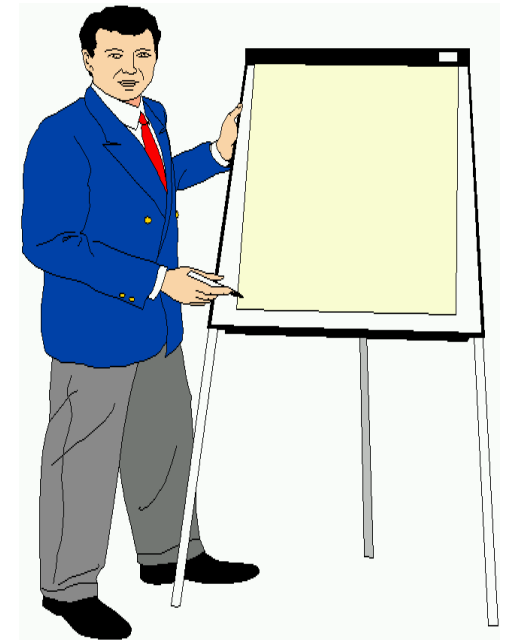


**Good teaching in the lecture mode:
Interesting presentations: Promoting and maintaining
students' concentration & attention throughout the lesson**

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1. What is the meaning of interesting teaching?

Interesting teaching = Teaching that evokes and maintains students' concentration and attention throughout the lesson, and thus supports the processing of the new material and students' learning



3. What are intermediate/low-level dimensions of interesting teaching?

- a. Facilitating input thru senses
- b. Reducing cognitive load
- c. Constructing new knowledge
- d. Deepening the new knowledge—
looking back, sharpening the meaning

Intermediate dimensions (2nd level) of interesting teaching

**Interesting teaching:
Promoting students'
concentration and
attention
Through:**

**a. The content
presented**

**b. The teacher's
behavior**

**c. Activation
of students**

a. Promoting students' concentration and attention through the content presented

1. Promoting motivation
2. Presenting examples, demos and illustrations
3. Creating suspense and surprise
4. Telling relevant stories/anecdotes/cases/events
5. Introducing variety and changes, pauses

1. Promoting motivation

To promote motivation—the content should be:

- Relevant to the students, their life, their studies
- Applicable to the students, their life, their studies

2. Presenting examples, demos and illustrations

These should be:

- Interesting, humoristic
- Dramatic, surprising, shocking

3. Creating suspense and surprise – counter expectations

- Creating surprises
- Creating feelings of uncertainty
- Exposing information in several stages
- Starting with one thing and getting something else - unexpectedly
- Asking for students' intuition and showing that their intuition is wrong

4. Telling relevant stories/anecdotes/cases/events

- Telling relevant stories/anecdotes/cases/events
- Presenting own point of view, personal knowledge and thinking

5. Introducing variety and changes, pauses

- Presenting special aspects of the content: historical, philosophical, sociological, cultural, economical, etc.
- Self disclosure – telling about yourself (in relevance to the content presented)
- Using humor

b. Promoting students' concentration and attention through the teacher's behavior

- Dynamic/energetic behavior
 - Enthusiastic behavior
 - Businessman-like behavior
 - Dramatic behavior
 - Animated voice
 - Face mimics, body “big” gestures
 - Acting, playing a role
- Introducing frequent changes in behavior -
- Presenting surprising, unexpected behavior
 - Unconventionality in behavior, in what the teacher says and how he/she says it, in use of language
 - Creativity in behavior, in use of language
 - Presenting intellectual challenges

c. Activating students: Physically and cognitively

Making students active through:

- Talking and listening in class
- Reading and writing in class- note taking
- Thinking, pausing, and reflecting in class
- Questioning
- Discussing
- Pair and small-group work
- Role-playing
- Working on cases, on problem-solving