

**ORIENTATING AND SENSITISING THE POTENTIAL
TEACHERS**

**BY
DR. M.B. TAIWO**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS, KWARA
STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ILORIN.**

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Courtesies

Introduction

I will like to give the meaning of the following key words in the topic: orientating, sensitize, potential and teachers. Orientation means giving introductory information or training to people on something new. It is a process of becoming accustomed to a new situation. It is also a process of giving information on the skills required to fu action successfully in a particular situation.

To sensitize is to make somebody to know what is going on in a particular situation i.e to familiarize one with going-; on in art area, especially a new area. This is necessary in order for the new person r to behave in an expected way when he finds himself in the new area.

The term potential is expressing possibility. That is having a possibility or likelihood of occurring or becoming something or somebody. While teachers are those who impart knowledge, especially as professionals. That is, those who systematically present, facts.

What potential teachers should prepare for

If we should go by these definitions, it means to orientate and sensitize the potential teachers is to get the potential teachers (who are the target audience today i.e the student teachers) to behave like professional teachers while on teaching practice. This is because special skills and abilities needed to succeed in the teaching profession will be made known to you. For this reason, i want to orientate and sensitize you with the summary of what will be needed during your next teaching practice. You should therefore familiarize yourself with the fallowings:

A. lesson plan:

- Statement of objectives (to be stated in action verbs).

- Contents (to be logical, sequence and adequate).

B. lesson presentation:

- Introducing the lesson (to be based in the learners previous knowledge).
- Development of lesson (step by step).
- Mastery of subject matter.
- Use of chalk board (to be neat and orderly).
- Time management.
- Questioning technique (always ask questions before calling on learners to give answers).
- Effective use of instructional materials (relevance, adequacy and variety, try concrete objects first before going to models charts and drawings).
- Class participation (always learner centred).
- Summary and conclusion.

C. class management:

- Class control (avoid rowdy class).
- Class arrangement (neatly arranged)
- Reactions and reinforcement of pupils responses (always encourage learners to participate in your lesson).

D. communication skills:

- Clarity of voice (not too low, not too loud)
- Appropriate use of language

E. evaluation:

- Suitability of assessment (always provide the expected answers when you ask questions during evaluation).
- Attainment of stated objectives (as stated under behavioural Objective).
- Neatness /dressing.

- Comportment.

Conclusion

Let me conclude by informing you that the background information to be put on top of your lesson note is equally important. Write your names and other information correctly and boldly. Do not put "duration" in the "time" column. You should always remember that your teaching should be effective. This is, you should be able to achieve your stated behavioural objectives during any lesson presentation.

It is when this happens that your learners have learnt. Remember that no teaching has taken place unless learning has taken place. If you follow these instructions, it is hoped that you shall be successful in your forthcoming teaching practice. Wishing you all the best in the T.P exercise.