# Lecture-cum-Demonstration Method

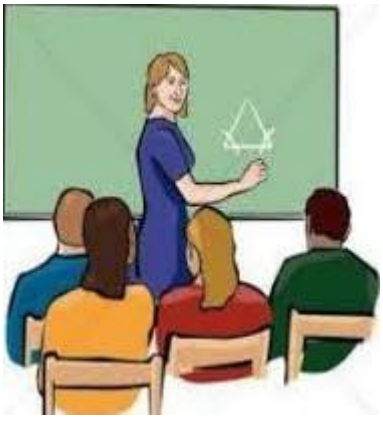
It is one of Traditional method. This is also known as Chalk and talk method. Teacher cantered method. In this method Teacher is active and learners are passive. The essentials qualities in learning science such as independent thinking, power of observation and reasoning can be developed in this method. Demonstration method is a teacher- centred method as the teacher demonstrates the pictures/ charts/models/experiments and explains the principles, concepts involved in these demonstrated materials or processes. The students observe the demonstration shown by the teacher and some of them participate in answering the questions asked by the teach er and draw conclusions.

## Criteria of a good lecture demonstration method

- The demonstration should be planned and rehearsed well in advance. Planning and rehearsing of the experiment is very essential for it gives confidence in the demonstrator. he find out the difficulties involved in the experiment. so that the lesson will go smoothly and systematically.
- The teacher should be clear of the purpose of demonstration. He should know the aims and objectives of the demonstration.
- Demonstration should be the result of the active participation of pupils and teacher. Teacher helps the students in arranging and fitting and performing the experiment.

## Characteristics of good demonstration:

- Visibility
- One major idea at a time
- Clear cut
- Convincing
- Rehearsal
- Supplemented with other teaching aids
- Asking relevant questions
- Neat, clean and tidiness



- Simple and speedy
- To write observation
- Teacher to act as performer
- Sufficient time

**Steps involved in the demonstration method:**

a. Planning

b. Introduction

c. Demonstration

d. Blackboard usage

e. Concepts compilation

**For successful demonstration, several criteria are to be followed in each of these steps.**

● Planning:

1. Ensure whether the lesson is suitable for this method.
2. Collect necessary tools, equipments, and materials for demonstration.
3. Rehearse the experiment before demonstrating before the class as it will help to build confidence to demonstrate.
4. Be ready with explanatory notes and questions to be used during and after the demonstration.

● Introduction:

1. Motivate the students to arouse interest in observing the experiment keenly and to accept new concepts after the demonstration.
2. Introduce the lesson as a 'problem' or an issue, so that the students understand the importance of the lesson.

● Demonstration:

1. Keep the curiosity of the students alive during the demonstration.
2. Take care to ensure that the students are able to follow the demonstration.
3. Relate the demonstration with the life experiences of the students.
4. Handle the instruments safely, and arrange them in their respective places for the demonstration.

● Blackboard Usage:

1. Write the objectives clearly on the black board to make the students understand the significance of the demonstration method.
2. Draw relevant pictures and write the key concepts and the results of the demonstration immediately on the black board.
3. Ask the students to write the key points, draw the diagram and finally the results in their notebooks.
4. Check their notebooks while they are writing.

Besides the above mentioned points, you need to take care of the following aspects:

● Do tell the purpose of the demonstration to the students but do not tell the inferences or conclusions in advance.

● Seek the help of students in arranging, and performing the experiment. Quality of demonstration is better when you along with your students actively participate in it.

● Be well versed in the handling of apparatus and arrange those for the demonstration in a definite order which the students can clearly observe.

● Check that the demonstration is clearly visible to all students in the class.

● Ensure that the demonstration is simple and according to the mental level of the students.

● Supplement the demonstration with other teaching aids to make it more real and interesting.

**Advantages:**

- Save time and money.
- Student participation.
- Helpful to promote useful discussion.
- More efficient method
- Activity method
- Helpful for teacher

## Disadvantages:

- Visibility: Visibility is main problem for a teacher because all the students may not be able to see the details and results of a demonstration.
- Speed of experiment: Either too fast or too slow speed of demonstration sometimes may create trouble.
- Ignorance of individual difference.
- This method somehow hinders the development of laboratory skills among the students.
- Not useful for developing scientific attitude

## References: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