

# PROJECT METHOD

Project Method is the outcome of the programmation ideas propagated by Sir John Dewey.

"What is to be taught should have a direct relationship with the actual happenings in life."

This central idea forms the basis of Project Method.

The Principle of correlation has been given a very method as it tries to impart education of all the subjects in an integrated way by correlating them with the real life activities.

In order to understand this method let us try to think over the meaning of the term "Project".



④



It has been defined by different educationist as under:

According to Stevenson, "A Project is a whole hearted purposeful activity proceeding in a school environment."

Ballard says, "A Project is a bit of real life that has been imported into school."

According to Kilpatrick, "A Project is a problematic act carried to completion in its most natural setting."

These definitions clearly reveal the following characteristics of a Project:

1. Project is an act related to actual life activities.

2. It is that activity which is undertaken to solve an emerging or felt problem or to realise some useful and purposeful objectives.

3. It is always completed in a social environment and natural setting.

**Questioning to Understand**

I'm asking questions and looking for answers

- Before reading
- During reading
- After reading

**Thinking Time:**  
I wonder...  
What if...  
Why...  
I think I will...  
I would like when...  
What...



**Determining the Importance**

I understand the main idea of the text and the author's message.

**Thinking Time:**  
The text is mainly about...  
I learned...  
The important details are...  
I want to remember...





4. It is such act which is most interesting and absorbing.

## STEPS IN PROJECT METHOD

### 1. Providing A Situation:

In this step, a situation is provided to the students to think over in choosing some project to work on.

They may be confronted with a problem while studying in the classroom, practising in co-curriculum activities and going in discussion etc. It may force them to think about for choosing some project.

### 2. Choosing And Purposing:

In this second step, students try to choose a definite and appropriate studying project keeping in view of the resources in hand and nature of the problem faced in first step. They are properly guided by their teachers in this selection task.

8

8

**Visualizing**

I create pictures in my mind as I read.

I see what I read.  
I feel what I read.  
I use my senses to help me make a movie in my mind.

Thinking stems:  
I'm visualizing...  
I'm picturing...  
I can imagine...  
I'm seeing...

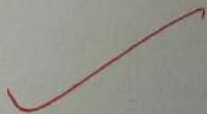


**Making Connections**

- Text to Self
- Text to Text
- Text to World

I use what I know to understand what I'm reading.

Thinking stems:  
This reminds me of... because...  
This reminds me of the book...  
This reminds me of what I heard...

**Inferring**

I'm questioning as I read to help me draw conclusions, making predictions, and reflecting on my reading.

When the author doesn't answer my questions I must infer.

Thinking stems:  
Maybe...  
Perhaps...  
I think...  
I'm guessing...  
It seems...





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Then the aims and objectives of choosing such a project are properly discussed through group participation

3. Planning of the Project:

Project choosing is again discussed in terms of laying a plan and procedure for the execution of the Project.

4. Executing the Project:

In this step, students are engaged in the execution of the project in a natural way without in viewing any artificiality. They play their role according to their activities and capacities with a social and co-operative spirit.

5. Evaluation of the Project:

In this step, work done on the Project is evaluated from time to time. The time of action and mode of execution may be modified on the result on such evaluation.

10

10

**Synthesizing**

I combine what I know with new information I read to help me understand the text.

I change my thinking along the way.

*Thinking Time*

Now I see it...  
At first I thought...  
But now I think...  
My new thoughts are...  
I think the lesson or message is...



6. Recording of such Project:

This step is concerned with a task of recording. How the Project was chosen, planned and executed? What type of difficulties were faced and how they were solved? How far the Project work achieved the desired aims and objectives? All these things noted down by the students are properly recorded for the future guidance. The working on a project, while going through the steps given above, requires an extensive knowledge of the various subjects -

In a Project therefore, is laid over in the integration of various area of knowledge of the various subjects.

A project as defined earlier is a bit of real life and therefore knowledge of all the areas and aspects is being used in impletation of project method without caring for name and nature of the subject.



12

12



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Essence of teaching by Project Method lies in the proverb:

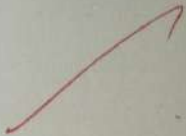
"Necessity is the mother of invention."

The knowledge of various subject is given at the time and there where when its need is strongly felt while working on a Project.

Therefore, Project Method proves to be a way of incidental teaching.



14





# MERITS OF THE PROJECT METHOD

1. Project strategy is based upon the  
Law of Learning :

(a) Law of Readiness :

According to this law, we learn more when our mind was already to receive the Project Method prepares the mind of the student by preparing them with suitable situations.

(b) Law of exercise :

Learning to the effective must be practically practised. This project method affords many opportunities to the students to learn by doing.

16

16





University Roll No. ....

(c) Law of effect:

This law states that if learning is to be effective and fruitful it must be accompanied by satisfaction pleasure when they manipulate their own activities.

