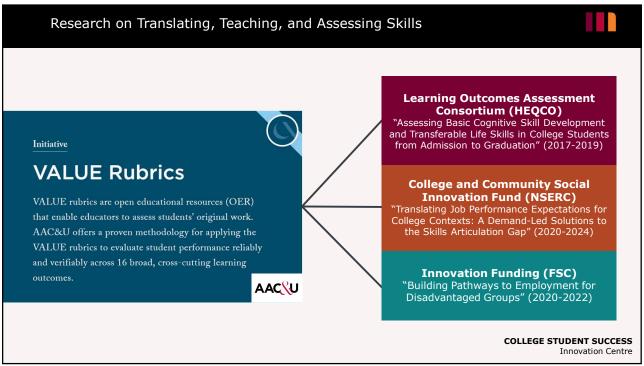


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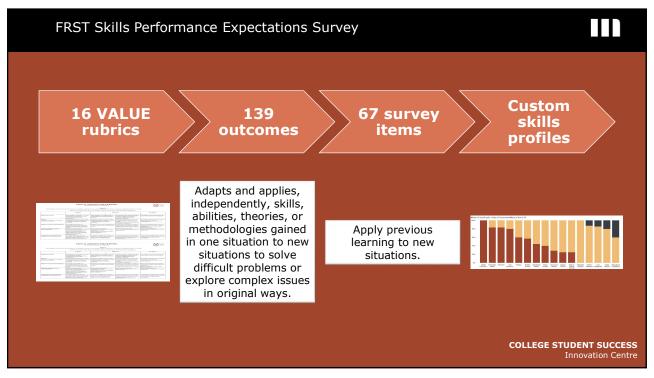
CRITICAL THINKING VALUE RUBRIC

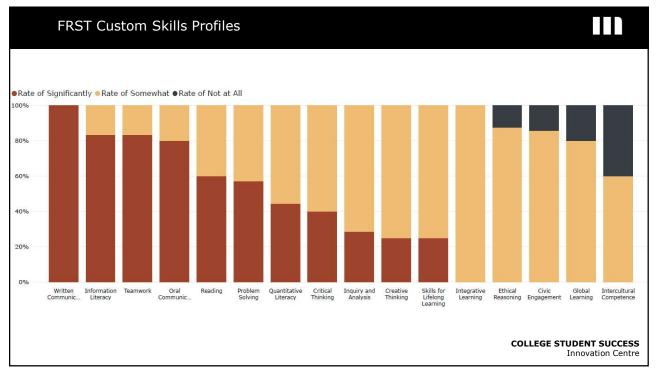
Definition

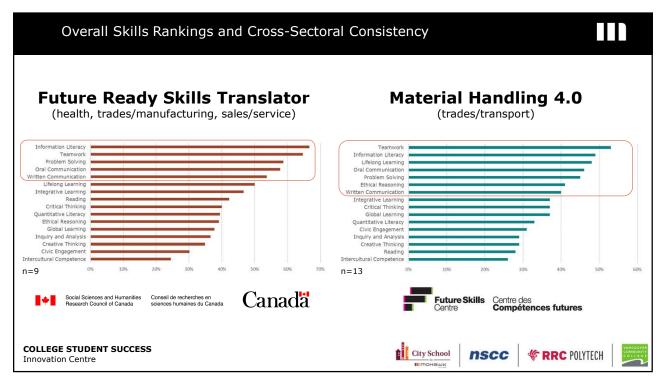
Critical thinking is a habit of mind characterized by the comprehensive exploration of issues, ideas, artifacts, and events before accepting or formulating an opinion or conclusion.

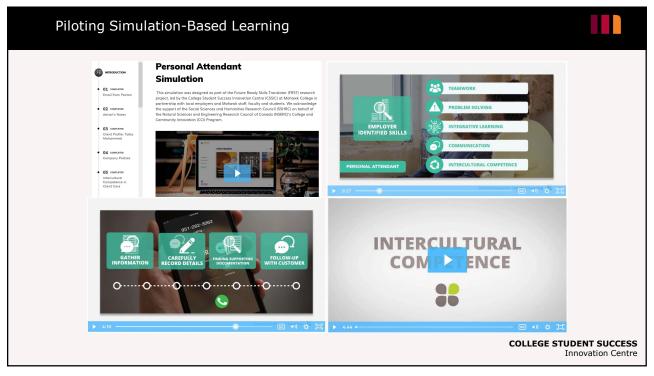
Evaluators are encouraged to assign a zero to any work sample or collection of work that does not meet benchmark (cell one) level performance.

