## Reflection

On the front side of the card:

The teacher that had the greatest impact on your life. And why!

Then share with a partner.

On the back side of the card:

Questions you have for this workshop.

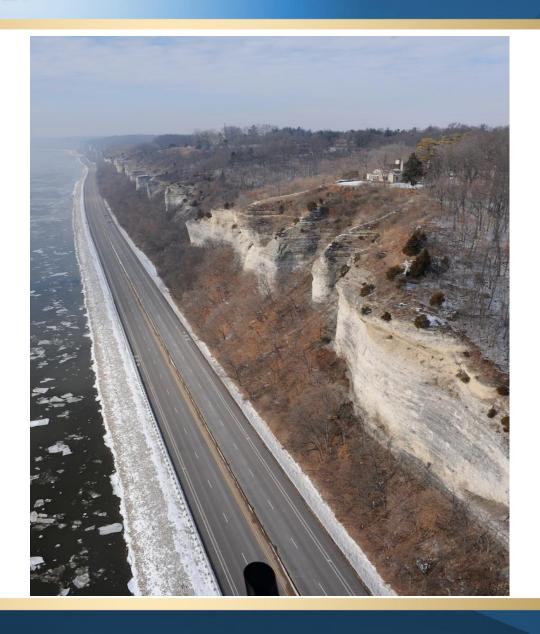


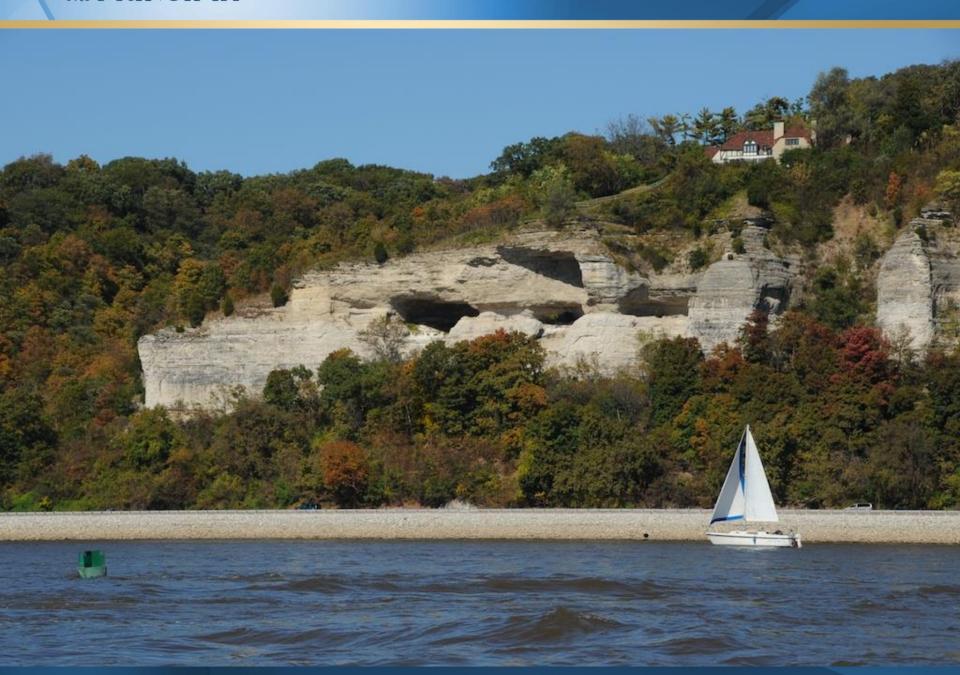
#### **TEACHING PEDAGOGIES**

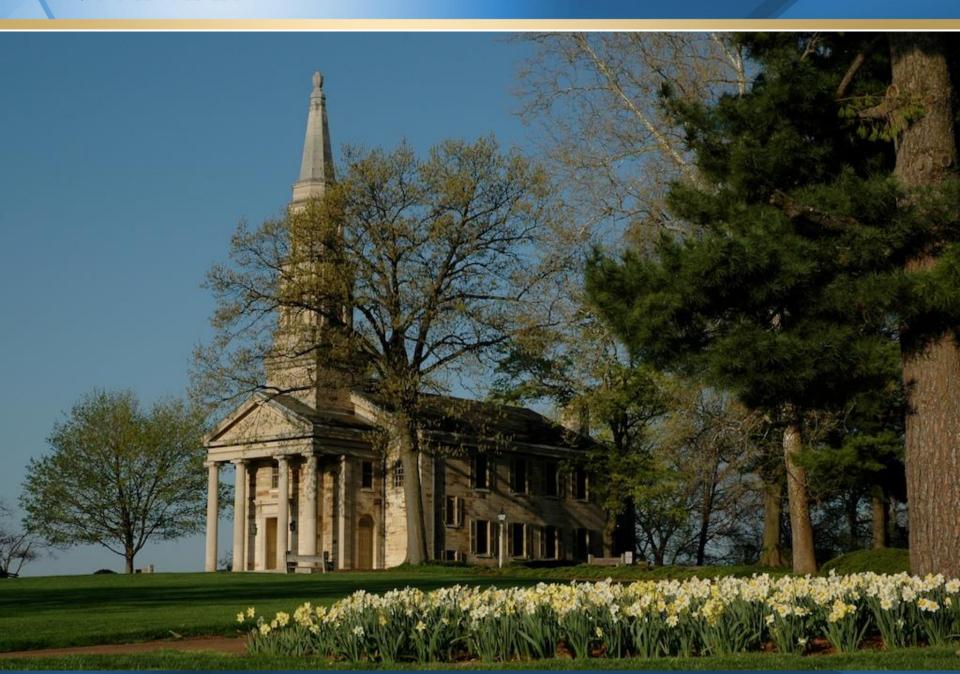
Dr. Joseph Ritter April 9, 2015



## Introduction



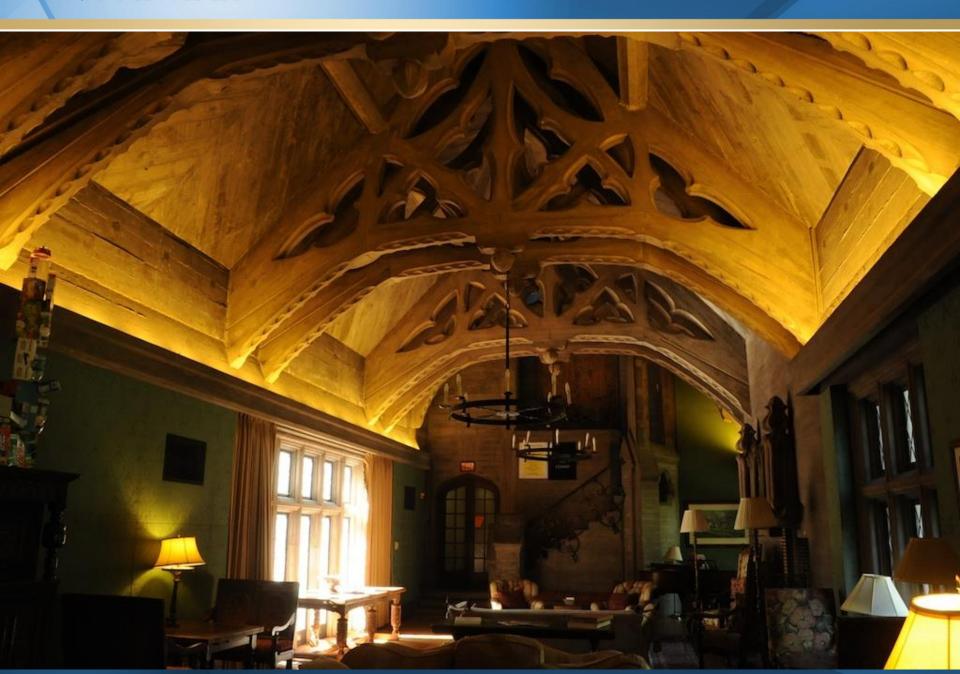


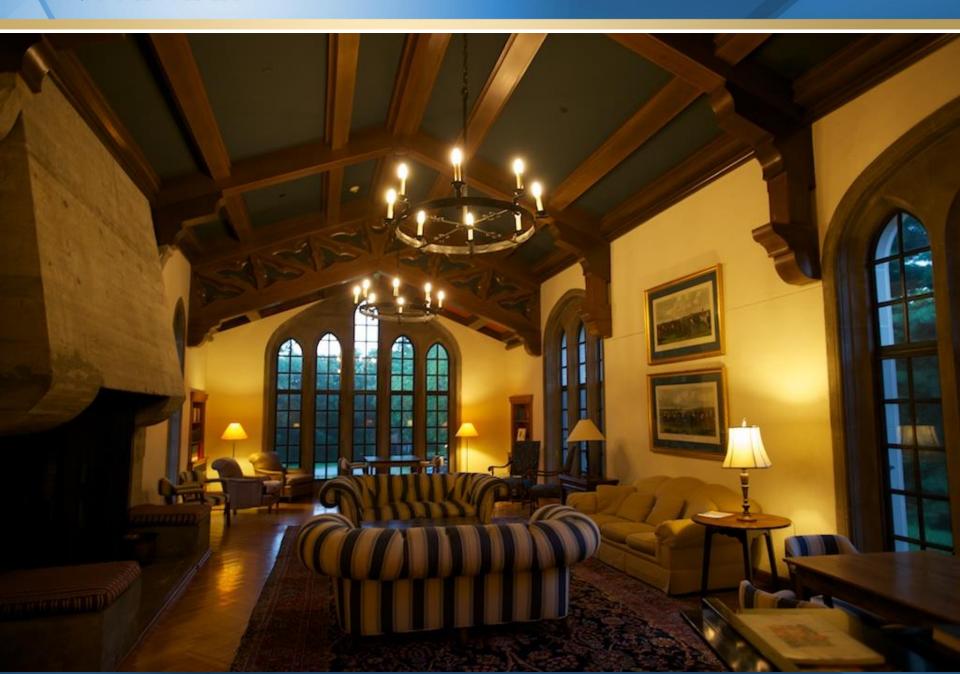


#### The PRINCIPIA









# Think/Pair/Share

Write about a significant learning that you've had as a student.

