

UNIT-IV

MODELS OF TEACHING

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MODEL TEACHING





MEANING

❖ It is a general concept which applies to all teachers, to all students, to all subject –matters and to all situations both in out of school in which teaching may occur. A model of teaching is a specific concept which deals with a specific subject.

- Theories as well as models of teaching are explanatory.
- The best substitute for a theory of teaching is model of teaching .

DEFINITIONS

- **BRUCE JOYCE AND MARSHA WELL (1972)**

“Teaching model is a pattern or plan which can be used to shape a curriculum or course, to select instructional materials and to guide teachers actions "all leading to attain certain specific goals.

“The models is a way to talk and think about in which certain facts may ben organized, classified and interpreted”

- BASIC ELEMENTS OF TEACHING MODELS
- Focus
- Syntax
- social system
- Support system

CHARACTERISTICS OF MODELS OF TEACHING

1. Detailed plan
2. Goal oriented
3. Effective teaching
4. Scientific procedure
5. Research work

SOURCES OF TEACHING MODELS

- The social interaction source
- The information processing source
- The personal source
- Behavior modification as a source

TEACHING MODEL FUNCTIONS

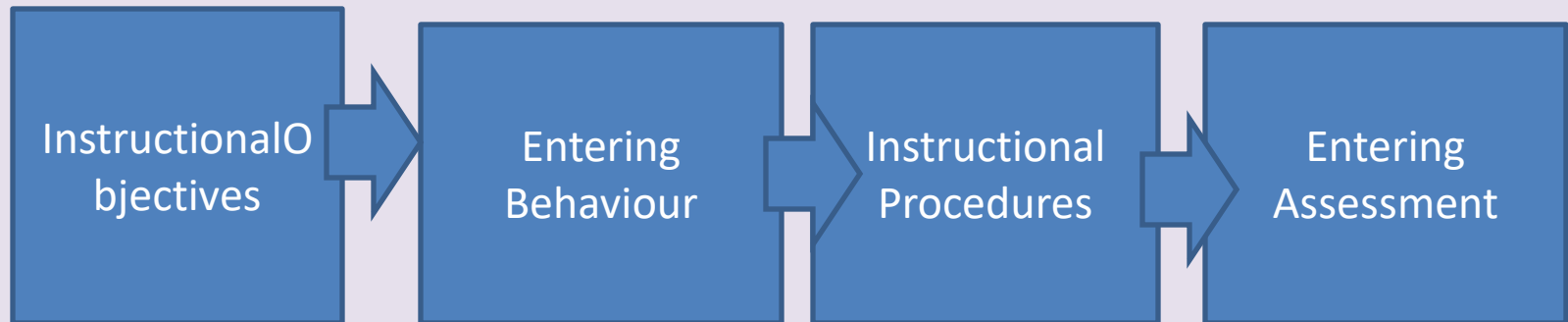
1. Scientific procedure
2. Specification of learning outcome
3. Specification of environment
4. Specification of performance
5. Specification of operation

PHILOSOPHICAL TEACHING MODELS

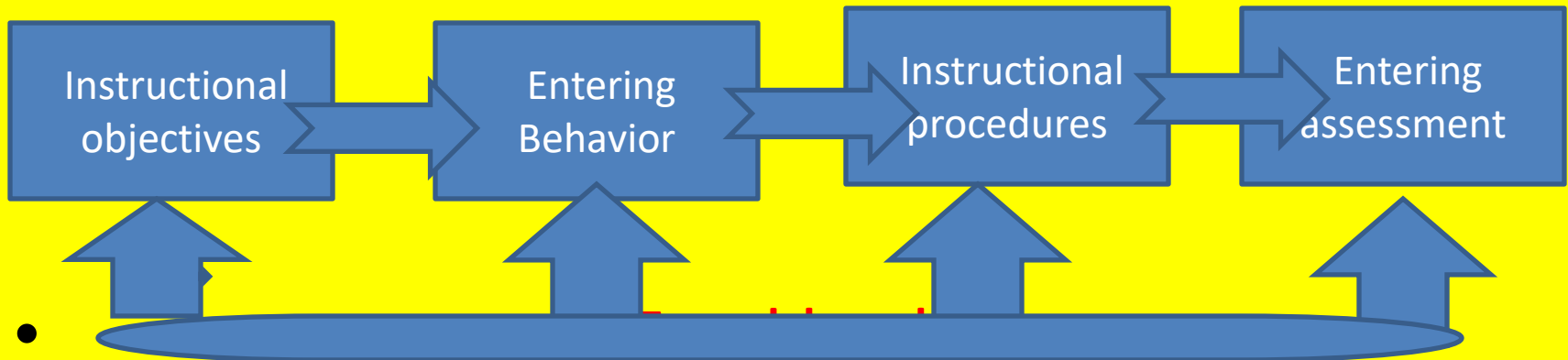
- Plato's Insight model of teaching
- John Locke's Impression model
- Kant's rule model

