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Overall planning – some tips		
'Change is not an event but an ongoi individual learning' (Scott, 2000)	ing process of organizational and	
About the change	Some tips	
It is organisational change at 3 levels: institutional, programme, course	Best achieved with a holistic, integrated approach and concerted efforts	
Involves change in paradigm and requires new know-how	Conduct pilots where necessary (vs diving into full-scale implementation)	
Will take an extended period of time	Preferably proceed by stages	
Even where programme documentation has been developed to a high standard the understanding and practices of teachers may only follow slowly	Beware of 'paper exercise'!	

Implementing OBE & Outcomes Assessment at PolyU

a) Revise programme documents for endorsment in May 2005	2004 - 05	
2. Implementation of OBA programmes (Alignment)		
b) Implement OBA programmes	From Sept 05	
c) Adopt Criterion Reference Assessment (CRA)	From Sept 05	
3. Learning Outcomes assessment		
d) Develop Institutional Learning Outcomes Assessment Plan (LOAP) for approval by LTC	2006-08	
 e) Departments to develop Programme Learning Outcomes Assessment Plan (P-LOAP) to be approved by Faculty Boards in Aug 2009 		
f) Pilot projects on institutional outcomes assessment (Collegiate Learning Assessment, course-embedded assessment, e-portfolio)	2008 - 2010	
4. Integrating OBE to Strategic Plan & QA System		
g) OBE & LOAP written into the Strategic Plan	June 2008	
 h) Revised QA system to include OBE elements, e.g. require Curriculum Map and P-LOAP to be included in Programme Documents require outcomes assessment results to be included in Annual Programme Review 	2009	





	THE HOWS ROWS POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY 香港電工大等		
提升教學質量須要思考範式的轉變			
傳統教學	成果為本教學		
從教師的角度出發: 教師計劃做什麼, e.g. 1.給學生介紹關於xyz的概念及 其應用 2.向學生展示xyz的應用	從學生的角度出發 學生將能夠做什麼, e.g. 1. 能運用xyz的知識 2.能發現、界定和解決問題 3. 理解專業和道德責任		
教師的角度 ———	━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━====		
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從內容為本到成學	果為本		
建議老師思考的問題:"學生	E為什麼要學這些知識?"		
students are expected to know / understand:	Students should beable to		
1.the criteria for selection of lamps and lighting systems ;	1. identify the criteria for the selection of lamps and lighting systems;		
2.photometric & colorimetric calculations on light sources & luminaires & building lighting design;	2.perform calculations on photometry & colorimetry of light sources and luminaires for building design;		
3.the basic principles of building lighting design considering work performance, human comfort,	3.analyze impact of human factors, economy and energy on building lighting design;		
satisfaction, health, aesthetics, economy and energy;	 4.examine daylighting in building and itseffect on lighting design; 		
4.the basic principles of daylighting in buildings;	5.apply andsynthesize different principles of lighting;		
5.how to analyse, synthesize and evaluate lighting designs & applications.	6.evaluate different types of lighting designs & applications.		

提升教學質量須要	愛 <u>Reference</u> Christeretty 展思考範式的轉變
傳統教學	成果為本教學
根據教學的內容來計劃, 著重: ●知識	根據學習成果來計劃, 包括: •知識 • 能力 • 素質
內容為本	▶ 成果為本



	THE INVESTIGUES IN CONTRACTOR OF			
對齊三個層面的學習成果(Mapping)				
三個層面的學習成果	理大的例子			
大學的學習成果	具備全人素質的專業人材			
Û	Û			
課程的學習成果	所有課程和科目的學習成果			
Û	包括: a)學術/專業的知識和技巧			
科目的學習成果	a)学师/每来的知識和投好 b)全人素質			
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專業能力的水平 ^{經驗專業人員}	新人行的專業人才
Able to <u>exercise professional</u> <u>decision</u> in the consideration, evaluation, and justification of feasible alternatives <u>incomplex</u> <u>situations</u>	Able to <u>evaluate alternatives</u> andj <u>ustify feasible solutions</u> for <u>real- life problems</u>
Able to <u>handle</u> the challenges and <u>contribute</u> to developments of the profession	Be <u>aware</u> of the challenges and developments of the profession and able to cope with them through continuous professional development





理解的層次
與 <mark>課題外</mark> 的資料和理論 <mark>相聯繫</mark> 例如:概括、批判、反思、提出假設
認識 <u>課題中</u> 事實間的聯繫 例如:比較、對照、聯繫、運用、 分析、解釋原因
<mark>記憶</mark> 大量的信息 例如:識別、列舉、描述
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第-	二階段:學習成果評核			
2006-08	Developed 2-tier Learning Outcomes Assessment Plan (LOAP)			
Programn	ne level learning outcomes assessment			
2008-09	Departments developed Programme Learning Outcomes Assessment Plan (P LOAP) which were reviewed by WGOBE			
2009 /10	Departments piloted their P-LOAP & submitted an interim report in Aug 2010			
2011-12	LTC & WGOBE review and refine the P-LOAP framework			
Institution	al level learning outcomes assessment			
2008 - 2010	Conducted pilot projects on institutional outcomes assessment (Collegiate Learning Assessment, course-embedded assessment, e-portfolio)			
2011-12	Review of all existing institutional assessment strategies (both direct and indirect), rationalise the surveys and refine the Institutional LOAP			









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學習)	式果評核VS科 ^{成果評核}	目成積評核 科目成積評核
目的	評核大學/課程/科目在達 到預設學習成果的成效以 作改善及問責的用途	評核 <u>個別學生的</u> 學習表現, 以作 <u>評分</u> 用途
評核什麼	評核具體的學習成果 (例如:溝通技巧、 解決問題的能力)	評核學生就某 <u>科目的知識</u> 和技能的整體表現
評核單位	整批學生(可用學生樣本)	單個學生





課程學	習成果	評核計畫	劃表	
Programme Intended Learning Outcomes	Learning outcomes assessment methods	How the data will be collected (Who, How, When)	Criteria for success	How the data will be disseminated/ used for improvement
1				
2				
3				
4				





