

The student communicating directly with the teacher, and the teacher checking the student's work, are both examples of 'feedback' for the teacher.

Without this feedback the teacher cannot know whether or not understanding or learning has taken place.

Communication and learning requires that the following chain works perfectly:
what I mean what I say what they hear what they understand

ကျောင်းသား သို့မဟုတ် အခြားသူတို့၏ အားကိုးခံရမှုများကို ရှောင်ကြဉ်ရန်
အရေးကြီးသည်။ အထူးသဖြင့် အထက်ပါ အချက်များကို အသိပြုရန်
အရေးကြီးသည်။

၄၄။ ဤအချက်များကို အသိပြုရန် အရေးကြီးသည်။ အထက်ပါ အချက်များကို
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အထက်ပါ အချက်များကို အသိပြုရန် အရေးကြီးသည်။

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Fear of failure and low student expectations

Imagine you are:

- a school pupil who hates maths, just starting with a new maths teacher
- a woman returning to education, after 17 years bringing up children
- an adult who hated school, undergoing retraining to update computing skills
- a 50-year-old manager of a retail store, being sent to management classes by her new area manager

ရှုံးနိမ့် ဗဟို ကို တွေ့ဆုံခြင်း နှင့်၊ ကျောင်းသား စာမေးပွဲလုပ်၊ ဗဟိုပေး၊ ပါးခြင်း မှား

အောက်ပါကဲ့သို့ သဘော ရှိသူများ မှား ဖြစ်သည့်

- သင်္ချာ၏ မူရင်းကို သော ကျောင်းသား သဘော သင်္ချာဆရာ အသစ် နှင့် စတင် သင်ကြား တော အခါ
- ၁၂ နှစ်ခွဲ ကလေး ဆိုင်း ဘီဇ် စတင်၊ ကျောင်းသား ချီး - မတစ်ယောက် ပညာ ပြန်လည် သင်ကြား တောအခါ
- ကျောင်း သင်ကြား ခြင်း ကို မူရင်းကို အခြေ၊ တစ် ဦး သည် လက်ဆွဲ အမှု နှင့် ဆုံး စား စွမ်း ညာ ဝှိုး လက်ညှိ ပြန်လည်ပြီး လေ၊ လျှပ်၊ သင်ကြား - အသစ်ပေး တော အခါ
- ဗီဒီယို မန်နေဂျာ အသစ် အသစ် စတင်တော စတင် မန်နေဂျာ ကို စီမံခန့်ခွဲ စေ သင်ကြား ချိုးချိုးခြင်း

Unapproachable' teacher

We have seen in this chapter that 'students asking questions' is a vital part of the learning process; but students, especially shy ones, will not ask questions of an over-formal or forbidding teacher. How does a teacher become 'approachable'?

