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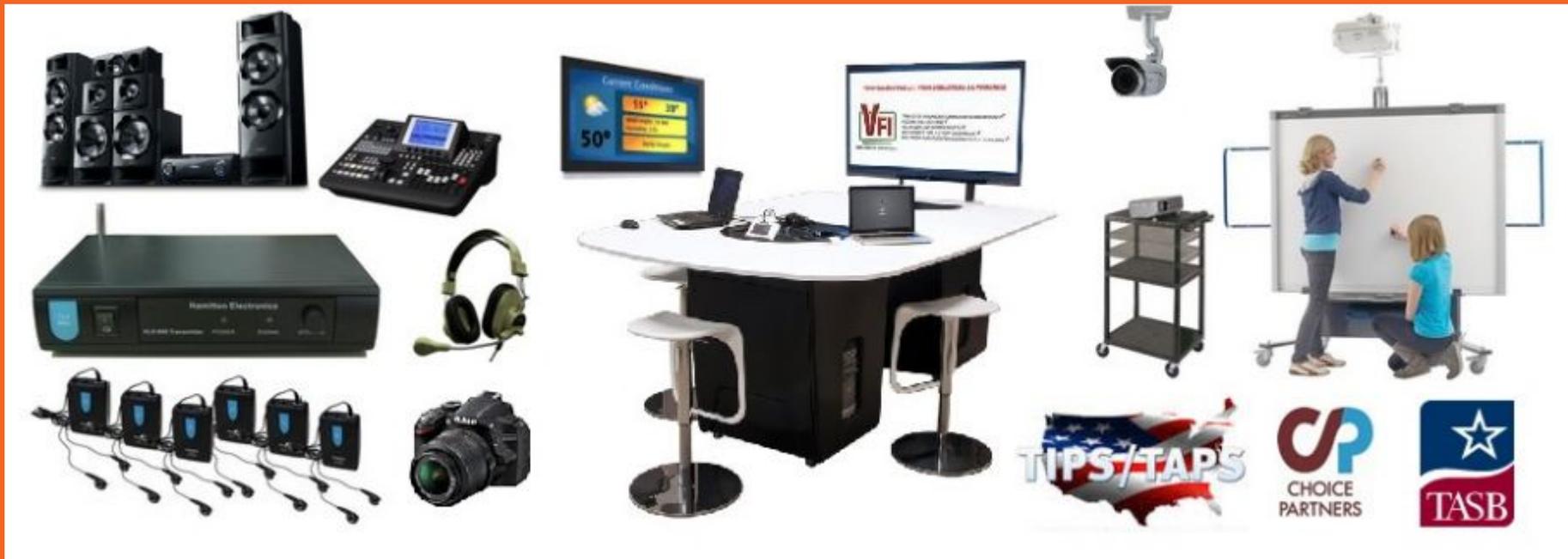
# USE OF AUDIO, VIDEO & AUDIO-VIDEO APPLICATIONS IN EDUCATION

(COURSE CONTENT OF BAIII EDUCATION; PAPER -III)

DR.HENA SIDDIQUI,  
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR & HEAD,  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,  
ISABELLA THOBURN COLLEGE,LUCKNOW

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# USE OF AUDIO, VIDEO & AUDIO-VIDEO APPLICATIONS IN EDUCATION



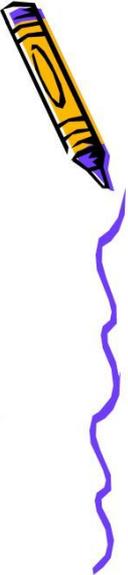
# AUDIO - VISUAL AIDS

Using different types of audio visual aids makes learning fun and deepens comprehension. Students pay closer attention when their senses of sight and sound are simultaneously engaged.

Instead of sitting passively while the teacher draws on the chalkboard, students today enjoy multimedia instruction.

