

The principle goal of education in the schools should be creating men and women who are capable of doing new things, not simply repeating what other generations have done. -- Jean Piaget, 1896-1980, Swiss developmental psychologist, philosopher

An education isn't how much you have committed to memory, or even how much you know. It's being able to differentiate between what you know and what you don't. - Anatole France, 1844-1924, French poet, novelist

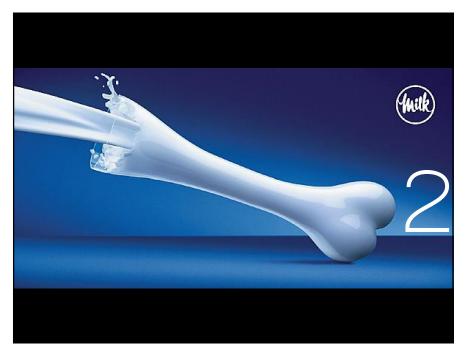
Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. -- Nelson Mandela, 1918-2013, South African President, philanthropist

Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself. -- John Dewey, 1859-1952, philosopher, psychologist, education reformer

The object of education is to teach us to love beauty. -- Plato, 424 – 348 BC, philosopher mathematician



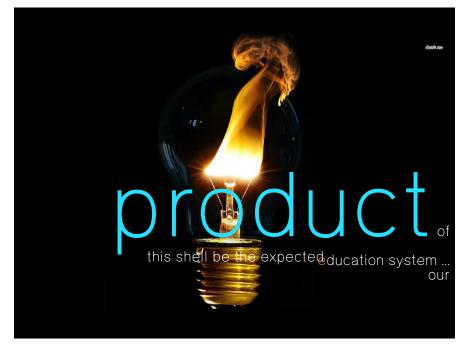




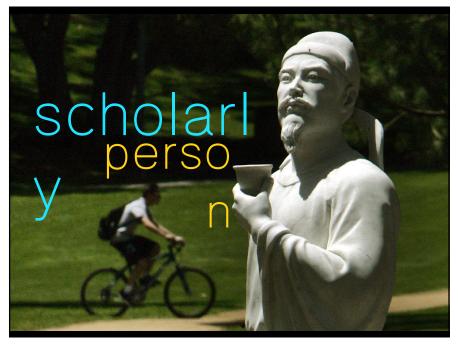




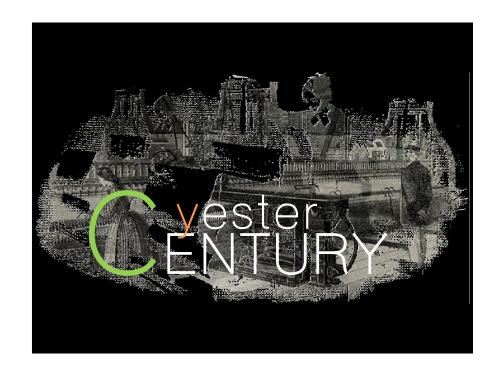








education: "an end in itself"...

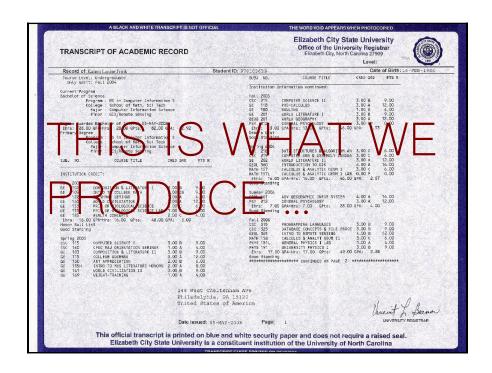




















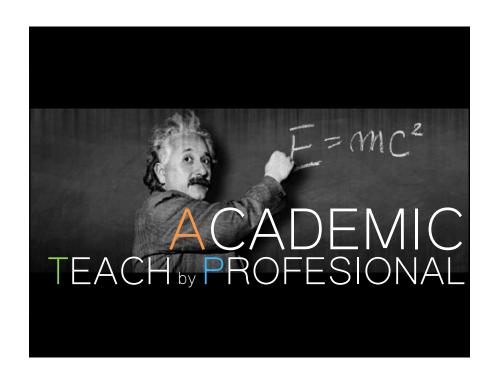




















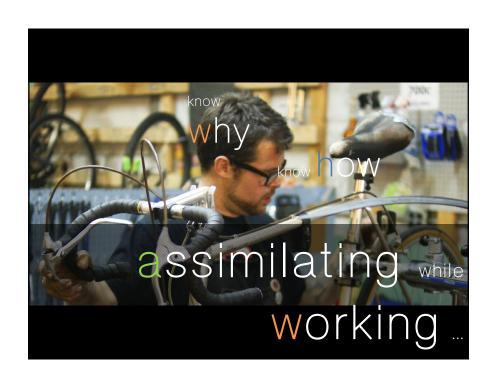


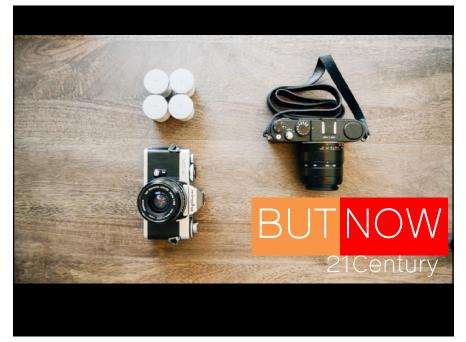


so... it makes us here today!!















