Agenda

• Background (Dahlgren)
• Examples (LeJeune)
• Activity (Everybody)
Guidebook

• Recommend Chapters 1-3 for faculty
• 9 for guided pathways
• 10-11 for administrative roles
• 12 just because
Winkelmles

Although many faculty design and arrange their assignments in order to help students develop a set of skills beginning with the simplest ones and building towards the most complex, interdependent skills, they do no always communicate their rationale to students. Research demonstrates that understanding the sequence for their skill development and knowledge acquisition can increase students’ self-awareness and even encourage them to monitor their own progress (Ambrose et al., 2010; Colomb & Williams, 1993; Felder & Brent, 2014; Light 1990…). Transparent instruction facilitates the inclusion of clear rationales regarding skill development, not only in assignments but also in other course work and learning materials. (21)
This can include...

- Individual assignments
- Syllabi
- Course Sequencing
- Pedagogical Decisions
- Anything else
Video by Winkelmes

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xqUQhSKmD9U&feature=youtu.be
TILT website and resources

https://tilthighered.com/
Examples
Activity

Breakrooms

Discuss how a particular assignment, activity, class, or sequence could use transparency.

Attempt to make more transparent using Example/ Framework
TiLT Applications: Tests and Assignments

February 17, 2021
Georgia Southwestern State University
Faculty Workshop
Purpose of this Presentation

1. Demonstrate how “transparent assignments” can be approached across disciplines through examples

2. Discuss some benefits and drawbacks of TiLTING this way

3. Transparency tactics—extend the application to other contexts—here, we will use Multiple Choice exams
Transparent Assignment Breakdown

- **The Theory:** Students perform better when they know what it is they’re doing, and what they’re supposed to do. Transparency helps square the circle of making things “easier” without sacrificing rigor. Make sure the directions or questions lead students to the right place; do not let confusion stand in the way.

- **The Steps:** Purpose → Requirements → Assessment
Benefits and Drawbacks

1. **Length:** Will students read a long assignment carefully? Is short and to the point better?
   - Personal Experience → This is a problem. But the % who don’t read directions carefully is constant, no matter the length; while transparency seems to help those who do read them.

2. **Grading:** Rubrics can save time and anxiety for student and professor.

3. **Detail:** Learn over time what other questions arise, can address in future versions.
6) ____ In the Constitutional Convention, which state’s proposal most closely resembled the Articles of Confederation, in terms of how equally states were represented?

- (a) Connecticut
- (b) Virginia
- (c) Pennsylvania
- (d) New Jersey
- (e) Washington
8) ___ Which one of the following cases **affirmed** a constitutional doctrine of “separate but equal” public facilities for whites and African Americans in 1896?
   (a) Scott vs. Sandford
   (b) Plessy vs. Ferguson
   (c) Brown vs. Board of Education
   (d) Grutter vs. Bollinger
   (e) Roe vs. Wade

8) ___ Which one of the following cases, in 1896, **determined** that “separate but equal” public facilities for whites and African Americans was in fact constitutional?
3) ____ All of the following have helped to expand the power of federal law over state law *except* (select the best answer):
- (a) the ‘commerce clause’ of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution after 1937
- (b) the ‘necessary and proper’ clause of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution
- (c) the ‘supremacy clause’ of Article VI
- (d) the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution
- (e) All of these expanded the power of federal law over state law.
Questions?