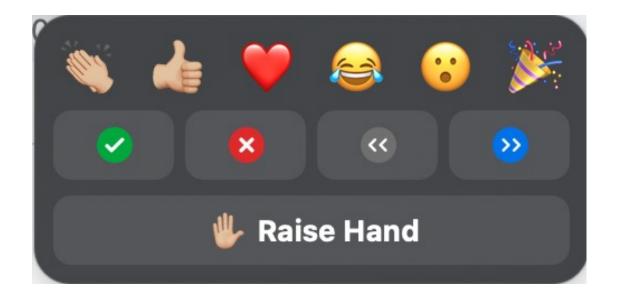


#### Land Acknowledgement

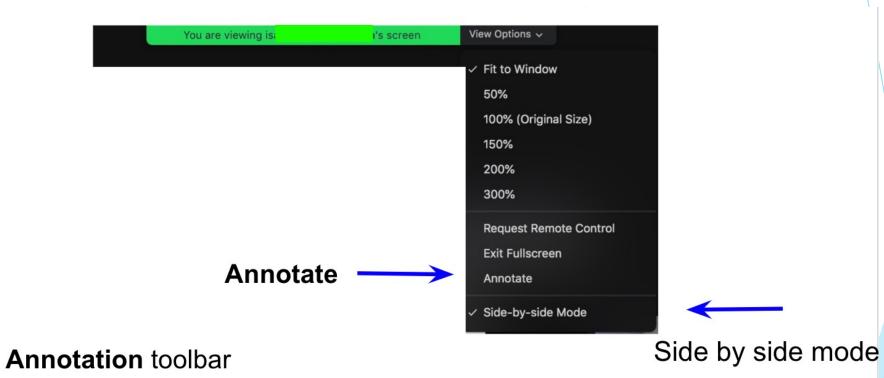
Figure: Indigenous wholistic framework © M. Pidgeon is licensed under a CC BY (Attribution) license



#### **Zoom Communication**



#### **Zoom Features**





## Objectives for Day One

In today's session you will:

Apply the backwards design framework to your course/project

Examine the implications of the situational factors of your course/project

Craft learning outcomes that reflect the intended learning goals for your learners

Be introduced to the concept of alignment



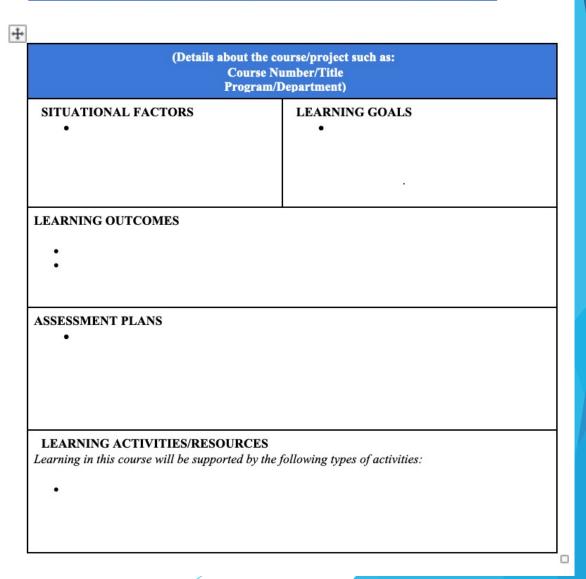


# Course or Project Planning Template

#### **Course/Project Planning Template**

This planning template is provided for you to document your plans for your course/module/workshop as they take shape.

To begin, jot down your responses to the pre-work prompts provided on the UBC wiki: https://wiki.ubc.ca/index.php?title=Documentation:Begin your Journey in Course Design



#### Who's in the room?

TBD

Annotation Activity:
What does a
learner-centred
approach mean to
you?

What does a learner-centred approach mean to you?

