Effective Teaching Techniques  
(Tips for High School Teachers)  
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When we think of student engagement in learning activities, it is often convenient to understand engagement with an activity as being represented by good behavior (i.e. behavioral engagement), positive feelings (i.e. emotional engagement), and, above all, student thinking (i.e. cognitive engagement) (Fredricks, 2014). This is because students may be behaviorally and/or emotionally invested in a given activity without actually exerting the necessary mental effort to understand and master the knowledge, craft, or skill that the activity promotes.

A teacher whether new or old in the teaching profession may ask herself, what does it take to keep students interested in their day-to-day activities? What are the ways to boost their attention and eventually maximize the learning process?  

In order to keep high school students interested to their studies, teachers have to creative. Inactive teachers are usually disregarded by the secondary school students when they find the lesson or instruction boring. To keep them motivated, there are effective teaching techniques. Here are some to facilitate:

1. Engage your students. Lecturing must be avoided all throughout the class hour. No matter how engaging you are, students will likely grow tired of purely listening. Try to encourage discussion and ask questions of the students frequently. In your lectures, try to keep them light-hearted and maybe try to crack a joke every so often. Do not be too uptight and formal with lecturing.
2. Invite guests. This may require additional effort but there are people who your students can look up to. Examples are entrepreneurs, journalists, businessmen and the like. If the students can see clearly how to structure their learning or careers in order to achieve what these people have, they will be much more inspired in their studies.
3. Avoid too many examinations. Tests and quizzes are an effective way to gauge the students' understanding level, but they can also add unnecessary stress. Students will respond better, and feel more comfortable, in discussions. It is also important to remember that tests do not necessarily gauge the understanding level of every student. Some students simply do not test well, even if they understand the material.
4. Come prepared. Be engaged with your own topics. Students can tell when a teacher does not care about the topic he or she is teaching. It is incredibly important to try maintaining an interest in your subject.

Reference: