

TEATORIAL WORKBOOK: PART I Aims & Learning Outcomes

WHAT ARE AIMS AND LEARNING OUTCOMES?

Aims and outcomes form an essential part of planning classes.

An aim is WHAT you want your students to have learnt by the end of the session or course. This is the overall goal for your learners. The aim will only be one or two sentences long.

A learning outcome (or LO) is HOW you will achieve that aim. Each aim will break down into lots of smaller LOs.

Practice writing the overall aim for your course here. Remember it should be no more than one or two sentences. It is an outline of what you intend your students to do overall. Look at your aim. Does it start with what level your students are at?

- If they are beginners you should use the words 'Introduce' or 'Begin to'
- · If it is a refresher course, you might use the word 'Review'
- If it is a more advanced course you could use 'Continue to develop'

Then it needs to have the content of what you are teaching.

An example could be: The aim of this course is to Review and embed the the fundamentals of salsa dancing.

Now write an aim for a specific session that you are teaching. Remember this will cover what you are doing in an average lesson of about two hours.

Now that you have the aim, how are you going to break it down into content for each session? What do you want your students to learn? Make sure this links back to the aim. You may have a syllabus to follow if you are teaching an accredited course. In the syllabus you will be told what you have to teach. You can use this as a starting point.

LEARNING OUTCOMES ARE WRITTEN IN THREE STEPS:

1. All outcomes begin with the phrase:
'By the end of the session, students will be able to'
2. Next, add an action verb such as 'practice':
'By the end of the session, students will be able to PRACTICE'
3. Finish the sentence with the actual task:
'By the end of the session, students will be able to practice
ADDING UP FIGURES.'
Or:
'By the end of the session, students will be able to calculate the
area of a triangle and a circle.'

Practice writing learning outcomes for your course. Remember the **three step rule.** There is a list of action verbs at the back of this workbook to support you in writing your aims.

Identify another aim and its learning outcomes below...

AIM:

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Learning Outcome:

Once you have written your learning outcomes, move them into a logical order so that students can easily grasp what you are teaching. Here are some examples of aims and learning outcomes for you to follow. You will find aims and outcomes for a whole course, as well as aims and outcomes for specific sessions.

Example 1

1. The aim of this course is to enable students to write Chinese.

By the end of the course students will be able to:

Write the Chinese alphabet Identify Chinese letters from a list Write simple words

2. The aim of this session is to introduce students to treatments for suspected fractured arm injuries.

By the end of the session students will be able to:

Identify potential fractures

Explain how to treat a variety of fractures

Treat a casualty with a potential fracture.

3. The aim of this course is to expand students' knowledge and skills of editing holiday films.

By the end of the course students will be able to:

Create and lay a soundtrack Export clips and sequences Show a 5 minute film clip

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LIST OF ACTION VERBS

- Analyse
- Obesign
- Appraise
- Oiscuss
- Assemble
- **Examine**
- Build
- ✓ Illustrate
- Calculate
- Justify
- Check
- Modify

- **Compare**
- Produce
- **Construct**
- **Question**
- Oebate
- **⊘** Select
- **O** Define
- Test
- Oemonstrate
- **Use**
- Oescribe
- Write

CHECKLIST: CREATING A LEARNING OUTCOME IN 3 EASY STEPS

STEP ONE

'By the end of the course, students will be able to...'

OR

'By the end of the **session**, students will be able to...'

STEP TWO

ACTION VERB

Analyse Construct Define Illustrate Maintain Make Practice Review Summarise

STEP THREE

What you want your students to do