

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

Synecotics 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!