

### **Teacher-centered vs. Learner-centered paradigms**

(This table was adapted from an example by Huba & Freed, 2000)

<b>Teacher-Centered Paradigm</b>	<b>Learner-Centered Paradigm</b>
Knowledge is transferred from teacher to students	Students construct knowledge through gathering and synthesizing information, integrating it with the general skills of inquiry, communication, critical thinking, problem solving etc...
Students passively receive information.	Students are actively involved.
Teacher's role is to be primary information giver.	Teacher's role is to coach and facilitate.
Teacher is primary evaluator.	Teacher and student evaluate together.
Teaching and assessing are separate.	Teaching and assessing are intertwined.
Assessment is used to monitor learning.	Assessment is used to promote and diagnose learning.
Emphasis is on right answers.	Emphasis is on generating better questions and learning.
Desired learning is assessed indirectly through the use of objectively scored tests.	Desired learning is assessed directly through papers, projects, performances, portfolios...
Focus is on a single discipline.	Approach is compatible with interdisciplinary investigation.
Culture is competitive and individualistic.	Culture is cooperative, collaborative, and supportive.
Only students are viewed as learners.	Teachers and students learn together.