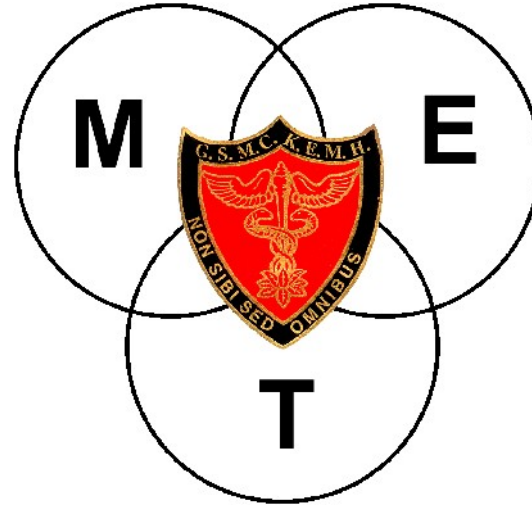


Teaching Learning Media

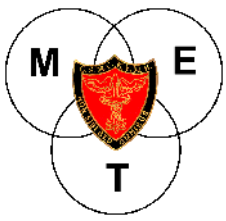


Dr. Avinash Supe / Dr. Praveen Iyer

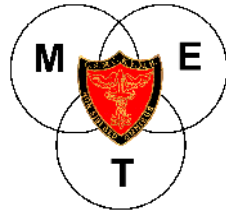
Seth GS Medical College

&

KEM Hospital, Mumbai

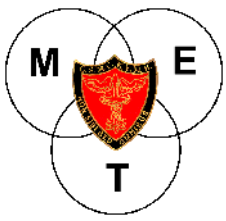


Session Objectives

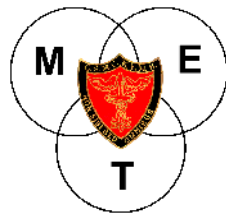


At the end of the session, the participants shall be able to:

- ❖ Define message, medium and channel
- ❖ List advantages of audiovisual aids
- ❖ Classify teaching-learning aids

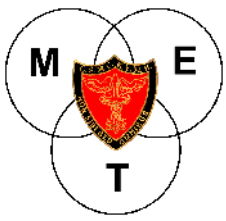


Session Objectives

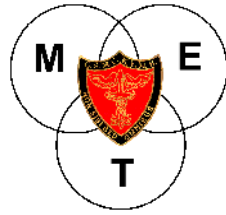


At the end of the session, the participants shall be able to:

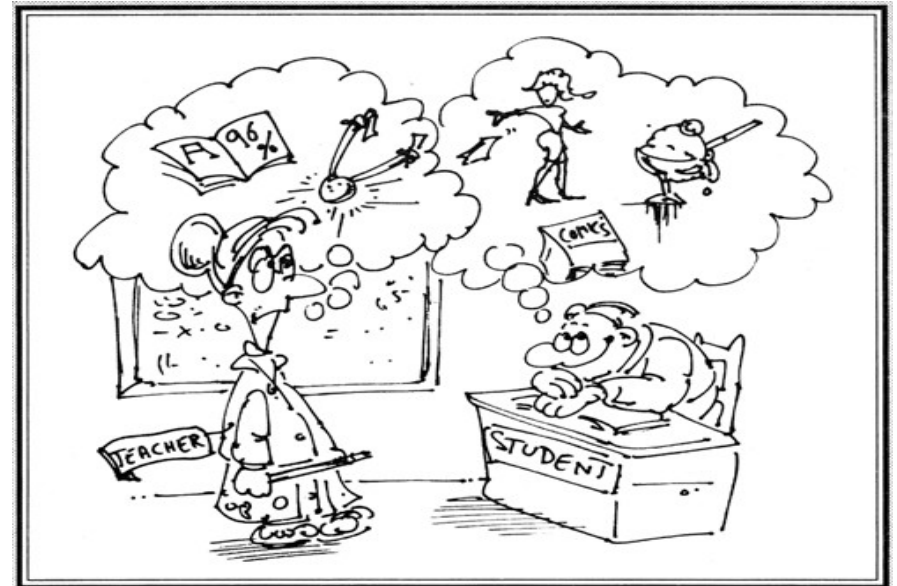
- Enumerate advantages and disadvantages of:
 - Chalk and board
 - Overhead projector
 - Projection of PowerPoint presentation
- Specify the factors that influence the choice of a teaching-learning medium

