

Fresh morning everyone



Keepers

1000/12/14

welcome to



the group

The mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be ignited.

—Plutarch

Thursday, May 27



What are the requirements?

😊 **Development of three H's in sense of giving comfort zone to learn with ease...**



Head



Heart



Hand



Thursday, May 27, 2010

There is an old saying, which

- ▣ The thing which I hear ,I may forget .
- ▣ The thing which I see ,I may remember .
- ▣ The thing which I do , I can not forget.



We Learn and Retain:

**10% of what we
READ**

20% of what we HEAR

30% of what we SEE

50% of what we HEAR and SEE

80 % OF WHAT WE SAY, write & 90 % WHAT WE DO

Higher levels of retention can be achieved through active involvement in learning.

OUR SENSE ORGAN ARE THE GATEWAY TO ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE

We learn-

1.0% through TASTE

1.5% through TOUCH

3.5% through SMELL

11.0% through HEARING

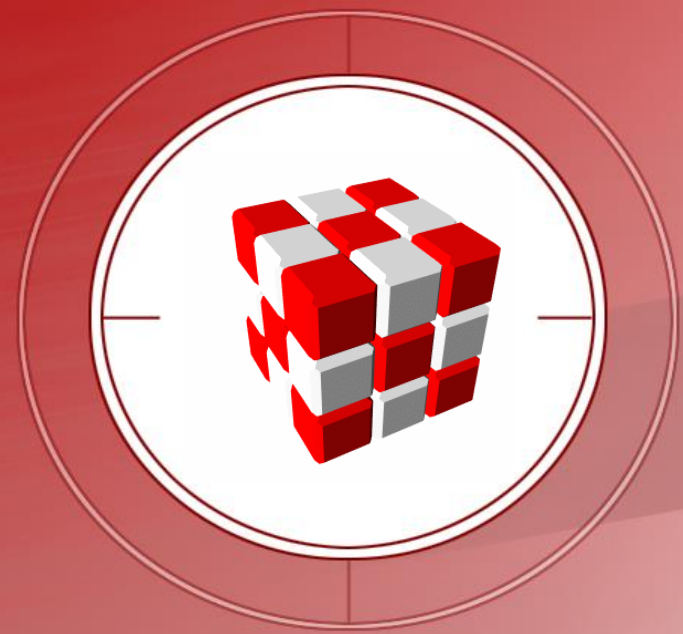
83.0% through SIGHT

Indian Education Commission , 1964-66

The supply of teaching aids to every school is essential for the improvement of the quality of teaching .

It should indeed bring about an educational revolution in the country.

TEACHING AID IN EDUCATION



Proper Use & Application





Can you define it in your words?



- ❖ Teaching aids can be anything which is used to facilitate the learning....

It can be linguistic, auditory, visual or kinesthetic... Or it can be presented through drama, simulation, roleplay etc. Even it can be presented in the form of Cassettes, CDs- DVD, powerpoint presentations.....etc.....





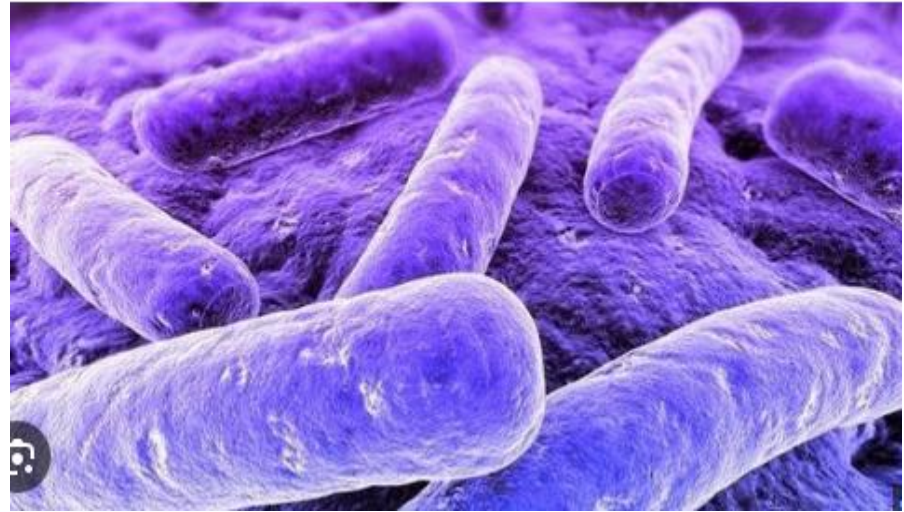
Why to use teaching aids?