#### Learner-Centred Teaching

- Engages students actively in learning.
- Motivates by sharing some power and control.
- Encourages collaboration.
- Includes learning skill instruction (and demonstrates thinking and analysis processes).
- Makes space for students to learn and practice reflection on how and what they are learning.

Dr. Maryellen Weimer, Professor Emeritus of Teaching and Learning at Penn State (retired).

# Learner-centred Approach to Course Design

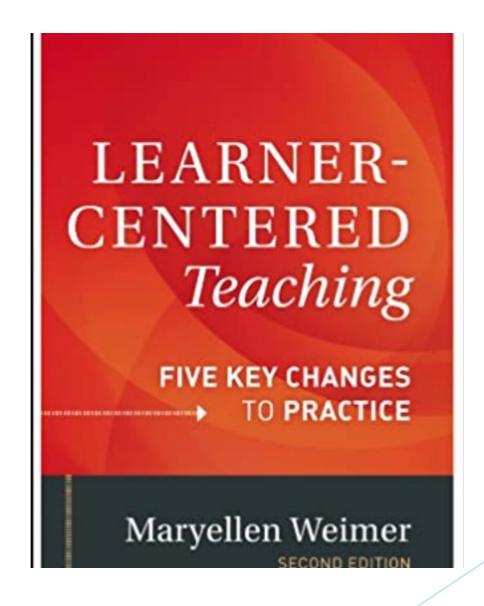
### Why a learner-centred approach?



Image: TeachandLearn on Flickr: CC:BY-NC-SA 2.0

### Better outcomes for students

- Better assessment outcomes
- Deeper understanding vs. surface learning
- Increased motivation to learn
- Promotes independent, selfdirected and self- regulated learners

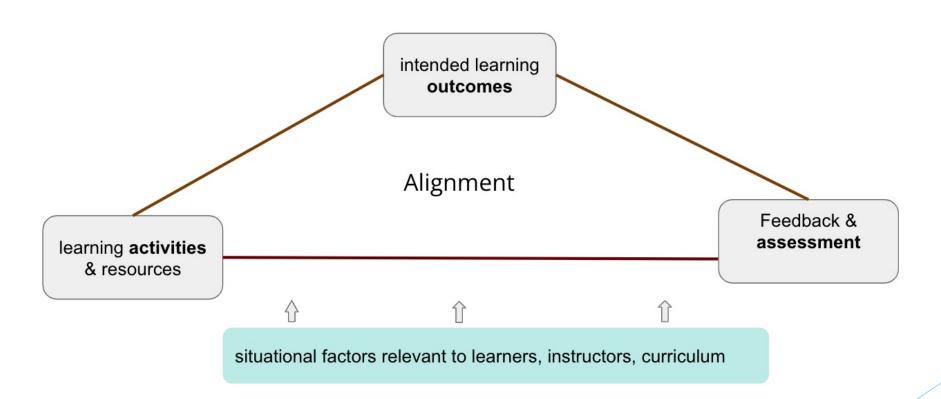


#### Learner-Centred Course Design

what will I teach? what texts will I use?



#### Stages of course design



First stage:
Identify
Situational
Factors

Learners

Instructor

Broader goals & outcomes

Known factors or constraints

#### Situational factors guide your design



Learners (their needs, goals, interests, motivations, backgrounds, etc.)



Instructor (your goals, your capacities)



Broader goals & outcomes, (perhaps departmental, discipline and societal level)



Known factors or constraints (such as resources, modality, technology, etc.)

