- **5. Republic Act No. 1881:** This Act states that all students enrolled in the courses in Law, Commerce, Liberal Arts, Foreign Service and Education are required to complete at least 24 units of Spanish. (Approved, June 22, 1957)
- 6. Republic Act No. 5181: This act replaced Republic Act No. 707, as amended by R.A. No. 1881. Under the new law, college and university students are required to complete at least 12 units of Spanish. It is, however, provided that the Board of National Education is authorized, in consideration of the particular relevance and importance of Spanish, the require additional units for such courses as it may determine, on the exercise of its discretion. (Took effect during the school year 1968-1969).
- 7. Department Order No. 19, s. 1000 This Department order increased time allotment for language arts (Englis) from 30 to 40 mirrates it grade 1 and 2, from 40 to 60 minutes in grades 3 and 4 from 60 to 80 minutes in the intermediate grades. This Order also approved the changing of the terminology of "Arithmetic" into "Elementary Mathematics", with the aim of enabling the Filipino child to achieve a deeper understanding of the science of numbers and mathematical concepts.
- **8. Republic Act No. 5946:** This law amended the Medical Act of 1959. The act states that the "students seeking admission to medical school must have a Bachelor's degree in Science or in Arts. This Act led to the abolition of preparatory medical courses in private schools, colleges and universities.

LAWS RELATED TO FINANCE AND SUPPORT

- **1.** Commonwealth Act No. 586: Section 7 of this Act nationalizes the support of the elementary schools except in chartered cities.
- 2. Republic Act No. 364: This act authorizes all vocational school to collect tuition fees, receive contributions from private persons and to contract loans from the government and private banks and other financial institutions and to create a special trust fund for each school. (Approved, June 9, 1949)
 3. Republic Act No. 364: This act authorizes all vocational school to collect tuition fees, receive contributions from private persons and to contract loans from the government and private banks and other financial institutions and to create a special trust fund for each school. (Approved, June 9, 1949)
- 3. Republic Act No. 1284: This level ampt from amose central at all athletic meets, school programs and exhibition, and other educational activities conducted by public schools, by amending the National Internal Revenue Code.
- **4. Republic Act No. 5447:** This act is otherwise known as Special Educational Fund Act.

- 7. **Department Order No.1, s. 1957** (**Revised Philippine Educational Program**) This program is otherwise known as the 2-2 plan. This plan divides the present four years' secondary education into two parts, and aims to develop greater vocational competence and to insure more adequate academic preparation for our students.
- 8. **Department Order No. 27, s.1972** This Order gives the Heads of the Institutions Authority to expel, dismiss, or suspend indefinitely, or cause the expulsion, dismissal, or suspension of any faculty, members, employees and students, who after investigation, were found to have been engaged or were engaged in subversion or similar illegal activities or were known to be active member of subversive organizations and activities.
- 9. **Department Order No. 30, s.1973-11 in** order prescribed in use of Identification Cards by all bonafide students for Cardy and staff members in each institution.
- 10. **Department Order No. 33, s.1972** The standard operating procedure for screening university personnel were spelled out in this Order.
- 11. **Department Order No. 32, s.1972** The major point of this order is to stimulate students and faculty members of colleges and universities to have built a New Society within the context of the Decree issued in pursuance of Proclamation 1081.

PLANNING THE SUPERVISORY **OBSERVATION**

Planning is an essential part of all management work. The supervisor must look ahead and anticipate the manner in which he will use all the resources, facilities, people, and talents under his direction.

What is Planning?

Planning has to do with studying all the factors in a business studying and arranging them desired results can be achieved. so that desired results can be achieved.

- 1) Ordering the ability to deal with seemingly unrelated data in such a way that things are grouped together.
- 2) Elaboration the essential elements of a plan may be rather simple and may be stated concisely.
- 3) Perceptual foresight patterns of action or idea development are always readily discernible from data.
- 4) Conceptual foresight some people tend to see things, events, and situations in detail; others see over all needs, consequences, essence s, and values
- 5) Originality if often takes originality or creativity to use established knowledge or knowledge or experience to create new patters of thought or action.