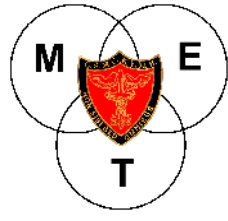
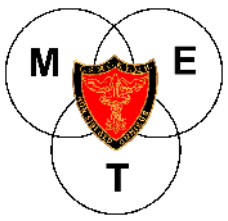


Message



- Content to be taught
 - Information
 - Thoughts
 - Relationships
 - Ideas
 - Skills
 - Feelings





Media

Shape of Message

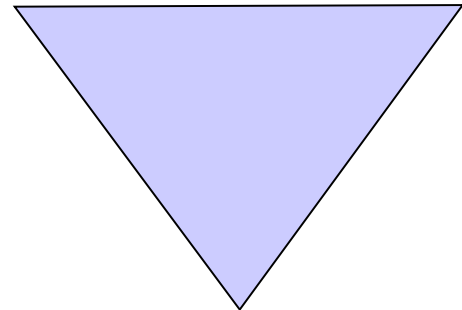


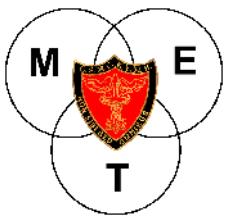
Medium

3 dimensional

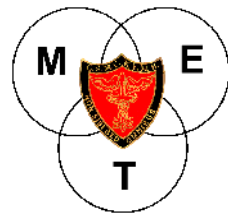


Abstract as symbol

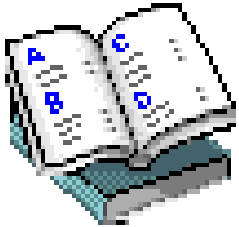




Media



Words



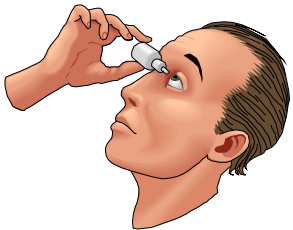
Objects



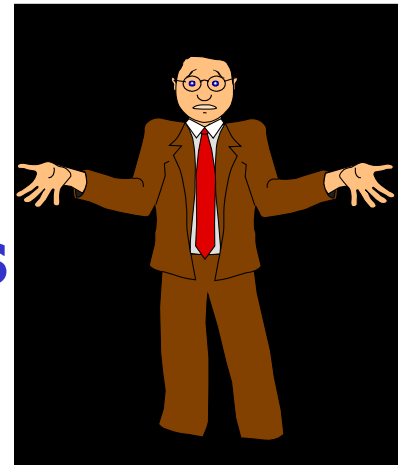
Pictures

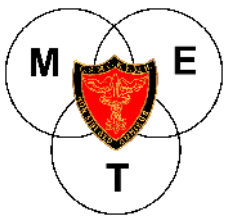


2 dimensional projected images

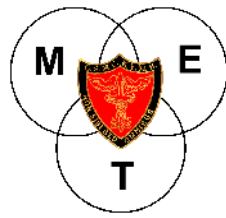


Non-verbal signs





Media vs. Channels



Vehicle or structure through which the medium is presented

Electrical, mechanical, physical

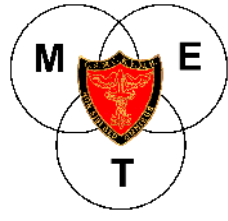
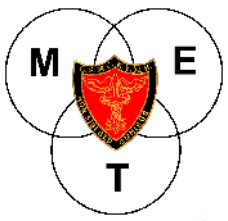
TV

