

COURSE OUTLINE TEMPLATE GUIDELINES FOR WRITING COURSE OUTLINES COURSE OUTLINE TEMPLATE (SAMPLE)

Prepared by





This course outline template acts as a guide for you when writing your course outlines, as every course is different, please feel free to amend the template format to suit your course. Explanations and further information on each heading can be found in the appendix – Guidelines for Writing Course Outlines.

COURSE OUTLINE TEMPLATE						
Course Title						
Course Code			No. of Credits			
Department			Faculty			
Pre-requisites Course Code			Co-requisites Course Code			
Course Coordinator(s)						
Email			Telephone No.			
Other Course Teacher(s)/Tutor(s)						
Learning Hours						
Student Quota						
Course Type	Core Course	Compulsory	Elective	Other		
Offer in Academic Year	□1 st Semester □	2 nd Semester	□Summer □]Year Long	Other	
COURSE DESCRIPTION						
COURSE OBJECTIVES						
1. 2. 3. 4.						
GUIDELINES ON GRADIN	G AND STANDARDS	OF ASSESSM	IENT			
COURSE CONTENT						
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COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES					
Course Learning Outcomes			Aligned Programme Learning Outcomes		
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
COURSE TEACHING AND LE	ARNING ACTIVITIES				
Course Teaching and Learni	ng Activities		Aligned Course Learning Outcomes		
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
COURSE ASSESSMENT MET	HODS				
Assessment Method	Description	Weight	Aligned Course Learning Outcomes		
ESSENTIAL READINGS: (Jo	urnals, textbooks, website addresses etc.)				
	TUDENT FEEDBACK ON COURSE				
MEANS/FROCESSES FOR S	TODENT FEEDBACK ON COURSE				
COURSE POLICY (including	plagiarism, academic honesty, attendance etc)				
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ADDITIONAL COURSE INFO	RMATION				
ACADEMIC COUNCIL APPRO	DVAL				
	D //				
Signature	Date				



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GUIDELINES FOR WRITING COURSE OUTLINES

DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH ITEMS

Course Title

This is the title of the course in a programme

Course Code

This is the code of the course in a programme

No. of Credits The credits bear in the course

Department

The department for which this course resides

Faculty

The faculty for which this course resides

Pre-requisites Course Code

This is the course code of the course that your student must complete successfully before enrolling in this course. Students are expected to provide evidence that they have completed the course.

Co-requisites Course Code

This is the course code of the course that your student must also register if he/she wishes to enrol on this course. This is often required because the courses complement each other.

Course Co-ordinator

The course co-ordinator is the teacher who is responsible for the course. He/she is usually involved in the design of the course including the learning outcomes, learning activities and the assessment. He/she overlooks and monitors the course activity such as the organization of grades and lesson schedule.

Other Course Teacher(s)/Tutor(s)

These are the teachers or tutors who are involved in teaching or tutoring the course. They will often liaise closely with the course-cordinator on different aspects of the course. In the template, please indicate the teaching share. e.g. Prof. C.Lau (30%); Dr. K.Chan (70%).

Learning Hours

This is the number of hours that the course has been allocated in the timetable. Learning hours are hours that are used for the learning activities and assessment of the course such as lecture, tutorial, laboratory, online and private study hours. In the template, please indicate how the learning hours are allocated. e.g. Lecture (5hr), Tutorial (10hr), Private Study hours (5hr).

Course Type

This is the course type. In the template, please indicate if the course is core, compulsory, elective or other and state what the other type is.

Student Quota

This is the maximum number of students who may enrol in the course. In the template, please indicate 'no limit' if there is no maximum intake in the course.

Offer in Academic Year

The course may be offered at different times during the academic year. In the template, please indicate the times that are offered.

Course Description

This provides a description of the course – what the course is about. Consider the target audience and provide a description of the activities in which students will be engaged. In addition to the description of the course, you should also explain why the course is included in the program of study and why it is offered at this time in a student's program of study. A description of any prior knowledge or co-requisites required for this course should also be explained here.

Course Objectives

The course objectives should explain what the course is designed to achieve. Objectives should be aligned with the Course Description, Programme Learning Outcomes, Course Learning Outcomes, Teaching and Learning activities and Assessment.

Expectations for student learning should be clearly communicated.



