



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Curriculum Development of Master's Degree Program in Industrial Engineering for Thailand Sustainable Smart Industry

Workshop Training on PBL

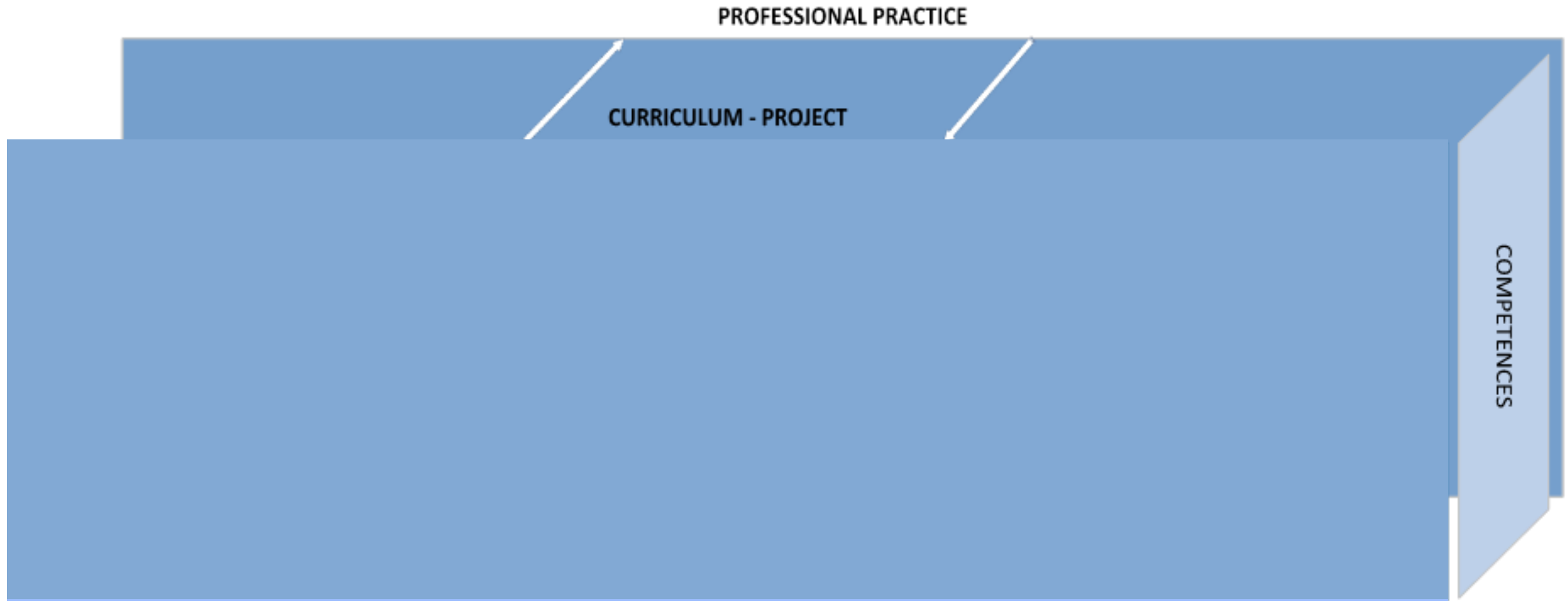
WP3 - Task 3.4 Training of staff on new tools and best practice exchange on modern teaching techniques.

