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Glossary of pedagogical terms:
a quick reference and guide to pedagogical terms

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Приведены термины, раскрывающие содержание понятий разделов общей и профессиональной педагогики, истории педагогики, методики школьного обучения, педагогических технологий и упражнения к данным терминам.

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Предисловие

В результате интеграции наук педагогическое образование обогатилось новыми понятиями, технологиями и средствами достижения образовательных целей. Словарь *Glossary of pedagogical terms: a quick reference and guide to pedagogical terms* является попыткой раскрыть на современном информационном и научном уровне содержание достаточно широкого круга понятий и терминов, связанных с педагогическим образованием. Учитывая важность, которую педагогическое образование приобрело в настоящее время, словарь делает акцент на понятиях и терминах, которые преподаватели используют в их профессионально-педагогической деятельности на современном этапе. Термины расположены в алфавитном порядке и сопровождаются примерами из современных одноязычных словарей.

In this list you will find definitions for commonly used pedagogical terms. This list and the associated references and resources provide an overview of foundational concepts, teaching strategies, classroom structures, and philosophies. This page is meant as a quick reference and initial guide to these topics that may both answer a question and spark your curiosity to explore more deeply.

Academia – a collective term for the scientific and cultural community engaged in higher education and research, taken as a whole. The word comes from the *akademeia* just outside ancient Athens, where the gymnasium was made famous by Plato as a center of learning; the teaching, studying, and scientific work that happens in colleges and universities.

1. *A graduate of law, he had spent his life in academia.*
2. *I became convinced that my right place was in academia, rather than in politics or public administration.*

Academic degree is any of a wide range of status levels conferred by institutions of higher education, such as universities, normally as the result of successfully completing a program of study.

1. *One of the qualifications for admission is an academic degree.*

Academic institution is an educational institution dedicated to education and research, which grants academic degrees.

1. *Consultants can help academic institutions to manage their resources more efficiently.*

Active learning – a teaching and learning approach that “engages students in the process of learning through activities and / or discussion in class, as opposed to passively listening to an expert. It emphasizes higher-order thinking and often involves group work.”

1. *By implementing active learning techniques in your pipeline, your training process is significantly more data efficient.*

Adult education is the practice of teaching and educating adults. This is often done in the workplace, or through “extension: or “continuing education” courses at secondary schools, or at a College or University. The practice is also often referred to as “Training and Development”.

1. *For those who were too old to take advantage of the new system, an alternative was provided: adult education in evening classes.*
2. *He has written widely on popular music and on adult education.*

Apprenticeship is a traditional method, still popular in some countries, of training a new generation of skilled crafts practitioners. Apprentices (or in early modern usage “prentices”) built their careers from apprenticeships.

1. *My father believed that if I got an apprenticeship to a proper trade I'd be financially secure for life.*

2. *This category included persons with manual occupations requiring a relatively long period of apprenticeship or experience.*

Bilingual education has multiple definitions: 1) education where two distinct languages are used for general teaching; 2) education designed to help children become bilingual, sometimes called “two-way bilingual education” (e.g., Spanish speakers and English speakers in a classroom are all taught to speak both languages; education in a child's native language for (a) the first year or (b) however long it takes; followed by mainstreaming in English-only classes (in the US); education in a child's native language for as long as his parents wish (with minimal instruction in another language)). In the latter cases “native-language instruction” may be a clearer definition.

1. *The school has twelve students enrolled in bilingual education classes.*

2. *He is a controversial educational leader known for his fierce opposition o bilingual education.*

Blended or Hybrid courses are “classes in which some percentage of seat time has been reduced and replaced with online content and activities”. These courses continue to meet in-person for some percentage of the class time but content, activities, assessments, and other ways for students to engage with content are delivered online. It is important to note that these courses are intentionally designed to utilize both in-person and online class time to achieve effective student learning.

1. *The only requirement is that all students are present and that there is a combination of remote attendees and in-person learners. Location is the primary concern of hybrid classrooms.*

Boarding school is a school where some or all students not only study but also live, amongst their peers but away from their home and family. The word “boarding” is used in the sense of a “boarding house”, lodgings which provide both bed and board, that is meals as well as a room. Most famous UK public schools are boarding schools for ages 13 to 18, either single-sex or co-educational. There are any number of different types of boarding schools, for pupils of all school ages from boarding nursery or Kindergarten schools, to senior schools. Boarding prep schools for the age group 9 to 12 are becoming less usual in the UK, but many adolescents like to get away from home.

1. *I know many people who can certainly afford to send their children to boarding schools but choose not to do so.*

2. *He attended a prestigious boarding school in Massachusetts.*

Brainstorming is an organized approach for producing ideas by letting the mind think without interruption. The term was coined by Alex Osborn. Brainstorming can be done either individually or in a group; in group brainstorming sessions, the participants are encouraged, and often expected, to share their ideas with one another as soon as they are generated. The key to brainstorming is not to interrupt the thought process. As ideas come to the mind, they are captured and stimulate the development of better ideas. Brainstorming is used for enhancing creativity in order to generate a broad selection of ideas in leading to a unique and improved concept.

1. *On Thursday, participants broke into groups for brainstorming sessions on education.*

2. *There will be lots of meetings and a lot of brainstorming.*

Breaking down barriers between a teacher and students is a traditional lecture room practice, and academic cultures, separated students and teachers physically in space. This may reduce student engagement, confidence and self-efficacy. It is a barrier to responsive teaching. Modern teaching spaces are designed to be reconfigurable, and to allow teachers and students to be physically organized in many different ways. Teachers and students may address the whole class in the traditional way, but then move into a more collaborative mode, with the teacher acting more like a consultant.

1. *The project aims to discover ways to break down barriers between teachers and students in the classroom.*

Bridge program is a higher education program specifically designed to assist a student with an attained initial educational level (or an initial level of professional licensure) to attend college courses and achieve a terminal degree (or a higher level of professional licensure) in the same field of study and in less time than an entry-level student would require. Bridge programs are most notable among healthcare professions.

1. *College bridge programs give students familiarity with the college experience by teaching appropriate study skills, mental readiness, and postsecondary-level course instruction. The goal is to level the playing field for students like you.*

Bully is an individual, thought to be emotionally dysfunctional, who torments others through verbal harassment, physical assault, or other more subtle methods of coercion.

1. *It takes courage to stand up to a bully.*
2. *He was one of those school bullies who tyrannized the whole playground.*

Classroom Assessment Techniques (CATs) is an approach designed to help teachers find out what students are learning in the classroom and how well they are learning it. This approach is learner-centered, teacher-directed, mutually beneficial, formative, context-specific, ongoing, and firmly rooted in good practice. Through using a CATs, the instructor is able to gather formative feedback on students learning to inform future teaching.

1. *Classroom Assessment Techniques (CATs) were developed by Angelo and Cross.*
2. *There are many varied CATs that can be used. The most important things are that they are quick to use, easy to interpret, and provide a wealth of information about our students' thinking.*

Classroom climate is the intellectual, social, emotional, and physical environments in which our students learn. Course climate is determined by factors like faculty-student interaction, the tone the instructor sets, course demographics, student-student interactions, and the range of perspectives represented in course content.

