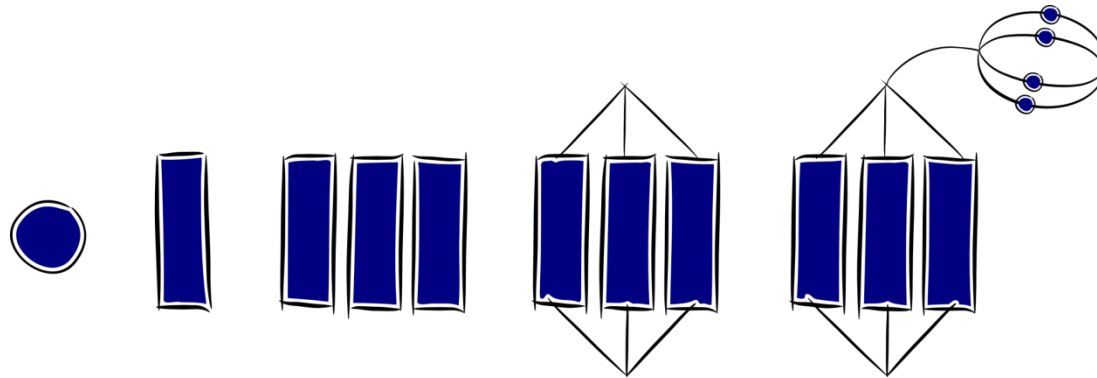


SOLO Taxonomy, Learning Intentions, Effective Strategies, Success Criteria, Self Assessment.

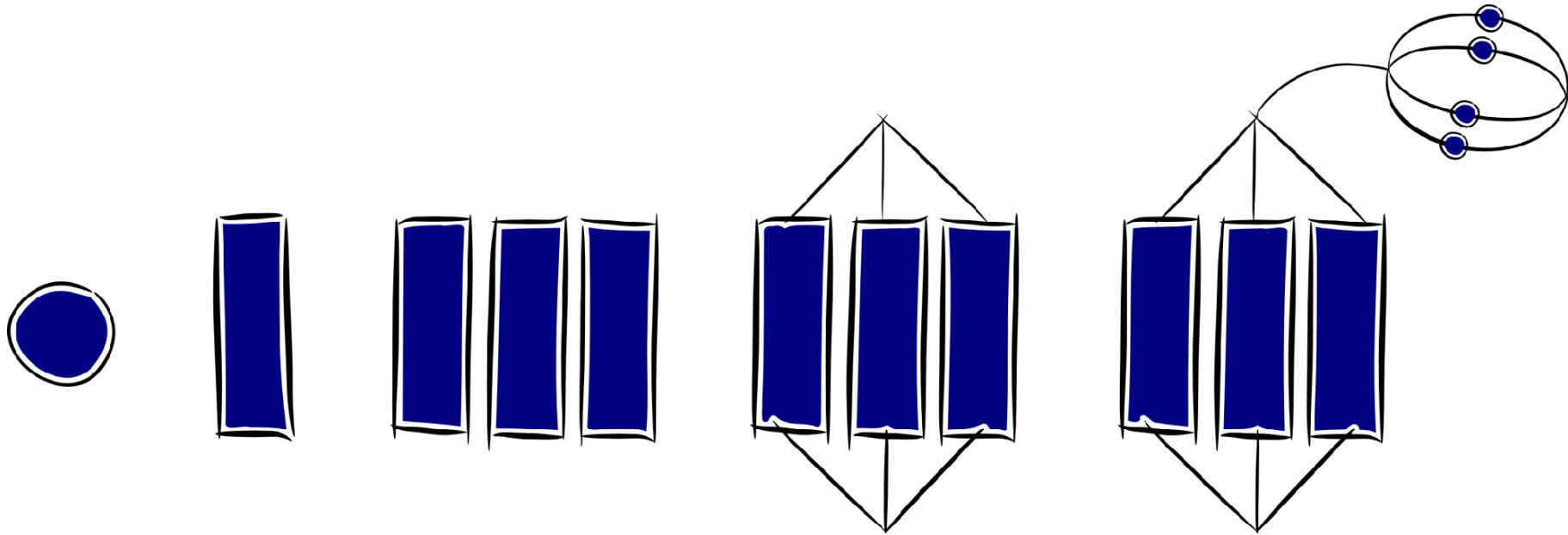


Pam Hook
www.pamhook.com



SOLO Taxonomy - Biggs and Collis 1982

Structure of the Observed Learning Outcome



Prestructural

Unistructural

Multistructural

Relational

Extended abstract



hooked
ON
thinking

www.hooked-on-thinking.com

Biggs, J.B., and Collis, K.F. (1982) Evaluating the Quality of Learning-the SOLO Taxonomy (1st ed) New York: Academic Press.

Identify the Learning Intention (LI).

[verb] [content] [context]

Use SOLO and constructive alignment to design learning intention/s that describe what students are to learn to understand an Achievement Objective or Achievement Standard.

Identify the Learning Experiences (LE).

THINK ABOUT ...

[engagement relevance authenticity]

[prior knowledge]

[effective strategies]

[success criteria]

[formative feedback]

[self reflection]



Identify the Learning Experiences (LE).