Rui M. Lima, Diana Mesquita



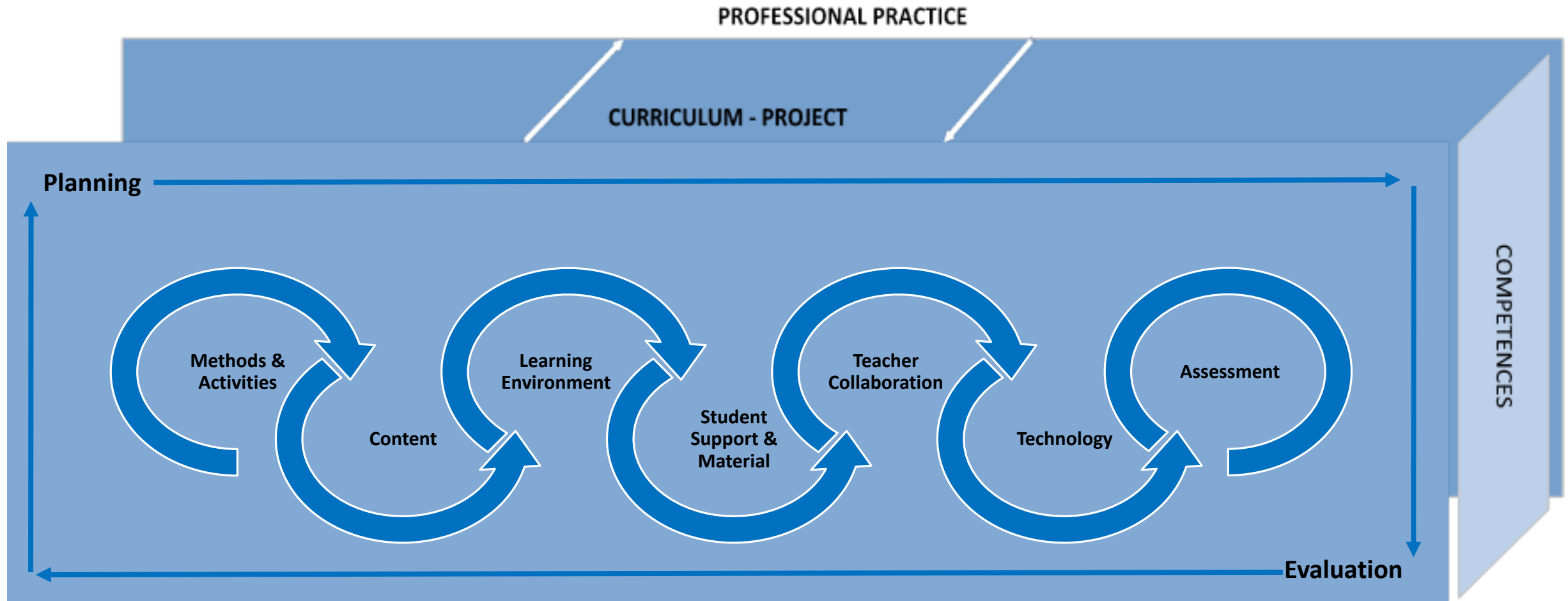
Curriculum Development
of Master's Degree Program in
Industrial Engineering for Thailand Sustainable Smart Industry

Curriculum Development Model for HE



Mesquita (2015) - Model of Curriculum Development inspired in the ten criteria to assess quality of teaching in Higher Education – Zabalza, 2009

Curriculum Development Model for HE



Mesquita (2015) - Model of Curriculum Development inspired in the ten criteria to assess quality of teaching in Higher Education – Zabalza, 2009

The Importance of Planning!

Key-competence in teaching (Biggs & Tang, 2011)

- Activities and Strategies; Contents; Learning Environment; Student Support (e.g. tutorials); Learning Materials; Evaluation; ...

Road Map : Where are we? Where are going to?

- must be flexible
- must be intentional (what for?)
- must be clear for students

Learning Outcomes

Learning Outcomes are “statements of what a learner is expected to know, understand and/or be able to demonstrate after a completion of a process of learning”. CEDEFOP (2009)

- Requirements that are needed to develop during learning process in the context of a course (“**At the end of this course the students must...**”)
- Description should **include the competences** that are students are expected to develop
- Suggest an action (be observable) = **Statement starts with a verb**

Super Hero Challenge !



1. What is the name of your super hero?
2. What is the super power of your super hero?
3. If you could change one thing in your super hero, what would be?
4. Share and discuss your idea inside the group.
5. Make a drawing of your super hero.
6. Why is your super hero the best in the world?

How to define the learning outcomes?



BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

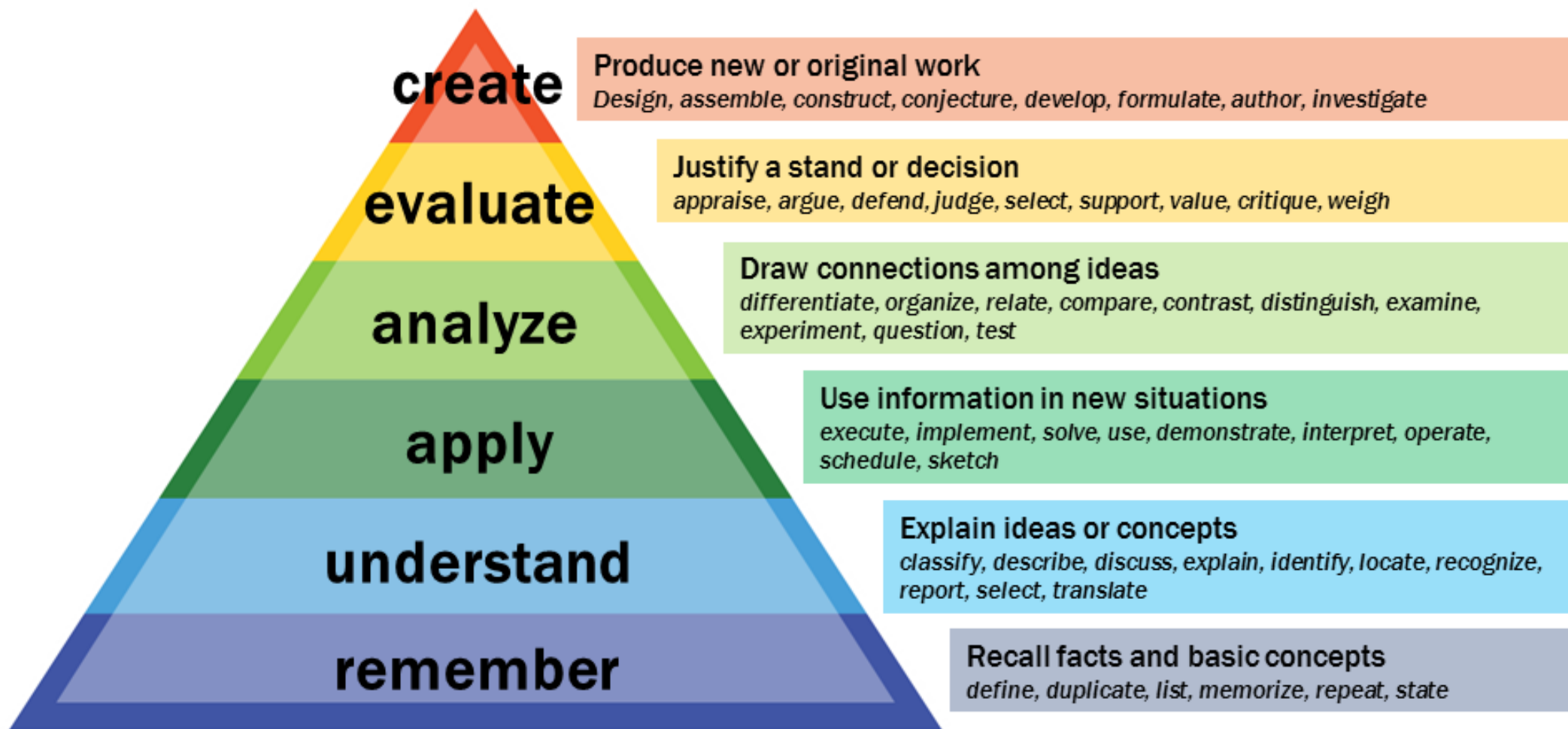
Bloom, B. (1979). Taxonomy of Educational Objectives. Handbook 1: Cognitive Domain. New York: David McKay.

Benjamin Bloom – Original (1956) and Revised (2001)

Framework to promote higher forms of thinking in education

Helps teachers to design valid assessment tasks and strategies considering the objectives defined (**curriculum alignment**)

Bloom's Taxonomy



Vanderbilt University Center for Teaching

Remember – recall facts and basic concepts

Examples: Recognizing; Recalling; Identifying; Defining; ...

Understand – explain ideas and concepts

Examples: Interpreting; Exemplifying; Classifying; Summarizing; Inferring; Comparing; Explaining; ...

Apply – use information in new situations

Examples: Executing; Implementing; Solving; ...