## What are Audio-visual aids?

- The term audio-visual aid refers to anything that is used to help to convey the message when communicating audience.
- The spoken word is the teacher's main communication tool.
- Its impact and effectiveness can be greatly increased by the use of suitable audio-visual aids



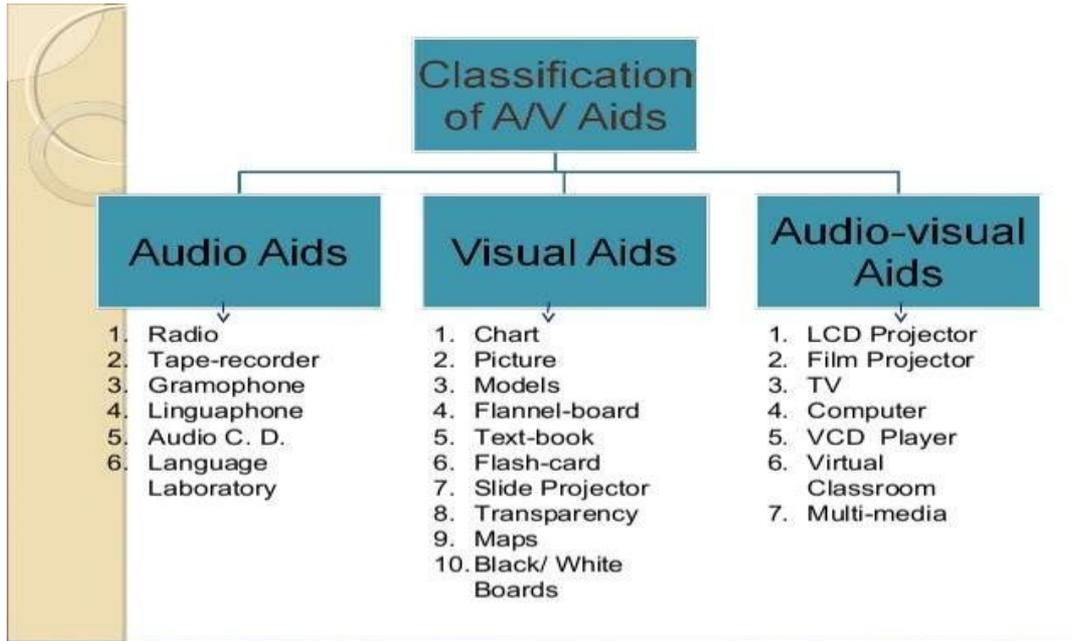
# CATEGORIES OF AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

## Categories of Teaching Aids

- 3 categories
  - 1) Audio Aids
  - 2) Visual Aid
  - 3) Audio – Visual Aid
- A-V aid imply, “anything by means of which learning process may be encouraged or carried on through the sense of hearing or the sense of sight.”



# CLASSIFICATION OF AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS



# AUDIO AIDS



## Audio Aids

- Any instructional device that can be heard
- Such type of aids involve sense of hearing.
- Audio teaching aids can be effective in language classes.
- **Example:** speakers, mp3 players, radio, tape recorder, headphones



# VISUAL AIDS

- PowerPoint Presentations
- Overhead projector slides/transparencies
- White/Blackboard
- Paper handout
- Charts
- Videos
- Artefacts or props

Sometimes it can be very useful to use artefacts or props when making a presentation (think of the safety routine on an aeroplane when the steward shows you how to use the safety equipment). If you bring an artefact with you, make sure that the object can be seen and be prepared to pass it round a small group or move to different areas of a large room to help your audience view it in detail. Remember that this will take time and that when an audience is immersed in looking at an object, they will find it hard to listen to your talk. Conceal large props until you need them; they might distract your audience's attention.



## **CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD TEACHING AIDS:**

- They should be meaningful and purposeful.
- They should be accurate in every aspect.
- They should be simple.
- They should be cheap.
- They should be improvised as far as possible.
- They should be large enough to be properly seen by the students for whom they are meant.
- They should be up-to-date.
- They should be easily portable.
- They should be according to the mental level of the students.
- They should motivate the learners



# PRINCIPLES OF SELECTION & EFFECTIVENESS IN USE

## PRINCIPLE OF SELECTION

- 1) Educational value
- 2) Realization of objectives
- 3) Pupil centeredness
- 4) Interest and motivation
- 5) Simplicity
- 6) Relevancy and suitability
- 7) Accuracy
- 8) Encouragement
- 9) Well preparedness
- 10) Avoiding too many aids
- 11) Means to an end
- 12) Integration
- 13) availability of resources- size of classroom, finance, facilities, experienced teachers

## **PRINCIPLES USED IN EACH AREA:**

### **1. Principles of Selection:**

- They should suit the age level, grade level, and other characteristics of the learners.
- It should be interesting and motivating.
- They should be the true representatives of the real things.
- They should have in the realization of desired learning objectives.



