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A Comparison of Teacher-Centered and Student-Centered Methods of Teaching

Submitted to the department of (English- college of education) in partial fulfillment of the requirments for the degree of B.A. in (English language)

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Acknowledgments

Abstract

Education systems have undergone significant transformations in recent years, leading to a shift in the traditional teacher-centered approach towards a more student-centered. Student-centered instruction challenged teacher-centered for allowing students to construct their understandings using their experiences and actions. since Student-centered pedagogy is based on constructivist principle, that students make sense of what they learn in a classroom environment in which they are stimulated to develop their reflective and critical thinking .while students in teacher-centered classroom are external stimuli, teacher has the ultimate authority and is in charge of learning and the student do not have adequate opportunities to develop their critical thinking and problem solving skills. This research used survey questionnaire as a method for collecting data. The major purpose of this study was to make a comparison between both student-centered and teacher-centered , why knowing about each method is important and it's impact on learning process. As a result this study attempt to compare student-centered and teacher-centered , described their significant and documents their general similarities and differences features.

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1.1 . Introduction

English language teachers have always seek to find ideal method to implement in the classroom for effective learning and teaching . Nevertheless , classrooms operate either with teacher-centered or student-centered approaches . The uses of traditional methods have received criticism for not creating an environment
in the classroom to develop critical thinking and improving students skills. For that reason ,there has been a shift from teacher-centeredness to student-centeredness in classroom instruction. " passive learning in a teacher-centered classroom can hinder students motivation and hinder their ability to
apply knowledge in real-life situations "(Vygotsky , 2010) . While teachers are active , students are passive in teacher-centered classroom. In contrast to teacher-centeredness student-centered instruction provides a learning setting to the students. However, in teacher-centered classroom
teacher's role is not eliminated in the learning process. Similarly, in student-centered classroom students do not construct their understandings by themselves instead teachers help them construct knowledge .

1.2. The problem of the study

In the realm of education, both teacher – centered and student – centered teaching methods have their own challenges. In the teacher- centered approach where the teacher leads one problem is that students mayn't be very engaged, they might struggle- to think critically and lack motivation. On the other hand, the student-centered method, where student actively participate, also has its difficulties. It requires careful planning and guidance from the teacher to create an environment where students on construct their own knowledge. Providing the right resources and encouraging meaning full interactions can be challenging.

1.3. The aim of the study

This study addressed how each environment (student- centered and teacher- centered classroom) nurtured independence skills ,leadership , and social growth. This study addressed the following points :

1. Find similarities and differences between teacher –centered and student-centered methods of teaching.
2. Finding the impact of teacher-centered and student-centered practices on student learning outcomes.
3.Finding the strengths and weaknesses of each approach to make informed instructional decisions.

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4. To know what are other teaching strategies by integrating the elements of both methods to create a balanced learning environment.

1.4.The significance of the study

Without research that clearly distinguishes between a teacher-centered and a student- centered classroom, EL teachers may not fully understand the advantages and disadvantages of this two approaches . it's important to conduct research in this area to provide EL teachers with the opportunities they deserve to enhance teaching methods .It helps EL teachers discover new strategies technique's and approaches that can improve the learning experience for students .

1.5.Definition of Basic terms

1- Teacher – centered approach
Peyton et al.(2010 : P 21) defines teacher- centered as" a model allows the teacher complete control over the learning process by placing the teacher as the main source of information and students as passive recipients of the material" .

2- Student – centered approach
Rogers (1983 : p 244) defines student – centered as " an approach in which students might not only choose what to study, but how and why that topic might be an interesting one to study" .

3-Classroom Instruction
Smaldino et al.(2015 :p 25) defines instructions" any intentional effort to stimulate learning by the deliberate arrangement of experiences to help students achieve a desirable change in capability".

Section two
Theoretical background

2.1.What is a teacher- centered method

Teacher- centered is a teaching method where the teacher is actively involved in teaching while the students are in a passive receptive mode listening as the teacher teaches. In this approach, the full control lies in the hand of the teacher ,and the teacher is responsible for presenting knowledge to students who are expected to passively receive it. The teacher gives instructions and does almost all the talking while the students remain silent and listen to them.(Lain, 2024)

2.1.1.Advantage of teacher- centered

1.When education is teacher- centered, the classroom remains orderly and Students are quiet, and the teacher retain full control of the classroom and its activities.