Analyze – Draw connection among ideas

Examples: Differentiating; Organizing; Attributing; ...

Evaluate – Justify a stand or decision

Examples: Checking; Critiquing; Arguing; ...

Create – Produce new or original work

Examples: Generating; Planning; Producing; ...

Super Hero Challenge !



1. What are the name of your super hero?
Remember – recall facts and basic concepts

2. What is the super power of your super hero?
Understand - Explain ideas and concepts

3. If you could change one thing in your super hero, what would be?
Apply – Use information in new situations

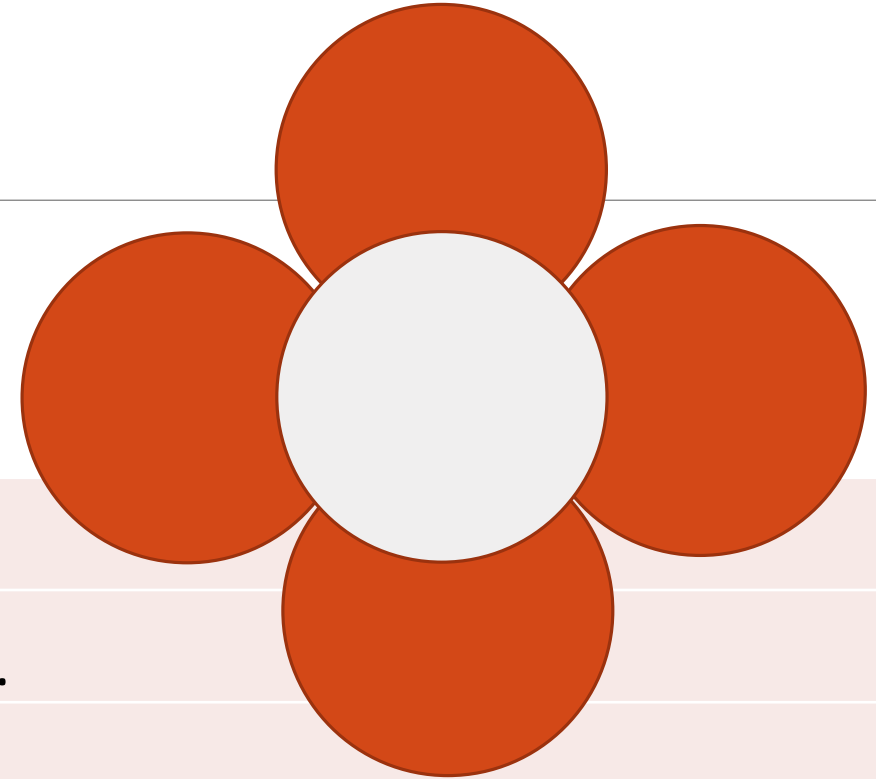
4. Share and discuss your idea inside the group.
Analyze – Draw connections amongst ideas

5. Make a draw of your super hero.
Create – Produce a new or original work

6. Why is your super hero the best in the world?
Evaluate – Justify a stand or decision

PBL – Learning Outcomes Examples

Integrated Project in Industrial Engineering and Management II



Plan, develop and manage an interdisciplinary team project.

Apply the contents of the courses in the context of the project.

Evaluate the project proposal considering predefined criteria.

