



TEACHING STRATEGIES ON NEW ERA

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ABSTRACT AND INTRODUCTION

The teaching strategy is methods that is used by the teacher to teach a student or learner and makes the student understand the concept. This involves explanation, creative thinking, reasoning and improvising the ability of the student. In olden days, the teachers and the scholars used to teach the defensive arts and Vedas to the students. Later on due to the advancements in the technology, the teaching methods has updated to the virtual learning. These strategies include the interaction of the student or learner with the teacher .this interaction with the teacher enables the student to learn and gain knowledge and also improves the soft and personal skills of the student. The teaching method ensured or opted by the teacher should be according to the nature and the mental attentiveness of the student. The teaching strategy should be selected to improve their interest in that subject which the teacher deals about. The teaching strategy is the way to express the essence of the lesson or a topic in a clear understanding way to the learner. The way or a particular strategy should improve the quality of learning. The strategy used by the teacher should take out the outstanding ability and the talent incorporated in the student. The strategy build up by the teacher should pass the knowledge and should tend the student to spread the knowledge and apply him in his daily life. The knowledge acquired by him shall be used to enlighten the lives of the people who live in darkness of ignorance.

STEPS TAKEN TO CHOOSE A STRATEGY:

- The way that the teacher chooses must be more effective.
- It should be more expressive.

- The lecture given by the teacher should be easily understandable.
- Conceptual understanding and objective learning makes the student to memorize easily.so, it is better to choose the way that ensures it.
- The method that is chosen should improve the ability of thinking and reasoning in the learner.
- The strategy should stimulate the concentration and mental ability of the student.
- It should empower the creative thinking of student.
- It should ensure the growth and development of the student personally and professionally.

There are some strategies that are generally used to teach the learners.

TEACHING METHODS:

ACTING OUT A STORY: making the student's part of a story and acting as the characters in the story can be easily understandable to the learners and is easy to remember.

COMBINE KINESTHETIC AND PHONEMIC AWARENESS: associating students to read the lesson and pronounce the words to learn the phonemic expressions such that they could improve their language and communication. This also improves their memory power and can remember the story

VISUALISATION: making the students to draw or represent the scene of a story or a topic such that to improve the artistic talent and imagination skills of the student.

TEACHING MAIN IDEA: teaching the learners about the main idea and essence of the topic or the lesson and the reason and the

concept behind it helps the student or a learner to think of the lesson and remember easily.

STUDENT TO GENERATE A PROBLEM: making the students to read the topic and work on it and later on asking them to generate questions on the topic they have learnt and make them to ask in the class.

RELATE READING TO STUDENT'S EXPERIENCES: teaching the topic and asking the students to talk about their experiences regarding the topic and explain them in a very brief way.

RETELLING: asking the students to read the essence or the verbal information in a paragraph such that to improve the vocabulary of the student and it also improves the confidence of the student.

REFERENCE SKILLS: teaching the students about the different data items and reference books like dictionaries etc and some internet websites that provides information about the topic such that the learners may study about that topic and learn more about it.

ORAL SHARING ON A RELATED TOPIC: students share their idea and responses about the given topic with the class and explain their view about that topic to the class.

MNEMONICS: associating some techniques to help the students to remember the topic.

COOPERATIVE LEARNING: a group of principles that are used to make the learners to work together to complete a particular task assigned to them regarding the lesson.

FLUENCY BUILDING: help the student to improve their fluency in a particular language by the short assessments and exercises on the frequently occurring words in the paragraph or in the lesson.

GRAPHIC ORGANISERS: organising the information or the lesson into trees or flowcharts ma improves the comprehensive attention and expression of the learners and they can access the topic easily.

CHUNKING AND QUESTIONING ALOUD: reading the story or the lesson aloud to the students and asking them the questions regarding the story or lesson .This helps the students to memorize the story.

PARTNER READING: students work in pairs to complete the task given by the teacher or read and explain the story to each other.

PEER TUTORING: students work together in pairs or in a group and explain each other and one teaching the other.

CROSS-DISCIPLINARY TEACHING ON THEMES: teaching the vocabulary and themes in different classes.

HANDS ON, ACTIVE PARTICIPATION: thinking creatively and preparing the activities that can be experimented by the students and learn practically and the hand on participation is more important as the verbal participation of the students in the activity.

MODELLING/TEACHER DEMONSTRATION: first of all the teacher explains about the experiment or an activity and later on the learners try on their own.

NATIVE LANGUAGE SUPPORT/INSTRUCTION: making the students to write the content in their native language may improve their vocabulary in their language and it is easy to understand easily.

PICTURES TO DEMONSTRATE STEPS: using pictures to demonstrate a particular process, criterion or any experiment helps the student to have a visual idea about the aspect that is being explained and can be understood easily.

PREDICTION: explaining some part of the lesson and asking the students about its continuation may increase their interest and excitement to listen the topic.

SIMPLIFIED TEXT: making the text easy to read helps the students to understand the concept easily while reading.

STUDENT DEVELOPED GLOSSARY: assigning the students to write a definition of the words in the text after reading the text.

PRE TEACH VOCABULARY: teaching or explaining the words in the lesson while working on the lesson or a unit.

PRE TEACHING THE ORGANISATION OF THE TEXT/UNIT ORGANISERS: pointing out different sections in the text that are used as heading and captions...Etc...And teaching the glossary and summary of the lesson.

PICTURE WORD: presenting the pictures with the words in related to the text improves the imagination power of the student.

PARAPHRASING: retelling or expressing the story orally .it includes the essence of the lesson.

USING VISUALS: using two or three dimensional visuals according to the lesson or the topic such that understanding the concept becomes sophisticated.

USE OF DIAGRAMS TO TEACH CAUSE AND EFFECT: using certain

efficient diagrams to teach the causes and effects regarding the lesson.

USE SHORT SEGMENTS TO TEACH VOCABULARY: dividing the lesson or a topic into small sections and explaining the words and making those words get used in the daily conversations of the students improve their communication skills and vocabulary.

And many more ways that teachers choose to pass their knowledge to the learners.

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