English 28 – Karen Crozer - for Spring 2016 – Reviewed 10/13/15, 10/16/15, 10/20/15, and 10/23/15

Los Angeles Mission College Distance Education Technical Review Rubric of New Online Course Shell (revised 3-27-14)

Located at: http://amission.edu/de/shell-review.docx

I. COURSE OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION

General Review Standard: The overall design of the course, navigational information, as well as course, instructor and student information are made transparent to the student at the beginning of the course.

Review Standards	Specifics	Comments
I.1 There is a statement introducing the student to the course.	Welcoming statement by the instructor that introduces students to the course. Examples: A course "tour". Clear directions about how to get started in the course. The instructor's name Instructor's field of expertise Email address Teaching philosophy Past experiences with teaching online classes Hobbies A photograph	Course includes a course tour with clear directions Course includes the following: phone number, teaching philosophy, past experiences teaching online, hobbies Recommend: Week 0 invitation letter to get students started in learning etudes, and course organization and syllabus
		Recommend – In Welcome letter add short instructions for each essay or where the instructions on each essay can be found in

		Etudes class
I.2 Course layout is easy to navigate and understand. 1.3 Expectations regarding academic honesty, including plagiarism concerns, are clearly stated in the syllabus.	The following are easy to locate, navigate, and understand	 Calendar well laid out – with clear instructions, dates, and along with grading rubrics Rules on posting clear Suggest: add plagiarism test - https://www.indiana.edu/~istd/plagiarism_test.html Course includes clear plagiarism and policies against cheating
I.4 Students are requested to introduce themselves to the class.	The student introduction creates a supportive learning environment and sense of community. Look for: • A request that students introduce themselves along with instructions on where and how they should do so • Instructors may ask students to answer specific questions (such as why they are taking the course, what concerns they have, what they expect to learn,) or may choose to let the student decide. • Instructors should consider providing an	Student introduction is complete and includes specific questions -

example of an introduction and/or start the	
process by introducing themselves.	

II. STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

General Review Standard: Expected learning outcomes are clearly defined and explained. They assist the learner to focus on learning objectives.

Review Standards	Specifics	Comments
II.1 The posted outcomes of the course	All outcomes from the approved course outline must be	
include the outcomes in the approved	present on the syllabus of the course being reviewed.	
course outline. Any additional outcomes		
used are observable, measurable, and		
achievable.		

III. ASSESSMENT AND MEASUREMENT

General Review Standard: Assessment strategies are established ways to measure effective learning, assess learner progress by reference to stated objectives, and are designed as essential to the learning process.

Review Standards	Specifics	Comments
III.1 Multiple methods of assessment	Example that DOES meet the	
measure the achievement of stated course	standard:	course includes quizzes, written
outcomes and learning objectives.	with others through electronic discussions, take quizzes, etc.	assignments and discussions recommend layer objectives, and add what is to be learned each week.

III.2 The grading policy is easy to locate and understand.	Students are required to take tests and no other method of assessment is utilized The grading policy needs to be easy to locate and access. Language used to describe how course activities are graded and how the final grade is calculated, should be easy to understand.	 Grading policy clear <u>Suggest</u>: grading pie chart in color to show grades for each activity
III.3 Assessment and measurement strategies provide appropriate feedback to the learner.	Students learn more effectively if they receive frequent, meaningful, and rapid feedback. This feedback may come from the instructor directly, from assignments and assessments that have feedback built into them, or even from other students. Examples: • Instructor participation in a discussion assignment. • Writing assignments that require submission of a draft for instructor comment and suggestions for improvement. • Self-mastery tests and quizzes that include informative feedback with each answer choice. • Interactive games and simulation that have feedback built in. In most online courses, the types of assessments used are appropriate for the online environment. Assume that the course meets the standard unless you find evidence to the contrary.	Quizzes, tests and discussions provide appropriate feedback

IV. RESOURCES AND MATERIALS

are prepared by qualified persons competent in their fields. (Materials, other than standard textbooks are produced by recognized publishers, are prepared by the instructor or distance educators skilled in preparing materials for distance learning.)

