



*SRI SARADA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
(AUTONOMOUS), SALEM - 16*

Criteria - II : Teaching Learning and Evaluation

KEY INDICATOR : 2.4.COMPETENCY AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

*Metric No : 2.4.7. A Variety of Assignments Given and
assessed for Theory courses*

2.4.7. (C) Any other Relevant Information

*Assignments Given and Assessed for Theory
Courses*

Sri Sarada College of Education (Autonomous), Salem – 636 016

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Theory Assignments

PAGE No.

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CLASS : I - B. Ed (MATHEMATICS)

ROLLNO : 2021M25

SUBJECT : EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS

TOPIC : LEARNER AND
LEARNING STYLE

DA ✓

SYNOPSIS

- INTRODUCTION
- VISUAL
- VERBAL
- PHYSICAL
- LOGICAL
- SOCIAL
- SOLITARY
- SENSING
- INTUITIVE
- CONCLUSION

LEARNER AND LEARNING STYLES

INTRODUCTION:

“The future belongs to the learners not the knowers.” Information enters our brain through three methods: sight, hearing and touch. The one which you use the most is called your learning style. Learning style is an individual's natural or habitual pattern of acquiring and processing information in learning situations. Learning styles may be useful to help students and educators understand how to improve the way they learn and teach, respectively.

Different types of learning styles are there. Like visual, verbal, Aural, physical, logical, social, solitary, etc. There are three main cognitive learning styles: **Visual, Auditory and Kinesthetic**. Here we see about some learning styles: Verbal, Physical, logical, Social, Solitary, Sensing, Intuitive and Visual.

VISUAL:

Visual learners are individuals who prefer to take in their information visually. It can be that with maps, graphs, diagrams, charts and others. However, they don't necessarily respond well to photos or videos. Rather reading their information using different visual aids such as patterns and shapes.

The best way to present to visual learners is by showing them the relationship between different ideas visually.

For instance:

When explaining a scientific process, it can be done by using flow chart.

VERBAL:

Learners with a verbal learning style prefer to learn verbally by reading or listening.

This learning involves both written and spoken words. It is necessary to present to them plenty of reading materials, as they love reading and writing. This learning style is also termed Linguistic learning style.

For instance :

- Role - playing , presentation
- Speeches , Simulations
- Group study , scripting , etc.

PHYSICAL:

Physical learning style also called as kinesthetic learning style. Kinesthetic learners absorb information best by doing, experiencing, touching, moving or being active in some way.

In other words, they best absorb information using their body, hands and sense of touch.

For instance:

- constructions games
- demonstrations.

LOGICAL:

Logical learners enjoy learning that is systemic or follows given procedures.

Logical learners like using their brain for logical and mathematical reasoning. They typically work through problems and issues in a systematic way, and they like to create procedures for

future use. They can recognize patterns easily, as well as connections between seemingly meaningless content. This also leads them to classify and group information to help them learn or understand it. Logical learners are often very well with numbers and can perform complex calculations. This learning style is also termed 'Mathematical learning style'

For instance:

- Problem based learning
- Diagrams
- Puzzles

SOCIAL:

Social learners prefer to learn in groups rather than on their own and like generating ideas by brainstorming with others. If you like taking part in group sports and prefer social activities than doing things on your own, you may be a social learner.

For instance:

They struggle working alone, especially on projects

SOLITARY:

A solitary learner, also known as an intrapersonal learner is someone who prefers learning on their own. These types of students are self-motivated, enjoy working independently and learn best when working alone.

For instance:

Keep a journal or diary

Highly independent

SENSING:

Sensing learners are normally analytical and like to learn facts. Therefore, they may become uncomfortable when asked to think outside of the box and prefer to solve problems with well-established methods. Sensing learners are best at memorizing and doing hands-on work.

For instance:

Think of possible questions or applications.

Summarize readings or class notes in own words

INTUITIVE:

Intuitive learners tend to be innovative, open to change, and thrive when given possibilities.

Repetitive tasks can frustrate them but they are quite good at grasping new concepts.

Mathematics and abstractions are often very easy for them.

For instance: Study by stopping periodically and think what you have read.

