Understanding Pedagogy

ped·a·go·gy
ˈpedəˌgäjəˌɡē
noun
noun: pedagogy; plural noun: pedagogies

1. the method and practice of teaching, especially as an academic subject or theoretical concept.


1. Teacher-Student communication/discussion
   a. Ask questions
   b. Engage student in discussion
   c. Keep student on right path

2. Student-Student communication/discussion
   a. Instructor encourages active participation.
   b. Instructor encourages students to respond to other students. Require replies to students for all discussions.
   c. Requiring teachers to apply complex knowledge structures across different cases and contexts (Mishra, Spiro, & Feltovich, 1996; Spiro & Jehng, 1990).
   d. Thus, effective teaching depends on flexible access to rich, well-organized and integrated knowledge from different domains (Glaser, 1984; Putnam & Borko, 2000; Shulman, 1986, 1987), including knowledge of student thinking and learning, knowledge of subject matter, and increasingly, knowledge of technology.
   e. An approach is needed that treats teaching as an interaction between what teachers know and how they apply what they know in the unique circumstances or contexts within their classrooms.
   f. This transformation occurs as the teacher interprets the subject matter, finds multiple ways to represent it, and adapts and tailors the instructional materials to alternative conceptions and students’ prior knowledge.
   g. An awareness of common misconceptions and ways of looking at them, the importance of forging connections among different content-based ideas, students’ prior knowledge, alternative teaching strategies, and the flexibility that comes from exploring alternative ways of looking at the same idea or problem are all essential for effective teaching.

h.
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