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
• Content to be taught
  – Information
  – Thoughts
  – Relationships
  – Ideas
  – Skills
  – Feelings
Shape of Message

Medium

3 dimensional  Abstract as symbol
Words

Objects

2 dimensional projected images

Non-verbal signs

Media
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**

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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 >85μ)
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
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
- 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