

## Paper -1

### CHAPTER- 1 TEACHING APTITUDE

Teaching Definitions :-

"Teaching is a purposeful direction and management of learning process"

"Teaching is a process in which the learner, teacher and other variables are organized in a systematic way to attain some pre-determined goal."

"Teaching is an activity that causes the child to learn, acquire the desired knowledge and also desired way of living."

"A person relationship between teacher and the taught causing behaviour modification."

"Teaching is a disciplined social process in which teacher influences the behaviour of less experienced pupil and helps him / her develop according to the needs and ideas of the society."

Thus teaching is reduced / limited to what teacher teaches.

**Imp** - Smith states that - Teaching can be carried out in the absence of teacher.

## Concept of Teaching :-

Teaching can be both formal and informal.

Informal teaching is carried out within the family or community, during initial years of life.

Formal teaching is carried out by paid professionals called Teachers / Faculty.

Education is important not only for preservation and transmission of culture but is also an important instrument in all spheres. Social, Economic, political and vocational.

But at present moment preparation for vocation is taken by many as a fundamental aim of Education. Earning of livelihood has become completely dependent upon education.

Therefore education is complex social, cultural and ethical process designed in a social or cultural context. It is very much related with social structures, cultural environments, values and ideas of people, society and the government.

## Characteristics of Teaching :-

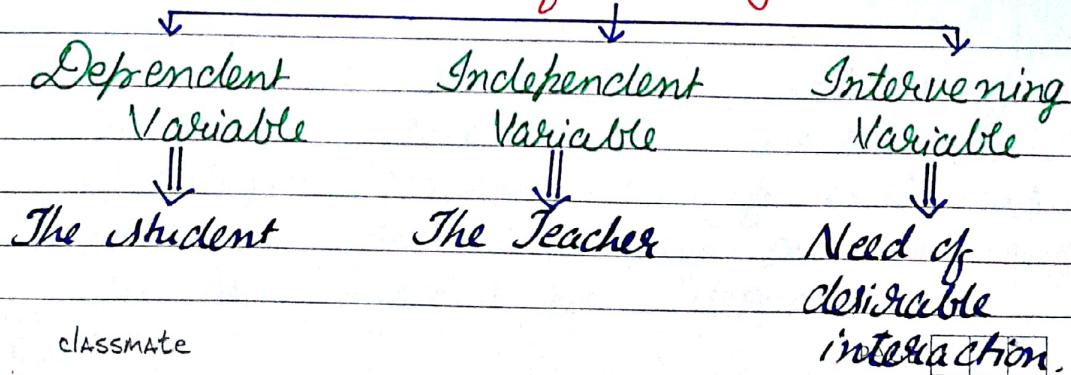
1. A system of actions.
2. A professional activity.
3. Subject to analysis and assessment.

4. An interactive process
5. A specialised Task
6. A Collection of various modes.
7. It has different levels of teaching
8. It takes place in dynamic environment.
9. It is an art as well as science
10. It is closely related to education, learning, instruction & training.
11. It is essentially an intellectual activity
12. It tends towards towards self-organisation
13. It is a social service
14. It is a continuous process.
15. It has high degree of autonomy
16. It includes lengthy period of study and training.

### Objectives of Teaching:-

1. To bring desired change in pupil
2. To shape behaviour and conduct
3. Acquisition of knowledge
4. To improve learning skills of student
5. Formation of belief
6. To provide a social and efficient member to the society.

### Basic Requirements of Teaching:-



### 1. Dependent Variable:-

- The student is a dependent variable.
- He is subjected to changes and development through the efforts of teaching process and teacher.
- In the process of teaching, the dependent variable plays the functional or active part.

### 2 Independent Variable:-

- The Teacher is Independent Variable.
- He is responsible for the functioning of student, the dependent variables.
- He / she is free to act in the process while students are quite dependent on him / her.
- A Teacher plans, organises, leads and controls the process of teaching.
- Like dependent variable, independent variable plays a functional or active part.