2.Because teachers direct all classroom activity, students will not miss an important point.

3.With this approach, it becomes easy to achieve academic goals.

4. Teacher monitors and corrects every student utterance. .(Rachh, 2023)

2.1.2.Disadvantage of teacher- centered method

1.Students may become bored unless the teacher can make the lesson interesting and fun.

2.Collaboration is usually not encouraged and, as a result , students miss opportunities to share the process of learning with their peers.

3.Students may have less opportunity to develop their communication and critical- thinking skills.

4.Teacher- centered hinder students ability and their motivation. .(Rachh, 2023)

2.2.What is a student- centered method

Student- centered is a teaching method where the teacher plays a pivotal role in the classroom. It's an approach which students choose not only what to study but also how and why that topic might be of interest. In other words, the learning environment has student responsibility and activity at its heart, and the role of the teacher in student- centered classroom is to encourage students to do more discovery learning and to learn from each other. .(Lain, 2024)

2.2.1.Advantage of student- centered

1.The classroom is not boring, and the students absorb more due to the interactive teaching methods.
2.It develops critical thinking among the students.
3. Students learn important communicative and collaborative skills through group work.
4.Students learn to direct their own learning, ask questions, and complete tasks independently. .(Rachh, 2023)

2.2.2.Disadvantage of student- centered

1.Because students are talking, classrooms may often be noisy or chaotic.
2.Becuse the teacher doesn't always deliver instruction to all students at once, some students may miss important facts.
3.Some students prefer to work alone, so group work can become problematic.
4. Classroom management can become more of a challenge for the teacher. .(Rachh, 2023)

2.3. General Differences between student- centered and teacher- centered

Both teacher- centered and student- centered, are different in number ways , each of them have its own strengths and weaknesses(Weinstein.et.al , 2003).

First , in the teacher- centered approach, students work alone on exercises related to the teacher's presentation. In the student centered approach, students work together in groups or pairs, making learning more enjoyable and rewarding. This active involvement helps students understand the lesson better. (Fayaz, 2013)

Secondly, in the teacher- centered approach, students are seen as passive while teachers are active. This is because teachers have more knowledge of the language. However , in the student- centered approach, both the teacher and the student are active participants, sharing the responsibility of learning and helping students use the language effectively. It's a collaborative effort. (Fayaz, 2013)

Another considerable difference of the two approaches is that of the classroom situation where in the teacher- centered approach, there is little or no noise in the class. This is due to the fact that since it is the teacher who passes on the information, the students will automatically be quiet in order to grab the necessary knowledge of the language from the teacher. On the contrary, in the learning- centered approach the class situation is busy and noisy since it is mainly in groups and discussions (Jeanne, 2009). In this approach, teachers need to be comfortable with the fact that students may make mistakes that they might not catch and correct. The focus is on meeting the desires of the students and

providing support. This approach differs from the student centered approach in terms of the initial analysis and emphasis on supporting learning. (Fayaz, 2013)

 In the teacher- centered approach, teaching and assessment are separate. Teaching comes first, follow by assessment to determine if students have grasped the knowledge. In contrast, the student- centered approach integrates teaching and assessment. Students engage in exercises in pairs or groups while learning continues. It's a more interactive and integrated approach. (Fayaz, 2013)

Another differences is that, in the teacher- centered approach uses assessments to monitor the student's learning(Hayo, 2007). This way, teachers can identify student's weaknesses and areas of misunderstanding during the learning process. On the other hand, in the student- centered approach, assessments serve as a way to diagnose and promote learning among students. (Fayaz, 2013)

 The two approaches differ in the way they test the desired learning with the learners. In the teacher-centered learning approach, the desired learning is tested indirectly by use of objectivity scored exams, while in the student centered learning approach ; the desired learning is directly tested through portfolios, performances, paper, and projects(Good & Brophy, 2003). (Fayaz, 2013)

