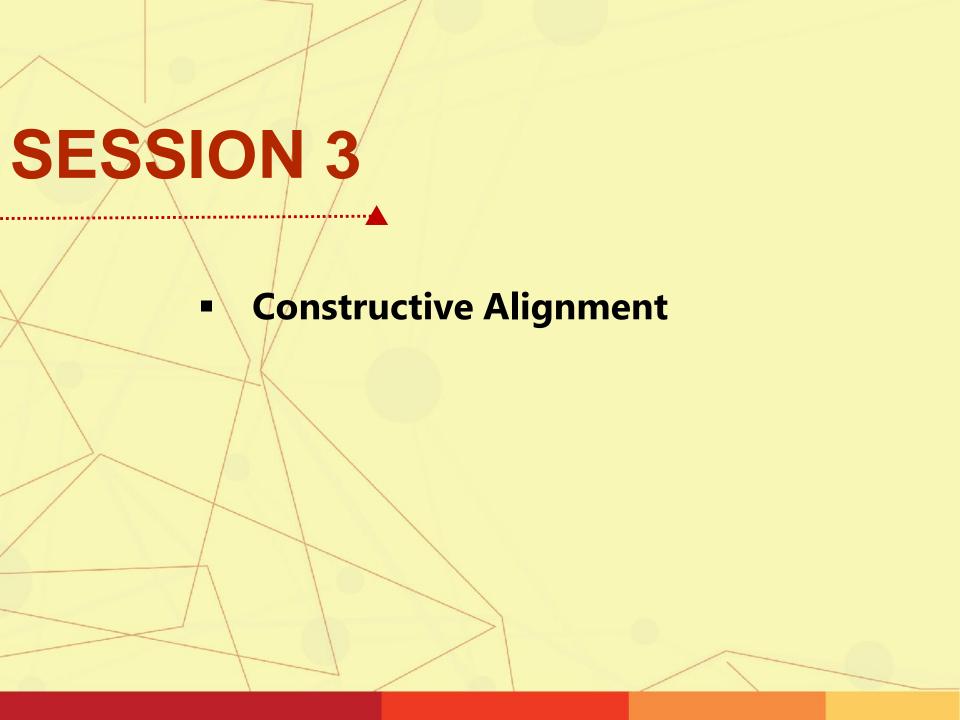
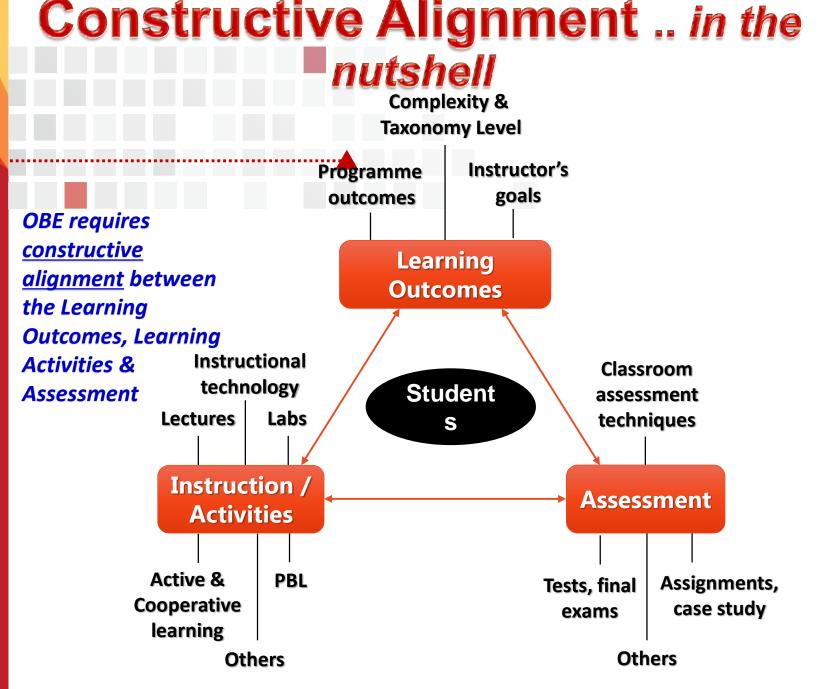


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adapted from Felder R.M. & Brent R., J. Eng. Edu., Jan. 200.