Timely

In order for feedback to be effective it must be provided as soon as possible after the behavior or action has been observed.

Caring

Feedback should be offered with the intent of assisting the other person with creating positive change or reinforcing positive behavior. It is not advisable to engage in a feedback discussion when either party is angry or emotional.

Checked for Understanding

Before closing the feedback discussion, check to be that both parties are leaving the accurate pada thanking of the behavior and actions that occurred. discussion with a fair and accurate

Followup

If the feedback discussion resulted in an action plan for a behavioral changed there should be regular follow-up and support for the individual making that change.

USEFUL PRACTICES IN IMPROVING THE THE TEACHING LEARNING SITUATIONS

A Teacher plays a very important role in a student's life. Schools, parents and teachers are the forefronts of a student's educational life. The success of a student is very much depended upon the teacher as a student is in continuous contact. As teaching and learning is an integrated process, good teaching methods and techniques will help students to learn things faster. It will provide guidance and help in enhancing skills which are connected with future in order to be successful. Good teaching practices are needed in order to improve the quality or if contacts development.

Classrooms learning method is considered is one of the effective methods of learning. For many of the students, their learning Process and development takes place in classrooms. It is very necessary the effective must an attractional techniques that ensure effective learning opportunities and produces a lot of educational benefits. Teachers must examine the classrooms carefully and must keep all the factors in mind which will help to implement the new and effective teaching techniques.

A good teaching technique will help the students to learn and memorize lessons faster and will increase the chances of success.

- ✓ Analyzing the understanding level
- ✓ Enhance learning through application
- ✓ Enhancing students' engagement
- ✓ Regularly tracking progress and providing feedbacks

benchmark test. This feedback is very important to parent, since it gives them insight into exactly which concepts their children did not master.

4. Summative Testing

- ✓ This testing is used as a checkpoint at the end of the year or course to assess how many content students' learned overall. This type of testing is similar to benchmark testing, but instead of only covering one unit, it cumulatively covers everything students have been spending time on throughout the year.
- These tests are given—using the same process—to all students in a classroom, school, or state, so that everyone has an equal opportunity to demonstrate what they can do. Students are expected to demonstrate ability to perform at a level prescribed as the proficiency stinlard for the test.
- Since summer less cover the foll rate of concepts for a given grade level, they are not able to assess any one concept deeply. So, the feedback is not nearly as rich or constructive as feedback from a diagnostic or formative test. Instead, these tests serve a final check that students learned what was expected of them in a given unit.

COMBINING TEST RESULTS

We need a balance of the four different types of testing in order to get a holistic view of our children's academic performance. Each type of test differs according to its purpose, timing, skill coverage, and expectations of students.

Though each type offers important feedback, the real value is in putting all that data together. First, using a diagnostic test, you can gauge what a student already knows and what she

There's a rising importance in facilitating student engagement, as distant learning makes it harder to control the environment and attendance. Steven W. Anderson, a leader in the convergence of digital learning and leadership is an expert in creating meaningful School-Home Relationships. He said research around utilizing video through remote means in order to teach students says that less is more. When you use video services in distance learning for smaller or individualized instruction, the engagement and achievement levels increase. Teachers should be aware that research justifies this smaller length of screen time. Considering that less is more and focusing on high quality research-backed pedagogy, rather than tricking students into engagement through technology is important, he said. When using video and web conferencing for online learning, teacher wand be wise to allow for as much interactivity for engagement and schools. Engagement can take form through polls throughout the said, discussion boards, chas and breakout sessions where students cartifeered and collaborate in Sander groups.

In conclusion, there's no downplaying the very real factors that affect students' performance currently. The current situation has raised questions of whether the current challenges, despite some Band-Aid and other solutions will negatively affect academic performance for the short-term. Others worry about the long-term effects, such as social implications for students at critical learning and social development ages.

However, there is also a great deal of optimism. The hope surrounds new technologies which are maturing and being developed to account for the new needs of remote students. Additionally, teachers are doing more research and collecting more data to help inform online learning experiences and best practices long term. Many school leaders who questioned the need for technology tools are now being forced to test them out and seeing positive results.

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