

Guidelines for Writing Learning Objectives

Introduction: The purpose of this document is to better assist you as AAFP Faculty in writing performance-based learning objectives. In order to maintain ACCME accreditation learning objectives must be observable, measurable, and focused on the learner. Learning objectives are important in that they clearly communicate the direction of the curricular content, define faculty and learner responsibilities, and enable the evaluation of the learners and the curriculum. Please follow the provided guidelines in the development of performance-based learning objectives for your presentations.

Goal of a performance-based Learning Objective:

Describe the behavior in measurable terms that you, a faculty member, would expect to observe of the learner upon completion of this learning activity.

Do's and Don'ts

Do: Describe the observable **action** that you would expect to see the learner "doing" upon completion of the learning activity. **Don't:** Do not describe the **instruction** that you, the faculty member, will perform in order to teach the learner.

Do: Use **measurable terms** to describe the actions of the learner.

Don't: Do not use **unmeasurable terms** such as *understand, know, be familiar with, comprehend, learn, or appreciate.* **Do:** Describe **only one** action in each objective.

Don't: Combine **more than one** action using "and." **Do:** Write learning objectives that are **supported by the**

content of the learning activity.

Don't: Do not write a learning objective based on content that is insufficiently addressed.

Tips (verb samples on following page)

- 1. Start with a measurable verb followed by a description of the action that the learner will take.
- 2. When necessary, for the sake of clarity, a learning objective may also need to specify the conditions in which the action will occur (e.g. specific information to clarify clinical focus and/or patient characteristics).
- 3. Use either the top four levels of Bloom's Taxonomy or the top three levels of Webb's Depth of Knowledge Levels (DOK) to aid in the selection of appropriate verbiage.
- 4. Be careful when using verbs such as *describe, explain, review, or summarize*. They imply that the learner will communicate verbally with someone. These verbs should be used in the context of communicating with the patient, and not used to describe something that a faculty member would do (i.e. Explain a concept at a live CME activity).

Examples

Poor Wording

Understand how to modulate pain therapy by addressing psychological and personality issues.

Why?

The term "understand" is not measurable; and context regarding the patient's condition is absent.

Better Wording

Modulate pain therapy by addressing psychological and personality issues in patients with chronic pain.

Poor Wording

Explain the benefits of various exercise modalities for an elderly person.

Why?

The learning objective described the instructional method used by the faculty member --the faculty member did the *explaining*. **Better Wording**

Determine the most appropriate exercise modality for health maintenance in the patient who is elderly.

Poor Wording

Become familiar with common eye problems.

Why?

The objective is unmeasurable, does not describe the action that the learner should be able to take, and does not describe the context regarding the patient's condition.

Better Wording

Screen for eye conditions commonly associated with type 2 diabetes.

Poor Wording

Formulate a diagnosis and management plan for each of the above.

Why?

Assume this learning objective is the third of four. It refers to previously stated objectives and combines two separate actions: diagnosis and management. Each objective must stand alone without reference to other objectives.

Better Wording

Formulate a sequential diagnosis procedure for the patients with medical complications of pregnancy.

Develop a management plan for commonly diagnosed medical complications of pregnancy.

Poor Wording

List types of abnormal pulmonary functions.

Why?

The verb "list" is too low of mental function for adult learners, let alone physicians.

Better Wording

Given the calculated results of tests compared with predicted normal values, determine the presence or absence of abnormal pulmonary function and classify it as to type and severity.

Verb Selection Guide to Writing Performance-Based Learning Objectives

The following is a quick tool for faculty to use when writing learning objectives that allow the participant to demonstrate the depth to which they can apply their new knowledge. The higher the level, the more rigorous the cognitive demand, so we encourage high level objectives. An effort has been made, in this document, to consolidate Bloom's Taxonomy with Webb's Depth of Knowledge (DOK) Taxonomy to accommodate those who are familiar with either guideline. The associated verbs provided below are a partial list and do not constitute an official AAFP list. They are meant to provide examples for those unfamiliar with either taxonomy.

Consolidated Bloom's & Webb's Taxonomies				
Bloom's Level 2: Bloom's Level 2:	Bloom's Level 3:	Bloom's Level 4:	Blooms' Level 5:	Bloom's Level 6:
Knowledge Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
DOK Level 1 Activities	DOK Level 2 Activities	DOK Level 3 Activities	DOK Level 4 Activities	
(Recall):	(Skill/Concept):	(Strategic Thinking):	(Extended Thinking):	
Brief example:	Brief example:	Brief example:	Brief example:	
Recall elements and details of a diagnosis.	Summarize a patient's history.	Support ideas with details and examples.	Apply new concepts to a current problem or situation.	
Conduct calculations.	Solve routine multiple-step problems.	Develop a scientific model for a complex	Analyze and sympthesize information from	
List typical symptoms.	Relate the cause and effect of a particular	situation.	multiple sources.	
	event.	Assess by exam.		
Identify scientific concepts/relationships.	Identify patterns in behavior.	Determine a patient's motivation for treatment	and solve practical or abstract problems.	
Describe treatment entions	Interpret data.	a diagnosis.	Critique literature and formulate an opinion.	
Associated Verbs	Associated Verbs	Associated Verbs:	Associated Verbs	
Arrange	Categorize	Apprise	Analyze	
	Cause/Effect	Assess	Apply Concepts	
Define	Classify	Cite Evidence	Connect	
Describe	Collect	Construct	Choose	
Identify	Compare	Coordinate Care	Confirm	
Label	Construct	Critique	Counsel	
List	Determine	Develop a Diagnosis	Create	
Match	Display	Diagnose	Critique	
Match	Distinguish	Differentiate	Design	
Measure	Estimate	Draw Conclusions	Determine	
Memorize	Graph	Explain Concepts	Establish	
Name	Identify Patterns	Formulate	Evaluate	
Quote	Infer	Hypothesize	Integrate	
Becall	Interpret	Improve	Manage	
Recite	Make Observations	Investigate	Prove	
Becognize	Modify	Prescribe	Rate	
Repeat	Organize	Bevise	Recommend	
Report	Perform	Solve a Problem	Select	
Beview	Predict	Use Concepts to	Synthesize	
State	Belate		Validate	
Tabulate	Separate		Verify	
Tell	Show		· only	
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Reference:

Webb, Norman L. and others. "Wed Alignment Tool" 24 July 2005. Wisconsin Center for Educational Research. University of Wisconsin-Madison. 2 Feb. 2006. <u>http://www.wcer.wisc.edu/WATindex.aspx</u>. Bloom, Benjamin S. & David R. Krathwohl. (1956). Taxonomy of educational objectives: The classification of educational goals, by a committee of college and university examiners. Handbook 1: Cognitive domain. New York , Longmans. <u>http://www.nova.edu/hpdtesting/ctl/forms/bloomstaxonomy.pdf</u>