Projector

Human voice box

Recording or playback device

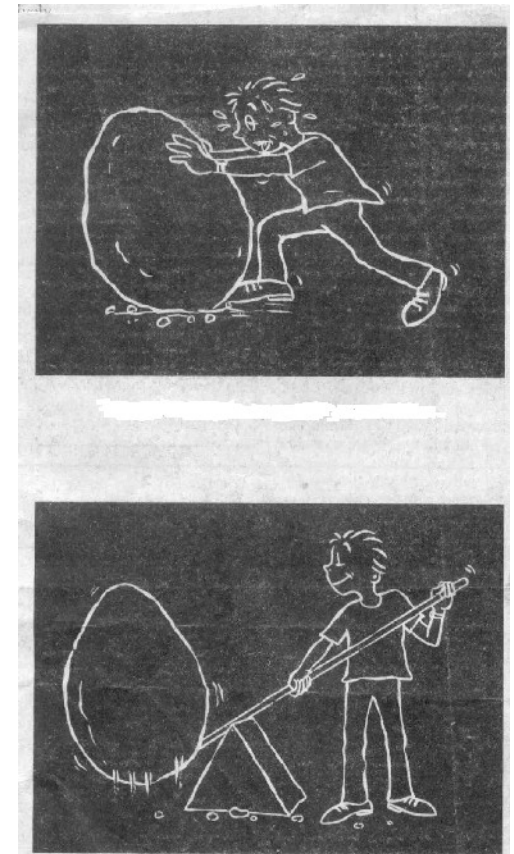
Educational trip

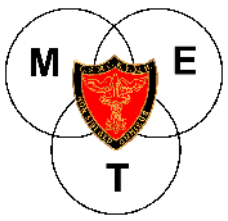


Advantages of Teaching-learning Aids

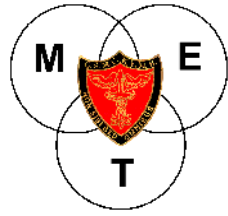


1. Extend human experiences
2. Longer retention information
3. Stimulates interest
4. Integrated experience
5. Multi-sensory approach
6. Effective substitute for direct contact
7. Facilitates change in attitude



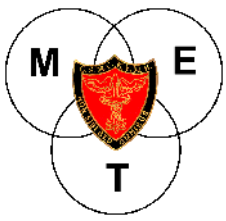


Types of teaching-learning aids

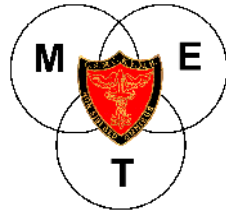


Audio Aids

- ❖ P A system (public addressing systems)
- ❖ Record players and discs
- ❖ Cassette tape recorders
- ❖ Radio receiver

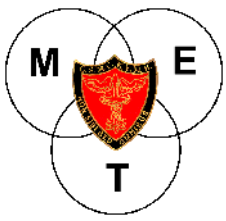


Visual Aids

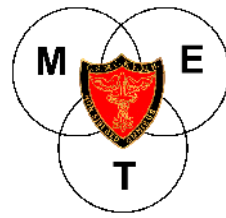


PROJECTED AIDS

1. Overhead projector
2. Slides
3. Films - movie, video (silent)
4. Epidiascope/ Opaque projector
5. Micro projector



Visual Aids



Non projected aids

Graphic aids

Photographs, pictures, flash cards,
Posters, charts, graphs, maps

Display boards

Black board, flannel board, magnetic
board, PEG board.

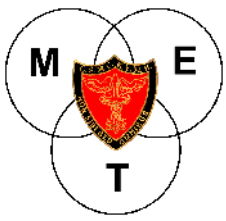
3 - D aids

Models, objects, specimens, Patients

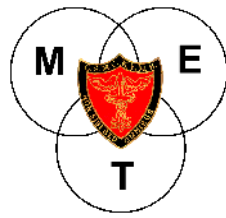
Activity aids

Experimentation, field trips,
Demonstrations, role plays, CAL

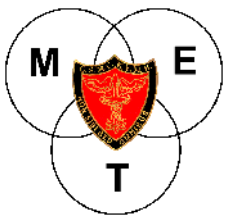
Hand outs



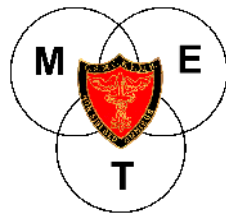
Audio Visual Aids



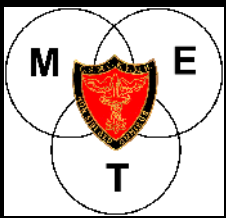
1. Synchronised tape slide system
2. Video tape system
3. Closed circuit system
4. Cine films
5. Computer Assisted Learning (CAL)



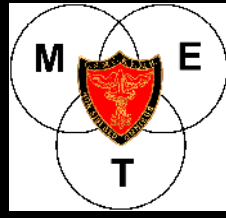
Group Task



- Use the given teaching-learning aid to prepare a five minutes presentation to your colleagues
- Time allotted for preparation: **15 minutes**
- Time allotted for presentation: **5 minutes**

