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Multilevel Local, Nation- and Regionwide Education and Training in Climate Services, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

4/20/2021



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Competence-based learning 4: Assessment Marek Frankowicz

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Graduate Attributes

Engaged	Enterprising	Enquiry-Based	Effective	Expert
 Socially responsible Civically responsible Curious Motivated self- starters Active team players Reflective practitioners Global citizens 	 Independent thinkers Creative Career-educated Self-starters Innovators Entrepreneurs Well organised 	 Critical thinkers Digitally literate Inquisitive Problem solvers Creators of new knowledge Analytical 	 Excellent communicators Information literate Self managers Decision makers Resilient Reflective practitioners 	 Experiential learners Discipline knowledge Practice-based learners VVork-based learners Ethical Leaders Project managers

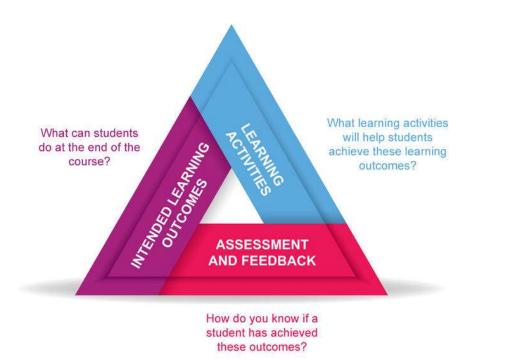
GRADUATE ATRIBUTES

ENHANCING EMPLOYABILITY

from SUSDEV presentation in Krakow authored by colleagues from DUT, Ireland

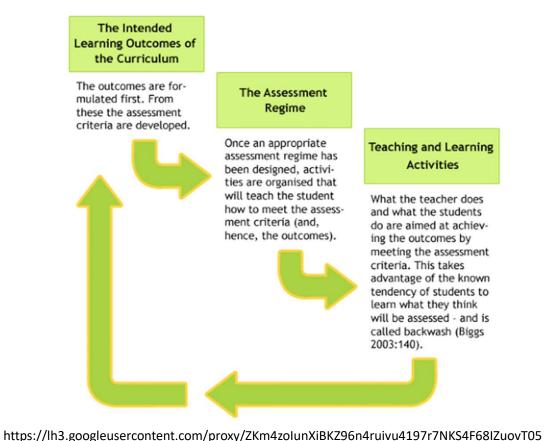






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Teaching & learning activities

- Teacher-controlled
- Peer-controlled
- Self-controlled

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Levels of assessment

- Classroom assessment
- Courses assessment
- Program assessment
- Institutional assessment





Types of assessment

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Diagnostic
Formative
Summative

DirectIndirect

➢Qualitative➢Quantitative







Methods of assessment (examples)

- Annotated bibliographies and literature reviews
- Behavioral observations
- Projects
- Reports
- In-class writing
- Informal interviews
- Oral examinations
- Written examinations
- Portfolios
- Short topic homework assignments
- Essays
- Simulations
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LO: Level of achievement

- What is a pass mark for an airline pilot? **100%**!
- Different requirements concerning different subjects (medicine, political sciences, chemistry, law etc.)





Progression of competences:

Subject Benchmark Statement (UK): Environment

Excellent performance

Typical performance

Threshold performance

Highly developed critical approach to Critical approach to academic literature academic literature and other sources of and other sources of information information.

Basic approach to academic literature and other sources of information

Recognition and discussion of the moral Recognition of the moral and ethical and ethical dimensions of issues and investigations and the need for professional codes of conduct.

dimensions of issues and investigations and the need for professional codes of conduct.

Ability to describe the moral and ethical dimensions of issues and investigations and the need for professional codes of conduct.

Highly developed ability to describe and Ability to describe and record materials in Basic ability to describe and record record materials in the field and laboratory.

Ability to interpret practical results with flair.

the field and laboratory. materials in the field and laboratory.

Ability to interpret practical results in a Basic ability to interpret practical results. logical manner.

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Program assessment

- Systematically gathering, analysing and using information about a program
- Measuring program outcomes:
 - What the program's graduates know
 - What they can do with this knowledge
 - What they value as a result of the knowledge
- Direct and indirect methods





Types of Learning: Learning outcomes	What is required from students?	Examples of Assessment
making judgments	Development of arguments, reflection, judgment, evaluation	Essay, Report, Book review
developing plans	problems, analyse data, review, design experiments, plan, apply information	Problem scenario, Group Work, Work-based problem, Analyse a case, Conference paper (or notes for a conference paper plus annotated bibliography)

Adapted from Nightingale et al., 1996

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Types of Learning: Learning outcomes	What is required from students?	Examples of Assessment
Performing procedures	Take readings, use	Demonstration, Role Play,
and demonstrating	equipment, follow	Make a video (write script
techniques	laboratory procedures,	and produce/make a video) ,
	follow protocols, carry out	Produce a poster , Lab
	instructions	report
Demonstrating knowledge	Recall, describe, report,	Written examination, Oral
and understanding	identify, recognise, recount,	examination, Essays,
	relate, etc.	Reports, Short answer
		questions, Mini tests

Adapted from Nightingale et al., 1996

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Types of Learning: Learning outcomes	What is required from students?	Examples of Assessment
Managing/developing	Work co-operatively and,	Learning journal
yourself	independently, be self-	Portfolio
	directed, manage time,	Learning Contracts
	manage tasks	Self-evaluation
		Group projects
		Peer assessment
Designing, creating,	Design, create,	Design project, Portfolio,
performing	perform, produce, etc.	Presentation, Performance

Adapted from Nightingale et al., 1996

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Types of Learning: Learning outcomes	What is required from students?	Examples of Assessment
Assessing and managing	Information search and	Annotated bibliographies,
information	retrival, investigate,	Use of bibliographic
	interprete, review	software,
	information	Library research assignment,
		Data based project
Communicating	Written, oral, visual and	Written presentation, Oral
	technical skills	presentation, Discussions/
		Debates/ role plays, Group
		work

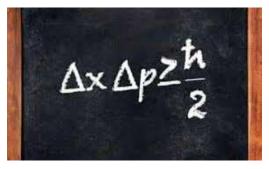
Adapted from Nightingale et al., 1996

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"Heisenberg's uncertainty principle"



- The more precise assessment, the more we perturb learning process (assessment-driven program/courses); we do not check real capacities of students, but their way to fulfill our wishes...
- A variation: it is not possible to determine accurately the assessment level of a student and simultaneously increase his motivation. The more accurately we try to determine his assessment level, the lesser will be his motivation. The more we try to motivate the student towards his goal, the lesser would be the accuracy of assessment level.



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Thank you!

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