1. *The good news is that a classroom's climate doesn't just happen – it's created! Regardless of your students' past experiences, there are things you can do to deliberately shape the climate of your classroom into a positive learning environment.*

Co-education is the integrated education of men and women at the same school facilities; co-ed is a shortened adjectival form of co-educational. Before the 1960s, many private institutions of higher education restricted their enrolment to a single sex. Indeed, most institutions of higher education – regardless of being public or private – restricted their enrolment to a single sex at some point in their history. “Co-ed” is an informal (and increasingly archaic) term for a female student attending such a college or university.

1. *She campaigned for co-education and equal treatment of boys and girls.*
2. *In 1966 the university moved to co-education.*

Co-designing is working with students to collaboratively design teaching, learning and assessment. This can happen at all levels and all scales. It might concern any aspect, including the design of curriculum, learning activities, and assessment methods.

1. The process involves co-research and co-design activities with graduate students.

Collaborative learning is an umbrella term that covers many different methods in which students work together to solve a problem, complete a task, or create a product. Collaborative learning is founded in the concept that learning and knowledge building is social and requires active engagement from students.

1. Employers are looking for candidates with soft skills. Through collaborative learning, skills such as decision making, flexibility and problem-solving come to the fore.

2. Broadly speaking, collaborative learning is a method of active learning that relies on the principle of two or more students coming together to work towards a common goal.

Computer-based learning (sometimes abbreviated CBL) refers to the use of computers as a key component of the educational environment. While this can refer to the use of computers in a classroom, the term more broadly refers to a structured environment in which computers are used for teaching purposes. The concept is generally seen as being distinct from the use of computers in ways where learning is at least a peripheral element of the experience.

1. It has become popular for many students to take computer-based learning courses through universities.

Craft-oriented learning is teaching that is focused on acquiring and applying practical and cognitive capabilities for creating artefacts (which can include conventional outputs such as texts). The creative methods used are typically aligned to a discipline, for example, the craft of writing history essays. Instead of acquiring and repeating facts, students engage in what the philosopher Donald Schön called a “reflective practicum”, in which they work together, guided by an expert craftsperson, to practice and improve their craft with real and valuable outputs, which may have real-world impacts.

1. Arts and crafts are a great way to support language learning, as well as many other skills that are important for young learners. They make a class engaging and fun and are extremely helpful in forming a positive association with a new language.

Cultural learning is the way a group of people within a society or culture tend to learn and pass on new information. Learning styles are greatly influenced by how a culture socializes with its children and young people.

1. Giving students the Cultural lessons and skills needed to make discoveries about our world is responsive to their developmental curiosity and aided by their absorbent minds.

Curriculum (Plural curricula) is the set of courses and their contents offered by an institution such as a school or university. In some cases, a curriculum may be partially or entirely determined by an external body (such as the National Curriculum for England in English schools). In the U.S., the basic curriculum is established by each state with the individual school districts adjusting it to their desires; in Australia each state's Education Department sets the various curricula.

1. In primary schools, the class teacher teaches all the subjects in the curriculum to the class, regardless of his preferences, flair and interests.

2. We then ask why music continues to be one of the least popular subjects within the curriculum.

Distance learning – the majority of study time is spent away from the university, for example, at home or in the workplace. Web based tools and mobile apps are used for communications, interaction and collaborative working. Distance learning widens access to higher education. It allows people to learn and apply their learning in their own contexts beyond the university.

1. They offer advanced degrees or professional certification through distance learning.

2. The university hopes to offer more evening programs and distance learning to attract more students.

Diversifying assessment seeks to assess student work in ways that are appropriate to the intended learning outcomes (e.g., if we are aiming to develop student skills in live dialogue, then we have to assess them in that context, not an exam). This applies the principle of constructive alignment. We might also wish to use assessment that tests transferable skills (e.g., film making). Diversifying assessment is, however, still a challenge. We need to learn or create new ways of assessing students that retain fairness, academic integrity and reliability.

1. Universities had to make some extremely rapid adjustments to deal with the COVID-19 crisis, particularly when it comes to forms of assessment.

2. Diversification of assessment types on a programme enables students to access varied modes in which to demonstrate achievement of the programme level learning outcomes and graduate attributes.

E-learning is an approach to facilitate and enhance learning through, and based on, both computer and communications technology. Such devices can include personal computers, CD-ROMs, digital television, and mobile phones. Communications technology enables the use of the Internet, email, discussion forums, collaborative software and team learning systems.

1. This could reveal more effectively the influence of collaboration in a music e-learning environment.

2. E-Europe, e-learning, e-commerce, e-business are on everyone's lips, and are increasingly setting the political agenda.

Education policy is the collection of rules, both stated and implicit, or the regularities in practice that govern the behavior of persons in schools. Education policy analysis is the scholarly study of education policy.

1. Educational policies also influence how safe students feel in their learning environment. The policy can mandate that all schools shall have to adhere to a certain standard when it comes to both physical safety as well as mental well-being of the students and teachers alike.

Education reform is a plan, program, or movement which attempts to bring about a systematic change in educational theory or practice across a community or society.

1. Some education reforms of the system will be necessary.

2. The education system was crying out for reform.

Education voucher (commonly called a school voucher) is a certificate by which parents are given the ability to pay for the education.

1. First, education vouchers increase per capita income and growth.

2. Education vouchers are urged on the ground that they will give greater freedom of choice to parents.

Educational research is research conducted to investigate behavioral patterns in pupils, students, teachers and other participants in schools and other educational institutions. Such research is often conducted by examining work products such as documents and standardized test results. The methods of educational research are derived chiefly from the social sciences, and in particular from psychology.

1. *Educational research is crucial for the improvement of the education system, the improvement of the teaching / learning process relies on the information that's available in the field.*

Educational technology is use of technology to improve education. It is a systematic, iterative process for designing instruction or training used to improve performance. Educational technology is sometimes also known as instructional technology or learning technology.

1. *In 1975, educational technology took a big fall.*

2. *The growing use of educational technology in instruction requires research into its effects on student achievement.*

3. *The seventies can even be described as the heyday of educational technology.*

Engaged students – there are three ways in which students may or may not be effectively engaged with learning:

– **behavioral engagement** – students who are behaviorally engaged would typically comply with behavioral norms, such as attendance and involvement, and would demonstrate the absence of disruptive or negative behaviour;

– **emotional engagement** (for robust intrinsic motivation) – students who engage emotionally would experience affective reactions such as interest, enjoyment, or a sense of belonging;

– **cognitive engagement** – cognitively engaged students would be invested in their learning, would seek to go beyond the requirements, and would relish challenge.