### What is constructive alignment?

"A good teaching system aligns teaching method and assessment to the learning activities stated in the objectives, so that all aspects of this system are in accord in supporting appropriate student learning. This system is called constructive alignment, based as it is on the twin principles of constructivism in learning and alignment in teaching."

John Biggs (1999)

### What is constructive alignment?

 the overall process of learning is built on a framework of curriculum design in which intended learning outcomes, teaching methods, assessment and evaluation are all interdependant and only by truly integrating these components together, do we get efficient student learning.

John Biggs (2003)

### **CONSTRUCTIVE ALIGNMENT**

#### The Intended Learning Outcomes of the Curriculum

The outcomes are formulated first. From these the assessment criteria are developed.



Once an appropriate assessment regime has been designed, activities are organised that will teach the student how to meet the assessment criteria (and, hence, the outcomes).

### Teaching and Learning Activities

What the teacher does and what the students do are aimed at achieving the outcomes by meeting the assessment criteria. This takes advantage of the known tendency of students to learn what they think will be assessed - and is called backwash (Biggs 2003:140).





1	Domain of Learning Outcomes	Learning Methods	Assessment Methods
	Cognitive	Lecture, Tutorial, Self- directed Learning, SCL type like PBL, POBPL, etc.	Oral or written examination, viva, report, log book, etc.
_	Psychomotor	Practical work, laboratory experiment, lecture, demonstrations, etc	Observation through practical work
	Affective	SCL activities like group discussion, PBL, POPBL, etc	Observation and/or Cognitive typed Assessment

Possible L.T.As	Common ILOs	Possible Assessment Tools
Set reading, lecture, report on field trip, write essay	Describe	Assignment, essay question exam
Tutorial, activities, write essay	Explain	Assignment, essay question exam, oral presentation
Project, assignment	Integrate	Project, assignment
Project, case study	Apply	Project, case study, experiment
PBL, case study	Solve problem	Case study, project, experiment
Project, poster	Design, create	Project, experiment, poster
Reflective diary	Reflect	Reflective diary, portfolio, self- assessment
presentation, debate, role play,	Communicate	A range of oral, writing or listening tasks addressing the ILOs, e.g. presentation, debate, role play, reporting, assignment, précis, paraphrasing, answering questions

The point is not now you are going to teach but now and what you want your students to learn.

NOTE! Many of these TLAs can be assessments tasks as well. Then you have excellent alignment.

## Constructive Alignment (CA)

CLO	Teaching methods	Type of assessment
By the end of the course, students are be able to describe	C - Lecture/ Tutorial / Group Discussion	c2 - Test (MCQ or short answer)/ Assignments
asepsis technique used in nursing to prevent infection. (C2,P1,PLO1,PLO2)	P - Demonstration/ Practical / Skills Lab	p1 – Practical tests

	PLO1	PLO2	PLO3	PLO4	PLO5	PLO6	PLO7	PLO8	PLO9
COURSE	٧	٧							

What is the concept of CA? CA is aligning one's COs to the Teaching Learning Activities (TLAs) and the Assessment Tasks (ATs)

### How CA looks like in OBE Document

Course Learning Outcomes (CO)		Program Outcomes (PO)								Methods of delivery	Assessment
	POI	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9		
Identify and differentiate the different types of soil and their properties and classify soil using British and / or Unified Soil Classification System	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>								Lecture and laboratory work	Short test and laboratory work/report
Conduct laboratory tests for determination of soil index and compaction	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>			<b>√</b>					Demonstr ation and laboratory work	Direct observation on laboratory work/report
Solve calculation problem using mechanics involving physical properties, compaction, seepage and effectives stress	✓	✓								Lecture and calculation activity	Examination and graded calculation activity

