

ASSIGNMENT

UNIT-III

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CLASS : I B.ED

SUBJECT: Knowledge and Curriculum

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PART-A

1. Briefly explain Activity Based Learning.

Activity Based Learning:-

Activity Based Learning (ABL) is a methodology where children of different ages are grouped together in one class and learn at their own pace through teacher-facilitated exercises.

Origin of ABL:-

Activity Based Learning took shape in Rishi valley school, managed by philosopher J. Krishnamurthy Foundation, which experimented in rural education centres opened by it. Later it was adopted by Chennai Corporation. M.P. Vijayakumar I.A.S. was keenly interested in popularising this approach. Now, village school teachers are given training in Activity based learning.

Growth and development of Activity Based Learning:-

* In the year, 2003-2004 twenty six teachers from Chennai Corporation were sent to Rishi valley school for training in Activity Based Learning.

* In 2003, Activity Based Learning was experimented in 13 selected schools from ten zones in Chennai.

* In 2004, Activity Based Learning was implemented in 264, Corporation schools.

* In 2004-2005 the training programme was extended to many Block Resource centres

* In 2005, Activity Based Learning was extended to Std III also

* In 2006, work books were supplied to pupils of std I to IV

Four stages in Activity Based Learning:-

- * Preparation
- * Testing the materials
- * Extension
- * Evaluation

Role of teacher:-

- * Set the context
- * Watch over interactions
- * Help students to internalize intentions of the academic programme.
- * Ensure effective teaching-learning process
- * Find solutions to unusual events and problems

Significant aspects of ABL:-

- * Timetable is in units of Half days
- * No Homework
- * Scope for teacher creativity
- * clarity of lesson
- * Greater degree of involvement

Advantages of Activity Based Learning:-

- * children learn at their own pace (speed).
- * More time is devoted to self-learning and the time taken by the teachers for instruction gets reduced.
- * Group learning, self-learning and learning from each other are promoted.

* Time taken by the teacher for instruction is evenly distributed among all pupils (i.e.) more individual, attention is made possible.

* Pupils progress could be evaluated without their knowledge.

* Rote Learning is avoided.

ABL has helped to solve two major problems facing primary schools:-

* Multiple class teaching (two teachers teaching five standards) which necessitates one teacher burdened with more than one class. Naturally, the teacher is more stressed and learning records poor progress.

* Shortage of qualified teachers.

The success of Activity Based Learning depends upon three factors noted below:-

* Teachers, guide teachers and observers should have an open mind and willing to accept well done changes.

* Involvement by the officials of the education department.

* Financial support and back up by the people in authority.

Disadvantages:-

* Can be unfocused

* Needs to be limited to 5-7 minutes

* If not managed well, criticism and negative evaluation may occur

* Value to students depends in part on their maturity.

2. mention the role and importance of computer in curriculum transaction.

computer has revolutionized the day to day life of all people throughout the world. It was designed by charles Babage in 1883 and it took hundred years to make it indispensable for all walks of life.

In Tamilnadu, computer literacy is now available from std VI onwards in all schools and computer education attracts most of our students. Indian software engineers serve with distinction in advanced countries. computers are used in calculation, drill and practice, simulation, storing and retrieving information within seconds, graphics, designing, printing etc.,

At the higher education level, computer Assisted Instruction (CAI), computer managed Training programmes (CMT), developing software and recording are widely used.

Role of computers in Education:-

computer technology has a deep impact on the education sector. owing to memory capacity of computers, large chunks of data can be stored in them. They enable quick processing of data very less or no chances of errors in processing. Networked computers aid quick communication enable web access. Storing documents on computers in the form of soft copies instead of hard of helps save paper,

Advantages of computer in education:-

- * Storage of information
- * Quick data processing
- * Audio-visual aids in teaching
- * Better presentation of information
- * Access to the Internet
- * Quick communication between students, teachers and parents

computer teaching and interactive learning play a key role in education. computer technology is integrated into the modern education system.

