

Pedagogical and Andragogical Principles

Pedagogical Principles	My Class	Andragogical Principles	My Class
Learners learn what the teacher tells them they need to know		Learners need to know why information is important to learn; educators need to make this evident	
Learning is the primary responsibility of the teacher		Learning is the primary responsibility of the learner	
Transferring information is the most frequently used method of teaching, and learner experience is minimized		Drawing on the individual's personal experience and relating that experience to information from the discipline is the most frequently used method of teaching	

From *The Blended Course Design Workbook: A Practical Guide*, by K. E. Linder, 2017, p. 18.
 Copyright 2017 by Stylus Publishing, LLC.

Pedagogical and Andragogical Principles

<p>Readiness to learn course content is determined by the teacher and uniformly applies to the entire class</p>		<p>Applying scaffolding techniques, such as group interaction, simulation, and cases analysis, is frequently used to enhance each individual's readiness to learn</p>	
<p>Content to be learned is determined by the logic of the discipline</p>		<p>Information is best learned when applied to real-life situations that are relevant to the learner</p>	
<p>External motivators (grades, monetary rewards) are considered primary motivators of learning</p>		<p>Intrinsic motivators (self-esteem, need to achieve) are more important than extrinsic motivators</p>	