1. *Engagement is the secret key to learning. When students actively engage or participate to pursue knowledge, they are actually preparing for themselves a better life ahead.*

Exchange student is a student (usually from high school or university) who temporarily goes abroad and lives with a host family in a foreign country, and attends school there. That host family often also sends a child of theirs abroad, usually to the same country as the student they are hosting. In this way, the two students are said to have been “exchanged,” essentially temporarily trading countries with each other, although the period of exchange may not necessarily be simultaneous. The main purpose of exchange programs is to increase cultural understanding, both for the student

and the people in the host country he / she comes into contact with. Exchanges are often arranged by organizations created for this purpose, called student exchange programs. Youth For Understanding and American Field Service are two examples of these organizations.

1. *As someone who had lived in Paris for a year as an exchange student, she seemed very much the cosmopolitan to her old classmates.*

2. *A lot of college students consider the idea of studying abroad for a semester, and many students find it to be a rewarding experience. Not as many students take the leap to become a foreign exchange student in high school, but for those that do, their lives will never be the same.*

Extracurricular activities are activities performed by students that fall outside the realm of the normal curriculum of school or university education. Extracurricular activities exist at all levels of education, from high school and college to university education. Such activities are generally voluntary as opposed to mandatory, non-paying, tend to be social or philanthropic as opposed to scholastic, and involve others of the same age. Students often organize and direct these activities under faculty sponsorship.

1. *Between school and downtime, most kids do one or more extra-curricular activities. These classes, sports teams, and other programs allow children and teens to pursue a special interest that is outside of the typical educational curriculum, including sports, arts, special-interest clubs, and technology.*

2. *Theater and dance are popular extracurricular activities found in almost every community. Many schools and community theaters put on plays and other performances that students can participate in either by trying out or just signing up.*

Experiential learning is a process by which students develop knowledge and skills from direct experience, usually outside a traditional academic setting. Examples include: internships, study abroad, community-based learning, service learning, and research opportunities. The concept was introduced by David Kolb in 1984 and combines both a cognitive and behavioral approach to learning.

1. *One of the easiest ways to ensure students are exposed to experiential learning is by incorporating off-site school trips and project-based learning into the curriculum. One example could be participating in a marine science workshop at your local aquarium or art workshop at your local art gallery.*

Flexible learning is a process when students have significant control over where they learn, when they learn, how they learn and, in the more flexible cases, what they learn and how they construct their personal curriculum. Flexible learning widens access to higher education. It enables students to construct study patterns that are most effective and efficient for their own needs.

1. *Flexible learning is normally suited to e-learning and online courses. The purpose of an online course is to permit learners to go at their own pace and ensure they altogether understand the material in one module before proceeding onward to the next.*

Flipped classroom is a teaching approach where students are first exposed to content before coming to a class session and then spend class time engaging more deeply with the ideas and concepts. This model encourages the use of active learning during in-person class sessions to allow students to explore concepts, solve problems, and discuss ideas with each other and the instructor.

1. *To put it simply, as the name suggests, a flipped classroom is a classroom that flips traditional teaching strategies.*

Hidden curriculum is a collection of unwritten norms, values, rules, and expectations that one must have awareness of in order to successfully navigate educational settings, but which remain unknown to those who have not been socialized into the dominant discourse. The hidden curriculum includes an understanding of school structures, resources, financial aid systems, and institutional rules, along with an awareness of cultural expectations for participating in class and communicating with peers and instructors. Since the 1960s, educators have described the power of a “hidden curriculum” in shaping the values and behaviors of learners, a concept initially introduced to the medical education community by Frederic Hafferty.

1. *The term “hidden curriculum” is used to describe the unintentional messages taught throughout a child’s educational experience. This is especially when these focus on conformity rather than individualism and competitiveness over cooperation.*

Holistic learning is an approach to education when teachers and students, working together, should ensure that the learning experience fits together, works cohesively, develops the whole student as a person. Co-designing, reflective practice and responsive teaching are essential to this.

1. *Students should care for others and be cared for by others. Within a holistic classroom, teachers don't just care whether children are learning. They also want to ensure their students leave at the end of the school year more well-rounded, happier and socially competent members of their communities.*

Homeschooling (also home education or home school) is an educational alternative in which children are educated at home and in the community, in contrast to a compulsory education which takes place in an institution such as a publicly-run or privately-run school. Home education methods are similar to those widely used before the popularization of compulsory education in the 19th century. Before this time, the majority of education worldwide was provided at home by family and community members, with only the privileged attending privately run schools or employing tutors, the only available alternatives at the time.

1. *We considered homeschooling but eventually moved our child to another school.*

2. *With home-schooling it's important to offer plenty of opportunities to mix with other kids.*

3. *The most popular form of homeschooling in Alabama is done in association with a church school.*

4. *My husband and I have 15 years' experience of homeschooling.*

5. *In Wisconsin, a 1983 law recognized home-schooling as an alternative to compulsory school attendance.*

Inclusive teaching is a mode of teaching that intentionally designs course content and curricula to engage with students of diverse backgrounds, abilities, and lived experiences. The ultimate goal of inclusive teaching is to create a learning environment where all students feel valued and supported to succeed.

1. *UNESCO believes that every learner matters equally. Yet millions of people worldwide continue to be excluded from education for reasons which might include sex, gender orientation, ethnic or social origin, language, religion, nationality, economic condition or ability.*

2. *Inclusive education works to identify all barriers to education and remove them and covers everything from curricula to pedagogy and teaching.*

Inquiry-based learning is an umbrella term that includes pedagogical strategies such as problem-based learning and case-based learning that prioritize students exploring, thinking, asking, and answering content

questions with peers to acquire new knowledge through a carefully designed activity. Such activities build in opportunities for students to authentically engage in and apply the scientific process as scientists rather than following a predetermined protocol.

1. In inquiry-based classrooms, students engage in activities that provoke their curiosity as they go on a journey of discovery. Through the process, they construct knowledge rather than having it delivered by the teacher.

International education is the practice and / or study of international cooperation and aid among countries, including the exchange of students, teachers, and researchers between countries. International education is connected to comparative education.

1. International education has existed throughout time and, throughout time, people have sought education elsewhere in order to better their lives, in order to contribute to their societies and communities, and in order to better equip themselves as citizens of their respective countries.

International teaching means including people and perspectives from around the world. Communications technology helps this to be more realistic and immediate. Collaboration across the world is now entirely feasible.

1. Switzerland is an attractive place to live and work for international school teachers as it offers a competitively high salary as well as a high standard of living. It's incredibly clean, modern and safe. While Switzerland is expensive, the decent salary compensates for this.

Kindergarten (in German “garden for children”) is a name used in many parts of the world for the first stages of a child’s classroom education. In some parts kindergarten is part of the formal school system; in others it may refer to pre-school or daycare.

1. The missions ran kindergartens, day schools for children and evening schools for young people.

2. The clinical effectiveness of vaccination was 60,9 % for kindergartens and 68,8 % for schools.

3. The kindergartens and the public schools mainly serve inner city, mid- to low-income students.

Language education is the teaching and learning of a language or languages, usually as foreign languages.

1. *For both young children and teenage students, the study of a foreign language, whether in supplemental or immersion classes, offers intellectual, social, and collegiate opportunities.*

Large-group teaching is defined as teaching sessions in which the teacher spends significant amount of time addressing the whole class, the size of which means that the teacher cannot easily hold discussions with each and every individual. In reality there is a continuum between large and small. Large groups can be divided into small groups, and peer learning used to provide an interface between teacher and individual student.

1. *In a large class child in pairs and groups can help each other and learn from each other. They don't get bored listening to teacher talk.*

2. *One of the main difficulties that a teacher may experience while teaching a large class is the tremendous effort that she or he will have to make. With an outnumbered class there is always something to be done.*

Learning objective / learning goal are the statements that articulate the knowledge and skills you want students to acquire by the end of the course or after completing a particular unit or assignment. Learning objectives help instructors to shape course content and assessments as well as increase transparency for students by clearly communicating expectations.

1. *Large classes are a reality in many countries and they pose particular challenges.*

2. *When there are many children in a class, they can share many different ideas and interesting life experiences. This stimulates the children and enlivens those parts of your lesson where children can discuss and learn from each other.*

Learning outcome is the term that may refer to course aims (intended learning outcomes) or may be roughly synonymous with educational objectives (observed learning outcomes). Usage varies between organizations.

1. *To gain knowledge is the most basic outcome of learning. A student or learner must understand the theory, procedure, or rules of a given concept in depth.*

Lecture is an oral presentation intended to teach people about a particular subject, for example by a university or college teacher. Lectures are used to convey critical information, history, background, theories and equations. A politician's speech, a minister's sermon, or even a businessman's sales presentation may be similar in form to a lecture. Usually, the lecturer will

stand at the front of the room and recite information relevant to the lecture's content.

1. *For ten years she lectured in law.*
2. *She travelled widely in North America, lecturing on women's rights.*

Legal education is the education of individuals who intend to become legal professionals (attorneys and judges) or those who simply intend to use their law degree to some end, either related to law (such as politics or academic) or unrelated (such as business entrepreneurship).

1. *Once you have established what kind of legal career you might like to pursue, and the type of law degree you are most interested in completing, the next step is to research different law schools in the UK to get your legal education.*

Lesson plan is a teacher's detailed description of the course of instruction for an individual lesson. While there is no one way to construct a correct lesson plan, most lesson plans contain similar elements.

1. *The lesson plan correlates with the teacher's philosophy of education, which is what the teacher feels is the purpose of educating the students.*

2. *The students of today need mental stimulation, and to feel as though they are a part of the lesson plan.*

3. *He suggests combining the implementation of the lesson plan with effective classroom management through expert use of teacher talk.*

Liberal arts studies are intended to provide general knowledge and intellectual skills, rather than more specialized occupational or professional skills. The scope of the liberal arts has changed with society. It once emphasized the education of elites in the classics; but, with the rise of science and humanities during the Age of Enlightenment, the scope and meaning of "liberal arts" expanded. Still excluded from the liberal arts are topics that are specific to particular occupations, such as agriculture, business, dentistry, engineering, medicine, pedagogy (school-teaching), and pharmacy.

1. *A liberal arts and sciences education is rooted in the interdisciplinary study and application of the natural sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities.*

Lifelong learning is the concept that "It's never too soon or too late for learning", a philosophy that has taken root in a whole host of different organizations. Lifelong learning sees citizens provided with learning

opportunities at all ages and in numerous contexts: at work, at home and through leisure activities, not just through formal channels such as school and higher education. Lifelong education is a form of pedagogy often accomplished through distance learning or e-learning, continuing education, homeschooling or correspondence courses. It also includes postgraduate programs for those who want to improve their qualification, bring their skills up to date or retrain for a new line of work. Internal corporate training has similar goals.

1. Whether pursuing personal interests and passions or chasing professional ambitions, lifelong learning can help us to achieve personal fulfillment and satisfaction.

Literacy is the ability to read and write. In modern context, the word means reading and writing in a level adequate for written communication and generally a level that enables one to successfully function at certain levels of a society.

- 1. She set up a literacy program.*
- 2. Their goal is to achieve basic literacy.*
- 3. This money will help the development of literacy in developing countries.*

Mentoring is a developmental relationship between a more experienced mentor and a less experienced partner referred to as a mentee or protégé. Usually – but not necessarily – the mentor/protégé pair will be of the same sex. The roots of the practice are lost in antiquity. The word itself was inspired by the character of Mentor in Homer's *Odyssey*. Though the actual Mentor in the story is a somewhat ineffective old man, the goddess Athena takes on his appearance in order to guide young Telemachus in his time of difficulty. Historically significant systems of mentorship include apprenticing under the medieval guild system, and the discipleship system practiced by both Rabbinical Judaism and the Christian church.

- 1. After college, her professor became her close friend and mentor.*
- 2. Mentoring has the power to positively impact everyone involved. It can also support inclusion initiatives, mental health and lead to an increased chance of promotion for both parties.*

Methodology is the study and knowledge of methods; but the term is frequently used pretentiously to indicate a method or a set of methods. In

other words, it is the study of techniques for problem-solving and seeking answers, as opposed to the techniques themselves.

1. *The methodology and findings of the research team have been criticized.*
2. *The two researchers are using different methodologies.*

Mind map (Or mind-map) is a diagram used for linking words and ideas to a central key word or idea. It is used to visualize, classify, structure, and generate ideas, as well as an aid in study, problem solving, and decision making.

1. *While we all learn differently, many of us are much more attuned to visual learning, and mind maps use this to help us retain information more effectively.*

Motivation is an individual's "personal investment" in reaching a desired state or outcome as seen in the direction, intensity, persistence, and quality of what is done and expressed. Research suggests that motivation plays a vital role in directing and sustaining student learning. The most motivated students see value in the task, believe that they can accomplish the task, and feel that they are in a supportive environment.

1. *He's a bright enough student – he just lacks motivation.*
2. *There seems to be a lack of motivation among the employees.*
3. *What was your motivation for becoming a teacher?*
4. *Being a teacher needs a high level of motivation.*

Object-Based Learning (OBL) is a teaching method whereby students engage with authentic or replica material objects in their learning in order to gain discipline-specific knowledge or to practice observational or practical skills that can be applied in various fields. "Objects" can include a number of different material items often housed in museums: specimens, works of art, architectural forms, relics, manuscripts and rare books, archival documents, or artifacts of various kinds. Research on OBL suggests that "objects can inspire, inform, fascinate and motivate learners at all stages of their education".

1. *The most common venues for OBL are galleries, libraries, archives, and museums, but OBL can take place in the classroom as well.*

Open-space learning is a mode of organizing students and activities that use reconfigurable, more mobile, "open-spaces" including theatre studios, outdoor locations, teaching rooms in which furniture may be packed away. Typically, students and teachers work on their feet, rather than sitting. This

acts to break down barriers and to benefit from the cognitive effects of exercise and movement.

1. *An open space classroom is a student-centered learning space hugely popularized in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s. However, there have been reports that the open class movement began back in 1945 in post-World War II Britain.*

Outdoor education (also known as adventure education) usually refers to organized learning that takes place in the outdoors. Programs often involve residential or journey-based experiences in which students participate in a variety of adventurous challenges such as hiking, climbing, canoeing, ropes courses, and group games. Outdoor education programs draw upon the philosophy and theory of experiential education and may also focus on environmental education.

1. *Outdoor education calls for collaboration and team building tasks. Children learn to communicate with each other, problem solve and build healthy relationships. It gives them the space to explore, discover and think freely, thus reduce barriers to communication.*

Peer learning takes place when students work together and learn from each other. This might involve team work on a challenge. Or we could get one student to teach the other student (taking turns). The act of teaching is a good way to develop and practice understanding. Peer learning is a useful way of countering the effects of boredom and physical disengagement.

1. *Peer learning is not a substitute for teaching; however, it enhances education by adding to its learning activities and enables students to take responsibility for their own learning.*

Post-secondary education is any form of education that is taken after first attending a secondary school, such as a high school. The purpose of a post-secondary education can be to receive vocational education and training or to prepare for professions or scientific / academic careers through higher education.

1. *Post-secondary education is a path to higher learning through colleges, universities, institutes of technology, academies, vocational or trade schools, or seminaries. It is the education adults pursue to earn degrees, learn a trade, or gain career-specific skills as they seek a better quality of life and a more fulfilling career*

Responsive teaching is where we actively respond to the needs and interests of the students as they develop during the learning process. This may also include engaging students in co-designing before, during and after they participate in modules and programmes, and using inputs from alumni. Responsive teaching requires a process of actively gathering feedback and data, reflecting and redesigning. By leaving space in the curriculum for flexible learning, and by changing the relationship we have with students (as partners), we can enable more responsive teaching.

1. Culturally responsive teaching is a relatively new approach compared to other old teaching styles and techniques. It is often used in public schools where diverse students from different cultures, races, and ethnicities are enrolled to be part of the curriculum development and classroom activities.

Retrieval practice involves retrieving new knowledge from memory in order for durable retention in long-term memory. The process is supported by experiments which explore student's recall of new material. Retrieval practice can take the form of frequent, low-stakes quizzes, or students may employ methods like flashcards for self-testing.

1. Flashcards can be a powerful retrieval tool in class or at home, but students need to be taught to use them correctly.

Scaffolding is a process by which instructors build on a student's previous experience or knowledge by adding in specific timely support structures in the form of activities or assignments for students to master new knowledge or skills and achieve learning goals.

1. Through scaffolding, a teacher might demonstrate how to solve a problem, then step back for students to work together in small groups before finally removing the scaffold and having students work independently.

Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) is an umbrella term used to group together the distinct but related technical disciplines of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. The term is typically used in the context of education policy or curriculum choices in schools. It has implications for workforce development, national security concerns (as a shortage of STEM-educated citizens can reduce effectiveness in this area) and immigration policy, with regard to admitting foreign students and tech workers.

1. *We work with schools and colleges to help educators inspire students in STEM.*

2. *We want to see more girls and women studying STEM subjects.*

Social belonging is a state when students feel welcomed and included into a community where they can engage freely and foster positive relationships with others.

1. *In childhood, belongingness is an intrinsic motivation to be accepted in social circles. This need affects our self-presentation and the comparison we make with others.*

Student as producer – whereas in conventional education students produce work that has little consequence beyond assessment, the student as producer approach sees students as contributors to and partners in the generation of new knowledge, and the development of solutions to real problems. This is linked to the concept of authentic assessment.

1. *The work that the students are asked to do, writing answers which never see the light of day, is organized with the student as consumer model in mind. This kind of student work makes no contribution to public knowledge.*

Student-centered teaching consists of instructors using a wide range of pedagogical approaches for students to learn and actively engage with the course content by having students construct knowledge with peers through collaboration, discussion, group projects, and problem solving.

1. *In a student-centered approach to learning, classrooms move from direct instruction to a more community-driven environment, one which supports student empowerment, conversations, critical thinking skills, independence, and problem-solving techniques.*

Student engagement describes the ways in which students take part in the learning process and the development of their own knowledge. An increase in student engagement is thought to be linked to an increase in student learning. Student engagement is often tied to active learning techniques and student motivation.

1. *Another type of engagement that is just as important is emotional engagement. This refers to the affective attitudes students have towards their school, classroom, classmates, and teachers. It includes emotions such as boredom, happiness, sadness, anxiety, a sense of belonging, and a liking or disliking toward school.*

Study skills is a set of skills associated with an individual's ability to learn, including note taking, time management, and study planning.

1. Effective study skills help you to study smart. And studying smart is far better than studying hard because by studying smarter, you will actively develop good learning strategies that will help fuel your motivation and help you achieve your study goals.

Synchronous communication occurs in real time between participants who may or may not be in the same location. Contrasted with asynchronous communication.

1. Let's take a look at some real-life examples:

- in-person meetings;*
- walking to someone's desk to ask a question;*
- water-cooler chats;*
- phone or video calls;*
- live webinars or classes;*
- instant messaging (when responses are immediate);*
- voice over internet protocol.*

Teamwork is a process where individuals engage in a cooperative effort to achieve a common objective.

- 1. Teamwork is required in order to achieve these aims.*
- 2. We want to encourage good teamwork and communication.*
- 3. The students will need to use teamwork in this project.*

Thesis is a written essay of variable length typically completed at the end of a baccalaureate or master's degree program.

- 1. I'm still doing research for my thesis.*
- 2. William had to set his thesis by for a year.*
- 3. Cynthia's still working on her thesis.*
- 4. Could you develop the ideas in your thesis?*

Time management is a set of methods and techniques to ensure one makes the most effective and appropriate use of his / her time.

- 1. She felt his stress at work was caused by poor time management.*
- 2. He's intelligent, but poor time management is limiting his success.*

Transcript is a record of a student's courses and grades earned in those courses.

1. *You must submit your college transcript with your job application.*

Transfer of learning is an ability to apply knowledge and skills learned in one area to another context or problem.

1. *In other words, transfer learning is a machine learning method where we reuse a pre-trained model as the starting point for a model on a new task.*

Universal Design for Learning (UDL) is a framework to improve and optimize teaching and learning for all people based on scientific insights into how humans learn. Designing a course according to UDL principles is centered on the key concepts of: engagement, representation, and action & expression. These are sometimes summarized as the Why, What and How of learning.

1. *The goal of UDL is to use a variety of teaching methods to remove any barriers to learning. It's about building in flexibility that can be adjusted for all person's strengths and needs.*

Video streaming is a technical process of accessing and viewing a video file directly by a user from a network computer without the need to download the entire file prior to viewing.

1. *Video streaming is one of the most popular online video platforms in the world.*
2. *With video streaming becoming more and more popular on a daily basis, video content providers are rushing to place their video content on video streaming sites so that viewers can find video content that is entertaining and engaging.*

Virtual field trip is a simulated field trip completed by visiting sites on the Internet.

