

### Setting the Stage: Making the Story Better with Course Learning Objectives

Focus on Teaching and Learning 🏠 Spark Up Your Syllabus Series

March 24, 2023

Center for Teaching and Learning Excellence

Institutional Effectiveness



### **Session Outcomes**

- Leverage the Learning Outcomes & Objectives Framework A Crossroad between Bloom's and Fink's Taxonomies to create holistic learning objectives.
- Utilize a learning outcome generator to write statements using three key aspects – performance, condition, and criteria.

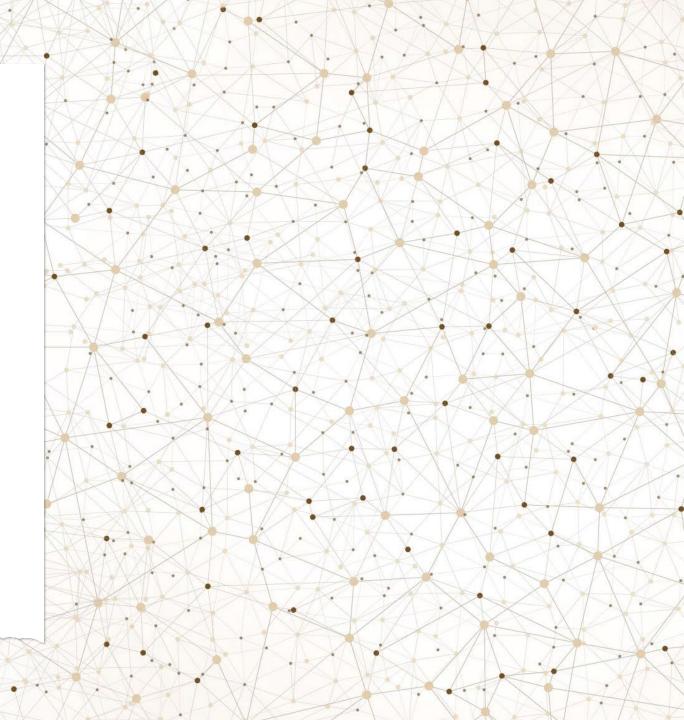
Writing Sound Learning Objectives

What is a learning objective?

- A statement that tells learners what they <u>should be able to DO, in measurable</u> <u>terms, AFTER instruction</u>
- A well-defined learning objective has three parts:
  - Performance: actions that demonstrate learning
  - **Condition:** demonstration of that action in a given setting
  - Criterion: standard for demonstrated learning

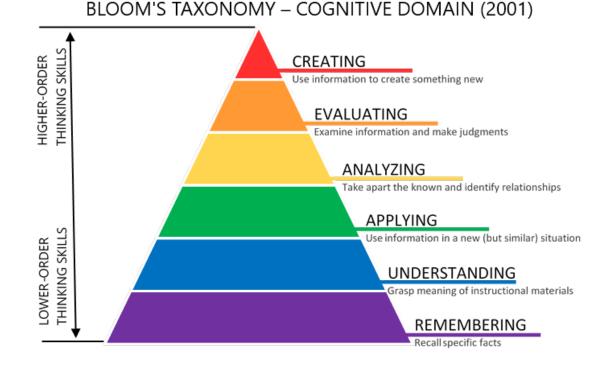
#### Chat Storm

- Review your course syllabus and identify at least one course learning objective you want to work with today.
- Write your course objective in the chat box.



### Bloom's Taxonomy and Critique

- Learning is described as change in behavior.
- Objectives describe student behavior (e.g., to read, to interpret, to distinguish).
- Bloom's taxonomy of cognitive learning is the most commonly used by the faculty.
- Bloom's taxonomy provides a shared language to classify objectives so that faculty can discuss, communicate, and evaluate students' performance.
- Critique:
  - Bloom's taxonomy assumes that the cognitive, psychomotor, and affective domains are separate - however, in reality, these domains are intricately related in how one acquires knowledge.
  - Important learning experiences do not emerge easily from Bloom's taxonomy of cognitive learning such as learning how to learn, leadership and interpersonal skills, ethics, communication skills, character, tolerance, and the ability to adapt to change.

