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

Transparent Design in Higher Education Teaching and Leadership

A Guide to Implementing the Transparency Framework Institution-Wide to Improve Learning and Retention

Edited by Mary-Ann Winkelmes, Allison Boye, and Suzanne Tapp

Foreword by Peter Felten and Ashley Finley

Winkelmes

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=yo utu.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 \rightarrow Requirements \rightarrow 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.

Extension: Exam Questions From Translucent to Transparent MC ?s

- 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

Extension: Exam Questions From Translucent to Transparent MC ?s

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) Place vs. Formulan

(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?

Extension: Exam Questions From Translucent to Transparent MC ?s

- 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?