2.4.General Similarities between student- centered and teacher- centered

Both teacher- centered and student- centered have similarities just like how it has differences. In term of similarities , these are some general similarities between teacher- centered and student- centered teaching methods:

First, both teacher- centered and student- centered have the same purpose to facilitate learning and make learning process easier and smother. Both approaches involve the presence of a teacher who guides the learning process. Additionally both methods focus on delivering content and helping students to acquire knowledge and skills. (Kumar,2020)

The second similarity is, both methods of teaching use the same materials such as textbooks. It's impossible to use different material in teaching and learning process because it will make learning process more difficult. In both approaches, it is better to use multiple books in teaching and learning process, but the teacher is still the one who provides information about the books. (Kumar,2020)

The third similarity between teacher- centered and student- centered is the presence of questions and answers. For example in teacher- centered , the teacher responsible for answering student's questions. In student- centered as well , students attempt to answer each others questions , using their teacher as an information resource or facilitator. (Lathan, 2024)

2.5. The Teacher's Responsibility in the Two Approaches

The teachers have a number responsibilities in the two approaches. In teacher-centered approach, the role of the teacher is more traditional and directive compared to student-centered , and the teacher is the primary source of knowledge and authority in the classroom, and the focus is on the teacher delivering information and directing the learning process. While In student-centered approach, the role of the teacher shifts from being the sole source of knowledge to a guidance.(Lathan , 2024)

2.5.1 The role of teacher in teacher- centered

In teacher-centered methods of teaching, the teacher has the following responsibilities:

1. Presenting information: The teacher is in charge of delivering the subject matter to the students. They give lectures, demonstrations, or presentations to convey knowledge.

2. Planning lessons: The teacher prepares and organizes the lessons, deciding what content to cover and how to teach it. They choose teaching materials and strategies.

3. Direct instruction: The teacher engages in direct teaching by providing explanations, examples, and demonstrations to help students understand the material. They use structured activities to deliver information.

4. Managing the classroom: The teacher maintains discipline and order in the classroom. They enforce rules, manage time, and create a structured learning environment to ensure students are focused.

5. Assessing and evaluating: The teacher assesses student learning through quizzes, tests, and assignments. They grade and provide feedback to measure understanding and progress.

6. Subject expertise: The teacher has expertise in the subject being taught. They stay updated with the latest developments to provide accurate information.

7. Taking authority: The teacher is the authority figure in the classroom, making decisions about what to teach and how to teach it.

8. Clarifying doubts: The teacher addresses students' questions and concerns, providing explanations to enhance understanding.

9. Creating a supportive environment: While teacher-centered methods focus on the teacher's role, a good teacher also fosters a positive and supportive learning environment by building relationships with students and encouraging participation .(Lathan ,2024)

2.5.2 The role of teacher in student- centered

in student-centered methods of teaching, the teacher takes on the role of a facilitator rather than a lecturer. They create an environment where students are encouraged to actively participate in their own learning process. Here's a simplified explanation of the teacher's role in student-centered methods:

1. Guiding learning: Instead of just
delivering information, the teacher helps students explore and discover knowledge by asking thought-provoking questions and guiding them through the learning process.

2. Empowering students: The teacher encourages students to take charge of their own learning by setting goals, making choices, and taking responsibility for their progress.

3. Encouraging curiosity: The teacher
fosters curiosity and a love for learning by encouraging students to ask questions, investigate topics, and find answers through research and critical thinking.

4. Promoting collaboration: The teacher
creates opportunities for students to work together, share ideas, and learn from one another, fostering a collaborative and supportive learning environment.

5. Supporting individual needs: The teacher recognizes that every student is different and provides personalized instruction, feedback, and support to meet each student's unique learning needs.

6. Providing resources: The teacher helps students access and effectively use various learning resources, such as textbooks, online materials, and technology, to enhance their learning experience.

7. Assessing progress: The teacher uses
ongoing assessments to monitor student progress and provide feedback, focusing not only on final outcomes but also on the process of learning.