1. *Virtual field trips are class outings that take place online, via platforms like Zoom, Google Street View or websites. While some of these activities consist of pre-recorded tours and videos, the best options tend to involve live video feed and student interaction with guides.*

Virtual laboratory is a computer-based learning experience where individuals are able to simulate experiments completed in a traditional laboratory.

1. *Virtual lab is defined as a virtual teaching and learning environment aimed at developing students' laboratory skills. They are one of the most important e-learning tools.*

2. *Virtual labs are located on the Internet, where the student can conduct many experiments without any constraints to place or time, in contrast to the constraints of real labs.*

Virtual universities are institutions of higher education that do not have a physical location but offer courses via online learning.

1. *The goal of virtual universities is to provide access to the part of the population who would not be able to attend a physical campus, for reasons such as distance – in which students live too far from a physical campus to attend regular classes; and the need for flexibility – some students need the flexibility to study at home whenever it is convenient for them to do so.*

Vocational courses are classes that focus on the development of trade or business skills.

1. *Vocational courses are very beneficial and career-focused programs for students who are looking for more skill-based courses.*

2. *Students who aim to develop industry-specific skills to find a decent job in particular domain can opt for vocational courses and training programs.*

3. *Presently, vocational courses are much in demand between the youngsters, as they are much more interested to learn new career-oriented skills.*

Wait time – teachers typically give students less than one second to respond to a question, allowing little to no time for students to fully comprehend the question and then formulate an answer. Students therefore respond with low-level recall responses or none at all. Research has shown that when students receive three to seven seconds after asking a question their responses tend to reflect thinking that is more thoughtful, fuller and deeper.

1. *Despite this research, teachers often do not practice wait time in the classroom. One reason may be that they are uncomfortable with silence after asking a question.*

Webbing is a method of visually representing relationships among ideas, concepts or events. During this procedure, ideas and information are explored and organized. The resulting web or pattern of relationships is determined by

the participants' knowledge and previous experiences, and by the purpose for webbing. Topics webbed must be relevant to classroom learning experiences and students' interests.

1. Webbing, sometimes referred to as mind mapping, typically involves writing down a number of thoughts and ideas. Then, you return to what you wrote and connect the dots to create a web that links together all of your individual thoughts.

Whole language is a technique for teaching language arts that emphasizes the reading and writing of whole texts (sometimes beginning with picture books) before analyzing words and individual letter sounds. Advocates believe it instills a love of reading more than a strictly phonetic approach, which begins with drilling and memorizing the basic vowel and consonant sounds. Although some reading specialists are bitterly divided over the merits of whole language versus systematic phonics, most schools offer a combination of both – some putting more emphasis on reading for meaning, some on components skills. Some programs differentiate instruction according to individual student needs. Research studies indicate that whole language practices work well with children who are visual, holistic learners.

1. The main objective of the whole language method is to involve real and practical instruction for teaching reading and writing in the classroom. Students should read real and authentic literature rather than specially prepared lesson and exercises.

Year-round education replaces the conventional school year of 9–10 months and a long summer break with a continuous school year with breaks at other times. Advocates say the traditional school calendar reflects a society that needed children home in the summer to work on farms. In today's society, children are left home alone in the summer with little to do.

1. Educators began experimenting with a more balanced school calendar in the early 1900s, but the idea of a year-round model didn't really catch on until the 1970s.

2. As of 2017, nearly 4,000 public schools in the U.S. follow a year-round schedule – around 10 percent of the nation's students.

Zone of proximal development (ZPD) stands between what the learner can already do on their own and what they cannot yet do. It is the range in which a learner is able to move from point A to point B with assistance from peers or an instructor; in other words, the zone in which learning takes place. The

concept was originally described in the work of Soviet psychologist and social constructivist, Lev Vygotsky.

1. There are three distinct categories where a learner may fall in terms of their skill set. For learning to take place, it's critical that the expert understands the learner's specific ZPD stage.

Exercises

1. Look at the photos and discuss the questions in pairs:

- ✓ How would you describe this topic, challenge or issue, including characteristics, definitions and parameters?
- ✓ Explain your position for supporting or not supporting it.
- ✓ How does the topic connect to other issues you have dealt with before?
- ✓ Does it make you think of anything you've worked on in the past?



2. Look at the photos and discuss the questions in pairs:

- ✓ How would you describe this topic, challenge or issue, including characteristics, definitions and parameters?
- ✓ How is it used? Who uses it?



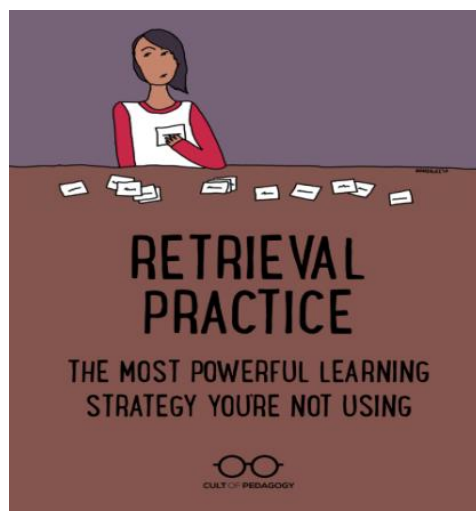
3. Look at the photos and discuss the questions in pairs:

- ✓ What is the nature of ...?
- ✓ What are the strengths and weaknesses of ...?



4. Look at the photos and discuss the questions in pairs:

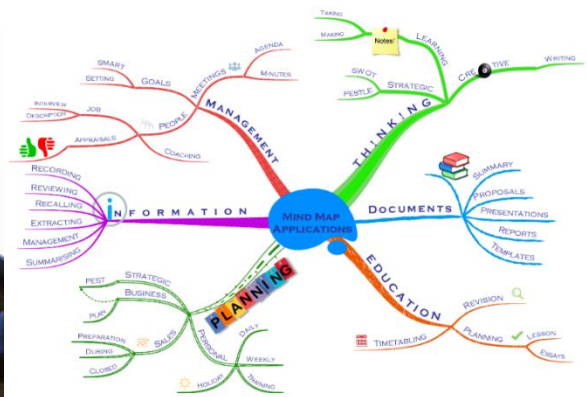
- ✓ What is happening?
- ✓ How could be used to ...?
- ✓ What are the implications of ...?





5. Look at the photos and discuss the questions in pairs:

- ✓ How would you describe this topic, challenge or issue, including characteristics, definitions and parameters?
- ✓ How is it used? Who uses it?



