

They give information on the learner's:

- personal and social development, self-awareness and social skills
- attainment progress and motivation
- career aspirations
- interests and hobbies, both in and out of school or college
- achievement in key skills such as problem-solving, communication, information technology, numeracy or other skills, such as manual dexterity, etc.

၎င်းတို့သည် သာသနာရေးများ - ယူဒိုက်၊ ဂျိတ်၊ အီဂျစ်၊ မြန်မာ၊ စားကုန်များ၊
အလုပ်နှင့် သင်္ကြံပေးမှုများ၊ အိမ်ထောင်ရေးများ၊ အမျိုးမျိုး ကောင်းမွန်စွာ သဘော

- ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା । ଅନୁଗୋପୀୟ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ : ଶ୍ରୀ ମହାଭାରତ ।

- $\text{mod} : \text{ന്നു} : \text{എത്രയെങ്കിലും } a \text{ ന്റെ } n \text{ ന്റെ കൂടെ. ഇതിനെ മിറാറ്റി}$

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ശ്രീ 6൩ 60 കിടപ്പ്

- ငြိမ်းချမ်းစွာ ဖွဲ့စည်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

പന ട്രേ. എറടുപ്രവൃത്തികൾ കൂടി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. മി. അന്നമ്മയുടെ കുടുംബം

Competences

Assessment can also be carried out on the basis of checklists or a set of competences; this is a widely used method where a criterion-referenced assessment is required.

The achievement of these competences is usually on a 'passed' or 'not passed' basis. Re-attempts are encouraged when a pass is not attained.

Competences are the method used to define the content and organise the assessment of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs). Let's take as an example an NVQ in horticulture, which addresses the 'key purpose' of 'providing ornamental beds and borders'.

The units of competence in this NVQ might be:

- Produce plants from seed.
- Establish ornamental beds and borders.
- Maintain ornamental beds and borders.

முதல் மாதம்:

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- ନିଶେଷ ଅପର ଗୋଟିଏ
- ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା
- ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା

Values and what teachers can achieve

- How do we guide and recruit learners in their choice of subjects, courses or 'learning programmes'?

We need to make sure these are appropriate for them and meet their needs.

- How do we discover what support they will need to succeed on these programmes, and then make sure they get it?
- How can we monitor the progress of learners, and act on this information to ensure their success?
- How do we design a course or programme to maximise the chance of success?
- How do we improve our courses and our teaching, and adapt them to experience and to the needs of our students?

1 *Concrete experience*. This is your experience of teaching. Sadly, it is not possible to learn to teach by lying on a beach in the Bahamas. We need practice. However, lack of practice is often not the major difficulty in learning to teach.

2 *Reflection on experience*. Here you evaluate your experience to discover in what areas you were effective or ineffective.

3 *Abstract conceptualisation*. Here you ask questions such as 'Why was the last half of that lesson so effective?' or 'Why did I fail to achieve my last objective?' You learn the nature and importance of concepts such as reinforcement, assessment and so on, and find generalised reasons for your successes or failures.

4 *Planning active experimentation*. Bearing in mind what you have learned from experience, you ask questions such as 'What would I do differently if I taught that lesson again?', 'What shall I do differently next lesson as a result of what I have learned?' and 'What new methods, styles or techniques should I try out in order to improve my teaching?'

② စု.သုံး: ခိုင်မာစေရန် အားပေးပါ။

သင်္ကြံ: မူဝါဒ အစော. အတွင်း ဖွဲ့စည်း. လက်တွေ့. ယင်း သို့: ၇၄ အလေ့. အကျင့်. ၇၅၄ အကျင့်
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① අනෙකුත් සියලුම ස්වදේශිකයන් විවිධ වශයෙන්:

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② සමස්ත ජනතාවගේ සහයෙන්ම ජාතික ආර්ථිකය සුරැකි විකල්ප පිළිවෙලක් නිර්මාණය කළයුතුය.