Think [**engagement relevance authenticity**]

Check learning experiences against measures of engagement, relevance and authenticity.

How can I make this learning experience more engaging?
How can I make this learning experience more relevant?
How can I make this learning experience more authentic?

Identify the Learning Experiences (LE).

Think [**prior knowledge**]

Check learning experiences against students' prior knowledge.

How can I make the learning experience appropriately challenging?
How can I make the learning build upon what the student already understands?



Identify the Learning Experiences (LE).

Think [**effective strategies**]

Identify effective strategies to match the learning experiences.



Identify Teaching and Learning Activities and Experiences (LE).

[engagement relevance authenticity]

[prior knowledge]

[effective strategies]

[success criteria]

[formative feedback]

[self reflection]

Identify Teaching and Learning Activities and Experiences (LE).

[engagement relevance authenticity]

[prior knowledge]

[effective strategies]

[success criteria]

[formative feedback]

[self reflection]



hooked
ON
thinking

LI: [**define**] [content] [context]

LI: **Define** the geosphere on the Planet Earth.

LI: **Define** Pythagoras' Theorem in two and three dimensions.

LI: **Define** the rights of consumers in NZ society.

LI: **Define** artwork from a Maori cultural context.

LI: [describe] [content] [context]

LI: **Describe** the continental crust of the geosphere.

LI: **Describe** the gradient of a line making an angle of 40° with the x-axis.

LI: **Describe** consumption in early 20th century New Zealand

LI: **Describe** the use of colour in an artwork by Robin Kahukiwa

LI: [sequence] [content] [context]

LI: **Sequence** the distribution of heat energy around Planet Earth

LI: **Sequence** the steps needed to rearrange a line equation to the form $y=mx + c$

LI: **Sequence** the steps in setting up a limited liability company

LI: **Sequence** the preparation of Harakeke for Raranga (weaving, textile and fibre arts).

LI: [**classify**] [content] [context]

LI: **Classify** convergent plate boundaries by the plates involved.

LI: **Classify** straight line equations ($ax + by + c = 0$).

LI: **Classify** the way firms compete in the market

LI: **Classify** design features used when carving hei matua.

LI: [compare & contrast] [content] [context]

LI: **Compare & contrast** the geosphere and atmosphere on Planet Earth

LI: **Compare & contrast** a parallel line with a perpendicular line.

LI: **Compare & contrast** two strategies for profit maximisation.

LI: **Compare & contrast** examples of traditional and contemporary Tuhi Whakaniko (visual art practice).

We are learning to:

COMPARE & CONTRAST

[content] in [context]



Learning Intention:

[explain causes] [content] [context]

We are learning to:

EXPLAIN CAUSES [content] in [context]

LI: **Explain** how mountain ranges form when plates collide.

LI: **Explain** why two lines are parallel if $m_1 = m_2$

LI: **Explain** how quotas on NZ butter to overseas markets effect NZ butter production.

LI: **Explain** why the artwork “Makaro” by Gordon Walters was criticised.

Learning Intention:

[explain effects] [content] [context]

We are learning to:

EXPLAIN EFFECTS [content] in [context]

LI: **Explain** the effects of subduction on the Earth's surface.

LI: **Explain** the effect of increasing the change in y on the gradient of a line.

LI: **Explain** the impact of an economic event on economic activity.

LI: **Explain** the influence of whakapapa on Maori cultural design in an identified artwork.

Learning Intention:

[analyse] [content] [context]

We are learning to:

ANALYSE [content] in [context]

LI: **Analyse** the evidence for continental drift theory.

LI: **Analyse** the point/gradient equation $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

LI: **Analyse** the circular flow model in economics.

LI: **Analyse** the pictorial features of contemporary artworks from Maori cultural contexts.

Learning Intention:

[**analogy**] [content] [context]

We are learning to:

ANALOGY [content] in [context]

LI: **Make an ANALOGY** for the Earth systems – geosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere.

LI: **Make an ANALOGY** for a line segment.

LI: **Make an ANALOGY** for venture finance.

LI: **Make an ANALOGY** for Alvin Pankhurst's work *Maybe Tomorrow*.



Learning Intention:

[**predict**] [content] [context]

We are learning to:

PREDICT [content] in [context]

LI: **Predict** how a human activity will impact on the geosphere.

LI: **Predict** triangle classification by angle (right/obtuse/acute) using the Pythagoras' Theorem.

LI: **Predict** the likely effect of a proposed GST increase on markets.

LI: **Predict** a future art style for Maori facial tattoo (Moko).

Learning Intention:

[evaluate] [content] [context]

We are learning to:

EVALUATE [content] in [context]

LI: **Evaluate** the impact of human activities on the hydrosphere.

LI: **Evaluate** the advantages of being a sole trader over working in a partnership.

LI: **Evaluate** the influence of European compositional practices on Maori 19th Century art.



