

A study on the preferred teaching strategies of the mapua professors



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A STUDY ON THE PREFERRED TEACHING STRATEGIES OF THE MAPUA

PROFESSORS A Research Paper Presented to Ms. Czarina Labayo Mapua

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The researchers decided to research about the teaching strategies used in MIT-Makati branch, by doing this, the group aims to help the teachers and students to understand the different strategies that may help them to remember more facts during discussions and to help the teachers know how to have the full attention of the students during discussions. The researchers wanted to find out what teaching strategy is most effective and most efficient teaching strategy used in Mapua Institute of Technology- Makati branch.

The group used books, online references and also interviewed a teacher in Mapua Institute of Technology to understand fully the teaching strategies used by many teachers. During the interview, the researchers found out that the professor that they interviewed believes that hands-on approach is not only effective but also efficient, but the researchers still believes that effective teaching strategy differs from the subject you teach. Main Body

Teachers nowadays use different teaching strategies in order for the students to learn and understand the lesson. However, each batch has its own characteristics and ways of learning thus, making teaching a very tedious and a challenging profession. Learning can also be influence by what the learners believe about school and about learning. In the concept of good

teaching, a teacher should teach the students more practically and ideally for them to understand what the teacher is trying to tell them.

In the study conducted by Felder and Silverman (1988), they came up with the conclusion that the different learning styles of students affect their comprehension of the Engineering subject, and they are: Sensory, Intuitive, Visual, Auditory, Inductive, Deductive, Active, Reflective, Sequential and Global. Second, those learning styles can be combined. Example, Inductive and Deductive learning style can be combined which yields an 'organization' style. And finally, each learning style has its corresponding teaching style.

Example, Sensory and Intuitive learners prefer learning by perception, the teaching style most effective to it is Content-Based Instruction. It is similar to this research only that they had the student view of how they are taught and how they want to learn. Each generation/batch/class is unique. Each has their own way of learning. When the correct teaching style is applied to the right student with the most fitting learning style, effectiveness results could be off the charts. However, applying the same strategy at the wrong learning style yields low effectiveness results.

There are different teaching strategies that would come up for having a good teaching such as Active Learning, Collaborative/Cooperative learning, Critical Thinking, Discussion Strategies, Experiential Learning, Games/Experiments/Simulations, Humour in the Classroom, Inquiry-Guided Learning, Interdisciplinary Teaching, Learner-Centered Teaching, Learning Communities, Lecture, Online/Hybrid Courses, Problem-Based, Service Learning, Teaching Diverse Students, Teaching with cases, Team-Based

Learning, Team, Writing Assignments, Previewing, Question/Answer Relationship, Underlining for Comprehensions, Text lookbacks, Gist Strategies, Using context with vocabulary, Problem-Solution Frame, Explain-Model-Question Activity, and Observation/Proof Notes. Active learning is anything that students do in a classroom other than merely passively listening to an instructor's lecture. The Collaborative/Cooperative learning means it is an instructional approach in which students work together in small groups to accomplish a common learning goal.

The Critical thinking is a collection of mental activities that include the ability to intuit, clarify, reflect, connect, infer, and judge. Discussion strategy means students in discussion deepen their learning and motivation by propelling the students to develop their own views and hear their own voices. Experiential learning is an approach to education that focuses on “ learning by doing” on the participant's subjective experience. Games/Experiments/Simulations which are simulations can be rich learning environments for students and get the students motivated. Humour in the classroom can enhance student learning by improving understanding and retention.

Inquiry-Guided learning understands the concepts by themselves and the responsibility for learning rests with them. Interdisciplinary teaching involves combining two different topics into one class. Learner-Centered Teaching means the student is at the center of learning. The student assumes the responsibility for learning while the instructor is responsible for facilitating the learning. Learning Communities –are the process by which individuals come together to achieve learning goals. Lecture Strategies are the way most instructors today learned in classes. Online/Hybrid Courses are the <https://assignbuster.com/a-study-on-the-preferred-teaching-strategies-of-the-mapua-professors/>

instructional method using the internet. Communication with students becomes extremely important.

Problem-Based Learning is an instructional method that challenges students to “learn to learn” working in groups to seek solutions to real world problems. Service Learning is a type of teaching that combines academic content with civic responsibility in some community project. Teaching Diverse Students; Instructors today encounter a diverse population in their courses and many times need assistance in knowing how to deal with them. Teaching with cases presents students with real-life problems and enable them to apply what they have learned in the classroom to real life situations. Team-Based Learning is a fairly new approach to teaching in which students rely on each other for their own learning and are held accountable for coming to class prepared.

Team Teaching it allows students and faculty to benefit from the healthy exchange of ideas in a setting defined by mutual respect and a shared interest in a topic. Writing Assignments can apply critical thinking skills as well as help them to learn course content. Applying with these strategies, students can be active in class and they are ready to learn. Previewing is the strategy where prepares students in their approach to reading content area textbooks, both strategically and independently. Question/Answer Relationship is a questioning strategy that emphasizes that a relationship exists between question, the text, and the background of the reader.

Underlining for Comprehensions help the students reduce lengthy passage into a comprehensible and manageable size by marketing the text using a

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systematic technique. Text Lookbacks teaches student to reinspect a text they have read in order to answer comprehension questions. Gist Strategies teaches student to use prediction as a comprehension aid when reading expository text. Using Context with Vocabulary helps students to build vocabulary using contextual clues. Problem-Solution Frame teaches students how to identify and how to summarize the passages. And the Explain-Model-Question-Activity develops reading comprehension through explicit instruction.

The Observation/Proof Notes allows students to make observation and support them through evidence from a text. Applying with these strategies, students have the chance to learn more. There are factors why students were not able to learn more. First is the lack of character education, they are getting involved in other things instead of their studies. Students are like kids and they need to learn more. Second is the personal problems, it is true because personal problem affects their interests. The most problem of the most of the students is having a family problem. And the last is having difficulty(ies)in school; having difficulties in subjects, in teacher, and in relationship with their classmates.

We had interviewed one of the professors of Business Administration in Mapua, he told us that in Sales and Marketing it is entirely a different discipline meaning to say the hands-on application is more appreciated by the students. He love and like his students to apply the real essence of sales, the creative side of marketing, and opportunities when they are into business so they have to apply for them as a business students. He uses any kind of materials that are related into his subject because in Sales and <https://assignbuster.com/a-study-on-the-preferred-teaching-strategies-of-the-mapua-professors/>

Marketing he can use any references like the internet, books, etc. He was fond of teaching with discipline because he believed that his students will apply the concepts of sales.

It is important to have a good teaching strategy(ies) so that the students could catch-up the lessons. It is also depends on the student how he or she will understand the lesson, so the teacher should do something in order the student will understand. Based on our observation, having Games/Experiments/Simulations, Cooperative Learning, and Interdisciplinary Teaching has the best for teaching strategies because having Games/Experiments/Simulations can be used as the attention getter, having Cooperative learning students can interact with other and work together as a group, and having Interdisciplinary Teaching which students recall the previous topics. References Vacca, J. , & Vacca, R. (1996).

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