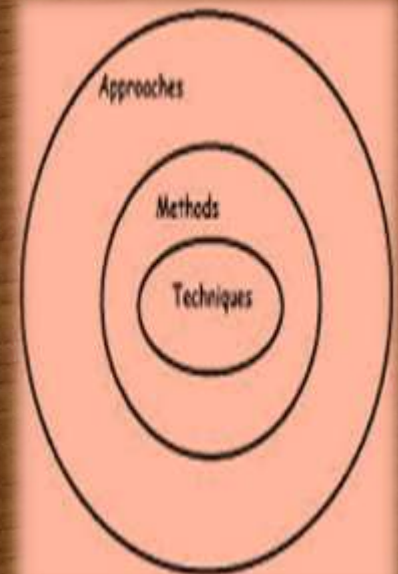






Teaching Approach, Methods and Techniques

Presented by Ayesha and Sidra





Approach

- It is a set of principles, beliefs, or ideas about the nature of learning which is translated into the classroom.
- An approach is treating something in a certain way.
- It is our own personal philosophy
- The act of getting close to way path or road. one's viewpoint toward teaching or refers to what one believes in, regarding teaching, upon which teaching behaviors are based.

TEACHER-CENTERED	LEARNER-CENTERED
SUBJECT-MATTERED CENTER	LEARNER-CENTERED
TEAHER DOMINATED	INTERACTIVE
"BANKING" APPROACH	CONSTRUCTIVIST
DISCIPLINAL	INTEGRATED
INDIVIDUALISTIC	COLLABORATIVE
INDIRECT, GUIDED	DIRECT

- **TEACHER-CENTERED APPROACH**

The teacher is perceived to be the only reliable source of information in contrast to the learner-centered approach.

- **LEARNER-CENTERED APPROACH**

In which it is belief that the learner is also an important resource because he/she too knows something and is therefore capable of sharing something.

- **INTERACTIVE APPROACH**

In this approach, an interactive classroom will have more student talk and less teacher talk. Students are given the opportunity to interact with teacher and with other students.

- **CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACH**

The students are expected to construct knowledge and meaning out for what they are taught by connecting them to prior experience.

- **DIRECT TEACHING APPROACH**

The teacher directly tells or shows or demonstrates what is to be taught.

- **INDIRECT, GUIDED APPROACH**

The teacher guides the learner to discover things for himself/herself. The teacher facilitates the learning process by allowing the learner to be engaged in the learning process with his/her guidance.

- **SUBJECT MATTER-CENTERED APPROACH**

Subject matter gains primacy over that of the learner.

- **INTEGRATED APPROACH**

It makes the teacher connects what he/she teaches to other lessons of the same subject or connects his/her lessons with other subjects thus making his/her approach interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary.

- **INDIVIDUALISTIC APPROACH**

It wants the individual students to work by themselves.

- **COLLABORATIVE APPROACH**

It will welcome group work, teamwork, partnerships, and group discussion

What is Method

- A method is a description of the way that information or behavior is carried forward or consolidated during the instructional process
- Method is an overall plan or is a way of something is done no part of which contradicts, and all of which is based upon, the selected approach
- It is a systematic way of doing something. It implies an orderly logical arrangement of steps. It is more procedural.

Types of method

- Direct method
- Inductive Method
- Deductive Method

Direct Method

1. The strategy is teacher-directed.
2. The emphasis is on the teaching of skill. Each step must be mastered, hence the students gain "how" rather than "what". It is termed procedural knowledge.
3. Taught in a step-by-step fashion, it ensures the learning of the entire procedure with no step missed.

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4. It include Lesson objectives that can be measured accurately.
 5. This is a form of learning through imitation, sometimes termed "behavioral modeling".
 6. This can also be used to teach facts, principles, and laws.
 7. Performance-based subjects such as **Science, Mathematics, Music and Physical Education** are taught by this technique.

To employ the methodology in teaching skill/s, follow these steps:

- a) Provide the rationale,
- b) Demonstrate the skill,
- c) Provide guided practice until mastery,
- d) Check for understanding and provide feedback,
- e) Provide extended practice and transfer
- f) Assess learning at the end.