- To reinforce what you are saying,
- To ensure that your point is understood,
- signal what is important/essential,
- Teaching aids support the lesson plan and assist learning.



when to use

- Things are small
- Too big
- Dangerous
- Cant bring in class



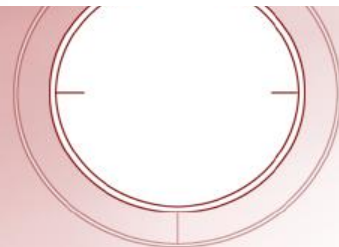
CONCEPT OF TEACHING AID

IS A TOOL USED BY TEACHERS:---

- Help learners to improve reading ,understanding skills.
- Relieve anxiety ,fears or boredom.
- Clarify difficult concept
- Make learning more concrete ,interesting ,inspirational and meaningful.

OBJECTIVES

- **To make teaching effective**
- **To make learning interesting and profitable**
- **To quicken the pace of learning**
- **To foster the development of knowledge**
- **To economize teacher's efforts**



- To overcome possible hurdles during the act of teaching
- To add variety & newness to the lesson
- To simplify the complex phenomena
- To make teaching interactive
- To develop inquisitiveness among the learner to learn further

Purpose of TEACHING Aids

- Time Saver ,
- encourage active participation.
- Gain & Hold Student Interest
- Provide freshness and variety.
- widen range of experience
- Increase Understanding & Retention
- Stimulate the Development of Understanding & Attitudes.
- Use of all the sense organ.

Instructional/Teaching /communication

Aids must be:

- ✓ Well prepared
- ✓ Well presented
- ✓ Readable
 - Legible
 - Visible to all
 - Appropriate format for room and audience size
- ✓ Relevant
 - Pertinent to topic
 - Up-to-date

PREPARATION OF AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

The following factors should be taken into consideration before preparation of audio-visual aids

- 🌐 **Nature of audience and their level of understanding.**
- 🌐 **Facilities available**
- 🌐 **Teaching objectives**
- 🌐 **Cost of aid**
- 🌐 **Teachers competency**
- 🌐 **Complexity of subject matter**
- 🌐 **Size of the audience**
- 🌐 **Convinced**
- 🌐 **Familiarity of audience with the subject though**

EFFECTIVE USE OF AIDS

- **The Aid Must Have a Clear Purpose**
- **Interesting**
- **Show Aids Under Good Conditions.**
- **Discuss ABOUT the Aid**
- **Apply what the Aid Teaches to the Lesson**
- **Hide the Aid After Use -**

CHARACTERISTICS

- **Visible & according to local needs**
- **Up-to-date**
- **Portable & easy**
- **Motivating**
- **Simple ,Cheep & easily available**
- **Meaningful & Purposeful**
- **Accurate truthful & Real**



TRADITIONAL CLASSIFICATION



CLASSIFICATION



CLASSIFICATION:

Teaching aids

1
Audio

2
Visual

3
Audio-visual

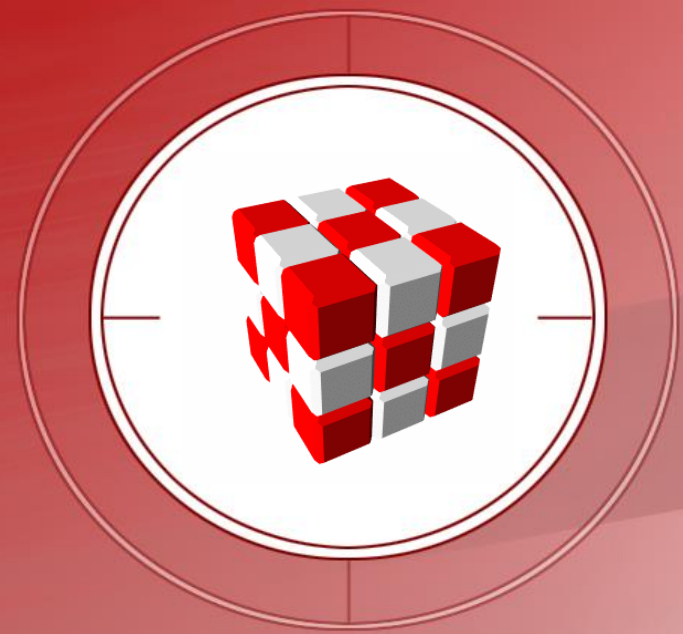
PREPARATION OF AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

- **The following “ABC” principles are to be considered in preparation.**

 **A- Attractiveness**

 **B- Brevity (short & quick)**

 **C- Clarity**



MODERN

CLASSIFICATION



CLASSIFICATION:

Teaching aids

1

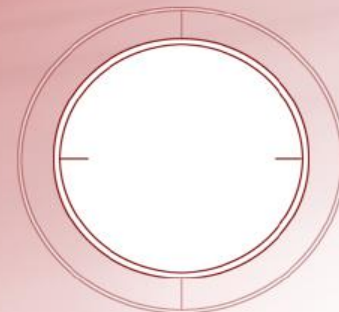
Projected

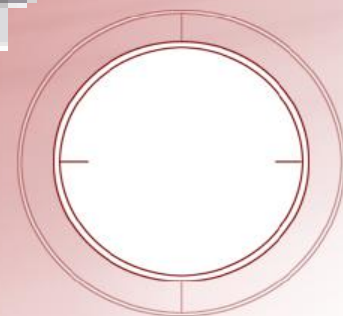
2

Non-projected

3

Multi-media

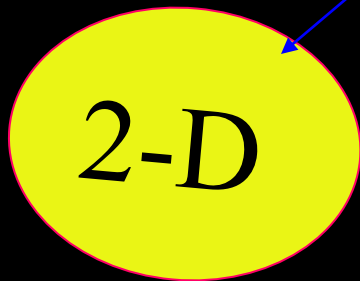




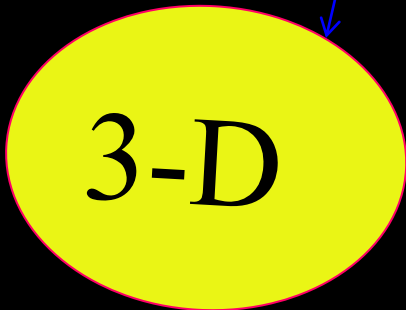
PROJECTED AID

- ✓ Slides
- ✓ Film strips
- ✓ OHP
- ✓ Films
- ✓ Opaque project.

Non projected aid



1



2



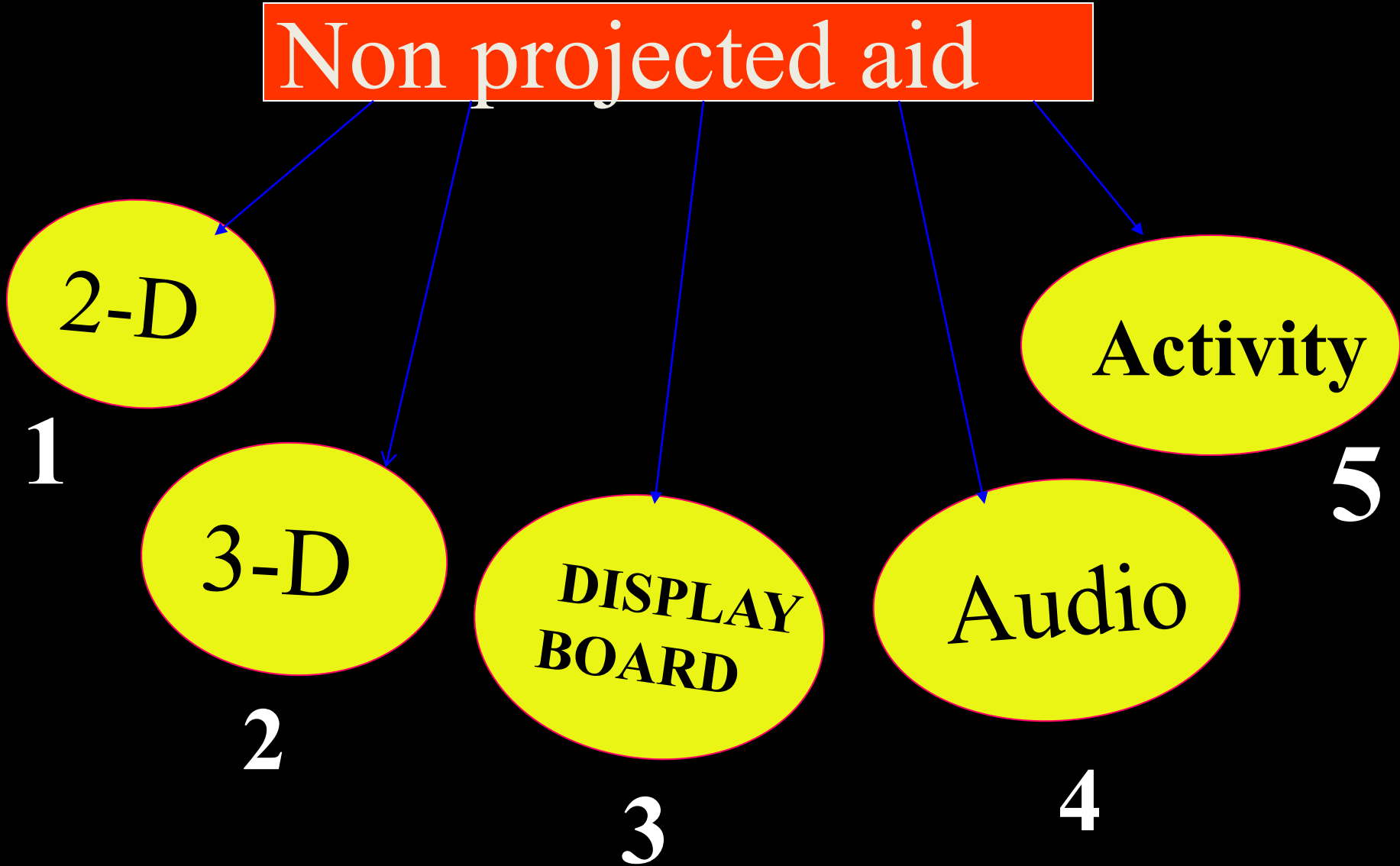
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4