Computers - A Brilliant Aid in teaching:-

Students find it easier to refer to the internet than searching for information in fat books. process of learning has gone beyond learning from prescribed textbooks. Internet is a much large and easier to access storehouse of information. when it comes to storing retrieved information, it is done on computers than maintaining hard-written notes.

Computers gave Impetus to Distance Education:-

online education has revolutionized the education industry. computer technology has the dream of distance learning a reality. Education is no longer limited to classrooms. It has real far and wide, thanks to computers. physically distant locations have come closer due to internet accessibility. So, even if students and teachers are not in the same premises, they can very well communicate with one another.

Computers Improve presentation of Information:-

Computers facilitate effective presentation of information. Presentation software like powerpoint and animation software like Flash among others can be of great help to teachers well for delivering lectures. Computers facilitate audio-visual representation of information, thus make process of learning interactive and interesting.

Computers Enable Internet Access:-

Internet has information on literally everything and computer technology enables easy access to it. Internet can play an important role in education. As it is an enormous information base, it can be harnessed for retrieval of information on a variety of subjects. The Internet can be used to refer to information on different subjects. Both teachers and students benefit from it.

Computers Allow Efficient Data Storage:-

Computer hard drives and storage devices are an excellent way to store data. Computers enable storage of data in the electronic format, thereby saving paper. Memory capacities of computer storage devices are in gigabytes. This enables them to store huge chunks of data. Moreover, these devices are compact.

Computer Technology:-

For children:-

For children, computer technology has provided an indescribably wealth of resources, information and knowledge, since the

Introduction of the internet, students are now able to access e-books, practice tests and examinations, model answers and research meanings. Research has also suggested that computer technology has helped students to improve their grades in other subjects.

Part Staff:-

Computer technology has enabled teachers to make their lessons more interactive and therefore more interesting and rewarding, this method has also been shown to improve pupil performance as lessons are more memorable and therefore students are able to retain information more effectively.

Practical improvements:-

Computer technology has enabled systems of obtaining and recording information much more efficient and effective, computer records are much harder to misplace than realms of paper records. Additional changes such as submission of work via email and responding to enquiries online save time and energy.

Media technology:-

In addition to computers, many schools and colleges are using new methods of technology to enhance the learning experience, these include digital television channels. DVDs, digital radio and television allow students to access a wealth of different channels which cover a vast range of different subjects including languages, science, history, and geography to name just a few.

PART-B

3. Illustrate team teaching :-

Team teaching :-

Team teaching is teaching by two or more teachers to a group of students, each teacher taking a particular segment of the topic or demonstrating a skill depending upon their area of specialization or special skill. It is organized and coordinated by the class teacher and is executed within the allotted time.

characteristics of team teaching :-

- * It is a flexible instructional organization. It provides for variety in instructional procedures, assignments, grouping etc.,

- * It binds the teachers, students and other academic personnel in a working relationship with a view to enhance effectiveness of teaching.

- * A group of teachers shares the responsibility of planning, organizing, leading, controlling and evaluating teaching of the same group of students.

- * Even though team teaching is group-oriented, it protects the professional autonomy of the individual teachers in classroom.

Essential Elements in Team teaching :-

- * Time management

- * Tact

- * Patience

- * Flexibility

Types of Team Teaching:-

Team teaching may be tried wherever inter disciplinary or multi disciplinary approach is considered desirable. There is much scope for that in higher secondary classes where some topics are found more than one subject.

Let us examine three types of team teaching

Sharing:-

Teachers teaching the same subject for different standards may share their work. Language teachers may divide among themselves teaching of prose, poetry and Grammar for several standards.

Cooperative teacher:-

Teachers from related departments cooperatively teach a difficult or lengthy unit, each selecting one segment.

Unit teaching:-

Teachers of Economics and Commerce can cooperatively teach units like Banking, International Trade, Industrial growth etc.,

Merits of Team Teaching:-

Team teaching requires only enthusiasm and cooperation of teachers and is practically inexpensive. It has many merits as follows.