## 2.Principles of preparation:

- As far as possible locally available material should be used.
- The teachers should receive some training in the preparation of aids.
- The teachers themselves should prepare some of the aids.
- Students may be associated in the preparation of aids.

### **3. Principles of Handling:**

- Arrangement of keeping aids safely and also to facilitate their lending to the teachers for use.



## 4. Principles of Presentation:

- Teachers should carefully visualize the use of teaching aids before their actual presentation.
- They should fully familiar themselves with the use and manipulation of the aids.
- Adequate care should be taken to handle an aid in such a way as no damage is done it.
- The aid should be displayed properly so that all the students are able to see it, observe it and derive maximum benefit out of it.



## **5. Principle of Response:**

- Teachers guide the students to respond activity to the AV stimuli.

## **6. Principle of Evaluation:**

- Continuous evaluation is necessary.



## Advantages:

- It is convenient for group teaching
- It is economical and it can be used over and again
- It captures attention
- It can be used for drill and revision
- It can be used for drawings and illustrations from the textbooks.



## **DISADVANTAGES OF AV AIDS:**

- In effectiveness of the aids.
- Financial hurdles
- Lack of facilities for training
- Absence of electricity
- Improper selection of aids.



## Limitations:

- It makes students dependent on the teachers
- It does not care for the individual needs of the students
- It makes the lesson a dull routine
- It makes the chalk board to spread and inhaled by the teachers and students
- Constant use of black board makes it smooth and glare.

Multimedia in the classroom can mean everything from slideshows to diagrams and infographics. When video, still images, text and audio are combined, it is placed under the umbrella of multimedia.

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**TYPES OF  
MULTIMEDIA  
IN THE  
CLASSROOM**

# DEFINITION OF MULTIMEDIA

A quick multimedia definition is any electronic application used to teach lessons or to further educate students on a particular topic. It is a presentation of material that uses both words and pictures in a combination of text, voice, picture or video

# TYPES OF MULTIMEDIA

Educational classrooms use multimedia formats from various media. Text and graphics include slideshows, presentations, diagrams and infographics. Audio includes podcasts and recordings. Screen captures, lecture captures and animation are examples of video components of multimedia. Other multimedia components include blogs, vlogs, webinars and other interactive content.

# WAYS TO USE MULTIMEDIA

There are many ways to use different types of multimedia, either individually or layered for a deeper understanding of a school subject. Audiobooks are ideal for second-language learners. Song files and music videos can be used to compare social norms in different eras. A teacher who is adept at different types of multimedia can offer their students a better understanding of the subject.

# BENEFITS OF USING MULTIMEDIA

- Digital storytelling allows students to improve their knowledge about a specific subject and increases skills such as writing, researching and reading.
- Using multimedia in the classroom tends to improve a student's overall academic performance. In particular, multimedia in the classroom is used for self-directing learning or SDL.

# BENEFITS OF USING MULTIMEDIA

- The many medias and ways in which to use them to express a student's idea for a project on their chosen subject offers a sense of autonomy, which can assist in boosting a student's self-esteem.
- With self-directing learning, a student takes the initiative in the chosen project rather than follow strict guidelines or be under the direction of a teacher.

# BENEFITS OF USING MULTIMEDIA

- The students manage their time and assess what needs to be included in their learning activities. This style of learning is used mostly with older students who already know how to manipulate many of the multimedia venues available to them.

# EDUCATIONAL APPS

- [www.teachthought.com](http://www.teachthought.com) › Technology
- [www.educationalappstore.com](http://www.educationalappstore.com) › apps-for-education

**THE END**



**THANK YOU**