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Guidelines on grading and standards of assessment

The course guidelines or policy on grading and assessment should be provided here (web-link is adequate). HKU has adapted standards-based assessment, thus, when using standards-based assessment as opposed to norm-based assessment, descriptors should be established so that students are clear about what is expected of them. Students will receive a score based on these benchmarks as opposed to a ranking based on a norm. The standards of assessment should be provided to the students and the assessors, so the assessment is assessed with little ambiguity. Assessors are expected to assess materials according to the defined descriptors. If attendance forms part of the course assessment, such information should be included.

In this section, you should develop your course level grade descriptors – describing the normal expectations of student achieving particular grades. Each course may develop marking rubrics for assessment items aligned with the course level grade descriptors. Marking rubric for each assessment items need not include all aspects of the grade descriptor. Some assessment items may be more appropriate for the higher level grade descriptor (essay) and some for the lower level grade descriptors (MCQs). In developing grade descriptors, the danger is to set too high levels of standards. The grade descriptors should represent a range of grades.

It is recommended that marking rubrics should be provided for each assessment item in the course.

Course Content

The major topics of the course should be provided here.

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs)

Learning outcome is a statement or a set of statements that specify what the learners will know and able to do at the end of the course. Learning Outcomes should be written from the perspective of the student and should clearly communicate what is expected of students at the level they are at and what they should achieve by undertaking the course.

In the course outline, the learning outcomes, the learning activities and the assessment tasks must be shown to be properly aligned. Thus the intended learning outcomes (what do we want the learners to know?) must be supported by the correct used of learning activities (how will the learners learn?) and the assessment tasks including the languages employed (how will we know the learners have learnt?). It is vitally important when you design your course that these three components are carefully considered and written to enhance better student learning. It is also recommended that you should design the course so that all (or at least most of the) learning outcomes are assessable. There is no limit on the number of course learning outcomes. However, it is recommended that five or six course learning outcomes are sufficient for each course.

In the template, please also indicate which course learning outcomes (CLOs) are aligned with which programme learning outcomes (PLOs). In some cases, there may be more than one programme learning outcome aligns with each course learning outcomes. It is sufficient to indicate only the number of the programme learning outcomes in the template (see sample template for more information).

More information can be found on learning outcomes in the resources section below.

Course Teaching and Learning Activities

Teaching and learning activities are the teaching and learning methods which the teachers use to achieve each of the Learning Outcomes. From this, the students will know exactly why they are being asked to engage in certain teaching and learning activities in their courses. There is no limit to the number of course teaching and learning activities for each course.

This section should include both the methods of presentation of content such as lectures, tutorials, workshops and the learning activities students will undertake and how student learning will be supported to achieve the desired learning outcomes.

In the template, please indicate how each teaching and learning activity is aligned with the specified course learning outcomes. It is sufficient to indicate only the number of the course learning outcomes in the template (see sample template for more information).

More information can be found on teaching and learning activities in the resources section below.

Course Assessment Methods

Assessment is an on-going evaluation process aimed at understanding and improving student learning by measuring the learning outcomes the students may have achieved. Students will have a clear idea of why they are being assessed in the way they are. Finally, students will be helped to understand what they need to be able to do to get higher grades in their courses.

In this section, list and describe each assessment component in the course including the weighting, the rationale and format. In the template, please also indicate how each assessment component is aligned with the specified course learning outcomes. It is sufficient to indicate only the number of the course learning outcomes in the template (see sample template for more information).

More information can be found on assessment in the resources section below.



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Essential Readings

List the textbooks required and other suggested readings or textbooks including publisher, edition and other necessary information.

Means/Processes for Student Feedback on Course

The SETL questionnaire is one of the ways HKU courses and teaching are evaluated. HKU places significant importance on student learning and on the continuous enhancement of teaching and learning outcomes.

Students are asked to complete this evaluation of their learning experiences at the conclusion of each course in which they enrol. Questionnaire items relate to the overall evaluation of the course as well as an evaluation of teaching. In addition, individual teachers may seek other student feedback mechanism in the duration of their course such as through student forums or class discussion feedback.

In this section, please indicate the means or processes for students to provide feedback on your course.

Course Policy

In this section, course and programme policies should be provided (web-links are sufficient). Other information such as the University Regulations on academic misconduct, guidelines on health and safety and plagiarism should all be included here (web-links are sufficient).

Additional Course Information

Any other course information such as e-learning platforms and materials can be included here.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

References for Writing Course Objectives:

Biggs, J. B. (2003). Aligning teaching and assessing to course objectives. Paper presented at the Teaching and Learning in Higher Education: New Trends and Innovations Conference https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241251310 Aligning teaching and assessing to course objectives

Biggs, J. B. (1996). Enhancing teaching through constructive alignment. Higher Education, 32, 347-364.

