Preparing and Fostering Learner-Centered Faculty

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Guiding Principles for Learner-Centered Teachers

When instruction is learner-centered, teachers take on a facilitative, guiding role. According to Maryellen Weimer, author of Learner-Centered Teaching, faculty “position themselves alongside the learner and keep the attention, focus, and spotlight aimed at and on the learning process.” Weimer advocates that learner-centered teachers adopt an approach that is guided by the following seven principles:

1. **Teachers do learning tasks less.**
   Teachers must stop always doing the learning tasks of organizing the content, generating the examples, asking the questions, answering the questions, summarizing the discussion, solving problems, constructing the diagrams, etc.

2. **Teachers do less telling; students do more discovering.**
   We tell students everything. We do a demonstration, and we tell students what we are going to do; when we have done it, we tell them what happened. We tell students to do the reading and what parts of it are important…what is there left for students to figure out for themselves? Are all these messages necessary? Do we know for sure that they promote learning? Do we know how they affect student attitudes toward learning?

3. **Teachers do more design work.**
   Activities and assignments become the vehicles by and through which learning occurs. The most effective ones accomplish one or more of the following goals: (1) they take students from their current knowledge and skill level and move them to a new place of competence; (2) they motivate student involvement and participation; (3) they involve students in doing authentic and legitimate work of the discipline; and (4) they develop content knowledge and learning skills and awareness.

4. **Teachers do more modeling.**
   How do you as a skillful learner approach learning tasks? What goes through your mind? What mystified you—and how did you figure it out? Share your reflections, including what did and did not help you. Students need to see examples of how learning is hard, messy work even for experienced learners.

5. **Teachers do more to get students learning from and with each other.**
   Research establishes the value of students working together. Like every other instructional method, good group learning experiences do not happen automatically. They are more likely to occur when faculty attend to (1) group dynamics and (2) the design of group tasks and structures.

6. **Teachers work to create climates for learning.**
   Creating activities and events that move students steadily toward a place of intellectual maturity and responsibility is key in learner-centered teaching. Students need to find the motivation and learn how to take responsibility for their own learning. That motivation is not something a teacher can force or require, but research has shown that certain kinds of learning climates foster it.

7. **Teachers do more with feedback.**
   Grading responsibilities remain intact in learner-centered environments, but what changes is the focus of those efforts. Evaluation events are used in ways that maximize their learning potential. More time, energy, and creativity are devoted to finding and using mechanisms that allow the constructive delivery of feedback to students.

These seven principles combine to form an approach to teaching that moves the teacher from the center of the classroom. If followed, these principles will help teachers serve as facilitator, resource person, mentor, instructional designer and master learner.

This material was summarized by Joyce Weinsheimer from pages 80-91 of Learner-Centered Teaching by Maryellen Weimer (SanFrancisco: Jossey-Bass, 2002)
Opportunities for Discipline-Based Course Development

Collegiate units and individual faculty members interested in designing new courses or redesigning existing courses through a collaborative effort can contact CETL to develop a customized, course development initiative.

For example, this fall the College of Engineering is partnering with CETL to offer four faculty from four different Schools a chance to meet throughout fall term to discuss teaching for learning, using interactive pedagogy to engage students, and addressing the challenges involved in effective course development. CETL will assist faculty as they use a course design model to develop their curricula, and faculty will draw ideas from the group and receive feedback as they proceed. In the spring, the faculty will teach their new courses and serve as peer consultants to one another. CETL will assist with carrying out informal and/or formal assessment plans during the implementation process as requested. The College of Engineering will provide each faculty member with $1000 to support their efforts.