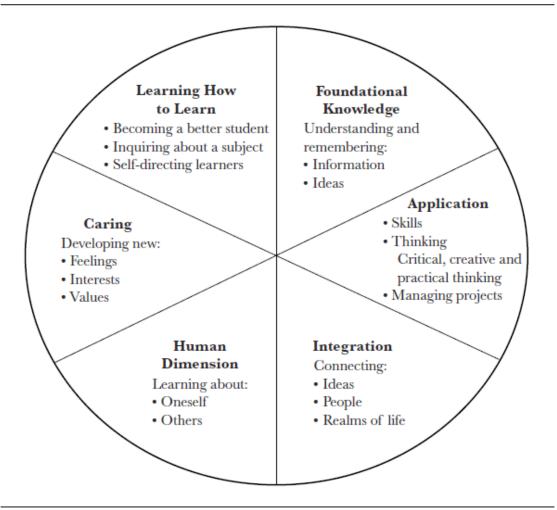


(Anderson & Krathwohl, 2001; Krathwohl 2002; Pring, 1971)

### Fink's Taxonomy and Why Use It

- Learning is defined as change in the learner.
- Fink's taxonomy caters to the types of learning that goes beyond cognitive learning and includes affective and meta-cognitive aspects of learning.
- Not a hierarchical taxonomy because it explains the interactive nature of learning.
- Emphasize the use of action-verbs, condition, and criteria for generating evidence of learning.
- Increased emphasis on alignment between objectives, teaching and assessment.

FIGURE 2.1. TAXONOMY OF SIGNIFICANT LEARNING.



(Fink, 2013)

| Learning Outcomes & Objectives Framework - A Crossroad between Bloom's and Fink's Taxonomies |  |   |  |  |   |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
|  |  | Fink's Domains of Learning  |  |  |   |   |  |
| Bloom's<br>Levels of Learning  |  | Foundational<br>Knowledge<br>Understanding and remembering<br>information and ideas               | Human Dimension<br>Learning about oneself and others   | Caring<br>Develop new feelings, interests,<br>and values   | Application<br>Apply critical, creative, and<br>practical skills to solve<br>problems and manage projects | Integration<br>Connect ideas, people, and realms  | Learning How to Learn<br>Become a better student, and<br>self-directed learner.<br>Inquire about a subject     |
|  | Create<br>Generate new idea<br>or concept              | Conduct, Compile, Predict,<br>Animate, Develop, Align,<br>Perform, Create, Exhibit                | Advocate, Propose, Produce,<br>Initiate, Invent, Instruct, Build,<br>Collaborate, Role play              | Generate, Improve,<br>Restructure, Coordinate,<br>Propose, Synthesize,<br>Cultivate, Theorize, Commit    | Design, Develop, Create,<br>Combine, Produce,<br>Organize, Pledge, Propose,<br>Write                      | Construct, Predict, Modify,<br>Assemble, Display, Integrate,<br>Participate, Host, Manage                       | Generate, Set Goals,<br>Experiment, Dramatize,<br>Structure, Campaign, Reflect                                 |
| ual Skills   | Evaluate<br>Justify a decision or<br>course of action  | Rate, Validate, Estimate,<br>Measure, Prove, Evaluate,<br>Appraise, Support, Critique,<br>Reflect | Critique, Give Feedback,<br>Clarify, Resolve, Setup,<br>Determine, Support,<br>Advocate, Exemplify       | Assess, Judge, Diagnose,<br>Balance, Compare, Reconcile,<br>Value, Recommend, Promote                    | Critique, Justify, Contrast,<br>Discern, Reframe, Respond,<br>Review, Defend, Decide                      | Conclude, Associate, Test,<br>Check, Compare, Determine,<br>Grade, Modify                                       | Justify, Predict, Resolve,<br>Develop, Formulate, Measure,<br>Determine, Verify, Internalize                   |
