

HYBRID APPROACH TO INSTRUCTION

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Abstract

No two teachers are alike, and those with classroom teaching experience will concur that each has their own distinctive teaching style. An engaging teaching method gets students involved in the learning process and fosters the growth of their critical thinking abilities. With the introduction of individualised education, traditional teaching methods have changed, forcing teachers to adapt their methods to meet the requirements of their pupils. Whether you're a classroom veteran looking at differentiated instruction and new learning methodologies or a first-year teacher eager to put all of the pedagogical strategies you learned in college into practice, keep in mind that not all students respond well to one particular style. Although teaching methods have been divided into five groups, today's ideal method is more of a hybrid approach that combines the best of what a teacher has to offer than an either/or choice.

Keywords: *teaching methods, instruction, learning methodologies, pedagogy.*

Introduction

Even if it is not the teacher's job to make the students laugh, it is important to involve them in the learning process. The first step in selecting a teaching method that meets the needs of students with varying learning styles and abilities is to conduct a personal inventory, or self-evaluation, of the teacher's strengths and weaknesses. As teachers develop their teaching styles and combine them with successful classroom management strategies, they will learn what best suits their personalities and curriculum.

The Various Teaching Methods

The five primary strategies educators employ in the classroom are highlighted in the list of teaching styles that follows, along with the advantages and potential drawbacks of each individual teaching approach.

Authority, or Lecturing

The authority model is centred on the teacher and typically consists of drawn-out lectures or one-way presentations. It is required of students to either take notes or learn the material. Certain higher education fields and theatre settings with huge student populations can use this style. For subjects like history that demand memorization of important facts, dates, names, etc., the pure lecture style is best. Because there is little to no interaction with the teacher, it is a dubious method of teaching kids.

Coach or Demonstrator Style

This style gives teachers opportunities to incorporate a variety of formats, including lectures, multimedia presentations, and demonstrations. Although it is well-suited for teaching mathematics, music, physical education, arts, and crafts, it is challenging to meet students' individual needs in larger classrooms. The demonstrator retains the formal authority role while allowing teachers to demonstrate their expertise by showing students what they need to know.

Activity Style or Facilitator

Facilitators encourage self-learning, assist students in acquiring knowledge that leads to self-actualization, and help them retain it.

- This method is perfect for teaching science and other related disciplines because it encourages students to ask questions and develops their ability to find answers and solutions via investigation.
- Encourages teachers to engage with students and guide them toward discovery rather than lecturing students on information and testing their memorization of it.

Delegator, or Group Style

The delegator style works best in courses that call for lab work, like chemistry and biology, or in subjects that benefit from peer review, like debate and creative writing.

Guided discovery and inquiry-based learning, which are both modern approaches to teaching, put the teacher in an observer role that motivates students by collaborating with them to achieve shared objectives. Though sometimes criticised as being avant-garde and oriented toward the teacher as consultant rather than the traditional authority figure, these approaches facilitate group learning, monitor student behavior, offer advice, and encourage interaction between groups and individuals to achieve learning objectives.

Hybrid, or Blended Style

The hybrid or blended approach to teaching combines the personality and interests of the teacher with the needs of the students and approaches that are in line with the curriculum.

A hybrid style runs the risk of attempting to be all things to all students, causing teachers to spread themselves too thin and diluted learning.

Hybrid style achieves the inclusive approach by combining teaching style clusters and enables teachers to tailor their styles to student needs and appropriate subject matter.

It's essential that teachers stay focused on their teaching goals and refrain from attempting to be all things to all students since teachers have various teaching styles that

reflect their own personalities and curriculums, from math and science to English and history.

Expert

Similar to a coach, experts impart knowledge, show off their skills, offer guidance, and give feedback to students to advance understanding and advance learning.

Formal Authority

With less student contact than experts, authoritative professors use the conventional lecture format and have many of the same traits.

Personal Model

incorporates blended teaching methods that, in an adaptive format, match the best methods with the appropriate learning scenarios and students.

Facilitator

To accomplish learning goals, group learning is organized, students are observed, advice is given, and interaction between groups and individuals is encouraged.

Modern Methods

It may appear that the current emphasis on student-centered classrooms conflicts with the customary advice to teachers not to overextend themselves with a variety of all-encompassing teaching philosophies. The more teachers stress student-centric learning, the tougher it should be for them to establish a well-focused style based on their unique qualities, talents, and objectives. Different types of teachers are needed for modern teaching approaches, from the analyst/organizer to the negotiator/consultant.

Other Things to Think about as Teachers Choose the Most Effective Instruction Strategies for their Students

"Empty vessel" hypothesis: which holds that a student's mind is essentially empty and has to be filled by the "professional" teacher, is cited by critics of the "sage on the stage" lecture method. The traditional method of instruction, according to its detractors, needs to be modernised for the various classrooms of the twenty-first century.

Active vs. passive: Supporters of the traditional lecture method contend that putting more emphasis on group-oriented participatory teaching methods, such as facilitator and delegator, favours competitive and gifted students over passive children with a range of learning abilities, making it more challenging to meet the needs of all students.

Knowledge vs. information: suggests that one has a thorough mastery of a particular subject. The widest possible variety of students can gain in-depth knowledge and mastery of a particular subject with the aid of a combination of teaching methods that incorporate facilitator, delegator, demonstrator, and lecturer techniques. This contrasts with passive learning, which usually involves memorization of facts or knowledge with the immediate goal of performing well on exams.

Interactive classrooms: The use of laptops and tablets, video conferencing, and podcasts in the classroom are essential components of modern teaching methods. Teachers must constantly evaluate their students' learning while keeping technology in mind. The other option is to wait for test results and then realise that there are still knowledge gaps that should have been identified during the active learning phase.

Conclusion

To assist administrators, teachers, and other educators in enhancing their professional knowledge, competence, skill, and effectiveness, a variety of specialised training, formal education, and advanced professional learning are to be used. Professional-development opportunities may be supported by foundation grants or other private funding sources, as well as district, school, or state budgets and programs.

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