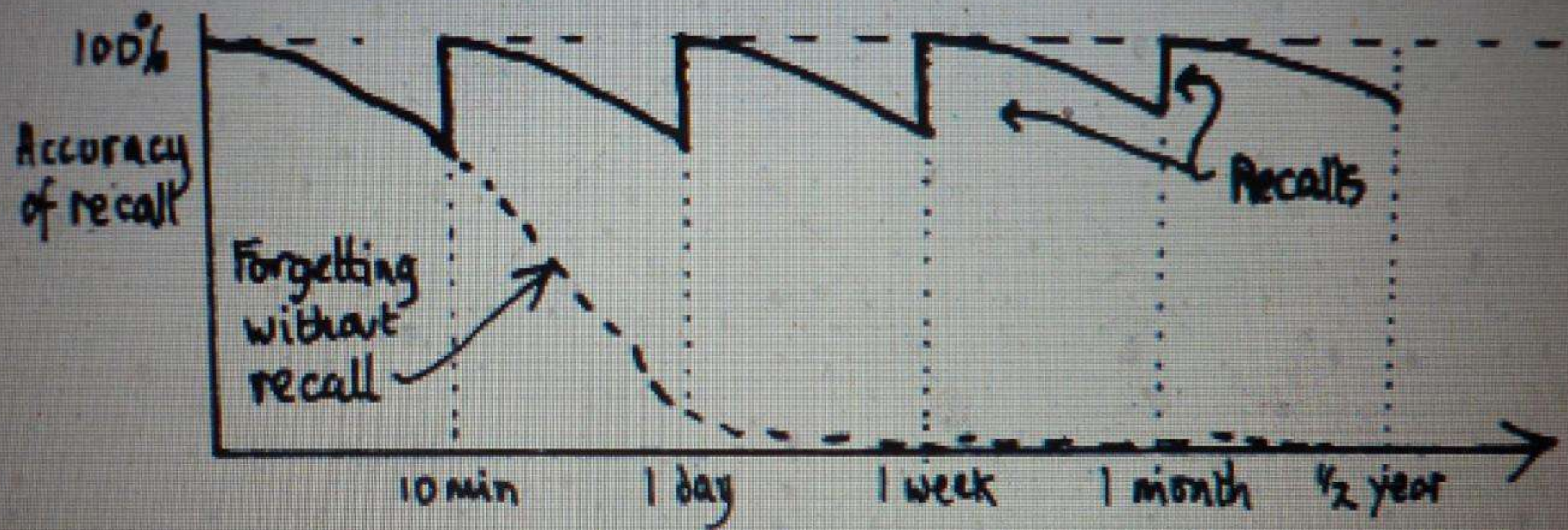
မချင်းကပ်နီရောကော

ကျေးဇူးတင်စွာ ဝါ မေးချီး မေးမြန်း ဖြစ်သည့် သင်္ကြာနဂါး၊ နဂါး နှင်းလင်း စဉ်းဝါ အေး
 ဖြိုးတော အစိတ်အပိုင်း ဖြစ်သည့်။ ကျေးဇူးတင်စွာ မချင်းကပ်နီရောကော ဖြစ် ဖြစ် ဖြစ်၊
 ကျေးဇူးတင်စွာ အစိတ်အပိုင်း ကျေးဇူးတင်စွာ မေးမြန်း ဖြစ်သည့် နဂါး၊ နဂါး
 နှင်းလင်း စဉ်းဝါ အေး

Checklist

- What barriers to communication do you expect to experience in your teaching?
- What jargon will you need to explain?
- Do you frequently see the work of your students to discover the extent of their learning?
- Are any of your students too shy to approach you with difficulties?
- Have you asked your students what they expect to find most difficult about learning what you are teaching them?
- If your class is of 'mixed ability':
 - Do you avoid too much class teaching – e.g. avoid 'chalk and talk'?
 - Are some of the learning activities easy enough for successful completion by the least accomplished/knowledgeable learners?
 - Are some of the learning activities demanding enough for the most accomplished/knowledgeable learners?
- Is a large enough proportion of the tasks you set open and adaptable to the learners' abilities?
- Do you make enough use of group work?
- Do all students achieve some success and get some reinforcement?
- Finally – and crucially – do you make use of mastery and developmental objectives?

ning more firmly in the LTM. As a result, it takes progressively longer
ning to be forgotten after each recall.