8. Creating a positive environment: The teacher establishes a welcoming and inclusive learning environment where students feel comfortable expressing themselves, asking questions, and collaborating with their peers .(Lathan , 2024)

2.6. The Role of the student in the Two approaches

Just like teachers, the students also have a number responsibilities in the two approaches (Walfgang , 2001). In a student-centered approach ,both students and teacher play distinct roles that differ from traditional teacher- centered approaches which the main source of information and focus is the teacher. Here is a breakdown of the roles of student in a student- centered and teacher-centered learning environment:

2.6.1.The role of student in teacher- centered

1. Students are listener and note taker: students are expected to listen attentively to the teacher and take notes during the class to record important information provided by the teacher.

2. follower: students are expected to follow the teacher's directions and instructions without questioning them.

3. Memorizer: Students often need to memorize formulas, information , or other content delivered by the teacher.

4. Participant: While limited, some teacher- centered classroom may allow students to participate by answering questions posed by the teacher or engaging in brief discussions.

5. Tester: Students may be assessed through test and exams that primarily focus on recalling information provided by the teacher. (Lain, 2023).

2.6.2.The role of student in student- centered

1. Students are active participant: students take an active role in their learning process, and they are encouraged to engage with the material, ask questions, and seek out answers.

 2. Students are self- directed learner: students are responsible for their own learning and are encouraged to set goals, manage their time effectively, and problem- solving activity.

3. Another role of students are collaborator: students often work collaboratively with their peer on 4. projects, discussions, and problem- solving activities. They learn from each other they ask other members of the group questions so that those with answers can help their classmates. Here, the teacher is only there to help where is it very essential(Gabriel, 2004).

5. Students are Critical thinker: in student- centered students encouraged to think critically, analyze information, make connections between concepts, and They are think beyond memorization and apply their knowledge in real- world contexts.(Lain, 2023).

2.7. Strategies and Techniques in teacher- centered and student- centered classroom

Teachers can employ a variety of strategies in both student-centered and teacher-centered approaches to enhance the learning experience. In student-centered teaching strategies prioritize the active involvement and engagement of students in the learning process. While teacher-centered place the teacher in a more central role as the primary source of knowledge and instruction. Here are some key strategies and techniques that can be used:

2.7.1 Strategies and Techniques in teacher- centered

In a teacher-centered classroom, the teacher takes on a more traditional role as the primary source of knowledge and authority .Here are some key strategies and techniques commonly used in a teacher-centered classroom.(McMillan, 2020) .

1. Direct Instruction: The teacher delivers
information through lectures, presentations, and demonstrations, and students passively receive the information.

2. Structured Lessons: Lessons are planned
in a structured and sequential manner, often following a predetermined curriculum or textbook. The teacher sets the pace and determines the content of the lessons.

3. Teacher-led Discussions: The teacher initiates and controls class discussions, asking questions and guiding the conversation. Students respond to the teacher's prompts and directions.

4. Repetition and Memorization: There is an emphasis on repetitive practice and memorization of facts, formulas, and procedures.

5. Whole-Class Instruction: Instruction is primarily delivered to the entire class as a whole, rather than individualizing instruction to meet the needs of different students.

6. Teacher as the Primary Source of
Knowledge: The teacher is seen as the main authority and source of information, and students rely on the teacher for guidance and answers.

7. Assessment through Tests and Exams:
Evaluation often relies on traditional tests and exams that assess students' ability to recall information rather than their critical thinking or problem-solving skills.

8.Limited Student Autonomy: Students have limited autonomy or control over their learning. They are expected to follow instructions and comply with teacher expectations.(McMillan, 2020).
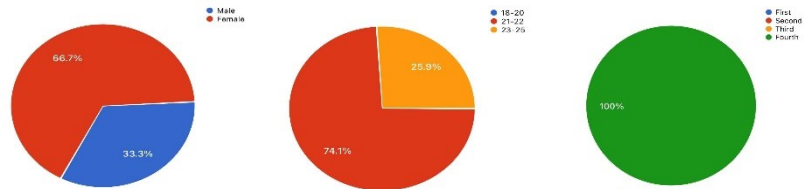
2.7.2 Strategies and Techniques in student-centered

1.Active Learning: Encourage students
to participate actively in their learning through discussions, group work, hands-on activities, and problem-solving exercises. This approach promotes critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

2.Inquiry-Based Learning: Foster students' curiosity and independent thinking by encouraging them to ask questions, explore topics, and conduct investigations. This approach helps students develop a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

3.Personalized Learning: Recognize and cater to the diverse learning styles, interests, and abilities of students. Provide a variety of learning materials, resources, and activities to meet individual student needs. Offer choices and options for students to pursue topics that align with their interests.