Review Standards	Specifics	Comments
IV.1 Resources and materials are easily accessible to and usable by the learners.	If some of the course resources, including textbooks, videos, CD-ROMS, etc., are unavailable within the framework of the course website, investigate how students would gain access to them, and examine their ease of use.	• Recommend: add some videos to
	 Examples: If textbooks and/or CD's are used, titles, authors, publishers, ISBN numbers, copyright dates, and information as to where copies can be obtained, are listed. An area on the syllabus is devoted to required resources. Required software plug- ins are listed, along with instructions for obtaining and installing the plugins. 	your class – youtube etc. – also suggest you get a zoom.us account and post video introduction to start the class with video comments from you during the semester. • Recommend – add instructions on how to access Pierson website materials, videos, etc.
IV.1 Resources and materials are easily accessible to and usable by the learners.	If some of the course resources, including textbooks, videos, CD-ROMS, etc., are unavailable within the framework of the course website, investigate how students would gain access to them, and examine their ease of use. Examples: • If textbooks and/or CD's are used, titles, authors, publishers, ISBN numbers, copyright dates, and information as to where copies can be obtained, are listed. • An area on the syllabus is devoted to required resources. • Required software plug- ins are listed, along with instructions for obtaining and installing the plugins.	Resources are accessible

V. LEARNER INTERACTION

General Review Standard: The effective design of instructor-learner interaction and meaningful learner cooperation is essential to learner motivation, intellectual commitment, and personal development.

Review Standards	Specifics	Comments
V.1 The course design provides learning activities to foster instructor-student, content-student, and if appropriate, student-student interaction.	The learning activities in the course should foster the following types of interaction: • Instructor-learner: Self- introduction; discussion postings and responses; feedback on assignments; evidence of one-to-one email communication, etc. • Learner-content: essays, term papers, group projects, etc. based on readings, videos, and other course content; self-assessment exercises; group work products, etc. • -learner (if appropriate): Self-introduction exercise; group discussion postings; group projects; peer critiques, etc.	Sufficient learning activities, learner-content, projects
V.2 The student requirements for course interaction are clearly articulated	• A clear statement of requirements is particularly important when a type of interaction (e.g. participation in a discussion) is not optional. What are the penalties for non- participation? Impact on grade, etc.?	Grading rubrics for both essays and discussion boards are present in the class
	Example: Students required to participate in discussions are told how many times each week they must post original comments, how many times they must post responses to other's comments, what the quality of the comments must	• -

V.3 Clear standards are set for instructor response and availability (turnaround time for email, grades posted, etc.)	be, how the comments will be evaluated, and what grade credit they can expect for various levels of performance. Students need clear information about how quickly the instructor will respond and how frequently he or she is available. Informing students about instructor response and availability times prevents unreasonable expectations from developing.	Feedback policy is provided and clear
V.4 The course design provides a variety of opportunities for interaction between instructor and learner.	Students need to feel that the instructor is close at hand, but the opportunities for interaction will vary with the discipline of the course. Look for examples such as: • An actively used and well-organized instructor-facilitated discussion board. • Optional "electronic office hours" provided in the chat room. • An invitation for the class to email the instructor with individual concerns	

VI. COURSE TECHNOLOGY

General Review Standard: To enhance student learning, course technology should enrich instruction and foster learner interactivity.

Review Standards	Specifics	Comments
VI.1 The selection and use of tools and	 Look for evidence that tools and media used in 	
media supports the course outcomes and is	the course support related course outcomes,	

integrated with texts and lesson assignments.	 and are integrated with texts and lesson assignments. Students should know how the tools and media fit into the assignments and how they relate to the course outcomes. Make sure that the technology is not used simply for the sake of using technology. For example: A course might require viewing video materials, but it may not be clear whether some of the video materials illustrate or support any course outcome. 	Media present – videos
VI.2 Instructions for accessing course-required resources at a distance library, websites, etc.) are clear and easy to follow.		Recommend: provide chapter outlines from publisher for textbook

VII. ADA AND COPYRIGHT COMPLIANCE

General Review Standard: Access to course resources is in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and U.S. copyright laws are followed.

Review Standards	Specifics	Comments
III.1 There is evidence of effort to recognize the importance of	 Look for a statement in the syllabus that tells learners how to gain access to disability services. 	
ADA requirements (such as equivalent alternatives to auditory and visual content, Web	Alternative means of access to course information should be provided for students	Disability statement and resources –

pagelinks that are self-describing and meaningful, and information conveyed on Web pages in color is also available without color.	 who are hearing or visually impaired. Look for equivalent textual representations of images, audio, animations, and video in the course website. Presenting information in text format is generally acceptable, because 	DSPS clearly provided
	screen reader software (used by those who are visually impaired) can read text. • All file names and web hyperlinks should have meaningful names. For instance, the link to take a quiz should say "Take Quiz 1", not "click here". • Icons used as links should also have HTML tags or an accompanying text link. • To accommodate students who are color blind, color text should also be identifiable by other methods (such as bold, italics, etc.)	
VIII.2 No apparent violations of copyright law exist within the course content or related3 materials	Self- explanatory	No apparent violations of copyright law exist within the course

Modified from ¹ Adapted from the Quality Matters Project sponsored by The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE), U. S. Department of Education