Plan for 2011-12 Engineering Cohort:

August 29: Introductions and Overview
Assignment: Situational Factors (Step 1 Worksheet in Fink – page 7)

September 19: Share Situational Factors
Discuss Bloom’s Taxonomy and Learning Goals
Assignment: Learning Goals (Step 2 Worksheet in Fink – pages 11-12)

October 3: Share Learning Goals
Discuss Assessment and Grading
Assignment: Assessment (Step 3 Worksheet in Fink – page 15)

October 31: Share Assessment
Discuss Instructional Strategies, Engaged Pedagogies
Assignment: Instructional Strategies

November 21: Share Instructional Strategies
Discuss Integration
Assignment: Worksheets 1, 2 in Fink – pages 23, 30

December 5: Share Integration
Discuss what’s next
Assignment: Pages 31-33 in Fink
TEACHING

TECH TO

HIGHER EDUCATION CERTIFICATES

ADVANCED CERTIFICATE
1. Course Design for Higher Education (CETL 8803 CD, 3 credits)
Learn how to apply research-based teaching principles to create a learner-centered college course with the support of a CETL-lead peer learning community.

2. Teaching Immersion (CETL 8801 IMM, 1 credit)
Teach an entire college course as Instructor of Record with the support of a faculty mentor and a CETL-lead peer learning community. Design and implement a small Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SOTL) project. Practicum locations: Georgia Tech, Georgia Perimeter College, Agnes Scott, or Spelman College.

INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE
1. Fundamentals of Teaching & Learning in Higher Education (CETL 8803 TL, 3 credits)
Learn how to apply research-based teaching principles to create a learner-centered college classroom.

2. Mentored Practicum (CETL 8802/3, PR, 2 to 3 credits)
Teach 15% of a college course with the support of a faculty mentor and a CETL-lead peer learning community. Learn about faculty careers in academia and preparing for the academic job search. Practicum locations: Georgia Tech, Georgia Perimeter College, Agnes Scott, or Spelman College.

FOUNDATION LEVEL - PREREQUISITE
One term as a college-level TA with instructional responsibilities like leading recitation or lab.

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National Science Foundation
NSF Funded Program
ACADEMIC JOB RESOURCES

♦ Workshops and Graduate Career Symposium (every March)

Topics:
• Career Options in Academia (Panels)
• Academic Job Search Overview
• Writing a CV and Cover Letter
• Creating a Teaching Philosophy and Portfolio
• Preparing for the Teaching Demo
• Giving a Job Talk
• Academic Interviewing and Negotiating

♦ Individual Consultations

Topics:
• Academic career options and planning
• Options for gaining teaching experience during graduate school
• Differences between faculty career options
• Academic job search process and strategies
• Curriculum Vita, Cover Letter, Teaching Philosophy or Portfolio, or Research Statement
• Phone or Campus Interview, Job, Research, or Chalk Talk, or Teaching Demo

For more information, please visit our website: http://www.techtoteach.gatech.edu

National Science Foundation
NSF Funded Program
A Self-Directed Guide to
Designing Courses for Significant Learning

Source:
http://www.deefinkandassociates.com/GuidetoCourseDesignAug05.pdf

L. Dee Fink, PhD
Director, Instructional Development Program
University of Oklahoma

Author of:
Creating Significant Learning Experiences:
An Integrated Approach to Designing College Courses
(San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2003)
An Overview of Integrated Course Design

The basic components in this model of Integrated Course Design are the same as those found in other models of instructional design: analyze the situational factors, formulate the learning goals, design the feedback and assessment procedures, and select the teaching/learning activities. What is distinctive about this model is that these components have been put together in a way that reveals and emphasizes their inter-relatedness. (See Model 1 below)

Model 1

The Key Components Of INTEGRATED COURSE DESIGN

Learning Goals

Teaching and Learning Activities

Feedback & Assessment

Situational Factors

INITIAL DESIGN PHASE: Build Strong Primary Components

Step 1. Identify important situational factors
Step 2. Identify important learning goals
Step 3. Formulate appropriate feedback and assessment procedures
Step 4. Select effective teaching/learning activities
Step 5. Make sure the primary components are integrated

INTERMEDIATE DESIGN PHASE: Assemble the Components into a Coherent Whole

Step 6. Create a thematic structure for the course
Step 7. Select or create an instructional strategy
Step 8. Integrate the course structure and the instructional strategy to create an overall scheme of learning activities

FINAL DESIGN PHASE: Finish Important Remaining Tasks

Step 9. Develop the grading system
Step 10. De-Bug possible problems
Step 11. Write the course syllabus
Step 12. Plan an evaluation of the course and of your teaching