4. Collaborative Learning: Promote
collaboration and teamwork among students. Encourage them to work together on projects, discussions, and problem-solving tasks.
Collaboration enhances communication skills, critical thinking, and social-emotional development.

5. Student Voice and Choice: Give
students a say in their learning. Allow them to make decisions about topics, projects, and assessment methods. This cultivates a sense of ownership, motivation, and responsibility for their learning outcomes.

6. Technology Integration: Utilize technology tools and resources to enhance student-centered learning. Online platforms, educational apps, and multimedia resources can provide opportunities for self-paced learning, research, and creative expression.

7. Formative Assessment: Use ongoing, formative assessments to gauge student progress and understanding.
Provide timely feedback, including both teacher-led and peer feedback, to guide students' learning and help them improve. This approach promotes reflection, self-assessment, and metacognitive skills.

8. Reflection and Metacognition:
Incorporate regular reflection activities that encourage students to think about their learning process, set goals, and monitor their progress. Promote metacognitive skills by asking students to think about how they learn, what strategies are effective for them, and how they can improve their learning.(McMillan, 2020).

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Section three
Methodology

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3.1. sample selection

 This research has been carried out in Kurdistan region/Iraq through the academic year 2023 – 2024 .In this research , fourth stage students in the English department / College of Education at Salahaddin University served as the study's samples. Their total number was 27 , (18) female and (9) male. And their age between 21-22 and 23-25.

3.2.Instrumental Tools

The tool that has been used for this research paper is an online survey questionnaire, and it consists of two sections, the first section includes 3 question which seek the participant's information about(Gender , Age, and Stage), and section two contain 9 questions which are asked students. The questionnaire was administered on February 17, 2024 ,to twenty-seven students of fourth- year students at the Collage of Education, Salahaddin University . Each question required 5 minutes to answer. Strongly agree , agree, neutral , strongly disagree, and disagree were the five possible responses on the survey. The questionnaire was examined for face validity by an assistant professor in the English department and additions, deletions, and revisions were to both the question formats and the questionnaire's questions.

3.3 Result

Table 1 illustrates how students think about the role of both student- centered and teacher- centered methods of teaching in their learning process. By calculating the frequencies and percentages of the student's responses to the questionnaire items, the findings were produced. The numbers in this table revealed what the researchers found:
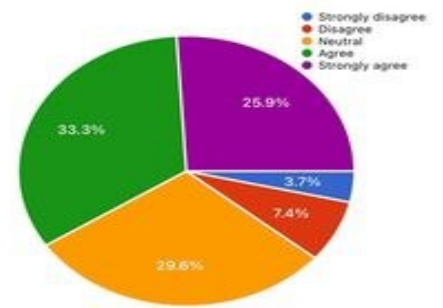
Statements	Strongly agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1-Do you think using student-centered approach helps students to understand better?	7	25.9%	9	33.3%	8	29.6%	2	7.4%	1	3.7%