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 අනුමතය: ගණකාලයක දත්තයක් ගැන සාධකයක් ලෙස භාවිතයට ගන්නා ක්ෂණික තීරණයකි. එය සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ප්‍රධාන තීරණයකට පෙර ගන්නා ක්ෂණික තීරණයකි. එය සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ප්‍රධාන තීරණයකට පෙර ගන්නා ක්ෂණික තීරණයකි.

9) ගණකයේ වේ. ධාරිතා: 1 මිලියන ටිබ්බිට් ග්‍රෑම්.

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Initial and diagnostic assessment: assessing learners' needs

- putting the learner and learning first
- believing that learning is not a privilege for the few, but an entitlement for all
- striving for equality of opportunity, and for inclusiveness.

But how are these values and aspirations to be achieved in practice?

First, we must treat each learner as an individual, rather than as a member of a class of identical students.

We must discover the needs of each individual learner, and then make sure these needs are met.

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- သက်တမ်းရှည်မှတ်တမ်းများကို အသုံးပြုရန်

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১৬ মে: ২০১৭

Providing learners with support

Let's suppose you have now enrolled your students on subjects or programmes that suit their aspirations, and that you have assessed their learning needs for these programmes.

The task now is to monitor their progress, and develop for each student an action plan to meet their individual needs.

It is important to involve your students as much as possible in this process, so that they take responsibility and control over their action plan and feel motivated to complete it.

Remember that learning support is not a last-ditch stand.

The Basic Skills Agency (1997) found that students on learning support were more likely to achieve than those who did not need the support in the first place.

This is in part because learning support employs the most powerful teaching method yet discovered: one to- one teaching. In a famous article,

Monitoring, evaluation and review of courses

Like your teaching, the courses or 'subjects' you teach should be subjected to self-corrective feedback; it is the only way they will improve. I have seen even well established and successful courses substantially improved by this process.

Monitoring

Monitoring is the day-to-day checking and improving of a course, with the aim of making relatively minor changes and improvements. It can be carried out informally,

but best practice is to have weekly or fortnightly 'course team meetings', attended by all the tutors on the course and a few student representatives.

The day to- day running of the course is discussed, and improvements agreed.

For example, business at my last meeting included two requests by student representatives: one for more coordination of assignments, so that they were more evenly spread over the course; and the other for more copies of a certain course book to be placed in the library.

Evaluation and review

An evaluation and review is carried out at the end of a course; the aim is to arrive at an informed decision about the course's effectiveness, or some aspect of it, and to use this to make suggestions for improvement.

(A short course may be evaluated by asking students to write down one positive aspect of the course, and one way in which they felt it could have been improved.) Your institution's quality system or self-assessment/evaluation system will usually state what *must* be reviewed, but you can of course go further.

The following topics are amongst those commonly considered (though clearly any aspect of the course may be evaluated):

- aims and objectives
- teaching strategies
- assignments, worksheets, textbooks, etc.
- course organisation
- course documentation (e.g. student course book or handbook)
- resources
- assessment
- learning outcomes, including a comparison of students' entry qualifications etc., with their subsequent performance on the course, drop-out rate, etc.

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သက်တမ်းကို တစ် နှစ်လောက် နား အထိ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ သို့သော် ဤ အချက်ကို လေ့လာ ဆန်းစစ်ကြည့်ပါက
 ကျန်းမာရေး အခြေအနေ အားဖြင့် အန္တရာယ် မရှိပါ။ သို့သော် အချို့က အချို့သော အချက်များကြောင့် အန္တရာယ် ရှိပါသည်။
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A more systematic approach is to draw up a timetable, so that every aspect of the course is evaluated over, say, four years. Evidence for the evaluation can come from:

- students' performance on assessment tasks and coursework
- reports from verifiers, moderators or similar external scrutiny (see below)
- the opinion of teachers, support staff (e.g. technicians) and students on the course – including those who dropped out of the course
- minutes of course team meetings, and other monitoring information
- consultation with industry or commerce if it is a vocational course (especially if it involves work experience)
- consultation with those initiating the training, if the course has been commercially commissioned
- consultation with other members of staff who do not actually teach on the course – for example, the appropriate head of department, and possibly also library staff and those responsible for quality control or equal opportunity policy.

Opinions may be collected by discussion, memo, questionnaires or by structured interview.

