

OBE for Students learning

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Brief Overview of OBE

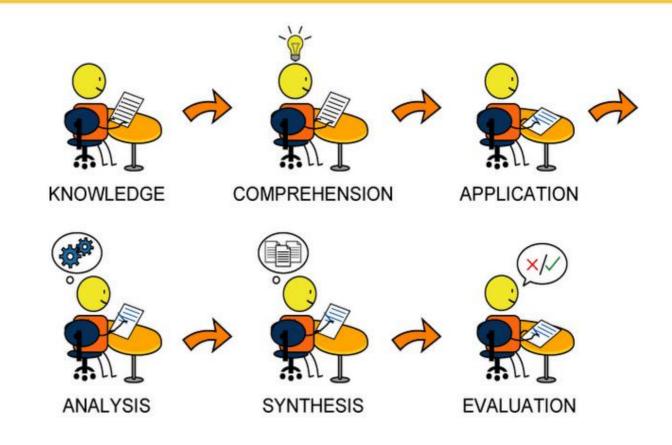
What is OBE?

•It is a method of curriculum design and teaching that focuses on what students can actually do after they are taught.

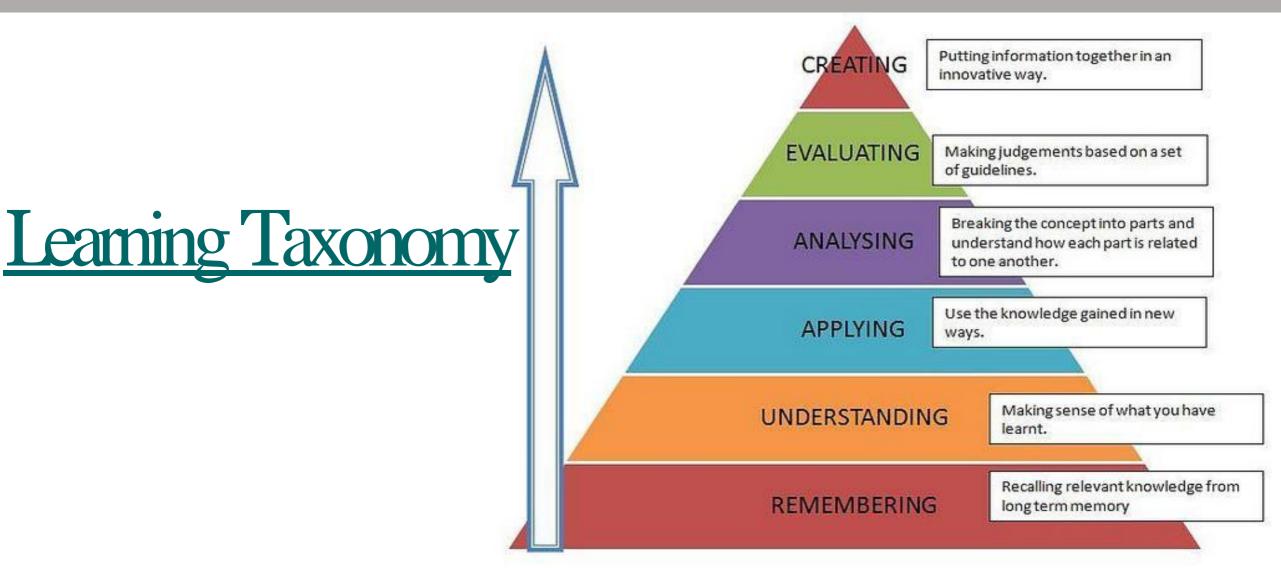
What is Bloom's Taxonomy?

Bloom's Taxonomy

Blooms Taxonomy (BT)



What is Bloom's Taxonomy?



Domains of Bloom's Taxonomy?

- Cognitive (Knowledge)
- Psychomotor (Skill)
- Affective (Attitude)



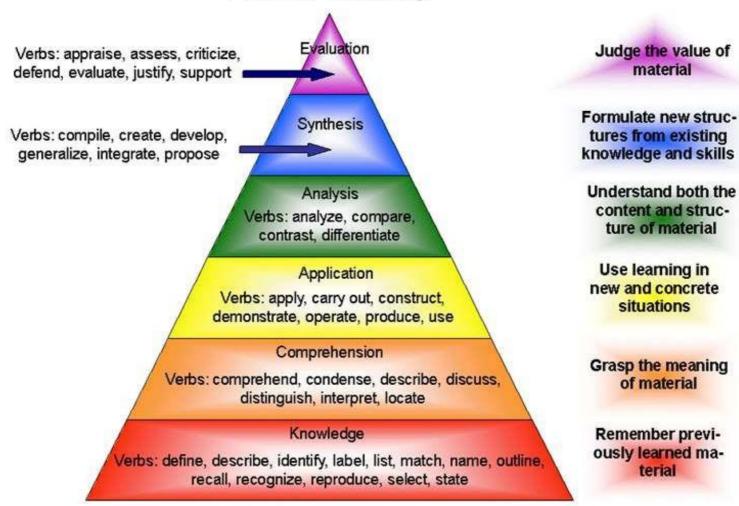
Part-2: Bloom's Taxonomy

Basic Definition

- 1. Cognitive domain (intellectual, capability, i.e., knowledge, or 'think')
- 2. Affective domain (feelings, emotions and behaviour, i.e., attitude, or 'feel')
- 3. Psychomotor domain (manual and physical skills, ie., skills, or 'do')

Cognitive Domain

Bloom's Taxonomy



Cognitive Domain

Cognitive Domain

(thinking, knowledge)

Higher order

Analysis

Understands both the

content and structure of

Definition:

material.

Sample Verbs:

· categorize

differentiate

discriminate

· compare

contrast

· outline

· analyze

Application

Definition:

Uses learning in new and concrete situations (higher level of understanding).

Sample Verbs:

- · apply
- carry out
- demonstrate
- illustrate
- · prepare
- · solve
- use

Synthesis

Definition:

Formulates new structures from existing knowledge and skills.

Sample Verbs:

- · combine
- construct
- design
- develop
- generate
- plan
- · propose

Evaluation

Definition:

Judges the value of material for a given purpose.

Sample Verbs:

- assess
- conclude
- evaluate
- · interpret
- · justify
- select
- support

lower order

Knowledge

previously learned

Definition:

material.

Remembers

Sample Verbs:

· define

· label

 name recall state

· list

identify

Comprehension

Definition:

Grasps the meaning of material (lowest level of understanding).

- · describe
- discuss
- explain
- locate
- · give example

Sample Verbs:

- · paraphrase
- translate

Psychomotor Domain



Psychomotor Domain

Psychomotor Domain

(doing, skills)

Mechanism

Definition:

Performs acts with increasing efficiency. confidence, and proficiency.

Sample Verbs:

- complete with confidence
- · conduct
- demonstrate
- execute
- improve efficiency
- · increase speed
- make
- · pace
- produce

show dexterity

Adaption

Higher order

meet a problem situation.

Sample Verbs:

- · changes

Organization

Definition:

Creates new patterns for specific situations.

Sample Verbs:

- · designs
- originates
- · combines
- · composes

constructs

lower order

Set

Perception

Definition:

Senses cues that guide motor activity.

Sample Verbs:

- detect
- · hear
- listen
- observe
- perceive
- recognize
- see
- · sense
- smell
- taste
- view · watch

Definition:

Is mentally, emotionally, and physically ready to act.

Sample Verbs:

- · achieve a posture
- assume a body stance
- · establish a body position
- · place hands, arms,
- position the body
- · sit
- stand
- · station

Guided Response

Definition: Imitates and practices skills. often in discrete steps.

Sample Verbs:

- · copy
- duplicate
- · imitate
- · manipulate with quidance
- · operate under supervision
- · practice
- · repeat
- · try

Complete Overt

Response

Definition:

Performs

automatically.

Sample Verbs:

· act habitually

advance with

assurance

maintain efficiency

automatically

control

direct

excel

auide

manage

organize

master

· perfect

· perform

proceed

Definition:

Adapts skill sets to

- adapts
- · reorganizes
- alters
- · revises

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Affective Domain

Acts consistently due to an internal belief, Can articulate a philosophy or world-view, Characterizing Can break down complex situations and respond accordingly based on values, develops and lives by a code of personal behavior

Organizing

Values become systematic, can compare and contrast values and choices. begins to order and prioritize values, chooses to commit to certain values and behaviors

Motivated to invest, Chooses to behave in a certain way frequently, Begins to identify with a behavior and commit to it

Valuing

Responding

Willingly participating, obedient, volunteers, finds satisfaction in participating, ready to respond

Willing to be aware of the setting or situation, gives attention by choice, open to the experience

Receiving/Attending

Affective Domains

Affective Domain

(feeling, attitudes)

Internalizing Definition: Integrates the value into **Organization** a value system that controls behavior. Definition: Conceptualizes the Valuing lower order Sample Verbs: value and resolves · act upon conflict between it and Definition: advocate other values Attaches value or worth Responding defend to something. exemplify Sample Verbs: influence Definition: adapt Sample Verbs: · justify behavior Responds to stimuli. Receiving adjust maintain adopt arrange · serve · assume responsibility Sample Verbs: balance Definition support · behave according to classify · agree to Selectively attends choose · answer freely conceptualize to stimuli. commit assist formulate · care for desire · group Sample Verbs: communicate exhibit loyalty organize · comply · express accept · conform rank · initiate acknowledge · consent theorize · prefer · be aware contribute cooperate · seek listen follow show concern · notice obev show continual pay attention participate willingly desire to tolerate read voluntarily · use resources to · respond visit volunteer

Higher order

What is Bloom's Taxonomy?

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY MAY BE DEPICTED AS A SET OF STAIRS THAT STUDENTS CLIMB FROM ONE LEVEL TO THE NEXT

- A theory to identify cognitive levels (Levels of thinking).
- Represents the full range of cognitive functioning up to and including adult levels.
- Not necessarily demonstrated by all children.
- These levels can be improved with practice.

Basic Definition

Taxonomy means 'a set of classification principles', or 'structure'

Domain simply means 'category' or 'Area'

Bloom's Taxonomy underpins the classical 'Knowledge, Attitude, Skills' structure of learning method and evaluation

Introduction

Developed by Dr. Benjamin S Bloom and Published in 1956 (Taxonomy of Educational Objectives)

Focus on 'mastery' of subjects and the promotion of higher forms of thinking, rather than fact transfer and information recall

Covering all human aspects – knowledge and intellect (Cognitive Domain); attitude and beliefs (Affective Domain); and the ability to put physical and bodily skills into effect (Psychomotor Domain)

Why Use Bloom's Taxonomy?

- Write and revise learning objectives
- Plan curriculum
- Identifies simple to most difficult skills
- Effectively align objectives to assessment techniques and standards

- Incorporate knowledge to be learned (knowledge dimension) and cognitive process to learn
- Facilitate questioning (oral language = important role within framework)

Thanks

Questions?