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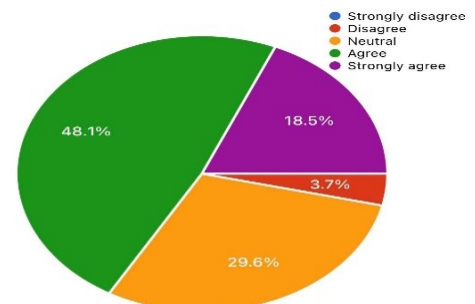|									
2-Do you think using teacher-centered approach helps students to understand better?	5	18.5%	13	48.1%	8	29.6%	1	3.7%	0	0%
3-Using teacher-centered will make students to be passive learner.	4	14.8%	12	44.4%	8	29.6%	3	11.1%	0	0%
4-Do you think that teachers role are eliminated in student- centered?	2	7.4%	9	33.3%	5	18.5%	11	40.7%	0	0%
5-Do you think that teacher- centered will hinder students motivation and their ability?	3	11.1%	6	22.2%	11	40.7%	6	22.2%	3	3.7%
6-Do you think schools need to shift from teacher-centered to student- centered?	8	25.9%	7	29.6%	8	29.6%	4	14.8%	0	0%
7-Do you think in student- centered we can use more strategy than in teacher- centered?	10	18.5%	5	37%	8	29.6%	4	14.8%	0	0%
8-Student-centered added a big responsibility on students shoulders that heavier than what they can carry.	10	18.5%	5	37%	8	29.6%	3	11.1%	1	3.7%
9-In student-centered, teachers should work as a guidance, guide students in every step to make sure students get what they should to do.	10	34.6%	9	38.5%	4	15.4%	2	7.7%	1	3.8%

4.1.1. Do you think using student- centered approach helps students to understand better?

Chart(1) shows all participant's views about student- centered effectiveness in student's learning process. As the statistics show,33,3% of the participants agreed with that student- centered helps students to understand better, and 25.9% strongly agreed. And 29.6%of the participants are neutral. And 7.4% of the participants are disagreed that student- centered can helps students to understand better. While 3.7% of the participants are strongly disagreed that student- centered can help student's learning process better.
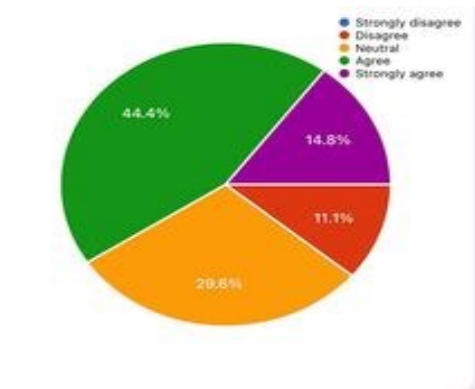

4.1.2.Do you think using teacher- centered helps students to understand better?

Chart(2) shows all participant's views about teacher- centered effectiveness on students learning process . as the statistics show48.1% of the participants agreed with teacher- centered is better at helping student's learning process, and 18.5% of them strongly agreed .And 29.6% of the participants are neutral. while 3.7% of the participants are disagreed.
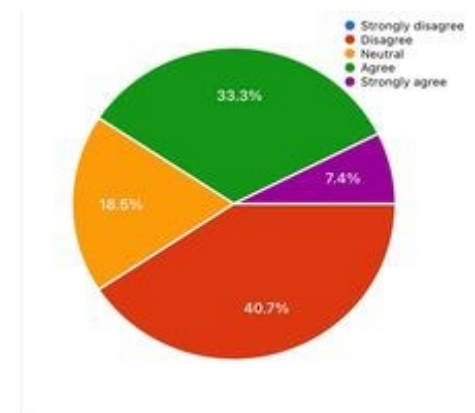
4.1.3.Using teacher-centered will make students to be passive learner?

Chart(3) shows all participant's views about will teacher-centered make students to be passive learner and how participants react to this question. As statistics show that33.3% of the participants agreed that teacher- centered make students passive learner, and 14.8% of them strongly agreed . And 29.6% of the participants are neutral . While 11.1% of the participants are disagreed with teacher-centered make students passive learner.
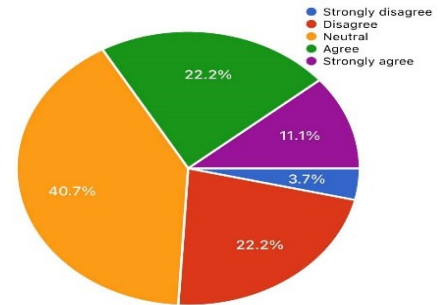

4.1.4.Do you think that teacher teachers role are eliminated in student-centered?