Learning Intention:

[**generalise**] [content] [context]

We are learning to:

GENERALISE [content] in [context]

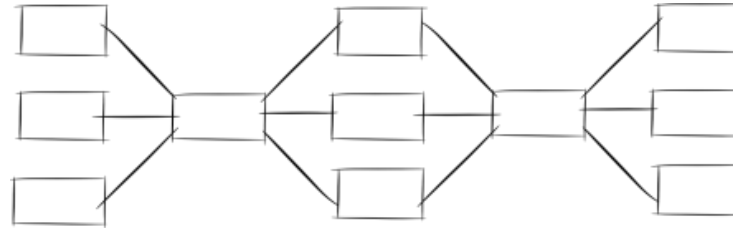
LI: **Generalise** about the Earth's systems.

LI: **Generalise** about the design of motorway onramps and Pythagoras' Theorem.

LI: **Generalise** about economic concept of interdependence.

LI: **Generalise** about themes of kaitiakitanga in contemporary artworks with a Maori cultural context.

HOT SOLO Compare and Contrast Map and Self Assessment rubrics



HOT Target Vocabulary:

Compare:

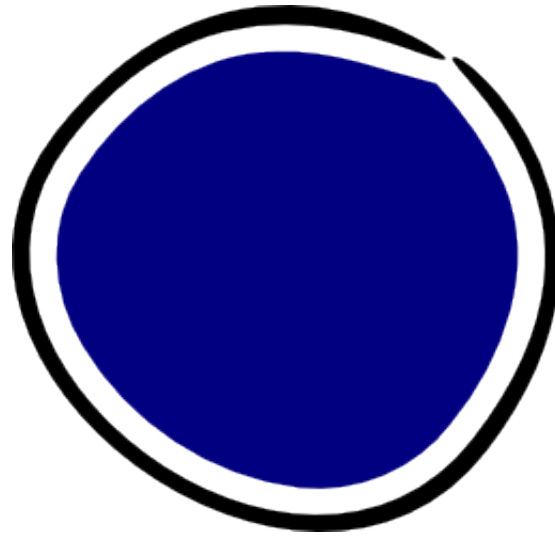
Also, as, as well as, both, In the same manner, in the same way, like, likewise, most important, same, similar, similarly, the same as, too, still, in comparison, at the same time

Contrast:

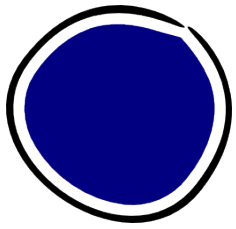
Although, but, differ, even though, however, in contrast, instead, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, unless, unlike, while, yet, conversely, nonetheless

SOLO PRESTRUCTURAL:

Learning outcomes for comparison show unconnected information, no organisation.

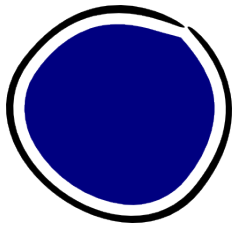


“I need help to compare X and Y.”



SOLO PRESTRUCTURAL:
Learning outcomes for comparison
show unconnected information, no organisation.

I need help to compare cats and dogs.

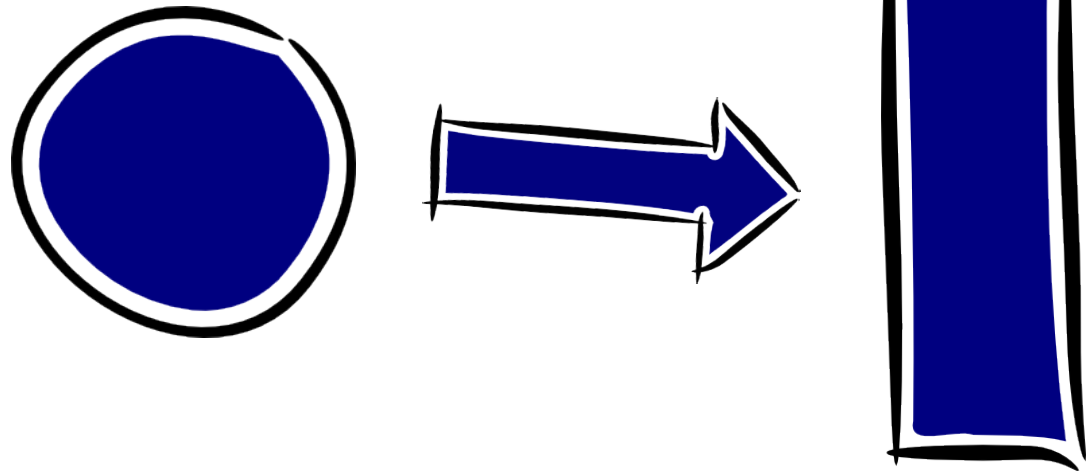


SOLO PRESTRUCTURAL:
Learning outcomes for comparison
show unconnected information, no organisation.

Student Exemplar: I saw a dog on the way to school.

Where to next:

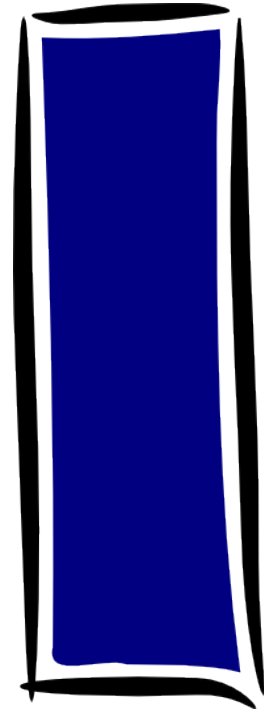
For student with **pre-structural learning outcomes.**



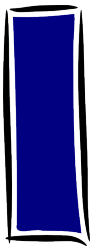
hooked
ON
thinking

SOLO UNISTRUCTURAL:

Learning outcomes for comparison show simple connections but importance not noted.