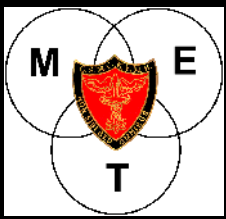


Black Board ' Chalk and Talk '

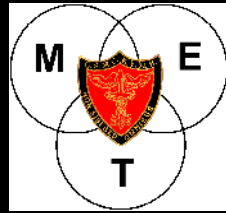


Points in favour

1. Opportunity for creativity
2. Step by step concept building
3. Attracts attention
 1. Time saving
 2. Inexpensive and No electricity



Black Board Limitations



Illustrate moving parts

no

Convey sound

no

Back to the audience

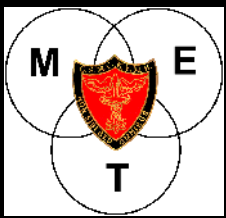
yes

Large audience

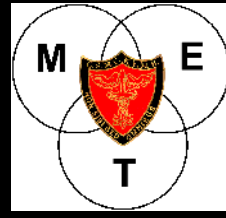
no

Dust allergy

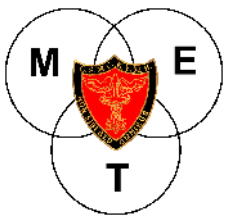
yes



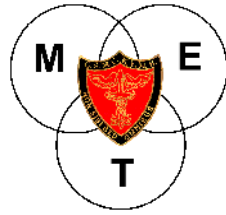
Points to Remember



- ✓ Avoid long pieces of chalk
- ✓ Legible handwriting
- ✓ Prevent letters from angling
- ✓ Do not obstruct while speaking
- ✓ Adequate letter size
- ✓ Judicious Erasing
- ✓ Keep major headings on board – effective summary



White Board with Markers



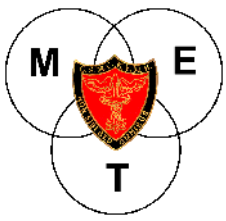
Shows colours more effectively

Panaboard with printer

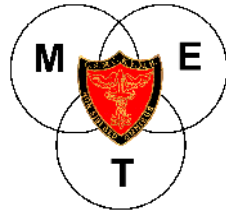
Flip Charts

Mixed blessing

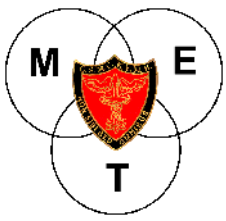
- Relatively cheap but handwriting skills necessary
- Suitable for multi-coloured display but ink may bleed
- To build up sequences and to retain them for further reference



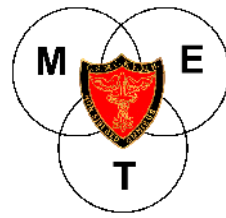
Overhead Projector



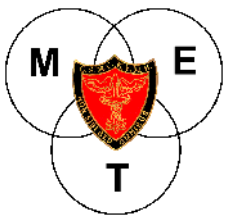
- Useful and versatile devices
- Systematic & developmental sequences
- Concept development - using overlays
- Large images



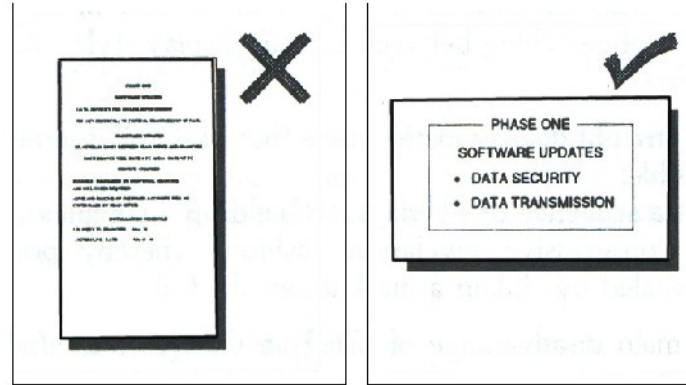
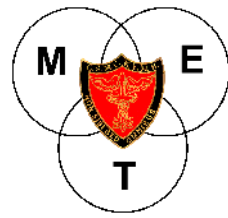
Preparation of a transparency