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ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଭାବେ ହେଉଥିବା ନିଶ୍ଚୟ କରାଗଲା।

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- ഓരോ വർഷവും നീ തൊഴിക്കുക! നല്ലത്, അതുകൊണ്ട് നീ തൊഴിക്കുക! തൊഴിക്കുക! തൊഴിക്കുക!

244 ફોલોઅપ

Questionnaires and structured interviews

A student questionnaire is a popular 'evaluation instrument'. It is usually completed anonymously, and ideally includes students who have left the course, if there are any.

Your institution may use a standard questionnaire; if not, devise your own.

There are three commonly used methods for collecting the students' responses.

A space may be left under the question in which the student is invited to write; alternatively, one of the following methods may be adopted – both have the advantage that the responses can be easily quantified:

- *The question may invite a yes/no or a tick/cross response.* For example: Did you find the section on computer programming useful? Yes/No
- *The student is asked to agree or disagree with a statement on a given scale*

- *Resources.* Were the classrooms adequate? Did you have adequate access to library, computers, refectory, lavatories, sports facilities ... ?
- *Course content.* Can you give an example of an activity you thought particularly interesting/useful? Was there enough student activity? Were activities sufficiently varied? Did you enjoy the assignments/practical work? Were they sufficiently work-related? Were you clear what was expected? Was adequate time given? Was adequate work set? Was content sufficiently challenging, or was it too easy or too hard? Were you actively involved in your own learning? Did you enjoy the teaching methods chosen? Would you have preferred others?
- *Learning.* Questions on the students' feelings about their learning are sometimes useful, e.g. Do you now feel confident enough to book a hotel room in French?
- *Assessment.* Was work fairly marked? Do you feel you were kept aware of how you were doing on the course?
- *Course management.* Do you feel the course was reasonably well organised? Was the course literature adequate? Was the induction useful/satisfactory?
- *General.* Do you feel the teachers on the course were effective? Have you enjoyed the course? State two things that were particularly good about the course. State two things about the course that could be improved.

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1. අර්ථය : මෙය යනු, පුද්ගලයෙකුගේ හෝ සංවිධානයක ප්‍රතිපත්ති, ක්‍රියාමාර්ග, සහ අනෙකුත් ක්‍රියාමාර්ගයන් පිළිබඳව විකල්පයක් ලෙස ප්‍රකාශයක්.

૧. નામ: શ્રી. રામચંદ્ર. વા. ૨. જન્મ તારીખ: ૦૫/૦૮/૧૯૮૦
 ૩. પાસપોર્ટ સાઈઝની ફોટો: ૪. સહી: ૫. સ્થાન: ૬. તારીખ:

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Office of the Registrar

မေ့လျော့ခြင်း မေးခွန်းများမှာ အထူးပြု၊ ဝေဖန်မှု သဘာဝရှိသည့်အားဖြင့် စိတ်ကြီးစွာ ရှိနေပြီး မေးခွန်းများကို အတိုချုပ် ပြောဆိုနိုင်သည်။

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સાચું જોઈએ તે પછી જ કાગળ પર લખવું. સાચું જોઈએ તે પછી જ કાગળ પર લખવું. સાચું જોઈએ તે પછી જ કાગળ પર લખવું.

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Most novice teachers expect teaching to be difficult – and then find it is impossible!

It is impossible to give your best to every student all the time; impossible to avoid ever making mistakes; and impossible always to understand why students behave as they do.

It is impossible to teach every student everything, and impossible to remain calm, reasonable and professional at all times.

Don't assume that you will be able to meet its every suggestion at all times. You will be fortunate indeed if you are given the preparation time and the other resources required to do the job as well as you would like.

Try to use your time as efficiently as possible. Save and improve your worksheets, games and lesson plans from year to year.

Organisation saves a great deal of time, but it might take you two or three years to get what you need even roughly sorted out.

Can you share some of this work with a colleague? For at least some of your needs, is suitable material already available in the department or on the Internet?

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6. சந்திரன்

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စာအုပ်: မြန်မာ့ သမိုင်းနှင့် ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ

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