Examples

- Sample Lessons with Step-By-Step Tasks
- Steps of Maslow Hierarchy
- Steps in preparing a meal
- Writing a letter
- Solving Math problems

Advantages

- Step by Step learning
- This method can be usefully employed from the lowest to the highest learning skill or class.
- The teacher must also ensure that the students already possess the prerequisite knowledge.
- It easier for teachers to create assessment tests of high validity and high reliability

Disadvantages

- The structure of direct teaching can be rigid enough to hinder the creativity of the teacher.
- There is very little room to improvise because this method follows a step-by-step procedure.
- Direct teaching, if utilized by unprepared teachers, can be disastrous.
- Student is passive most of the time.

Deductive method

- Teacher-dominated approach
- It begins with the abstract rule, generalization, principle and ends with specific examples and concrete details
- Cover a wider scope of subject matter
- Learning is passive process, the learners do not take part in the generation of conclusion or generalization
- Drill or exercises come after the explanation of the rule or principle

Examples

- Teacher will present a map of the Philippines. Then study the map with them.
- Teacher Explain the rule first: To add similar fractions just add the numerators then copy the denominator.

Advantages

- Wider scope of subject matter because the instruction is direct by stating at once the rule or the principle at the beginning of the class.
- Teacher do not have to worry on what questions to ask for learners to generalization or conclusion.

Disadvantages

- Passive learning. Less involvement on part of the learners
- The learners do not take part in the generation of conclusion or generalization.
- Learners' involvement will be drill or exercises that come after the explanation of the rule or principle
- Lesson appears uninteresting at first. Teacher begin the lesson with the abstract with what the learners do not know

Inductive method

- It begins with specific details, concrete data and examples and ends with an abstract
- Learners are more engaged in the teaching-learning process
- Learning becomes more interesting at the outset because we begin with the experiences of our students. Begin with what they know.
- It helps the development of our learners' higher order thinking skills. To see patterns and analyze the same in order to arrive at generalizations requires analytical thinking.

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- It requires more time.
 - Teacher serve as guide or facilitator.
 - Teaching first provide examples, then have students practice and figure out the rule themselves

Examples

- Ask students to find out words starting with Letter "A"
- Making presentation or projects

Advantages

- The learners are more engaged in teaching-learning process. The learners formulate the generalization or rule.
- Learning becomes more interesting at the outset because teachers begin with the experiences of the students. Teachers begin with what they know.
- It helps the development of the learners' higher order thinking skills.

Disadvantages

- It requires more time and so less subject matter will be covered. Teacher needs much time to lead students to the formulation of generalizations.
- It demands expert facilitating skills on part of the teacher. Teacher got to ask the right questions, organize answers and comments to pave the way to the derivation of generalizations/principles

Deductive Method

1. It does not give any new knowledge.
2. It is a method of verification.
3. It is the method of instruction.
4. Child gets ready made information and makes use of it.
5. It is quick process.
6. It encourages dependence on other sources.
7. There is less scope of activity in it.
8. It is a downward process of thought and leads to useful results.

Inductive Method

1. It gives new knowledge
2. It is a method of discovery.
3. It is a method of teaching.
4. Child acquires first hand knowledge and information by actual observation.
5. It is a slow process.
6. It trains the mind and gives self confidence and initiative.
7. It is full of activity.
8. It is an upward process of thought and leads to principles.

which method is more teacher-directed?

- which one engages more the learners in conceptual understanding?
- which demands more teacher's skillful questioning?

Technique

A technique is implementation-that which actually takes place in a class room.it is a particular trick, procedure to accomplish an immediate objective.it must be consistent with the method and harmony with approach as well

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- A technique is a detailed list of rules or a guideline for any (teaching) activity.
 - It is based on the description of steps, or a set of do's and don'ts, and can often be linked to a method or strategy.
 - Technique is a procedure or skill for completing a specific a specific task. This would be used for predictable events

Mind mapping: you apply guidelines for devising content in a holistic way. This is a technique that can be used in an individual working situation, in a group work, or by the teacher as a means of demonstrating something.

Brainstorming: is a group centered interaction method. The brainstorming technique describes a way of collecting ideas or information in a creative and uninhibited way

Examples

- System of rewards and punishments
- If class room become distracted a teacher may use the technique of silent reading
- A quick physical activity to distract or divert their attention

CONCLUSION

- Approach determines method, in turn method determine technique.
- The arrangement is hierarchical. The Organizational key is the technique carry out a method which is consistent with an approach



Q & A

A 3D rendering of three gold-colored, rounded square blocks with white text. The first block contains the letter 'Q', the second contains an ampersand '&', and the third contains the letter 'A'. The blocks are arranged in a slightly overlapping row on a white background.



