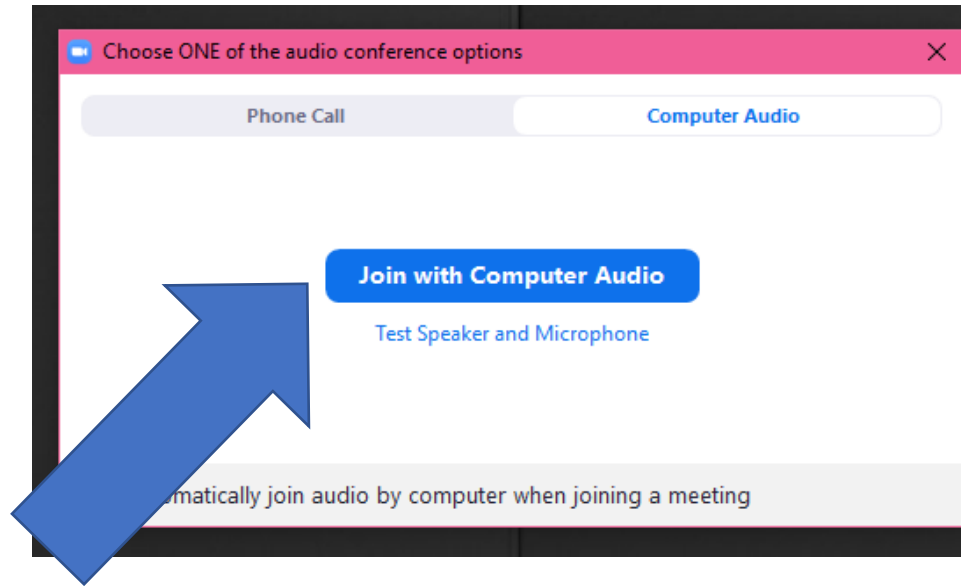


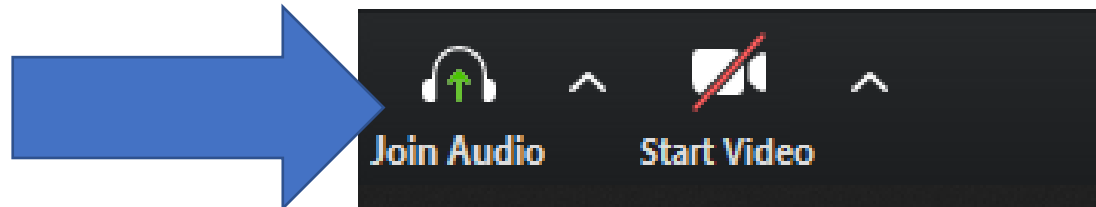
To hear the session ...



Please enable 'Join with Computer Audio'. Be sure to test your speaker and microphone.
NB: If you are on a tablet, it may ask to 'Join with Device Audio'.

If the screen above does not show, please select 'Join Audio' to connect with computer/device audio.

NB: On a computer, this is found on the bottom left of the Zoom screen. On a tablet, this is found on the top towards the right-hand side (fifth icon from the right).



Please keep your microphone muted. 😊

Recording notification

- FLO Friday session will be recorded
- If you decide to ask a question or respond in real time, your image and/or voice will be on camera/the recording
- Recording is for private use only on the public BCcampus archived FLO Friday resource page
- We are beginning the recording now



BCcampus
Learning. Doing. Leading.

FLO FRIDAY – Designing for Authenticity: Aligning Assessment with Intended Learning Outcomes

Facilitator: Dr. Gerry Gourlay (she/her)

Hosted by Dr. Gwen Nguyen, Advisor, BCcampus

Dr. Gwen Nguyen, Advisor, BCcampus, gnguyen@bccampus.ca

September 2, 2022



Unless otherwise noted, this work is released under a CC BY 4.0 Licence.
Feel free to use, modify, or distribute any or all of this presentation with attribution.

[BCcampus.ca](https://www.bccampus.ca) • [@BCcampus](https://twitter.com/BCcampus) • [#BCcampus](https://hashtage.com/BCcampus)



BCcampus

Learning. Doing. Leading.