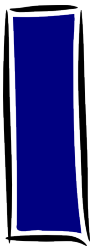
“I can identify one relevant similarity or difference between [X and Y] ...”



SOLO UNISTRUCTURAL:
Learning outcomes for comparison
show simple connections but importance not noted.

I can identify one relevant similarity or
difference between [cats and dogs].





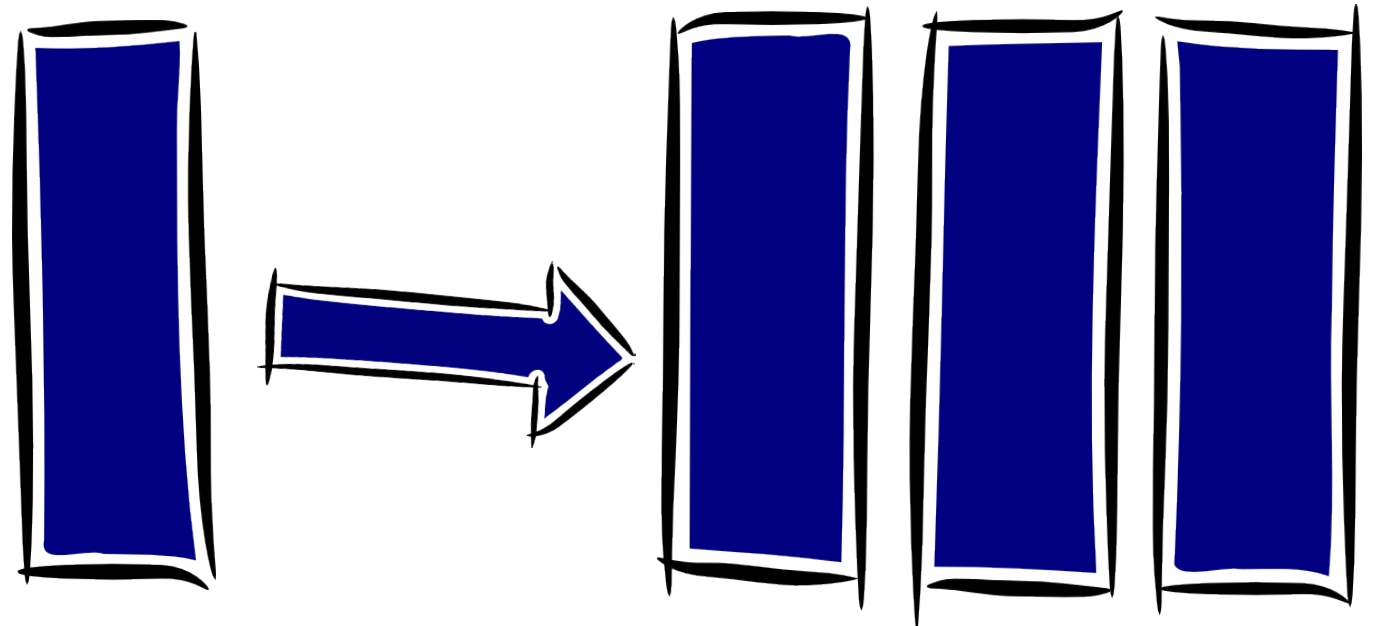
SOLO UNISTRUCTURAL:

Learning outcomes for comparison
show simple connections but importance not noted.

*Student exemplar: Cats and dogs are different.
A cat purrs and meows and a dog barks and
growls.*

Where to next:

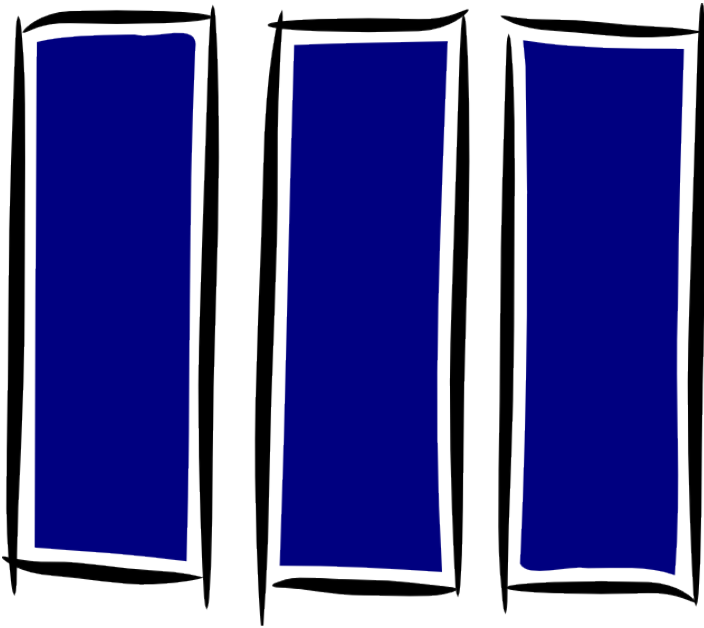
For students with **unistructural** learning outcomes.