Chart (4) shows all participant's views about if student-centered make teachers role eliminated. As statistics show that 33.3% of the participant agreed and 7.4% of them are strongly agreed with that student-centered eliminated teachers role. And 18.5% of the participants are neutral. While 40.7% of them are disagreed that student-centered eliminated teachers role.
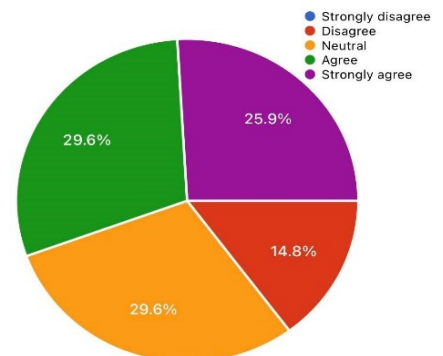
4.1.5. Do you think that teacher-centered will hinder students motivation and their ability?

Chart(5) shows all participant's views about if teacher-centered will hinder students motivation and ability and how they reacted. As the statistics show that22.2% of the participants are agreed that teacher-centered will hinder students ability and motivation and 11.1% of them are strongly agreed. And40.7% of the participants are neutral. While 22.2% of the participants are disagreed and 3.7% of the them are strongly disagreed with that teacher- centered will hinder students ability and motivation.
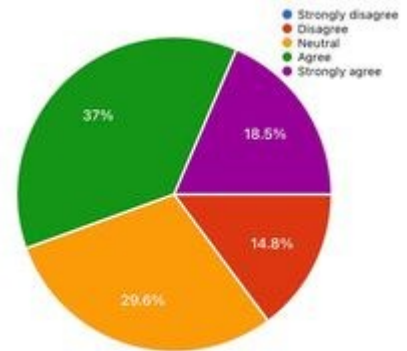
4.1.6. Do you think schools need to shift from teacher-centered to student-centered?

Chart(6) shows all participant's views about if schools need to shift to student—entered or not. As the statistics show that 29.6% of the participants are agreed that schools need to shift to student-centered and 25.9% of them strongly agreed. And 29.6% of the participants are neutral. While 14.8% of the participants are disagreed.
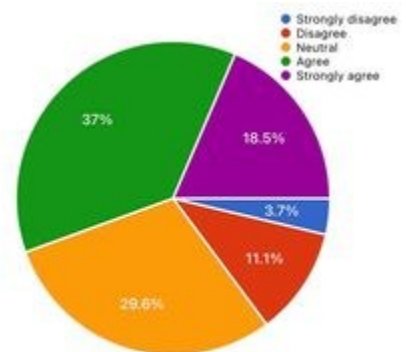
4.1.7. Do you think in student-centered we can use more strategy than in teacher-centered?

Chart (7) shows all participant's views about if teachers can use more strategy in student-centered or in teacher- centered.. As the statistics show that 37% of the participants are agreed that teachers can use more strategy in student-centered than in teacher-centered, and 18.5% of them strongly agreed. And 29.6% of the participants are neutral. While 14.8% of them disagreed .
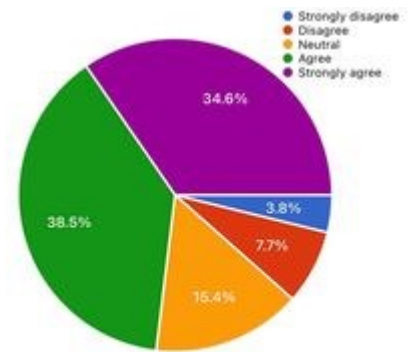
4.1.8.Student-centered added a big responsibility on students shoulders that heavier than what they can carry.

Chart(8) shows all participant's views about if student-centered added more responsibility to students shoulders. As the statistics show that37% of the participants are agreed that student-centered added more responsibility to students shoulders and 18.5% of them are strongly agreed. And 29.6% of the participants are neutral. While 11.1% of them disagreed with that student-centered added more responsibility to students, and 3.7% of them are strongly disagreed.

4.1.9. In student-centered, teachers should work as a guidance , guide students in every step to make sure students get what they should to do.

