



# TEACHING METHODS

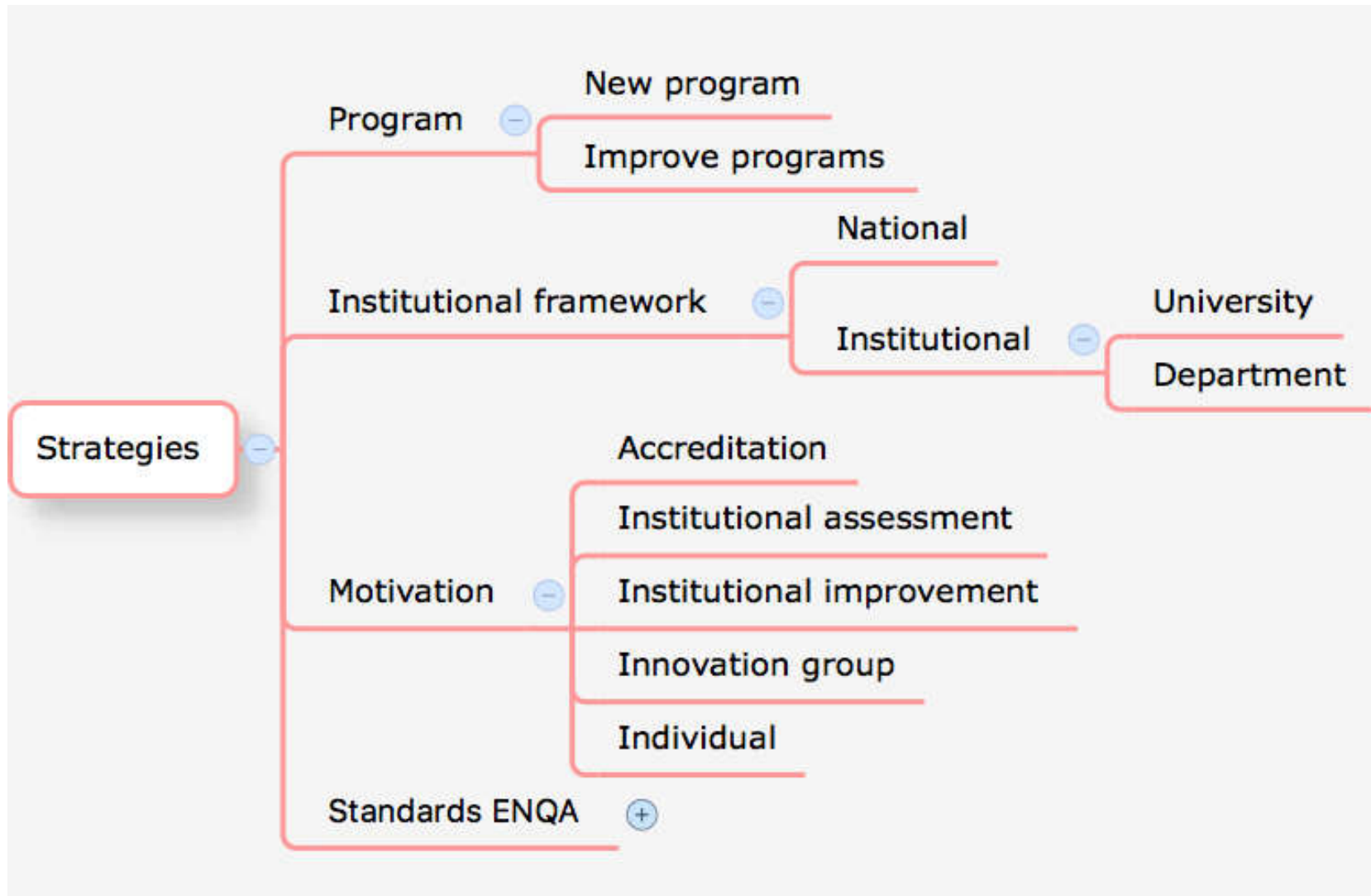
JAVIER VIDAL

UNIVERSITY OF LEON - SPAIN

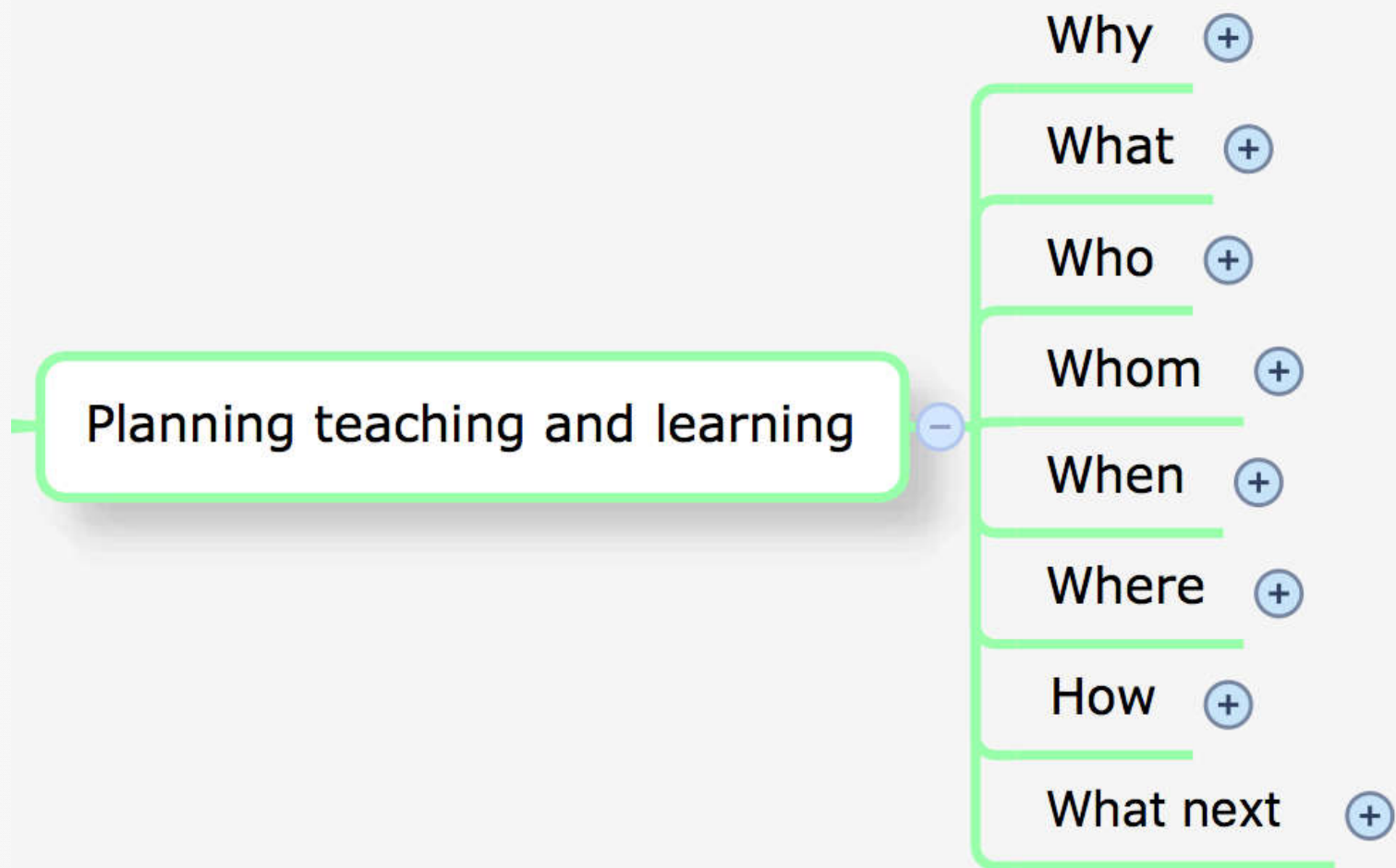
# Proposed topics

- ← Planning teaching and learning
  - ← Matching teaching methods with learning outcomes
  - ← E-learning: main techniques
  - ← Practical teaching techniques, formats, classrooms, activities etc.
  - ← Lecturing to large group of students
- ← Teaching quality and standards