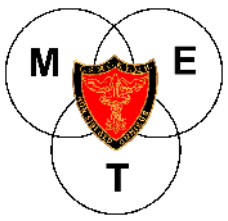
- Transparent, thick sheets, Acetate rolls
- Developed X - ray or polyethylene films
- Water soluble or permanent special inks
- Different colours for desired impact
- Write by hand , or photocopy (Thick $>85\mu$)



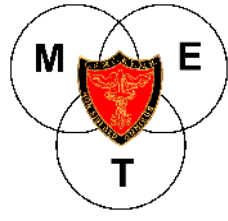
Writing a transparency



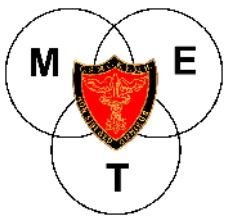
- Landscape position
- Leave margin on all 4 sides
- If to be used vertically, don't use bottom third, if possible



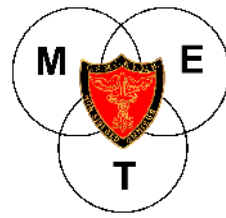
Preparation of a transparency



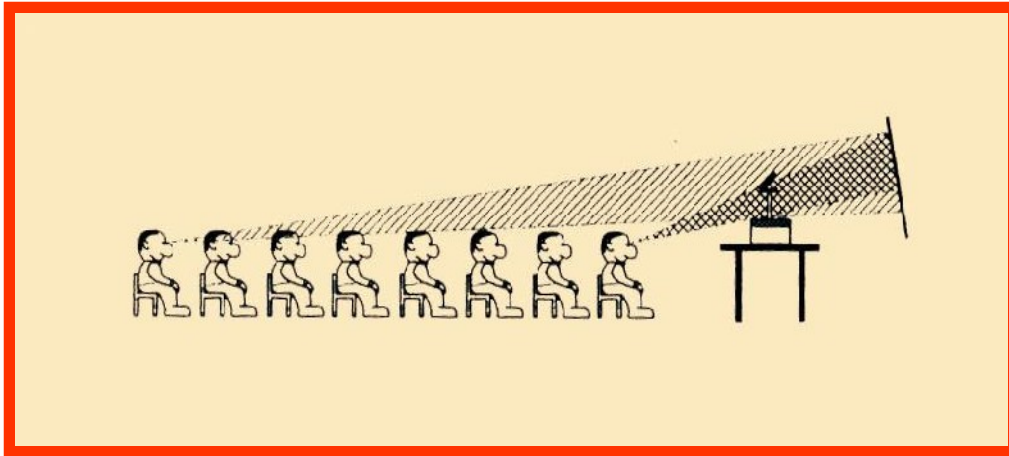
- Eight words per line
- Eight lines per transparency
- Readable with the naked eye at 2 meters
- Preservation – Mount fixation
- Sandwiching papers between films



Positioning of OHP



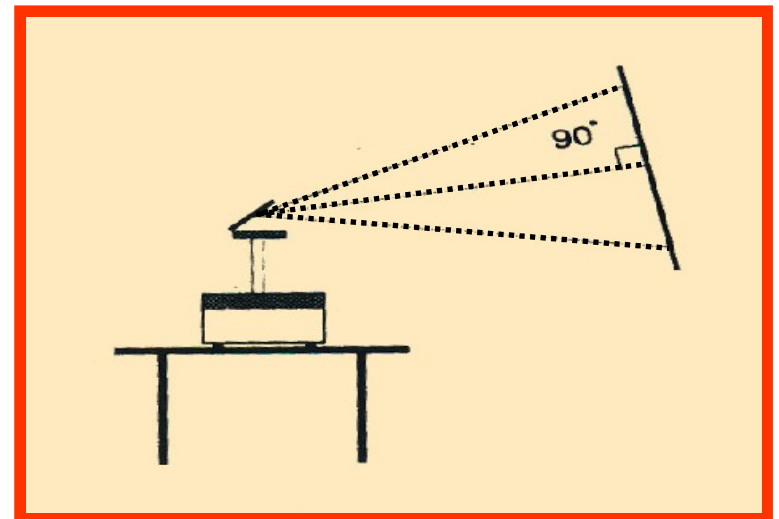
Ensure that everyone sees the whole screen