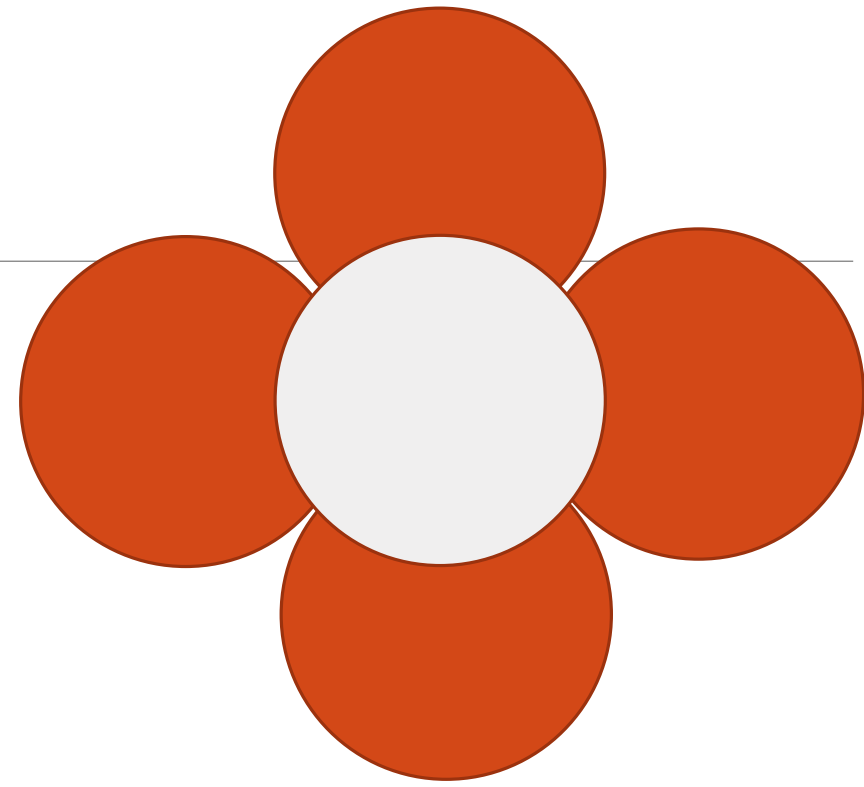
Write reports and undertake oral presentations.

Learn how to work as a member of a team and independently.

Develop solutions for complex real problems identified in the companies.