2) This method makes education effective because it is purposeful meaning arouses curiosity etc. Learning become practical and intimately related with life.

3) The pupil involve in real life problems practically. They are trained to face life in future since they work in natural conditions.

4) Project Method gives unity of the curriculum. The subject do not remain isolated in this method. But instead they are co-related and thus student learned different subjects in this method.

5) It cause an all round development of pupil and attributes self dependence and self confidence.

Hoot

Teacher's Signature



18



University Roll No. ....

# LIMITATIONS OF PROJECT METHOD

1. A Project Method with limited scope can not develop an all round personality.
2. Neglecting Intellectual Work :  
There is a wide spread misconception that project method glorifies hard work at the cost of intellectual work.
3. In this, brilliant student leads other students who are passive and follow blindly.

20

20





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4. The school teaching can become disorganised and irregular because method needs freedom and flexibility.

5. For the successful working of this method very efficient learned teachers are needed. This method improves heavy burden on the responsibilities in teachers.

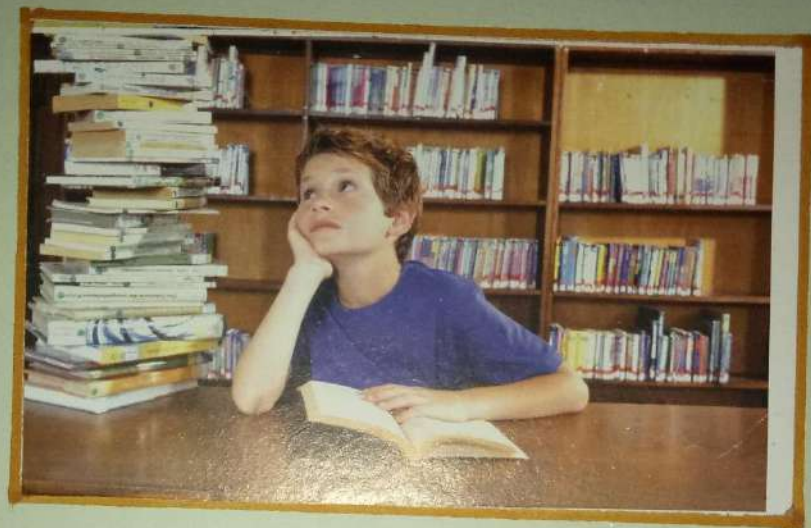
## READING SKILLS

It is a cognitive process of decoding symbols to derive meaning from text.

Reading is the receptive skill in written mode. It can develop listening and speaking skills.

22

22





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# THREE COMPONENTS OF READING

1. Decoding
2. Comprehension
3. Retention

\* Decoding : Process of translation of printed word into sound.

## Skills in Decoding

- \* Identification Skills
- \* Word Attack Skills



24  
24



**Improve your  English speaking Advice**

A photograph of two women in conversation. One woman is wearing an orange shirt and the other is wearing a teal shirt. They are standing and facing each other. The photo is mounted on a light green wall with a thin wooden border.

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### \* Comprehension :

Define as level of understanding the text relies on mastery of Decoding. Those who struggle on decoding find it difficult to understand.

### \* Retention :

Condition of retaining something. It could be in short term memory or long term memory.

## Required Skills In Reading

1. Skills Related to Eye movement.
2. Ability Related to visual Discrimination
3. Association Skills
4. Interpretation Abilities

26

# Improve your vocabulary

## English advice



**FOOD**

FRUIT	VEGETABLES
bananas, oranges, apple, pears	lettuce, broccoli, artichoke, eggplant, cucumbers
watermelon, grapes, tangerine, kiwi, mango, melon	potato, carrots, asparagus
plums, melon, strawberries, kiwi, mango	green corn, cauliflower, tomato, mushrooms
blueberries, raspberries, lemon, lime, orange, kiwi, mango	peas, green beans, onion, garlic, squash
	peppers, spinach, zucchini

**Dairy**

cheese, butter, bread, eggs, milk, yogurt, ice cream
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**BASIC INGREDIENTS**