CONCLUSION:

There are is no right or wrong way to learn. When people identify the learning style that suits them best, they tend to stick with it. However, research has shown that the most effective study comes from blending different learning styles together.

“Once you stop learning,
You start dying”

- Albert Einstein

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ASSIGNMENT ON ROLE OF TEACHER AS A MANAGER



By:

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2021 P30

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

BY
17/02/2023

Role of Teacher as a Manager in School Management

Traditional Role of Teacher as Information Giver:

An Effective classroom Organisation plan involves advance planning of a lesson, from beginning to end, using a variety of procedures

1. Works on Formulated objectives
2. Focuses in the Presentation of Content, facts and information.
3. Assumes the responsibility for deciding what the students need.
4. Decides what the students need and provides it through lectures
5. Stresses memorisation as a method of Learning.

6. Emphasises group performance.

7. Promotes competition with peers for achievement, recognition grades and other rewards.

Modern Role of The Teacher as Manager and Facilitator of Instruction:

1. Formulates clearly defined objectives based on the needs of the students.

2. Focusses on the process of learning-learning how to learn.

3. Involves the students actively in assuming the responsibility of their own learning

4. Assists the students to learn to be active information seekers and makes use of all available resources.


5. Motivates the students to learn by discovery and exploration, asks questions and formulates problems

6. Emphasises individual achievement in relation to the student's own needs and objectives

7. Promotes group work on Problem Solving activities and learn effectively.

The Teacher is expected to play the following roles

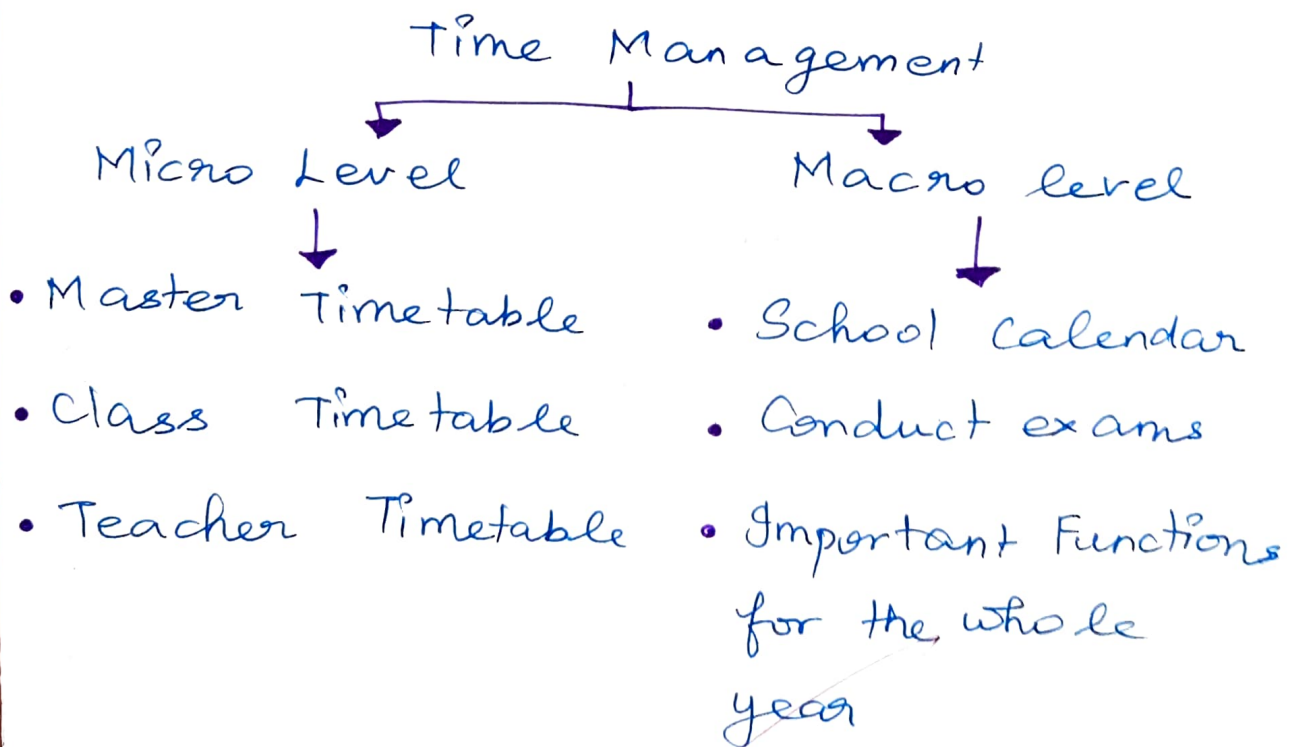
1. Provider of effective Instructional output.
2. Manager of Teaching Learning process
3. Facilitator of Learning
4. Counsellor of students
5. Parent Surrogate
6. Ego-Supported
7. Helper
8. Resource Person who possess Knowledge of the Subject matter and the skills.
9. Detective
10. Limiter or reducer of anxiety
11. Referee - To settle disputes among students.