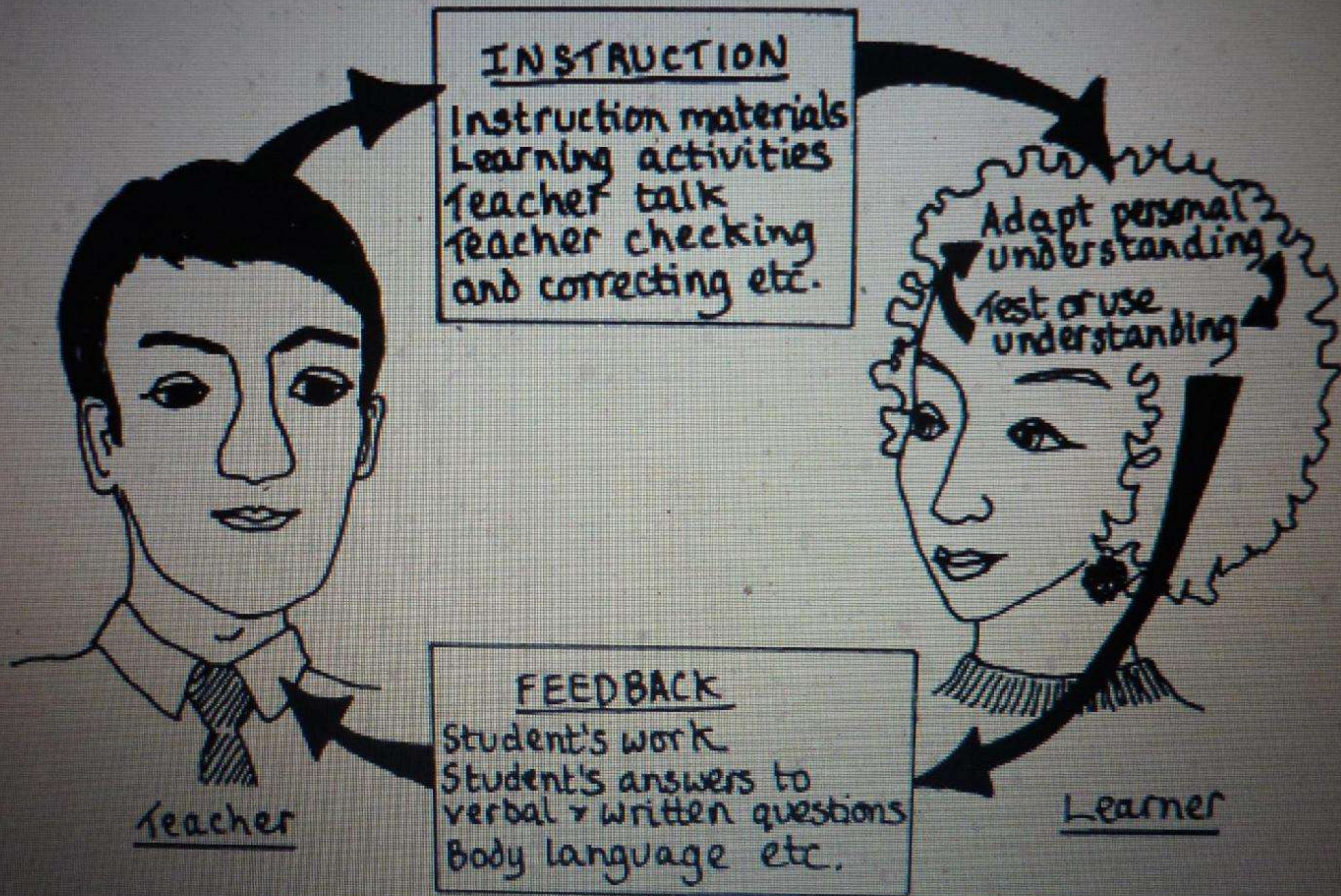


a result of this forgetting mechanism, we only remember ideas:

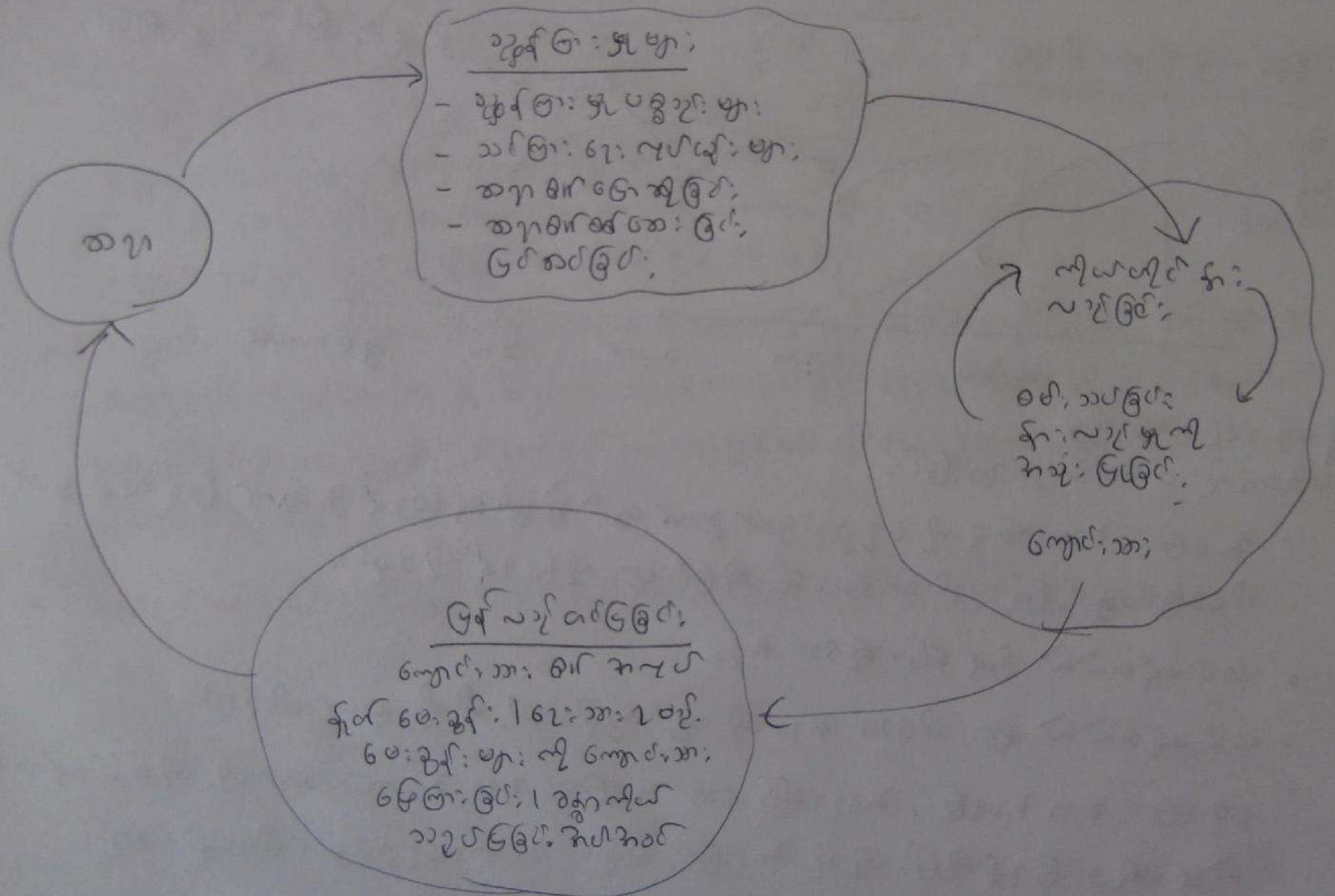
- that have been recalled frequently, or
- that we have heard recently.

B. Watson, the father of the behaviourist school of psychology developed by Skinner, said that remembering depended on 'frequency and recency'.