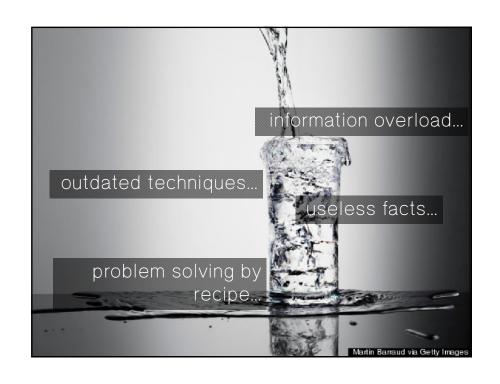




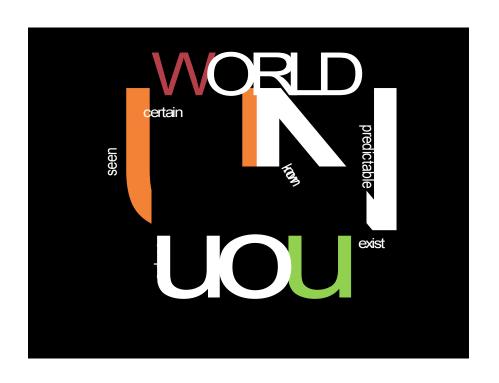










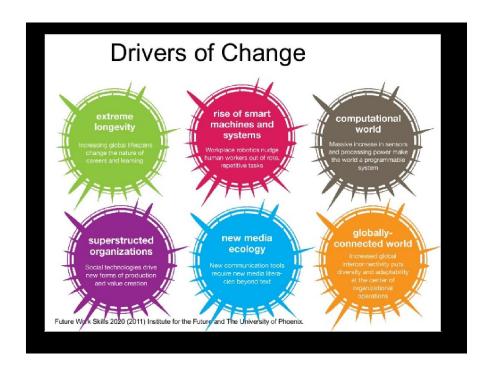


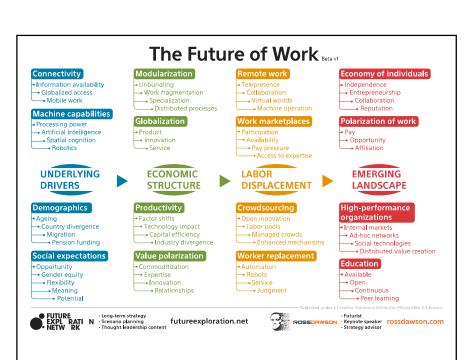


work as we know it is

DEAD

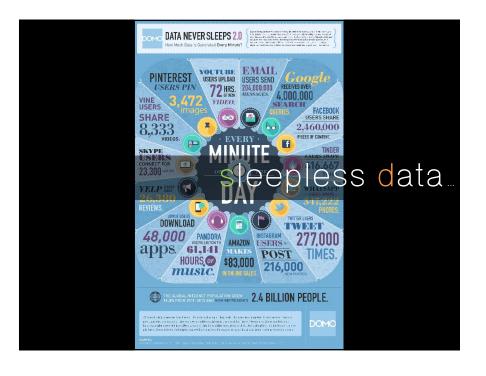
many of jobs students will have don't even exist yet... many of jobs students will have don't even exist yet...





