

3. Name some ways in which pupils imitate their teacher.

4. How is reverence to be developed?

5. Point out some characteristics of a child's language.

LESSON III.

THE BEGINNERS (AGE 3 TO 5).—*Concluded.*

Aims in Teaching.—Now, it is evident that because of the limitations of childhood, the teacher must limit herself in the aims she sets before her. Reduced to the very simplest form, these aims may be stated thus:

1. To help the children to know and love and obey God as a Father who loves, provides and protects.

2. To help them to know and love Jesus, the Son of God, who is the Friend and Saviour of children.

3. To help them to know and do their duty to themselves and to those around them.

It is very necessary that the teacher keep these aims constantly before her and that she test herself with reference to them from time to time. There is a strong temptation to entertain and nothing more, and this temptation must be resisted.

The Teacher's Opportunity.—Though a teacher's power to instruct is limited by the pupil's capacity, her opportunity for usefulness will never be greater.

Because children are sense-hungry, it is possible to illustrate God's loving care by the use of countless objects. A last year's bird-nest, a piece of honey-comb, a lily of the garden, a spider's web: these and scores of other objects will suggest themselves. Because the spirit of curiosity is alive, the wonderful things in God's creation can be made a never-ending source of instruction. Because the imagination is active, truth can be imparted in the form of stories—stories of love and kindness, reverence and obedience. Because children are so imitative, the teacher has but to set the example and her work is done. Living is better than talking. Because there is such a restless desire