

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

OBE for Students learning

Dr. Muhammad Talha Gul
Sharif College of Engineering
and Technology
Lahore

Brief Overview of OBE

What is OBE?

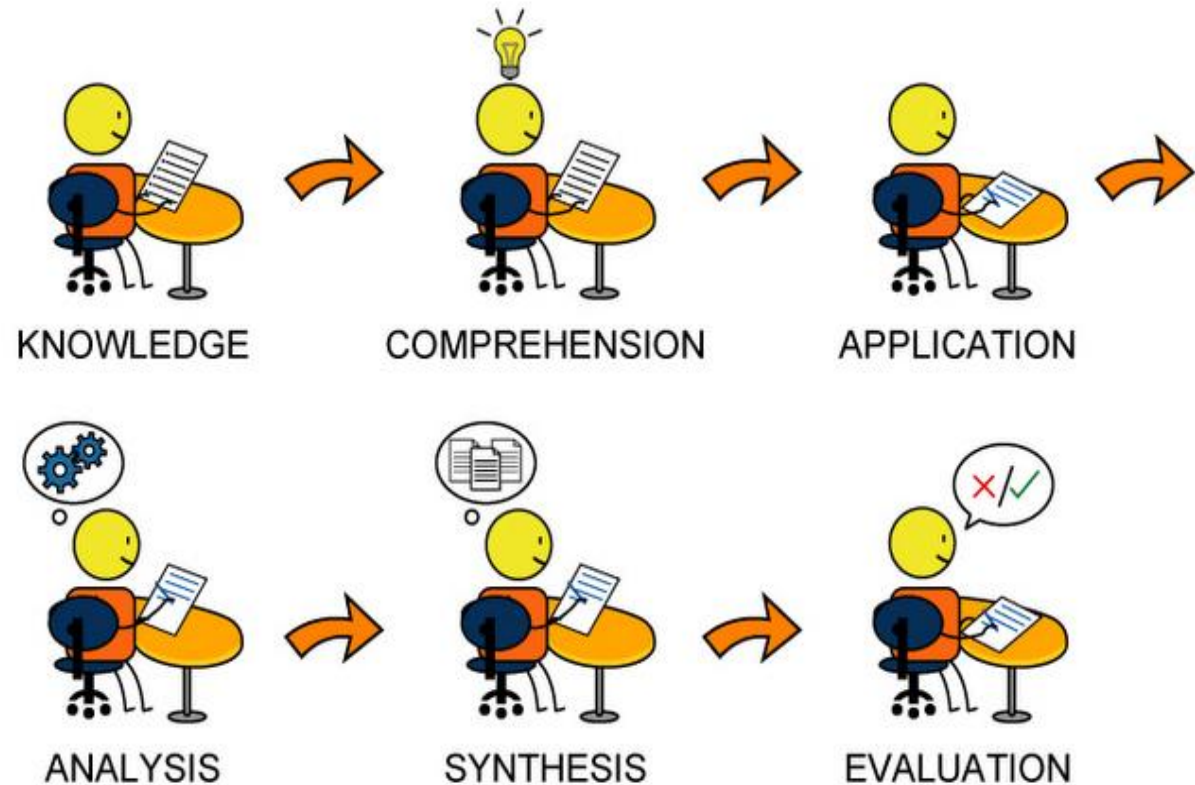
- It is a method of curriculum design and teaching that focuses on what students can actually do after they are taught.

Bloom's Taxonomy

What is Bloom's Taxonomy?