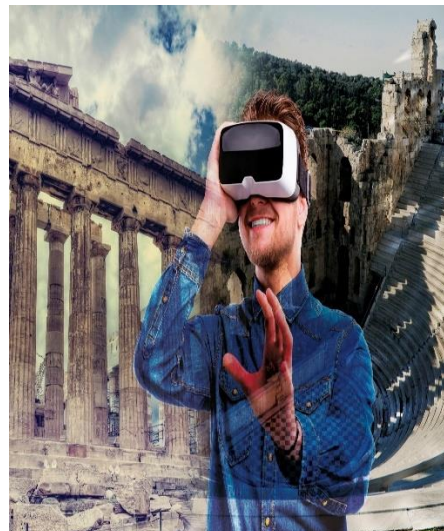
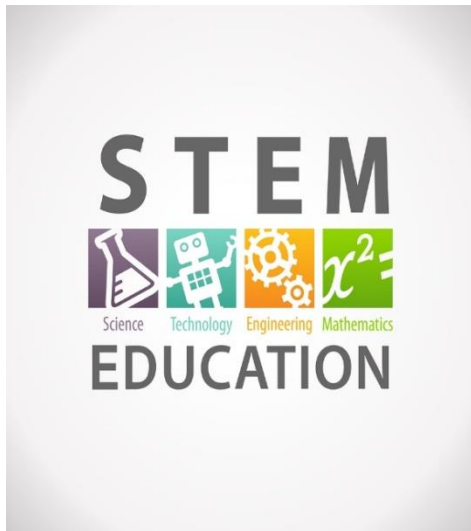
6. Look at the photos and discuss the questions in pairs:

- ✓ How would you describe this topic, challenge or issue, including characteristics, definitions and parameters?
- ✓ How is it used? Who uses it?



7. Look at the photos and discuss the questions in pairs:

- ✓ How does ... tie in with what we learned before?
- ✓ Why is ... important?
- ✓ How does ... apply to everyday life?



8. Look at the photos and discuss the questions in pairs:

- ✓ What does ... mean?
- ✓ Describe ... in your own words.
- ✓ Summarize ... in your own words.



9. Match the two parts

1. Class	a) that must be done; necessary by law or a rule
2. Compulsory	b) an example that explains or proves something
3. Educator	c) a judgement, expressed as a number or letter, about the quality of work done at school or university

4. Illustration	d) a way of discovering, by questions or practical activities, what someone knows
5. Mark	e) the study of the methods and activities of teaching
6. Test	f) a person, especially a child at school, who is being taught
7. Pedagogy	g) an amount of money given by a school or college to pay for the studies of a person with great ability but little money
8. Pupil	h) one of the periods into which a year is divided at school or university
9. Scholarship	i) a person who teaches people
10. Term	j) a group of students who are taught together at school, college, or university

10. Give the main idea of the texts in English

1. Школьный автобус – это транспортное средство, специально предназначенное для перевозки школьников в учебные заведения, для развоза учащихся по окончании занятий, а также для перевозки детей к местам проведения образовательных, развлекательных, спортивных и других массовых мероприятий, а также экскурсий. В России школьные автобусы особенно популярны для перевозки детей из отдаленных населенных пунктов к учебным заведениям, расположенным в более крупных населенных пунктах
2. Педагог-психолог в школе – это эксперт в области психологии, который изучает душевное состояние учеников, корректирует их поведение, помогает устранять проблемы личностного характера, адаптации в коллективе, способствует улучшению психологического климата в классе, проводит беседы с родителями и педагогами
3. Мультикультурное образование – это образовательные стратегии, разработанных для того, чтобы предоставить учащимся знания об истории, культурах и различных группах. Оно опирается на различные знания, включая этнические исследования и гендерные исследования. Это способ обучения, который продвигает принципы инклюзивности, разнообразия, демократии, приобретения навыков, исследования, критического мышления, многообразия точек зрения и саморефлексии

<p>4. Воспитание – это процесс социализации индивида, развития его как личности на протяжении всей жизни. Это происходит в ходе его собственной активности и под влиянием природной, социальной и культурной среды, в том числе специально организованной целенаправленной деятельности родителей, учителей, преподавателей. Человек приобретает полезные и одобряемые данным сообществом социальные ценности, нравственные и правовые нормы</p>
<p>5. Гимназия (гр. <i>gymnasion</i>) – учреждение среднего образования инновационного типа, в котором учащиеся могут получить многостороннее гуманитарное образование высокого уровня. В Греции гимназией сначала называли место научного общения, затем гражданское учебное заведение средней ступени, занимающее положение между низшими образовательными учреждениями и университетами. В российской образовательной традиции гимназия – школа, которая давала молодым людям целостное и гармоничное общее образование, готовя их для поступления в университеты и другие высшие учебные заведения. Вместе с общим образованием воспитанники гимназии получали духовное и гражданское воспитание</p>
<p>6. Непрерывное образование – процесс развития человека как личности. Человек является субъектом деятельности и общения на протяжении всей его жизни внутри образовательных учреждений и путем самообразования. Индивид удовлетворяет свои образовательные потребности, развивает общую и профессиональную культуры. Как педагогическая система непрерывное образование является целостной системой средств, способов и форм приобретения и углубления общей и профессиональной культуры</p>
<p>7. Дискриминация в образовании – ограничение или лишение прав определенной категории граждан на полноценное образование с учетом склонностей и способностей человека. В современном обществе, не признающем расовой или сословной дискриминации, действуют скрытые формы ограничения, такие как высокая стоимость обучения, родительский протекционизм при поступлении в престижные учебные заведения, малое количество образовательных услуг на той или иной территории</p>
<p>8. Домашние работы (задания) организуются преподавателями учебных предметов с целью приведения в систему и установления взаимосвязи полученных теоретических и практических знаний и умений. Домашняя работа закрепляет, углубляет и расширяет теоретические знания и практический опыт обучающихся</p>

11. Fill in the gaps. Give the main idea of the text in English.

Professors / the Internet / higher education / location / university courses / physical / e-mail / accreditation

A virtual university (or online university) provides ... programs through electronic media, typically ... Some are bricks-and-mortar institutions that provide online learning as part of their extended ... while others solely offer online courses. They are regarded as a form of distance education. The goal of virtual universities is to provide access to the part of the population who would not be able to attend a ... campus, for reasons such as distance – in which students live too far from a physical campus to attend regular classes; and the need for flexibility – some students need the flexibility to study at home whenever it is convenient for them to do so.

Some of these organizations exist only as loosely tied combines of universities, institutes or departments that together provide a number of courses over the Internet, television or other media, that are separate and distinct from programs offered by the single institution outside of the combine. Others are individual organizations with a legal framework, yet are called “virtual” because they appear only on the Internet, without a physical ... aside from their administration units. Still other virtual universities can be organized through specific or multiple physical locations, with or without actual campuses to receive program delivery through technological media that is broadcast from another location where ... give televised lectures.

Program delivery in a virtual university is administered through information and communications technology such as web pages, ... and other networked sources.

As virtual universities are relatively new and vary widely, questions remain about ... and the quality of assessment.

12. Read the introduction to the article about school education. In your own words summarize the problem facing programs for schoolchildren in Great Britain.

Rethinking education: the programs for children too distressed to attend school.

As a year 10 coordinator in 2013, high school teacher Craig Hildebrand-Burke began to clock an increasing number of student absences at his school. As he began to contact families, he soon realized that school

refusal was becoming “a major presenting issue” for the year 10 cohort at his co-ed Catholic high school in Melbourne’s eastern suburbs.