| Intellectual   | Analyze<br>Break information<br>into parts             | Analyze, Contrast, Illustrate,<br>Calibrate, Classify, Organize,<br>Choose, Delay, Identify       | Characterize, Distinguish,<br>Analyze, Examine,<br>Collaborate, Illustrate,<br>Mediate, Detail, Discover | Explore, Correlate,<br>Demonstrate, Analyze,<br>Dispense, Configure,<br>Empathize, Practice,<br>Assemble | Outline, Deduce, Compare,<br>Handle, Infer, Map out,<br>Report, Examine,<br>Investigate, Survey           | Question, Relate, Formulate,<br>Tabulate, Graph, Dismantle,<br>Link, Integrate, Comply,<br>Compare and Contrast | Self-Assess, Self-Regulate,<br>Frame questions, Arrange,<br>Diagram, Scrutinize, Map,<br>Categorize, Interpret |
|  | <b>Apply</b><br>Use information in<br>given situations | Prepare, Explore, Give<br>Example, Discuss, Process,<br>Act, Consult, Realize, Apply              | Demonstrate, Modify,<br>Discover, Promote, Guide,<br>Organize, Associate,<br>Cooperate, Specify, Support | Demonstrate, Illustrate,<br>Identify, Interview, Transfer,<br>Express, Initiate, Share                   | Operate, Calculate, Solve,<br>Hypothesize, Obtain,<br>Design, Propose, Persevere,<br>Use                  | Use, Personalize, Compare,<br>Combine, Concept map, Graph,<br>Recommend, Acknowledge,<br>Integrate              | Modify, Deconstruct, Inquire,<br>Compose, Practice, Sketch,<br>Exemplify, Utilize, Show                        |
| Declarative Knowledge  | Understand<br>Explain ideas or<br>concepts             | Explain, Paraphrase, Restate,<br>Map, Annotate, Collect,<br>Accept, Illustrate, Adhere            | Represent, Compare,<br>Translate, Infer, Mix, Record,<br>Make, Note, Discuss, Express                    | Select, Elaborate, Interpret,<br>Respond, Combine, Display,<br>Agree With, Value, Renew<br>interest      | Summarize, Provide<br>Examples, Adapt, Maintain,<br>Identify, Show, Suggest,<br>Express                   | Extend, Associate, Convert,<br>Plot, Draw Communicate,<br>Restate, Connect, Visualize                           | Describe, Interpret, Translate,<br>Diagram, Balance, Grasp,<br>Participate, Review, Specify                    |
|  | Remember<br>Recall information                         | Define, Name, Indicate, List,<br>Identify, Collect, Choose,<br>Ask, Follow, Comply with           | Specify, Recognize, Label,<br>Follow, React, Listen, Accept,<br>Seek                                     | Quote, Recognize, Recall,<br>Read, Copy, Mimic, Describe,<br>Recollect, Adhere                           | Enumerate, State,<br>Reproduce, Replicate,<br>Sequence, Credit, Read,<br>Explore, Imagine                 | Indicate, Recite, Blend, Merge,<br>Imitate, Exercise, Collect, Trace,<br>Follow, Document                       | Recall, Monitor, List, Read,<br>Underline, Search, Recite,<br>Listen   |



