

4. Limitations to this Method

- a. May not be good questions--an attempt to replace preparation--no learning occurs.

E. The Dramatization Method

1. Basis--small children act out what they see and hear. Inherent tendency to imitate--to give vent to emotions in activity--to see social approval. In adolescence urge to express ideas and ideals in concrete form, desire for companionship and a desire to create.

2. Use

- a. A means, not an end to develop pupil
- b. Teacher is guide or coach
- c. Production provides natural, lifelike situation where various characteristics, good and bad, are called forth.

3. Advantages

- a. Self expression without self-consciousness
- b. Makes use of a natural tendency, directing it in accord with Christian truth
- c. Makes deep impression on memory of facts, events, and truths.
- d. Helps pupil to put himself in place of another
- e. Develops initiative, self-reliance, originality and self expression
- f. Trains in making right responses in real situations

4. Dangers

- a. More interest in dramatics than truth
- b. Too much attention on presentation rather than lesson
- c. Overdone by those who act well
- d. Wrong selection--content not good.
- e. May slight spiritual life

F. Story-Telling--one of the oldest, most effective and most used methods.
(See Bible--It was Christ's favorite method)

1. Reasons for its effectiveness

- a. Presents truth in action--concrete
- b. Allows for identification of hearer
- c. Because of interest, is recalled and retold and so pupil learns faster and more lastingly
- d. Captures attention and holds it
- e. Arouses curiosity and awakens desire for new experiences
- f. Gives pleasure
- g. Affords space for humor which releases classroom tension, fatigue, and misunderstanding
- h. Makes connection between known and unknown
- i. Enlarges concepts and enriches his experience
- j. Serves as very striking illustration of facts and truths pupil may not be able to grasp in the abstract

2. Structure

- a. Introduction or Beginning--keep it short, clear, interesting.
- b. A succession of events
- c. A climax
- d. A conclusion or ending
 - a. Introduction should be short, clear, interesting, introducing the characters, and background for action. Should arouse interest. Words should be suggestive. Sentences short, clear, concise.
 - b. Events should follow in logical and chronological order, leading to climax. Omit unnecessary details.
 - c. Climax is high point--thrill of action--must be clear and outstanding
 - d. Ending should be brief. For children, should have happy ending (?)

3. Telling the story

- a. Deep conviction that this is the best method