Find a partner and share your story. List different learning strategies shared.

Form groups of four and share your lists.

#### Carpe Diem – Five Qualities of Effective Teachers

- Communication speaking, listening, reading, and writing
- Authenticity we teach who we are
- Reflection by faculty and their students
- Pedagogy best practices in educational field
- Diversity of thinking and teaching practices

# College Alumni Feedback

- Athletics
- Teacher-Led Field Excursions
- Special Projects—experiential, integrated learning experiences

What do these all have in common?

People generally remember... (learning activities)

People are able to... (learning outcomes)

List

**Describe Explain** 

Define

10% of what they read

20% of what they hear

30% of what they see

50% of what they see and hear

70% of what they say and write

90% of what they do.

Passive Learning

Demonstrate Apply Practice

Participate in Hands-On-Workshops

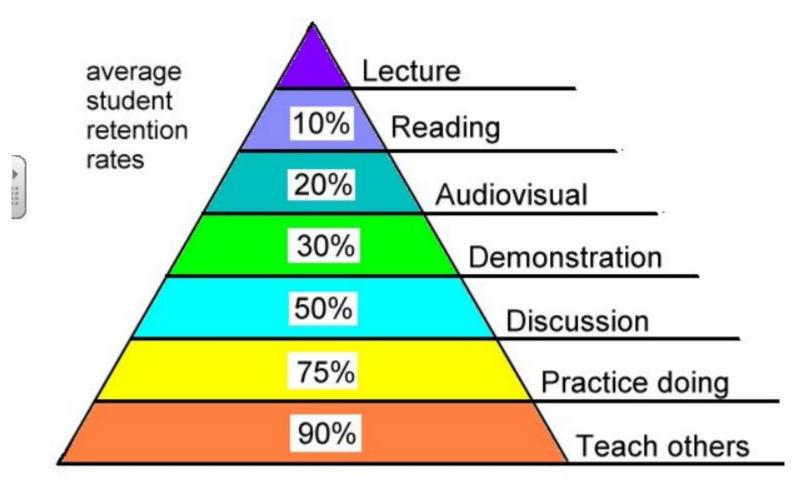
Design A G T V e essons

Learning Lesson

esign/Perform a Presentation - "Do the Real Thing"