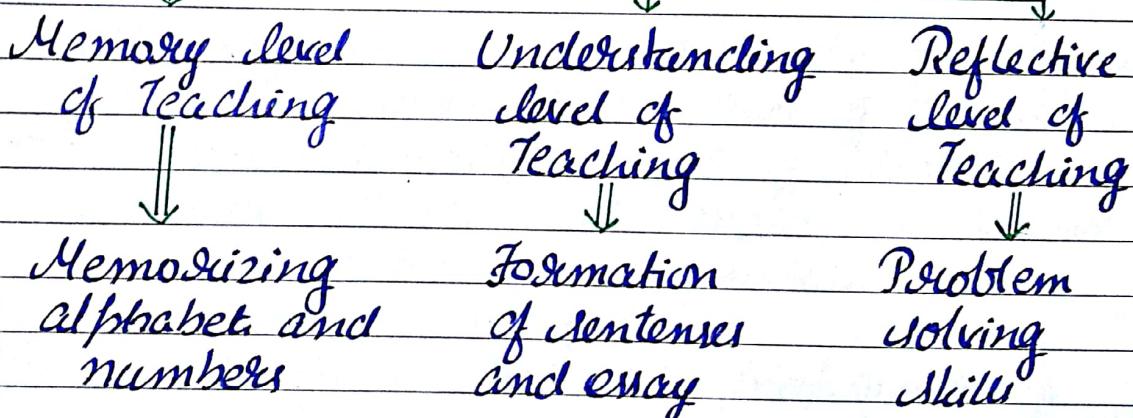
### 3. Intervening Variable:-

- There is need of desirable action between dependent and independent variable to achieve the goals of teaching.
- This role is played by intervening variable.
- The content of teaching / Method of teaching, techniques, tactics and strategies management of instructional material and teaching environment etc are intervening variables.

## All Basic Requirement of Teaching:-

1. All three Variables of Teaching
  - a) dependent variable
  - b) independent variable
  - c) intervening Variable
2. Professionalism.
3. Suitable Environment.
4. Teacher / Student relationship.
5. Student discipline.
6. Teachers devotion to teaching.
7. Student devotion to learning.

## Different levels of Teaching



### I) Memory level of Teaching :-

1. Memory level teaching emphasis is laid down on the presentation of the fact and information and it's cramming.
2. Herbart is the main proponent of memory level of teaching.
3. It is the initial stage of teaching.
4. It induces the habit of rote memorization of fact and bites of information.

5. The teaching - learning process is basically 'Stimulus - Response' (S-R) here
6. It enables the learner to retain and also to re-produce the learnt material whenever required
7. The evaluation system mainly includes, Oral, written and essay type examination
8. Good memory includes rapidly in learning, stability of retention, rapidly in recollecting, recalling, and ability to bring only desirable content to long conscious level.

## II) Understanding Level Teaching:-

1. Memory level teaching is the prerequisite for the understanding level of teaching.
2. In understanding level of teaching teacher stresses to make understand to the pupils, the generalization, principles and fact.
3. Morrison is the main proponent of understanding level of teaching.
4. It is "memory + insight" it goes beyond just memorizing of fact.
5. It focuses of mastery of subject
6. It provides more and more opportunities for the student to develop the "intellectual behaviour".
7. It provides active role for both the pupil and the teacher for the assimilation of fact.
8. The evaluation system mainly includes both essay and objective type questions

### III) Reflective Level Teaching:-

1. It includes both understanding level & memory level teaching. Reflective level teaching means 'problem centered' teaching. In this the class room environment is open sufficiently. The teacher creates such a problem for pupil, which causes so much tension in the pupils that they start solving their problems by formulating and testing their hypothesis as a result of their motivation and achievment.
2. Hunt is the main proponent of reflective level teaching.
3. It is the highest level of teaching and includes both memory level and understanding level of teaching.
4. The ~~pupil~~ pupil occupies primary place and teacher assumes the secondary place.
5. Eysenck type test is used for evaluation. Attitude, belief, and involvement are also evaluated.

### Maxims Of Teaching:-

The maxim is the ground rule or fundamental principle that has evolved over a period of time. It is a guide for future action or behaviour. Teaching has also its own maxims, which have been discussed below:-

1. From simple to complex
2. From known to unknown
3. From seen to unseen
4. From concrete to abstract
5. From from particular to general
6. From whole to part
7. From indefinite to definite
8. From psychological to logical
9. From analysis to synthesis.
10. Follow nature
11. Training of senses
12. Encouragement of self study.

### Principles Of Teaching.

#### General Principles

1. Principle of motivation
2. Principle of activity
3. Principle of interest
4. Principle of linking with life
5. Principle of definite aim
6. Principle of recognising individual differences
7. Principle of selection
8. Principle of planning
9. Principle of division
10. Principle of revision
11. Principle of creation and recreation
12. Principle of democratic dealing.

#### Psychological Principles

1. Principle of motivation and interest
2. Principle of recreation.
3. Principle of repetition and exercise
4. Principle of encouraging creativity and self expression
5. Principle of sympathy and Co-operation
6. Principle of reinforcement
7. Principle of imparting training to senses.
8. Principle of remedial teaching.

## Classification of Teaching and Instructional Objectives:-

According to the classification, the learning outcome fall under one of the following categories:-

↓                    ↓                    ↓                    ↓                    ↓  
Intellectual      Cognitive      Verbal      Motor      Attitude  
Skills              Strategies      info.        skills

### 1. Intellectual Skills:-

These skills are crucial for dealing with the environment. They include concept learning, rule learning and problem solving.