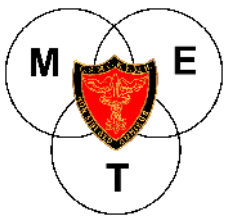


Correct positioning on purpose-built stand

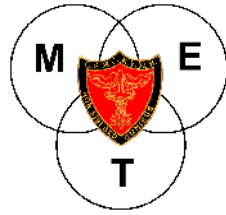
Width of the screen to venue distance should be 1: 6

Larger the screen, details of projection better seen

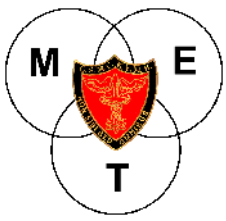




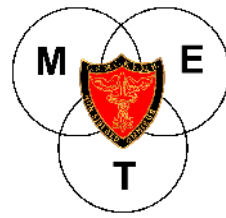
Use of OHP in classroom



- Controlled presentation speed
- Limited planning
- Instructor faces the class
- Complete darkness not required
- Switch projector when needed
- Hexagonal pencil or cardboard arrow as pointer

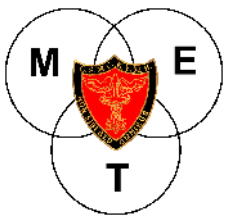


Overhead Projector

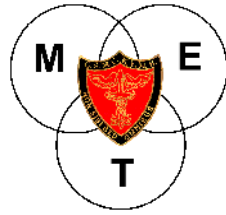


Special techniques

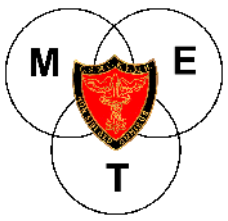
- Masking, Pointing
- Progressive disclosures
- Silhouetting - actual objects
- Models
- Overlays
 - Add simple diagrams
 - Developing a concept
 - Displaying X-ray pictures



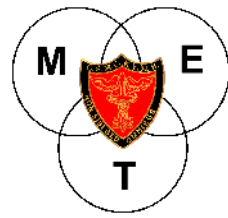
Slides



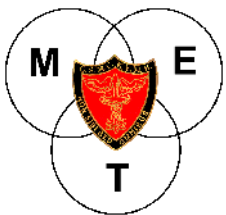
- Small and large audiences
- Classrooms, conferences & self study units
- Repeated use
- Combined with taped narration
- Topic, evidence, illustration



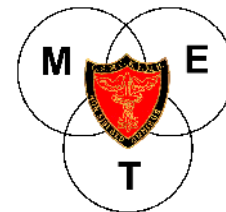
Slide must be



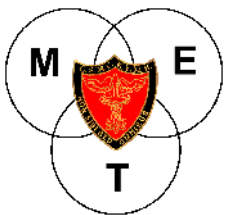
- Appropriate
- Accurate
- Legible
- Comprehensible
- Well executed



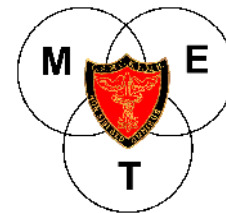
Appropriate



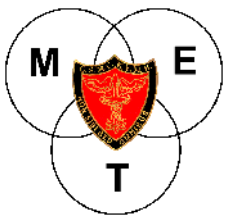
- Simplicity is the essence
- Discard inessentials
- Specially prepare for lecture
- Prefer graphs instead tables



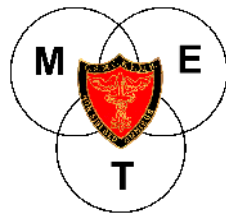
Accurate



- Spelling (Spellchecker option in Tools)
- Follow one dictionary
- Confirm what you quote
- Graphical data accuracy



Legible

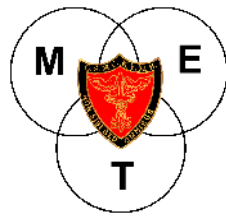
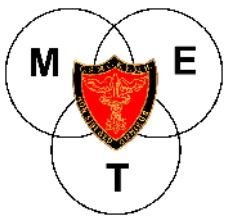


- Font size 24 –32 Title 36 – 42
- Distance between lines : 1.5 - 2
- Depends on the fonts and bold / regular

Legibility Legibility **Legibility** Legibility *Legibility*

- 50 - 70 characters including spaces and punctuations per line
- Don't vary starting point for each line

Contd.



