Specification of Instructional Objectives Dr.Ragini Saxena

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

.....are the learning outcomes of a lesson i.e. what the students should be able to know or do at the end of the lesson that they could not do at the beginning!

Learning Objectives

- A learning objective is a statement of the measurable learning that is intended to take place as a result of instruction.
- Complete objectives ...
 - State what the student will be able to do (observable behavior)
 - With the conditions under which they should be able to demonstrate (condition)
 - Under the expected degree of proficiency (criterion)

... INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

Setting Objectives

What will the learner be able to:

- Know (concept...cognitive)
- Do (skill... psychomotor)
- Feel (behavior, attitude, appreciation or ideas...affective)

Each defined objective is matched with:

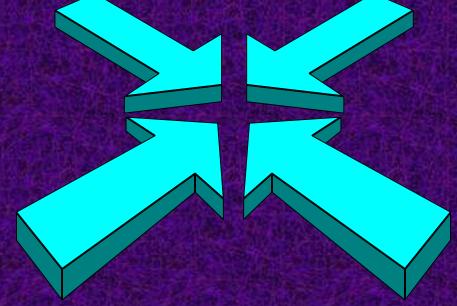
- Teaching Method
- Learning Activities
- Type of Assessment

Note: Relevance is the essential quality of the educational objectives

Rationale for Developing Objectives

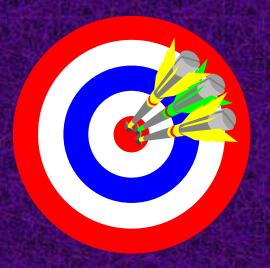
 To provide direction for both the student and the teacher. It allows both the teacher and the student to know where they are going and at what point they have reached

the destination.



More Rationale for Objectives

 The learner and the instructor have firm criteria by which the learner's progress and level of competency may be assessed at a specific point in time.



EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES



Objectives should be SMART:

- Specific
- Measurable
- Attainable
- Realistic
- Time bound

Types (domains) of Instructional objectives

- Cognitive objectives
 - Describe the knowledge that learners are to acquire
- Affective objectives
 - Describe the attitudes, feelings, and dispositions that learners are expected to develop
- Psychomotor objectives
 - Relate to the manipulative and motor skills that learners are to master

Cognitive Domain

- The Cognitive Domain (Bloom, 1956)
- Intellectual skills
 - Knowledge Remembering the information
 - Comprehension Understanding the meaning
 - Application Using the information
 - -Analysis Breaking down into parts
 - -Synthesis Producing a new whole
 - Evaluation Judging the value



Affective Domain

- The Affective Domain (Bloom, 1964)
- Emotions, feelings & values
 - -Receiving Willing to listen or see
 - -Responding Active participation
 - Valuing Internalize the worthiness
 - -Organization Ability to see the value
 - Conceptualization Ability to make the concept
 - Characterization by a value Behavior consistent with a value system



Psychpmotor Domain

- The Psychomotor Domain
- Muscular, motor skills, "hands-on"
 - -Readiness Willingness for an activity
 - -Observation Watches & is interested
 - -Perception Senses & becomes able
 - -Response Practices a skill
 - Adaptation Develops and masters a skill

COGNITIVE DOMAIN

Bloom's
 Taxonomy is an order of learning with six levels.

Synthesis

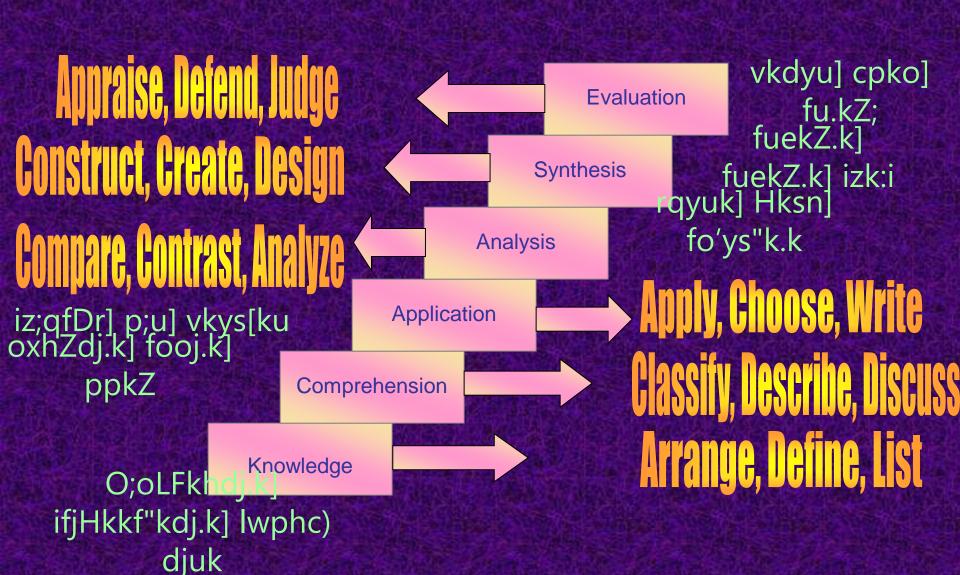
Analysis

Application

Comprehension

Knowledge

Look at the Verbs!



KNOWLEDGE Memorization

- Observation and recall of information
- Knowledge of dates, events, places
- Knowledge of major ideas
- Mastery of subject matter

COMPREHENSION Understanding

- Understand information
- Grasp meaning
- Translate knowledge into new content
- Interpret facts, compare, contrast
- Order, group, infer causes
- Predict consequences

COMPREHENSION Understanding

- Classify
- Describe
- Discuss
- Explain
- Express
- Identify
- Indicate

- Locate
- Report
- Review
- Select
- Translate

2. COMPREHENSION / Understanding

- Describing and Explaining
- Grasping the meaning and intent of the material.
- Deals with content and involves ability to understand what is being communicated.

3. APPLICATION

- Applying Information
- Using what is remembered and comprehended.
- Applies learning to real life, new, and/or concrete situations.
- It is ability to use knowledge and learned material in meaningful ways.

APPLICATION Using

- Use information
- Use methods, concepts, theories in new situations
- Solve problems using required skills or knowledge

APPLICATION Using

- Choose
- Demonstrate
- Dramatize
- Employ
- Illustrate
- Interpret

- Operate lapkfyr djuk
- Practice
- Schedule
- Sketch
- Solve
- Use
- Write

4. ANALYSIS

Reasoning

 Breaking material into parts and determining the relationships of these parts to each other and to the whole.

4. ANALYSIS

Analyzing Relationships

 Taking one portion or piece at a time to clarify the overall idea.

ANALYSIS Taking apart

- Recognition of patterns
- Organization of parts
- Discovery of hidden meanings
- Identification of components

ANALYSIS

- Analyze
- Appraise
- Calculate
- Categorize
- Compare
- Contrast
- Criticize

Taking apart

- Differentiate
- Discriminate
- Distinguish
- Examine
- Experiment
- Question
- Test

5. SYNTHESIS

Creating

 Putting together parts and elements into a new form.

 Organizing ideas into new patterns and putting materials together in a structure which was not there before.

SYNTHESIS Putting together

- Use old ideas to create new ones
- Generalize from given facts
- Relate knowledge from several areas
- Predict, draw conclusions

SYNTHESIS Putting together

- Arrange
- Assemble
- Collect
- Compose
- Construct
- Create
- Design
- Develop

- Formulate
- Manage
- Organize
- Plan
- Prepare
- Propose
- Set up
- Write

6. EVALUATION

Evaluating

 Judging the values of ideas, methods, materials, procedures, and solutions by developing and/or using appropriate criteria.

AFFECTIVE DOMIAN

EMOTIONAL LEARNING: FEELING —

Concerned with attitudes, appreciations, interests, values and adjustments.

PSYCHOMOTOR DOMAIN

PHYSICAL LEARNING: DOING -

Emphasizes speed, accuracy, dexterity, and physical skills.