

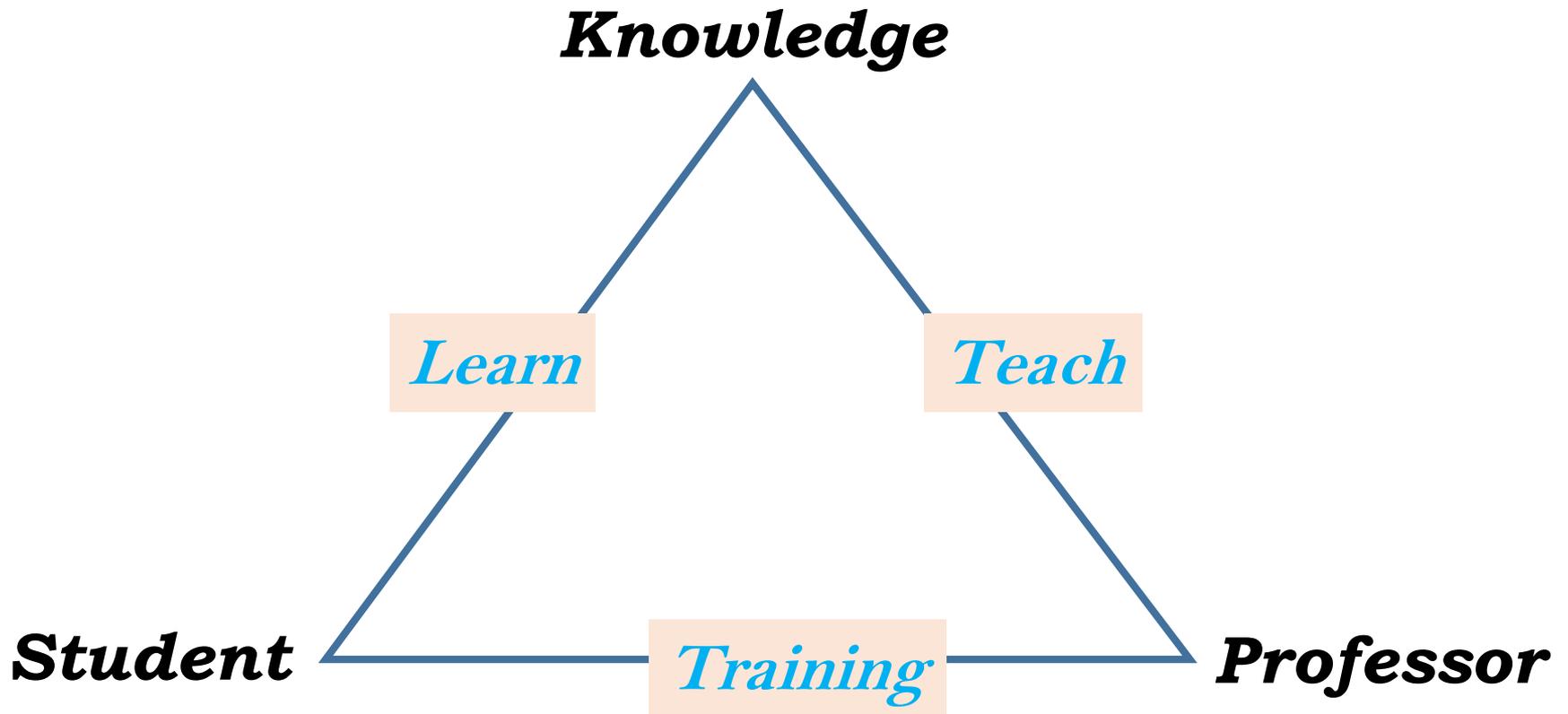
I-Concepts

I.7 Didactics & Pedagogy

- *Pedagogy in Ancient Greek **Paidos**(παιδός) (Child) /**Agogos**(ἀγωγός) (Leader or Guide)*
- ***The art and science of teaching and education.** It is the systematic study of the methods, techniques, and practices used to impart knowledge, skills, and values to a learner.*
- Pedagogy is not just about **what is taught** (the content), but primarily about **how it is taught** (the method) to ensure the learner understands and learns effectively

