

**METHODS OF
TEACHING PRIMARY SCHOOL
SCIENCE**

BRAINSTORMING

Outline

- What is Brainstorming Method?
- Procedure/Guidelines
- Advantages
- Disadvantages

WHAT IS BRAINSTORMING?

- It is the method of teaching in which members of the group are given problems to solve through suggesting ideas which are then discussed. It is a technique for generating ideas or a variety of solutions to a problem.
- It is a problem solving technique, used to generate ideas and encourage learners participation
- It is based on the belief that people in a group can think of more ideas than a person thinking alone.
- It is a technique for generating many ideas on an issue or topic uncritically with comments and elevation considered later.
- A method of finding answers to problems in which all the members of a group think very quickly of as many ideas as they can

PROCEDURE / GUIDELINES

- Define the problems for which solutions are required.
- Invite ideas or suggestion
- Record all ideas or suggestions on the chalkboard or overhead projector as easy as possible.
- Review the flow of ideas when this slows down by asking probing questions, etc.
- Review each idea or suggestion so that it may be;
 - Clarified
 - Care for future discussion or discarded as not relevant.
 - Related ideas may be put together for discussion.

PROCEDURE / GUIDELINES

- Discuss the remaining or selected ideas to decide which to accept and develop further.
- Do not permit restricted thinking and by so doing, learners follow democratic principles of interaction

Advantages

- As a result of diversity of opinions expressed, learners become more informed and knowledgeable on the issue.
- It helps students move from subjectivity to objectivity in thought
- It promotes critical thinking since learners do thorough analysis of the situation before coming to a logical conclusion
- Promotes tolerance and fosters desirable interpersonal relationships.
- It encourages learners to read on a topic before class presentation

Disadvantages

- Not good for practical lessons
- Encourages rote learning
- It does not easily lend itself to all types of subjects or topics
- It is difficult to achieve maximum interaction when the group is large
- Not good for learning facts
- It may give opportunities for the brighter students to show off
- When the group leader is weak the activity can result in chaos
- A few may dominate; some never participate
- Students may present their ideas quickly with little preparation