

Module for B.Ed Primary/Junior High School Programme

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**IoE/MoF/TUC/GHANA CARES TRAINING AND RETRAINING
PROGRAMME FOR PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHERS**



Ministry of Finance



Trade Union Congress




Institute of Education, UCC



TEACHING STRATEGIES IN THE BASIC SCHOOL




The Nature of Teaching

- In the past, it was seen as an assembly line.
 - Knowledge was transferred from someone who knows to someone who does not know
 - Learning was seen as a passive reproductive process
 - Now, it is seen as a task of manipulating a complex environment of learners and activities.
 - Learning is now seen as an active, constructive process.
 - It is a social and interpersonal process involving communication, discussion and interaction.
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Teaching Strategies

- Strategies are what teachers do when they teach and what students do when they learn.
 - Four categories of strategies are involved in teaching.
 1. Teacher-Centred strategies
 2. Teacher-Assisted strategies
 3. Peer-Assisted strategies
 4. Learner-Centred strategies
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Teacher-Centred Strategies

1. Lecture
2. Direct Instruction: Explicit teaching; Active teaching.
 - Teacher leads
 - Teacher presents materials in small steps
 - Teacher pauses to check understanding and participation from pupils.
3. Demonstration: Teaching by showing
4. Recitation:
 - Questions from teacher; answers from pupils one at a time or in chorus
 - Often used for facts

Teacher-Assisted Strategies

1. Drill and Practice:

- Used when repetition is needed
- Often deals with speed and accuracy

2. Discovery Learning:

- Teacher designs a scenario that forces a pupil to find an answer to a question or solve a problem.
- Makes pupils learn how to learn rather than what to learn.



3. Brainstorming:

- Teacher elicits from pupils as many ideas as possible.
- Good for stimulating creativity.

4. Discussion:

- Whole-class discussions
- Small-group discussions
- Panel discussions
- Debates
- Forums



Peer-Assisted Strategies

1. Role playing:
 - Helps pupils recognise and accept other peoples point of view.
2. Peer Tutoring:
 - Pupils who have mastered a certain skill are made to teach others who have not.
 - Mutual benefit for both tutor and tutee
 - Great Opportunity for pupils to ask and answer questions.



3. Reciprocal Teaching:


- Used in small groups or pairs where pupils help each other.
- Pupils practice what they have learnt on peers.
- Has social and affective benefits

4. Cooperative Learning:

- A variety exists but generally pupils work in small groups to help each other learn.
- They try to maximise their learning and accomplish shared goals.



Pupil-Centred Strategies

1. Rehearsal Strategies:
 - Rehearsal is repeating information to be remembered.
 - Used when verbatim recall of information is desired.
 - Can be used alone or with pairs, small group or whole class.
 2. Elaboration Strategies
 - When information is such that rote memorisation is difficult.
 - Guided Imagery involves forming associations or connections between new facts or words and what children already know.
 - Creating Analogies is when known things are used to illustrate what children cannot see.
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3. Organisational Strategies

- Involves converting new information into a meaningful known arrangement, making it easier to remember.
- Clustering involves learners arranging information to be learned into meaningful groups or categories such as multiplication tables.
- Graphic organisers are schematic diagrams converted from text
- Outlining is where pupils organise and summarise material they learn.