Analyze Define Create Evaluate

#### Learning Pyramid



Source: National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine

# What are different teaching pedagogies?

#### Lectures

- Interactive lectures—max. 10 minutes
- Covers significant amount of material
- "Sage on the Stage"
- Teacher-directed

## **Demonstrations**

The teacher clearly shows a skill or concept to allow the student to conceptualize class material and more effectively relate theory to practice.

Teacher-directed Multi-sensory

## **Discussions**

The teacher leads a discussion with students examining and analyzing the topic.

Teacher-directed
Student-centered

## **Case Studies**

The presentation of a specific real-life or imaginary situation where students are required to analyze the case using the principles/concepts being learned.

Student-centered and Teacher-directed Complex

Involves critical thinking

## **Simulations**

A type of simulated reality (system or environment) that includes instructional elements to help the students explore, navigate, and learn facts, concepts, and connections about the system or environment.

**Teacher-directed and Student-centered** 

# **Project-Centered Learning**

Involves successful completion of a complex, team-based project. It provides opportunities to develop teamwork, leadership, communication, problem-solving, and project management skills.

**Teacher-directed and Student-centered** 

# Problem-Based Learning Learners work to solve the assigned problem.

Learners determine:

What they know / what they need to know

**Articulate the problem** 

List possible solutions

Decide solution to evaluate / take action

Evaluate the solution.

Repeat the cycle.

#### Student-centered

#### Teacher as facilitator and mentor

# **Guide by the Side**

Opposite of Sage on the Stage where faculty lecture and students listen and take notes. Guide by the Side is where the students are doing the thinking, discussing, and making meaning. The faculty is the facilitator who helps guide them.

Student-centered; teacher as facilitator

## Field Work

Work completed in the field, rather than a traditional classroom. Using the environment as a natural classroom for engaging in the learning process.

Student-centered; teacher as facilitator

## Place in order of learning effectiveness:

Case studies Guide by the Side

**Discussions** Demonstrations

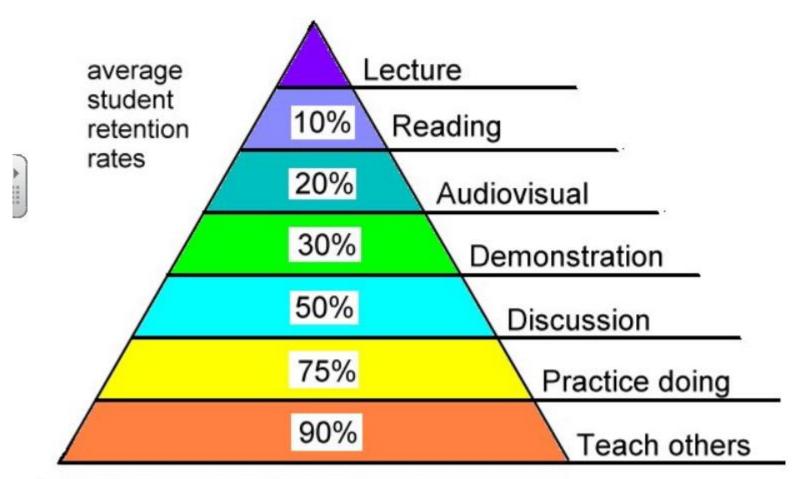
Lectures Problem-Based Learning

Field work Simulations

**Project-Centered Learning** 

(Hint—The more active the more effective)

#### Learning Pyramid



Source: National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine

# **Assignment**

Select one teaching pedagogy introduced that you haven't used and tell how you can incorporate it into your teaching.

# **Questions?**



## Bloom's Taxonomy

(Geib, 2006)

evaluation judgement

synthesis

putting things together creative thinking

analysis

breaking things down critical thinking

application

using knowledge in new situations

comprehension

understanding

knowledge

recall