#### Performance

- Weak Objective: Compute standard deviation.
- Better Objective: Compute standard deviation for a given data set
- Best Objective: Compute standard deviation for a given data set and report results in the APA style.

### Example 2

Performance

- Weak Objective: Focus the microscope.
- Performance Condition
  Better Objective: Focus the microscope, at 3 different strengths, on a cell slide

 Performance
 Best Objective: Focus the microscope, at 3 different strengths, on a cell slide with enough clarity to draw the features of a cell.



- Conduct needs analysis for a community reading project using Gilbert's performance matrix.
- Write an essay explaining roles of Al in enhancing human performance in 500 words.
- Identify five leadership traits that are common to the case studies covered in the course.
- List ten descriptive verbs that could be used in the place of "said".
- Label the organs in the human digestive system with at least 80% accuracy.

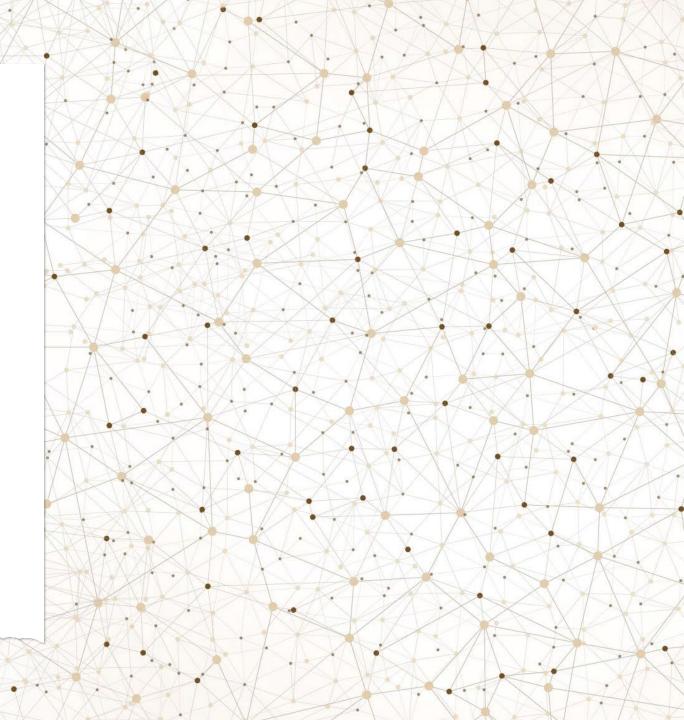
## Let's build a learning objective!

https://tinyurl.com/outcome-generator



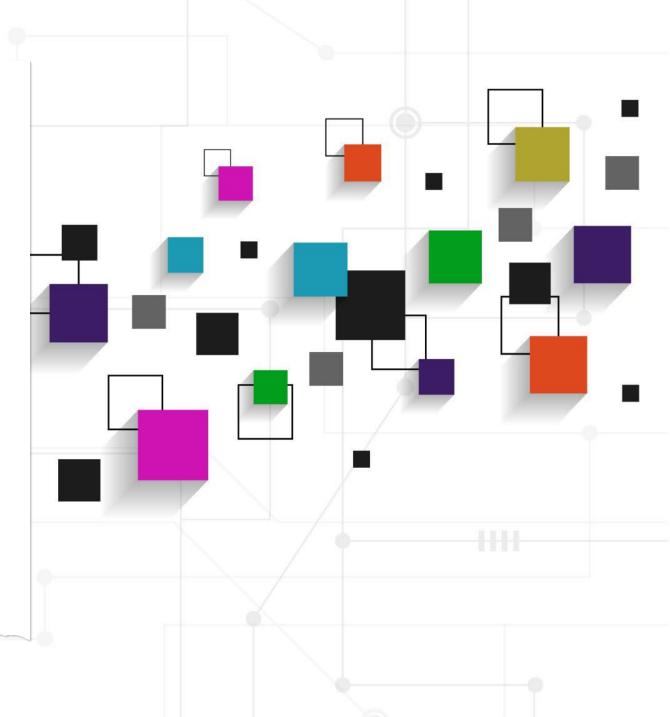
### Chat Storm 2

- Rewrite your course objective utilizing the course objective generator. Make sure to include Performance, Condition, Criteria.
  - Performance: actions that demonstrate learning
  - Condition: demonstration of that action in a given setting
  - Criterion: standard for demonstrated learning
- Share your course objective in the chat box.

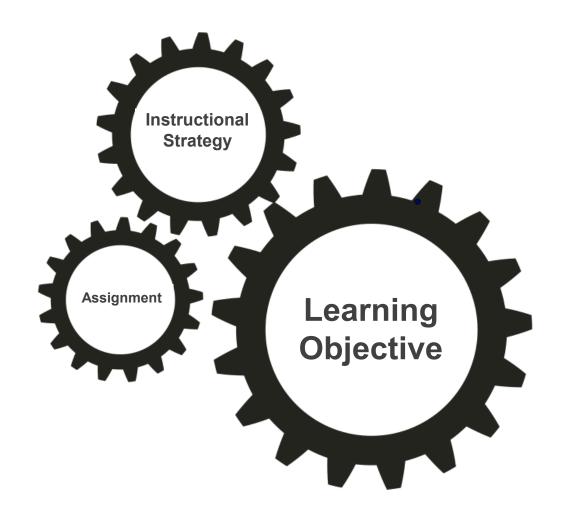


# What story does your learning objective tell?

- Does it spark curiosity in the learner?
- Is it transparent (includes performance, condition and criteria)?
- Does it use learner friendly language?



The Plot Thickens: Spark Student Engagement in Course Activities and Assignments



Upcoming Session: April 14, 2023



## Questions & Discussion



### Thank you for joining us!

#### **Focus on Teaching and Learning**

A Collaborative Series from the Center for Teaching and Learning Excellence and Institutional Effectiveness