The University of North Carolina at Charlotte. The Center for Teaching and Learning. Writing Measurable Course Objectives: <u>https://teaching.charlotte.edu/teaching-guides/course-design/writing-measurable-course-objectives</u>

References for Writing Learning Outcomes:

Kennedy, D, Hyland, A. & Ryan, N. (2005). Writing and Using Learning Outcomes: A Practical Guide https://www.researchgate.net/publication/238495834_Writing_and_Using_Learning_Outcomes_A_Practical_Guide

Kurotsuchi Inkelas, K. Writing Learning Outcomes (2009) https://www.cas.edu/Files/Presentations/Inkelas_WritingLearningOutcomes_2009.pdf

Macquarie University. Learning and Teaching Hub. Learning Outcomes. <u>https://lt.arts.mq.edu.au/curriculum-design/constructive-alignment/learning-outcomes/</u>

The Florida State University, Centre for Teaching and Learning. Writing Learning Outcomes: https://odl.fsu.edu/sites/g/files/upcbnu2391/files/media/PDFs/LearningOutcomes.pdf

References for Learning Activities:

The following resources can assist with the design and development of teaching and learning activities <u>Choosing Learning Activities</u> [External Link] <u>Deep, surface and strategic approaches to learning</u> [External Link] <u>Student Learning Styles</u> [External Link] <u>Using Case Studies</u> [External Link] <u>Using Classroom Discussions</u> [External Link] <u>Learning and Teaching Strategies, Technologies</u> [External Link]

Four Fundamental Types of Workshop Learning Activities

This summary is based on Chapter 4 of Workshops: Designing and Facilitating Experiential Learning by Jeff E. Brooks-Harris & Susan R. Stock-Ward (1999). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. <u>http://ubwp.buffalo.edu/ccvillage/wp-content/uploads/sites/74/2017/06/Four-Fundamental-Types-of-Workshop-Learning-</u> <u>Activities.pdf</u>

Instructional Design - Robert Gagné, The Conditions of Learning https://www.instructionaldesign.org/theories/conditions-learning/

References for Assessment:

Assessment Resources@HKU, The University of Hong Kong, https://ar.talic.hku.hk/

Biggs, J. B. (2003). *Teaching for quality at university: what the student does* (2nd ed.). Buckingham: Society for Research into Higher Education: Open University Press.

Chapter 8 focuses on Principles of Assessment. Chapter 9 focuses on implementation of assessment.

Boud, D., & Falchikov, N. (2005). Redesigning assessment for learning beyond higher education. *In* A. Brew & C. Asmar (Eds.), Higher education in a changing world (pp.225-235). Milperra, NSW: Higher Education Research and Development Society of Australasia.

Bryan, C., & Clegg, K. (Eds.). (2006). Innovative assessment in higher education. London: Routledge.

Giggs, G. & Simpson, C. (2004-5). Conditions under which assessment supports students' learning? *Learning and Teaching in Higher Education*, (1), 3-31.

Herrington, J. & Herrington, A. (1998). Authentic assessment and multimedia: how university students respond to a model of authentic assessment. *Higher Education Research and Development*, *17*(3), 305-332.



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James, R., McInnis, C., & Devlin, M. (2002). Assessing learning in Australian universities: ideas, strategies and resources for quality in student assessment. Melbourne and Canberra: Centre for the Study of Higher Education, Australian Universities Teaching Committee.

University of Queensland. Teaching and Learning. <u>https://teaching-learning.uq.edu.au/</u>

Sadler, D. R. (2005). Interpretations of criteria-based assessment and grading in higher education. Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education, 30(2), 175-194. <u>https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0260293042000264262</u>

Additional references:

Butcher, C., Davies, C., & Highton, M. (2006). Designing learning: from module outline to effective teaching. New York: Routledge.

Dick, W. O., Carey, L., & Carey, J. O. (2004). The systematic design of instruction. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

Fink, L. D. (2003). Creating significant learning experiences: An integrated approach to designing college courses. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Gagné, R. M., Briggs, L. J., Wager, W. W., Golas, K. C., & Keller, J. M. (2004). Principles of instructional design. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Jenkins, A., Breen, R., Lindsay, R., & Brew, A. (2003). Reshaping teaching in higher education: linking teaching with research. London: Sterling, VA: Kogan Page.

