

- Speak to the student after the class, using adult-to-adult style. Set targets and evaluate these. Repeat as necessary.
- Threaten to move the student.
- Move the student.
- Put the student 'on report' – that is, he or she must show you work done at the end of the lesson, or after every lesson in the week.
- Threaten to report the student to a higher authority, e.g. to his or her tutor.
- Report the student. Keep the higher authority updated verbally on the student's subsequent behaviour. Tell the student this. (Don't be afraid to ask for help from experienced staff or from your teacher education tutor. It is not an admission of failure to ask for advice.)
- Record the student's behaviour on paper, sending a copy to a higher authority, keeping your own copy. You could tell the student you are doing this.
- Threaten to ask a senior teacher to talk to the student.

- အတန်ငြိမ်းသောအခါ အပြစ်တို့ကို ပြောဆိုသော ပုံစံဖြင့်၊ ကျောင်းသား နှစ်၊ ငယ်စဉ်း တွင်းစီစကား ပြောရန်။ ညဉ့်ခန်း တွင်းတွင် ချစ်မြတ်နိုး ချစ်သောအခါ ဖြစ်နေပြန်။
- ကျောင်းသား အပွင့်ပေါ် ပစ် ချစ်မှု ဖြစ်နေကြောင်း ပြောရန်။
- ကျောင်းသား အပွင့်ပေါ် ရန်။
- ကျောင်းသား အပွင့်ပေါ် စာတတ်သော အခါ ရန်။ ငယ် ပေးတတ် သင်တန်း စာတတ် ဖြစ်ပြီး ဖြစ်ပြီး သင်တန်း စာတတ် အဆင့် တွင် အလုပ်လုပ် ပြောရန်။
- ကျောင်းသား အပွင့်ပေါ် စာတတ် ကျောင်း အလုပ်လုပ် မှား မှား သတင်း ပြောရန်။
- ကျောင်းသား အပွင့်ပေါ် ပြောရန်။ ကျောင်းသား စာတတ် လက် ဖြစ် ပေးနေသော အခါ စာတတ် ပြောရန် ဖြစ်ပြီး ပေးသော အခါ ကျောင်း အလုပ်လုပ် မှား မှား သတင်း ပြောရန်။
- ကျောင်းသား အပွင့်ပေါ် အခါ နှစ် နှစ် ပေးသော အခါ ပြောရန်။
- ကျောင်းသား စာတတ် ပြောရန် မှား မှား ကျောင်း အလုပ်လုပ် မှား မှား သတင်း ပြောရန်။ မိမိ၏ အပွင့်ပေါ် ပြောရန် ကျောင်း သား အပွင့်ပေါ်။
- ပြောရန် အဆင့် ဖြစ်သော အခါ ကျောင်း သား အပွင့်ပေါ် ပြောရန် ဖြစ်ပြီး ပြောရန်။

- *In response to misbehaviour that has been constantly repeated, despite every attempt to stop it.* Stop what you are doing. Move away from the student if you are close, and get a piece of paper; ask someone for the date and the exact time. Coolly write down the behaviour on the piece of paper, saying: 'OK. I've had enough. If this is the way you want it, so be it.' *Do not say what will happen to your piece of paper.* If asked, be vague: 'You'll see.' This will almost certainly stop the student misbehaving. Give a copy to the tutor responsible for the student.
- *In response to outright defiance.* As immediately above. This removes you from the confrontation, and some students will 'back down' almost as soon as the pressure is released. It is essential that defiance is reported. It is widely accepted in the profession that you should not be expected to teach students who are not prepared to accept your authority in the classroom, for safety reasons if for no other.
- *Contracts.* The student agrees, in writing, to a code of behaviour. The student should then be 'forgiven' and fully accepted back into the fold.
- In addition to all the above, your school or college may have standard forms of punishment with which you should comply.

- [illegible]

Never physically handle or hit a student. Do not send a student out of a class unless you have been told this is acceptable.

If you do send a student out of a class, you are responsible for anything the student does in class time.

Don't bear grudges. Try very hard not to *show* resentment towards a student who is causing you trouble. I know this is very hard, but if you show resentment the student may retaliate.

A student who believes you dislike him or her will make your job much more difficult.

Having threatened a student, you must carry out this threat to the letter if the student persists; otherwise, your credibility will go down in the eyes of the students, and should you make another threat it will not be taken seriously.

- [illegible]

Teacher talk is a teacher-centred or 'didactic' teaching method.

What are its main advantages and disadvantages?

Advantages

- It is a convenient method for delivering an explanation.
- Unlike a book, it can be adapted to the correct 'level' for the class, and the content can be tailored to the needs of the class.
- It can be inspiring.
- Little preparation or resourcing is required for the experienced teacher.
- It is a rapid method of presenting material.
- It is a more personal method of communicating than written methods.