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Dimensions of Pedagogy

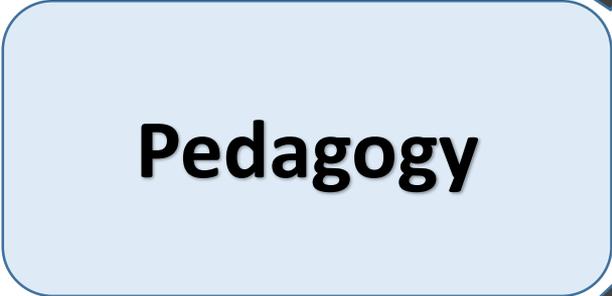
Theoretical Reflection

The study of major learning theories and educational philosophies (e.g., behaviorism, constructivism, social constructivism).

Practice & Methods

The concrete tools used by a teacher or instructor (e.g., lecture, group work, project-based learning, flipped classroom)

Pedagogy



Adaptation to the Audience

Effective pedagogy considers the profile, needs, motivations, and difficulties of the learners (e.g., children, adolescents, adults, people with disabilities)

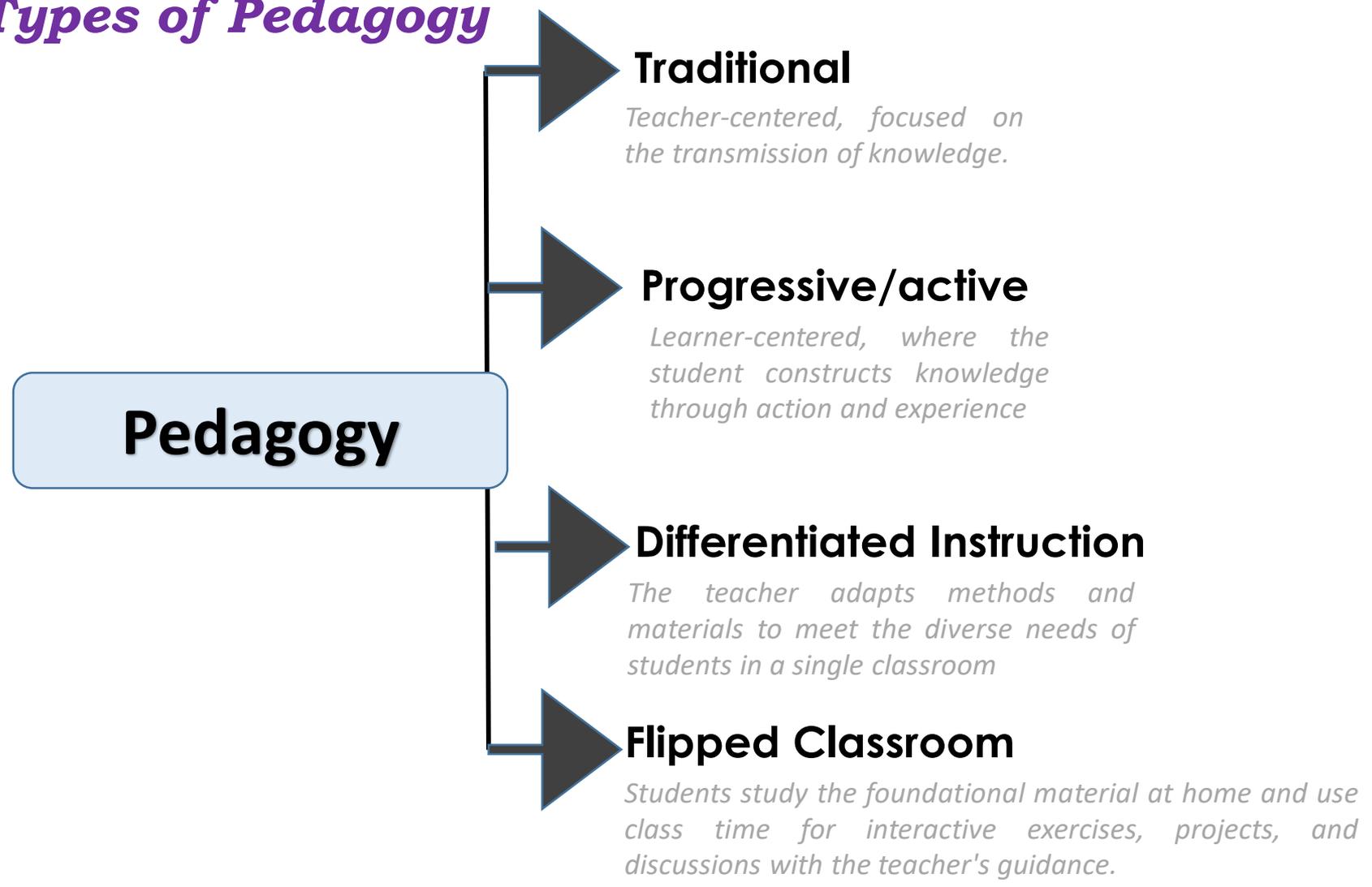
Teacher-Learner Relationship

Pedagogy focuses on the dynamic interaction and communication between the instructor and the learner

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Types of Pedagogy



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- *Didactic in Ancient Greek **Didaktikos** (able to teach)*
- Didactics is the science of teaching and learning a specific subject matter
- It doesn't just ask **what** to teach (the content), but especially **how** and **why** to teach it in a particular way to make learning effective.

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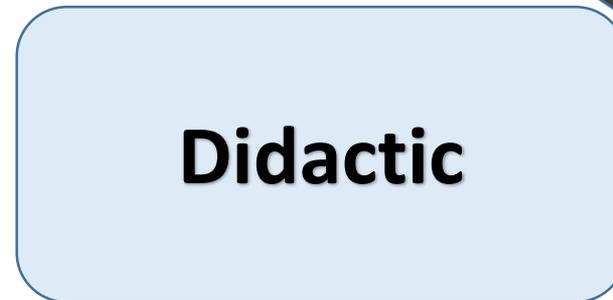
Key concepts

Didactic Transposition

This is the process by which "expert knowledge" is transformed into "knowledge to be taught" and then into "taught knowledge". This process involves simplifications and adaptations.

The Didactic Contract

This is the set of implicit and explicit rules that govern the reciprocal expectations of the teacher and the students.



Didactic

Problem-Based Learning / Problem-Situation

A scenario set up by the teacher where the learner is faced with a challenge they cannot solve with their current knowledge. This creates a need to learn and motivates the acquisition of new knowledge.

Epistemological Obstacle

A common, often persistent, misconception that hinders the learning of a new concept. Effective teaching must identify and "overcome" these obstacles.

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Art of teaching

Expertise

Adaptability Skills

Teachnig Skills

Group Management

Empathy

Empathy



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Subject-Specific Didactics



Didactics of Mathematics

How to teach abstraction and proof? How to move from the concrete to the abstract?

Didactics of the Mother Tongue

Developing complex literacy skills: reading, writing, and oral communication.