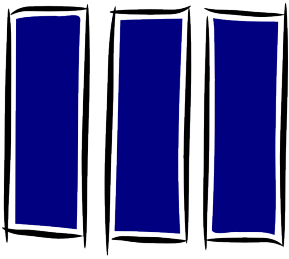
hooked
ON
thinking

SOLO MULTISTRUCTURAL:

Learning outcomes for comparison show connections are made, but significance to overall meaning is missing.



"I can identify several relevant similarities and differences between [X and Y]."



SOLO MULTISTRUCTURAL:

Learning outcomes for comparison show connections are made, but significance to overall meaning is missing.

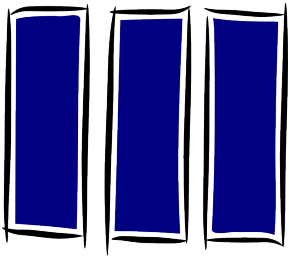
“I can identify several relevant similarities and differences between [a cat and a dog].”



hooked
ON
thinking

www.hooked-on-thinking.com

Listing similarities and differences



SOLO MULTISTRUCTURAL:

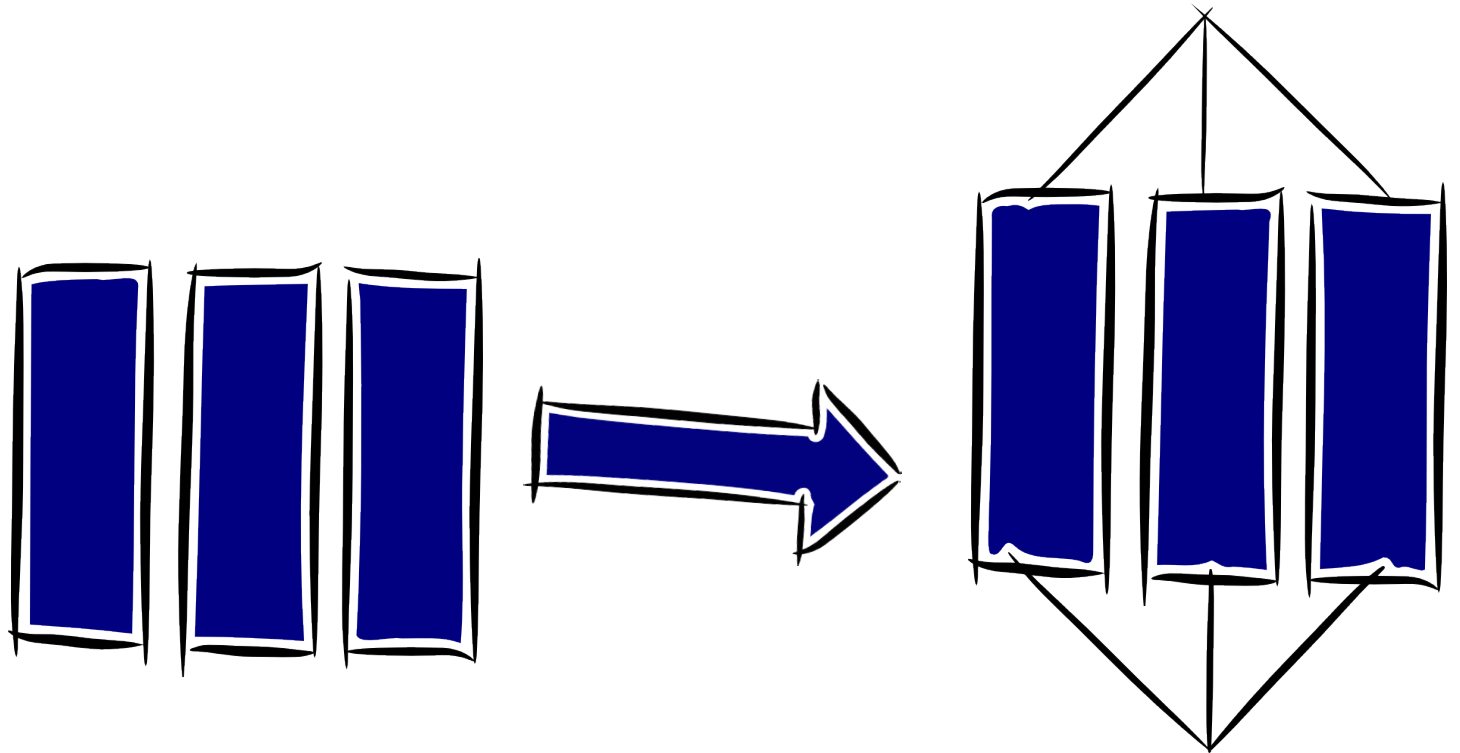
Learning outcomes for comparison show connections are made, but significance to overall meaning is missing.

