Learning Outcomes

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Learning outcomes express what the instructor intends the student to be able to do (Battersby, 1999).
- Learning outcomes:
 - describe the knowledge or skills students should acquire by the end of an assignment, class, course, or program;
 - help students understand why that knowledge and those skills will be useful to them, and;
 - describe learning that is significant and enduring.

WHY WRITE LEARNING OUTCOMES?

- 1. Shape assessment and evaluation activities
- 2. Shown to enhance students engagement and success
- 4. Help professors reflect and connect their courses to their program, disciplinary standards, and have potential applications beyond the course

Anatomy of a Learning Outcome

By the end of this program, successful students will be able to...

• Statement describing the learning that should be demonstrated by the end of this course/program

Compare
Design
Evaluate

• Choose an action verb

Grounded in the discipline

Statement providing disciplinary content

Effective Learning Outcomes & Backward Design

- Are your learning outcomes concise (clearly stated)?
- How well do they reflect the (a)
 degree level expectations & content
 of your course, (b) your assessment
 (informal) and evaluation (formal)
 strategies, (d) your instructional
 activities, and?

(Wiggins & McTighe, 2006)



Your assessment and evaluation strategies will be formative and summative

Examples

Cultural Studies

Student who successfully complete this course will:

• examine ways in which culture is formed, practiced and constituted.

Art History - Student who successfully complete this course will:

• **interpret** art works to establish a perspective on the subject matter and the meaning of their imagery (iconography).

Drama-Student who successfully complete this course will:

• **examine** both the structure of the modern "musical" and its production methodology.

Environmental Studies-Student who successfully complete this course will:

• **communicate** perspectives on complex environmental challenges to both professional and lay audiences.

Chemistry-Student who successfully complete this course will:

• **apply** quantitative principles to effectively describe the nature of chemical reactions.

VERBS

- Verbs like *identify, define, follow, & list* connote memory-based learning (lower-order thinking)
- Verbs like *evaluate*, *critique*, *create*, & *justify* connote more cognitively complex or deeper learning (higher-order thinking)

AVOID VAGUE VERBS

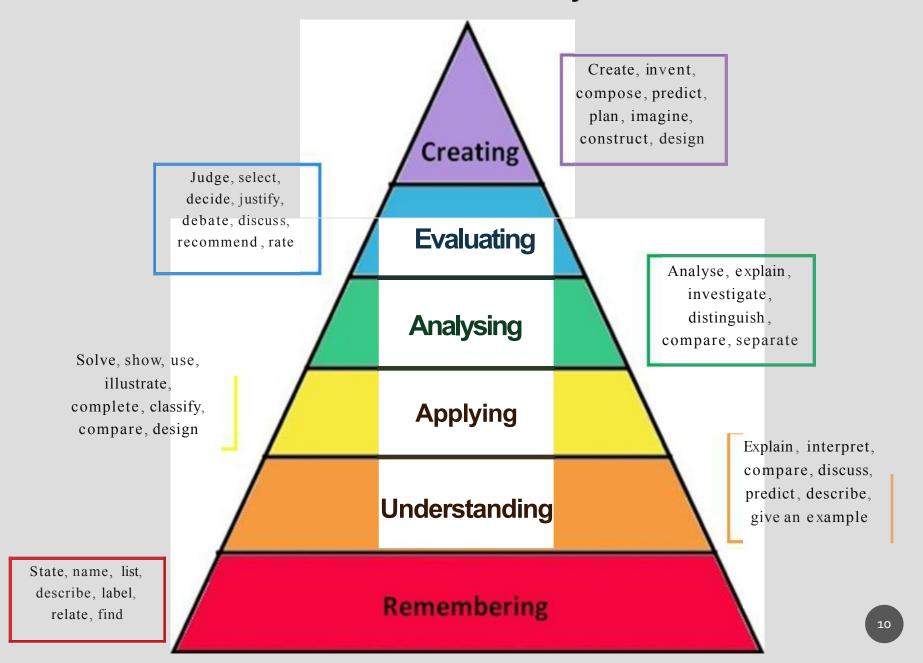
- Understand
- Know
- Appreciate
- Gain knowledge of
- Be aware
- Cover
- Learn
- Realize
- Comprehend
- Become acquainted with...

USEFUL VERBS FROM BLOOM'S REVISED TAXONOMY

- Remember: recall of information define, identify, list, name, recall, repeat, state
- Understand: demonstration of comprehension classify, describe, locate, report, restate, summarize
- Apply: applying knowledge in a new context employ, illustrate, solve, use
- Analyze: supporting assertions through the use of evidence and arguments; identifying causes and patterns compare, contrast, criticize, distinguish, examine, question, test
- Evaluate: coming to a judgment on the value of information or the validity of arguments appraise, argue, assess, defend, predict, select, support
- Create: combining or grouping knowledge to come to new conclusions assemble, collect, construct, develop, formulate, organize, propose

Bloom's Revised Taxonomy, Centre for Excellent in Learning and Teaching (CELT), lowa State University: https://www.celt.iastate.edu/teaching/effective-teaching-practices/revised-blooms-taxonomy/

Bloom's Revised Taxonomy

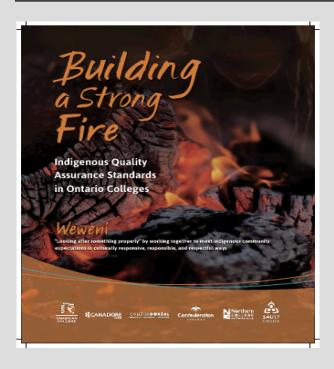


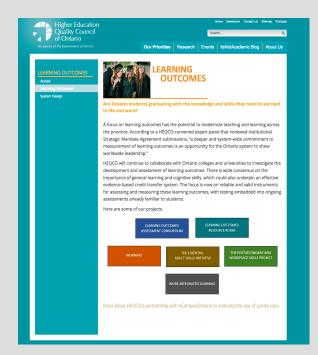
RESOURCES

- Learning Outcomes at the University of Guelph: https://www.uoguelph.ca/vpacademic/avpa/outcomes/
- Developing Learning Outcomes, University of Toronto: https://teaching.utoronto.ca/teaching-support/course-design/developing-learning-outcomes/

We are inspired by the words of *Tatanka lyotake* (Sitting Bull), "Let us put our minds together and see what kind of life we can make for our children."

QUALITY ASSURANCE





EXAMPLE OF LEARNING OUTCOMES

ARH5000: Art in Renaissance Italy

Students who successfully complete this course will:

- identify and describe the political, religious, economic, and social uses of art in Italy during the Renaissance
- identify a range of works of art and artists
- analyze the role of art and of the artist in Italy at this time
- analyze the art of the period according to objective methods
- link different materials and types of art to the attitudes and values of the period
- evaluate and defend their response to a range of art historical issues

Developing Learning Outcomes, University of Toronto: https://teaching.utoronto.ca/teaching-support/course-design/developing-learning-outcomes/

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