level.
4. **International seminar:-** such seminars are organized by UNESCO and other international organizations.



## Advantages of seminar method:

- ⇒ Engaging students help them to become informed, self-motivated and curious learners.
- ⇒ Students develop tolerance of opposite ideas or views of others.
- ⇒ Cooperation with others and group work.
- ⇒ Improving self-confidence of students.

⇒ Help to evaluate the learning- ability of learners.

⇒ Regulate the creating and organizing of facts.

**Disadvantages of seminar:**

⇒ Seminar cannot be organized on all the content of subject matter.

⇒ Technique cannot be used in all levels of education.

⇒ The chance that attendees will expect too much from a seminar and thus be disappointed.

⇒ The seminars sometimes have an entry fee that can be quite high. ( travel costs, food costs, and hotel costs)