PEDAGOGICAL SITUATIONS

Defenition

- *Pedagogic situation* is a set of conditions and circumstances, make by teacher expressly or arising spontaneously in the educational process.

- *Educational* situation interaction of teacher and student in a particular time segment of the educational process, which is the kernel (cell) educational system, reflects all of its elements (goal, education entities, their activities and communication, content, methods and forms of educational interaction).

- *The pedagogical task -* pedagogically meaningful, controlled constructed educational situations (interaction) at a particular time segment of the educational process

Classification of pedagogical situations

- at the place of occurrence and occurrence: in class, at the educational event, home etc.;
- for the participants: the student - student, student - teacher, student - parent, etc.;
- for laid contradictions: conflict, conflict-free;
- in the degree of projectivity intentionally created, natural;
- according to the degree of originality: the standard, recurring and non-standard (the original);
- according to the degree of control: hard-coded, unmanaged and managed

The student successfully answered at the board, received the highest score, but then the teacher noticed his crib. How do teacher?

Possible solutions:

- Pick up a crib and correct assessment.
- To pretend not to notice cribs.
- Shame, but not change the assessment.
- Praise for a well-prepared (published) crib.
- To say that this estimate does not take into account when summing up a quarter (half-year, year) that it needs to be verified.
- Expressed regret that the crib has not noticed, but the estimates do not change.
- Deplored the fact that the student could not without the help of cribs as well answer..

The situation 2.

Known student for teacher begins to creak desk. The teacher makes for him remark. The student is outraged that he is not fault and after some time continues in the same spirit. How do teacher?

Possible solutions:

- Kicking out of class
- Write a remark in the diary or the document replacing it.
- Call to the board.
- Get a diary, but not record remark, warning the student.
- Give the student an individual task on the card.
- Good laugh over this disciple, that he found no other way to attract attention.
- Do not pay attention to the sounds .
- Ask this student to fulfill a mission (bring chalk, wet cloth to wipe off the board, etc.).

Situation 3.
Teacher noted in the Journal of the missing students, rose from his chair and walked to the blackboard to write the lesson topic. in the class arose a discreet laugh of students. It turned out that the imprint faces, drawn by chalk on the back of the chair , left on teacher's suit .

Possible solutions:

- Outraged and offended get out of class.
- Laugh along with all of own clumsiness and carelessness.
- Ignore laughter and quietly continue the lesson to finish.
- Inform students that you did not expect from them.
- Ask any of the students to help clean suit and continue the lesson.
- Chastised students for hooligan offense, but finish the lesson .
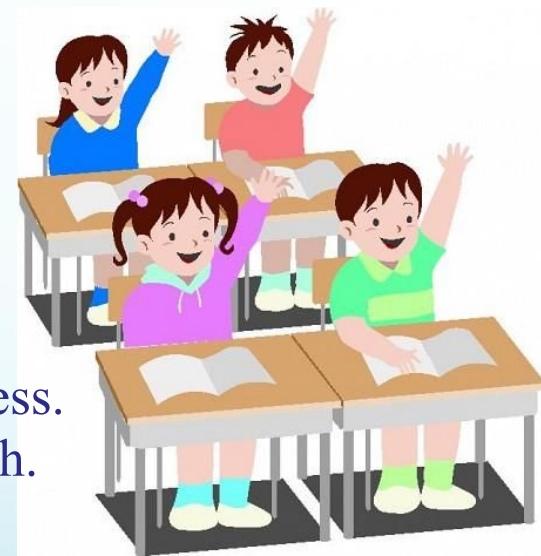
Technology of solutions pedagogical situations

Analytical stage

- Setting educational objectives based on an analysis of the situation and the specific conditions.

Prognostic stage

- Construction method of pedagogical interaction (exposure).

The procedural stage

- Implementation of the plan solutions of pedagogical problems in practice

Reflective stage

- Analysis of the results of the decision of pedagogical problems.

Algorithm for analysis of pedagogical situations:

1. Determine the type of educational situation (by VS Bezrukova).

2. Determine the pedagogical sense of this situation, that is, and describe it in terms of the status of the participants of the situation, their relationships, life experiences, opinions, positions.

3. Identify pedagogical problem (actually existing or emerging conflict), the possible reasons of creating a conflict.

4. Design a pedagogical purpose (planned results, which would like to achieve in the given situation).

5. To offer the means and methods of influence or interaction. Select and justify the most appropriate way of educational interaction in a given situation.

