

ATTITUDE TOWARDS MICROTEACHING - A RATING SCALE

(Attitude Scale of Teacher Trainee Towards Microteaching).

Friends,

This is an attitude scale towards micro-teaching. In this you are given 32 statements and against each statement five columns are given. Please express your opinion by '✓' (tick-marking) in an appropriate column.

Column 5 : Strongly agree

Column 3 : Neutral

Column 2 : Disagree

Column 4 : Agree

Column 1 : Strongly disagree

Name of the Trainee : _____ Sex : _____

Age : _____ Years : _____ Teaching Experience : _____

Methods offered at B.Ed. level : (1) _____ (2) _____

Lesson given in Micro-teaching. _____ Sessions attended _____

Statements	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
1. Microteaching is relevant to training programme.	()	()	()	()	()
2. Microteaching develops greater awareness of individual differences.	()	()	()	()	()
3. Microteaching relieves the teacher trainees from many problems, e.g., class-room discipline and anxiety.	()	()	()	()	()
4. Teachers are better prepared as a result of microteaching.	()	()	()	()	()
5. Microteaching reduces strain on practising schools.	()	()	()	()	()
6. Microteaching does not provide necessary training to the teacher to teach in normal classrooms.	()	()	()	()	()
7. Limit on number of students and duration in microteaching fail to arouse interest in teaching.	()	()	()	()	()
8. The immediate feedback system of micro-teaching promotes prompt improvement.	()	()	()	()	()

Statements	(5) Strongly Agree (4) Agree (3) Neutral (2) Disagree (1) Strongly Disagree.				
	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
9. Microteaching has limited application in teaching different subjects.	()	()	()	()	()
10. Microteaching is most suitable for refresher courses.	()	()	()	()	()
11. Microteaching is not a panacea for all difficulties.	()	()	()	()	()
12. Micro-lessons require more time for the initial planning than that of the traditional lessons.	()	()	()	()	()
13. In microteaching the feedback is focussed upon the strange and weak points of the teacher.	()	()	()	()	()
14. In microteaching the teacher finds difficulties in dividing bigger units into smaller ones.	()	()	()	()	()
15. Microteaching helps in faster motivation of the students.	()	()	()	()	()
16. Microteaching develops greater concern for self-improvement and self-evaluation.	()	()	()	()	()
17. There are numerous administrative difficulties in arranging microteaching.	()	()	()	()	()
18. Microteaching hampers good classroom climate.	()	()	()	()	()
19. Traditional teaching does not help in recognizing teaching skills in right perspective.	()	()	()	()	()
20. Microteaching creates greater interest and enthusiasm towards teaching.	()	()	()	()	()
21. Microteaching develops greater understanding of teaching as a complex process.	()	()	()	()	()
22. Microteaching generates self-confidence.	()	()	()	()	()
23. Microteaching helps to develop healthier attitude towards criticism	()	()	()	()	()
24. Microteaching makes teaching more enjoyable.	()	()	()	()	()

Statements	(5) Strongly Agree (4) Agree (3) Neutral (2) Disagree (1) Strongly Disagree.				
	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
25. Greater awareness of verbal and non-verbal communication is created.	()	()	()	()	()
26. Microteaching is an artificial situation.	()	()	()	()	()
27. Microteaching with its feedback system helps the teachers in proper planning of lessons.	()	()	()	()	()
28. Microteaching is very much useful in teaching the same unit again.	()	()	()	()	()
29. The supervisors have to be more critical in the discussion of the micro lesson.	()	()	()	()	()
30. Microteaching needs insightful supervisors.	()	()	()	()	()
31. The teacher is unable to teach a smaller unit properly within a short period in microteaching.	()	()	()	()	()
32. The duration of teach sessions is sufficient to practice for teaching effectiveness.	()	()	()	()	()