Herrington, A. & Herrington. J. (Eds.). (2006). Authentic learning environments in higher education. Hershey, PA: Information Science Pub.

Kirkwood, A., & Price, L. (2005). Learners and learning in the twenty-first century: what do we know about students' attitudes towards and experiences of information and communication technologies that will help us design courses? Studies in Higher Education, 30(3), 257-275.

Laurilliard, D. (2002). Rethinking university teaching: a conversational framework for the effective use of learning technologies (2nd ed.). London: Routledge/Falmer.

Mager, R. F. (1997). Preparing instructional objectives: A critical tool in the development of effective instruction. Atlanta, GA: Center for Effective Performance.

Reigeluth, C. M. (Ed.). (1999). Instructional-design theories and models: Vol. 2. A new paradigm of instructional theory. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Ramsden, P. (2003). Learning to teach in higher education (2nd ed.). London: Routledge Falmer.

Roberts, T. S. (Ed.). (2005). Computer-supported collaborative learning in higher education. Hershey, P A: Idea Group Pub.

Savin-Baden, M., & Wilkie, K. (Eds.). (2004). Challenging research in problem-based learning. Maidenhead: Society for Research into Higher Education & Open University Press.

Stephenson, J. (Ed.). (2001). Teaching and learning online: pedagogies for new technologies. London: Kogan Page.

Wiggins, G. P., & McTighe, J. (2005). Understanding by design (2nd expanded edition). Baltimore: Association for Supervision & Curriculum Development.

Blueprints for complex learning: The 4C/ID-model. Educational Technology, Research and Development, 50 (2), 39-64.



COURSE OUTLINE TEMPLATE (SAMPLE)				
Course Title	Communication and Language			
Course Code	LL101	No. of Credits	15	
Department	Linguistics	Faculty	Arts	
Pre-requisites Course Code	None	Co-requisites Course Code	None	
Course Coordinator(s)	Dr. Susan Kelly			
Email	skelly@hku.hk	Telephone No.	2857 8534	
Other Course Teacher(s)/Tutor(s)	Dr. Susan Kelly (75%); Dr. K.Chan (25%)			
Learning Hours	Total: 60 Learning Hours. Lecture (15hr), Tutorial (15hr), Online and Private Study (30hr)			
Student Quota	No limit			
Course Type		Elective	☐Other	
Offer in Academic Year	✓1 st Semester ✓2 nd Semester	□Summer [□Year Long □Other	

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course adopts a thematic approach to communication, exploring how people communicate effectively both within academic contexts and across other professional, cultural and social settings. This course is a prerequisite for all courses taught in the department, and a requirement for all students majoring in linguistics. It is an introduction to the basic topics of linguistics: the nature of human language, speech sounds and sound patterns, word formation, sentence structure, and the study of meaning and use.

Students will learn about the general structure that underlies all language as well as the great variety of existing human languages. The course gives plenty of practice in solving problems, analysing languages, including Chinese and English, and dealing with data.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course focuses on how people use messages to generate meanings within and across various contexts and media. This includes interpersonal communication, intergroup communication, intercultural communication and global communication.

The course objectives are:

- 1. To gain an understanding of the relationship between language and communication;
- 2. To improve students' communicative competence;
- 3. To explore the foundations of critical thinking, academic research, training students how to conduct and present undergraduate research;
- 4. To introduce students to learning strategies that will enhance their learning experience;
- 5. To showcase some of the topics that students will explore over the course of the Language degree.

GUIDELINES ON GRADING AND STANDARDS OF ASSESSMENT

General Course Grade Descriptors

Please note: HKU has adapted standards-based assessment, thus, when using standards-based assessment as opposed to norm-based assessment, descriptors should be established so that students are clear about what is expected of them. Students will receive a score based on these benchmarks as opposed to a ranking based on a norm.