# Previous questions



Degree Program Student Learning Outcomes	Courses					
		NUR 3065C	NUR 3145	NUR 3027	NUR 3027L	NUR 3125 NUR 3165
<b>Content/Discipline Knowledge</b>						
1. Apply antecedent knowledge in assessing psychosocial, developmental, cultural, and spiritual adaptive dimensions that impact individuals, families and communities as clients who are experiencing potential and actual environmental stressors.	X			X		
2. Apply the nursing process to assist the individuals, families and communities as clients in adapting to potential and actual environmental stressors in health promotion, maintenance, restoration, rehabilitation and/or assist the client to face death with dignity.	X	X	X	X	X	
3. Apply research findings from nursing and related disciplines applicable to individuals, families, and communities as client.			X	X	X	X
<b>Critical Thinking</b>						
1. Synthesize scientific knowledge from nursing and related disciplines in the provision of care to clients within the health-illness continuum throughout the life span.	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Analyze nursing theories and theories/concepts from other disciplines as a base for nursing practice.						X
3. Analyze research findings from nursing and related disciplines applicable to individuals, families, and communities as client.						X
<b>Oral and Written Communication</b>						
1. Demonstrate oral and written skills in receiving, translating, and relaying information	X	X	X	X	X	X





# Why

- ← Formal learning

  - ← Bachelor

  - ← Master

  - ← Doctorate

- ← Non-formal learning

  - ← Life-long learning

# What - Objectives

← Program

← Subject

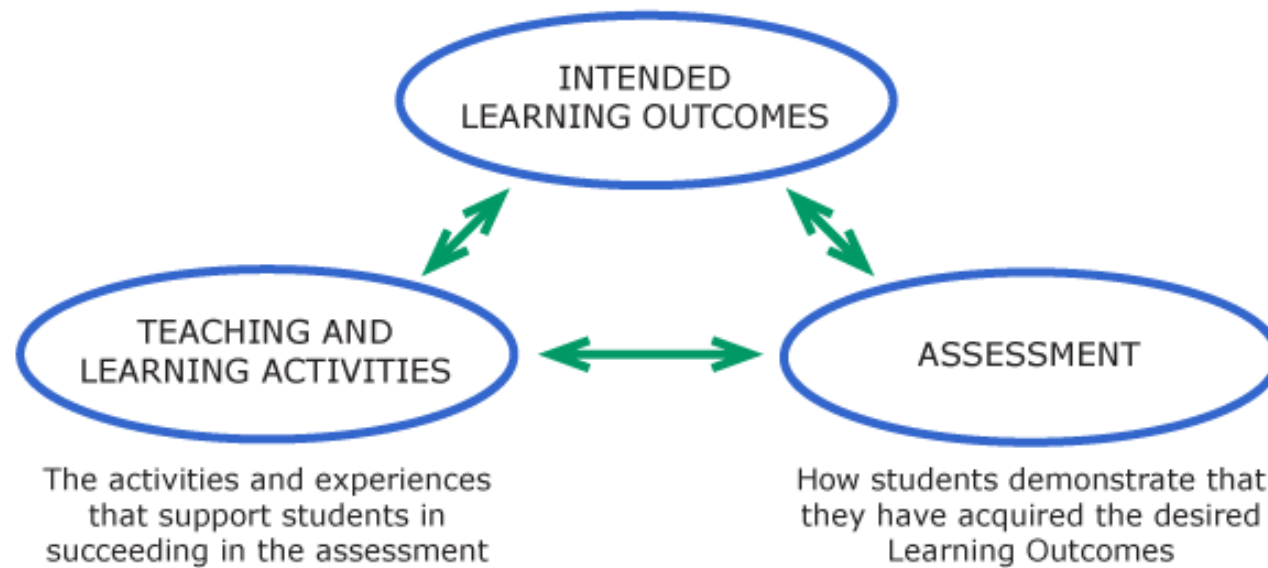
← Contents, but ...

← Competences-based learning

← Learning outcomes



What students will know and be able to do as a result of the course





# Characteristics of good learning outcomes?

- ▶ Learning outcomes have three distinguishing characteristics.
  1. The specified action by the learners must be **observable**.
  2. The specified action by the learners must be **measurable**.
  3. The specified action must be **done by the learners**.
- ▶ The ultimate test when writing a learning outcome is whether or not the action taken by the participants can be assessed. If not, the outcome probably does not meet all three of the characteristics.
- ▶ Simple learning outcomes contain three elements:
  1. **who** is to perform
  2. **what action** they are to take
  3. some **result** that must come from their action

# Examples

## Traditional

- ▶ Participants will **understand** the nine reasons for conducting a needs assessment.
- ▶ Participants will **develop an appreciation** of cultural diversity in the workplace.

Can it be **measured**?

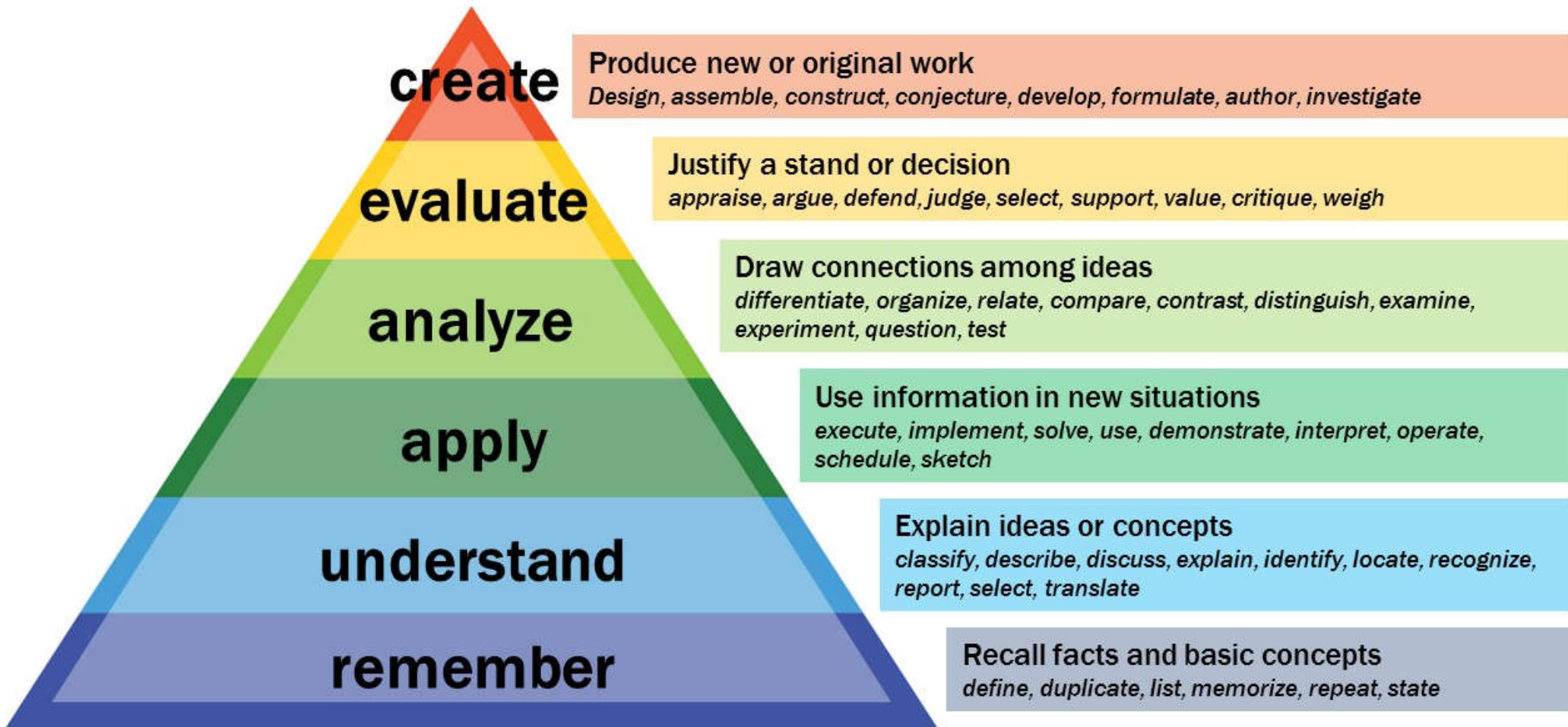
## Redefined

- ▶ Participants will **list** nine reasons for conducting a needs assessment.
- ▶ Participants will **summarize in writing their feelings about** cultural diversity in the workplace.

Learners have a much better idea of what is expected of them.

Teaching methods to  
provoke these outcomes

# Bloom's Taxonomy

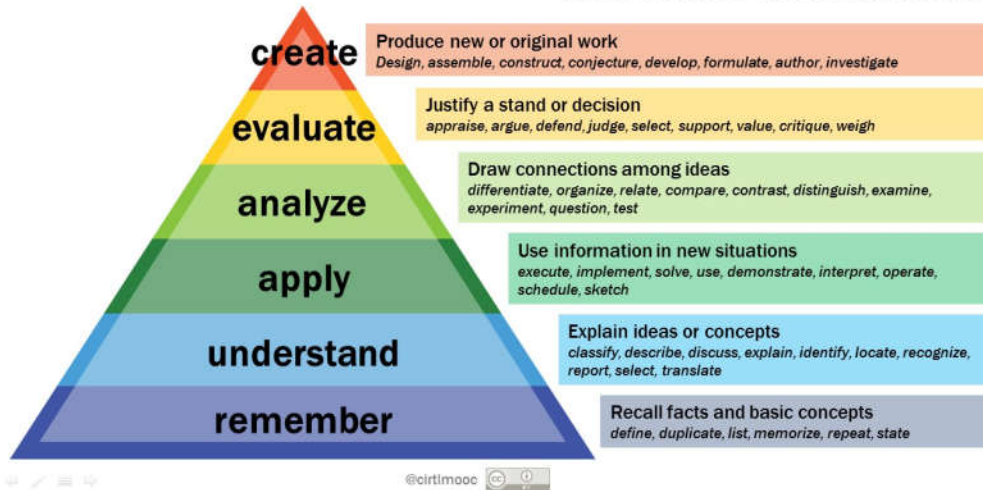


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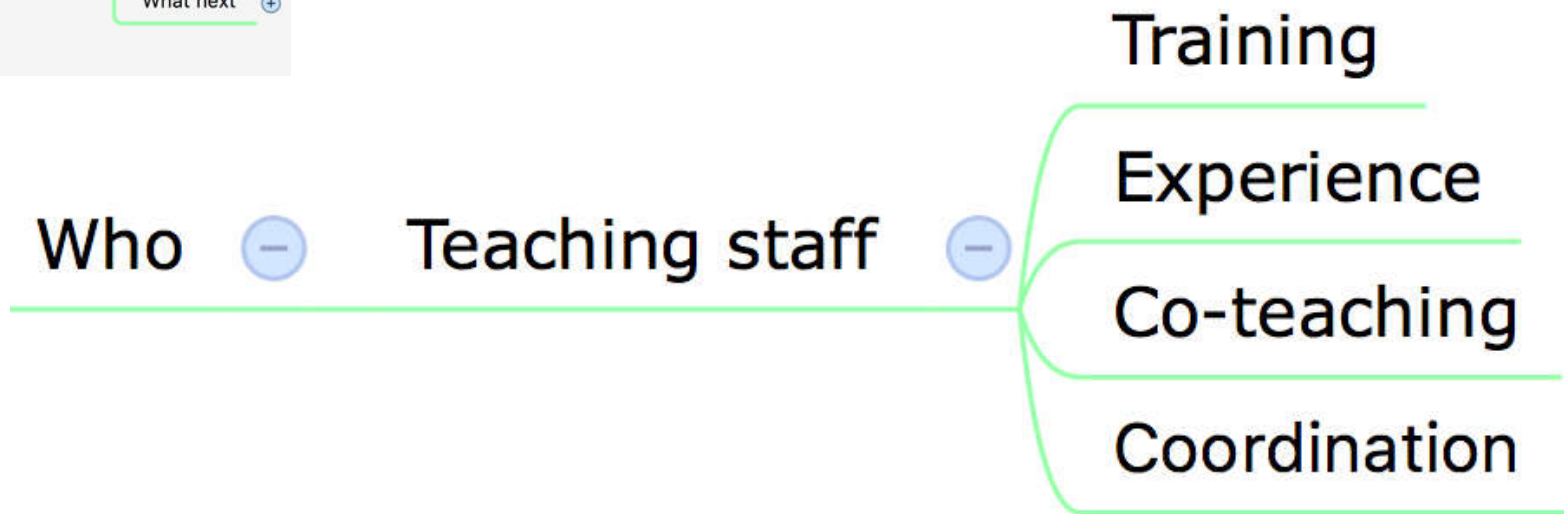
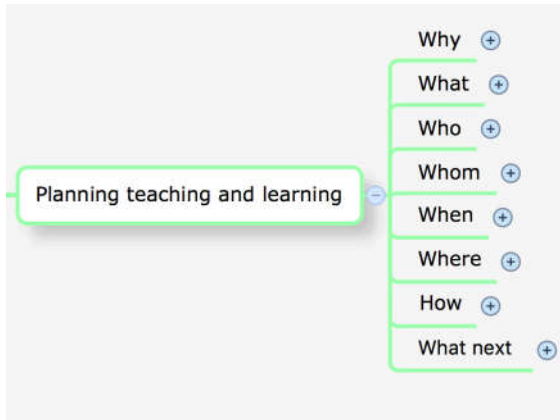




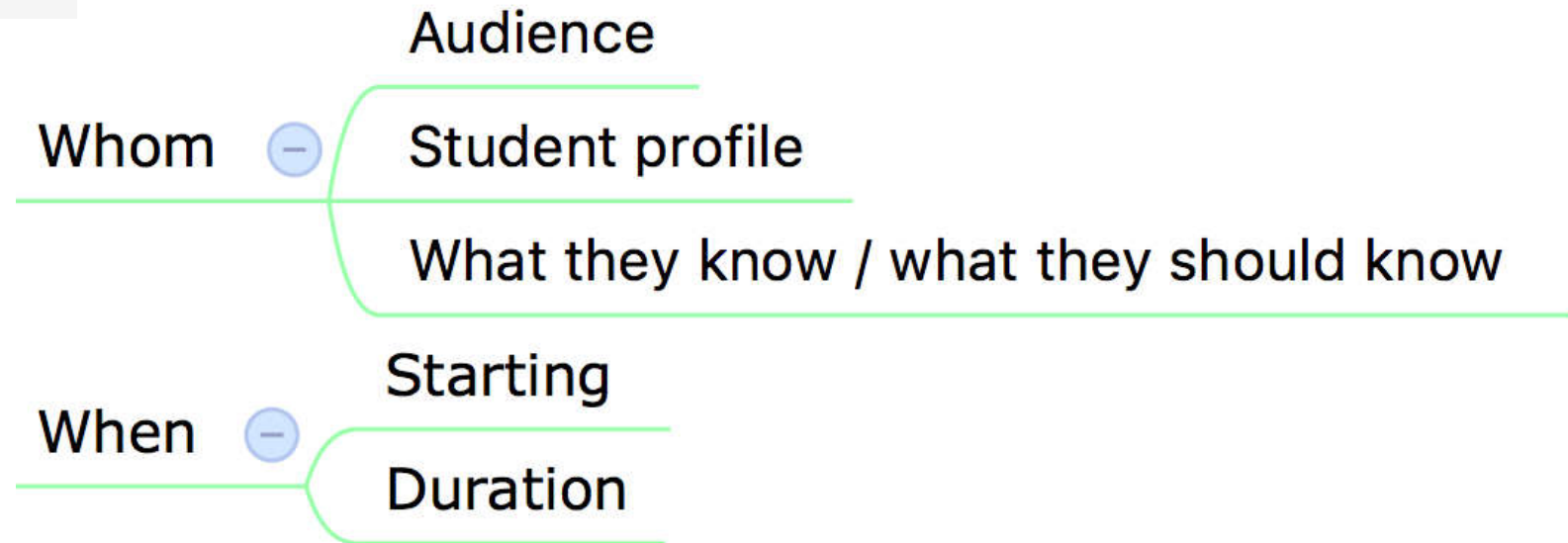
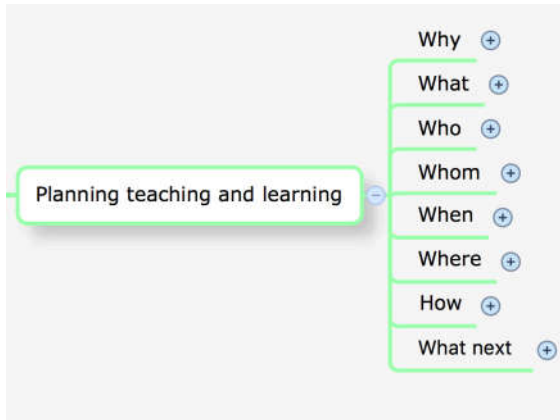
# Bloom's Taxonomy

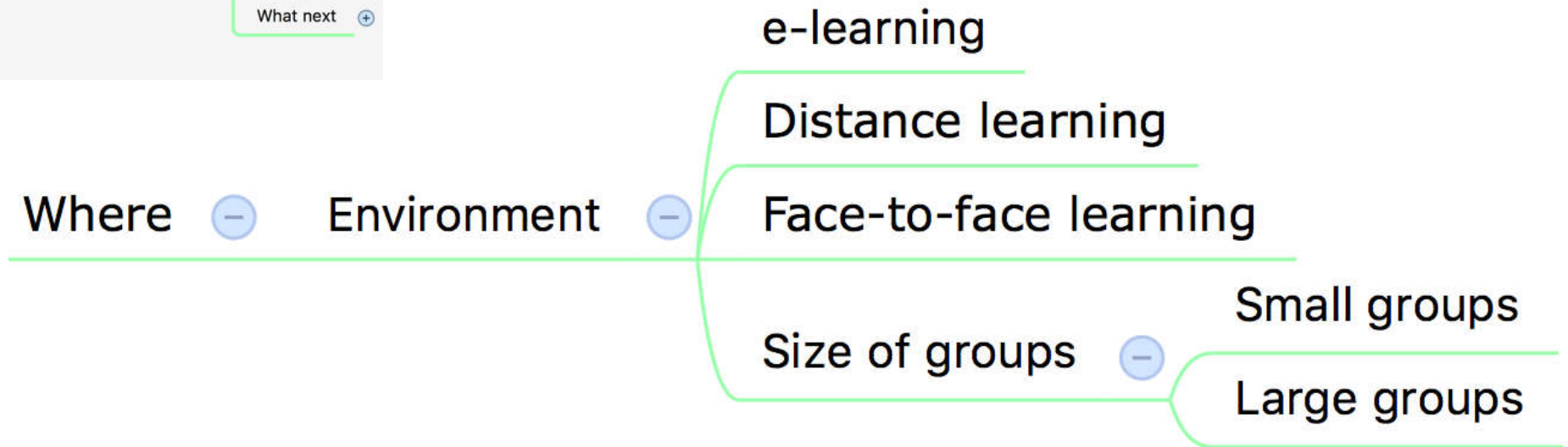
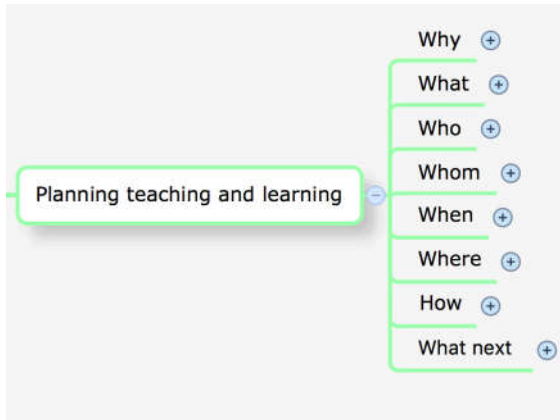


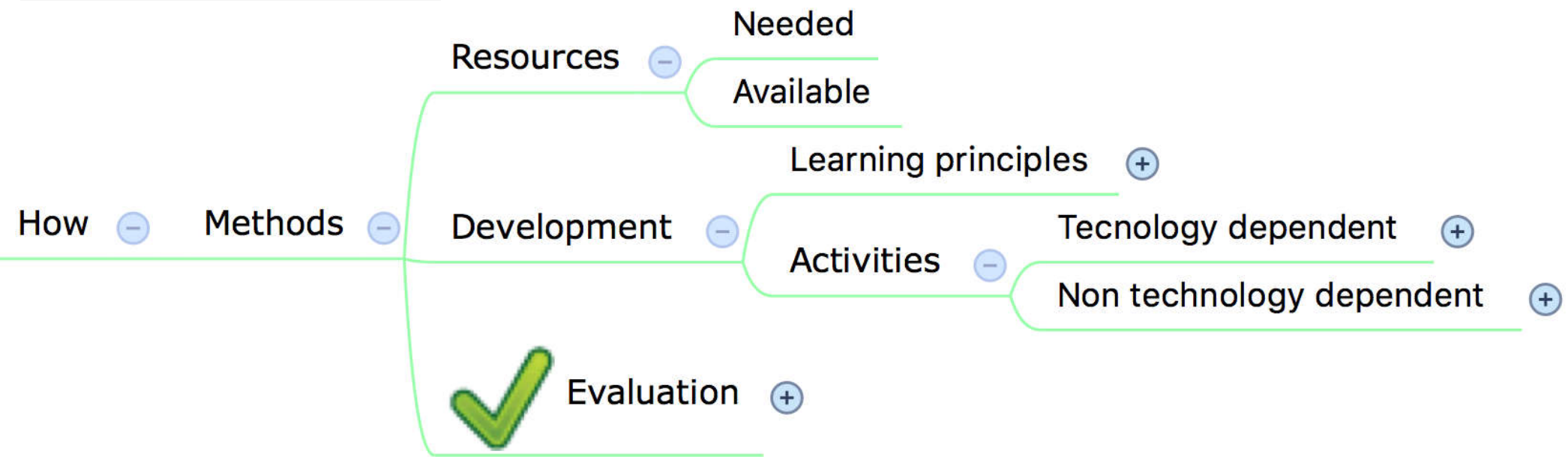
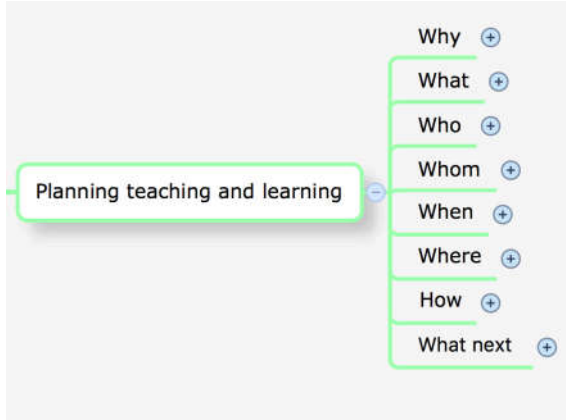
Blooms Category	Definition	Action Verb	What the Teacher Does	Learning Activities
Knowledge Information Gathering	recalling or remembering something without necessarily understanding, using, or changing it	Tell, list, describe, name, repeat, remember, recall, identify, state, select, match, know, locate, report, recognize, observe, choose, who, what, where, when, cite, define, indicate, label, memorize, outline, record, relate, reproduce, underline	Directs Tells Shows Examines	Lecture, reading, audio/visual, demonstration, question and answer period, memorize and recite
Comprehension Deeper Understanding of Knowledge	understanding something that has been communicated without necessarily relating it to anything else	Explain, restate, find, describe, review, relate, define, clarify, illustrate, diagram, outline, summarize, interpret, paraphrase, transform, compare similarities and differences, derive main idea, arrange, convert, defend, discuss, estimate, extend, generalize, give examples, locate, report, translate	Demonstrates Listens Questions Compares Examines	Discussions, reflection, illustrate main idea,
Apply Use of Knowledge	using a general concept to solve problems in a particular situation; using learned material in new and concrete situations	Apply, practice, employ, solve, use, demonstrate, illustrate, show, report, paint, draw, collect, dramatize, classify, put in order, change, compute, construct, interpret, investigate, manipulate, modify, operate, organize, predict, prepare, produce, schedule, sketch, translate	Shows Facilitates Observes Criticizes	Role plays, case studies, fishbowl activities, construct a model, collection of photographs











# Development



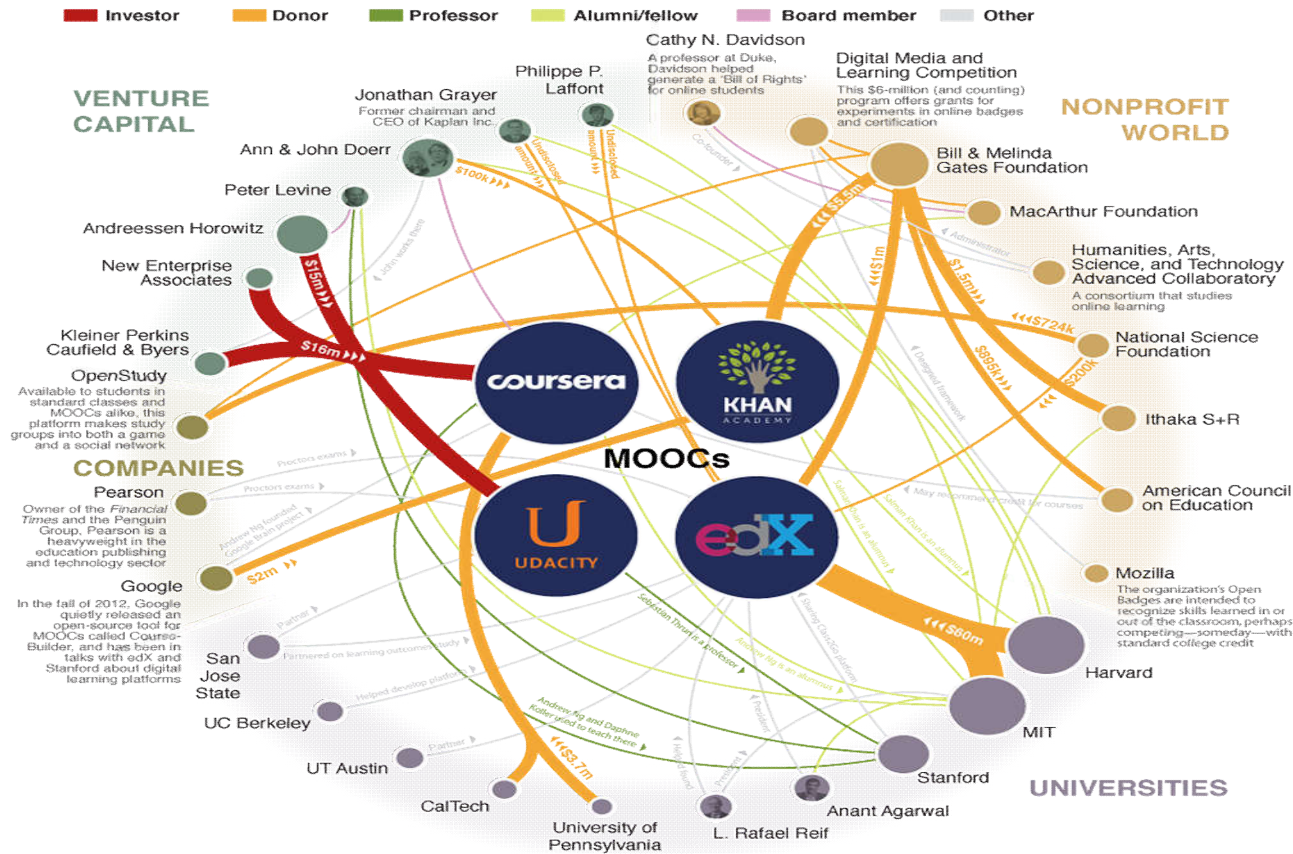
Motivation

# Teaching with technology

- ← MOOC
- ← Socrative
- ← Conceptual networks - XMind
- ← Collaborative writing - Wikis
- ← Google docs
- ← Simulation
- ← Virtual labs



# MOOCs



**miriada** 

Cursos Online Masivos en Abierto (MOOCs)

 Cursos online

 Formación de calidad

 Prestigiosas universidades

**GRATIS**



## Socrative PRO Launches in T-Minus...

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## How It Works

Socrative empowers you to engage and assess your students as learning happens. Through the use of real-time questioning, result aggregation, and visualization, you have instant insight into levels of understanding so you can use class time to better collaborate and grow as a community of learners.

# Conceptual networks



Features

Download

Pricing

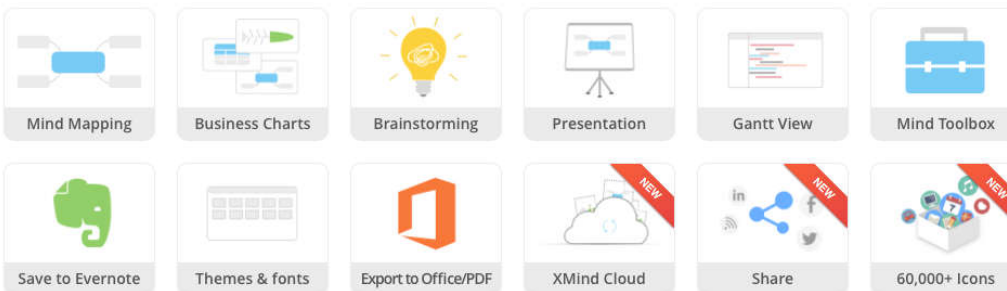
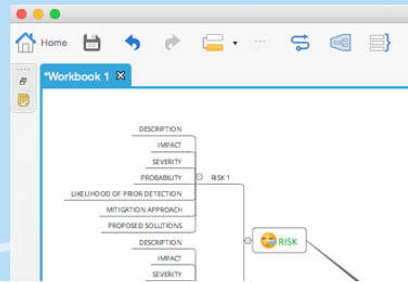
Cloud

Mind Maps

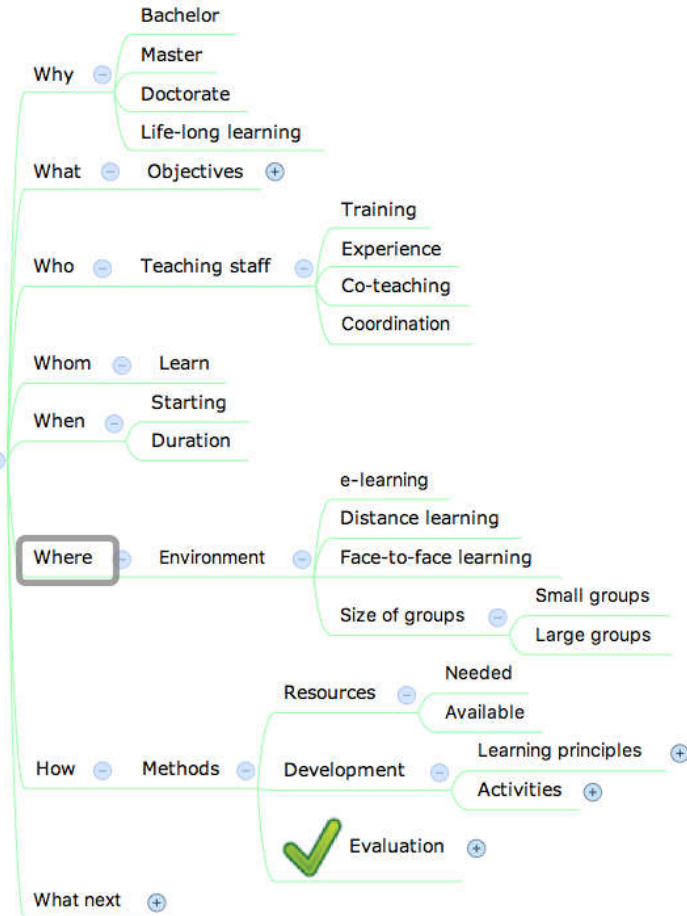
Sign Up/In

## Features

**XMind** is the most popular mind mapping tool. Millions of people use XMind to clarify thinking, manage complex information, run brainstorming and get work organized. We want all platform users to have the same experience. It couldn't be easier to get started.



Planning teaching and learning



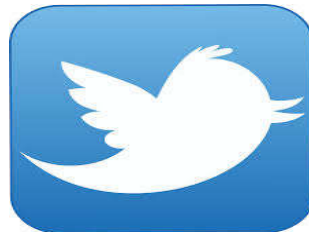
# Open technological resources



Google docs



Google Drive SkyDrive.



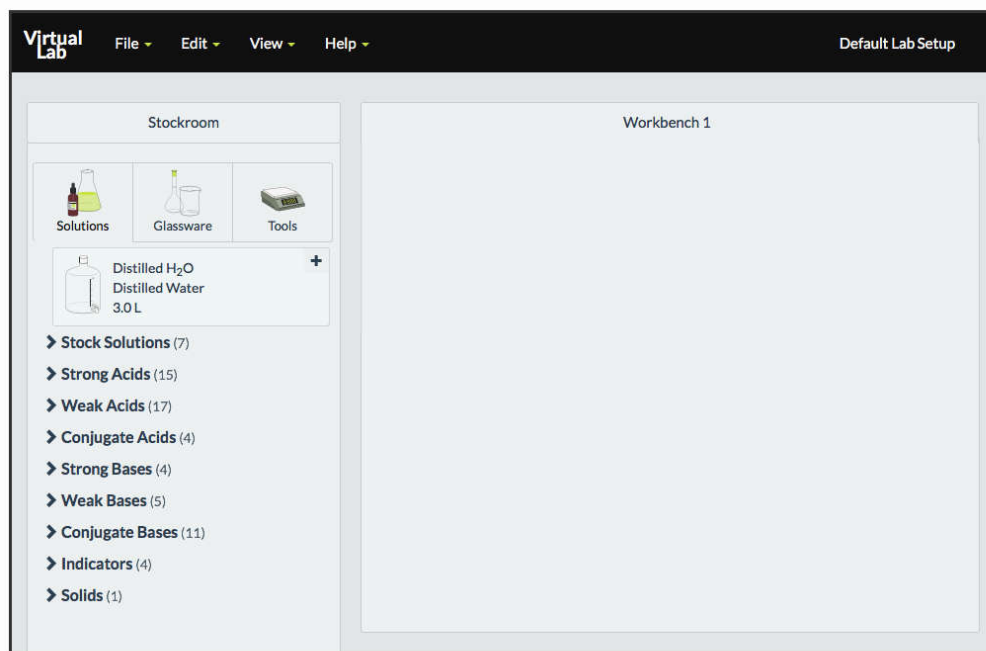
You Tube  
Broadcast Yourself™



## VIRTUAL LAB: VERSION HTML5 BETA

We are pleased to announce a new HTML5 based version of the virtual lab. This beta release does not require the Java Plug-in and should run in most browsers. Please read the information below to help you get started.

- We have created a [demonstration video](#), which describes the features and interface of this new version of the Virtual Lab.
- Please use FireFox or Chrome web browser. Errors have been reported when using other web browsers.
- The simulation will run on most laptops, desktops and touch-enabled devices such as tablets, iPads or phones. (Note: Touch enabled support is still under development, and may be a bit 'clunky').
- Depending on your internet speed, the simulation may take a minute or two to load. If you have any technical trouble with the simulation initially loading on your page, often refreshing the page or restarting your browser will solve most issues.
- We will continue testing this new version over the next few months and then upgrade all of the Virtual Laboratory activities on our site to the new version. We welcome your feedback during this testing phase. Please [email us](#) if you have any technical problems, questions or comments about this new version.





# Without technology

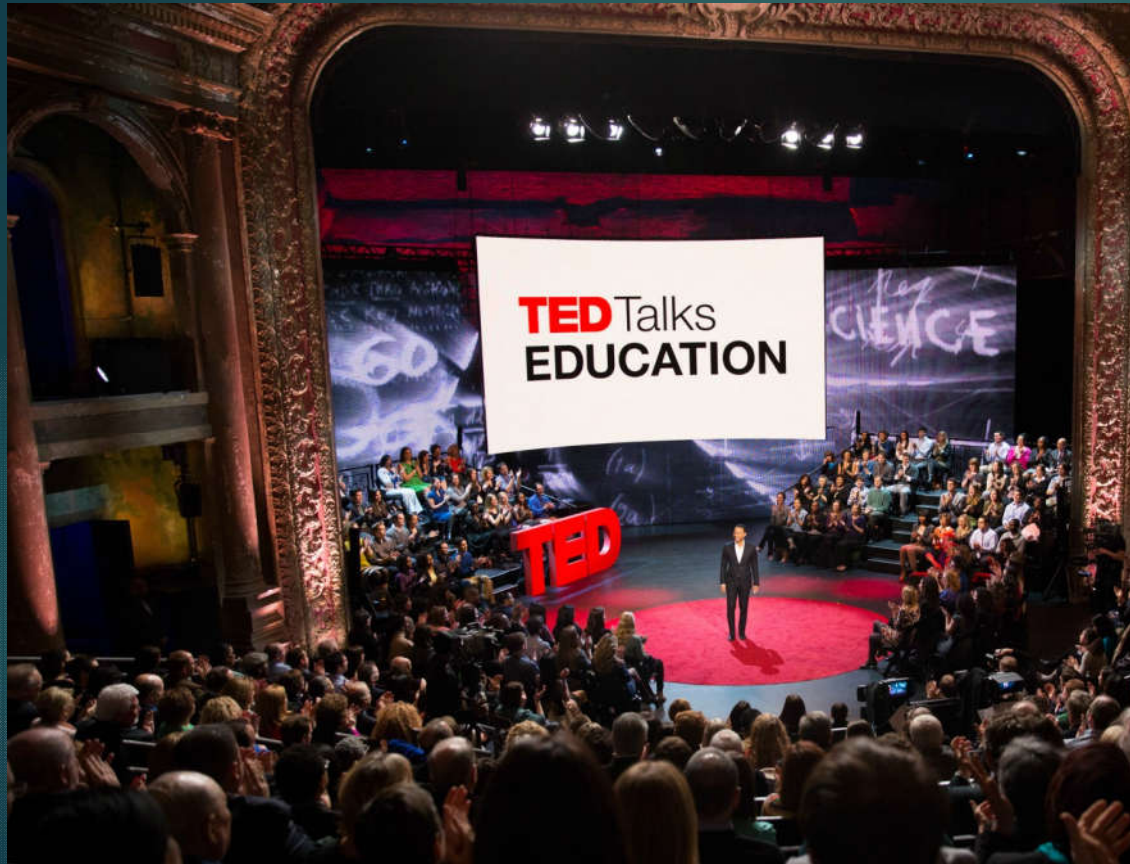
- ← Lecture
- ← Case studies
- ← Flipped Classroom
- ← Learning services
- ← Problem-based learning
- ← Group dynamics

# Lecture





# Lecture



## Edi Rama | TED Speaker



From 2000 to 2011 Edi Rama was the mayor of Tirana, where he implemented a series of reforms to take back the city for the people.

Politician

[http://www.ted.com/speakers/edi\\_rama](http://www.ted.com/speakers/edi_rama)

## Albanian

TED Translators can contact Language Coordinators through their TED profiles.

<http://www.ted.com/participate/translate/our-translators/language-coordinators/albanian>

## Edi Rama: Take back your city with paint



Make a city beautiful, curb corruption. Edi Rama took this deceptively simple path as mayor of Tirana, Albania, where he instilled pride in his citizens by transforming public spaces with colorful designs. With projects that put the people first, Rama decreased crime -- and showed his citizens they could have faith in their leaders. (Filmed at T...

[http://www.ted.com/talks/edi\\_rama\\_take\\_back\\_your\\_city\\_with\\_paint](http://www.ted.com/talks/edi_rama_take_back_your_city_with_paint)

## TEDxPrishtina: Designing Optimism - an independently organized event

**About this event:** The talks and stories told at the first-ever TEDxPrishtina will revolve around the upbeat promise of the architect in us. Some of us design buildings, others design websites. Some design fashion, other design social movements. Some design landscapes, others design their way out of an unfavorable situation. It all starts with an idea. There...

**Event details:** Prishtina, Kosovo, Albania · February 17, 2011

<http://www.ted.com/tedx/events/1632>

## TEDxTirana: Blissful Uncertainty?! - an independently organized event

**Event details:** Tirana, Albania · May 3, 2014

<http://www.ted.com/tedx/events/11228>

# Eberly Center

Teaching Excellence &amp; Educational Innovation

## The Simon Initiative

### Design & Teach a Course

#### Design Your Course

[Timing & Logistics](#)[Who Your Students Are](#)[Situational Constraints](#)[Learning Objectives](#)[Potential Assessments](#)[Instructional Strategies](#)[Lectures](#)[Discussions](#)[Case Studies](#)[Writing](#)[Labs / Studios](#)[Group Projects](#)[Public Reviews](#)[Service Learning](#)[Independent Student Projects](#)[Course Content & Schedule](#)[The Syllabus](#)[Teach Your Course](#)

## Technology for Education

## Assess Teaching & Learning

## Solve a Teaching Problem

## Teaching & Learning Principles

## Other Resources

# design & teach a course

[TEACHING EXCELLENCE & EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION](#) > [Design & Teach a Course](#) > [Design Your Course](#) > [Instructional Strategies](#) >[Case Studies](#)

## Case Studies

### What are case studies?

Case studies are stories. They present realistic, complex, and contextually rich situations and often involve a dilemma, conflict, or problem that one or more of the characters in the case must negotiate.

A good case study, according to Professor Paul Lawrence is:

"the vehicle by which a chunk of reality is brought into the classroom to be worked over by the class and the instructor. A good case keeps the class discussion grounded upon some of the stubborn facts that must be faced in real life situations."

(quoted in Christensen, 1981)

Although they have been used most extensively in the teaching of medicine, law and business, case studies can be an effective teaching tool in any number of disciplines. As an instructional strategy, case studies have a number of virtues. They "bridge the gap between theory and practice and between the academy and the workplace" (Barkley, Cross, and Major 2005, p.182). They also give students practice identifying the parameters of a problem, recognizing and articulating positions, evaluating courses of action, and arguing different points of view.

Case studies vary in length and detail, and can be used in a number of ways, depending on the case itself and on the instructor's goals.

- They can be short (a few paragraphs) or long (e.g. 20+ pages).
- They can be used in lecture-based or discussion-based classes.

Using cases involves a fair amount of discussion-based teaching.

[MORE...](#)

on topic



EECSRC

Cases  
in European  
Entrepreneurship

eCSB

To request a copy of "Cases in  
European Entrepreneurship"  
please send an email to  
thomas.cooney@dit.ie


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## About EECSRC

### Welcome to the European Entrepreneurship Case Study Resource Centre

The European Entrepreneurship Case Study Resource Centre (EECSRC) was established as part of a European Commission Call for Proposals entitled 'Entrepreneurial Culture of Young People, and Entrepreneurship Education' (ENT/CIP/09/E/N02S001). A number of reports produced by the European Commission had identified entrepreneurship education as a critical element for achieving economic growth and creating employment. The European Commission's commitment to entrepreneurship education is reflected throughout this website, and it is the objective of this Resource Centre to support and encourage entrepreneurship education by:

1. Facilitating a more practical-orientated approach to the teaching of entrepreneurship across European universities, that will:
  1. Support university entrepreneurship courses aiming to equip students with the requisite analytical skills for practical entrepreneurial action;
  2. Provide students with the opportunity to simulate entrepreneurial actions and entrepreneurial decision making;
  3. Connect students with the real world of business and entrepreneurial activity by showing them 'how to learn' as opposed to telling students what 'what to learn'.
2. Contributing to the creation of a common European platform for university entrepreneurship education.
3. Highlighting to third level students the relevance of entrepreneurship to contemporary European society and economy, and encouraging them to consider the role that entrepreneurial activity, and an entrepreneurial mindset, will play in their own contribution to European society and economy.

Entrepreneurship is, to a large extent, a 'learning by doing' subject, meaning that the practical aspects of learning from others, and what they have done before, is crucial. The use of European case studies is critically important in entrepreneurial education, as they enable students to identify with local role models and with local challenges. Cases studies are an important teaching tool in entrepreneurial education, as they provide a greater emphasis on experiential and action learning.

Using active learning methods, such as case studies, is often more complex than traditional teaching methods. As a result, this European Entrepreneurial Case Study Resource Centre was developed to encourage and foster this approach to teaching by providing entrepreneurial case studies and resources to third level education facilitators throughout Europe, and by promoting the European Student Enterprise Competition.

*The content was developed as part of an EU Funded CIP program.*

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# FaB

Finance and Business

FabEducation (FaB being an acronym for Finance and Business) is an innovative new site providing opportunities to learn about finance and business in an exploratory and practical way. Use the site to learn the connections between business activity and financial statements and to explore the metrics of your own case study.

### Entrepreneurial Quotes:

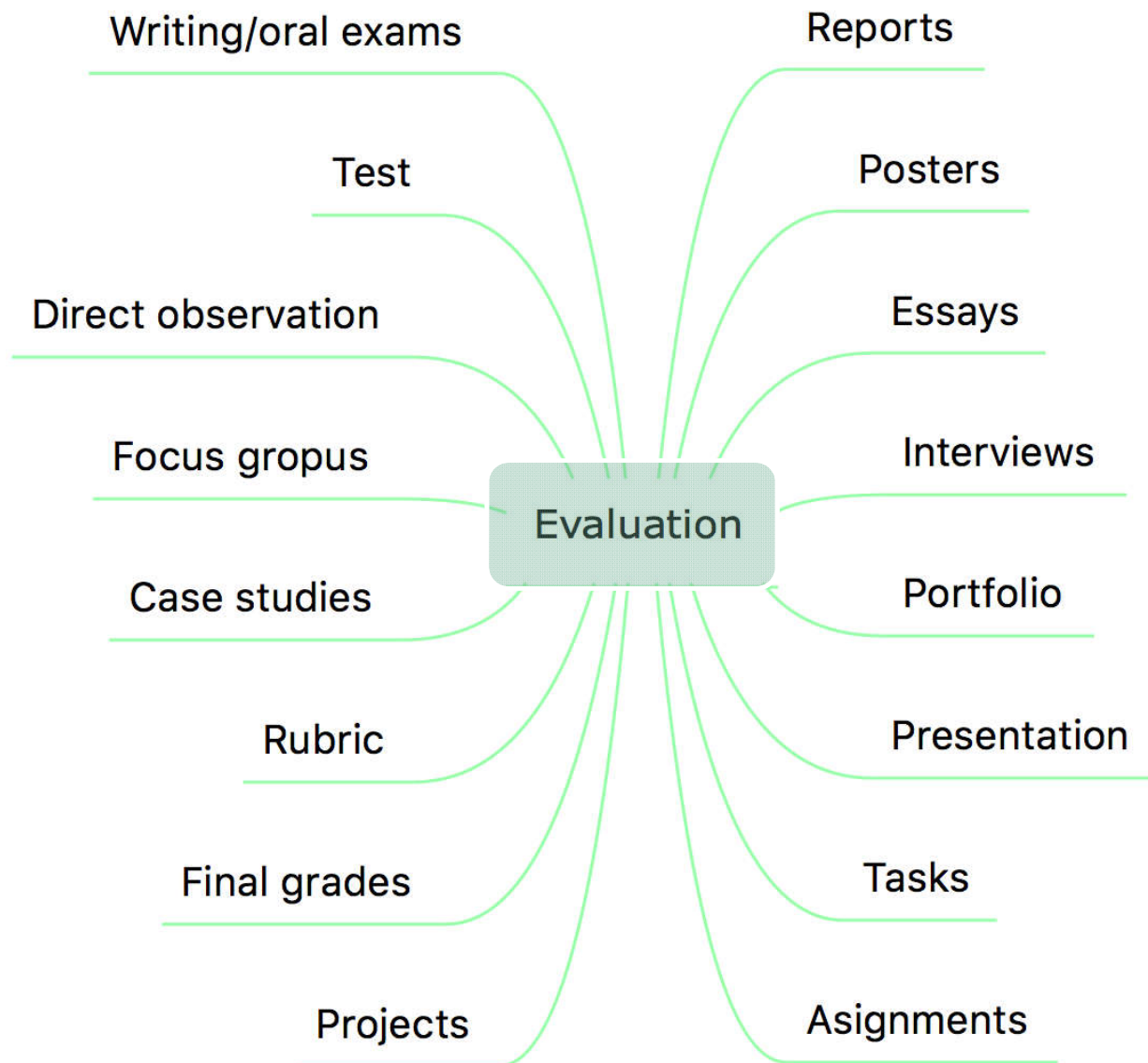
"Sometimes when you innovate, you make mistakes. It is best to admit them quickly, and get on with improving your other innovations." - Steve Jobs

"Creativity is contagious, pass it on" - Albert Einstein

"Innovation is the ability to see change as an opportunity - not a threat" - Peter Drucker

[<Previous](#) [Next>](#)



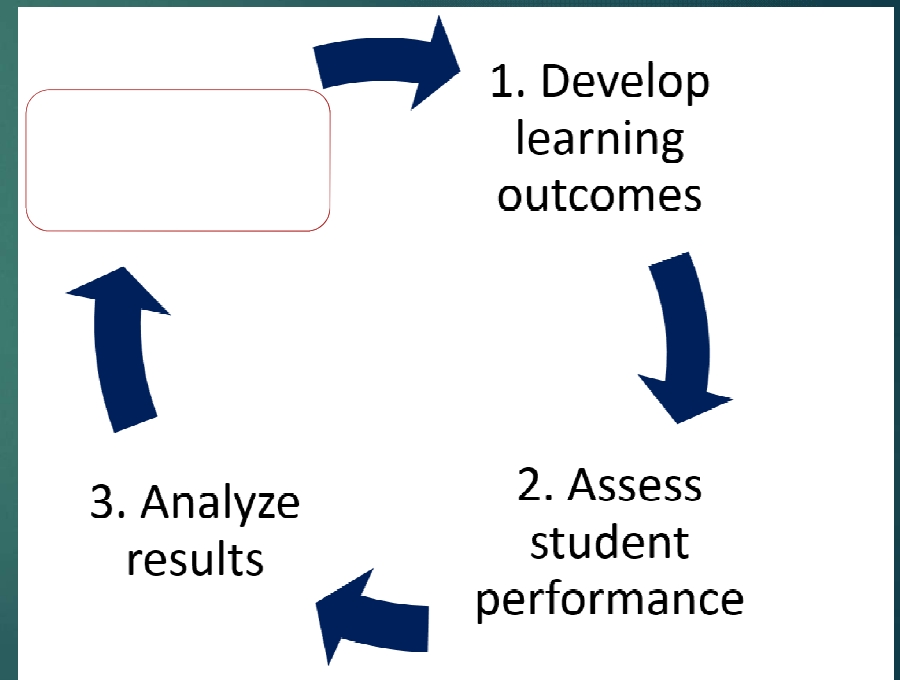


# Learning Outcome Assessment Matrix

Overarching Goal	Desired Learning Outcome	Teaching Methods	Assessments
(broad, generalized statements about what is to be learned)	(narrow, specific statements about concrete, measurable skills or content to be gained in the course)	(teaching strategies aimed at building desired knowledge or skills)	(tools and strategies that analyze student performance and products as evidence of teaching effectiveness)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to basic statistical concepts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability to calculate mean, median, and mode</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Read Chapter 1</li> <li>Lecture (calculate examples from outside of the book on a tablet device)</li> <li>Clicker activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solve 10 Homework problems from the text book</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to basic statistical skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability to plot line charts, bar charts, and scatter plots</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Read Chapter 2</li> <li>Lecture with power point slides</li> <li>Student activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete worksheet plotting various charts</li> <li>Weekly online quiz</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to basic statistical reasoning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability to assess statistical charts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lecture with power point slides</li> <li>Student pairing activity discussing merits of various charts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Write a 500 word essay on two opposing reports regarding student volunteerism</li> <li>Midterm Exam</li> </ul>

# What's next

- ← Evidence based improvement
- ← Educational research
- ← Quality assurance





## Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG)

Approved by the Ministerial Conference in May 2015

by  
European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education  
European Students' Union  
European University Association  
European Association of Institutions in Higher Education  
Education International  
BUSINESS EUROPE  
European Quality Assurance Register for Higher Education



# Standardet dhe Udhëzimet për Sigurimin e Cilësisë në Hapësirën Europiane të Arsimit të Lartë (SUE)

**Miraturar nga Grupi Përcjellës i Bolonjës në shtator 2014**

**Për miratim në Konferencën Ministrore në maj 2015**

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# Part 1: Standards for internal quality assurance

## 1.1 Policy for quality assurance

- ▶ Institutions should have a policy for quality assurance that is made public and forms part of their strategic management. Internal stakeholders should develop and implement this policy through appropriate structures and processes, while involving external stakeholders<sup>7</sup>.

## 1.2 Design and approval of programmes

- ▶ Institutions should have processes for the design and approval of their programmes. The programmes should be designed so that they meet the objectives set for them, including the intended learning outcomes. The qualification resulting from a programme should be clearly specified and communicated, and refer to the correct level of the national qualifications framework for higher education and, consequently, to the Framework for Qualifications of the European Higher Education Area.

## 1.3 Student-centred learning, teaching and assessment

- ▶ Institutions should ensure that the programmes are delivered in a way that encourages students to take an active role in creating the learning process, and that the assessment of students reflects this approach.

# Part 1: Standards for internal quality assurance

## 1.4 Student admission, progression, recognition and certification

- ▶ Institutions should consistently apply pre-defined and published regulations covering all phases of the student “life cycle”, e.g. student admission, progression, recognition and certification.

## 1.5 Teaching staff

- ▶ Institutions should assure themselves of the competence of their teachers. They should apply fair and transparent processes for the recruitment and development of the staff.

## 1.6 Learning resources and student support

- ▶ Institutions should have appropriate funding for learning and teaching activities and ensure that adequate and readily accessible learning resources and student support are provided.

# Part 1: Standards for internal quality assurance

## 1.7 Information management

- ▶ Institutions should ensure that they collect, analyse and use relevant information for the effective management of their programmes and other activities.

## 1.8 Public information

- ▶ Institutions should publish information about their activities, including programmes, which is clear, accurate, objective, up-to date and readily accessible.

## 1.9 On-going monitoring and periodic review of programmes

- ▶ Institutions should monitor and periodically review their programmes to ensure that they achieve the objectives set for them and respond to the needs of students and society. These reviews should lead to continuous improvement of the programme. Any action planned or taken as a result should be communicated to all those concerned.

## 1.10 Cyclical external quality assurance

- ▶ Institutions should undergo external quality assurance in line with the ESG on a cyclical basis.





# Thank you

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[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Javier\\_Vidal2](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Javier_Vidal2)