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Teaching Strategies with Necessary Adaptation for the Children with Hearing Impairment

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A B S T R A C T

The current generations of learners, most of whom are digital natives, regularly consume engaging content via the internet, TV and handheld electronic devices. This norm changes the way children interact with content and understand information. To reach today's learners, educators must adapt their teaching practices and methods to include a variety of strategies that actively engage and genuinely reach learners in meaningful ways.

The classroom is a dynamic environment, bringing together students from different backgrounds with various abilities and personalities. Being an effective teacher, therefore, requires the implementation of creative and innovative teaching strategies in order to meet students' individual needs

Here are many types of the teaching strategies our educators as well as hearing impairment children use at different points of time to facilitate active participation and guide your children in their learning journeys. Teachers may use one or more of these methods as they choose the strategies that work best for their students, classrooms, curricula and objectives.

Keywords:Teaching Strategies, Hearing Impairment, Classroom and Adaptation

Introduction:

Teaching can be defined as engagement with learners to enable their understanding and application of knowledge, concepts and processes. It includes design, content selection, delivery, assessment and reflection. To teach is to engage students in learning; thus teaching consists of getting students involved in the active construction of knowledge. A teacher requires not only knowledge of subject matter, but knowledge of how students learn and how to transform them into active learners. Good teaching, then, requires a commitment to systematic understanding of learning. The aim of teaching is not only to transmit information, but also to transform students from passive recipients of other people's knowledge into active constructors of their own and others' knowledge. The teacher cannot transform without the student's active participation, of course. Teaching is fundamentally about creating the pedagogical, social, and ethical conditions under which students agree to take charge of their own learning, individually and collectively

Teaching strategies refer to the methods, techniques, procedures and processes that a teacher uses during instruction. It is generally recognized that teaching strategies are multidimensional and their effectiveness depends on the context in which they are applied. There is no single strategy that can guarantee better student outcomes; however, research has highlighted a number of practices that enable learning among students

Teaching strategies, also known as instructional strategies, are **methods that teachers use to deliver course material in ways that keep**

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students engaged and practicing different skill sets. An instructor may select different teaching strategies according to unit topic, grade level, class size, and classroom resources.

Many kinds of instructional strategies are employed to achieve teaching and learning goals and support different kinds of students. For example, teachers may select strategies tailored to Divyangjan or Children with hearing impairment according to the needs of the student and the requirements of the course.

Teaching strategies / Instructors can also select classroom activities according to instructional method, such as using a strategy for differentiated instruction. Specific strategies can also be employed to teach particular skills, like strategies for problem solving. Activities that promote thinking and discussion in small groups like think-pair-share activities are ideal for cooperative learning, while activities that get students outside work well for active learning frameworks.

Teaching for Strategies:

Active learning

Growing from developments in adult, cognitive, and educational research, active learning responds to traditional lecture formats with more engaged activities that invite students to participate in learning, including developing conceptual awareness, applying knowledge through experience, and transferring skills across contexts.

Effective Class Discussions

Class discussions can be utilized in seminar and lecture courses, and their variety allows instructors to fit particular strategies to class needs. This flexibility stems largely from grounding in Vygotskyian social learning theory, which emphasizes knowledge and conceptual gain through peer-to-peer dialogue.

Case-Based Learning

Case-based learning (CBL) is an established approach used across disciplines where students apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios, promoting higher levels of cognition. In CBL classrooms, students typically work in groups on case studies, or stories involving one or more characters and/or scenarios.

Digital Learning

Digital resources can be powerful learning tools, provided they are used to support known student learning processes and clear learning goals. It is the collaborative and social elements of learning, rather than the depth or flexibility of content often associated with digital resources that positively impact the learning process.

Effective Lecturing

Lecture classes are often characterized by monologue and slide presentations, typically in large halls with auditorium-style fixed seating that privileges content delivery over interaction and complex learning.

Team-Based Learning

Team-based learning (TBL) is a pedagogical strategy that engages student knowledge through individual testing and group collaboration. Following individual answers, students join teams and work through problems, appealing when they are incorrect

Flipped Classroom

In a flipped classroom, material typically explored in lecture is delivered outside of class through media like video lectures or digital modules. Class time then focuses on developing knowledge through active learning strategies like discussion or group activities. Flipping the classroom has been shown to improve students' conceptual grasp of content beyond memorization and basic knowledge, and to improve the diversity and inclusivity of the classroom climate.

Large Classes

Large classes can offer an overwhelming range of student diversity and expectations. While lecturing presents material to the entire class, research suggests that active learning and/or flipped components significantly strengthen student performance. These strategies create smaller groups where peers can grapple with deeper conceptual understanding and pause to think critically about ideas

Group Work

Collaborative learning can be a powerful strategy in the classroom. Group work can help students uncover and address gaps and misconceptions in knowledge, further develop their conceptual frameworks, improve their public reasoning and team-based skills, and free instructors to help students pursue higher order thinking.

Peer Tutoring and Assessment

Peer tutoring and assessment activities require students to understand the subject material and decide how to share it with others. Students learn as they teach concepts, explain ideas, plan educational activities and test knowledge. Through peer tutoring and assessment, your children hone their organizational and collaborative skills, discover how to give and receive feedback, and evaluate their own learning.

Brainstorming

Creative juices flow during simple or group brainstorming sessions. Students focus on one topic and freely discuss their ideas, thoughts and opinions. There are no right or wrong answers during brainstorming sessions where numerous, creative ideas are put forth and debated on.

Inquiry-Based Model

Children are naturally curious, and the inquiry-based learning model nurtures this trait. Educators invite and motivate students to identify and ask questions about their lessons. Teachers also give your children time, materials and space to self-explore research and identify possible solutions to their questions.

Adaptation teaching strategies for CwHI

Alter the instructional arrangement

- Student work in a group of three when most of her classmates work in groups of four or five.
- Have your student team up with a peer partner when most of his classmates are working individually.
- Add variety to small-group work

Alter the physical or social environment

- Get your student a larger (or smaller) desk, depending on their preference.
- Students with sound sensitivities work in a particular part of the classroom, such as a "quiet space" or study carrel.
- Give easily distracted students the option of sitting at a desk closer to the board.

Alter your methods and materials

- Have your student follow written, pictorial, or audio-recorded task steps instead of giving them oral instructions.
- Modify essay
- Reduce the number of items students are expected to complete.
- Give your student the option of using the same materials as the rest of the class, but in a different way.

Alter the process or task

- Have your student follow written, pictorial, or audio-recorded task steps instead of giving them oral instructions.
- Modify essay
- Reduce the number of items students are expected to complete.
- Give your student the option of using the same materials as the rest of the class, but in a different way.

Alter the level of personal assistance

- Have the helper model the steps of a task before the student performs them on her own.
- Encourage helpers to provide additional prompts (verbal, gestural, or partial physical) when students need them.
- Assign the helper to complete some of the task steps with or for the student.
- Ask the helper to give the student immediate feedback and additional encouragement to reinforce successes.

Conclusion:

I think that we would all agree that teaching is not an easy enterprise. And, it's certainly not going to get any easier as the years go by. With so many distractions readily at hand for kids, it's just harder to get their attention these days.But, the strategies listed on this page can help. And, these strategies are appropriate for any subject area at any grade level. Varying teaching techniques can help students become more engaged and motivated, increasing your effectiveness as a teacher.

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