# QEGS - Learning Outcomes







### Knowling the learning outcomes

 Ensure students understand the Learning Outcomes of the lesson and provide the 'Big Picture when appropriate.

"Learning outcomes are measurable statements that articulate what students should know, be able to do, or value as a result of the learning in the lesson."

Cornell University

#### Effective course design



 By keeping learning outcomes front and centre, teachers can develop courses in which all aspects of the course, including learning activities and assessments, support what they want students to learn

#### Effective assessment of learning



 Clear expectations make it easier to evaluate students' progress and ensure that assessments are targeting the appropriate level of knowledge or skill.

#### Better time management:



Well-defined learning outcomes simplify difficult decisions about what content to include and what to omit when preparing lessons and assessments

### Is Your Learning Outcome Effective?

Does the learning outcome identify what students will be able to do after the topic, assignment, or unit is complete?
☐ Does the learning outcome focus on <b>specific and concrete</b> actions, behaviors, or cognitive processes?
☐ Is the outcome observable?
Is it clear how you would test or measure achievement of the learning outcome?
☐ Does the learning outcome align with the <b>expected level of knowledge or performance</b> of students at that point in the course/program?
Does the learning outcome have a clear meaning to both teachers and students? Is the terminology familiar to students?
☐ Is the learning outcome <b>relevant and useful</b> to students?
Does the learning outcome align with the corresponding learning activities and assessments?

#### Improved communication:



 Teachers can use learning outcomes to have explicit and constructive dialogues with students about the course and their learning, and with colleagues about the expectations of courses.

## Improved to

#### Improved teaching experience:

 Teachers who use learning objectives report less anxiety, more confidence interacting with students, and use more diverse teaching and assessment approaches.

c) Reynolds, H. L., & Kearns, K. D. (2017). A planning tool for incorporating backward design, active learning, and authentic assessment in the college classroom. College Teaching, 65, 17-27.
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