5



2. Visual (Non-projected):

Two-Dimensional

(Graphic Aids)

- Pictures\diagrams
- Posters
- Charts
- Graphs\maps
- Cartoons, comics
- Time lines
- Tables
- Chalk board\Bulletin board\Flannel board

Three-Dimensional

- Models
- Globes
- Diagrams
- specimens

Two-Dimensional

(Graphic Aids)

- Pictures\diagrams
- Posters
- Charts
- Graphs\maps
- Cartoons, comics
- photograph

3-D AIDS

Three-Dimensional

- MODELS
- GLOBES
- DIAGRAMS
- SPECIMENS
- PUPPET
- OBJECT

DISPLAY BOARD

- BLACK BOARD
- BULLETIN BOARD
- FLANNEL BOARD
- MAGNETIC BOARD

AUDIO /VISUALAID

- RADIO
- RECORDING
- GRAMAPHONE
- TELEVISION

ACTIVITY AIDS

- Field trips & excursions
- Demonstrations
- Dramatics
- Experimentation
- CAI(COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION)

5. Multi –media Teaching Aids:

- Tele conferencing
- Computer networking
- Satellite Television
- Video Disc
- Cable Television

Tips for development of audio-visual aids

- ➡ More visualization
- ➡ Legible aids
- ➡ Letter should be written large enough
- ➡ Each visual should count
- ➡ Provide variety
- ➡ Familiar with the use of aids
- ➡ Testing should be done in advance.

Preparation of visual aids

1. Caption
2. Lettering
3. Illustration
4. Colour
5. Balance
6. Construct

1.Caption

- Caption should be clear, brief, understandable, catchy and relevant for instance.

“MILK FOR MILLIONS”

“VARALAKSHMI FOR DHANALAKSHMI”

“KILL THE PEST GET THE BEST”

2. Lettering

- Lettering depends on Style, Colour, Size and Spacing between letters, shape of the letters.
- letter can be arranged in many ways vertically, horizontally, diagonally and zigzag way.
- Height of the letter depends upon size of the audience.

Size of the letters and their visibility

Distance from farthest viewer(feet)	Height of the letter(in cm)	Thickness of the letter (in mm) (1/5 of height)
15	3.00	6.00
30	4.00	8.00
45	5.00	10.00
60	6.00	12.00
75	7.00	14.00
90	8.00	16.00

Conti....

Shape of the letter:

- Unusual shape should be avoided, because they hindrance to clear understanding of the message.
- Always use letters of usual shape.

A (✓)

A (✗)

Style

1. **Gothic** : Thickness of the letter uniform through the letter

“Thickness”

2. **Roman** : No uniform thickness

“Thickness”

3. **Text** : Old English style writing letters in a slanting format is considered as italics.