Since time immemorial, the səliiwətaʔt təməx^w (Tsleil-Waututh), Skwxwú7mesh-ulh Temíxw (Squamish), x^wməθk^wəyəm (Musqueam), WSÁNEĆ (Saanich), and the Esquimalt and Songhees Nations of the Lək^wəŋən (Lekwungen) Peoples have walked gently on the unceded territories where we are grateful to live, work, and play. We are committed to building relationships with the first peoples here, based in honour and respect, and we thank them for their hospitality.

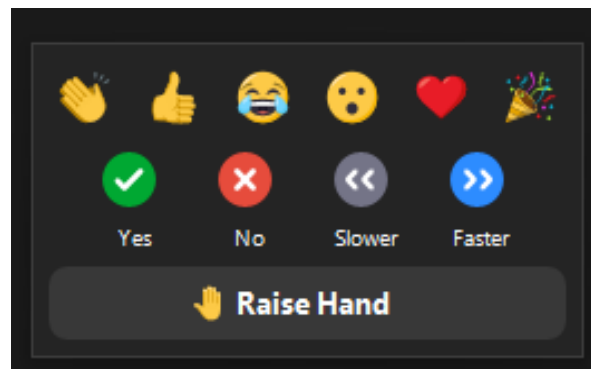


First Peoples House, University of Victoria

I acknowledge and respect the ləkʷəŋən peoples on whose traditional territory I am joining from today and the Songhees, Esquimalt and W̱SÁNEĆ peoples whose historical relationships with the land continue to this day.

Session Guidelines

- I am co-hosting this online workshop
- Chat will be saved and monitored during the session
- Use the 'Raise hand' option if you have a question or would like to add to the discussion
 - This is found under 'Reactions' on the bottom banner



Session Outline

- Community-building exercise
- Discussion around ILOs, components of ILOs
- Practice identifying components of ILOs
- Authentic assessment framework
- Small-group activity
- Summary & wrap-up

Session Intended Learning Outcomes

- When presented with a complete intended learning outcome statement, you will correctly identify all three defining components of an intended learning outcome.
- You will carefully reflect on how to create an authentic assessment that links to your intended learning outcomes following brainstorming in small groups.
- Through a small group activity, you will identify approaches to assessment that are relevant to your teaching and an authentic assessment framework.

Chat waterfall exercise: What do you think of when you see or hear the phrase intended learning outcomes (ILOs)?

- Type a few words that come to mind when you hear or see the phrase ‘intended learning outcomes’
- Do not hit enter to post to the chat until the timer is complete – at that point, everyone will hit ‘enter’ and there will be a chat waterfall of answers and reflections

What are Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs)?

- Intended Learning Outcomes are statements of what the learner takes-away or engages with following a learning experience (e.g., single class, unit or module, course, year/level, or program)
- Intended Learning Outcomes, depending on discipline, may also be referred to as attributes, competencies, instructional objectives
- ‘Intended’ is included to denote the intention of what a learner will take-away following a learning experience
→ ‘Achieved’ Learning Outcomes (ALOs)

Why use Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs)?



ILOs help learners direct their learning and monitor their own growth or progress (e.g., self-assessment)



ILOs signal what is important or valued in a course, unit, lesson



ILOs provides a framework for an instructor to select the instructional strategies, including activities, that will best create an environment that allows the learner to achieve the outcomes



ILOs allow the instructor to reflect on the effectiveness of the course, unit, or lesson design



Mager's Instructional Objectives (1962)

- Robert Mager: The ideal instructional objective provides a clear description of three key components
- **Learning activity:** What the learner does
- Conditions: When/where the learner does it
- *Criteria:* How much/how well the learner does it

Bloom's Taxonomy

Sample verbs:
(in alphabetical order)

- analyze...
- apply...
- assess...
- calculate...
- construct...
- create...
- design...
- describe...
- determine...
- develop...
- identify...
- etc.



Bloom's Taxonomy

LEARNING OUTCOME VERBS



American University CTRL Taxonomy diagram created by Erin Horan, Kim Westemeler, and Alexis Arnold at American University's Center for Teaching, Research & Learning is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) license. [American University CTRL Bloom's Taxonomy](https://www.american.edu/ctrl/bloom-taxonomy).



Another way to think about ILOs

Who (the learner) will *do what* under *what conditions*, and *how well* (or how will you know they have learned)

Let us dissect an ILO into its component parts!

When presented with a complete intended learning outcome statement, you will correctly identify all three defining components of an intended learning outcome.