Small group discussion: Examine situational factors

#### Examine your situational factors

In small groups of 3-4, share the situational factors of your course or project (12 mins)

Introduce yourselves. Take turns to:

- Briefly introduce your course
- Describe the situational factors you identified for your course/project
- Which situational factors have a major influence on your design



<sup>\*</sup> monitor the time so everyone gets a chance to share

#### What factors affect your design?

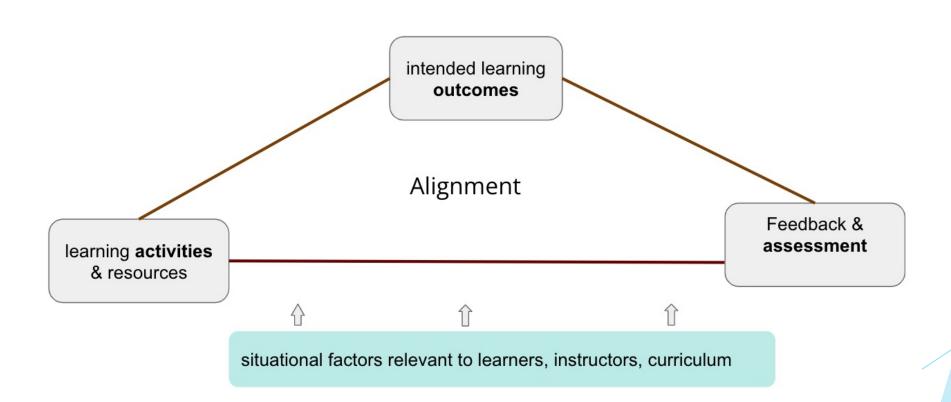


What situational factors are top of mind for you as you think about your course or project?



Share in the chat one of the situational factors that will have an influence on your design

#### Next stage: Consider outcomes of learning



### **Learning Outcomes**

#### **Terminology**

Objectives



Created by Gregor Cresnar from Noun Project

#### Why use learning outcomes?



Hustration: CCO, TeroVesalainen, https://pixabay.com/en/target-goal-success-dart-board-1955257/



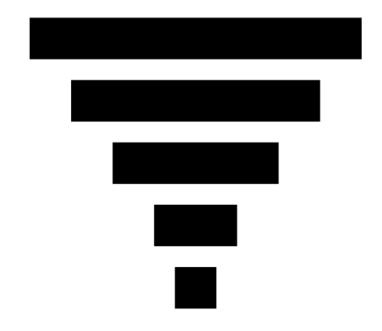
## Definition of Learning Outcomes

what a learner knows or can do as a result of learning

(Otter, 1992, p. i)

## Levels of Learning Outcomes

- Program-level learning outcomes
- Course-level learning outcomes
- Module-level learning outcomes
- Lesson-level learning outcomes



Created by Rohith M S from Noun Project

#### Writing Effective Learning Outcomes

There are three elements to consider when writing effective learning outcomes:

- 1. Learner-Centred
- 2. Specific
- 3. Domains of Learning

### Consider Element 1: Learning Outcomes that are Learner-centred

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

By the end of this module, you will be able to...

By the end of this workshop, learners will be able to

## Consider Element 2: Effective Learning Outcomes are Specific

Effective learning outcomes contain

- 1. verb(s)
- 2. Subject (the what)
- 3. Context or criteria

## Effective Learning Outcomes: Example 1

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

Select appropriate materials for use in building wood-framed houses.

## Learning Outcomes Example 1: Breaking it down

Select appropriate materials for use in building wood-framed houses.

action verb

subject

context/criterion

## Learning Outcomes Example 2

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

Apply water sterilization techniques to purify the drinking water.

## Learning Outcomes Example 2: Breaking it down

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

Apply water sterilization techniques to purify the drinking water.

action verb

<u>subject</u>

context/criterion

Individual Activity:
Revise learning
goals into learning
outcomes

## Revise goals into learning outcomes

**Step 1:** Revise your earlier learning goals (from prep work) into learning outcomes (10 mins)

#### Remember to be:

- Learner-centred
- Specific (include Action Verb, Subject (the what?), and Context)

Start with one.

**Step 2:** Add it to the google spreadsheet (Column A & Column B)

Time permitting, revise more than one!

### Learning Outcomes continued

### Domains of learning

3 elements of writing effective learning outcomes:

- Are learner-centred
- Are specific (not vague)
- Include domains of learning

### Consider Element 3: Be attentive to domains of learning







### Example 1: which domain?

By the end of this course, learners will be able to:

Analyze social media plans for their effectiveness in marketing.

