Techniques/ Devices of Teaching
Learning Outcomes:

Learners will be able to:-

- Explain the different techniques of teaching.
- Apply different techniques of teaching.
- Differentiate between different techniques of teaching.
- Outline the importance of using different techniques of teaching.
- Critically analyze which technique would best suit different classroom situations.
Techniques/ Devices of Teaching

- Questioning
- Explanation
- Description
- Narration
- Assignment
- Illustration

Besides this... there are some other techniques also – Observation, Drill etc.
Questioning Technique
Aims of Questioning

- To motivate the pupils.
- To create interest and curiosity in the pupils.
- To test the previous knowledge.
- To develop the lesson with the cooperation of the pupils.
- To link the previous knowledge of the pupils with the new experiences.
To give a definite speed and direction to the mental achievements of the pupils.

To know the difficulties of the pupils.

To create self-confidence by removing the hesitation of the pupils so that their power of expression may be developed.

To revise and apply the knowledge which pupils have learnt.
Why ask questions?

- Check the students’ understanding
- Check for mastery of basic concepts
- Motivate Students
- Increase Participation
- Review Prior Material
- Obtain Feedback
- Encourage critical thinking
- Stimulate interaction among students, as well as between student and teachers
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Characteristics of Good Questions

- Realization of Aim of teaching.
- Language should be simple, correct and clear.
- The teacher should keep in mind the intelligence level of the pupils.
- The questions should be simple and clarity of the language should be there.
- The questions should neither be so simple nor too difficult.
- The questions should be thought-oriented and problem-centred.
- Brief and Direct Questions.
- The questions should bear a definite answer.
- Proper Distribution.
- Systematic
- Variety in form and difficulty.
How to ask Questions? (Technique)

- The teacher should speak the question so loudly that every pupil of the class may hear it conveniently.
- The teacher should ask the questions standing amidst the pupils.
- The teacher should ask the questions at a normal pace.
- While asking questions, the teacher should avoid unnecessary movements in the class.
- There should be equal distribution of the questions in the class.
- The teacher should follow the principle of variety.
- The teacher should be cheerful while questioning is in progress.
- The teacher should behave affectionately and sympathetically with the pupils.
Questioning Techniques

- Use “APPLE”.
- Scatter questions over the entire class.
- Pose questions within the ability of the students to whom the question is addressed.
- Ask questions of the inattentive.
- Do not permit frequent group responses.
- Ask open-ended questions.
Questioning Techniques

- Avoid asking questions that can be answered by guessing.
- Use the key words of questioning—how, why, when, where, what, which
- Have students speak loudly so that all may hear.
- Use correct grammar and terminology.
- Keep questions on the subject.
- Plan questions in advance. (Write questions in your lesson plan)
Questioning Techniques

“APPLE”

**Ask the Question:** Questions should be prepared in your lesson plan in advance.

**Pause:** Let the learners think about what you are asking. Give the learners 3-5 seconds in order to respond.
Pick: Pick on a learner by name to answer the question. Do not always pick on the first learner that raised his hand. You may also pick on someone that hasn't raised his hand in order to force participation.

Listen: Listen to the answer, make eye contact with the learner, provide effect words when the answer is provided.
Expand and Explain the learner's answer. Generate a dialog based on the learner's response. If the learner's response was incorrect, redirect the question back to the other learners. "That's an interesting response, but not the one I was looking for, can anyone else provide a different answer?"
Suggestions for Good Questions

- Clearly stated
- Common vocabulary
- Thought provoking
- Properly directed
- Well thought out
- Word them simply
- Make them relevant
- Make them reasonable
Explanation Technique
Explanation is

- In which every idea regarding the content is made clear.
- In which a difficult thing is simplified.
- Every problem, confusion and difficulty of the lesson is analyzed and explained in a simple language.
- It is commonly used in the factual and informative lessons of social subjects.
- It is also used in teaching the difficult words of language and sentences.
Precautions while Using Explanation Technique

• Explanation should be simple, correct and in clear words.