Student Exemplar: *Cats and dogs are different. A cat purrs and meows and a dog barks and growls. You take dogs for a walk, but cats exercise themselves. However, both dogs and cats are kept as pets. Both have four legs and fur.*



Where to next:

For student with **multi-structural learning outcomes.**

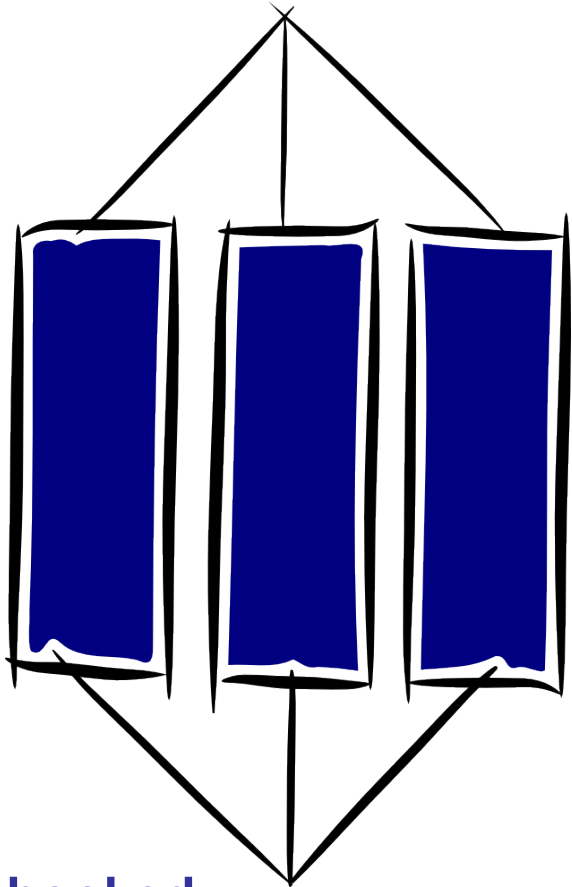


hooked
ON
thinking

www.hooked-on-thinking.com

SOLO RELATIONAL:

Learning outcomes for comparison show full connections made, and synthesis of parts to the overall meaning



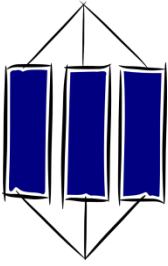
“I can identify several relevant similarities and differences between [X and Y] and can explain why they are similar and different.”



hooked
ON
thinking

www.hooked-on-thinking.com

Explaining the significance of the similarities and differences – “these are similar because”.



SOLO RELATIONAL:

Learning outcomes for comparison

show full connections made, and synthesis of parts to the overall meaning

“I can identify several relevant similarities and differences between [a cat and a dog] and can explain why they are similar and different.”



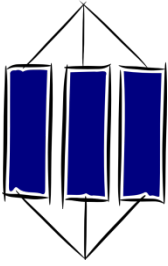
hooked

ON

thinking

www.hooked-on-thinking.com

Explaining the significance of the similarities and differences – “these are similar because”.



SOLO RELATIONAL:

Learning outcomes for comparison

show full connections made, and synthesis of parts to the overall meaning

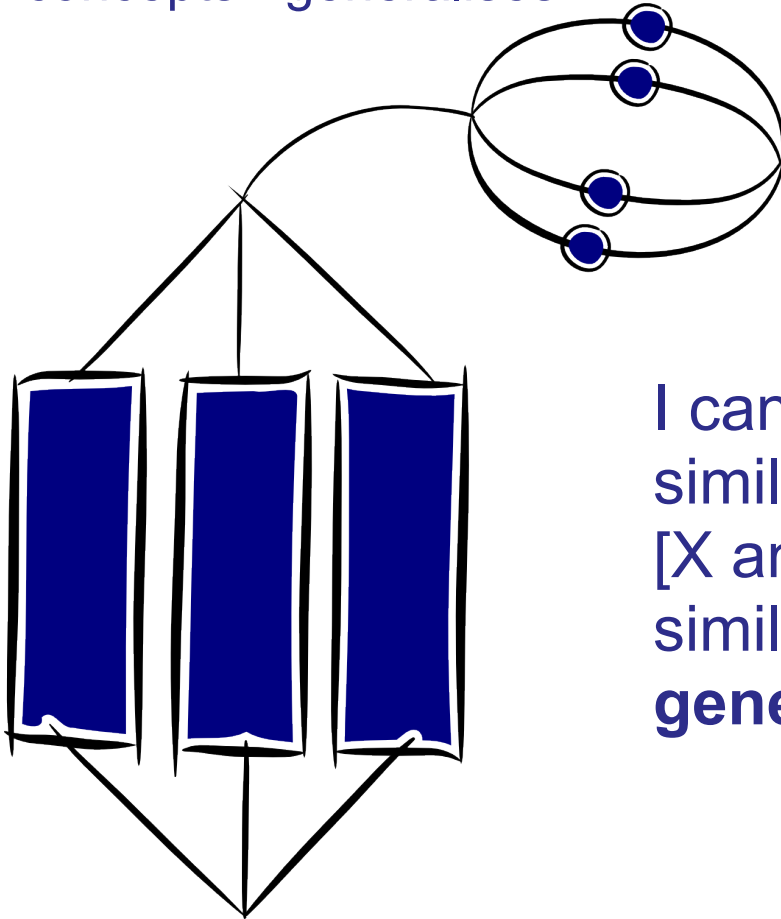
***Student exemplar:** Cats and dogs are different. A cat purrs and meows and a dog barks and growls. They **are different because** they use different sounds to communicate. You take dogs for a walk, but cats exercise themselves **they are different because** dogs are not allowed to roam freely on the streets. However, both of them are kept as pets. **They are similar because** they are both tame animals. Both have four legs and fur. **They are similar because** they are both mammals.*



