

# **TEACHING METHODS**

**DEMONSTRATION, DISCUSSION,  
ACTIVITY SCIENTIFIC**

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# TEACHING METHODS

- A **teaching method** comprises the principles and **methods** used by **teachers** to enable student learning. These strategies are determined partly on subject matter to be taught and partly by the nature of the learner.
- The approaches for **teaching** can be broadly classified into **teacher** centered and student centered.

# TYPES OF TEACHING METHODS

- There are different classroom strategies. The main types are:
  - focusing on content and educational materials
  - focusing on students or pupils
  - focusing on a teacher as the ‘center source’ of knowledge
- All other methods are different combinations of these three main categories.
- Teachers prefer combining strategies to achieve better results in class.

# DEFINITION OF DEMONSTRATION METHOD OF TEACHING

- How can you explain science or particular scientific principles that require ‘visualization’?
- How can you better describe an experiment?
- How can you explain to your students how skills are used in different situations?
- The best way to do this is to demonstrate or illustrate everything. A demonstration method of teaching can be formulated just like this:
- Demonstration = words (audio) + performance (visual information)
- It is based on demonstrating skills, principles, and theory via performance, movie, slide presentation, live display etc.

# ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONSTRATION METHOD OF TEACHING

- This strategy improves the understanding of complex skills and principles.
- Students can pay their attention and follow along with the learning process.
- Knowledge becomes permanent because this method requires different human senses.
- Students are motivated to study and gain necessary skills.
- The psychomotor objective is easily achieved through this method.
- No time is wasted because students see the process live and understand how to apply theoretical knowledge practically.

# **DISADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONSTRATION METHOD OF TEACHING**

- Students are not allowed to ask questions or start discussions during the demonstration.
- Only technical and training skills can be taught this way.
- Universities and colleges often lack the equipment necessary for making the 'demonstrative' models.
- This method requires a significant effort from the teacher.
- The method is limited to particular teaching situations only.

# DISCUSSION METHODS

- Discussion method is used in many subjects for many topics. For example; If we want to teach the comparison between child centered and teacher center curriculum a teacher can discuss about this topic with in class.
- There are following types of discussion.
- 1. Panel discussion.
- 2. Formal discussion.
- 3. Informal discussion.
- 4. Parliamentary discussion.
- 5. Individual discussion.

# TYPES OF DISCUSSION

- Panel discussion is a “Discussion In which a few person carry on a conversation in front of the audience.”
- Formal discussion : In this type of discussion class is divided in to small groups.A topic is given to all groups. Each group select its leaders and divide responsibilities in all group members. Students participate in discussion in the form of groups.
- Informal discussion :In this type of discussion a topic is given by the teacher to students .All the class participate in discussion. Grouping is not done in the class . Every students has a chance to speech.



# TYPES OF DISCUSSION

- In this type of discussion the whole class is divided into two groups . one group is in the favor of the topic and other group is in the opposite .Teacher guide the students whenever necessary. S
- In this type of discussion teacher discuss with an individual on a topic which is related to topic while on the personal problem of the student.

# ADVANTAGES

- It is a time consuming method.
- All topics are not able to teach through this method.
- It may be pooling of ignorance many time.
- Good text books on this lines have not get been produced.
- Sometimes the project may be to ambitions beyond pupils capacity to accomplish.

# GUIDELINES

- Teacher should guide the discussion to **keep it on the track.**
- Before discussion proper planning must be done.
- Every one in the group be given the opportunity to talk. Even those students who are of shy nature be compelled to participate in it.
- Teacher should established stress free. 5. Encourage

# WHY ACTIVITY LEARNING?

- While teaching is a continuous process for teachers, studying is for the students. Over time, there is tendency that it gets **monotonous** or **boring**.
- But there is a need to wean off the **boredom** to come over as a successful student or teacher. This calls for **activity-based learning**, which knocks out the conventional method.

# ACTIVITY METHODS

- A type of teaching in which students acquire knowledge and understanding by **participating** in a set of **specially designed activities**, rather than by **passively listening** to a teacher.
- Activity-based learning is indulging students in activities by **stimulating their senses**, such as **sight, smell, vision** or **feeling**, and getting them involved in the subject.

# TYPES

- Practical Session
- By giving them practical assignment
- Skit performance
- Real objects
- Education Tours
- Internship and projects

# SCIENTIFIC METHOD

- Science is a **systematic enterprise** that builds and organizes **knowledge** in the form of testable **explanations** and **predictions** about the universe.
- The scientific method is an experiential method of acquiring knowledge that has characterized the development of science since at least the 17th century.
- It involves careful **observation**, applying rigorous **uncertainty** about what is observed, given that intellectual assumptions can distort how one interprets the observation.

# PROCESS

- **Formulation of a question**
- **Hypothesis**
- **Prediction**
- **Testing**
- **Analysis**
- **Other components**
- **Replication**
- **External review**





**THANKS**

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