Legible

- Sans Serif preferred for titles, headings

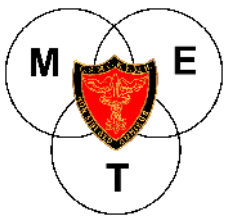
Serif - Times Roman, Serifa, Book Antiqua, Souvenir

Times Roman, Serifa, Book Antiqua, Souvenir

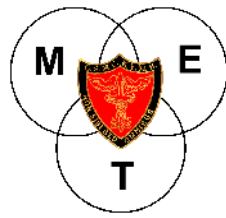
Sans Serif - Comic sans, **Impact**, Arial, AvantGrade,
Lucida sans

**Comic sans, Impact, Arial, AvantGrade, Lucida
sans**

- Sans Serif fonts do not look good in bold and are difficult to read

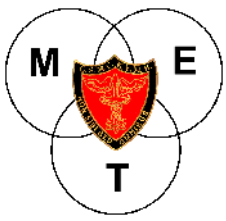


Comprehensible

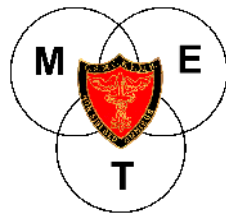


- Don't
 - Cram everything in one slide
 - Copy photographs / tables from books
- Avoid complicated figures
 - One line per point and use brief phrases
 - One slide per minute
 - Use abbreviations with care

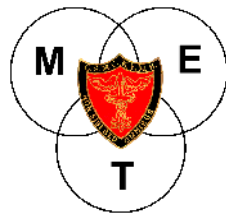
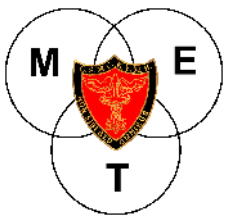
“PID” , “POOF” , “PIA”



Qualities of a good slide



- Clarity
- Rule of seven
- Table – not more than 4 columns
- Margin – 2.5 cm all around
- Fonts with uniform letters
- Title – underlined or different font
- Avoid full stops
- Data – preferably as figures or charts



Skills of the Teacher

✓ Selection of appropriate Message

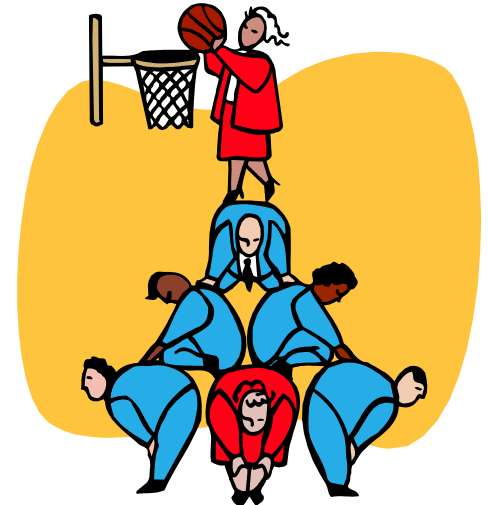
Medium & Channel

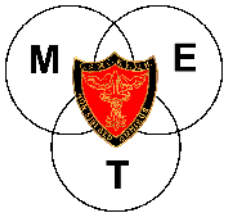
✓ Judicious use of them to establish association

✓ Sequencing of appropriate materials

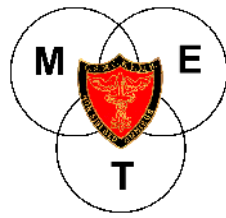


✓ Questioning



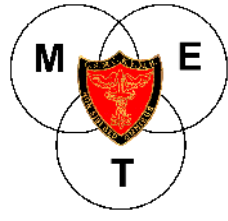
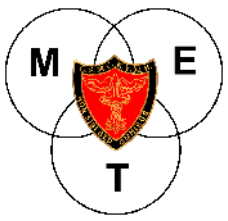


Choosing a medium



Consider

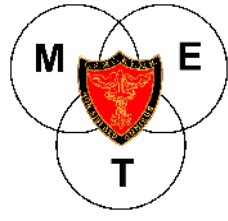
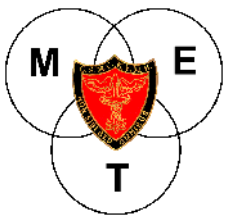
- ✓ Intelligence
- ✓ Reading ability
- ✓ Age of the learners
- ✓ Content difficulty of the material



Technology should advance

And

Not dominate one's presentation



Thank You