### 2 Cognitive strategies :-

They includes methods and techniques for one's own learning, remembering and thinking skills.

### 3. Verbal Information:-

It refers to organised bodies of knowledge that an individual acquires

### 4 Motor Skills:-

They are basically about motions carried out when the brain, nervous system, and muscles work together.

### 5. Attitude:- They refer to internal stage of individual.

## METHODS OF TEACHING:-

Large group  
Teaching  
Method

- Lecture Method
- Team teaching Method
- TV/ Video presentation

Small  
Group Teaching  
Method

- Group Discussion
- Seminar
- Panel Discussion
- Brain-storming
- Project Method
- Role playing
- Simulation
- Demonstration Method
- Tutorials
- Case study

Individualized  
Teaching  
Method.

- Assignment
- Case study
- Programmed Instruction
- Personalised system of Instructions
- Computer assisted learning
- Open learning
- Interactive Video
- Heuristic Method
- Differentiated Instructions
- Tutorials.

### I. Large group Teaching Method :-

#### 1. Lecture Method:-

1. Formal lecture helps in building up basic theory knowledge that must be gained before practice or before participative sessions.

2. In certain situations, such as large audience, scarce teaching resources or shortage of time resources, lecturing may be the only alternative.

3. Lecture can be more effective, the three factors

namely preparation, presentation & evaluation, must be given due consideration. Lectures can be either one way or two way depending upon the presence/ absence of the facility to seek further information, clarification and explanation.

### Advantages :-

1. Economical as it can cover large audience in less time.
2. Stimulates further learning.
3. Flexibility of adapting the lecture according to time and equipment available.

### Disadvantages :-

1. Student may be passive listener so teacher has to make conscious efforts to make it two way communication.
2. Not very suitable for developing mental skills.
3. Stressful for audience who does not have efficient skills on taking notes.

### 2. Team Teaching Method

Team teaching is an innovative approach in teaching large groups in which two or more teachers are involved in planning, executing and evaluating the learning experiences of a group of students.

### Advantages:-

1. Sharing is the best faculty.
2. Optimum use of multiple teaching.

Teaching techniques and devices:-

### 3. Improvement of teaching Quality.

Disadvantages:-

1. Finding teachers with difficult task.
2. More teachers are required for this method.
3. Improvement Not useful for teaching all subject.
4. Requires much time for planning and scheduling.

### 3. TV / Video Presentation:-

It is an improved presentation of radio or audio presentation and it can virtually bring the whole world inside the classroom.

Screening of video presentation is followed by discussion or class.

Advantages:-

1. Many important personalities and experts are brought to the classroom through video presentation.
2. Specifically useful for adult learners.
3. Illustrated lectures and demonstrations can be supplemented by other teaching aids such as slides, models, specimens, etc.
4. Easily accessible for learners in remote areas.
5. Specifically useful for subjects such as geography, astronomy, etc.

Disadvantages:-

1. Less possibility of 2 way communication.

2. There can be difficulty in adjusting to complicated schedules to telecast period

## II SMALL GROUP TEACHING METHODS:-

### 1. Group Discussion:

Group discussion is one of the basic methods of teaching smaller groups. It can be described as communication and interaction within the group around a topic, skill, issue, problem presented to the group by the trainer or moderator for discussion.

Group discussion can be one of the following:-

1. Planned:- There is certainty about the conclusions and objectives. The discussion is guided by trainer in an appropriate sequence.

2. Partly Planned:- Here, the concluding and opening statement are known, but the discussions in between are not directed or loosely guided.

3. Unplanned:- The topic presented for discussion is without any opening statement and the discussions that follows is entirely spontaneous without any guidance from trainer.

### Advantages:-

1. Participation of all Group members.

2. Critical Thinking can be developed as trainees are free to express their ideas and opinions.
3. Good for development of Oral, non-verbal and written communication skills.

### Disadvantages :-

1. Time Consuming when it is not very systematic
2. Possibility of domination by a few participant on the basis of their better communication skills
3. Assessment of trainees can be difficult and biased also.

### 2. Seminar:-

It is a type of group discussion where one trainee or several prepare a paper on a given topic, issue or problem, which is then presented to a whole group for discussion and analysis.

A series of seminars can be presented by trainees around a major topic, so that they form link series of discussion.

**IMP** The main stages of seminar are preparation of paper, presentation of paper and discussion on it.

### Advantages :-

1. This method gives more independence which leads to development of presentation skills of the participant
2. To provide opportunity to the trainee

to prepare and contribute to a particular topic thoroughly.

