

# Capturing a Group's Unquantifiable Understanding of a Concept

Capturing what a group knows about the topic at the beginning and end of the learning period

## 1. Combine Individual's Understanding

## 2. Measure Group Throughout Learning

### 1a. Average

### 1b. Sum

### 1c. Most / Least

- % of students who understood topic for each learning objective. Transforms data into a more quantifiable set, easy to perform analysis on.
- "Understanding" a topic when a threshold of learners understand it. Realistic target goal

- If anyone understands a topic, the group does. Like 2b, but learners don't get to work together

- Using the learner that understood the least as what the group learned. Good for situations where *everyone* needs to understand a concept.
- Same but the learner who understood the most. Might be useful to find the upper limit of a lesson's effectiveness

### 2a. Develop unique method for group's understanding

- Developing a unique method for capturing the group's knowledge that does not rely on individual assessment.
- Wouldn't fall under our research expertise, would require educational research experts.

### 2b. Use methods for individuals as a group

- Treating the group as parts of one individual, more useful in situations where a group is working together throughout a project

# Determining Learning Objectives and Measuring Effectiveness

Effectiveness is derived from the delta of knowledge between the start and end of the learning experience

## Pros

- Effectiveness is adapted to the skillset of the group
- Better for a more free-flowing learning experience, rather than needing learners to understand specific concepts

## Cons

- If the lesson is oriented towards a specific skill level, higher skill levels might not be shown as improving as much
- Does not account for the relevance or truth of knowledge

Learning objectives are predetermined and effectiveness is derived from the delta of knowledge between the group and the objectives

## Pros

- Keeps within relevant learning outcomes and measures against a specific goal
- Better for more structured learning with goals that need to be hit

## Cons

- Lacks the ability to capture learning outside the lesson goals
- Lessons that adapt to the learners' interests and skillsets will appear to do worse

# Capturing a Group's Understanding of a Concept in a Deliverable Format

## 1. Quantitative

- Graded Assessments (ie. tests, exams)
- Measurable applications (ie. homework)

## 2. Visual, Conceptual

- Concept Maps
- Rubrics (quantifiably graded rubrics fall in gray space between 1 and 2)

## 3. Written, Verbal

- Reports
- Parent-Teacher Conferences

# **Visualizing a Group's Understanding of a Concept**

# Glossary

- Learner – Pupil, student, one who is being taught
- Understanding – “Comprehending the meaning, translation, interpolation, and interpretation of instructions and problems.”  
– Don Clark