

# NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY



**B.ED 2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER  
MICRO TEACHING  
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# WHAT IS TEACHING?

- The best approach to understanding the nature of teaching is establishing a **harmonious relationship between teacher, student and subject.**
- Teaching is the activity of **facilitating learning.**
- Effectiveness in teaching does not relate to teacher's **age, sex, and teaching experience.**

# DEFECTIVE TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS





# WHAT IS LEARNING & HOW LEARNING HAPPENS? .....

- Learning – Knowledge acquired by study.
- Learning happens and knowledge is generated.

There is a famous saying:

I hear... I forget;

I see ... I remember;

I do ... I understand.





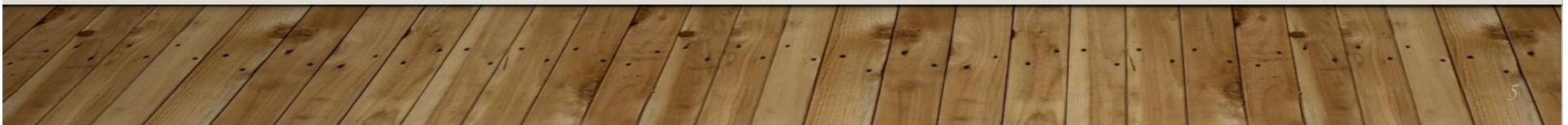
# HOW LEARNING HAPPENS? ....:

We remember ..

- ✓ 20% of what we hear;
- ✓ 30% of what we see;
- ✓ 50% of what we see and hear;
- ✓ 90% of what we see, hear & do.