11. Group Leader in developing suitable climate and cohesion in the class as a social group
 12. Inspirer and exemplar
 13. Judge - To Evaluate the Academic & other Performances
 14. Confidant
 15. Friend and Philosopher
 16. Upholder of norms and values
 17. Moral Educator
 18. Democrat
 19. Rationalist
 20. Secularist
 21. Initiator
 22. Reformer
 23. Equaliser. etc.....
- 

Organising Co-Curricular Activities:

To conduct activities such as,
Literacy Activities
Physical development
Aesthetic & cultural development
Civic development
Social welfare
Leisure Time Activities
Excursion Activities

In Planning:



In Leading

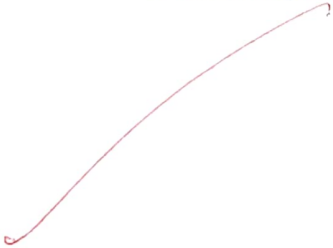
In Instructional Management

Related activities:

Maintenance of School Records:

- General
- Teachers
- Pupils
- Equipments
- Statistical Data
- Financials

Maintenance of Library & Laboratory:

- Location
 - Equipment
 - Selection of Books
 - Library Rules
 - Total stock
 - Monitor Rules
 - Preparation for Demonstration
- 

CONCLUSION:

Teacher as a Manager should have the aspect such as

To gain understanding of every pupil in the class, to accept children as they are and look for the best in them, to provide experiences each child needs, to guide as she teaches being constantly sensitive to individual and to help the child make educational and vocational plans.

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17/02/2023

ASSIGNMENT

PERSUADING THE

DISADVANTAGED

STUDENTS - ETHOS,

PATHOS, LOGOS

S.HANUSHA VARTHINI,

2021E07

SPECIAL ENGLISH.

PERSUADING THE DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS

ETHOS, PATHOS, LOGOS

What are Ethos, Pathos and Logos?

Ethos appeals to the speaker's status or authority, making the audience more likely to trust them. Pathos appeals to the emotions, trying to make the audience feel angry or sympathetic. Logos appeals to the audience's reason, building up logical arguments.

Collectively, these three appeals are sometimes called the rhetorical triangle. They are central to rhetorical analysis.

ETHOS:

The first part of ethos is establishing one's credentials to be speaking to the audience on the specific subject matter. It's the verbal equivalent of all those degrees hanging up in a doctor's office. And

once you've established why you are an authority on the subject, you need to build rapport. Ethos, when everything is stripped away, is about trust.

Ethos (Greek for "character")

- * Focuses attention on the writer's or speaker's trustworthiness.
- * Takes one of two forms: "Appeal to character" or "Appeal to credibility".
- * A writer may show "ethos" through her tone, such as taking care to show more than one side of an issue before arguing for her side. When you use a counterargument to show an opposing side to an issue before explaining why your thesis is still correct, you use ethos.
- * Other times, the author may rely on his reputation for honesty or his experience in a particular field. Advertising that relies on

doctor's statements or political records often use an appeal to ethos.

The audience needs to know (or to believe, which is rhetoric adds up to the same thing) that the speaker is trustworthy, that the speaker have a *locus stardi* to talk on the subject, and that the speaker speak in good faith.