Blooms
Taxonomy
(BT)

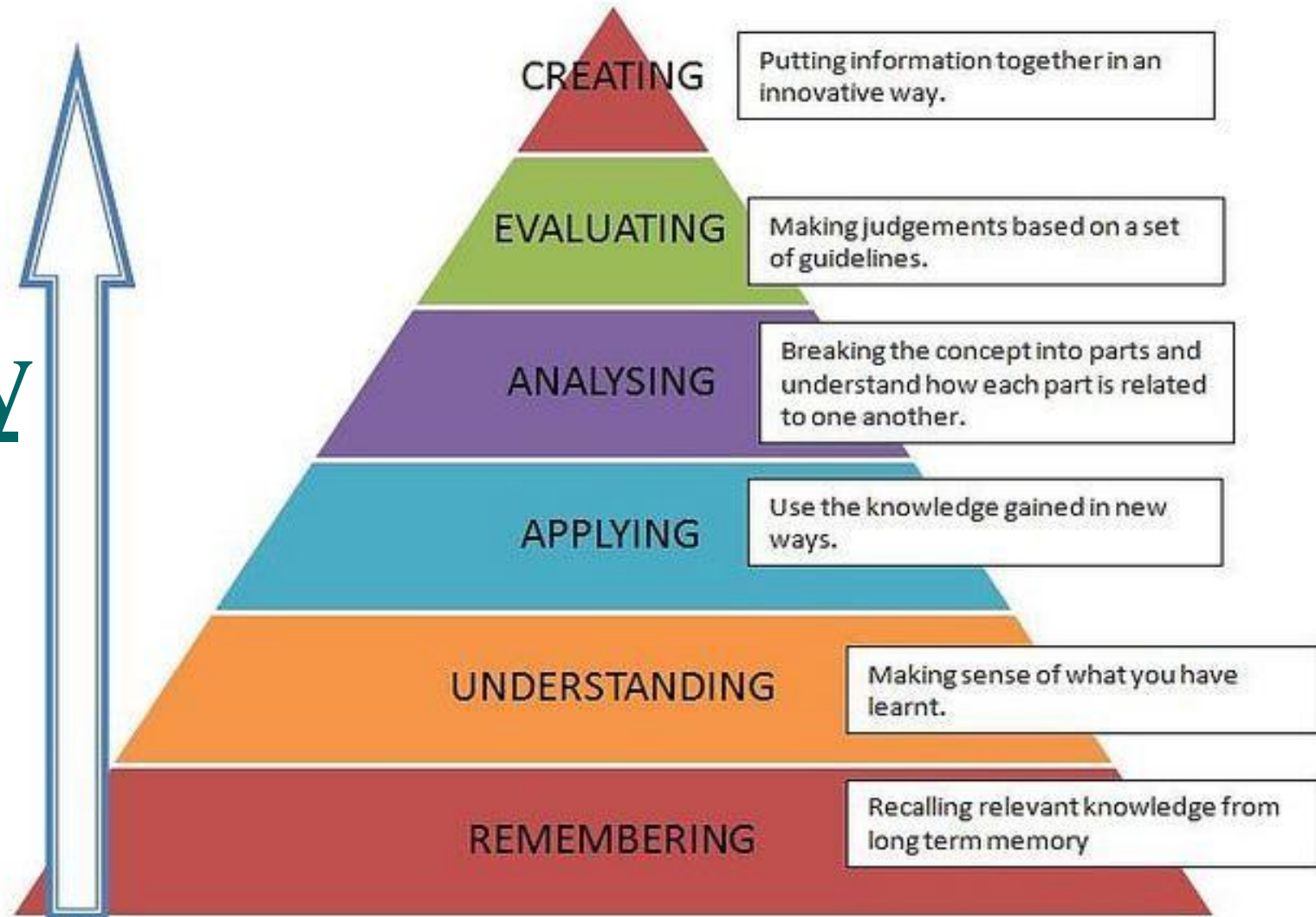
Bloom's Taxonomy



Bloom's Taxonomy

What is Bloom's Taxonomy?

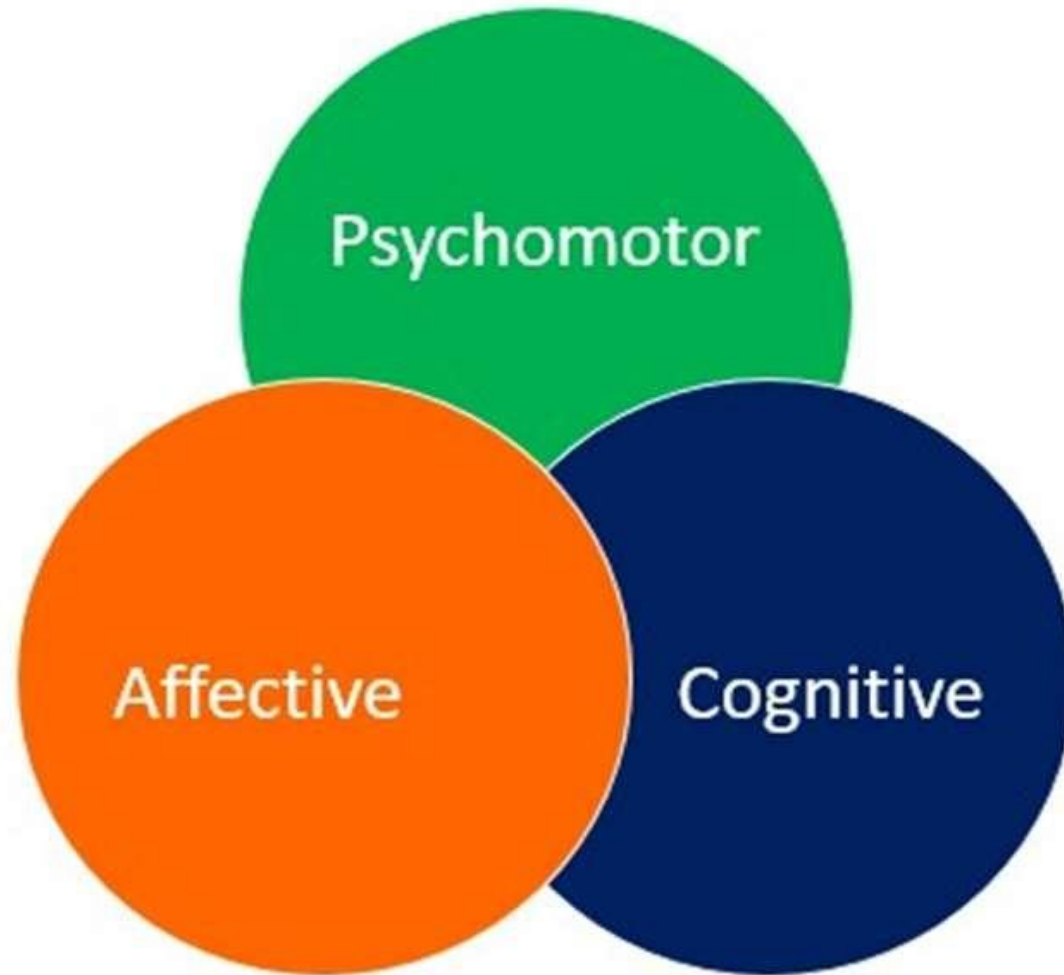
Learning Taxonomy



Bloom's Taxonomy

Domains of Bloom's Taxonomy?

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



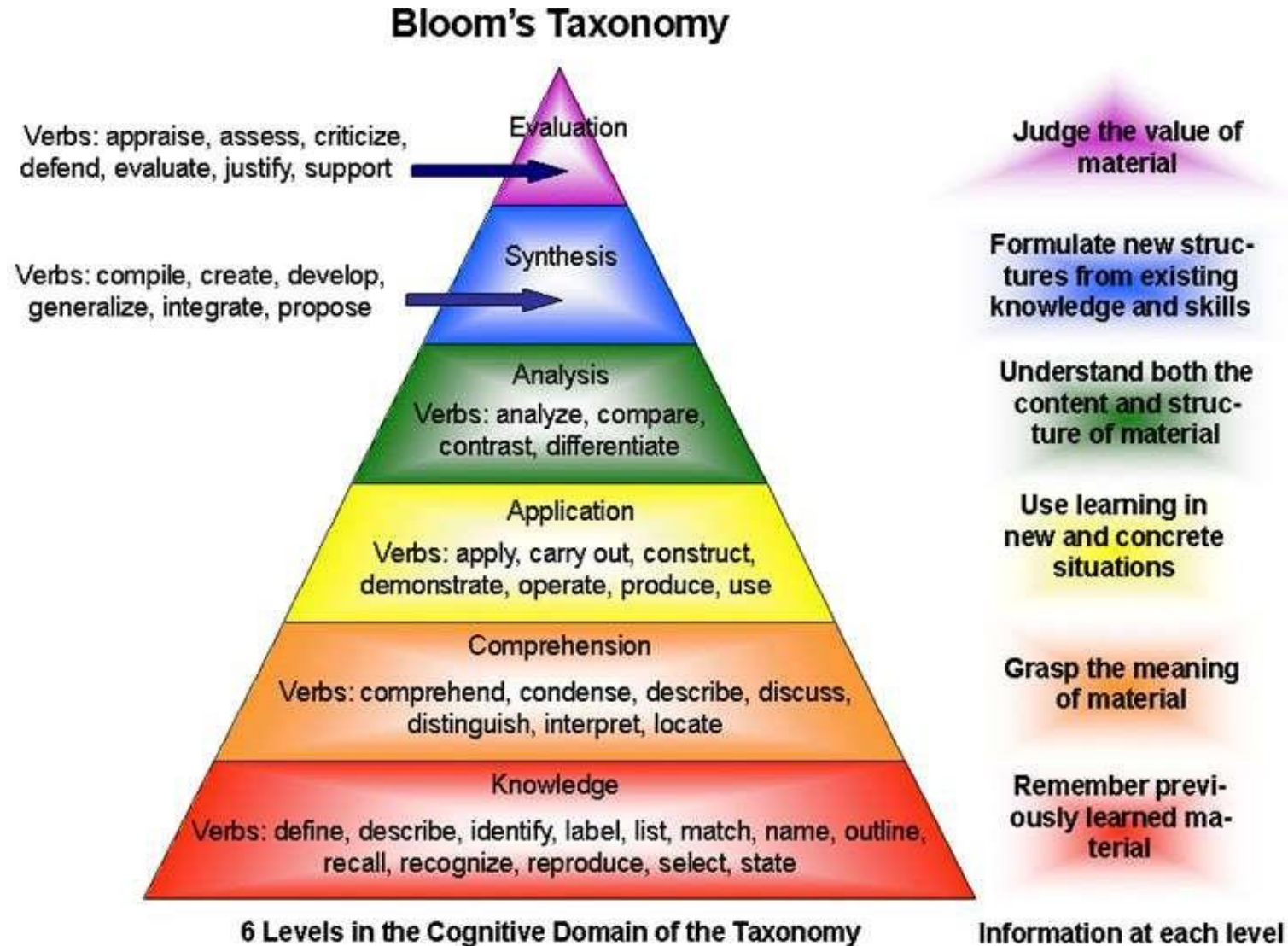
Part-2: Bloom's Taxonomy

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'*)

Bloom's Taxonomy

Cognitive Domain

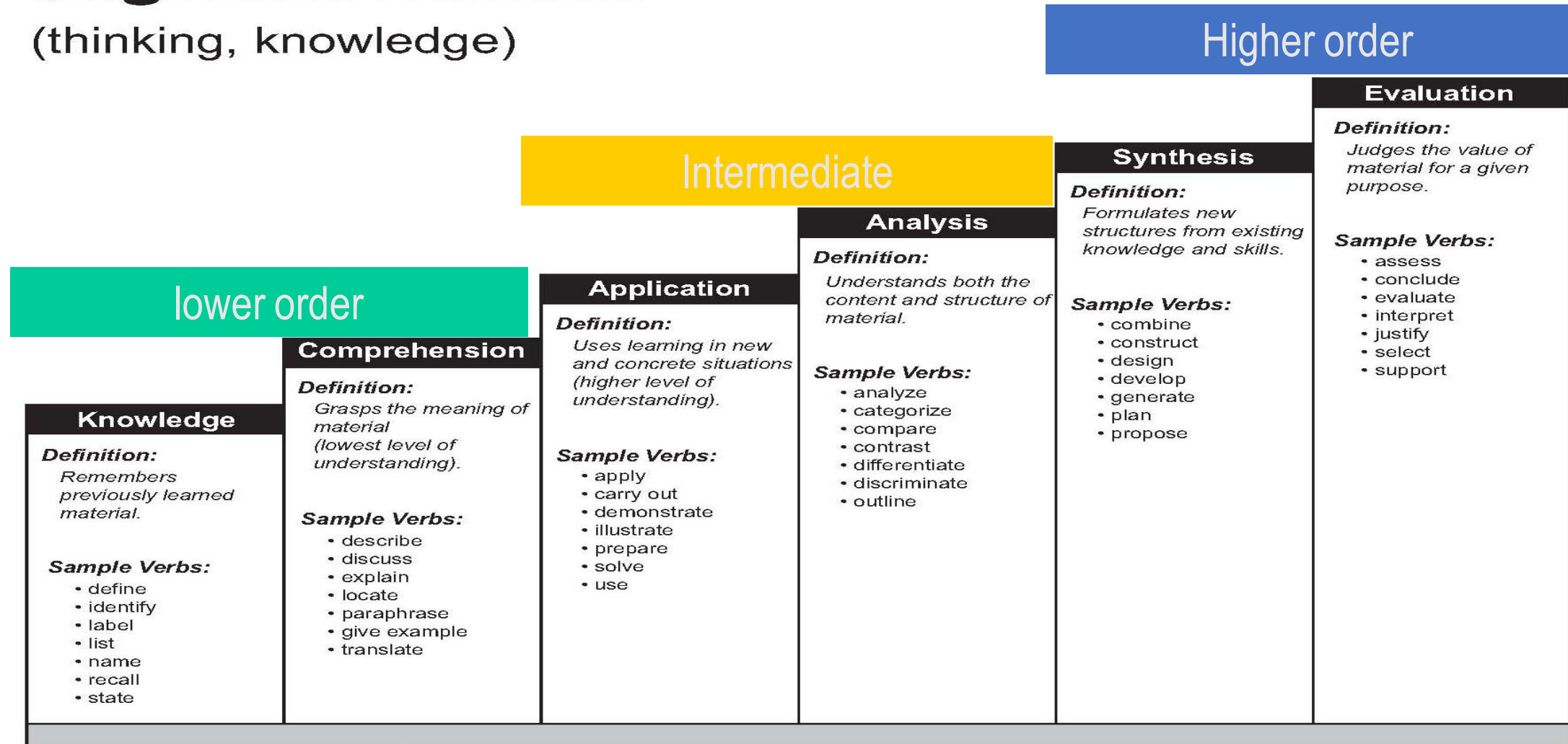


Bloom's Taxonomy

Cognitive Domain

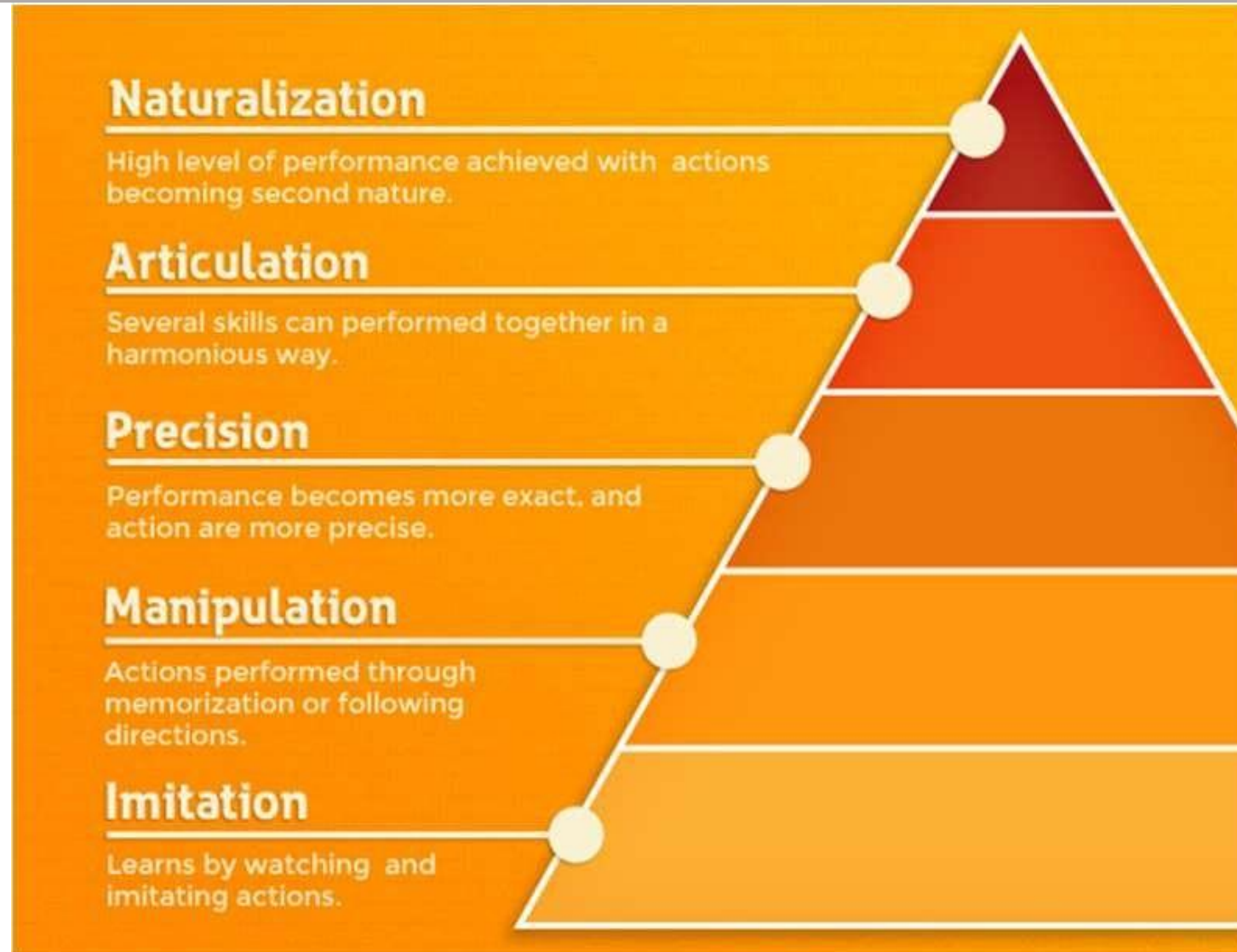
Cognitive Domain

(thinking, knowledge)



Bloom's Taxonomy

Psychomotor Domain



Psychomotor Domain

(doing, skills)



Organization

Definition:

Creates new patterns for specific situations.

Sample Verbs:

- designs
- originates
- combines
- composes
- constructs

Adaption

Definition:
Adapts skill sets to meet a problem situation.

Sample Verbs:

- adapts
- reorganizes
- alters
- revises
- changes

Complete Overt Response

Definition:
Performs
automatically.

Sample Verbs:

- act habitually
- advance with assurance
- control
- direct
- excel
- guide
- maintain efficiency
- manage
- master
- organize
- perfect
- perform automatically
- proceed

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

Guided Response

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

Sample Verbs:

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

Set

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, etc.
- position the body
- sit
- stand
- station

Perception

Definition:

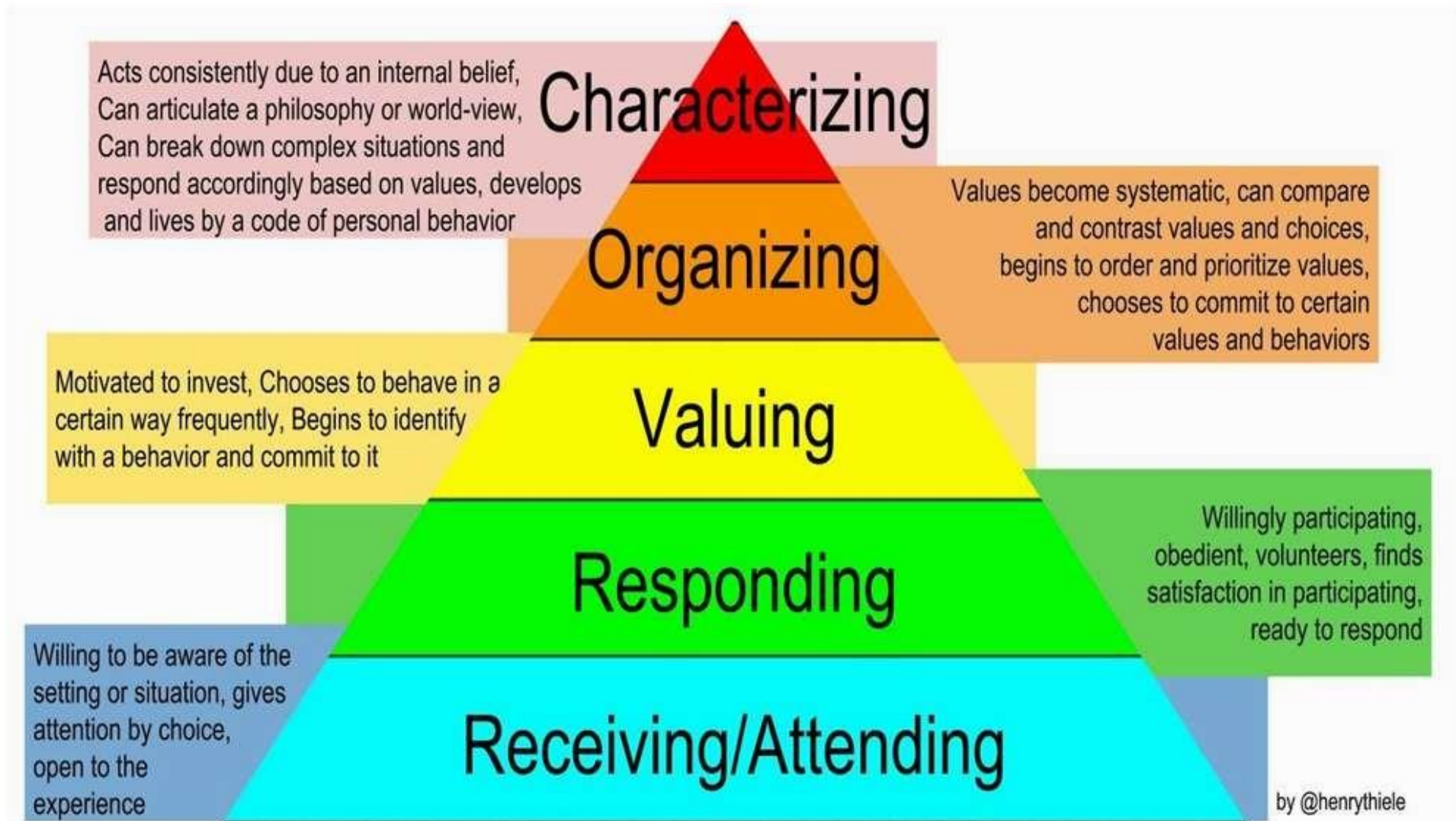
Senses cues that guide motor activity.

Sample Verbs:

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

Bloom's Taxonomy

Affective Domain

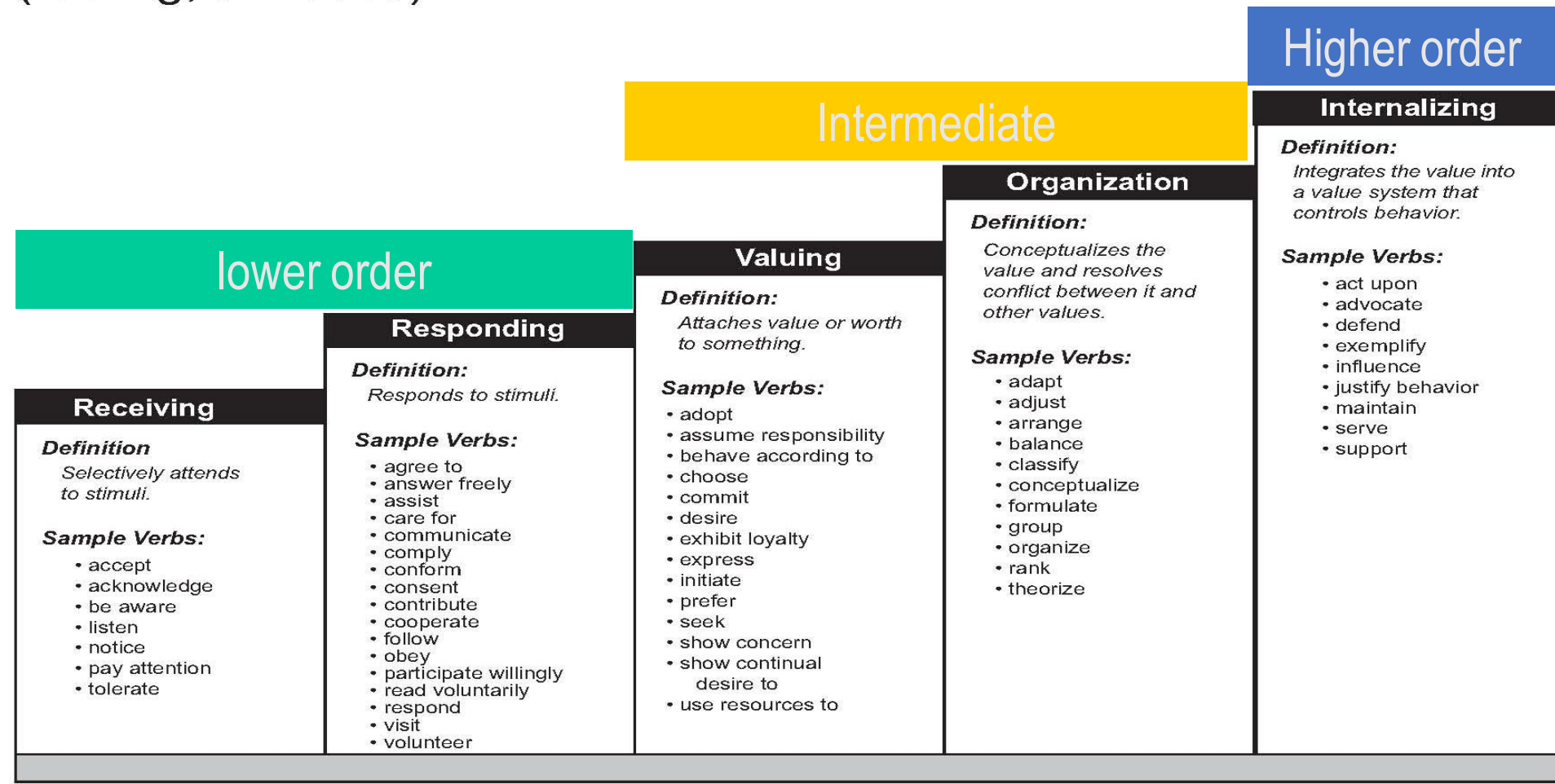


Bloom's Taxonomy

Affective Domains

Affective Domain

(feeling, attitudes)



Bloom's Taxonomy

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.

Bloom's Taxonomy

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

Bloom's Taxonomy

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*)

Bloom's Taxonomy

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?