• Explanation should not be stretched. This makes the lesson dry.

• The explanation should be relevant.

• The teacher should have the complete knowledge of the subject-matter.

• Explanation should be according to the level of the pupils.
• Explanation should not be in the form of advice.
• Examples, illustrations and pictures should be used according to needs in order to make the explanation more concrete.
• Before explaining, the object or thing should be shown to the pupils for which the explanation is to occur.
• In explanation technique, various techniques like narration, description and questioning etc. are included.
Narration is a statement in which an interesting oral presentation of some reference, object or an incident is done in such a way that a mental picture is formed in the mind.

It is description of an object or some incident which is done with such an enthusiasm and in an effective manner.

It is a form of story.

It is used in science subjects successfully, but it is also used in subjects like history, geography, civics and economics etc.
Characteristics of Narration Technique

- Narration provides knowledge to the pupils.
- Pupils enjoy listening narration more than reading the books. It is the reason that the narration leaves permanent effect upon pupils' mind.
- Pupils gain knowledge in lesser time.
- A complete review can occur by throwing light on all the aspects of the subject through narration.
- Narration can guide the pupils properly. This makes them interested in solving various problems of life.
Precautions while Using Narration Technique

- The teacher should have the knowledge of those objects and places which are to be narrated.
- The teacher should awaken the imaginative power of the pupils through narration.
- In order to make the narration interesting and effective, the teacher should also use his imagination.
Narration should occur with patience and self-confidence.

The narration should be in accordance with the need.

During narration, the teacher should not talk irrelevant.

While narrating, the teacher should speak clearly with modulations.
The language of narration should be easy, clear and understandable that the pupil may pick-up easily.

Narration should neither be too long nor too short.

The provision of narration should be according to preplanning.

The speed of the narration should be according to the class-level.
Description Technique
In this technique, the teacher presents some illustrations or some incidents in such an effective and encouraging way by using the help of his own imaginative power, that all the pupils acquire essential knowledge about them very conveniently.

It is a technique in which a verbal picture of some matter or an incident is presented before the pupils.
This technique has been proved very useful in teaching, therefore, experts have considered it the alternative version of lecture method.

This technique can be used in teaching of Science but in teaching social subjects and languages, this technique is especially used.
Assignment Technique
Assignment means work allotment.

Process of assigning a specific physical or mental exercise to a student or group of students.

In this technique the teacher assigns work, provide guidelines & sets time limit for completion of assignment.
Types of Assignment

- Writing essay type questions.
- Practical work.
- Problem assignment.
- Group assignment.
Purpose of Assignment

- Opportunity to work independently.
- Develop self reliance & initiative.
- Develop reading habit.
- Develop interest of students.
- Stimulate thought.
Precautions while assigning Assignment

- Interest & level of students should be kept in mind.
- Sources should be kept in mind.
- Outline must be specified.
Illustration Technique
To illustrate an idea or an object means to throw light on it.

Use of aids that will make concept more clear to students.

Stimulate interest in the subject.

Attract attention of students.

All the material with the help of which content is made more interesting, understandable & clear.
Objectives of Illustrations

- Simplify explanations
- Make illustrations concrete
- Assist in overcoming difficulties
- Increase power of concentration & observation
Types of Illustrations

Verbal Illustrations
- Stories
- Incidents
- Dramatizations
- Description

Non Verbal Illustrations
- Objects
- Models
- Pictures
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Charts
- Maps
- Slides
Precautions while using Illustrations

🚀 Should be relevant to topic.
🚀 Should be easy to understand.
🚀 Should be accurate & exact.
🚀 Should be simple & interesting.
🚀 Should be prepared in advance.
🚀 Should be attractive.
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www.ascsgbau.ac.in/files/Micro-Teaching.pps
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Thank you!

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