PATHOS:

The logical argument will be that much more persuasive if it's wrapped up with a good dose of emotion. Because of the way we use the word pathos in the modern world, you may be thinking of something dramatic and sad. But pathos is more nuanced than that; it can be humor, love, patriotism, or any emotional response.

You can even invoke pathos by admitting

a wrong (we all make mistakes...) This can be a clever way to put your opponent off balance.

Another tool you can use with pathos is something the ancients called Aposiopesis.

And we can't forget joy and laughter. A well received joke can help you both connect with the audience (ethos) and bring home the pathos appeal.

Pathos (Greek for "suffering" or "experience")

- * Focuses attention on the values and beliefs of the intended audience.
- * Appeals to the audience's capacity for empathy, often by using an imaginable story to exemplify logical appeals.
- * Whereas logos and ethos appeal to our mental capacities for logic, pathos appeals to our imaginations and feelings, helping the audience grasp an argument's significance in

terms of how it would help or harm the tangible world around them.

LOGOS:

Here's how Leith describes logos,

"If ethos is the ground on which your argument stands, logos is what drives it forward:

it is the stuff of your arguments, the way one point proceeds to another, as if to show that the conclusion to which you are aiming is not only the right one, but so necessary and reasonable as to be more or less the only one"

Think of this as the logic behind an argument. An individual want their points to seem so straightforward and commanding that their audience can't conceive of an alternative.

Logos (Greek for "word"):

* Focuses attention on the message.

Often called a "logical appeal" or an

"Appeal to reason."

- * Points out internal consistency and clarity within its argument.
- * Frequently uses data to support its claim.

How Ethos, Pathos and Logos are formed?

The terms Ethos, Pathos and Logos and the theory of their use can be traced back to ancient Greece to the philosophy of Aristotle. Aristotle used these three concepts in his explanations of rhetoric or the art of influencing the thought and conduct of an audience. For Aristotle, the three modes of persuasion specifically referred to the three major parts of an argument: The speaker (ethos), the argument itself (Logos) and the audience (Pathos). In particular, Aristotle focused on the speaker's character, the logic and reason presented by an argument, and the emotional impact the argument had on an audience.

By effectively using the three modes of persuasion with a large supply of rhetorical devices, a speaker or writer can become a master of rhetoric and win over any audience. Before they can do that, though, they must know exactly what ethos, pathos, and logos mean.

Example of Ethos:

"As a former mayor of this city, I believe we can solve this crisis if we band together."

The speaker uses ethos by alerting the audience of their credentials and experience. By doing so, they rely on their reputation to be more persuasive. This "as a.." method of establishing ethos is common, and you have probably seen it used in many persuasive advertisements and speeches.

Example of Pathos:

"Everyday, the rainforests shrink and innocent animals are killed. We must do something about this calamitous trend before the planet

~~we~~ we call our home is damaged beyond repair"

Here, the author is trying to win over an audience by making them feel sad, concerned, or afraid. The author's choice of words like "innocent" and "calamitous" enforce the fact that they are trying to rely on pathos.

Example of Logos:

"According to market research, sales of computer chips have increased by 300% in the last five years. Analysis of the industry tells us that the market share of computer chips is dominated by Asian manufacturers. It is clear that the Asian technology sector will continue to experience rapid growth for the foreseeable future".

In this paragraph, the author is using data, statistics, and logical reasoning to make their argument. They clearly hope to use logos to try to convince an audience to agree with them.

How can one use these three concepts while writing?

Remember that effective arguments use each of these rhetorical strategies to some extent. Some news articles may focus on connecting with a reader's empathy rather than presenting a lot of statistics, but logos is still likely to be involved to some degree. Some ads may really focus on "what's Hot Now" which involves ethos by using a popular celebrity who serves as a "credible source" on new trends.

Conclusion:

This is the detailed description of Ethos, Pathos and Logos. In short, we may define it by

Ethos - Trustworthy, Knowledgeable, well-meaning

Pathos - Joy, Hope

Logos - Facts, Figures, Reasoning.

"It is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it"

- Aristotle.

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