കുറിയെ പലിശയെക്കുറിച്ച് എഴുതിയ കവിതകൾ

6 mdr. 2228. 72 mdr. 2229.

- [illegible]

Disadvantages

- The student is not *required* to form an understanding or 'construct'.
- There is no feedback on whether understanding has taken place.
- Retention is very low, so backup is required to ensure that information is understood and remembered.
- The teacher must go at the same pace with the whole class.
- Inexperienced teachers tend to deliver material too quickly.
- It can be boring.
- There is no active student involvement.
- Students' concentration span is shorter than for other learning methods.
- It assumes consenting students.
- Students are not given the opportunity to use the ideas being taught.

- [illegible]

A good explanation should:

- contain *only* such information as will be sufficient to give a reasoned, logically ordered description of the point being explained
- be exclusively built on knowledge that the student already possesses
- be tailored to the intended audience, *even if this means missing out what an expert on the subject (such as a teacher) might call important detail*
- be carried out persuasively and patiently.

It is important to recognise that a statement of fact, such as ‘When starting a car from rest, the clutch should be released slowly’, is not an *explanation*. Understanding requires that the student knows the ‘why’ as well as the ‘what’.

Explaining is a skill that you must prepare for, and practise – on your own as well as in the class.

ကောသလ: နှစ် တစ်ရာလုံး လုံး တစ်နေ့

- ကျီး: ကြေး: သင်္ကန်း: နှစ် တစ်ရာလုံး လုံး တစ်နေ့
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Science teachers sometimes demonstrate a phenomenon by experiment.

The intention here may not be to encourage the learner to imitate the teacher; indeed, that might be dangerous. These demonstrations should be carried out in much the same way as is described below.

Preparation

Make sure the students are ready: have they been introduced to the necessary background information, and do they know what the demonstration achieves?

If the demonstration is likely to be long and involved, can it be broken down into parts to be learned separately?

Execution

Arrange the equipment in advance, well away from any confusing clutter, so that it is facing the students if at all possible. Once students are aware of what they are about to see, and why, move them into their new positions. Don't start until they are all settled.

Explain as you demonstrate if you can, preferably using questions. 'What should I do next?' 'Why am I doing it like this?' 'What should I be careful of here?' 'What would happen if ... ?' Make sure your students understand the purpose of each action; they should understand the 'why' as well as the 'how'. Emphasise your key points carefully.

Do it slowly, and if necessary do it at a more realistic speed later. If there is more than one method and you wish to demonstrate them all, it is usually better to show only one at a time. Show the other method(s) in a separate demonstration

The advantages of questioning

Most experienced teachers use questioning a great deal, in talking to classes and groups, as well as when talking to individual students.

Questions are of course used in both verbal and written form; but this chapter will focus on the teacher asking questions verbally.

Many experts on education, including many experienced and effective teachers, consider verbal questioning to be one of the teacher's most potent tools.

මෙම පිටුවේ අග ප්‍රතිමාව නිකුත් කළේ:

මානව ශාස්ත්‍රයේ අධ්‍යයනය මානව සාහසිකයන්ගේ ස්වභාවය, ජීවිතය, සිතීම, ක්‍රියා, සම්බන්ධතා, සහ සමාජයේ භූමිකාවන් පිළිබඳව විවිධ මට්ටම්වලින් සිදු වන පර්යේෂණයන් මගින් සිදු කරනු ලබයි.

මෙම පිටුවේ මානව ශාස්ත්‍රයේ 16 වැනි ප්‍රතිමාව, මානව ශාස්ත්‍රයේ සාහසිකයන්ගේ ස්වභාවය, ජීවිතය, සිතීම, ක්‍රියා, සම්බන්ධතා, සහ සමාජයේ භූමිකාවන් පිළිබඳව විවිධ මට්ටම්වලින් සිදු වන පර්යේෂණයන් මගින් සිදු කරනු ලබයි.

පහත සඳහන් පිටුවේ මානව ශාස්ත්‍රයේ 16 වැනි ප්‍රතිමාව, මානව ශාස්ත්‍රයේ සාහසිකයන්ගේ ස්වභාවය, ජීවිතය, සිතීම, ක්‍රියා, සම්බන්ධතා, සහ සමාජයේ භූමිකාවන් පිළිබඳව විවිධ මට්ටම්වලින් සිදු වන පර්යේෂණයන් මගින් සිදු කරනු ලබයි.

To summarise, then, the advantages of questioning as a teaching method are that it:

- displays the 'logic' of the subject and passes it on, encouraging understanding rather than rote remembering
- ensures that learning is built on prior learning in a constructivist way (Chapter 1)
- produces transferable learning
- gives instant feedback (to teacher *and* student) on whether learning is taking Place
- ensures the lesson moves at the student's pace

ॐ: श्री: लक्ष्मी नमः ॥