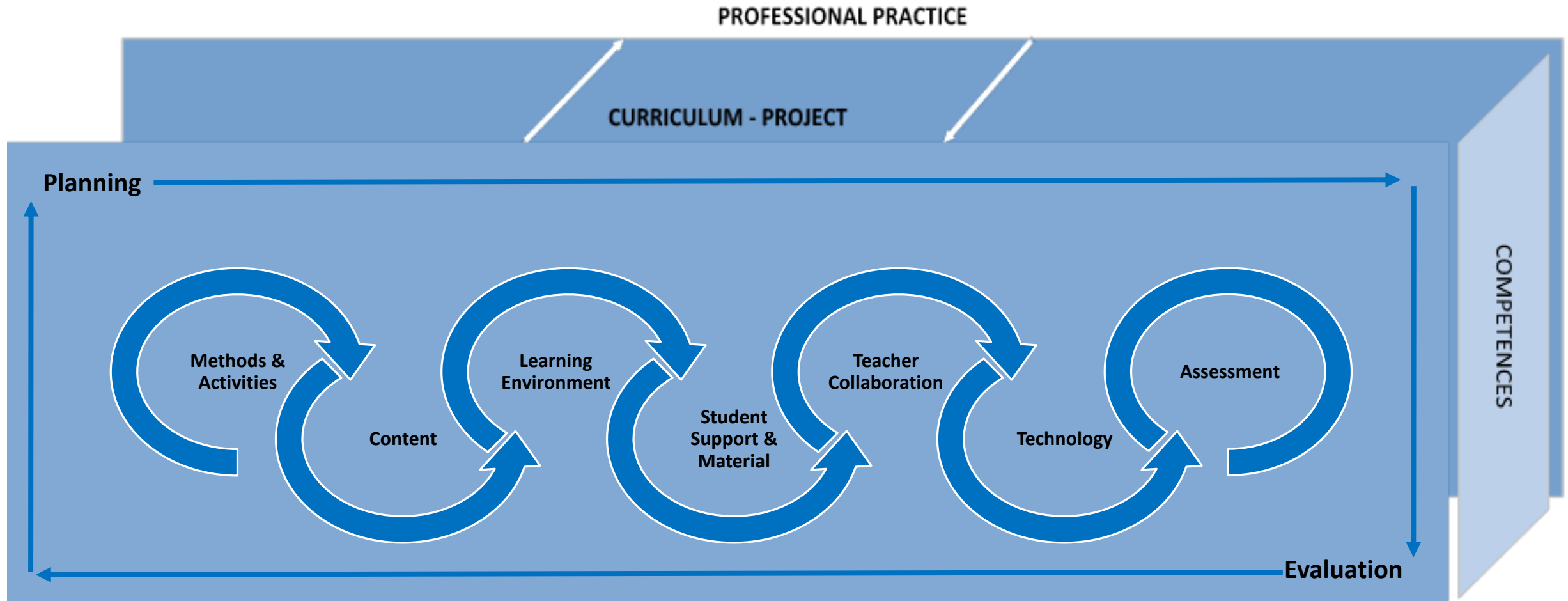
PBL – Learning Outcomes Examples

Integrated Production Management



- Demonstrate ability to use measuring devices of physical agents (noise, lighting and thermal environment).
- Identify the requirements for implementing the functions of Integrated Production Management (IPM).
- Discuss the implications of different methods and functions of Production management.
- Relate and integrate organizational processes and techniques of Integrated Production Management.
- Identify, describe and analyze processes of Integrated Production Management.
- Write reports and undertake oral presentations.
- Develop competences of communication in a foreign language.

Curriculum Development Model for HE



Mesquita (2015) - Model of Curriculum Development inspired in the ten criteria to assess quality of teaching in Higher Education – Zabalza, 2009

Assessment: Introduction

The ways in which students look at assessment **impact on their approaches to learning** (Boud and Falchikov 2006, Fletcher et al 2012).

Samuelowicz and Bain (2002, p. 181) found that different **teachers' orientations or beliefs** result in different assessment practices.

- * Teachers who see the teaching and learning process as reproduction or **transmission of knowledge** view assessment as students' ability to reproduce the knowledge acquired.

- * Teachers who see teaching as facilitating learning and **promoting critical thinking** view assessment as transformation of knowledge and as an integral part of the teaching and learning process.

Assessment for Learning (Sambell, McDowell & Montgomery, 2012)

Introduce alternatives ways to assess based on student centred learning (Gijbels & Dochy, 2006; Seger & Dochy, 2001; Struyven et al., 2008)

Student assessment in PBL

Student Assessment

Continuous Assessment
of PSC (>50%)

Project Assessment
(<50%)

Written Tests and / or
Work Assignments

Deliveries and Peer
Assessment (Individual)

Project Assessment

Project Assessment (Individual)

Peer
Correction
Factor (average
1.0)

Product Assessment (Team)

Effort level at work;
Creativity;
Interpersonal;
Relationship;
Delivery times...

Preliminary Report
(35%)

Final Report
(revision after
feedback) (25%)

Developed
Prototypes (20%)

Final Public
Presentation (20%)

3 KEY IDEAS (1/3)

Using different methods help us to assess different competences

(Struyven et al., 2005; Bloxham & Boyd, 2009)

(Pereira, Niklasson & Flores, 2017)

Method	%
Tests	90,2%
Oral presentations in group	89,1%
Reports in group	83,8%
Individual reports	74%
Project in group	67%
Practical or experimental work in group	65,3%
Individual written reflections	59,5%
Practical or experimental work individual	52,6%
Group written reflections	48%
Individual oral presentations	28,9%
Individual project	26,6%
Individual portfolio	23,7%
Oral tests and oral examinations	22%
The students are asked to perform self-assessment	19,6%
Portfolios in group	17,9%
The students are asked to perform peer assessment	17,9%

Example – Exam [assessment for learning]



“The exam can be faced as a moment where learning still can happen. Six students, six different versions and they can teach each other. Innovation is needed!”