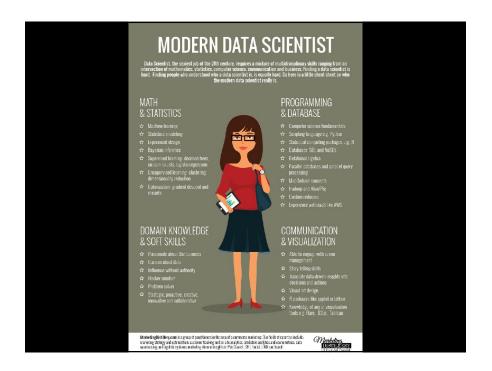


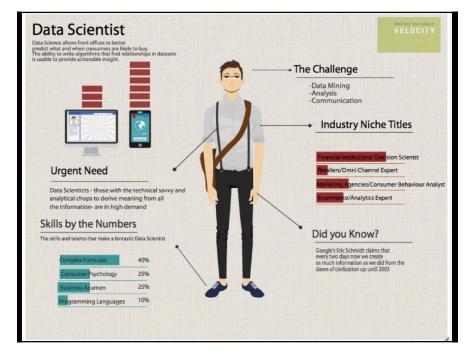


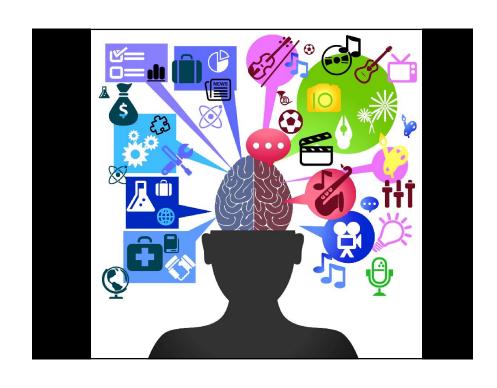




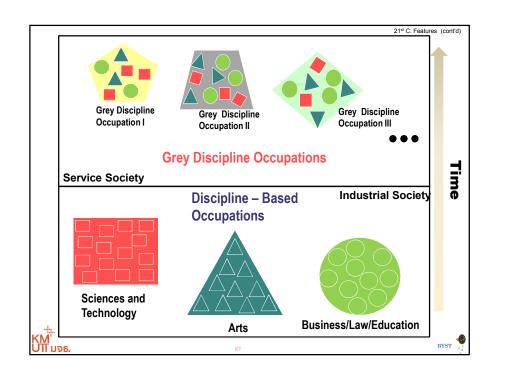






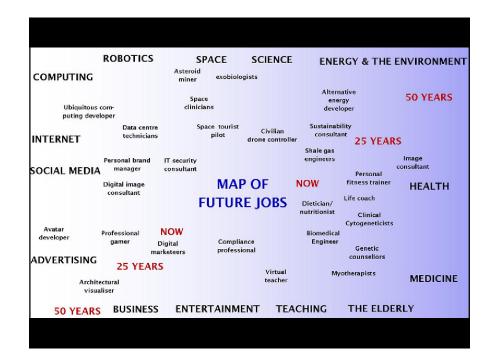






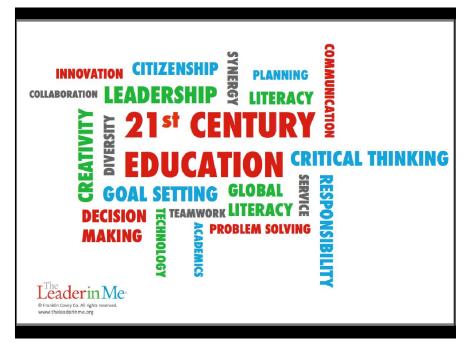
didn't exist in 2005:

social media strategist user experience specialist telework manager elder care coordinator sustainability manager





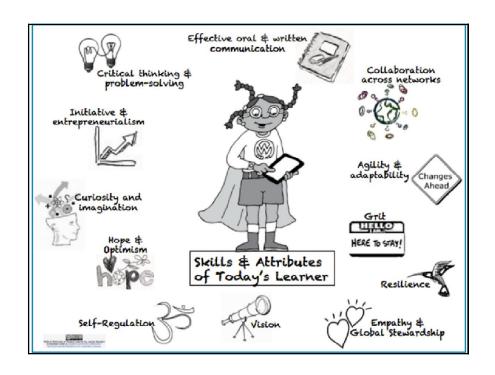


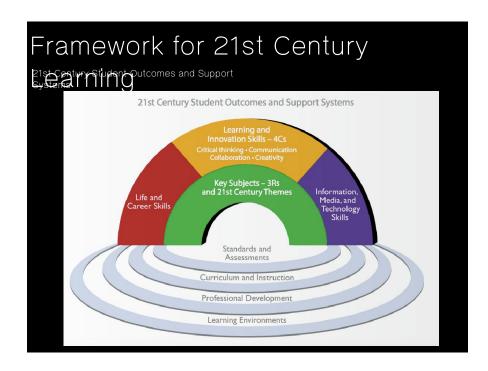




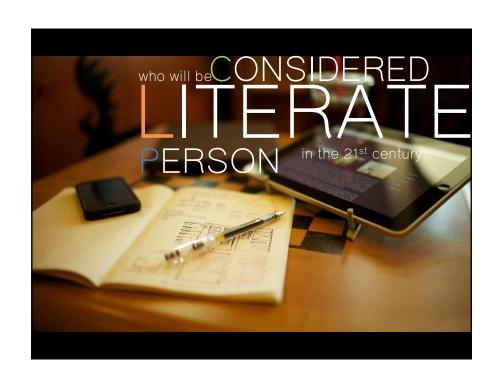


the BILITY to do these following:

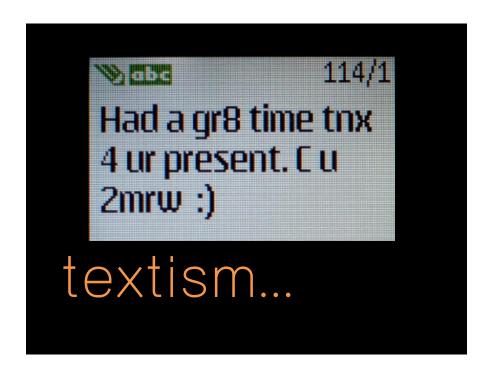






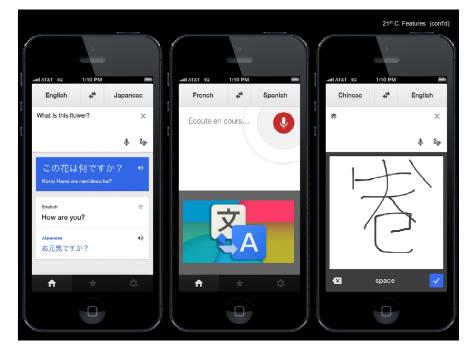












TEN SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE WORKFORCE



1 SENSE-MAKING

DEFINITION: ability to determine the deeper meaning or significance of what is being expressed



3 NOVEL & ADAPTIVE THINKING

DEFINITION: proficiency at thinking and coming up with solutions and responses beyond that which is rote or rule-based



5 COMPUTATIONAL THINKING

DEFINITION: ability to translate vast amounts of data into abstract concepts and to understand data-based reasoning



7 TRANSDISCIPLINARITY

across multiple disciplines



9 COGNITIVE LOAD MANAGEMENT

DEFINITION: ability to discriminate and filter information for **DEFINITION:** ability to work productively, drive importance, and to understand how to maximize cognitive functioning using a variety of tools and techniques



2 SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

DEFINITION: ability to connect to others in a deep and direct way, to sense and stimulate reactions and



4 CROSS-CULTURAL COMPETENCY

DEFINITION: ability to operate in different cultural settings



6 NEW-MEDIA LITERACY

DEFINITION: ability to critically assess and develop content that uses new media forms, and to leverage these media for persuasive communication



8 DESIGN MINDSET

and work processes for desired outcomes

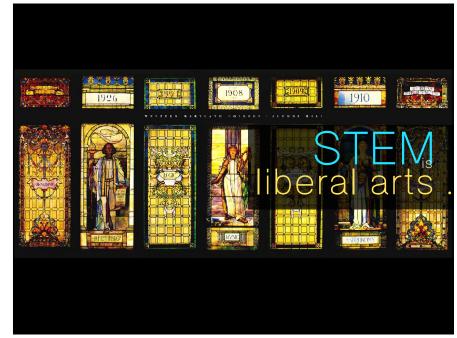


10 VIRTUAL COLLABORATION

engagement, and demonstrate presence as a member of a virtual team.





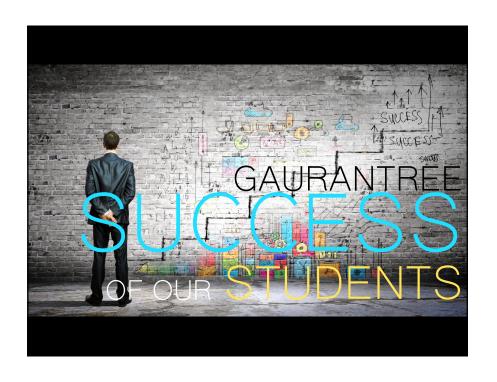




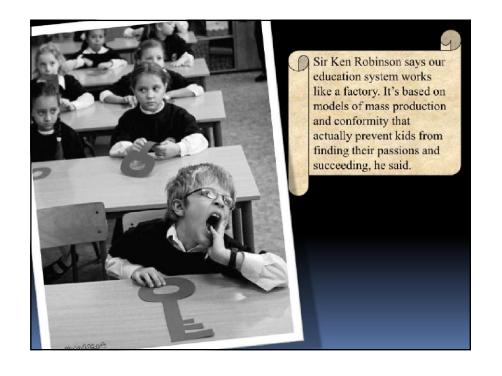








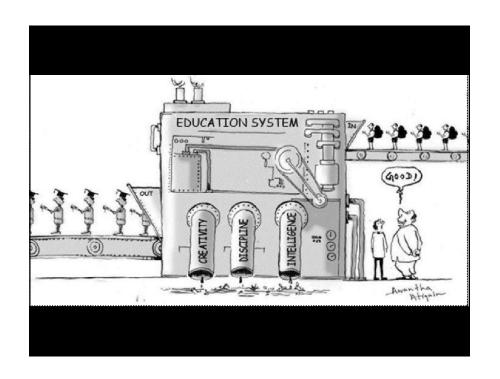








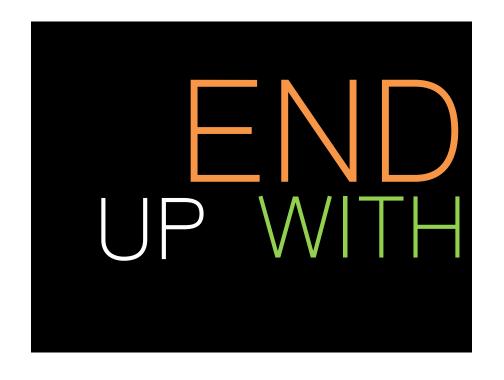




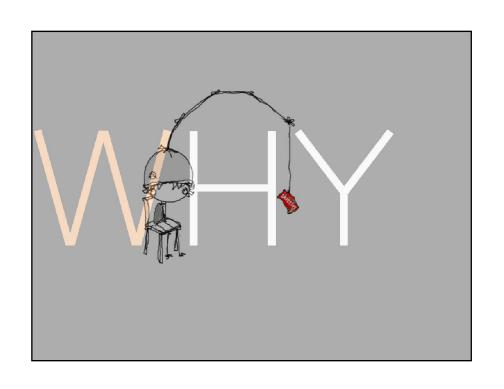
















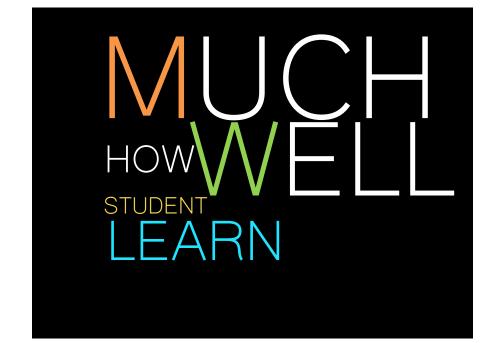






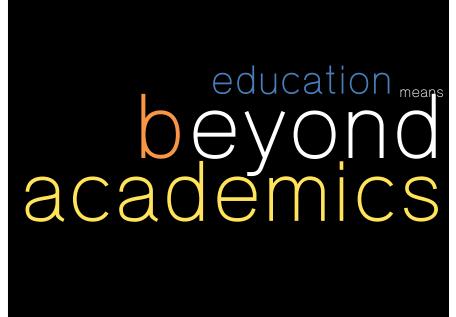










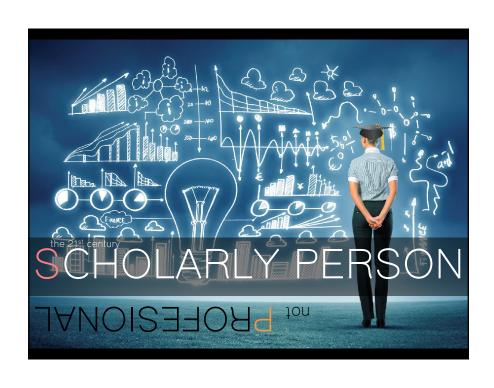








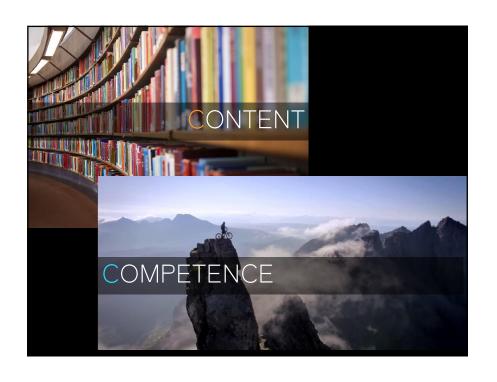




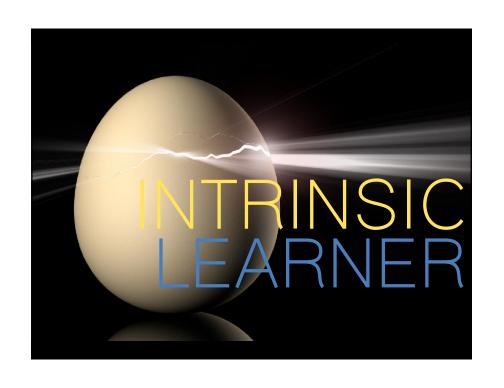


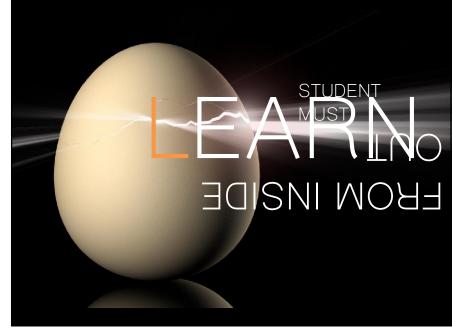












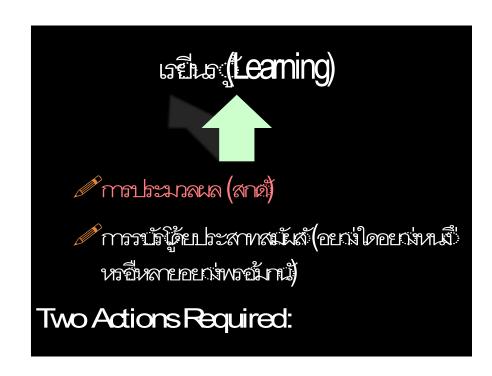


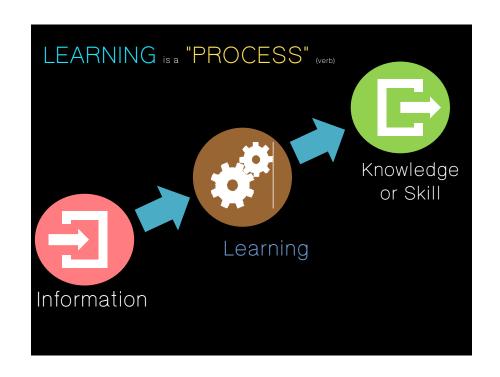


Learning

[biologically]

- Your brain consists of billions of neural cells that are connected to each other.
- To learn is essentially to form sets of those connections.

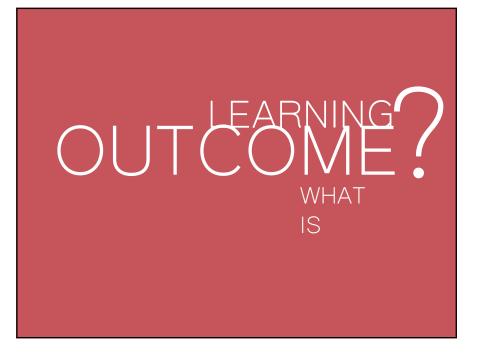
















clear learning results that learners have to demonstrate at the end of significant learning experiences ...

that embody and reflect
learner Competence in
using content, information,
ideas and tools successfully ...

describe the result of learning over a period of time

- the result of what is learned versus what is taught ...

achievable and measurable ...

clearning outcome must be clear and precise ...



ANSWERS OUTCOME

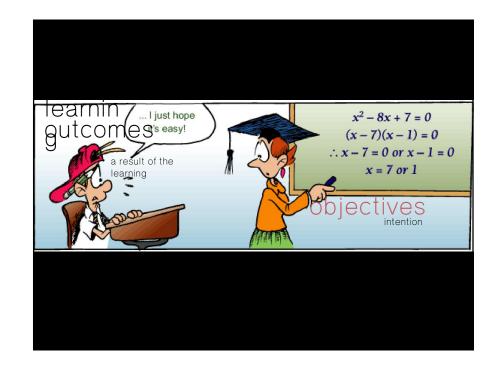
QUESTIONS

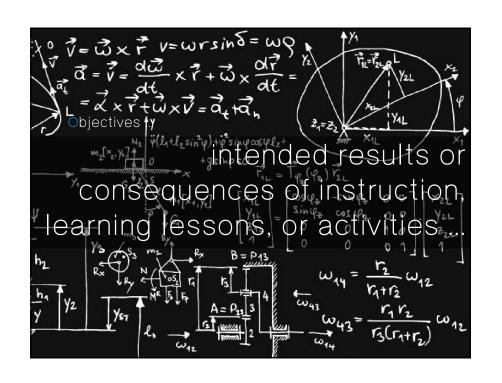
THESE OUTCOME

what learners can actually DO with what they know and have learned ...

what assignment and learning pedagogy and activities will aid learners mastering the identified KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, or ATTITUDE CHANGES ...

how to assess the accomplishment of learners ...









learning outcomes must be:

- focus on what students will know and be able to do: applications of the core knowledge,
- describe observable and measureable actions or behaviours.
- the key for measurability: use an action verb that describes a observable behavior, process, or product.

how to write learning outcomes ...

- Begin each learning outcome as an action verb, followed by object of the verb, followed by a phrase giving the context and/or how well?
- Use only one verb per learning outcomes.
- The learning outcomes much be clear, precise, measurable, and observable.
- Ensure that learning outcomes are capable of being assessed.

Kennedy et. a

the benefit of learning outcomes

- ••Integrating course design through integrating student needs, instructor expertise, and disciplinary and university requirements.
- Learning outcomes are measurable ways of demonstrating learning. They clarify course purpose and assessment of learning.
- Acknowledging relationship of evidence to conclusion.
- Engaging with course content; providing deeper learning.

the benefit of learning outcomes

- Increasing transparency; increased coherence.
- Improving overall teaching effectiveness.

Food for Thought

- Students will know the differences in major contemporary theories in the field of sociology.
- Students will be able to contrast major contemporary theories in the field of sociology.

Learning Outcome Samples:

- Identify an educational theme and compare and contrast its application in American vs. European schools.
- Given a problem situation, determine whether it is a rate of change problem or a total change problem; use the Solve problems using calculus appropriate method to accurately solve the problem.

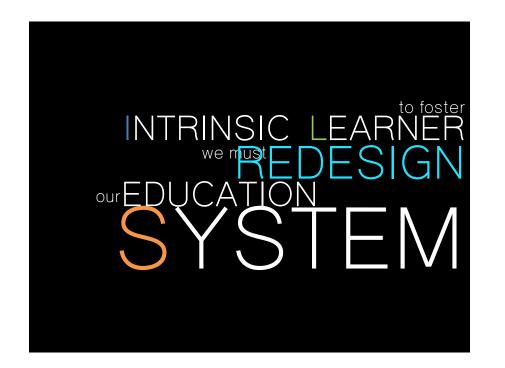
Learning Outcome Samples:

• Given two paintings - each from a different historical period - determine which period each is from, describe how imagery is used in each, and contrast how each reflects the cultural norms of the period. (Understand the power and meaning of imagery in our visual world, from current and historic sources.)

