academic publishers

## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (ISSN: 2692-5206)

Volume 04, Issue 07, 2024

Published Date: 30-09-2024



# THE IMPORTANCE OF EXHIBITION MEDIA IN INCREASE OF EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the role of didactic materials in increasing the effectiveness of pedagogical education.

**Key words:** didactic tool, education, educational theory, visual aids.

Visuals and handouts actively engage students by appealing to their visual and auditory senses. By incorporating multimedia presentations, educational videos, and interactive slideshows, teachers can engage students and keep them focused throughout the lesson. Such participation facilitates the processing and retention of good information.

3. Encourage active learning:

Handouts, such as manuals, worksheets, and online resources allow students to actively participate in the learning process. These materials can be used for individual or group activities, encouraging cooperation, developing critical thinking, problem solving skills. Educators are helping students develop a deeper understanding of a subject by engaging them in hands-on activities.

4. Learning about different learning styles:

Every student learns differently, and visuals and handouts use different learning styles. Some students are visual learners who enjoy seeing information presented graphically, while others may prefer to read written materials. Various visual aids and handouts

By providing materials, teachers meet the needs of different students

can satisfy, provide a friendly learning environment. 5. Increasing information storage:

Studies have shown that the use of visual aids and handouts increases information retention. Visuals stimulate the brain and increase memory recall, which helps students retain knowledge longer. When paired with appropriate handouts such as study guides and summaries, students have valuable resources to review and reinforce their understanding. The use of visual and handout materials in the teaching of pedagogy and psychology is of great help in improving the knowledge, skills, and abilities of students regarding pedagogical or psychological problems, as well as in finding solutions to these problems. The main purpose of using demonstrative and handout materials in lessons is to focus students' attention in learning the subject, to increase their interest in the lesson, to instill confidence in themselves, and to increase their knowledge, skills and competences on the basis of demonstration and handout.

Visual aids are the earliest teaching aids, and they have not lost their importance even today. In order to provide knowledge, strengthen it and control its assimilation, we must use visual aids during training. Demonstration tools are available in every educational institution, and each teacher can prepare them by himself or together with students.

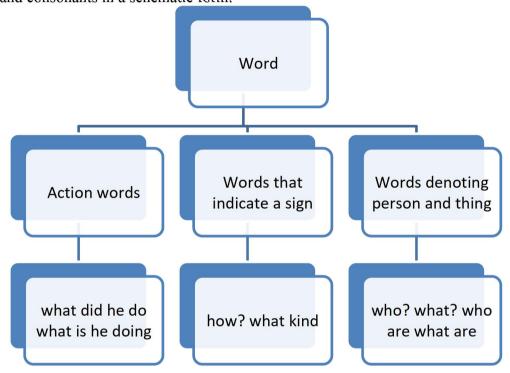
If it is not possible to convey the educational material to the students orally during the lesson, it must be presented in a visual way. Such didactic materials are called visual materials. These are intended to provide general information for all students in the audience. Such materials are mainly used by the teacher to impart new knowledge to students, usually in theoretical classes. Visual materials facilitate students' understanding as they graphically depict educational information. There are several types of visual materials.

Let's look at them from simple to complex.



Pictures are considered the simplest visual material, and the teacher uses them to show the general appearance, parts, shape, and relative dimensions of the subject-related object. For example, when the topic is covered, it can be shown in various pictures related to the topic, or in various written works that are taken to determine the worldview of the student: a visual essay, a statement, or a text based on a picture. Diagrams are mainly used to explain complex types of topics in a simplified manner. For example, when

classifying sentences and their types, punctuation marks, teaching words and their questions, or showing vowels and consonants in a schematic form.



We use the drawings to deepen the understanding of the subject. For example, using the drawings of various objects, we can get information such as their exact image, shape, and what elements they are made of. These drawings can be used to explain more unfamiliar items to students or items that are not commonly seen.

As we mentioned above, conducting lesson processes based on visual aids serves to organize the lesson process effectively and interestingly.

Integrating visuals and handouts into the lesson is essential for effective teaching and learning. These materials are powerful tools for enhancing understanding, encouraging engagement, encouraging active learning, catering to diverse learning styles, and increasing retention.

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