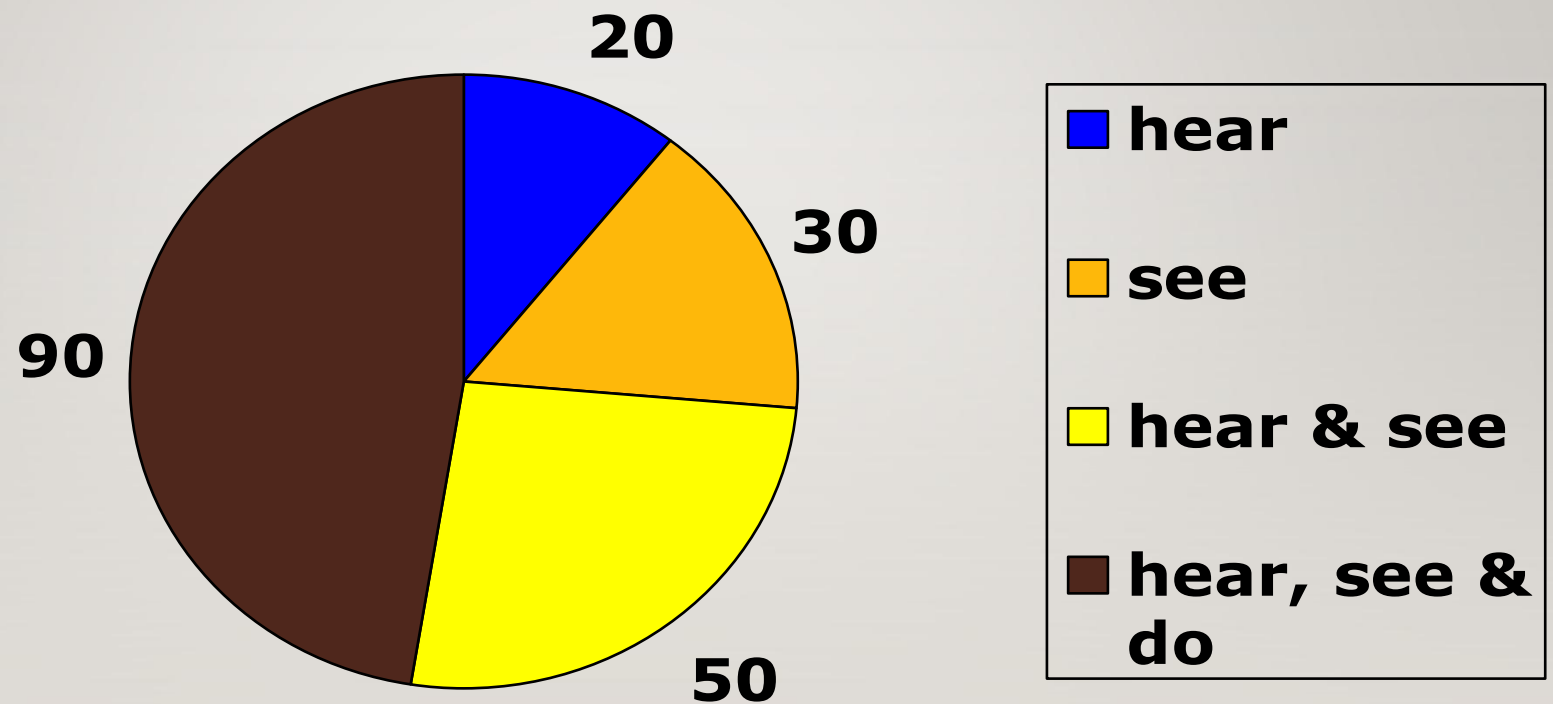


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## HOW LEARNING HAPPENS? ....:





# CHANGES IN TEACHER ROLE

## *A shift from:*

1. Knowledge transmitter, primary source of information, content expert, and source of all answers.
2. Teacher controls and directs all aspects of learning

## *A shift to:*

1. Learning facilitator, collaborator, coach, mentor, knowledge navigator, and co-learner.
2. Teacher gives students more options and responsibilities for their own learning



# CHANGES IN STUDENT ROLE

## *A shift from:*

1. Passive recipient of information.
2. Reproducing knowledge.
3. Learning as a solitary activity

## *A shift to:*

1. Active participant in the learning process.
2. Producing and sharing knowledge, participating at times as expert.
3. Learning collaboratively with others

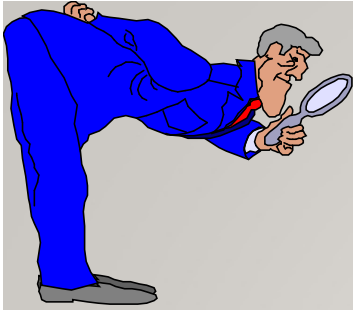




# MICROTEACHING

Dr. Allen and his group evolved Microteaching in 1963 in America.





## WHAT IS MICROTEACHING?

- Teaching of a small unit of content to the small group of students (6-10 number) in a small amount of time (5-10 min.)
- To train inexperience student-teachers for acquiring teaching skills.
- To improve the skills of experience teachers.

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# MICROTEACHING CYCLE



Step- I : Micro Lesson Plan (may take 2 hrs/ a day)

Step-II : Teach 5 Min.

Step-III : Feedback Session 5 Min.

Step-IV : Re-plan 10 Min.

Step-V : Re-teach Another group 5 Min.

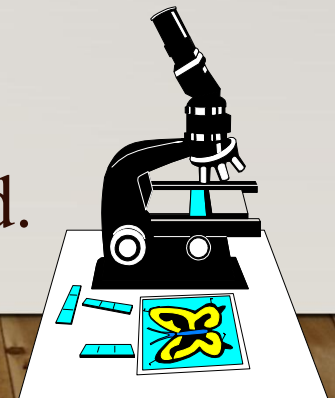
Step-VI : Re-feedback 5 Min.

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Total 30 Min. (Appr.)

# CHARACTERISTICS OF MICROTEACHING

- 1) Duration of teaching as well as number of students are less.
- 2) Content is divided into smaller units.
- 3) Only one teaching skill is considered at a time.
- 4) Provision of immediate feedback.
- 5) In micro teaching cycle, there is facility of re-planning, re-teaching and re-evaluation.
- 6) It puts the teacher under the microscope
- 7) All the faults of the teacher are observed.
- 8) The problem of discipline can also be controlled.



# COMPARISON BETWEEN MICRO TEACHING AND TRADITIONAL TEACHING

## • **Traditional Teaching**

1. Class consists of 40 to 60 students.
2. The teacher practices several skills at a time.
3. The duration is 40 to 45 minutes.
4. Immediate feed-back is not available.

## **Micro teaching**

1. Class consists of a small group of 6 to 10 students.
2. The teacher takes up one skill at a time.
3. Duration of time for teaching is 5 to 7 minutes.
4. There is immediate feed-back.