Science Didactics

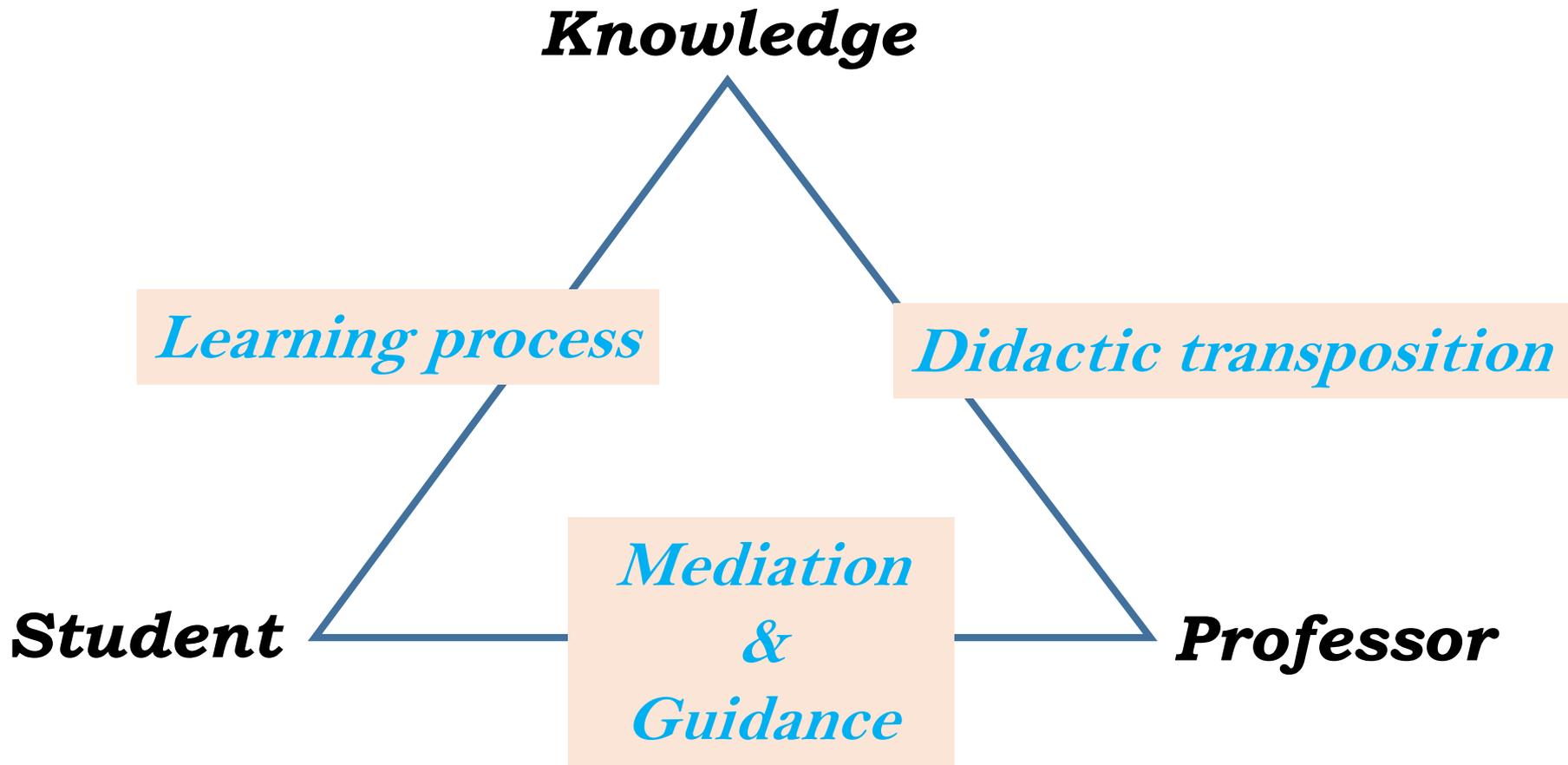
Importance of experimentation, inquiry-based learning, and addressing students' initial conceptions

Foreign Language Didactics

Communicative approach, action-oriented perspective (using the language to accomplish a task).

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Aspect

Didactics

Pedagogy

Focus

*Focuses on **the knowledge/subject** and its transmission.*

*Focuses on **the relationship** between teacher and learner and the classroom climate.*

Central Question

"How can expert knowledge be transformed into teachable and learnable knowledge?"

"How to manage the group, motivate students, and create a positive learning environment?"

Scope

Specific to a subject (didactics of math, science, history...).

General and transversal, applicable to all subjects.