Chart (9) shows all participant's views about if teachers should guide students in every step to make sure they get everything or not. As the statistics show 38.5% of the participants are agreed that teachers should guide students in every step in student-centered and 34.6% of them are strongly agreed. And 15.4% of the participants are neutral. While 7.7% of the participants are disagreed with that teachers should work as a guidance and guide students in every step, and 3.8% of them are strongly disagreed.

Section fife
Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

In conclusion, teacher-centered and student-centered methods of teaching represent two distinct approaches to education with differing focuses on the learning process. In teacher-centered methods, the teacher assumes a central role as the authority figure in the classroom. They deliver lectures, provide explanations, and direct the learning process while students listen, take notes, and follow instructions. The emphasis is on the teacher's knowledge and expertise. In contrast, student-centered methods shift the focus from the teacher to students. These approaches prioritize student engagement, active learning, and the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Students are encouraged to actively participate, ask questions, collaborate with peers, and explore topics independently, while the teacher acts as a facilitator. Each approach has its pros and cons. Teacher-centered methods efficiently deliver large amounts of information but may limit student engagement and critical thinking. Student-centered methods foster active learning and skill development but require more preparation and support from the teacher. Ultimately, the choice between teacher-centered and student-centered methods depends on factors such as the subject matter, learning objectives, and educational context. A balanced approach that combines elements of both methods can be advantageous, allowing for effective knowledge transmission while promoting active engagement and critical thinking among student.

5.2. Recommendation

1.Be flexible: It's good to be open to different approaches and mix teacher-led and student-led methods based on what works best for the subject and students.

2.Get students involved: Encourage students to actively participate by asking questions, working in groups, and doing hands-on activities. This helps them think critically and stay engaged.

3.Give students choices: Let students have some say in what they learn and how they learn it. This can make them more motivated and independent.

4.Help each student individually: Recognize that students learn in different ways and at different speeds. Use different methods to teach them, like explaining things directly, having them work together, or giving them personal tasks.

5.Use different kinds of tests: Assess students in different ways, like through quizzes, exams, projects, presentations, or portfolios. This gives a better understanding of what they've learned.

6.Keep learning as a teacher: Keep learning yourself by staying up to data with the latest research and ideas about teaching. This helps you become a better teacher.

7.Reflect and get feedback: Take time to think about your teaching and ask students, colleagues, and supervisors for feedback. This helps you improve and make your teaching more effective.

Remember, teaching is not one-size-fits-all. It's important to be flexible, involve students, and keep learning to create a great learning environment.

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Appendix
(online survey questionnaire)
A comparison of teacher-centered and student-centered methods of teaching

Do you think using student –centered approach helps students to understand better?

Strongly disagree ○
Disagree ○
Neutral ○
Agree ○
Strongly agree ○

Do you think using teacher- centered helps students to understand better?

Strongly disagree ○
Disagree ○
Neutral ○
Agree ○
Strongly agree ○

Do you think in student- centered we can use more strategy than in teacher- centered?

Strongly disagree ○
Disagree ○
Neutral ○
Agree ○
Strongly agree ○

Student –centered added a big responsibility on students shoulders that heavier than what they can carry.

Strongly disagree ○
Disagree ○
Neutral ○
Agree ○
Strongly agree ○

Do you think that teacher- centered will hinder students motivation and their ability?

Strongly disagree ○
Disagree ○
Neutral ○
Agree ○
Strongly agree ○

Do you think schools need to shift from teacher- centered to student- centered?

Strongly disagree ○
Disagree ○
Neutral ○
Agree ○
Strongly agree ○

Using teacher- centered will make students
to be passive learner?

Strongly disagree ◯

Disagree ◯

Neutral ◯

Agree ◯

Strongly agree ◯

Do you think that teachers role are eliminated
in student- centered?

Strongly disagree ◯

Disagree ◯

Neutral ◯

Agree ◯

Strongly agree ◯

In student- centered ,teachers should work
as a guidance, guide students in every step
to make sure students get what they should
to do.

Strongly disagree ◯

Disagree ◯

Neutral ◯

Agree ◯

Strongly agree ◯