

10 Drawing Dictation



Values	Collaboration, discipline, patience and creativity.
Objective	<p><i>Pedagogical:</i> Promote cooperation among group members. Encourage creativity to find ways to transmit a message. Encourage communication through listening; analyze the limitations of one-way communication.</p> <p><i>Practical:</i> Reproduce the drawing as faithfully as possible.</p>
Participants	Minimum: 4 participants Maximum: 30 participants Recommended: 10 to 12 participants
Time	10 to 25 minutes
Material	Pens or pencils Blank sheets Sheet with a drawing that should be copied
Briefing	<p>Divide the class into pairs of students facing back to each other and without touching each other.</p> <p>The teacher hands out a drawing (which will be chosen by the teacher according to age and characteristics of the class) to one student of the pair.</p> <p>The student who is looking at the drawing will attempt to describe it to his peer as he draws and who can't talk, ask or suggest anything. Communication is only one-way and is restricted to the drawing description, as if is making a dictation.</p> <p>When all groups are finished, a second phase of the exercise begins.</p> <p>Without showing the original drawing, the student that dictated can now be face to face with his peer and will dictate the same drawing; the two students can now communicate freely. They can ask questions, give suggestions or give any other explanations of the drawing.</p>
Notes	<p>The teacher must make it very clear that by the end of the first phase of the exercise they can't look at their colleagues nor ask the person who is dictating – who must strive to use a clear, concise and convenient language for it to be understood unequivocally.</p> <p>If time permits, it is suggested that students switch roles (draw/dictate) and partner.</p> <p>The greater the complexity of the original design, best suited for older students.</p>
Debriefing	<p>How did it feel just to listen?</p> <p>How did it feel just to dictate?</p> <p>How did you feel when you couldn't see the face of your colleague?</p> <p>What are the main differences (positive and negative) between the first and second exercise (Back vs. Front)?</p> <p>How do other channels influence, like the look, face expression?</p> <p>What do you think is crucial to happen in communication between two or more people, having in mind the exercise experience?</p> <p>What are the most common mistakes that people or you make in the day-to-day?</p> <p>How do you think this can be improved? What must we do differently?</p>