

### Types of Education Media

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

### 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

### Projected & non-projected media

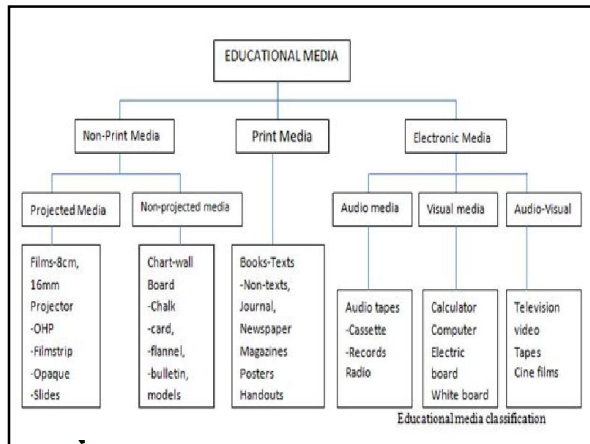
- Projected media: they require light source for projection. E.g. film projector slides etc.
- Non-projected media: they do not require light source. They include 3dimensional objects, 2dimensional objects, prints, charts, models etc.

### 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

### 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)



## 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.

## Slide Projector

- It is used for projecting pictures from a transparent slide on a wall or screen.
- It helps in showing the magnified image of the slide.
- The slide is placed inverted into the slide carrier part of the slide projector
- The slide projector projects its erect image on the wall or screen by enlarging its dimension and making the vision more sharp and clear.

## Uses of Slides

- Results in colorful, realistic, reproduction of original subject.
- Preparation with any camera for most uses.
- Easy to revise and up-date.
- Easily handled, stored and re-arranged for various uses.

## Uses of Slides

- Can be combined with tape narration or can control time for discussion.
- May be adapted to group or individual use



## Overhead Projector (O.H.P.)

- The name 'Overhead projector' comes from the fact that the projected image is behind and over the head of the speaker/teacher.
- In overhead projection, a transparent visual is placed on a horizontal stage on top of light source.

## O.H.P.

- The light passes through this transparency and then is reflected at 90° angle on the screen at the back of the speaker.



## Uses of O.H.P

- It permits the teacher to stand in front of the class while using the projector,
  - thus enabling her to point out features appearing on the screen by pointing to the materials at the projector itself and
  - at the same time, to observe the students reactions to her discussion.

Gains attention of the student.

Flexibility and versatility



## 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



## 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



## 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.



## 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



## 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.



## 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.



## Charts

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



## 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



## 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.



## 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.



## 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.



## 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.



## 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



## 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.



## 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.



### 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



### Questions