Our knowledge about short- and long-term memories suggests the following ad



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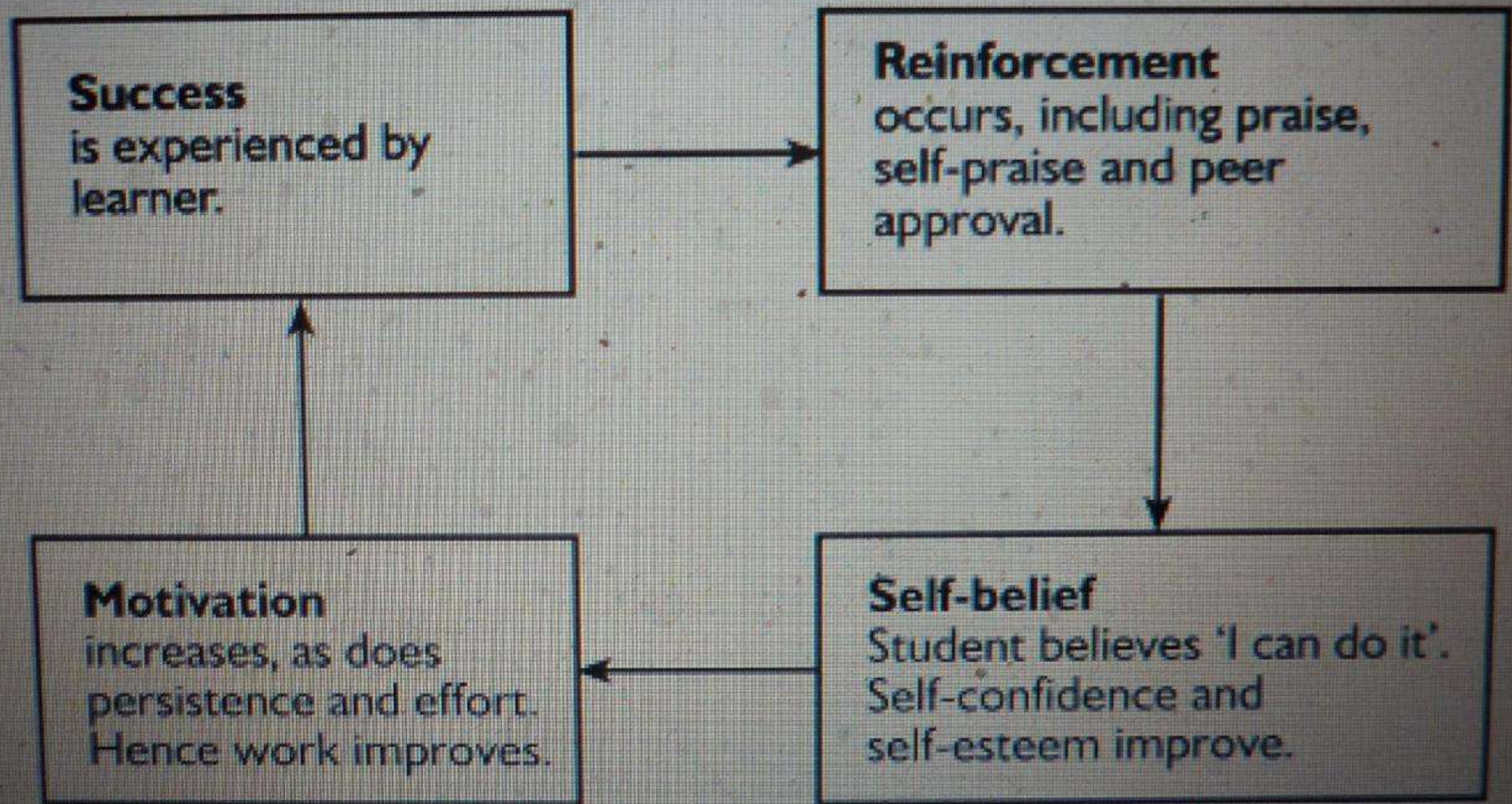
Make sure students know exactly what they are expected to do and how to do it, and that help is available when they need it.

- Some tasks must be straightforward, and quickly achievable with sufficient corrected practice so that all students experience success in them. Other tasks can stretch the more able.
- Give lots of praise and other forms of recognition for any success in learning, and give this regularly for routine success, e.g. for finishing a task more or less successfully.

This reinforcement should come as quickly as possible after the completion of the activity.