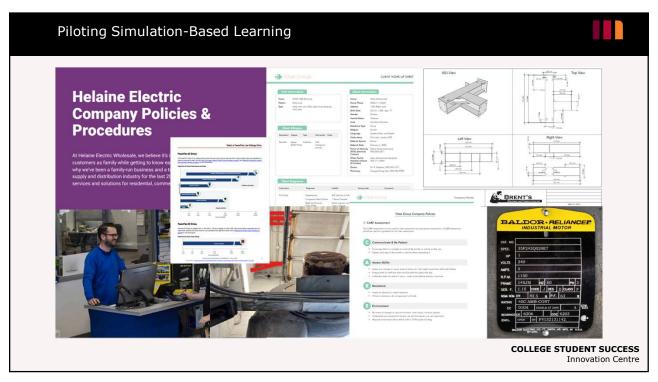
	Capstone	Milestones		Benchmark
	4	3	2	1
Explanation of issues	Issue/ problem to be considered critically is stated clearly and described comprehensively, delivering all relevant information necessary for full understanding	Issue/problem to be considered critically is stated, described, and clarified so that understanding is not seriously impeded by omissions.	Issue/ problem to be considered critically is stated but description leaves some terms undefined, ambiguities unexplored, boundaries undetermined, and/ or backgrounds unknown.	Issue/problem to be considered critically is stated without clarification or description.
Evidence Selecting and using information to investigate a point of view or conclusion	Information is taken from source(s) with enough interpretation/evaluation to develop a comprehensive analysis or synthesis. Viewpoints of experts are questioned thoroughly:	Information is taken from source(s) with enough interpretation/evaluation to develop a coherent analysis or synthesis. Viewpoints of experts are subject to questioning	Information is taken from source(s) with some interpretation/ evaluation, but not enough to develop a coherent analysis or synthesis. Vicwpoints of experts are taken as mostly fact, with little questioning.	Information is taken from source(s) without any interpretation/evaluation. Viewpoints of experts are taken as fact, without question.
Influence of context and assumptions	Thoroughly (systematically and methodically) analyzes own and others' assumptions and carefully evaluates the relevance of contexts when presenting a position.	Identifies own and others' assumptions and several relevant contexts when presenting a position.	Questions some assumptions. Identifies several relevant contexts when presenting a position. May be more aware of others' assumptions than one's own (or vice versa).	Shows an emerging awareness of present assumptions (sometimes labels assertions as assumptions). Begins to identify some contexts when presenting a position.
Student's position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis)	Specific position (perspective, taking into account the complexities of an issue. Limits of position (perspective, thesis/ hypothesis) are acknowledged. Others' points of view are synthesized within position (perspective, thesis/ hypothesis).	Specific position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis) takes into account the complexities of an issue. Others' points of view are acknowledged within position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis).	Specific position (perspective, thesis/ hypothesis) acknowledges different sides of an issue.	Specific position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis) is stated, but is simplistic and obvious.
Conclusions and related outcomes (implications and consequences)	Conclusions and related outcomes (consequences and implications) are logical and reflect student's informed evaluation and ability to place evidence and perspectives discussed in priority order.	Conclusion is logically tied to a range of information, including opposing viewpoints; related outcomes (consequences and implications) are identified clearly.	Conclusion is logically tied to information (because information is chosen to fit the desired conclusion); some related outcomes (consequences and implications) are identified clearly.	Conclusion is inconsistently tied to some of the information discussed; related outcomes (consequences and implications) are oversimplified.

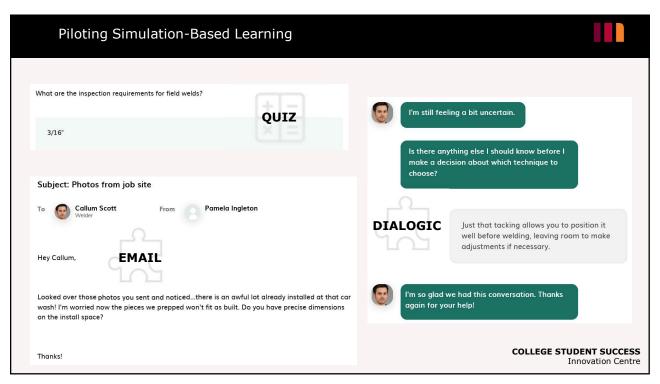












## Piloting Simulation-Based Learning



#### Problem Solving: Define Problem



### **EXEMPLARY DEMONSTRATION OF SKILL**

Based on the blueprint, image of the site, and measurements from Callum, you were able to deduce that there will be problems fitting equipment where you need it to complete the installation. Great work!



## Incomplete demonstration of skill

#### Problem Solving: Defining a Problem

The first step towards solving a problem is understanding it in detail. In this interaction, you had an opportunity to ask Callum for the car wash site measurements. This information will help you define the problem that he pointed out to you.

#### **Problem Solving: Evaluate Potential Solutions**



#### SUFFICIENT DEMONSTRATION OF SKILL

Good work! The first option is the least accurate because it is the most difficult to coordinate by holding a plate and welding at the same time. This method has the most room for error in the final fitment if performed with inexperience. However, it is the most cost-effective because an employee can perform the work without any type of assistance and minimal set-up. It is also safe because the beam is laying flat on a support, which puts it closer to ground level.

#### Level set:

The site measurements are as follows:

- Overall measurement of building is 82'x16'x 25'
- · Ground level width is 16'
- Top of building is 15' 2"
- There are metal pieces for car wash equipment @ 12' high which will interfere with the beam install. If metal plates are installed before welding, we will only have 2" of extra space to wiggle the beams into place, which will be a problem.

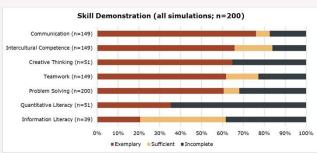
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# Collecting and Analyzing Performance Data and Stakeholder Feedback





Post-Simulation Skill Recall (coded responses)

Communication
Problem Solving
Information Literacy
Teamwork
Quantitative Literacy
Intercultural Competence
Creative Thinking
Lifelong Learning
Integrative Learning
O% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 50%

- 84% self-reported observable skill improvement or recognition
- 77% agreed the simulation was relevant to their program to their desired field of work
- 63% agreed that the simulation would help them find a job in their desired field or a field related to their program [n=171]

"It did force us to think a little bit more tangibly of what [those skills] actually meant." - Employer

"I could really see how they interpret things, where the gaps are, what we need to [do]." - Faculty

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