

# High-Impact Practices:

## Assessing Student Outcomes of Active Learning

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# Let's start with some active learning...

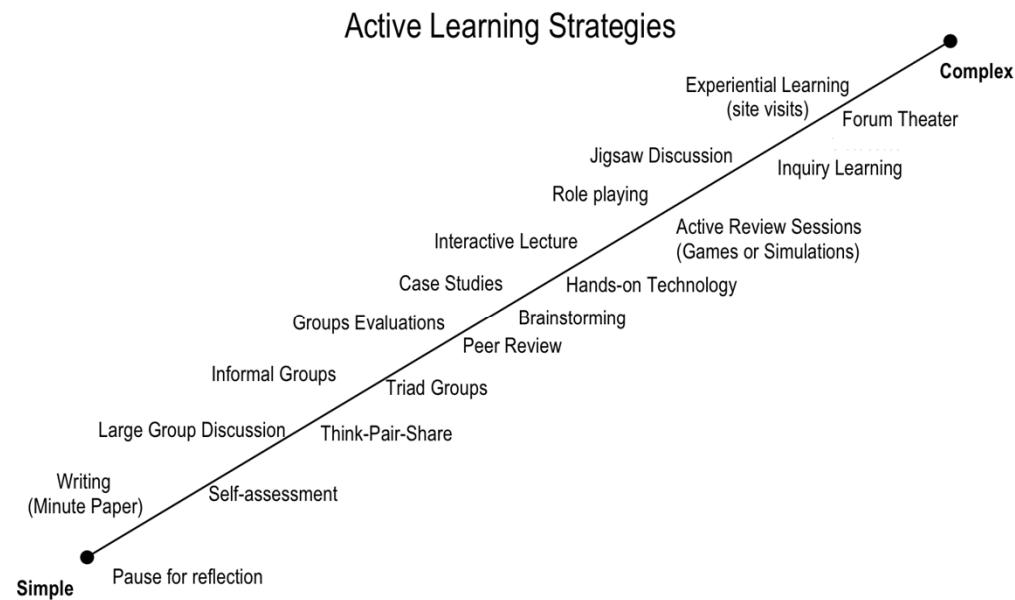
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1. Think of some examples of teaching a complex concept with **active learning**?
2. What are the similarities and difference among active learning methods?
3. How do these differ from more passive methods you use?

# What is active learning?

Source: Center for Educational Innovation, University of Minnesota

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This is a spectrum of some active learning activities arranged by complexity and classroom time commitment.

Prepared by Chris O'Neal and Terشيا Pinder-Grover, Center for Research on Learning and Teaching, University of Michigan

# What is active learning?

Source: Center for Educational Innovation, University of Minnesota

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“Active learning is any approach to instruction in which all students are asked to engage in the learning process.”

“Active learning stands in contrast to "traditional" modes of instruction in which students are passive recipients of knowledge from an expert.”



# Active Learning Assessment framework

Assessment can be immediate or long-term, concrete or more abstract

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	<b>Concrete/Quantitative</b>	<b>Abstract/Qualitative</b>
Immediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Polling software</li><li>• Pop quiz</li><li>• Answering specific questions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discussion – small or large group</li><li>• Integrating your own experience and ideas</li></ul>
Long-Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quizzes and exams – anything with a specific answer key (e.g., multiple choice, fill in the blank)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Essay exams</li><li>• Papers</li><li>• Self-Reflection exercises and assignments</li></ul>

# Conclusions

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1. Assessing active-learning differently
2. Immediate and long-term assessments
3. Accurately assess diverse learners
4. Assessment can be values-consistent