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Modern Teaching Techniques and Methodology

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Abstract

There is increase in the area of science and technology, and one's potential to adjust to new information in science and technology has increased as well. So, now there is need for progressive and innovative minds to discover the unknown and unrevealed regions of different fields and education being one of them. There is wide spread of modern teaching techniques around the world, which is valuable and easy for teachers. In this modern age with the increased usage of the internet in educational system; this means that students and teachers will increasingly make use of technology within the learning systems. This modern teaching techniques offers a different perspective of teaching and studying because modern teaching do not deal with all students on the equal stage of their understanding ability, not like the traditional approach of teaching. There are few skills and capabilities of using different Modern Teaching Technologies that are necessary for students as well as teachers.

Modern Teaching Methods

Teaching in education is constantly changing to adapt to the requirements of classes or students as well as the latest technologies, modern teaching methods are as follows

Collaborative Learning

In Collaborative learning approach has a group of students coming together in a group for a collective task and this approach is consistently positive.

Also, in cooperative learning small groups provide a place where:

- There is active participation of the learners
- Teachers at times become learners and learners teach sometimes;
- Respect given to each and every member;
- Projects and questions interest and challenge students;
- There is diversity and all the contributions is valued;
- Students learn the skills for resolving a conflict when they arise;
- Group or the team share their past experience and knowledge;

- There is clear identification of goals and used as a guide;
- Internet access which is one of the research tools are made available;
- Students are themselves involved in their own learning.

Spaced Learning

Spaced learning is where long course is broken down to smaller or a shorter duration with regular break in between the sessions so that the learner can understand and retain the knowledge that is taught is the shorter period of time or the intervals.

What does this mean in practice?

If a learning program is designed with spacing in mind, you will present learners with a concept or learning objective, allow a period of time to pass (days, weeks, or months) and then present the same concept again. There is a possibility of repetition of same concept depending on how complex the content is.

The breaks between repetitions might be adjusted based on the content and the audience present. Repetition of the concept might be either presenting the concept exactly as it was presented earlier or presenting it with few changes. For example, the presentation of the concept may be in different modes such as variety of media, stories, and so forth. This may also involve delivery of a selection of similar but distinct practice exercises, or simulations delivered over time.

Ways to implement spaced learning:

- The course is divided into different intervals
- Chunk content
- Repetition of same content
- Periodic assessment
- Use active retrieval strategies

How does the Spaced Learning Method work in eLearning?

The effectiveness of spaced learning is more efficient in E-learning because spaced learning provides online learners with an opportunity to engage and assimilate the knowledge before moving on to the next session of the eLearning course. Because of decreased intellectual overload, the learners feel they are in much better control and, their stress level decreases. As a result, E-learning becomes much more efficient and enjoyable.

Benefits of Spaced Learning Technique

Spaced learning might look like a slower process than some of most conventional approaches like full-day training courses.

But spaced learning can be highly effective if implemented properly. Below mentioned are the few benefits of spaced learning.

1. Easy Learning and Less Load: Working and learning at the same time is difficult task altogether. If the learner is challenged in their daily life, then adding additional learning stuff would not benefit the purpose.

And if the learner's mind is exhausted, then their chances of learning, understanding, absorbing, and recalling new knowledge becomes difficult.

Then there is no point in investing time and resources into training programs, if learners are unable to recall that information.

This is the reason why spaced learning exercises has scheduled breaksbetween the sessions. These small breaks help the brain to think about something else, or nothing else. As a result, the brain has less of a load to take at any given time. This would reduce mental exhaustion and the learners are more likely to assimilate the information they're learning when they're learning it. This would boost their mental energy for the daily challenge presented by work, too.

2. Spaced learning progresses learning. Spacing repetitions would make the learner remember the content for long time.
3. It also enables learners to store information in memory in a manner that makes the information more resistant.
4. Spaced learning makes the learning concepts more exciting
5. Wasting of time is eliminated
6. Access to the study material is always available

Online learning program is in demand since it gives them long-term knowledge that they can apply on-the-job and progress in their career.