- * As students get instruction from the best available teachers in their school to learn a lesson, their achievement will also be high.
- * Human resources, instructional aids and space could be utilised very well.
- * It will be helpful to adopt cooperative teaching project by the teachers in a school.

* Group discussion, planning, giving the best performance and time management are some of the activities in which teachers will get training.

* Team teaching does not affect the individually and freedom of teachers

* Team teaching follows the prescribed syllabus, lesson and instructional objectives.

5. short note on criteria of organization of learning experiences.

Criteria of organization of Learning Experiences:-

When LEs have been selected using the site of criteria highlighted above, three closely related set of criteria, including

- * Sequencing

- * Continuity

- * Integrated

Criterion of Sequence:-

Sequence refers to the order of exposure or arrangement of learning experiences. The selected learning experiences must be arranged in an orderly manner in such a way that the entire selected learning experiences for the realisation of curriculum objectives provide for a set of logical network of successive learning experiences building upon the preceding ones. When the sequencing of learning experiences is carried out along with the complementary content, the curriculum developer is said to be involved in curriculum experiences sequencing.

Criterion of continuity:-

Continuity depends that the learning experiences be arranged in a way that the learners progress from lower to higher levels in accordance with their level of education in a vertical order. Meaning that senior school two learning experiences will be higher and wider in scope, deeper in depth and more complex than senior school one learning experiences. In the same vein, the first week learning experiences will be the simplest while the last week experiences before examination will be the most complex.

Criterion of Integration:-

Integration involves building 'bridges' or pushing the frontiers of two or more experiences to link each other. Through integration, learning experiences and content are organized to blend or be in harmony with each other. Also, integration emerges symbiotic or mutually beneficial experiences across several fields or forms of knowledge. For example, learning experiences in Biology may become useful to learners in Geography and vice-versa in Senior school one, two and three.

These are various criteria of organisation of Learning experiences.

6. Mention the two types of approaches to curriculum implementation.

Approaches to Curriculum Implementation:-

There are two approaches to curriculum implementation, they are,

- * Fidelity Approach

- * Adaptive Approach

Fidelity Approach:-

Here, the curriculum is put into practice without any alteration. Actual implementation should "faithfully" correspond to the use as intended by the sponsor of innovation.

Fidelity approach has the advantage of being more clear, more specific and easier to assess. This approach may be inappropriate for all or some situations as teachers have to use the particular curriculum without any change.

Adaptive Approach:-

Here, the curriculum is implemented with some modifications according to the local needs and conditions.

Teachers can decide what is best and most appropriate for their situation and accordingly they can adapt and implement the curriculum.

Adaptive approach has the advantage of utilizing the local teacher's ideas in implementing the curriculum.

7. Mention the roles of teacher in curriculum transaction:-

Curriculum transaction:-

It is a process of translating a plan into a new pattern of action. Innovation occurs when curriculum is successfully implemented in the school. In curriculum transaction, an idea, method or course is put into process.

Role of the teacher in curriculum transaction:-

Teachers have to play many roles in implementing the new curriculum. They are:-

- * Teachers should assess the needs of the learner and society.
- * Teachers should have clarity about the goals and aims of the curriculum.
- * Teachers should understand the complexity of teaching methods and techniques to be used.
- * Teachers should be aware of the quality and practicality of the learning materials being used.
- * Teachers should modify the curriculum suited to local conditions, the school climate and learner characteristics.
- * Teachers should involve in in-service or staff development activities in order to learn something new in the new curriculum.

8. Define the various criteria for selecting learning experiences.

Criteria for selecting learning experiences:-

These criteria of selection of learning experiences include

- * Validity
- * Comprehensiveness
- * Appropriateness
- * Continuity and cumulation
- * Balance
- * Learnability

Criterion of validity:-

Learning experiences are valid to the extent that the experiences selected are implied by, and consistent with the objectives of the curriculum. Curriculum is a means to an end and the end must justify the means. It is in this sense, that curriculum development could be regarded as Machiavellian in its process and procedure.