Learning Outcome Samples:

 Use the critical thinking rubric to provide three classmates with feedback on their Blackboard postings of anthropomorphic measurements of facial features. (Interact and learn from one another about issues related to problems facing communicatively challenged individuals.)





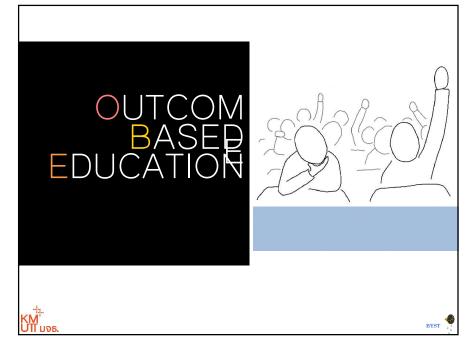
A Map for Change

	Traditional Education	21st Century Education
Criterion for Curriculum Organization	Disciplinary content to be covered during the course or program	Competencies to be developed as outcomes of the course or program
Teaching	Coverage of prescribed disciplinary contentLecturing	Uncovering relevant and personalized meanings Facilitating
Learning	Cognitivism Consumption and processing of disciplinary content	Constructivism Task-oriented learning: problem- based learning, project-based learning, internships
Assessment	Assessments of disciplinary content processing Focus on summative assessments (assessment of learning)	Assessment of applied learning & skills development Ample formative assessments (assessment for learning)











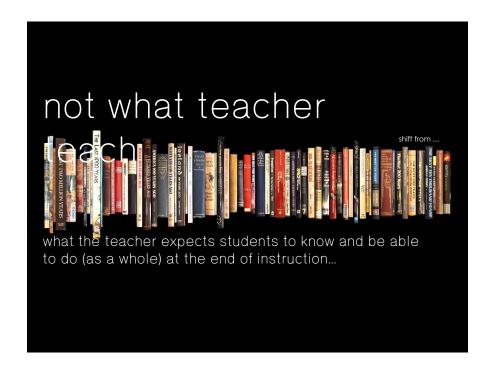




outcome-based education (OBE) is an educational theory that bases each part of an educational

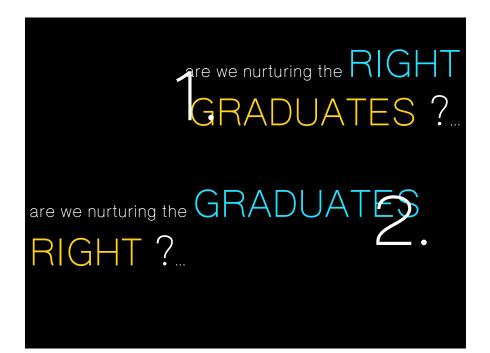
system around <code>Goals</code> (Outcomes). By the end of the educational experience each student should have <code>achieved</code> the <code>goal...</code>

Wikipedia





OBE **answer** these questions?



- How can we facilitate them to achieve it?
- How can we close the
- How do we know whether our students have achieved it?
- What do we want students to have or be able to do?

QUESTIONS to address:



- Continuous quality improvement is embedded (on going assessment and support).
- Progress through mastery
- Demonstrate learning
- Focus on 'outcomes' not 'inputs'

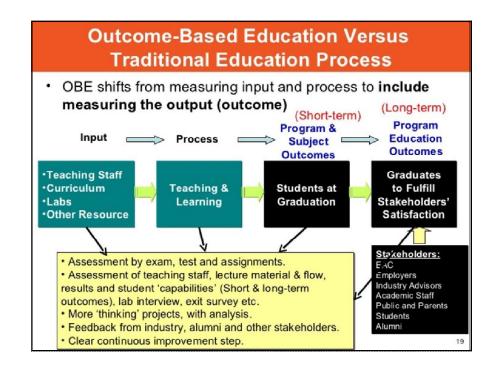
Principle of Outcome Based Curriculum

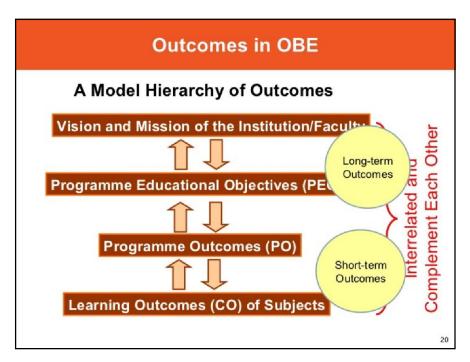
Outcome-Based Education (OBE)

- OBE is an educational process that focuses on what students can do or the qualities they should develop after they are taught.
- OBE involves the restructuring of curriculum, assessment and reporting practices in education to reflect the achievement of high order learning and mastery rather than accumulation of course credits.
- Both structures and curricula are designed to achieve those capabilities or qualities.
- Discourages traditional education approaches based on direct instruction of facts and standard methods.
- It requires that the students demonstrate that they have learnt the required skills and content.