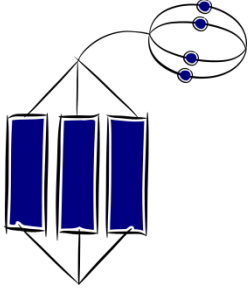
hooked
ON
thinking

SOLO EXTENDED ABSTRACT:

Learning outcomes for comparison go beyond subject and makes links to other concepts - generalises



I can identify several relevant similarities and differences between [X and Y], explain why they are similar and different **AND** make a **generalisation**.

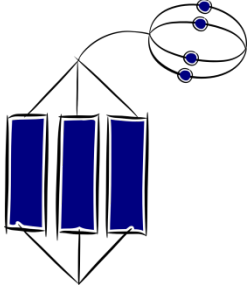


SOLO EXTENDED ABSTRACT:

Learning outcomes for comparison go beyond subject and makes links to other concepts - generalises

I can identify several relevant similarities and differences between [cats and dogs], explain the similarities and differences **AND make a generalisation.**



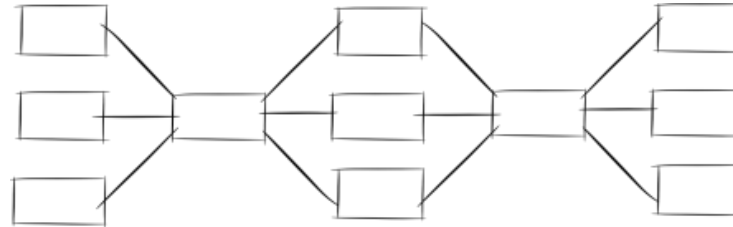


SOLO EXTENDED ABSTRACT:

Learning outcomes go beyond subject and makes links to other concepts - generalises

Student exemplar: *Cats and dogs are different. A cat purrs and meows and a dog barks and growls. They **are different because** they use different sounds to communicate. You take dogs for a walk, but cats exercise themselves **they are different because** dogs are not allowed to roam freely on the streets. However, both of them are kept as pets. **They are similar because** they are both tame animals. Both have four legs and fur. **They are similar because** they are both mammals. **Overall I think** cats and dogs are more similar than different. This is probably because they are both domesticated and have lived alongside human beings for a long time.*

Using SOLO Taxonomy Criterion Based Rubrics for Assessing Students Comparative Thinking



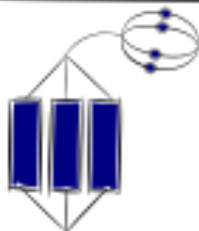
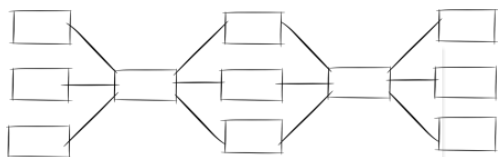
HOT Target Vocabulary:

Compare:

Also, as, as well as, both, In the same manner, in the same way, like, likewise, most important, same, similar, similarly, the same as, too, still, in comparison, at the same time

Contrast:

Although, but, differ, even though, however, in contrast, instead, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, unless, unlike, while, yet, conversely, nonetheless



I can identify several relevant similarities and differences between [X and Y], explain why they are similar and different **AND** make a generalisation.



I can identify several relevant similarities and differences between [X and Y] and can explain why they are similar and different.



I can identify several relevant similarities and differences between [X and Y].