## CONTD...

- **Traditional Teaching**

5. There is no control over situation.
6. The role of the supervisor is vague ( not clear).
7. Pattern of classroom interaction cannot be studied.

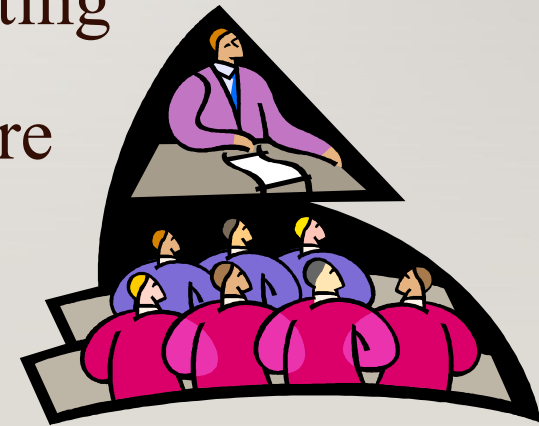
### **Micro teaching**

5. Teaching is carried on under controlled situation.
6. The role of the supervisor is specific and well defined to improve teaching.
7. Pattern of classroom interaction can be studied objectively.



# SKILLS OF MICRO TEACHING TECHNIQUES

1. Introduction Skill
2. Skill of Probing Questions
3. Skill of Explanation
4. Skill of Stimulus Variation
5. Skill of Black-board Writing
6. Skill of Achieving Closure



# 1. INTRODUCTION SKILL:

- Establishing rapports with the learners
- Linking with past experiences
- link between introduction and main parts
- Use of appropriate devices/ techniques like questioning, examples, etc.

## 2. SKILL OF PROBING QUESTION:



- Probing questions are those which help the pupils to think in depth about the various aspects of the problem.
- By asking such questions again, the teacher makes the pupils more thoughtful.
- Enable the pupils understand the subject deeply



### 3. SKILL OF EXPLANATION

It involves the ability of a teacher to describe logically 'How', 'Why' and 'What' of concept

#### **Precautions for skill of Explaining:**

- a) in simple language.
- b) should not be given the shape of an advice.
- c) should be in a sequence.
- d) should be according to the age, experience and mental level of the pupils

## 4. SKILL OF STIMULUS VARIATION

- Teacher movement
- Teacher gestures
- Change in voice
- Focusing
- Change in the interaction pattern
- Pausing
- Student's physical participation

## 5. SKILL OF BLACK-BOARD WRITING

**Components of the skill of blackboard writing are:**

- i. Legibility
- ii. Size and alignment
- iii. Highlighting main points
- iv. Utilization of the space
- v. Blackboard summary
- vi. Correctness
- vii. Position of the teacher and
- viii. Contact with the pupils.

