

Area 1 – Relationship of course to other courses in curriculum (source – TAMU Curriculum process)

Course Prefix, #, Name	Prerequisites for this course – Prefix, #, Name	Co-Requisites for this course - Prefix, #, Name	Course(s) for which this course is a prerequisite - Prefix, #, Name

Area 2 – Role of course in the curriculum (sources - <u>TAMU Curriculum process</u>, <u>Dreyfus Model of Skill Acquisition</u>, <u>Benner's Stages of Clinical Competence</u>)

- (I) Introduce Familiarize, focus on exposure to and acquisition of foundational content for novice learners
- (E) Expand Focus on emphasizing elements of disciplinary structure to develop learners from novices to advanced beginners
- (S) Strengthen Focus on reinforcing content and processes to move learners from advanced beginners to competent or proficient
- (D) Demonstrate Focus on providing opportunities for learners to show mastery in the discipline moving from competent to expert

Less Complex				More Complex
Learner Level	Novice	Advanced Beginner	Competent/Proficient	Expert
Content Approach	Introduce	Expand	Strengthen	Demonstrate

Area 3 – Learning to learn in the course/discipline (source – <u>Shaping the College Curriculum, Lattuca & Stark</u>, p. 214)

A. In this course, what percentage (determined by instructor) of the student time/effort is on:

Less Complex		More Complex
Attaining Knowledge%	Developing Intellectual Skills%	Learning Intentionally%

B. In this course, what percentage (determined by instructor) of the time does the instructor acts as:

Less Complex		More Complex
Organizer & Leader%	Guide & Mentor%	Mentor & Colleague%

C. This course requires what percentage (determined by instructor) of the following intellectual skills: %

Less Complex More Complex					
Study Skills%	Analytical Thinking%	Creativity%			
Comprehension & Retention%	Critical Thinking%	Self-Discovery%			
	Problem Solving%				

D. This course requires what percentage (determined by instructor) of the following learning behaviors: %

Less Complex More Comp				
Organizing%,	Questioning%	Adapting%,		
	Reflecting%	Connecting%		

Area 4 – Workload

See Course Workload Estimator (Rice University) or Workload Estimator 2.0 (Wake Forest University)



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BLOOM'S TAXONOMY REVISED (example verbs for learning outcomes in italics)		COGNITIVE PROCESS DIMENSION					
		 REMEMBER Recall and retrieval of foundational disciplinary information. 	2. UNDERSTAND Make meaning out of information.	3. APPLY Use information in a similar situation.	4. ANALYZE Take apart information and explore component connections.	5. EVALUATE Examine critically and judge.	6. CREATE Create something new.
KNOWLEDGE DIMENSION	A. FACTUAL KNOWLEDGE Foundational information in a discipline.	List	Summarize	Respond	Select	Check	Generate
	B. CONCEPTUAL KNOWLEDGE Connection of foundational elements to overall structure and function.	Recognize	Classify	Provide	Differentiate	Determine	Assemble
	C. PROCEDURAL KNOWLEDGE Methods for investigating and acting.	Recall	Clarify	Carry Out	Integrate	Judge	Design
	D. META-COGNITIVE KNOWLEDGE Reflection on thinking in the discipline.	ldentify	Predict	Use	Deconstruct	Reflect	Create

Area 5 – Mapping Student Learning Outcomes (sources – <u>A Taxonomy for Learning, Teaching, and Assessing</u>, Anderson & Krathwohl, and <u>A</u> Model for Learning Objectives, Iowa State University Center for Excellence in Learning and Teaching)



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