

Matching Quiz on Teaching Methods

Draw a line matching these teaching methods to their appropriate definitions.

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| _____ Demonstration | 1. A free-wheeling technique where creative thinking is more important than practical thinking. The format is to have members spontaneously present ideas on the topic without regard to how practical the ideas might be, to jot the ideas down and then to edit the list. An atmosphere must be created which will cause the participants to be uninhibited. |
| _____ Experiment | 2. This is a method involving all members of a group directly in the process. The group is divided into small groups (3 to 5 members) for a limited time (about 5 minutes). Each contributes his ideas. |
| _____ Committee | 3. An artistic composition of fragments of printed matter and other materials pasted on a surface. It is used to convey an idea or theme to others. It can be done by a group or an individual. Materials that can be used include: magazine pictures, newspaper headlines and clippings, tissue paper, advertisements, etc. |
| _____ Games | 4. Consists of a small group of members selected to fulfill a function or perform a task that cannot be done efficiently or effectively either by the entire group or by one person. |
| _____ Brainstorming | 5. This is a presentation that shows how to use a procedure or to perform an act. It is often followed by the member carrying out the activity under the supervision of the leader. It is basically a visual presentation accompanied by oral discussion. |
| _____ Buzz Session | 6. Includes a meeting of two or more people informally discussing a topic of mutual concern. It is generally based on a common background achieved through assigned readings or shared educational experiences. |
| _____ Discussion Group | 7. A collection of related items displayed to assist in the learning process or to carry an educational, informational or inspirational message. |
| _____ Field Trip or Tour | 8. Shows the outcome of some practice that can be seen, heard, or felt. It often deals with operational costs, production procedures, or with the quality of a product and often requires a considerable period of time to complete. |
| _____ Exhibit | 9. A planned visit to places of educational interest for direct observation and study. They usually involve less than four hours, while tours include visits to many points of interest and require from one day to several weeks to complete. Each consists of three parts: a discussion period for planning, and a second discussion period to summarize and evaluate what was seen and learned. |
| _____ Collage | 10. Can provide interest, add variety to a program, increase retention, and may be used to introduce a subject, to break a tense moment or a long period of lecturing, or to reinforce a point. |



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| _____ Illustrated Talk | 11. A talk presented for the same purposes as the project talk with the addition of visual aids such as charts, pictures, slides, models, or posters. The speaker relies on visuals as much as what he's saying in this method. Audience attention is easier to hold, since the visuals allow for more showmanship. It is used when the purpose is to leave a more vivid impression and to stimulate greater interest with the audience. |
| _____ Newsletter | 12. A "Telling" process. If it is a "telling and showing" process, it is an illustrated talk. If the member is "doing" the process while "telling" about it, this talk becomes a demonstration. |
| _____ Role Playing | 13. A technique in which participants express ideas and concepts through puppet characters. The participants can write original scripts or use stories, songs or existing scripts to tell the story. The puppets can be hand-made, purchased or stuffed animals. This method permits imagination and creativity for participants and audience. |
| _____ Skit | 14. A technique where a small group of participants acts out a real-life situation in front of a group. There is no script. The participants make up their parts as they act. The performance is then discussed in relation to the situation or problem under consideration. |
| _____ Panel | 15. A brief, rehearsed dramatic presentation involving two or more persons. Working from a prepared script, the participants act out an event or incident which dramatizes a situation taken from a real life experience. |
| _____ Project Talk | 16. This is a teaching method which permits extensive study of a specific topic. It usually gathers a number of people who meet together to improve their skills, knowledge and understanding of a specific topic or problem. |
| _____ Information Sheets | 17. Learning aids given to trainees in support of a presentation. They may be in narrative or outlined form, or copies from published materials. |
| _____ Puppet Show | 18. The process of measuring quality in comparison with an established standard. When several members are taking the same project, you can help them to group judging. Place all the projects where the members can see them. Help them look the projects or items over, discuss good points, and those that need improvement. Judging does not have to be limited to projects. It's a learning activity. Members learn to recognize quality, they set standards and sharpen their judgement. |
| _____ Judging | 19. It carries a message which might be an announcement or report. It often carries internal information and is a way of personally communicating with many people. |
| _____ Workshop | 20. A dialogue between a group of four to eight experts on an assigned topic in front of a group. A moderator insures that order is maintained, that each resource person gets equal time, and that the topic is covered in depth. |