### Example 2: which domain?

By the end of this module, learners will be able to:

Insert a cannula into a vein accurately without causing a hematoma.

### Example 3: which domain?

By the end of this workshop, learners will:

Appreciate the ethical issues involved in the garment industry.

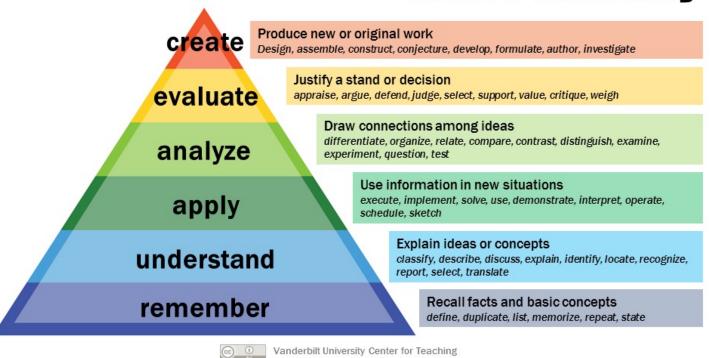
### Domains help to move from vague to specific

By the end of the module, students will be able to:

Understand the events surrounding the war of 1812.

### Level of learning

#### **Bloom's Taxonomy**





Small group activity:
Determine domains of learning

### Determine domains & level of learning

In your *new small groups* of 3-4, work together to determine the domains of learning/level of learning on each other's draft learning outcomes (20mins)

#### Steps:

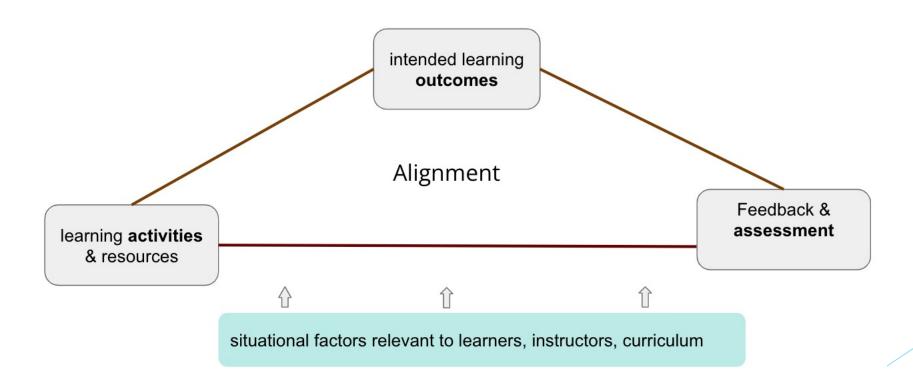
- Introduce yourselves
- ▶ Open the google spreadsheet
- ► Take turns. Read one of your learning outcomes
- ▶ Determine as a group which domain it is and add to Column C
- If time permits, consider the level of learning you are aiming for (use the handout for this)



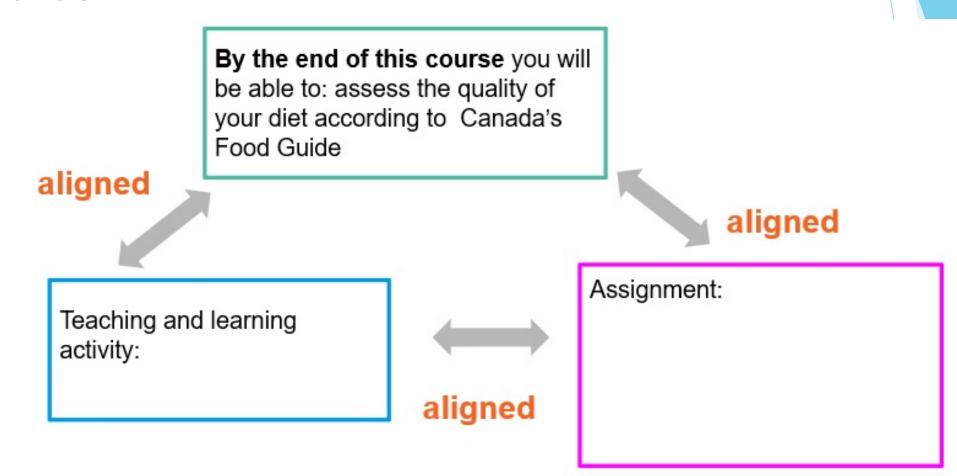
<sup>\*</sup> monitor the time so everyone gets a chance to share

