

MEMORY LEVEL OF TEACHING

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WHAT IS MEMORY LEVEL TEACHING?

- ❑ Memory level teaching is a type of teaching that focuses on the memorization of facts and information. It is considered to be the lowest level of teaching because it does not require students to think critically or to understand the concepts that they are learning.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMORY LEVEL TEACHING

- ❑ The teacher is the primary source of information.
- ❑ Students are passive learners who are expected to memorize the information that is presented to them.
- ❑ There is little or no emphasis on understanding or critical thinking.
- ❑ Assessment is typically based on memorization and recall.

ADVANTAGES OF MEMORY LEVEL TEACHING

- ☐ It can be effective for teaching basic facts and information.
- ☐ It can be efficient for covering a lot of material in a short period of time.
- ☐ It can be used to prepare students for tests and exams.

DISADVANTAGES OF MEMORY LEVEL TEACHING

- ☐ It does not promote critical thinking or understanding.
- ☐ It can lead to students becoming bored and disengaged.
- ☐ It can be difficult for students to retain information that they have memorized without understanding it.

WHEN TO USE MEMORY LEVEL TEACHING

- ❑ Memory level teaching can be a useful tool for teaching basic facts and information. However, it is important to use it in conjunction with other teaching methods that promote critical thinking and understanding.

HERBARTIAN THEORY OF LEARNING

- The Herbartian theory of learning is a five-step process that was developed by Johann Friedrich Herbart in the early 1800s. The steps are:

- ☐ Recall.

- ☐ Presentation.

- ☐ Association.

- ☐ Generalization.

- ☐ Application.

RECALL

- ❑ The teacher begins by reviewing previous material that is related to the new topic. This helps students to activate their prior knowledge and to make connections between the new material and what they already know.

PRESENTATION

- ❑ The teacher presents the new material in a clear and concise way. The teacher may use a variety of methods to present the material, such as lectures, demonstrations, or group discussions.

ASSOCIATION

- ❑ The teacher helps students to associate the new material with their prior knowledge. This can be done by asking questions, providing examples, or using analogies.

GENERALIZATION

- ❑ The teacher helps students to generalize the new material to other situations. This can be done by asking students to apply the new material to different problems or to make predictions about future events.

APPLICATION

□ The teacher provides opportunities for students to apply the new material to real-world situations. This can be done by assigning projects, giving students opportunities to practice skills, or asking them to solve problems.

CONCLUSION

- ❑ Memory level teaching is a low-level teaching method that focuses on the memorization of facts and information. It can be effective for teaching basic facts, but it is important to use it in conjunction with other teaching methods that promote critical thinking and understanding.