

1. Method

- a. A problem is involved
- b. The setting is of a practical nature
- c. Pupil accepts responsibility for planning and executing projects and engages in activity for purpose of solving problem
- d. Project is carried to completion

2. Kings:

- a. Objective expression is given to an idea or purpose through physical or social activity
- b. To create some subjective experience in pupil
- c. Those calling for intellectual mastery
- d. Those bringing about enrichment through fulfillment in fuller information and broadening the outlook
- e. Those which develop skill of some sort.

D. Question and Answer Method--one of the chief tools of teachers--Socrates, The Lord Jesus, Luther's and Calvin's Catechisms--children are curious and as questions are answered, the child learns. To teach is to stimulate and direct activity of learner. A question presents a problem to the mind, and all thinking has its source in problem-solving. It also secures attention.

1. Uses of Questions

- a. Discover what pupils do and do not know
- b. Aids pupil to build on past experience
- c. Arouses curiosity and stimulates interest
- d. Causes pupil to think
- e. Directs attention to significant elements in situation or materials
- f. Enables teacher to secure and keep contact with minds of class
- g. Gives pupil opportunity for expressing own thoughts
- h. Develops appreciation
- i. Means of drill and review
- j. For examination to see what has been accomplished--provides incentive for study

2. Characteristics of good questions:

- a. Should be brief
- b. Should be clear
- c. Should provoke thought
- d. Should not suggest the answer
- e. Should not offer pupil choice between two possible answers
- f. Should be formulated in words of textbook
- g. Should be adapted to knowledge and experience of pupil
- h. Prepares for further study
- i. Should be logical
- j. Fulfills an essential purpose--leads somewhere
- k. Are often a source of real information to both teacher and pupil

3. Technique:

- a. Should keep whole class interested
- b. Should be asked conversationally
- c. Should be distributed
- d. Allow sufficient time for answer
- e. A set of questions on a lesson should possess coherence and unity
- f. Should not be repeated
- g. When pupil says he does not know, accept it, do not prod
- h. Occasional questions may be asked of the inattentive--helps in management of class
- i. Should give evidence of adaptability
- j. Answers should be received with appreciation
- k. Do not ask too many questions
- l. Allow pupils to question you, but keep it in control.