Learning activity: you will ... identify ... components of an intended learning outcome

Conditions: When presented with a complete intended learning outcome statement

Criteria: correctly, all three defining

Coded ILO based on components

When presented with a complete intended learning outcome statement, **you will** *correctly identify all three defining components of an intended learning outcome.*

Legend: **Learning activity**, Conditions, *Criteria*

Authentic Assessment Framework (Gulikers et al., 2004)

“[Authentic assessment] is an assessment requiring students to use the same competencies or combinations of knowledge, skills, and attitudes, that they need to apply in the criterion situation in professional life.”

(Gulikers et al., 2004, p. 69)

Five dimensions of authentic assessment

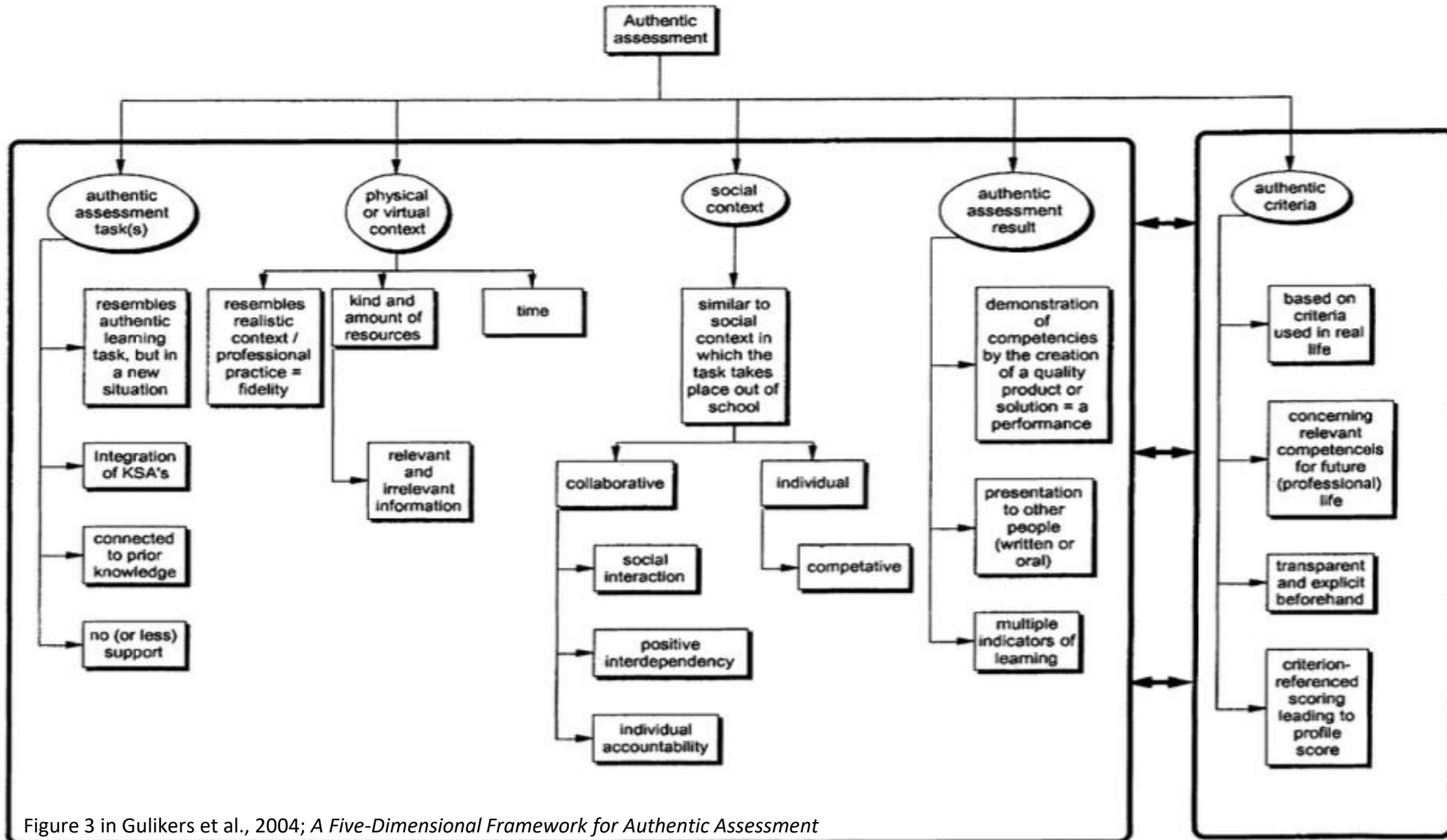
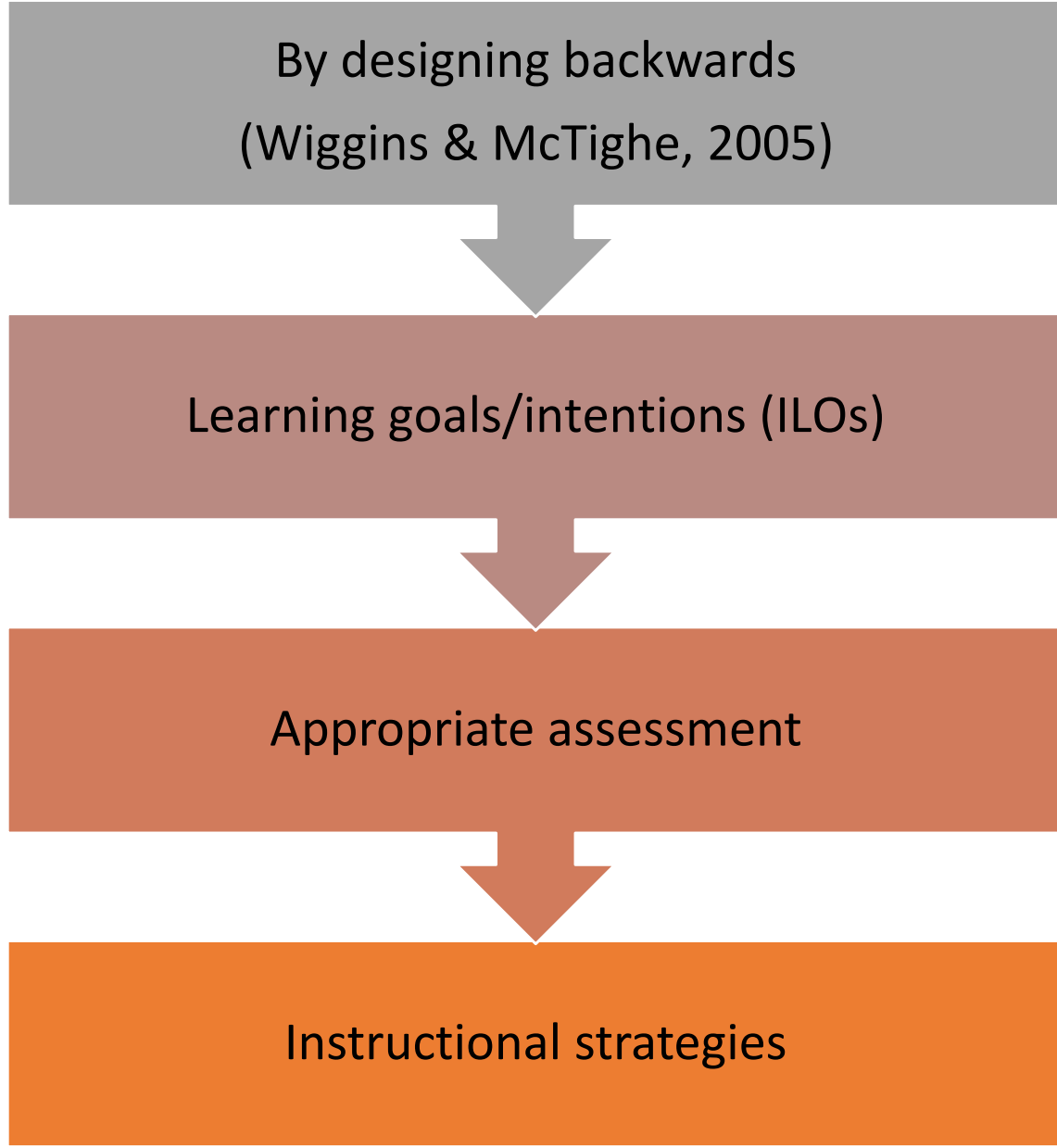


Figure 3 in Gulikers et al., 2004; *A Five-Dimensional Framework for Authentic Assessment*

**How do you
attain an
aligned
curriculum?
(Biggs, 2014)**



Constructive alignment (Biggs, 2014)



One piece should lead to the next and complement one another



You would not state that “As seen through reflection exercises, you will ...” and then include no reflective exercises (there would be no alignment)



Your learning intentions or goals (intended learning outcome) informs your assessment which informs the instructional strategies



BCcampus
Learning. Doing. Leading.

