# ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING OUTCOMES IN ACADEMIC WRITING

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## PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Bologna Framework
- Syllabus Design
- Learning Outcomes
- Assessing with a rubric

# QUALITY ASSURANCE BOLOGNA REQUIREMENTS

### **Programs**:

- are designed with overall program objectives that are in line with the institutional strategy and have explicit intended learning outcomes;
- are designed by involving students and other stakeholders;
- are designed so that they enable smooth student progression;

(ENQA, 2015)

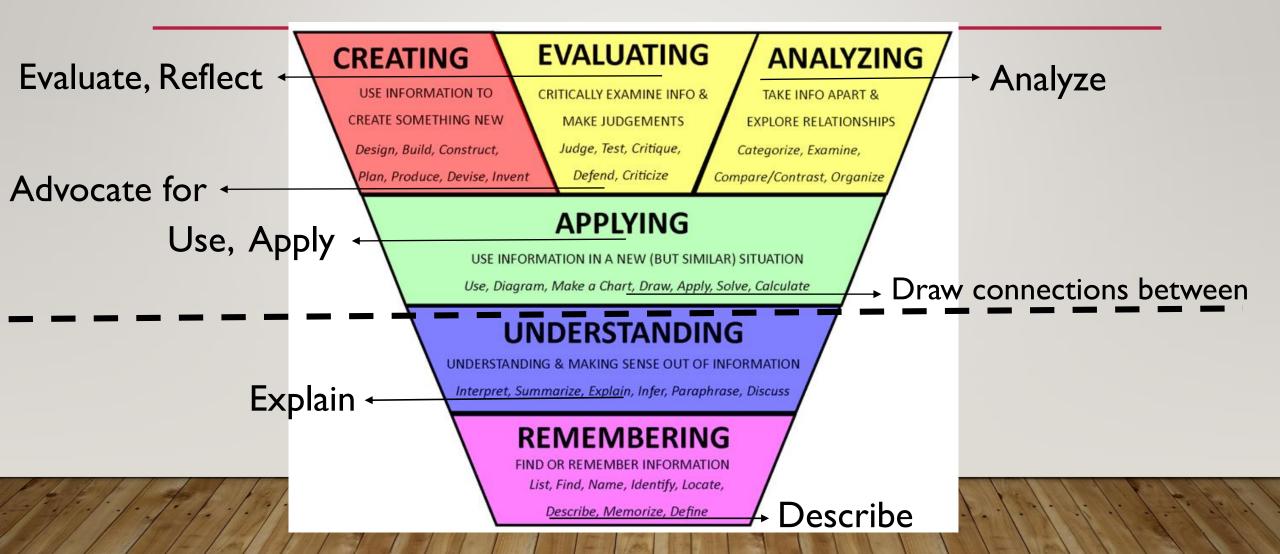
## SYLLABUS COMPONENTS

- Title page with course name, number,
   Course organization (topics and year, credits, location, time, instructor contact info.
- Course description (scope, purpose and relevance)
- Course objectives/learning outcomes

- themes)
- Course requirements
- Evaluation and grading policy
- Course policies and expectations
- Advice for learning

(Eberly, 2015)

# LEARNING OUTCOMES: HIGHER LEVEL LEARNING



# LEARNING OUTCOME ASSESSMENT CREATING USE INFORMATION CREATING USE INFORMATION CREATE SOME PAIR Plan, Produce, Devi

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

- Write academically, with a focus on thesis organization, cohesion and argumentation;
- Speak and listen effectively, with a focus on interviewing and defending one's position;
- Read with purpose and with greater effectiveness, with a focus on building useful vocabulary;
- Work effectively with your colleagues in peer-feedback and collaborative learning activities;
- Use the American Psychological Association (APA) citation and writing format system appropriately;
- Use the words and ideas of others in ethical and responsible ways;
- Self-evaluate and reflect on areas of strength and challenge in using English academically;



—— Understand

——— Apply

#### **EVALUATING ANALYZING** USE INFORMATION TO CRITICALLY EXAMINE INFO & TAKE INFO APART & CREATE SOMETHING NEW MAKE JUDGEMENTS EXPLORE RELATIONSHIPS Judge, Test, Critique, Desian, Build, Construct, in, Produce, Devise, Invent Defend, Criticize **APPLYING** USE INFORMATION IN A NEW (BUT SIMILAR) SITUATION Use, Diagram, Make a Chart, Draw, Apply, Solve, Calculate UNDERSTANDING UNDERSTANDING & MAKING SENSE OUT OF INFORMATION terpret, Summarize, Explain, Infer, Paraphrase, Discuss REMEMBERING FIND OR REMEMBER INFORMATION List, Find, Name, Identify, Locate, Describe, Memorize, Define

# LEARNING OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

## By the end of this course, you will develop your capacity for:

- Write academically, with a focus on thesis organization, cohesion and argumentation;
- 2. Speak and listen effectively, with a focus on interviewing and defending one's position;
- 3. Read with purpose and with greater effectiveness, with a focus on building useful vocabulary;
- Work effectively with your colleagues in peer-feedback and collaborative learning activities;
- Use the American Psychological Association (APA) citation and writing format system appropriately;
- 6.) Use the words and ideas of others in ethical and responsible ways;
- 7. Self-evaluate and reflect on areas of strength and challenge in using English academically:

No ·	Description	Weighting	Learning outcomes assessed
	Attendance	150/	
	(Measured by timely weekly posts)	15%	-
2	Weekly Blog Posts (7 total)	20%	1,34,5,6
3	Weekly Comments (7 posts x 3	10%	13,4,6,7,
	comments each = 21 total)		
	Mini-thesis		
4	Assignments (5 segments + I overall	40%	1(2,3,5,6,7)
	= 6 total)		
5	Speaking Assignments (1 total)	15%	2,4,6,7

Observable,
Varied
and
Aligned

## RUBRICS

- Are descriptive, not evaluative
- Clarify expectations
- Increase reliability and transparency
- Can be used for formative and summative assessment (Brookhart, 2013)

## **EXAMPLE WITH ACADEMIC WRITING**

- Students receive and practice using the rubric on a sample text
- 2. Students evaluate a peer's writing using the rubric
- 3. Students revise their work based on peer evaluations
- 4. Students submit final draft to instructor, who assesses with the rubric

### For A?

- I.F
- 2. F
- 3. F
- 4. A

## REVIEW AND QUESTIONS

- Learning outcomes should be clearly explained, observable, and varied.
- Tasks should be aligned to practice and then assess the learning outcomes in the syllabus.
- Rubrics should clearly describe the assessment criteria.
- Rubrics should not be used just at the final assessment, but rather throughout the learning process.

### REFERENCES

- Brookhart, S. M. (2013). How to Create and Use Rubrics for Formative Assessment and Grading. Excerpt available at:
  - http://www.ascd.org/publications/books/112001/chapters/What-Are-Rubrics-and-Why-Are-They-Important%C2%A2.aspx
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  a course. Carnegie Mellon. Retrieved from
  <a href="http://www.cmu.edu/teaching/designteach/design/syllabus/">http://www.cmu.edu/teaching/designteach/design/syllabus/</a>
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