PSYCHOLOGICAL MODELS OF TEACHING

- Robert Glaser's Basic teaching model
- Robert Glaser-1962



Feed back loops



FLANDERS INTERACTION ANALYSIS CATEGORIES SYSTEM

- Teacher Talk
- Student Talk
- Silence & confusion

-

TEACHER TALK

- **INDIRECT INFLUENCE**

- Accepts feelings

- praises or encourages

- Accepts or uses pupils ideas

- Asks questions

- DIRECT INFLUENCE**

- Learning

- giving directions

- Cruising or justifying authority

- STUDENT TALK**

- Pupil talk response

- Student initiates

PROCEDURE FOR INTERACTION ANALLYSIS

THEREE MAJOR STEPS

1. observation and recording of teacher's verbal behavior.
- 2.construction of interaction
- 3.Interpretation and conclusion

Series of numbers recorded	Sequence of numbers taken for pairing	Transforming the numbers into successive pairs
4	10	10 I Pair
8	4	4 II Pair
2	8	8 III Pair
5	2	2 IV Pair
5	5	5 V Pair
9	5	5 VI Pair
5	9	9 VII Pair
3	5	5 VIII Pair
5	3	3 IX Pair
5	5	5 X Pair
6	5	5 XI Pair
10	6	6 XII Pair
4	10	10 XIII Pair
8	4	4 XIV Pair
1	8	8 XV Pair
5	1	1 XVI Pair
4	5	5 XVII Pair
10	4	4 XVIII Pair
7	10	10 XIX Pair
5	7	7 XX Pair
5	5	5 XXI Pair
	5	5 XXII Pair
	10	10

Thus for 'N' observations (1st Column of the above table), there will be (N+2) numbers in the series (2nd Column), resulting in (N+2-1) i.e (N+1) tallies in the matrix. While recording, for example for the first pair (10,4), the tally is placed in row ten

and column 4 cell. For the second pair (4,8) the tally is placed in row four and column 8. In this way all the pairs are represented in the 10x10 matrix as tallies. The total number of tallies in each row and column are calculated. They represent the frequency of the respective row and column. As could be seen from the following sample interaction matrix, the frequency of a given column is equal to the frequency of the corresponding row of the same number. For example the frequency of the 6th row and 6th column will be equal. Similarly this is true of all other rows and columns.

Category ↓ →	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1					/						1
2					/						1
3					/						1
4								//		/	3
5			/	/	///	/			/	/	8
6										/	1
7					/						1
8	/	/									2
9					/						1
10				//			/				3
Total	1	1	1	3	8	1	1	2	1	3	N=22

MOERN TEACHING MODELS

Information processing models.

social interaction models.

personal development models.

Behavior modification models.

BURNER TEACHING MODEL

- FOCUS
 - SYNTAX
 - SOCIAL SYSTEM
- GESCRIMINATION
DISCRIMINATION
SUPPORT SYSTEM

Personal teaching model

Carl rogers non directive model

- Focus
- Syntax
- Social system
- Support system

Social Interaction model

William glazer's class room meeting model

- Focus
- Syntax
- Social system
- Support system

Behaviour modification teaching model

- Focus
- Syntax
- Social system
- Principles of reaction
- Support system

USES OF TEACHING MODELS

- Teaching models assist teachers to develop their capacities to create conducive environment for teaching .
- Teaching models help curriculum planners to plan learning activities and curriculum which provide a variety of educational experiences to learners.
- Teaching models assist producers of materials to create more interesting and effective instructional materials and learning sources .
- Teaching models stimulate the development of new educational innovations which may replace the schools of today .

- Teaching models help in the formation of a theory of teaching .
- Teaching models help to establish teaching and learning relationship empirically .
- Teaching models are useful in developing social efficiency, personal abilities, cognitive abilities and behavioural aspects of the students.



*Thank
you*