Learners would go for same online learning platform if it helps in retention of knowledge and problem-solving. And spaced learning gives you just that advantage.

Flipped Classroom

A flipped classroom is a type of blended learning where students are given study materials in advance and are informed to learn at home and then the assigned topic is discussed in the following day at class. This is contrary to the more common practice of introducing new content at school, then assigning homework and projects to completed by the students independently at home. In this model, study materials would be provided by the teachers in advance to students in order to learn the content at home. The instructors then utilise the class time to discuss the new information and put those ideas into practice.

For more efficient flipped learning model, keep in mind the four pillars of F-L-I-P as you plan your curriculum and lessons.

F: Flexible Learning Environment

To create flexible learning environment there needs to be a change in the seating arrangement. Unlike traditional teaching method, where seating arrangements are in rows, under flexible learning environment furniture should be modular and allow for a variety of group and individual

work. There needs to be a flexible timing that would enable the students to fully explore a topic and understand it at their own pace.

L: Learning Culture

Instead of traditional teacher-centric learning, the flipped classroom would encourage the students to learn by themselves with mere assistance of the instructors. Instructors will always act as a guide to the students. Instructors will always available when the students require their assistance.

I: Intentional Content

Instructors who follow the flipped learning model are always look for a suitable way which maximize their classroom time so that students are actively engaged in learning and hands-on practice. The content which works in this model should be given priority and students are encouraged to work independently.

P: Professional Educator

Constant monitoring by instructors is required in flipped model so that the needy students who needs the assistance of the instructor are given the guidance on time. In spite of the instructor's lesser presence, they need to available any time toguide thestudents whenever required in a flipped classroom.

The Pros and Cons of a Flipped Classroom

1. A flipped classroom offers students the benefit of greater control over their learning.
2. Students can use the class time for any clarification.
3. Students can have more autonomy due to more hands-on experiments and practicing new skills in class.
4. They can explore new concepts in their own way, at their own pace, in a controlled and supportive environment.
5. Flipped learning is highly efficient, since differentiation occurs naturally and students are more likely to remain engaged.
6. Another benefit of flipped classroom is the instructors need not flip their entire class to benefit from this pedagogy. Instead, they can flip a single lesson to introduce students to the concept.
7. The major drawback of flipped learning is dependency on technology, with students needing to access the internet for at-home learning. It would impact economically back students who cannot afford latest technologies at home.

Flipped Classroom Activities

1. Assessment

For the success of flipped model students need to come to class with the background information they need. In order to understand student's preparation on the topic that has been already given in

advance, plan to start class with a brief assessment to make sure everyone is ready. This can be done through a quicker survey or quick quiz on the spot or a single problem to solve. If appropriate, you may need to do some re-teaching before moving on.

2. Question Generation

With interactive Question and Answer session, students should be given chance to clear their doubts. Students would be given an option to write questions on a whiteboard, or provide the top five questions on an easel pad and have students vote via sticker for the ones they want answered. Answers would be provided by the instructors for the clarification asked by the students.

3. Fishbowl Practice

Students can volunteer themselves to come forward to solve a problem, engage in discussion or perform a task while everyone watches. After watching the performance of the student,the observer should take notes on procedure and make suggestions for how to improve, then discuss. This technique would not be applicable for every concept but to solve a math problem such technique can be used.

4. Role Play

Role play can be done for complex humanities topics, where the students will enact to understand the issues by representing different perspectives. Instructor would assign roles and have students face off in debate or discussion. For deeper thinking, make the students switch roles in the middle of the actin order to experience new points of view.

5. Stay Active

To keep the students engaged in the classroom instructors undertakes various activities with new material during class time. Plenty of space should be available to conduct the activities so that students can be moving around the room and working in pairs and groups.

6. Gamification

Gamification of education is an emerging approach for increasing learners' motivation and engagement by incorporating game design elements in educational environments.