learner's practical and emotional needs

The learning engine



This is the engine that drives all learning. Even if the other motivators are

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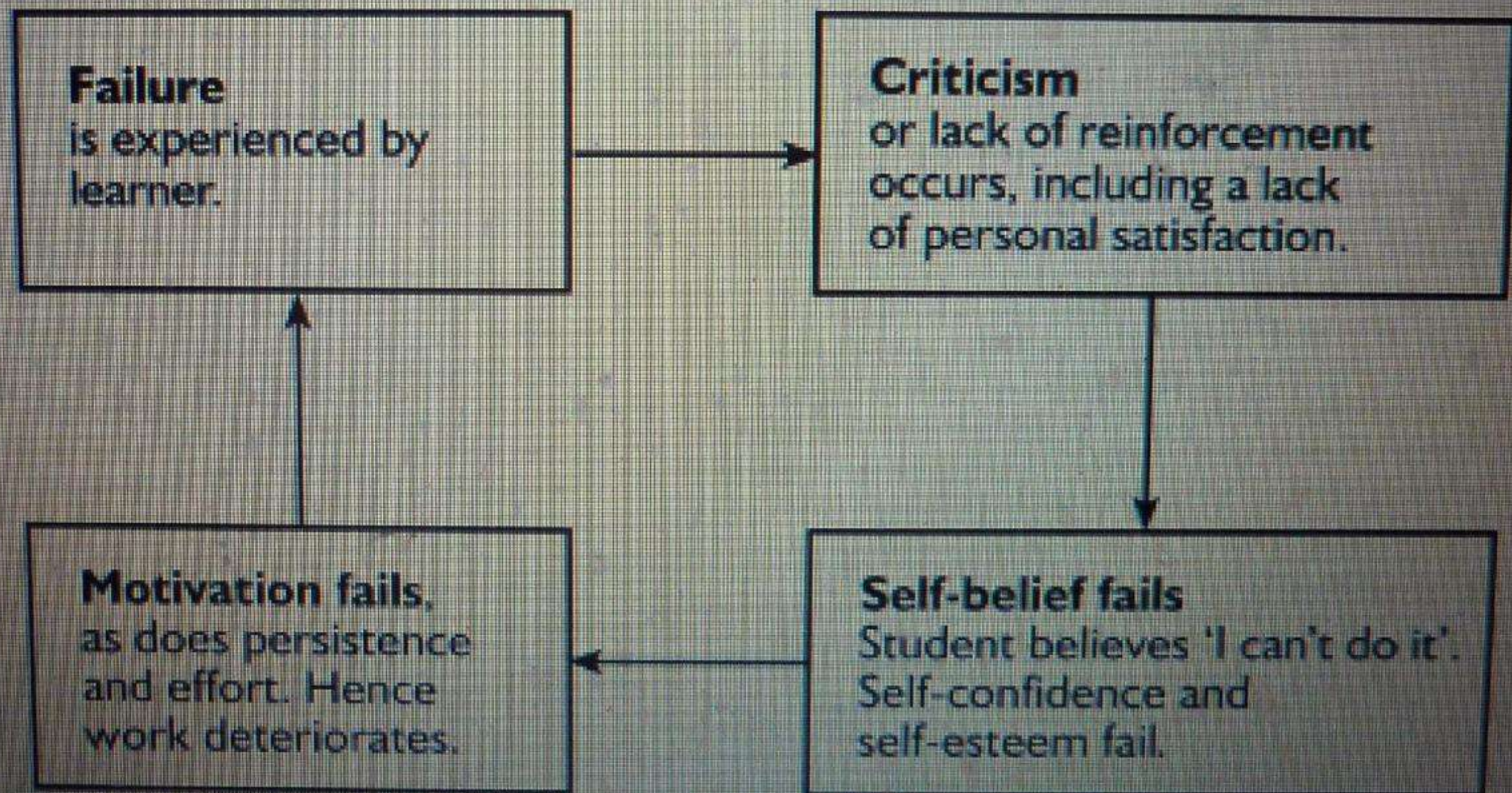
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perseverance and effort.
Hence work improves.

Self-confidence and
self-esteem improve.

This is the engine that drives all learning. Even if the other motivators are flat out, failure to get this engine going will mean that the learner is going flat. However, engines can work in reverse, producing a vicious circle:



sec 50.5



Some ways of increasing student interest

- Show interest yourself – be enthusiastic.
- Focus on curiosity-inducing questions rather than delivery of facts.
- Show the relevance of what you are teaching to the real world. Bring in real objects, show videos of applications, go on visits, have visitors, etc.
- Make use of student creativity and self-expression.
- Make sure students are active.
- Change the students' activity regularly.
- Make use of surprises and novel activities.
- Use group competitions and challenges.
- Make the learning directly relevant to the students' lives.
- Give the subject human interest.