Criterion of comprehensiveness:-

Comprehensiveness means that the learning experiences should expose the learners as a total person to different and wide range of experiences from all dimensions, be they cognitive (knowledge based), psychomotor (skill based) and affective (attitude and value based).

Criterion of Appropriateness:-

Appropriateness criterion demands that selected experiences should be suitable to the needs, interests and aspirations of

the learners, which needs analysis (situation analysis) would have revealed before the curriculum objectives were identified.

Criterion of continuity and cumulation:-

continuity and cumulation mean that selected learning experiences should build on each other in a continuous pattern in such a way that lower or simpler experiences become the bases for higher or more complex experiences that are targeted for the realisation of the identified curriculum objectives.

Criterion of Balance:-

Criterion of balance, also known as 'balance of breadth and depth' to use the words of Taba (1962) refers to learning experiences that ensures that equilibrium exists in the scope and depth of coverage. It means extremes or distortions and unnecessary tilts are avoided in selected learning experience. This is to ensure that well rounded or thorough bred learners are produced from exposure to such experiences.

Criterion of Learnability:-

Learnability means that the selected experiences should be within the ability levels or be adaptable to the experiences of the target learners. Anything short of this would mean that the learning experiences are outside the reach of the learner and the curriculum is doomed to fail as the objectives become unachievable.

PART- C

9. what do you mean by distance Learning mode.

If teaching and Learning are separated either by distance or time, then such type of arrangement of teaching-Learning process comes under education called by the distance Learning mode.

10. Mention the merits and demerits of team teaching.

Merits:-

- * Human resources, instructional aids and space could be utilized, very well.

- * Team teaching does not affect the individuality and freedom of teachers.

- * Team teaching follows the prescribed syllabus, lesson and instructional objectives.

Demerits:-

- * Insufficient number of teachers.

- * Some teachers suffer from inferiority complex.

- * A team teaching session, at times, may cut into the next period.

11. write down the use of internet in curriculum transaction.

- * Exchanging ideas and messages through e-mail.

- * Sending the files containing texts, pictures and drawings.

- * Advertising products and services

- * chatting with friends and relatives

12. Mention the problems in implementation of curriculum.

- * Teacher's resistance
- * Lack of co-operation
- * Inadequate expertise
- * Lack of Training / in-service facilities
- * Opposition from society

13. Write short note on the components involved in evaluation of curriculum transaction.

There are three major components involved in assessing curriculum implementation. They are:

- * Factors affecting implementation.
- * The state of implementation
- * Learning and other outcomes

14. Write down the merits and problems in team teaching.

Merits of team teaching:-

- * Human resources, instructional aids and space could be utilised ^{very well}.
- * Team teaching does not affect the individuality and freedom of teachers.
- * Team teaching follows the prescribed syllabus, lesson and instructional objectives.

Problems in team teaching:-

- * Insufficient number of teachers.
- * In some schools teachers complain about 'over work' and brain ^{fatigue}.
- * A team teaching session, at times, may cut into the next period.

4. Elucidate ALM method.

Active Learning:-

Active Learning is involving students directly and actively in the Learning process itself.

Thus active Learning is :

Engaging students in doing something other than listening to a Lecture and taking notes.

Students may be involved in talking and listening to one another of writing, reading and reflecting individually or in small groups uses of technology in ALM:-

Each student will be actively engaged in the Learning process. using movies and games, the teacher can make the experience more effective. The theoretical foundation of this learning process are:

Flow: Flow is a concept to enhance the focus level of the student as each and every individual becomes aware and completely involved in the Learning atmosphere.

Learning Styles: Acquiring knowledge through one's own technique is called learning style. Learning occurs in accordance with one's own potential as every child is different and has potential in different areas.

Locus of control: Ones with high internal locus of control believe that every situation or event is attributable to their resources and behavior. ones with high external locus of control believe that nothing is under their control.

Intrinsic motivation: Intrinsic motivation is a factor that deals with self-perception about the task at hand. Interest, attitude and results will be dependent on the self-perception of the given activity.