Domingos Savio Giordani
19.07.2016

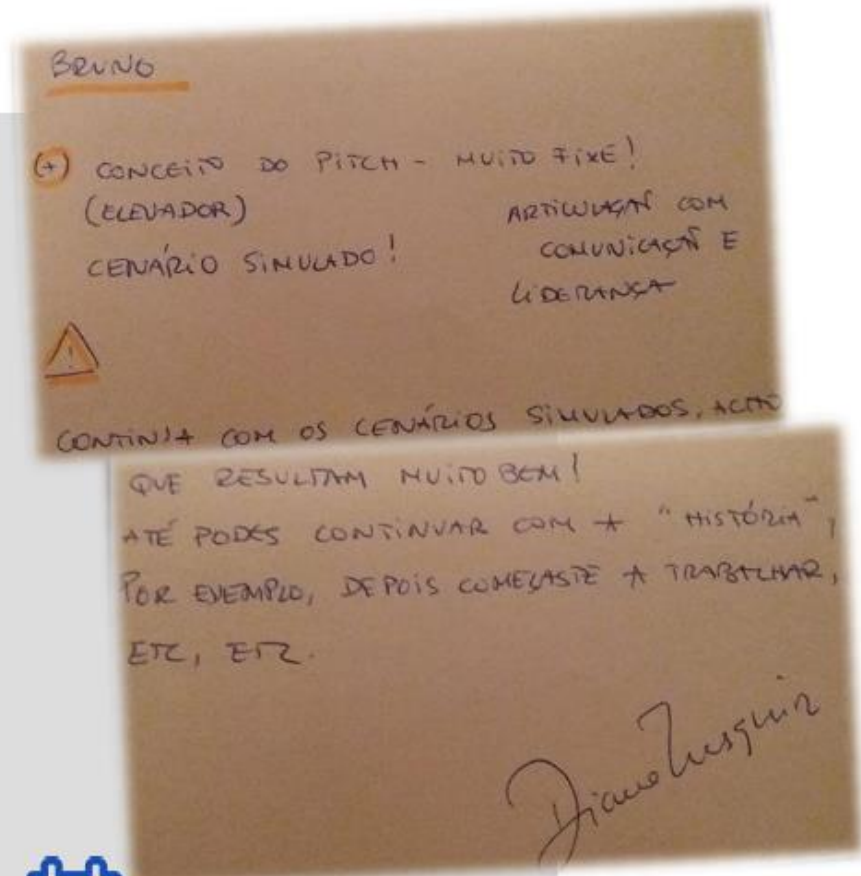
3 KEY IDEAS (2/3)

Importance of feedback

(Ramsden, 1996; Knight & Yorke, 2003; Orsmond, Merry, & Reiling, 2005; Flores et al, 2014; Pereira, et. 2016)

Timely + Relevant + Suitable for the context +
Recognized and understood by both students and teachers

Example – Feedback [assessment for learning]



1 de abril 2019

A somar a este exemplo, fiz questão de apresentar um outro no qual o parecer da Diana foi essencial a que eu tivesse mantido a **confiança** e a **motivação** para continuar a desenvolver algo diferente. Havia realizado uma apresentação intercalar e recordo-me que o conselho que me deu foi de encontro ao que eu tencionava fazer dali para a frente, tendo eu encarado este *feedback* como uma “aprovação” relativamente ao meu trabalho.

Foi nesta lógica que decidi enquadrar a temática do *feedback* no âmbito da liderança, por realmente achar que **críticas construtivas**, vindas de alguém que tomamos como nossos líderes, podem influenciar em grande escala a nossa **motivação**, o nosso **(des)empenho** e, conseqüentemente, o nosso trabalho e **sucesso**.

3 KEY IDEAS (3/3)

Students Participation: Self and **Peer Assessment**

(Segers & Dochy, 2001)

PBL – teamwork competences

Example – Peer Assessment [assessment for learning]

$$Gr_{k,i,j}$$

$$GrT_k$$

	$Gr_{k,i,j}$								GrT_k												
Grades attributed to element #	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Grades attributed by element #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5
Criteria																					
Presence at meetings	0	9	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	9	0	10	10
Effort level at work	0	8	7	8	8	8	0	0	8	0	8	8	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	8	8
Suggestions / Solutions	0	9	8	9	8	9	0	0	9	0	8	9	8	9	0	0	9	9	0	9	9
Creativity	0	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	7	0	8	8	7	8	0	0	7	7	0	7	7
Interpersonal Relationship	0	8	7	7	7	8	0	0	8	0	8	9	9	9	0	0	9	10	0	9	9
Delivery times	0	9	8	7	8	8	0	0	8	0	9	8	8	9	0	0	7	9	0	8	8
Total	0	50	47	48	48	50	0	0	50	0	51	52	50	53	0	0	50	52	0	51	51
Total Grades	243								256								257				
Average	253																				
Correction Factor	0,96								1,01								1,02				

$$\overline{GrT}$$

$$CF_k$$



Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



Peer Assessment