### Alignment

### Concept of Alignment



### Alignment - Mini Case Study, a nutrition course





### Alignment in a Nutrition Course

#### **Overall Learning Outcome:**

Assess the quality of your diet according to Canada's Food Guide

Breaking it down to smaller learning outcomes:

- Recognize major themes in Canada's Food Guide
- Create accurate daily dietary records
- 3. Analyze quality of diet



Recognize:
What are the evidence?
How do we gather the evidence?

1. Recognize major themes in Canada's Food Guide



# Create: What are the evidence? How do we gather the evidence?

- 1. Recognize major themes in Canada's Food Guide
- 2. Create accurate daily dietary records



# Analyze: What are the evidence? How do we gather the evidence?

- 1. Recognize major themes in Canada's Food Guide
- 2. Create accurate daily dietary records
- 3. Analyze quality of diet according to Canada's Food Guide

Annotation Activity:
What assessment
techniques have you used
or experienced?

### Assessment Techniques You Used

- Place them along a timeline of your course
- Left end: beginning of a course; right end: end of a course

Beginning of a course End of a course

#### Formative vs Summative Assessment

# Beginning of a course Formative Assessment Multiple occurrence Low stake (no to little grade) Monitor learning (and teaching) End of a course Summative Assessment Near the end High stake (major grade) Evaluate learning

Small group activity:
Share early assessment ideas

### Assessment: Small group sharing

In small groups of 3-4 (same group as before), share your assessment ideas:

Introduce yourselves. Take turns to:

- Share your assessment ideas
- Consider how it helps you know if your students achieve the learning objectives

\* monitor the time so everyone gets a chance to share





### Sharing your thoughts!

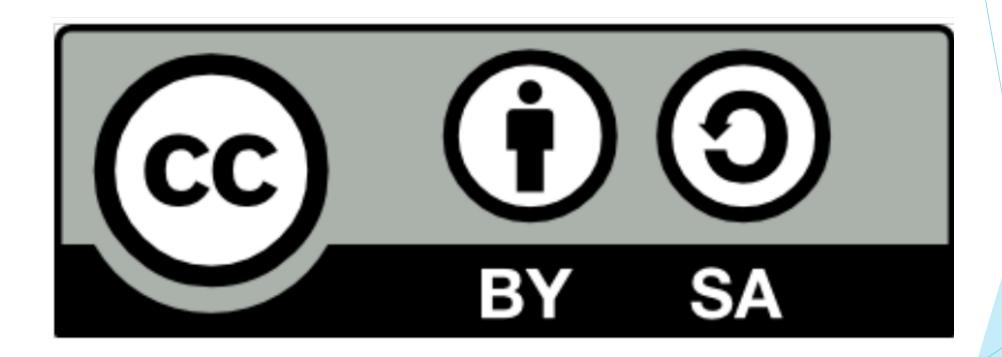
- Your learning objectives
- Your assessment plan



### Homework for Day 2

- Continue with your work from today:
  - Keep in mind the situational factors that influence your course
  - Revise your learning outcomes. Add any revisions you make to Column D of google spreadsheet.
  - Assessment: look at those LOs; decide what are well aligned assessment options; add to Column E

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