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Phương Pháp Soạn Bài và Dạy Khóa cho Ðoàn Sinh by HVL Trang

In the lesson by HVL Trang, her objective to teach us to understand and evaluate the effects of teaching and lesson planning to be the best and most effective Huynh Truong for God and the younger children. She says that it is okay if we have no teaching experience and the main goal is to give our time to help teach the youth about God and help them get closer to Him; it is not about the skill, but the amount of love we must give to the kids. There are a few acronyms that Truong Trang tell us about to remember when teaching: E.D.U.C.A.TI.N.G., F.S.L., and H.E.L.P.. E.D.U.C.A.TI.N.G. stands for energy, desire, uniqueness and unity, correct, apply, timing, nurturing and God. F.S.L.H.E.L.P. stands for faith, spirit, love, health, effort, learning, and prayer. These acronyms are things we must keep in mind when planning a lesson, these are components that will help us be a good teacher. When planning a lesson there are 3 steps: introduction (attention getter), through (lesson), beyond (activity). There are also three methods of teaching which are visual, auditory, and tactile. We also have to externally aware as a Huynh Truong by giving time to answer questions and not putting down students for wrong answers. To be a better educator we must understand and get to know them better, especially their behaviors, so that we can teach them better.

Cờ Hiệu, Nghiêm Tập Căn Bản by HLV Khoa

In Thieu Nhi we have Nghiem Tap which convey qualities about the team and organization. Truong Khoa teaches us about the basic stand and turns, formations, presentations and awards, and flag etiquette. To start a command you must be clear, definitive, and confident. There are two parts to composing commands: preparatory command and command of execution. There are four types of commands: verbal, sound, hand, and flag. Verbal commands include the commands that each group say such as when Au Nhi saying Ngoan. There are two positions attention and at ease, which have several verbal, hand, and flag commands. When we greet the four fingers each symbolize our promise to commit to prayer, eucharist, sacrifice, and apostolic works. When turning left, right or behind we must remember to go back to the “V” stance. When going through the different formations we must remember to be quick, orderly, and quietly. One of the most basic formations is forming a straight line. There are 5 basic formations: vertical, horizontal, circle, half-circle, and “U” formation. These formations each have their own function whether it be for lessons or ceremonies and the Doi Truong must always run behind the Huynh Truong with each line after following the last person in the team before them. There are ribbons given to individuals and teams, symbolizing faith, activity, knowledge, servant leadership, and spirt.

Kiến Thức Tông Quát Tâm Lý Trẻ by HVL Hanh

In this lesson Truong Hanh, gives general information on the different behaviors and psychological developments of each division in Thieu Nhi. Truong Hanh will touch on psychology so we, as Huynh Truong, can better learn and understand how to teach the younger kids. Younger kids tend to be more active, curious, self-centered, and have a want to be loved and as Huynh Truong we must guide and help them while being nurturing. For Au Nhi which are 7- to 9-year-olds there is a mnemonic, CATHOLICS, to keep in mind while teaching them. For Thieu Nhi, 10- to 12-year-olds, which are very curious; in order to teach them it is good to fair, honest, assertive, forgiving, and develop teamwork. For Nghia Si, 13- to 15-year-olds, they are within an awkward teenage phase but they are more independent than the younger kids; it is good to include physical activities where they can talk and go outside. We should help them as Huynh Truong to discover themselves, make good decisions, be responsible, and understand sexuality (recommend them to older more knowledgeable people). For Hiep Si, 16- to 17-year olds, it is good to give them the correct knowledge and give them short or long projects to help them.

Nghệ Thuật Làm Truởng Trực by HVL Jimmy

In this lesson Troung Jimmy tell us about the responsibilities of being Truong Truc and how to utilize our skills to step into the role. The acronym “T-SCORE” stand for the responsibilities such as keeping time, safety, giving commands, observing, giving reinforcement, and keeping up the energy. When we are giving instructions, Truong Truc must be subtle and certain, but do not come off as intimidating or mean; there must be an objective, purpose, and rules. The ideal Truong Truc should hold integrity, be fair and modest, have morals, be a leader, and be flexible. They should also be prepared to know the program and have a back-up. The purpose of being Truong Truc is mainly to help keep things running as efficiently as possible and help take the pressure off other Truongs that are teaching or doing things with the group.

As Huynh Truong we must come up with Bang Reo which are a series of sounds which is catchy and meaningful. There is normally a prompt and response with a minimum of 4 parts. There are many formulas for Bang Reo to use. Most formulas are a basic prompt and response with one the staying the same or changing depending on the audience and purpose of the chant. Bang Reo do not have to follow the basic format, but can also be put to a song to make it more memorable.

Ý Nghĩa Lửa Thiêng Thánh Thể by HVL Nhat

The purpose of Truong Nhat’s lesson is to understand the meaning of Lua Thieng Thanh The because it is an essential part of camp. The lesson helps us understand the roles and responsibilities during the event, help us prepare, and make sure we know the correct procedures and orders. The dictionary definition is the spiritual fire (love for God) for the Eucharist (Jesus Christ in the Eucharist). It was first developed in 1971, but officially released in 1974 nationwide. The meaning of fire is to light, warmth, protect, purify, change, or transform, and to destroy. There are three roles for Lua Thieng Thanh The: someone to keep the fire burning and keep watch for the safety of everyone, someone to keep the audience into the event, and someone to keep up the spirit of participants. The beginning of the LTTT is about the creation, then it moves onto the salvation, and finally it ends on the Pentecost. The point of LTTT is to offer up what has happened that day up to God, but also to help reignite the fire inside of those participating to love God. The point of Truong Nhat’s lesson was to help us better understand the event and show the purpose of LTTT.

Mối Tương Quan Giữa HT với HT, HT với ĐS by HLV Tan Uyen

The purpose of Truong Uyen’s lesson to learn how to be saints together. The lesson objectives were to go over Youth Leader’s mission and its nature, explore the relationship between Youth Leaders and others to carryout the mission of VEYM, and how we as Huynh Truong should keep our relationship with others. We are the Youth Leaders and our mission is to love others and spread it to others during TNTT. We also have many roles and relationships with people, but we must remember that our relationship with youth members are to be their older sibling, teacher, friend, and role model. We must be able to switch between these roles, but most important we must make sure to keep boundaries with the children and do not cross them because we are becoming youth leaders. We should also try to be their family, so we can create an environment that makes all of us grow in love and support each other. Truong Uyen teaches us that as Huynh Truong our relationship to God is very important because he will teach us to be better, but the relationship with the youth at our church is also very important. We must be able to nurture an environment where they feel loved and supported, while setting boundaries.