### CO & PO Mapping

#### Consider the following mapping examples.

СО	Assess ment (As) *	PO1	PO2	PO3	•	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	As-1	<b>V</b>							
CO2	As-2		$\checkmark$						
CO3	As-3			1					
CO4	As-4					$\checkmark$			
CO5	As-5								1

Question: Is CO and PO aligned to the assessment?

Answer: Yes! ..... this is a clear example of direct alignment, i.e. 1 CO to 1 PO using 1 Assessment!

<sup>\*</sup> As-1, As-2, etc, – refers to different type of assessment

### CO & PO Mapping

#### Is the <u>CO-PO</u> constructively assessed?

CO	Assess ment (As) *	PO1	PO2	PO3	•	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	As-1	<b>V</b>	1				<b>√</b>		
CO2	As-2		$\checkmark$						<b>V</b>
CO3	As-1			<b>V</b>					
CO4	As-3					$\checkmark$			
CO5	As-4								<b>V</b>

<sup>\*</sup> As-1, As-2, etc, – refers to different type of assessment

**Answer:** No!.... (1) we have CO1 map to PO1, PO2 & PO10 but using the same assessment (AS-1) to measure all three POs.

(2) the same assessment (As-1) is used to measure 2 or more COs (i.e. CO1 & CO3)

### CO & PO Mapping

#### Is the CO-PO constructively assessed?

СО	Assessmen t	Description	PO1 Knowl edge	PO2 Prob. Analy.	PO4 Invest igatio n	PO8 Ethics
CO1	Test 1  Final Exam (Q1)	Analyze the kinetics of a particle or a system of particles using Newton's 2 <sup>nd</sup> Law, the Principle of Work and Energy, and the Principle of Impulse and Momentum		√		√
CO2	Final Exam (Q2) / Assignmen	Investigate rigid-body kinetics using Newton's 2 <sup>nd</sup> Law and the Principle of Work and Energy			1	

**Ans:** No!.... CO1 is map to PO2 & PO8, but looking at the outcome statement, it may be the case that the CO has no connection with PO8 (Ethics) and the assessment may also be not appropriate!

### PO ATTAINMENT REPORT

#### What can you deduced from the results?

Cours es	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
FYP	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	90%	90 %	90 %
IDP	<b>70</b> %	<b>70</b> %	<b>70</b> %	<b>70</b> %	<b>70</b> %	80 %			80 %	80%		
Static	77	77	77	66	66				55			55
5	/0	/0	/0	/0	/0				/0			/0
Struct ures	67 %	88 %	<b>70</b> %	88 %								
EIS						79 %	69 %	80 %	88 %			
											86	74

### **OUTCOMES** ....





- Have specific attributes to be measured
  - Must have SPECIFIC measurement method

# Assessment Plan for each POs should be <u>CLEARLY ALIGNED</u>

- Must be practical and relevant to the measured PO
- Use of appropriate rubrics (where applicable) to measure the intended depth of the outcomes e.g. complex problem

# Performance Indicator (PI) for CO & PO

- To do CQI, we <u>need to have</u> a <u>Performance Indicator (PI)</u>. It is the threshold limit that indicates that the class have achieved a specific outcomes.
- Sample PI used by IHLs:
  - 1. 50% of the class getting > 50% score
  - 2. 50% of the class getting > 60% score + 70% of the class getting > 40%
  - 3. 70% of the class getting > 55% score
  - 4. 100% of the class getting > 40% score
  - 5. Class average > 50% score
- The choice of PI would determine the <u>extent</u>
   and <u>effectiveness</u> of CQI that will perform at
   the course & programme level!

## Thank you