

WRITING SMART LEARNING OBJECTIVES



What are Learning Objectives?

- ◆ Statements of intent (what the learner should be able to do as a result of studying a unit or section)
- ◆ Learner competency/outcome related statements



Types of Objectives



Objectives can be classified in many different ways.

- ◆ Benjamin Bloom identified three levels of objectives:
 - **Cognitive level**
 - **Affective level**
 - **Psychomotor level**

Characteristics of Good Learning Objectives

Objectives should indicate the learner behaviour at the end of the unit.


Objectives should be **SMART**:

- ◆ **S**pecific
- ◆ **M**easurable
- ◆ **A**chievable
- ◆ **R**ealistic
- ◆ **T**ime-bound

They should also be simple, clear and precise.




Sources of Objectives

- ◆ Syllabus/module/unit outlines/subject content
 - ◆ Your understanding of the target group
 - ◆ Skills/attitudes to be developed/changed
 - ◆ Existing objectives (if any)
 - ◆ Own experience
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- A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide showing a range of stylized mountains in various shades of teal and blue, set against a dark teal background.


Value of Objectives

Enable writers to:

- ◆ Clarify educational intentions
 - ◆ Identify and sequence content
 - ◆ Decide on most appropriate teaching media
 - ◆ Select the most appropriate activities
 - ◆ Decide on suitable ways of assessing learning
 - ◆ Evaluate the effects & effectiveness of materials
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Value of Objectives

Advantages for learners:

- ◆ Show them what is to be covered (concepts to be learned, skills to be mastered)
 - ◆ Present them with challenges ahead and standards to be achieved
 - ◆ Enable them to evaluate themselves (assess own progress against objectives)
 - ◆ Build their self-confidence
 - ◆ Prepare them for final exams
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The End