Small group activity

Dissecting ILO statements & discussing authentic assessments

Small group activity instructions

- In small groups, you will work on dissecting two ILOs into their component parts (on a worksheet)
- You will then work on discussing as a group examples of authentic assessments based on sample ILOs included (or your own, if brought)
- Please nominate a scribe to post in the chat an example authentic assessment(s) that align with sample ILOs

First of two ILOs dissected

- ILO statement: You will carefully reflect on how to create an authentic assessment that links to your intended learning outcomes following brainstorming in small groups.
- **Learning activity:** You will ... reflect on how to create an authentic assessment
- Conditions: ... following brainstorming in small groups
- *Criteria:* ... carefully ...that links to your intended learning outcomes

Second of two ILOs dissected

- ILO statement: Through a small group activity, you will identify approaches to assessment that are relevant to your teaching and an authentic assessment framework.
- **Learning activity:** you will identify approaches to assessment
- Conditions: Through a small group activity
- *Criteria:* that are relevant to your teaching and an authentic assessment framework

Reflection

A close-up photograph of a person wearing a bright yellow jacket, sitting at a desk and writing in a notebook. The person's hands are visible, holding a black pen over the open notebook. The notebook is resting on a grey folder. The background is dark and out of focus. The word 'Reflection' is written in a large, white, cursive font across the top half of the image.

Reflect/doodle/free-write how you will apply designing authentic assessments that support student learning and align with your course-level ILOs



Key summary notes

- ILOs have three general components
 - Learning activity
 - Learning condition or context
 - Criteria (how you will know your learners have met the statement)
- Intended learning outcomes (ILOs) often begin with a strong verb (what you want your learners to engage with in the learning activity)
- Creating authentic assessments can help with alignment to course-ILOs and aid learners in being prepared for the world 'beyond class'

Thank you everyone!



BCcampus
Learning. Doing. Leading.

References & Additional Resources (1)

- Anderson, L. W. & Krathwohl, D. R. (2001). A taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing, Abridged Edition. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- British Columbia Institute of Technology (BCIT). (2010). Writing learning outcomes. Retrieved from: https://www.bcit.ca/files/ltc/pdf/ja_learningoutcomes.pdf
- Biggs, J. (2014). Constructive alignment in university teaching. pp. 5-22. Retrieved from: <https://www.herdsa.org.au/herdsa-review-higher-education-vol-1/5-22>
- Gulikers, J. T. M., Bastiaens, T. J., & Kirschner, P. A. (2004). A five-dimensional framework for authentic assessment. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 52(3), 67–86. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/30220391>
- Mager, R. F. (1962). Preparing instructional objectives (revised 2nd ed.). Belmont, CA: David Lake Publishers.

References & Additional Resources (2)

- Potter, M. K. & Kustra, E. (2012). A primer on learning outcomes and the SOLO taxonomy. *Course Design for Constructive Alignment, Centre for Teaching and Learning, University of Windsor*. Retrieved from: <https://www.uwindsor.ca/ctl/sites/uwindsor.ca.ctl/files/primer-on-learning-outcomes.pdf>
- Toulouse, P. (2016). *What Matters in Indigenous Education: Implementing a Vision Committed to Holism, Diversity and Engagement*. In *Measuring What Matters, People for Education*. Toronto. Retrieved from: <https://peopleforeducation.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/MWM-What-Matters-in-Indigenous-Education.pdf>
- Wiggins, G., & McTighe, J. (1998). *Understanding by Design – Chapter 1: What is backwards design?* (1st ed). Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision & Curriculum Development.
- Wiggins, G., & McTighe, J. (2005). *Understanding by Design* (2nd ed). Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision & Curriculum Development.
- Wiggins, G., & McTighe, J. (2011). *The Understanding by Design guide to creating high-quality units*. Alexandria, VA: ASCD. Retrieved from: https://ascd.org/ASCD/pdf/siteASCD/publications/UbD_WhitePaper0312.pdf