

ಹಾಜರಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:
U15HM24E0008

ಕಿತ್ತೂರ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ,
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, (ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ)

ಬೈಲಹೊಂಗಲ - 591102

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ: ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ



ಬಿ.ಇಡಿ. ಪದವಿ ತರಬೇತಿ

ವರ್ಷ: 2023 -2024

“ಪರಿಹಾರ ಬೋಧನೆ”

ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ III

ಪ್ರಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಹೆಸರು: Samreen M Yakoshi

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ: EF-II

ವಿಷಯ: Block Teaching related activities

ಒಪ್ಪಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು: Remedial Teaching

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರ ಹೆಸರು: Dr. S. B. Karadiguddi Mam

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರ ಸಹಿ

ಕಿತ್ತೂರ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ,
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, (ಬಿ. ಇಡಿ)

ಬೈಲಹೊಂಗಲ - 591102

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ: ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ



ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 08-04-2024

ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ : _____ Samreen M Yakoshi _____

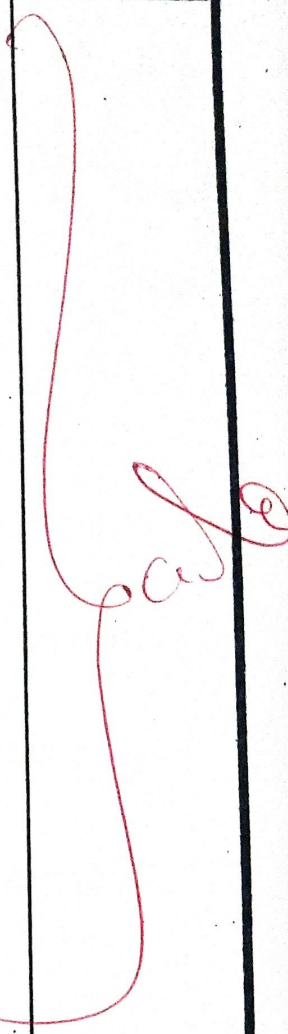
ಇವರು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷ 2023 - 2024 ರ III ಸೆಮೆಸ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಣಿ ಚನ್ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಒಪ್ಪಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯ _____ Remedial Teaching _____
_____ ವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.


ಪ್ರಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಹಿ


ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರ ಸಹಿ



ಅಣುಕ್ರಮಣಿಕೆ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಿವರ	ಪುಟ	ಶರಾ
1	Intro duction Definition	1	
2	Characteristics	2	
3	Advantages	3	
4	Strategies	4	
5	List of slow learners	5	
6	Unanswered questions and remedies	6-11	
7	Conclusion Reference	12	

REMEDIAL TEACHING

INTRODUCTION:-

Remedial Teaching is the teaching or instructional work carried out to provide remedial measures to help the pupils to get rid of their common or specific weakness.

DEFINITIONS:-

BILLOW:

Remedial Teaching is a moral building and an interest building enterprise for the students.

YOAKMAN AND SIMPSON:

The purpose of remedial teaching is the development of effective techniques for the correction of errors in all types of learning as yet it has been more effectively used in the skill subjects than in common

Remedial instruction typically focus on foundational skills and knowledge such as basic reading or math skills. It may be provided in small group or one-on-one settings.

CHARACTERISTICS :-

- * Remedial instruction should not be correct on the during activities that students wants
- * We should never embarrass our students.
- * Remedial activities should take place once a day or more with minimum of three times per week.

- * Teachers and students must have time and take time to prepare
- * Students must be rested and co-operative
- * Success must be emphasised when they occur.
- * Performance must be measured and recorrect
- * Materials must be highly interesting and relevant to students
- * Errors and success must be detected and noted.

Teachers and Tutors must be optimistic and encouraging.

A plan should be dropped or re-designed if there is not positive movement after a fair trial.

ADVANTAGES :-

- * It practices and provides basic skills training for students.

Everyone needs a good base of foundational skills are sorts of skills that are needed to learn and to get advanced things.

* It provide reinforcement for students.

Remedial educational helps students to reinforce knowledge. when a teacher presents information to their class, usually some will get easily to move on however others will struggle they will need reinforcement of knowledge.