The main objective of gamification theory in education is that learners learn best when they are also having fun. Learners learn best when they have goals, targets and achievements to reach for, of course in a way the learner still perceives as fun.

When the children and adults play video games, they become addictive because of addictive features of video games. Similar kind of engagement can be possible when these game-based elements are applied to learning materials.

Gamification in learning means using game-based elements such as peer competition, team work, score tables to drive engagement, help students assimilate new information and test their

knowledge. It can apply to school-based subjects, but is also used widely in self-teaching apps and courses, showing that gamification would increase retention level.

Teachers and parents can implement gamification to make the students understand the subject better.

Some examples of game elements that can be used to engage and motivate learners include:

- Narrative
- Immediate feedback
- Fun
- "Scaffolded learning" with challenges that increase
- Mastery (for example, in the form of levelling up)
- Progress indicators (for example, through points/badges/leaderboards, also called PBLs)
- Social connection
- Player control.

If a classroom contains some or all of these elements, it can be considered a "gamified" classroom. The class should create sustained engagement, consider the unique needs of the learners and do more than just use points and levels to motivate players. Effective gamification systems make use of other elements such as narrative and connection with fellow players to really capture the learner's interest.

There are many proven benefits of using gamification in the classroom, such as:

- Students would feel like they have ownership over their learning
- It creates a more relaxed atmosphere in regards to failure, since learners can simply try again
- More fun in the classroom learning
- Learning can be shown by progress indicators
- Students will get motivated
- With different characters, students will have ease to explore various characters/avatars
- Since students are much more comfortable with gaming environment, they will be more proactive and open to making mistakes
- Concentration level of students will increase
- It will bring out of box thinking ability among the students

Gamification has a greater impact in sectors such as education, e-learning and even for corporate companies, where it is used for training purposes.

VAK teaching

Every individual's learning style is either or a combination of auditory, visual, or kinesthetic (tactile) in terms of the way he or she learns best. No particular style is better than the others; it is all about what works best for the individual. The learning styles are put together by a system in which is VAK.

Learners use all three sensory system to receive and learn new information and experiences. However, according to the VAK or modality theory, one or two of these receiving styles is normally preferred. This style defines the best way for a person to learn new information by filtering what is to be learned. This learning style may not always to be the same for some tasks. The learner may prefer any learning style for different tasks.

Classically, our learning style differs in according to grades. Kinesthetic style of learning is followed in grades kindergarten to third, grades 4 to 8 are visually presented; while grades 9 to college and on into the business environment, information is presented to us mostly through auditory means, such as lectures.

Auditory learners often talk to themselves. They also may move their lips and read out loud. They may have difficulty with reading and writing tasks. They often do better talking to a colleague or a tape recorder and hearing what was said. To integrate this style into the learning environment:

- Begin new material with a brief explanation of what is coming. Conclude with a summary of what has been covered. This is the old adage of "tell them what they are going to lean, teach them, and tell them what they have learned."
- Use the Socratic method of lecturing by questioning learners to draw as much information from them as possible and then fill in the gaps with you own expertise.
- Include auditory activities, such as brainstorming, buzz groups, or Jeopardy. Leave plenty of time to debrief activities. This allows them to make connections of what they leaned and how it applies to their situation.
- Have the learners verbalized the questions?
- Develop an internal dialogue between yourself and the learners.

Visual learners have two sub-channels-linguistic and spatial. Learners who are visual-linguistic like to learn through written language, such as reading and writing tasks. They remember what has been written down, even if they do not read it more than once. They like to write down directions and pay better attention to lectures if they watch them. Learners who are visual-spatial usually have difficulty with the written language and do better with charts, demonstrations, videos, and other visual materials. They easily visualize faces and places by using their imagination and seldom get lost in new surroundings. To integrate this style into the learning environment:

- Use graphs, charts, illustrations, or other visual aids.
- Include outlines, concept maps, agendas, handouts, etc. for reading and taking notes.
- Include plenty of content in handouts to reread after the learning session.
- Leave white space in handouts for note-taking.
- Invite questions to help them stay alert in auditory environments.
- Post flip charts to show what will come and what has been presented.
- Emphasize key points to cue when to takes notes.
- Eliminate potential distractions.
- Supplement textual information with illustrations whenever possible.