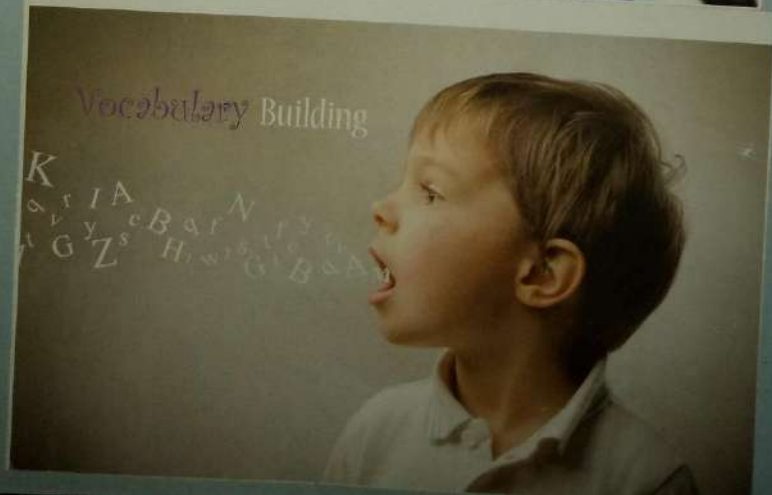
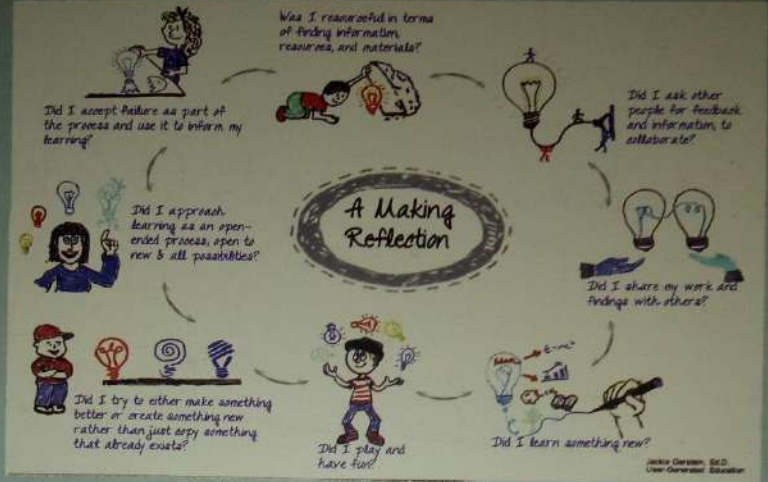
oil, salt, pepper, vinegar, coriander, garlic, flour, sugar, rice
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# READING STRATEGIES

- \* Previewing
- \* Predicting
- \* Skimming and scanning
- \* Questioning from subject
- \* Paraphrasing





# Objectives Of Attentive Reading And Reflecting On Text

- ⇒ To familiarize students with the main features of the text using the classroom.
- ⇒ To enable the readers to find and use information more efficiently.
- ⇒ To enable the readers to identify pattern on longer text.
- ⇒ To build readers capacity to create a template that describes the main feature of text.



30

30

# Periodic Table of Reading Comprehension

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<b>Di</b> Dinosaur					<b>Pv</b> Pencil
<b>D</b> Dinosaur					<b>Ve</b> Vegetable
<b>P</b> Pencil	<b>I</b> Ink	<b>Ca</b> Cartoon	<b>V</b> Vegetable	<b>Mp</b> Map	<b>It</b> It
<b>F</b> Fish	<b>Mc</b> Milk	<b>Ce</b> Cement	<b>G</b> Garden	<b>To</b> To	<b>Tc</b> Tc



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- ⇒ To develop strategies of effectively learning, locating information on text.
- ⇒ To give them a series of prompts that asks the student to preview particular features of texts.
- ⇒ To teach readers to give knowledge about SOUR Strategy i.e. Survey question, Read, Recites, Review and Reflect.
- ⇒ To enable the readers to review the passage to remember the main idea and important information.



32

32



# WRITING SKILLS

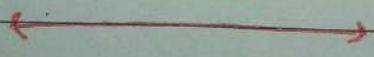
## What is writing?

Writing can be said to be the act of forming symbols, making marks on flat surface of some kind.

Writing is a process where symbols have to be arranged according to a certain convention to form words and words have to be arranged to form sentences.

Writing involves encoding of a message of some kind that is used to translate our thoughts into language.

(Byren, 1988).



34

34

I ♥ Creative Writing



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## Why writing is important?

- Writing aims to capture a thought or idea, to transfer it to a permanent format making it tangible
- Documentation is mostly done in writing form.

### Types of Writing

- \* Free Writing
- \* Independent Writing
- \* Process Writing
- \* Easy Writing
- \* Narrative Writing
- \* Expository Writing
- \* Persuasive Writing



(36) 36

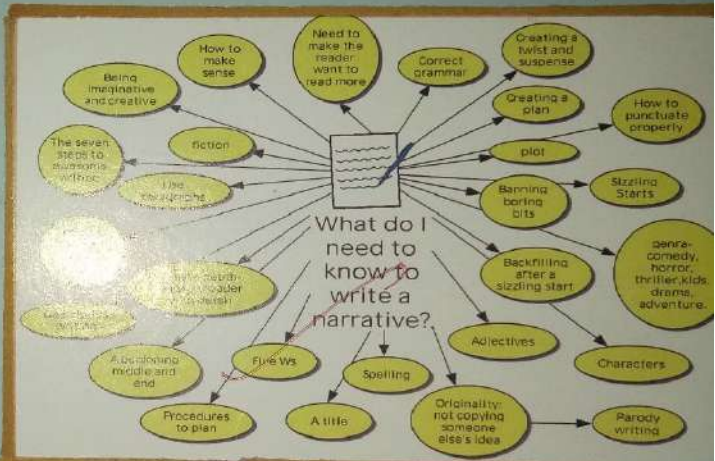


# Strategies to improve Writing

- \* Scribbling
- \* Drawing lines
- \* Construct and Deconstruct words
- \* Dot writing
- \* Dictation
- \* Copying