* It provides small group or one to one support

A remedial program will provide information in smaller one to one opportunities for the students will mainstream class may have number of students.

STRATEGIES OF REMEDIAL TEACHING :-

* Direct Instruction :-

This approach involves the teacher providing explicit step by step instructions for all skills or concept. This can be especially effective for students.

* Drill Practice :-

This approach involves repetition of example practice of skill or concept to help students.

* Co-operative Learning :-

This approach involves students working together in a small groups to complete task

* Scaffolding :-

This approach involves providing students with support and guide care as they work through a task or concept, gradually reducing the level of ~~support~~ as the student becomes more confident.

LIST OF THE SLOW LEARNERS

Sl No	Name of Students	Marks Obtained
1	Yaseen Ankalagi	13
2	Md. Saad Yaragatti	12
3	Prajwal Rodabasannavar	15
4	Anmol Sahani	14
5	Jyothi Gollari	12
6	Abrar Jamadar	12
7	Ayan Attar	14
8	Prajwal Chandargi	13

MOST UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

Question No 4:

State Newton's 3rd law of motion.

→ Newton's third law of motion states that "For every action there is equal and opposite reaction."

Technique used : Discussion method

Remedies : Making students to understand about action and reaction forces in particular ball example and other suitable examples.

Question No 11 :

An object travels 16m in 4 second then another 16m in 2sec. What is average speed of object ?

→ Total distance travelled by object

$$16\text{m} + 16\text{m} = 32\text{m}$$

$$\text{Total time taken} = 4\text{s} + 2\text{s} = 6\text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average speed} &= \frac{\text{Total Distance Travelled}}{2} \\ &= \frac{32\text{m}}{6\text{s}} \\ &= 5.33 \text{ m/s}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, average speed of object is 5.33 m/s

Remedies :

Teaching the students about average speed mainly how to add the distances when object cover covers different distances in different time and help them to understand about applying formulas to solve the problem on the basis of given data.

Giving examples to understand intervals of time and intervals of distance will help them to understand the concept.

Question No 14:

What is law of conservation of momentum and write the equation for conservation of momentum.

Law of conservation of momentum states that, "Sum of momentum of two objects before collision is equal to the sum of momenta after collision provided there is no external unbalanced force acting on them."

$$m_A u_A + m_B u_B = m_A v_A + m_B v_B$$

Remedies :

Giving basic law of conservation of momentum i.e Newton's laws and by giving examples for conservation of momentum and through this again explaining how to write the equation on basis of given data.

Question No 15

Define Uniform and Non-uniform Motion.

Uniform motion :

"If object covers equal distance in equal intervals of time then it is said to be uniform motion."

Non-uniform motion :

"If object covers equal distance in unequal intervals of time then it is said to be non uniform motion."

Remedies :

Giving daily-life examples related to uniform and non-uniform motion by showing the pictures and performing activities, then students will come to know the concept. and they will be able to observe daily-life examples of uniform and non-uniform motion.

Question No 16:

Define Newton's second law of motion and derive its mathematical formulation.

Newton's second law of motion states that, "The rate of change of momentum of an object is proportional to applied unbalanced force in the direction of force."

Mathematical formulation:

Momentum is product of mass and velocity

$$p = mv$$

Initial momentum $p_1 = mu$

Final momentum $p_2 = mv$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Change in momentum} &\propto p_2 - p_1 \\ &\propto mv - mu \\ &\propto m[v - u]\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{The rate of change of momentum} \propto \frac{m[v - u]}{t}$$

or applied force

$$F \propto \frac{m[v - u]}{t}$$

$$F = km \times \frac{[v-u]}{t}$$

$$F = kma$$

Where k is proportionality constant

$$1 \text{ unit of force} = k \times 1 \text{ kg} \times 1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

thus value of k becomes 1

$$[F = ma]$$

This is the equation for Newton's second law of motion.

Remedies:

Explaining each and every step of derivation clearly and reasons to take particular equations along with how to write proper equations, students get to solve the derivation.

CONCLUSION

Remedial Teaching is a teaching or instructional work carried out to provide remedial measures to help students to get rid of their common or specific weakness.

REFERENCE

- <https://www.slideshare.net>
 - <https://www.eduneeds.com>
-
- 