A	Demonstrate evidence of original thought, strong analytical and critical abilities as well as a thorough grasp of the topic from background reading and analysis; should demonstrate excellent organizational, rhetorical and presentational skills.
В	Demonstrate evidence of critical and analytical thinking but not necessarily original in their thinking; show adequate grasp of the topic from background reading and analysis; should demonstrate strong



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	organizational, rhetorical and presentational skills.			
С	Demonstrate evidence of a reasonable grasp of their subject but most of their information is derivative, with rather little evidence of critical thinking; should demonstrate fair organizational, rhetorical and presentational skills.			
D	Demonstrate evidence of being able to assemble the bare minimum of information, poorly digested and not very well organized in presentation. There is no evidence of critical thinking.			
F	Demonstrate evidence of poor knowledge and understanding of the subject, a la organization, and answers are largely irrelevant. Work fails to reach degree level	ck of coherence and		
Non-grade	d Inadequate attendance. However, the student has demonstrated evidence of a reas subject and has achieved all major objectives of the course. (Please see and coordinator)			
COURSE C	CONTENT			
 Introdu Langua First la Second Computing Intercu Conve Other n 	ics include: action to the Course. What is communication? What is language? age and animal communication systems: Is language restricted to humans? inguage acquisition: Is language innate? d language acquisition uter mediated communication atter mediated communication litural pragmatics rsation and Discourse Analysis modes of communication usion and Revision			
	EARNING OUTCOMES			
	arning Outcomes	Aligned Programme Learning Outcomes		
After partici	ipating in the course, students would be able to			
1. Demor	nstrate ability to analyze and discuss central issues in the area of communication□	1, 3		
 Use a range of research skills to investigate intercultural pragmatics 		1, 2, 5		
3. Demor	nstrate appropriate social behaviours and knowledge of cross-cultural differences when g with peers in class contexts	4, 5		
4. Apply o	computer mediated communication techniques to enhance second language acquisition	4		
COURSE T	EACHING AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES			
Course Te	aching and Learning Activities	Aligned Course Learning Outcomes		
There are t	hree contact hours weekly, $1 \ge 2$ hour lecture, and $1 \ge 1$ hour tutorial.			
and comm developing	e is taught as a series of interactive lectures and tutorials which provide an introduction to unication. The tutorials will also cover a wide range of skills development activities, such sound arguments, critical reading and note-taking, finding sources of evidence, and app ne context of communication.	n as using databases		
1. Interac	tive class discussion	1, 3		
2. Preser	ntations and critical reading	2, 3		
3. Lecture	es	2		
4. Project	t work	1, 2, 3		

1, 2, 3

4



Assessment Method	OURSE ASSESSMENT METHODS Assessment Method Description		Aligned Course Learning Outcomes
Group Presentations	Students will present and lead a discussion of a journal article from the refereed journal articles. Their presentation should include a summary of the main points discussed in the article and an evaluation of its relevance to the understanding of the topic of the week. Presenters should prepare a brief handout (2-3 pages) for distribution before the talk and should be prepared to motivate discussion afterwards, as necessary. The marking sheet and criteria for assessment will be given in class. This will be marked by peers and tutors.	15%	2, 3, 4
Online journal	Students will prepare a weekly e-journal on the class work and also on the online discussions. The marking sheet and criteria for assessment will be given in class. This will be marked by the teachers.	15%	1, 2, 4
Attendance and participation in class and in online forum	In addition to attendance and general participation in class discussions, this includes completing written homework exercises and the assigned readings of the topic for the week prior to coming to class. Since there will be no make-ups for this item, students should be aware that regular absences will affect their grades. In some circumstances, the student may not allow to proceed to the next level.	10%	1, 2, 4
Exam	The end of semester exam will consist of a number of short response items and will be two hours in length. The content to be examined will be drawn from the weekly lectures and tutorial sessions, and from the readings assigned in class.	60%	1, 2
	urnala tavéhaaka wabaita addraggas ata)		
Textbooks: Linguistics and Languages, 2 ^{nc} Languages and us, 5 th Ed. PPL			
	d in class and placed in webct and the intranet@hku.		
MEANS/PROCESSES FOR S	TUDENT FEEDBACK ON COURSE		
	e of the ways HKU courses and teaching are evaluated. HKU ntinuous enhancement of teaching and learning outcomes.	places sigr	nificant importance of
	te this evaluation of their learning experiences at the conclus ate to the overall evaluation of the course as well as an evalu		
	se is requested from students through webct and the exchang ox in the class in the first week of each month.	ge forum. St	udents may also give
	plagiarism, academic honesty, attendance etc)		
policies, see <u>https://tl.hku.hk/pl</u> The University Regulation <u>https://tl.hku.hk/plagiarism/polic</u> with Turnitin <u>https://libguides.lit</u>	cies-and-regulations/ for further details. In addition, studen	enforced. ts should fa	Please refer to amiliarise themselve
ADDITIONAL COURSE INFO	RMATION		
	vailable for consultation at times that are displayed on the ay also be emailed to the Course Coordinator directly at skel		s office notice board
	~ · · · -		