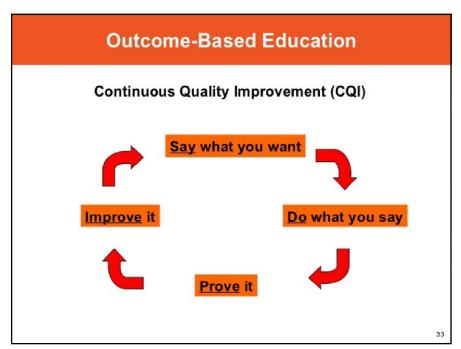
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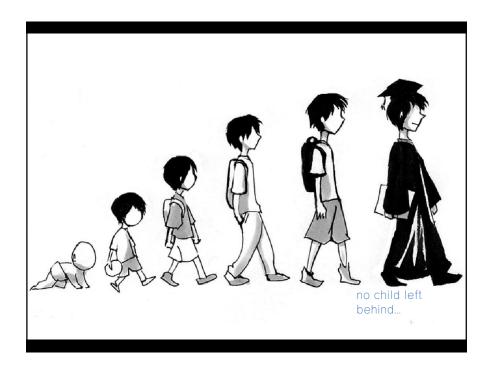
Traditional education process focuses on the inputs. Input Process Teaching Staff Curriculum Labs Other Resource Assessment mainly via exam, test, assignments. Quality control from teaching evaluation. Teaching & Students at Graduation











EVERYTHING in an educational system on what is essential for all students to be able to do SUCCESSFULLY at the end of their learning experiences

Source: William G. Spady (1994) Outcomes-based education: Critical Issues and Answers. The American Association of School Administrators This means starting with a clear picture of what is important for students to be able to do, then ORGANIZING the curriculum, instruction and assessment to make sure this learning ultimately hoppons.

Answers: The American Association of School Administrators

OBE embodies the idea that the best way to LEARN is to first determine what needs to be

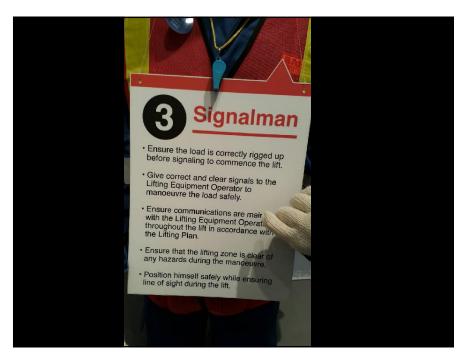


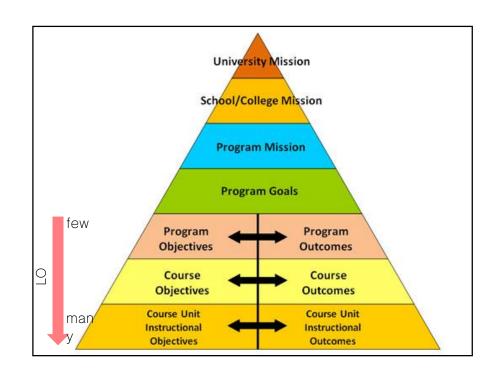


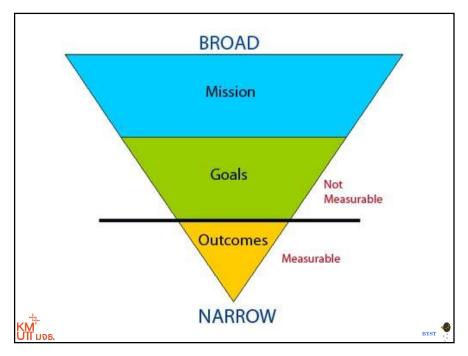


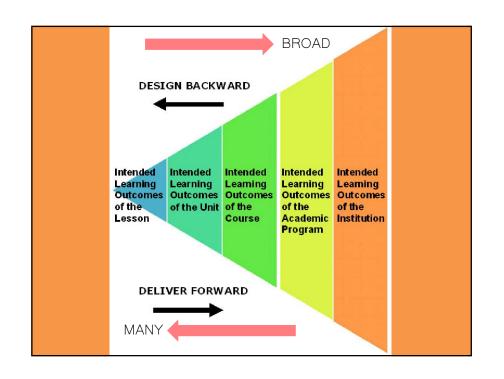


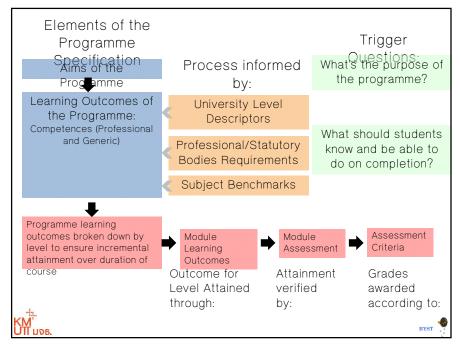
















at the END of each learning unit what will student be able to do that they could not do as Well before each unit...