- Have them draw pictures in the margins.
- Have the learners envision the topic or have them act out the subject matter.

Kinesthetic learners do best while touching and moving. It also has two sub-channels: kinesthetic (movement) and tactile (touch). They tend to lose concentration if there is little or no external stimulation or movement. When listening to lectures they may want to take notes for the sake of moving their hands. When reading, they like to scan the material first, and then focus in on the details (get the big picture first). They typically use color high lighters and take notes by drawing pictures, diagrams, or doodling. To integrate this style into the learning environment:

- Use activities that get the learners up and moving.
- Play music, when appropriate, during activities.
- Use colored markers to emphasize key points on flip charts or white boards.
- Give frequent stretch breaks (brain breaks).
- Provide toys such as Koosh balls and Play-Dough to give them something to do with their hands.
- To highlight a point, provide gum, candy, scents, etc. which provides a cross link of scent (aroma) to the topic at hand (scent can be a powerful cue).
- Provide high lighters, colored pens and/or pencils.
- Guide learners through a visualization of complex tasks.
- Have them transfer information from the text to another medium such as a keyboard or a tablet.

How Modern Teaching Methods Are Benefit College Students?

The modern education system prevailing in this 21st century requires advanced methodologies that'd create a unique and progressive space for them compared to the older educational methods. The 21st-century teaching methodologies have developed new horizons of learning which the participants should explore.

As a participant of the same advanced education system, the teachers should also take the practical methodologies and the perks of the same into consideration. For that, they need to know and clear about specific methods.

Perhaps is rightly the most popular and on-demand format of modern-day teaching methods that are increasingly gaining popularity among many educators and pupils across the planet. Augmented learning offers students a conducive and cohesive learning environment that adapts to their needs and requirements. The learning and teaching method emphasizes stimulation through experiences and discovery. Mostly all augmented learning practices utilize rich media and the aid of technological gadgets and tools such as games, graphics, images, puzzles, visual tools, etc. It is with the interaction of such factors in the learning environment which may also lead augmented learning to be labelled as interactive learning.

What are the benefits?

This type of learning offers various forms of engagement and interaction for the students that are tailor-made to suit their own particular set of requirements. As such interactive and augmented learning offers the following benefits:

- Students get motivated to attend their classroom sessions and class becomes more interesting
- Interactive classes can offer enthusiastic forms of engagement during the learning process with the help of augmented reality and virtual reality applications and tools.
- Students are able to understand the most challenging concepts with ease and at a much faster pace.
- Learning can be customised as per child's needs
- The learning method boosts the student's creativity and curiosity factor making them more open towards acquiring knowledge and information that is shared with them.

Conclusion

Modern teaching methods should prefer conventional techniques of teaching as its base and learners should not neglect it completely while incorporating the new ones. However, modern teaching methods are suitable for the current century to cope up with surroundings and environments.

Teachers are introducing different innovative ideas to explain the content to learners. Also, it is the responsibility of teachers to teach students with suitable and modern methods. It is a teacher who plays a vital part in students' success. So, it becomes the duty of a teacher to take a step towards accepting modern methods of teaching. To provide a sound education, there should be an amalgamation of a skilled teacher and innovative ways of teaching. So that students will be ready with not only theoretical knowledge but also with practical experience of subjects to face the world and compete against their competitors.

In short, the inclusion of modern teaching methods in this time is necessary as it opposes the idea of traditional forms of repetition and memorization of the syllabus to educate students. To develop decision-making skills, problem-solving skills, and critical thinking ability, modern teaching methods are best suited. The new ways of teaching make students more productive and encourage them to collaborate. Both methods are effective but which will be done during this time is the question, and clearly, the importance of modern teaching methods can be felt clearly.

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