

# Teaching Methods

## How Children Learn

- By experience and doing
- By example
- By repetition with variation
- From specifics to general
- Through concrete language and experiences

## Pre-school Methods

- Story telling
- Music
- Rhythmic movements
- Dramatic play
- Games
- Telling stories using visuals
- Art and nature materials

## Methods for Lower and Upper Elementary Art

- Drawings/Paintings/Photography
- Bumper stickers
- Posters, charts and murals
- Mobiles
- Collage
- Cartoon strips
- Crafts
- 3D art: clay, pipe cleaners, popsicle stick, blocks

## Drama

- Plays and skits
- Pantomime
- Puppets
- Role playing
- Choral reading
- Picture posing
- Monologues

## Music

- Music writing
- Putting Scripture to music
- Singing and Instrumental music
- Musical commercial

- Rhythmic movements

## Formal Presentation Techniques

- Story telling
- Film/video
- Power point/overhead
- Demonstrations
- Flannel and velcro boards
- Chalk or newsprint talks

## Simulations

- Case studies
- Role play
- Creative dramatics

## Group Discussion Methods

- Brainstorming
- Problem solving
- Case study
- Informal discussion
- Reflection/Response
- Question/Answer

## Research Methods

- Map study
- Surveys
- Field trips
- Interviews
- Research and Report
- Inductive Study
- Projects

## Creative Writing

- Acrostics
- Poems
- Prayers
- Parables
- Stories
- Newspaper reports
- Commercials
- Letters

## Games and Ages

- **2-3 years**  
Use repetitive games focusing on the individual motions using jumping, crawling, walking or hand motions.
- **4-5 years**  
Children can throw a large ball to a partner, run to a point, hop, jump, move forward and backwards. They like “pretend” games.
- **6-8 years**  
They like games with rhymes and chants. Directions can include up to five parts and both large and small motor skills
- **9-12 years**  
They can play games with complicated rules which are physically challenging. This age group can play cooperatively and in teams and small groups.

