


Education Media

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Basic Concepts and types of EM


- Media can be defined as means through which information is shared or communicated among people. E.g: language, newspapers, radio, TV, and internet.
- Media can also be defined as things/vehicles that carry information between the source and receiver so as to facilitate communication between two parties.
- In this case, the media help the learner's sensory organs to comprehend the planned content and thus improve the teaching-learning process.



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Educational Media


- These are any means of communication between the teacher and learner that allow interaction and feedback between the two parties
- EM can also be defined as things used in the classroom to aid teaching and training .



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Educational Media


- EM is synonymous to instructional media,
- that is, objects, premises, events, machines, models or computer programs
- with which learners interact to form concepts ,practice, skills and then draw conclusions out of verbal explanations so as to change their behavior or attitude.



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Types of Education Media


- There are different ways to classify media
 - Print media,
 - non-print media and
 - electronic media



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Print Media

- They include: books, journals, magazines, newspapers, workbook, textbooks
- Non-print media: they include: projected and non-projected media
- Electronic media: they include: Audio media, Visual media and Audio-Visual



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Projected & non-projected media


- Projected media: they require light source for projection. E.g. film projector slides etc.
- Non-projected media: they do not require light source. They include 3dimensional objects, 2dimensional objects, prints, charts, models etc.



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Audio, Visual & Audio-visual Media


- Audio media: this form of media carry sounds alone. E.g. audio tapes, record player,
- Visual media: These are the ones that can be seen. E.g. TV, computer, white board



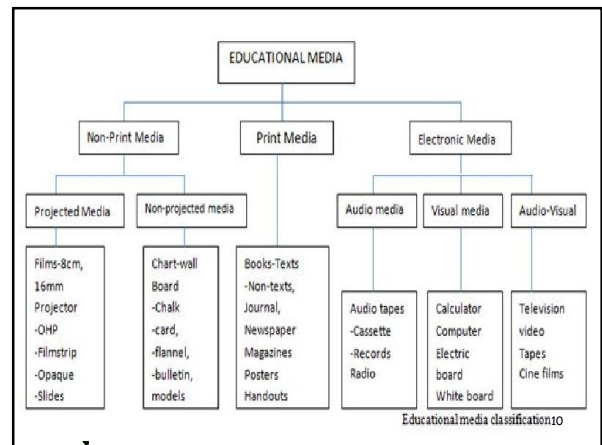
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Audio, Visual & Audio-visual Media

- Audio-Visual: this term refers to those instructional materials which provide students with audio and visual experiences by
- appearing to the hearing and seeing senses at the same time.
- E.g. TV, video tapes, closed circuit television (CCTV)




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Projected Media


- **Projected** media are defined as **media** formats in which text and still images are enlarged and displayed on an illuminated screen.
- The text and images are sometimes printed on a transparent film such as an overhead transparency or a slide.



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LCD Projector

- An LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) projector is a type of video projector for displaying videos images or computer data on a screen or flat surface
- To display images LCD Projectors send light from a halogen lamp through three LCD panels



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Uses of LCD

- Enables educators to present multimedia content appropriate for a variety of students with different learning styles.
- Students can participate in real-time, interactive activities.
- Problem-solving activities promote the development of critical thinking skills.
- Students work collaboratively in groups and make their own presentations to the



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Non-Projected Media

- **Non projected visuals** are those aids which are used without any projection.
- So they translate abstract ideas into a more realistic format.
- They allow instruction to move from verbal representation to a more concrete level.



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Advantages of Non-Projected Media

- Abundant and are easily obtainable.
- Requires no electricity
- Appropriate for low budget
- Not much artistic ability is required in the use of these visual aids.
- Can be used in many ways at all levels of instruction and discipline



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Advantages Cont

- Used to stimulate creative expression such as tell stories or writing stores
- Many of them can be converted into projected aids.
- Some of them can be projected through an opaque projector.



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Charts

- A combination of pictorial, graphic, numerical or vertical material which presents a clear visual summary.
- A visual symbol summarizing or comparing or contrasting or performing other helpful services in explaining subject-matter.



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Charts

- The main function of the chart is always to show relationships such as comparisons, relative amounts, developments, processes, classification and organization.



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Uses of charts:

- Motivates the students
- Shows continuity in the process
- Shows relationships by means of facts, figures and statistics
- Presents matter symbolically
- Presents abstract ideas in visual form
- Summarizes information
- Shows the development of structures
- Creates problems and stimulates thinking

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Tips on using charts

- *What makes a wall chart work?*
 - *Content?*
 - *Size?*
 - *Placement?*

And Many More

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a few guidelines:

- *Write big.*
- *Include examples.*
- *Use color. Highlight crucial information*
- *Use light backgrounds.*
- *Place carefully, consider: Can I reach it? Can they see it? Can I write on it?*

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Student Rules for Wall Charts

- *Use wall charts and posters while you write.*
- *Know that if it's on the wall, it's important.*
- *Know it's not cheating to look at the wall charts; that's why they're there.*
- *Attempt to make the walls a part of your mind.*

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A model

- is a recognizable representation of a real thing three dimensionally, that is height, width, and depth is felt as reality.
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Use of Models

- Models heighten reality of things and make learning direct and meaningful as they are three dimensional.
- Models illustrate the application side of certain principles and laws.
- Models explain the complex and intricate operations in a simplified way and thus make comprehension easier.

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Use of Models

- Models are lasting and ultimately work out to be cheaper teaching aids.
- Still models are easy to make with the help of discarded materials like empty boxes, pins, clips, nails, and clay.
- Models involve the use of all the five senses and thus make learning effective.



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blackboard

- Is a reusable writing surface on which text or drawings are made with chalk or other erasable markers.
- Modern versions are often green or brown and are thus sometimes called a greenboard or brownboard instead.



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A whiteboard

- A whiteboard has a smooth shiny white surface, which can be written on
 - with special pens and
 - wiped clean with a dry cloth.



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SMART Board

An interactive whiteboard with a touch sensitive screen that works in conjunction with a computer and a projector



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SMART Board



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SMART Board Offers a variety of capabilities

- Manipulate text and images on the screen
- Take notes in digital ink and save them for future use
- Use web-based resources
- Show and write notes over educational video clips
- Demonstrate or use software at the front of the room
- Showcase student presentations
- Versatility in accessing Internet or commonly used programs (i.e. PowerPoint)



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Why use SMART Boards

- Creates active learning environment
- Utilizes the constructivist approach
- Allows for use of Brophy's "strategy teaching" method
 - Teacher can model skills or activities while conducting "think alouds"



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Tips for Using the Boards

- Put assignments due, the next assignment and due date, and the day's lesson objectives on the board before starting the class.
- Use the board to present a problem the class should be thinking about during the lecture.
- Use the board for graphics as well as text and formulas



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Tips

- Bring your own chalk or markers to class and carry plenty of spares.
- Use different colored markers to highlight important aspects of the lesson.
- Write neatly and horizontally, making certain your handwriting is large enough for students to read.



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Tips

- Board work should be organized so that students will be able to interpret their notes later.
- Write on the board in several places (top, bottom, right side, left side).
- Go to the back of the room to see if you can read what you have written from any location.



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Tips

- Be sensitive to obstructions, including the heads of students, overhead projectors, etc., that may block the lower part of the board.
- Give students time to copy what has been written.
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Tips

- Avoid modifying the board while students are copying information.
- Talk to the students, not the board.
- With a little practice, you will find that you can write while you are partially facing the class



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