3. It provides opportunity to the trainees towards practical group leadership and allows them to use analytical skills, research on conclusions, solve a problem, etc.

#### Limitations:-

1. It is time consuming and may cause stress to participant.
2. It needs a group of trainees with fairly high level of attainment.
3. PANEL DISCUSSION:-

A panel consist of a small group 6 to 8 persons. They carry on a guided and informal discussion before an audience.

These panel members are expert in their field related to discussion.

#### ADVANTAGES:-

1. Panel discussions if well conducted, are usually more interesting to the audience than the single speaker forum.
2. It is usually on socially relevant topic.

#### LIMITATIONS:-

1. Bringing expert to a single forum can be difficult.
2. The audience is not actively involved.

#### 4. Brain Storming:-

- Brain storming is a creative group work in which group members produce a large number of ideas quickly on a given topic or problem for subsequent evaluation.
- In this method, anyone can exchange remarks with anyone except that the participant are not allowed to criticize ideas at the time when views are being invited.
- Several rounds of brainstroming are conducted till all the ideas are exhausted.
- Participant are then asked to evaluate all ideas and list the best one.

#### ADVANTAGES :-

1. It encourages creativity that helps trainees to produce, think and explore ideas.
2. scope for larger participation
3. It is economical as it does not require much preparation.

#### LIMITATION :-

1. It is not very systematic way of studying a subject
2. There is a possibility that some trainees being reluctant to participate.

#### 5. Project Method:-

- It can be described as both small group and individualized instructions.
- In this method students are allowed to explore and experience their environment through their senses

and direct their own learning by their individual interest.

- Very little is taught from text books and the emphasis is on exceptional teaching for learning rather than rote learning and memorization.

#### ADVANTAGES:-

1. Students are likely to develop the habit of critical thinking.
2. They develop the habit of working in teams/groups.

#### LIMITATIONS:-

1. Continuous monitoring may be required.
2. Additional resources may be required.

#### 6. Role playing:-

- Role playing has been used effectively by many teachers to help solve classroom interpersonal problems and to teach human relations in classroom.
- Role playing has also been used to facilitate subject matter for learning through the dramatization of literary and historical works and historical or current events.

#### ADVANTAGES:-

1. It is relatable to real life situations.
2. Interactive and interesting, it entails participation of every member of the group.
3. It gives immediate feedback.
4. It develops social, decision making,

problem solving, negotiating and manipulating skills.

5. It is effective to change the attitude of participant.

#### DISADVANTAGES :-

- 1. It has unpredictable outcomes
- 2. Real life situations are usually more complex
- 3. It requires considerable amount of resources.

#### 7. Simulation:-

- Simulation means creating conditions that are similar to actual conditions.
- Then the training is provided under those conditions.
- Simulation is specifically used for training purpose
- Like demo lectures to see how effectively one can teach.

#### ADVANTAGES

- 1. They are economical in long run
- 2. Safety aspects are taken care of

#### DISADVANTAGES

- 1. It requires high investment in machinery, equipments, etc

#### 8. Tutorials:-

- It is a method employed for teaching small group for developing skills for solving numerical problems.
- It is appropriate for taking care of

individual differences and guiding students as per their needs, learning principle and their application.

### ADVANTAGES :-

1. Focused attention
2. Generates more ideas
3. Better control over pace of teaching learning process.

### LIMITATIONS :-

1. It is difficult to find suitable pace if the trainees vary greatly in ability.
2. It can be time consuming

### 9. Demonstration Method:-

- This method is based on principle of learning by doing and learning from concrete to abstract
- The term demonstration means to show, it is adopted in the classroom for achievement of affective objectives.
- It is an audio-visual explanation
- Demonstration can be defined as a combination of verbal explanation coupled with live display of using apparatus for presenting important fact, ideas, processes.

### ADVANTAGES :-

1. It is effective in explaining materials, objects and ideas.
2. It is effective in explaining abstract concepts.

3. It is useful for achieving objectives in cognitive, affective domains as there is mental and physical participation of student.

#### LIMITATIONS:-

1. Only few get opportunities to participate in the experimental process.

### III INDIVIDUALIZED TEACHING METHODS

#### 1. Assignment:-

- Assignment are given student for a number of purposes, such as acquiring additional information.
- The teacher has to plan assignment and guide the student regarding references for collecting relevant information.
- Assignment can be prepared on any type of topic, but the nature of assignment should be such that the student may not merely copy from books.
- The assignment should be open ended and should promote creativity among the student.

#### ADVANTAGES:-

1. It helps student work independently.
2. It helps in sharpening the student comprehension, analytical and problem solving abilities.
3. It helps in inculcation of creativity among student.