

# MODELS OF TEACHING

- ❖ Models of teaching are really a models of learning designed to help students to acquire knowledge ,information ,ideas , skill, values ,way of thinking.
- ❖ They are just instructional designs, which describe the process of specifying and producing particular environmental situations which cause the students to interact in such a way that specific changes occurs in his behaviour.
- ❖ Bruce Joyce and Marsha Weil ( 1980) describe a models of teaching as a plan or pattern that can be used to shape curricula to design instructional materials and to guide instruction in the classroom and other settings.

# **FAMILIES OF MODELS OF TEACHING**

Bruce Joyce and Marsha Weil (1980) classified models into four families.

They are:

1. Information Processing Models
2. Personal Model
3. Social Interaction Models
4. Behaviour Modification Models.

# INFORMATION PROCESSING MODEL

These models focus on intellectual capacity.

The primary goals are :

- a. Help individual to acquire knowledge through the analysis of data.
- b .Helps to develop general intellectual skills
- c. fostering the ability to think logically.

The Models which belong to this family are:

### **1. Concept Attainment Model**

This model designed primarily to develop inductive reasoning but also for concept development analysis

### **2. Advance Organiser Model**

This model is designed to increase efficiency or information processing capacities to absorb related body of knowledge.

David Ausubel is the exponent of this model.

### **3. Inductive Thinking model**

This model designed primarily for development of inductive mental processes and academic reasoning . Hilda taba is the exponent this model.

### **4.Cognitive growth model**

This model designed to increase the general intellectual development especially logical reasoning. Jean piaget is the exponent of this model.

### **5.Inquiry Training model**

This model to teach students the art of independent inquiry in disciplined way

### **6. Memory model**

### **7. Biological science inquiry model**

# **SOCIAL INTERACTION FAMILY**

The models in this family emphasize the relationship of the individual to society.

The primary goals are

- To train students work together.
- To inculcate personal and social values
- To develop skill for maintaining human relation

## **The model which belong to this family are:**

- a. Group Investigation model
- b. Role playing Model
- c. Jurisprudential Inquiry Model
- d .Laboratory Training Model
- e .Social Stimulation Model
- f. Social Inquiry Model

# BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION MODEL

The common thrust of these model is the emphasis on changing the observable behaviour of the learner.

The specific goals are:

- To master techniques for stress reduction
- To develop the competency to adapt behaviour styles
- To foster leadership qualities



The models which belong to this family are

1. Anxiety Reduction model
2. Assertive Training Model
3. Managing Behaviour model
4. Programmed Instructional model
5. Relaxation model

# PERSONAL MODEL

Models which belongs to this family deal with the personal development of the individual . The primary goals are.

- to help students understand
- To increase the students sense of self worth.
- To help students refine their emotion
- ‘to foster the students creativity

The models which belong to this family are

Non Directive Teaching Model

Synerctics model

Awareness Training Model

Classroom Meeting Model

# ELEMENTS OF TEACHING MODEL

The models developed by Bruce Joyce and Marsha Weil have a definite structure.

Each Model is described within the structure.

The six elements of this structure are:

1. Focus
2. Syntax
3. Social system
4. Principles of reaction
5. Support system
6. Instructional and nurturant effect

## **1.Focus**

It is main the aspect of a teaching model. Name and objective of teaching constitute the focus. It refers to the goals or objective of teaching.

## **2.Syntax**

It deals with phases of the model. It involves a description or structure of activities. It refers the presentation aspect of teaching.

## **3. Social system**

It describes the role and relationship between the teacher and the pupils.

#### **4. Principles of reaction**

Teacher reacts to the response of the students.

#### **5. Support system**

It refers to the additional requirements other than facilities usually available in the classroom.

#### **6. Effects of the Model**

**Instructional effect** : These are the direct effects of the model which result from the content and the skill on which the activities are based.

**Nurturant effect** : They are indirect effect of the model .These are the implicit in the learning environment.

**Thank You!**