“Thickness”

Always prefer for **Gothic** style for clarity

3.ILLUSTRATION

 **Photographs**

 **Cutouts**

 **Pictures**

 **Drawings**

 **Symbols**

 **Stick figures**

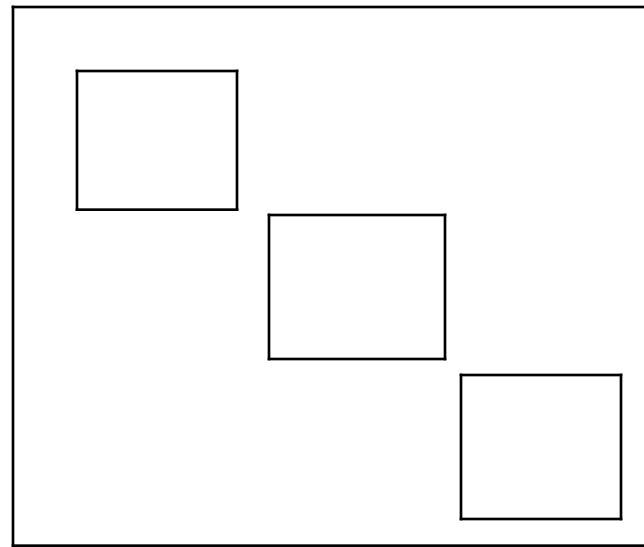
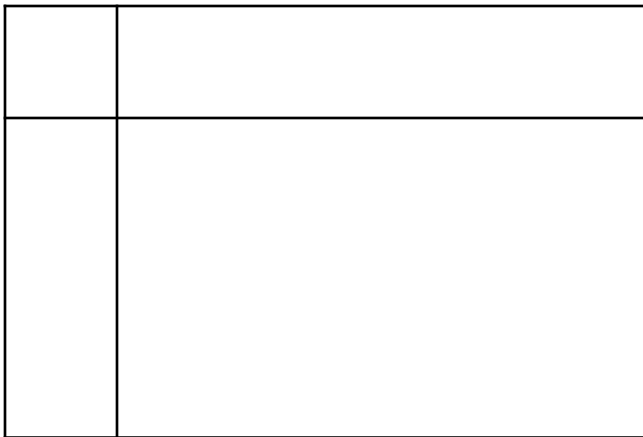
- **Use of illustration depends upon many factors like- skill of the teacher and availability of visual aids**

4. Colour

- ★ **Attracting attention.**
- ★ **Emphasis or contrast.**
- ★ **Help to create a mood**
- ★ **Making distinction.**
- ★ **Heightening our reconstruction of reality.**
- ★ **Other ways to contributes to learning.**

5. Balance

- 2. Informal type balance:** The elements appears to be balance, even though each side of the arrangement is difficult.



6. Contrast

- **The contrast between letters, illustration and their background is an important factor in their readability.**
- **Back and dark colours are usually stronger.**
- **Light coloured letters should be used on a dark back ground or dark letters on a light coloured background.**

Preparation of Teaching Aids:

SI No	Name of the Aids	preparation	Materials required
1	Picture card	Animals, Birds, Topics related to prose\poetry or any	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Drawing sheet•Hard board•sun mica•wood
2	Flash card	Laminated of different size	Sun mica sheet, plywood,

3	Model	Skelton of human being, solar system, Solar Eclipse &etc.	Stone, wood, iron, cement, hard board, clay, card board
4	Chart	Human system, Weight &measure, Transporting system	Drawing paper, Hard board
5	Album	Explaining events	Wall Album
6	Sticks	Different size, length, colour	Bamboo, Wood, Plastic

SI No	Name of the Aids	preparation	Materials required
7	Dice (Cuboids)	Large size(6cm) Medium(4cm) Small(2cm)	Wood, Plastic, Low cost material
8	Pocket Board	Different size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Drawing sheet •Clothing
9	Map	State, India, Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Drawing sheet •Cloth • Hard board

List of Materials required:

- Pencil
- Color pencil
- Rubber
- Color box
- Drawing sheet
- Fixing pin
- Color paper
- Measuring scale
- Measuring tape
- Marker pen

- Large needle
- Nylon rope
- Clip for photo sheet
- Gum\paste
- Fevicol
- Safety pin
- Thread
- Scissors
- Plain paper

ADVANTAGES

- ★ Capture audience attention arose their interest.
- ★ Highlights main points of the message clearly.
- ★ The possibilities of misinterpreting concepts is reduced.
- ★ Structure the learning process more effective.
- ★ Hold attention, make teaching more realistic.

Conti...

- ★ Message perceived with several senses are understood and retained better.
- ★ Speed up the process of learning.
- ★ Stimulate self activity.
- ★ Save time of teacher and learner.
- ★ Overcome language barrier.
- ★ Learn more, thoroughly, faster and remember longer

DISADVANTAGES

- Audio visual aids do not necessarily give a true picture of the ideas they present.
- Audio visual aids do not always appropriate for the meaningful content to topic under study.
- Audio visual aids not always appropriate for the age, intelligence, and experience of learners.

Thank You



♥
Thanks