Generally, he’d notice absences spiking around assessment time. “The pressure would pick up ... and avoidance became the go-to strategy.” He would watch as students then struggled to “regain their footing and then it would quickly snowball into three, four days of time and then weeks” ...

13. Read the introduction to the article about school education. In your own words summarize the problem facing school buildings in Great Britain.

Crumbling England: from schools to hospitals, how bad is the current crisis?

Parents and pupils across the country preparing for the new school term face uncertainty and disruption over the crumbling concrete in the country’s schools. It is a building scandal which has been unfolding for decades – and does not just affect school buildings.

The Department for Education had identified 572 schools by May this year which might contain Raac, and work was under way to ensure measures were in place for pupils and staff.

The collapse of a single beam at one school prompted the safety alert. Schools minister Nick Gibb told BBC Radio 4 Today programme: “A beam that had no sign that it was a critical risk and was thought to be safe collapsed.” There were also other incidents of the ageing material failing without warning.

Has the government mishandled the crisis?

14. Read the introduction to the article about outbreaks of student violence. In your own words summarize the problem facing schools in Great Britain.

Police to be placed at problem schools

Community police staff will be stationed at schools grappling with outbreaks of student violence and a request was made for patrols around their compounds and nearby neighbourhoods.

These are some of the measures the Ministry of Education instituted to deal with school-based violence since students returned to classes after the COVID 19 pandemic.

After the return to physical school, a lot of fights involving secondary school students happened nationwide. While the Ministry of Education set an inter-ministerial committee to revise the School Discipline Matrix, it's not expected to present its recommendations until sometime later. However, in a release, the ministry said several measures were taken to address the problem immediately, one of which involved police presence.

15. Read the introduction to the article about racist incidents. In your own words summarize the problem facing schools in Great Britain.

UK schools record more than 60,000 racist incidents in five years

UK schools recorded more than 60,000 racist incidents in the past five years, the Guardian has found, as experts accused the government of failing to meet “basic safeguarding” measures by hiding the true scale of the problem.

School records usually contain details of these incidents – for example, whether it involved physical or verbal abuse; whether the alleged victims and perpetrators were pupils, teachers or other adults – along with any action taken, such as whether the matter was reported to the police or another agency.

Anne Longfield, the former children's commissioner for England, described the figures as worrying. “They're very high and given that there isn't a requirement to report, it feels that this could be just the tip of the iceberg. The response [to racism] needs to be much more informed” she said.

16. Read the introduction to the article about religious education. In your own words summarize the problem facing schools in Great Britain.

Views on religious education in schools: don't trash it, transform it

Britain is no longer a Christian nation, but there is still a place in the curriculum and in school life for religious education that reflects today's realities. Religious education is now an appendix to the school curriculum: a survival from earlier times which seems to have lost whatever use it once had, but which sometimes led dangerous infections. The present legal settlement dates from 1944. It was the time when it seemed self-evident, or at least very plausible, that Britain was a Christian nation. Parliament certainly could even imagine that the time was coming when there would be ten times as many Muslims as Methodists in Yorkshire. But even then,

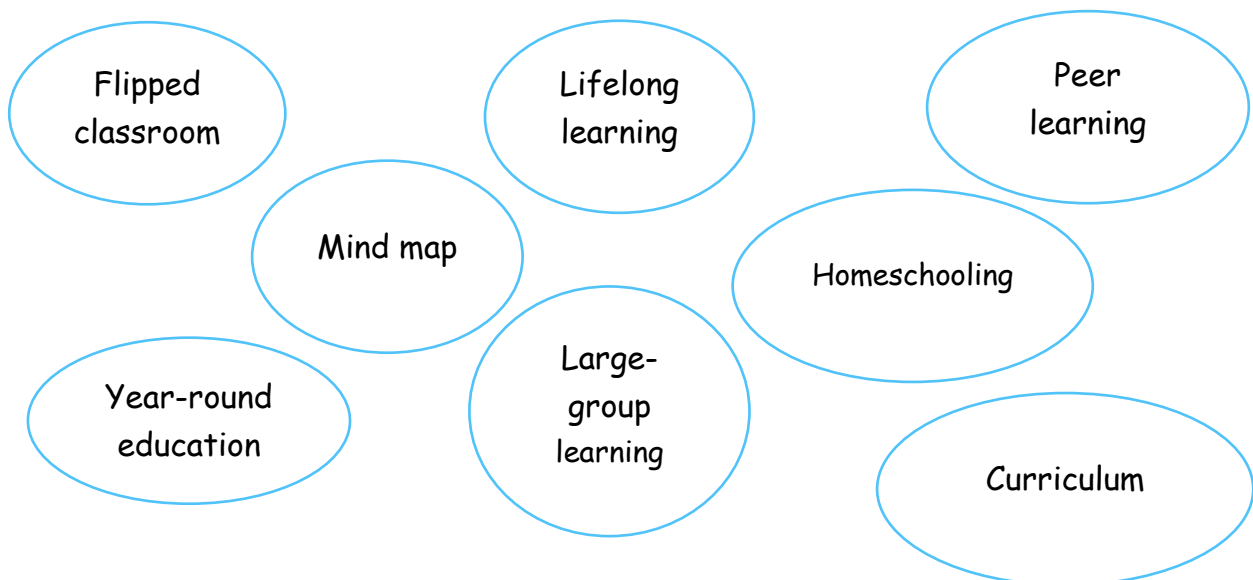
*the churches, which had built so much of the educational system, felt their position was under threat and fought to secure it.
The religious aspects of the educational system can't be abolished; but they need to be brought in line with contemporary realities...*

17. Read the introduction to the article about religious education. In your own words summarize the problem facing schools in Great Britain.
Teachers warn new gender guidance for English schools could put children at risk

Teachers in England are warning that young people could be put at risk of harm and homelessness if the government presses ahead with new guidance compelling schools to inform parents if their child is questioning their gender.

The government wants to introduce guidance stating that schools in England must inform parents if a young person seeks to change their name or starts wearing different uniform. Teachers would be instructed not to use a new name or pronoun at a pupil's request until they have obtained parental consent.

18. Work in pairs. Choose a topic for a short presentation.



19. Deliver your presentation to the class. Use one of the topics.

- ✓ Bilingual education.
- ✓ Inquiry-based learning.

- ✓ E-learning.
- ✓ Collaborative learning.
- ✓ Engaged students.
- ✓ Breaking down barriers between a teacher and students.
- ✓ Liberal arts studies.
- ✓ Synchronous communication.

Recommended literature

1. URL: <https://ctl.wustl.edu/resources/glossary-of-pedagogical-terms/>
Glossary of Pedagogical Terms

2. URL: <https://www.glossaria.net/en/pedagogy/> Pedagogy glossary

3. URL: <https://teacherslicensedubaiuae.com/content-of-teacher-preparation-qualification/pedagogy-terminologies-last-round-revision-notes/>
Pedagogy Terminologies

4. URL: <https://schoolofeducators.com/2008/11/teacher-glossary-of-terms-in-teaching/> Teaching Glossary

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a quick reference and guide to pedagogical terms**

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