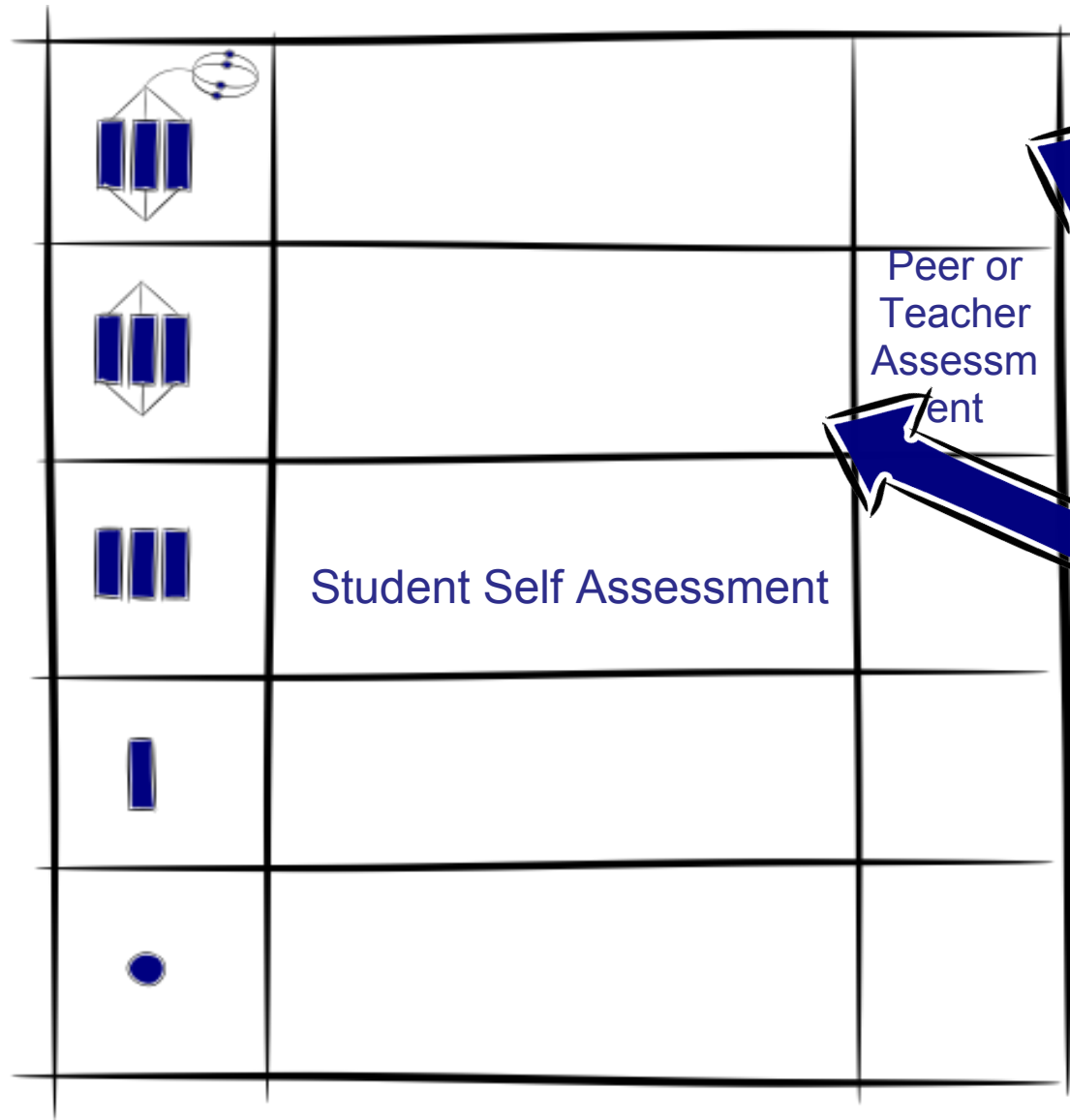
I can identify one relevant similarity or difference between [X and Y]

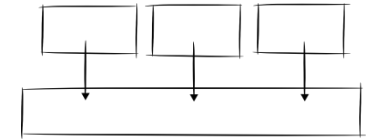
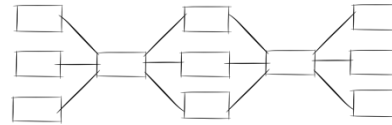
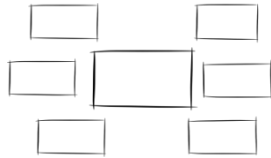
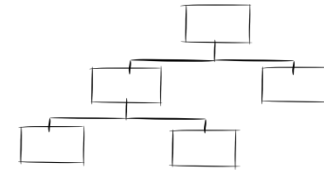
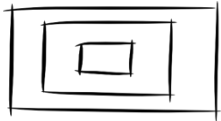


I need help to compare X and Y.

How reliable and/or valid is student self assessment of thinking?

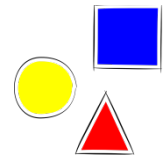
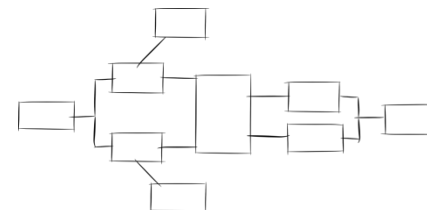
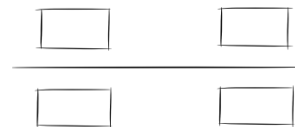
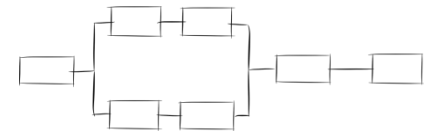
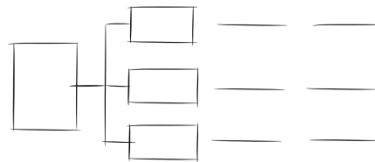
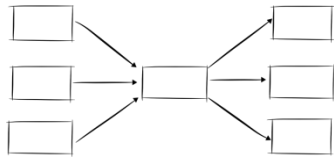
Measuring the degree of correlation between student self assessment and peer/teacher assessment.





Where to next? – Using SOLO Taxonomy to build criterion based self assessment rubrics for student thinking for different thinking strategies.

E.g.. definition, description, sequencing, classification, causal explanation, analysis, prediction, generalisation and evaluation..





transforming learning outcomes

Contact

Pam Hook

pam (DOT) hook (AT) gmail (DOT) com

Julie Mills

jack-mills (AT) xtra (DOT) co (DOT) nz



www.hooked-on-thinking.com

© Hooked-on-Thinking Pam Hook and Julie Mills, 2004. All rights reserved.