**i.**



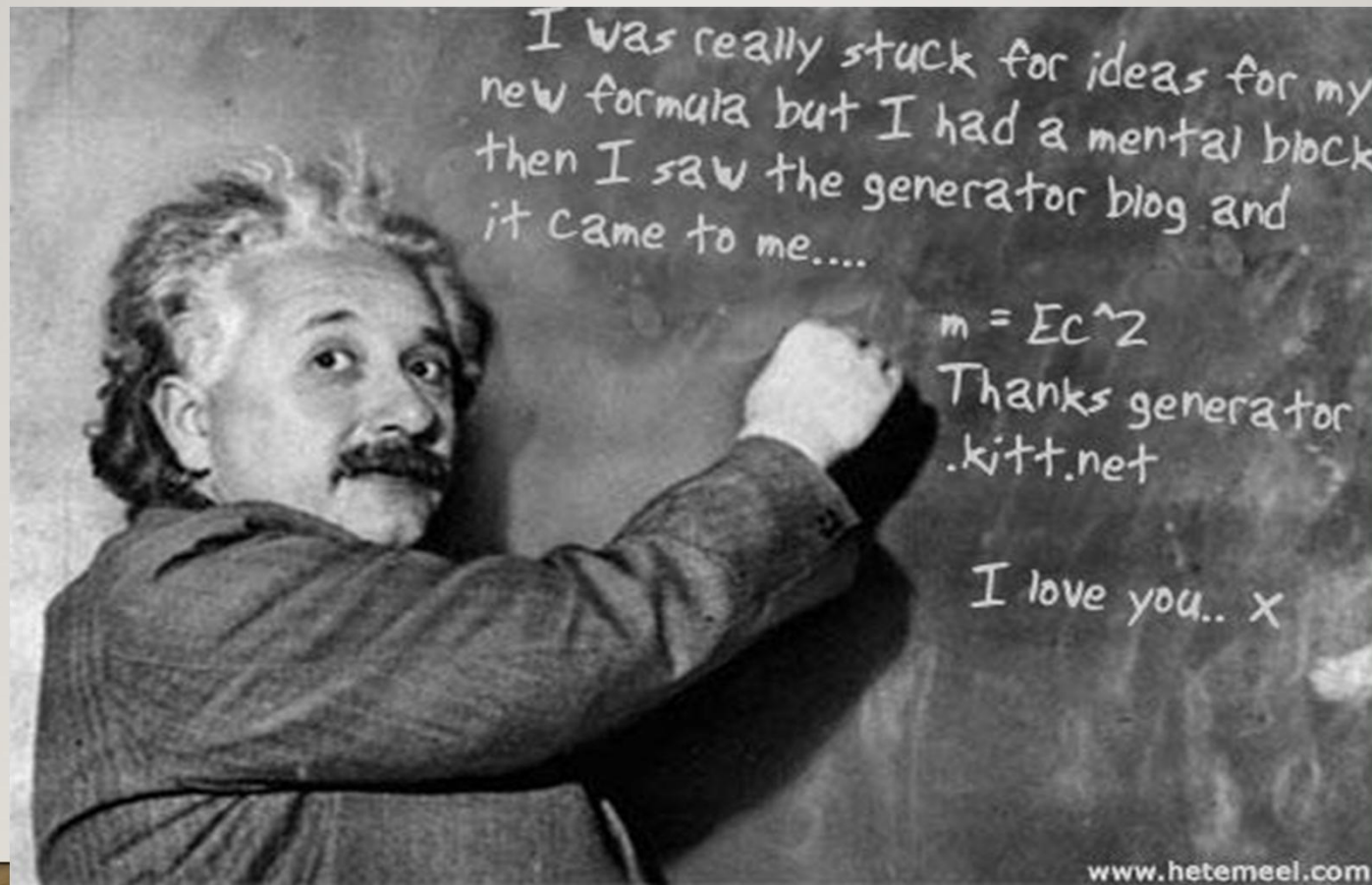
## BLACKBOARD WRITING SKILL



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## BLACKBOARD WRITING SKILL



## 6. SKILL OF ACHIEVING CLOSURE

- Questions and statements by the teacher related to the consolidation of the major points covered during the lesson
- Opportunities provided by the teacher to the pupils for linking the present knowledge with the past knowledge.
- Opportunities provided by the teacher to the pupils for applying the knowledge gained during the lesson to the new situations.



# FEEDBACK IN MICRO TEACHING

- Helpful information or criticism that is given to someone to say what can be done to improve a performance, product etc.
- The success of micro teaching depends on feedback.
- It is used in various forms in case of micro teaching by the supervisor, video-tape, films, T.V., which are various sources of feedback.



# ADVANTAGES OF MICROTEACHING

1. It focuses on sharpening and developing specific teaching skills and eliminating errors.
2. It enables understanding of behaviours important in class-room teaching.
3. It increases the confidence of the learner teacher.
4. It is a vehicle of continuous training for both beginners and for senior teachers.
5. It provides experts supervision and constructive feedback.

# SUMMARY

- Microteaching involves presentation of micro lesson
- Audience....small group of peers.
- Feedback given by peers role playing as students
- Participants learn about strengths & weakness in themselves as teachers
- Plan strategies for improvement in performance

# WHY TEACHING PROFESSION IS GOOD?



# REMEMBER!!!

◎ Even the best teacher can  
learn a great deal from his or  
her students





# SECRET



# NEED OF THE HOUR



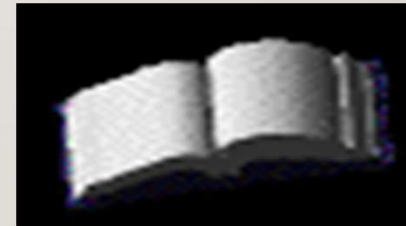
Working Together, We Can achieve our goal and expected qualities in higher education





PRESENT TEACHER  
TEACHER

EXPECTED





# THANKS

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