Principles of Effective Teaching & Learning

(Adapted from The University of Texas at Austin Faculty Innovation Center)

Teaching Principle	Examples of this principle
I: Deliberate and intentional planning	 Aligns learning outcomes, assessments, and activities Selects teaching resources appropriate to course level and student engagement expectations Plans instruction, engages students with learning activities, and incorporates assessments that meet the learning needs of all students (e.g. <u>Universal Design for Learning</u> approaches) Identifies possible barriers to learning and student success and includes strategies to reduce them Includes resources that provide multiple perspectives
II: Construction of knowledge	 Creates opportunities for students to build knowledge by actively developing key ideas and concepts Identifies misconceptions and errors and finds alternative explanations Connects new knowledge with prior or existing knowledge <u>Scaffolds</u> learning Connects research with student learning opportunities
III: Active engagement in learning	 Provides opportunities for students to self-reflect and apply knowledge, skills, and beliefs Allows students to question as well as to be questioned Encourages activities like explaining ideas, predicting results, constructing arguments based on evidence Provides opportunities for students to demonstrate knowledge, skills, and beliefs essential to course and vocational goals
IV: Relevance to disciplinary experiences	 Provides opportunities for students to solve problems that encourage them to think like a practitioner in the discipline Provides opportunities for students to apply concepts in problems, scenarios, or cases Creates opportunities for service-learning related to the discipline Encourages students to solve problems that do not necessarily have "right" answers or have multiple answers.

V: Use of assessment data and feedback to support student learning and inform instruction	 Develops a variety of methods to assess student learning (e.g. objective tests, portfolios, projects, performance-related) Supports student success through use of formative and summative assessments and feedback to assist successful student learning, comprehension, and demonstration of command of material in summative assessments Allows students to "fail forward" by providing opportunities for self-reflection, by giving feedback and facilitating change
VI: Shared responsibility for learning	 Instructors adjust their roles in the classroom depending on learning outcomes (knowledge giver, advisor, facilitator, guide) Students have some autonomy over their own learning (e.g. select from three options for a final project: paper, in-person presentation, or pre-recorded video presentation) Clearly communicates student expectations and supports the attainment of those expectations through flexible means Explains methodologies and learning strategies to the students
VII: Learning from and with peers	 Uses pedagogies that support peer-to-peer engagement that may include: Discussions in small groups to learn from each other Working with other students to be aware of and appreciate different points of view Working with a group to answer problems that would be difficult to answer on their own
VIII. Establish and support a class climate that advances inclusion, internationalization, diversity, and equity	 Establishes guidelines for productive and respectful community/class engagement Provides multiple ways to establish inclusive rapport with students (e.g. explicitly encouraging multiple perspectives) Provides opportunities for students to see themselves in the discipline Creates opportunities for students to actively engage with one another