6. Analyze the expected results: Identify the changes that need to occur due to the successful solution of the educational situation.

Algorithm for analysis of pedagogical situations:

7. The implementation of selected methods of solving educational problems.

8. Systematic monitoring of ongoing activities, prompt adjustment of the selected methods.

9. Analysis of the results of the decision (the feelings, thoughts, causing the solution to students, teachers).

10. A generalization of this result, to determine its impact on the overall development of the individual and the collective.

Multimedia workshop on solving pedagogical problems

The effectiveness of the solution of pedagogical problems determined by:

- Teacher's pedagogical thinking (the ability to analyze, diagnose);
- The ability to integrate the solution of operational, tactical and strategic objectives;
- Knowledge of psychology and pedagogy, age features, the collective laws;
- Active interested attitude toward interaction.
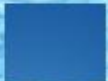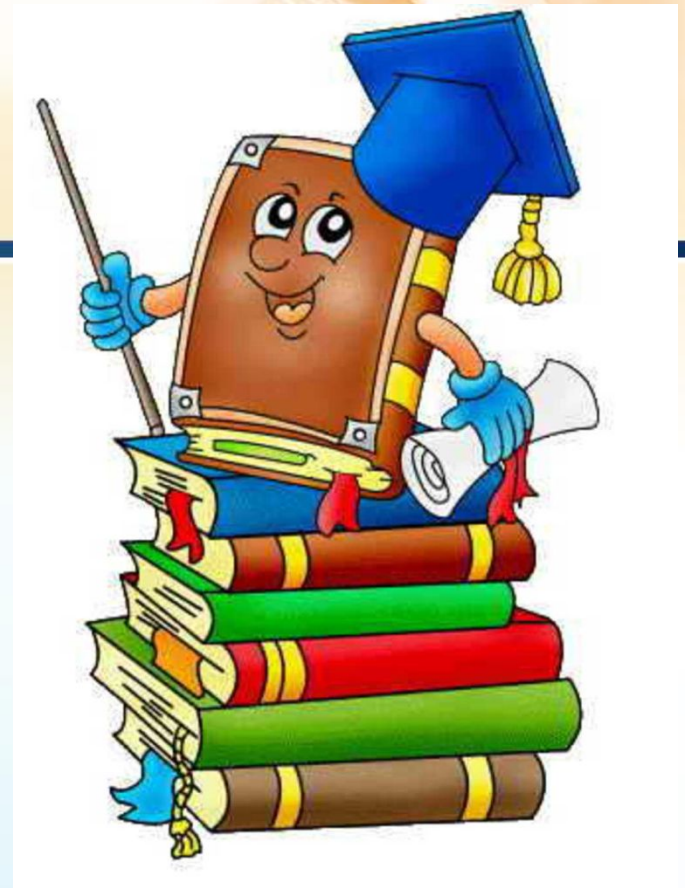
PIG BANK PED SITUATIONS

- The student regularly late for morning classes invited by curator for a conversation. But unexpectedly curator late and came 20 minutes after the appointed time. The student waited and waited with curiosity as behave of curator. How to proceed?

Video situation

- During the break students drew on the blackboard cartoon of young teacher who held practice. When the teacher Anna Igorevna went into the audience, the students were sitting in their seats and laughed.

- The teacher did not lose and came to the board became draw to her portrait of the little details. When the portrait was completed, the teacher turned to the group and said, "And now that's exactly my portrait. Thank you guys for such a nice surprise! ".

- In seminar's lesson during independent work the teacher raised the same student three times to answer, but he was silent. At the end of the session, he announced that he puts "two." In the next lesson, the teacher began to re-survey of the student and, when he refused to answer, remove it from the class. In the following classes on the subject stopped student walk, in every possible way to avoid meeting with the teacher, other subjects studied are still successful. At the end of the semester the teacher gave him a scoring sheet " absent".

- First-year student doing a great reluctance in seminars on history. The teacher could not find contact with the student, often crudely made his comments about his relationship to employment. Student in response deliberately violated discipline. Once he had behaved in class, the teacher asked him to withdraw from the audience. The student refused to comply with the teacher's request.

- Студент первого курса занимался с большим нежеланием на семинарах по истории. Преподаватель не смог найти контакта со студентом, часто грубо делал ему замечания по поводу его отношения к занятиям. Студент в ответ на это намеренно нарушал дисциплину. Однажды он так вел себя на занятии, что преподаватель попросил его выйти из аудитории. Студент отказался выполнить просьбу преподавателя.

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