38 (38)





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# Basic Purpose Of Writing

These are four basic purpose of writing skills which are discussed as:

## • Narration:

It is easiest kind of writing because it comes so naturally. Practically everyone enjoys telling and learning stories.

## • Description:

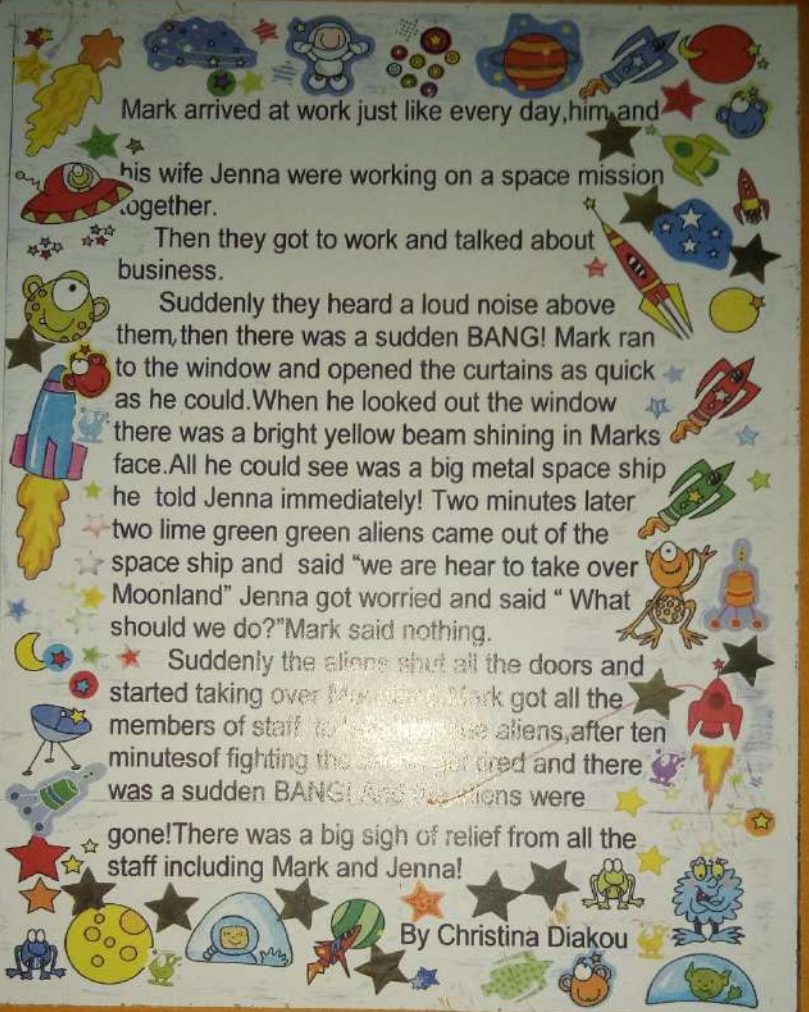
It is a process of painting a picture with words when we use words, we can paint more than we see.

## • Exposition:

It is form of writing that explain that it is a practical form of writing.

Include Encyclopedia entry, instruction manual, Research papers.

40  
40



Mark arrived at work just like every day, him, and his wife Jenna were working on a space mission together.

Then they got to work and talked about business.

Suddenly they heard a loud noise above them, then there was a sudden BANG! Mark ran to the window and opened the curtains as quick as he could. When he looked out the window there was a bright yellow beam shining in Marks face. All he could see was a big metal space ship he told Jenna immediately! Two minutes later two lime green green aliens came out of the space ship and said "we are hear to take over Moonland" Jenna got worried and said " What should we do?" Mark said nothing.

Suddenly the aliens shut all the doors and started taking over the work. Mark got all the members of staff to fight the aliens, after ten minutes of fighting the aliens got tired and there was a sudden BANG! And the aliens were gone! There was a big sigh of relief from all the staff including Mark and Jenna!

By Christina Diakou



● Persuasion :

It seeks to convince the reader of a particular position or opinion. In many ways is the the most difficult to do well because it requires knowledge of the subject, strong connections, logical thinking and technical skills.

Good ☺



