

LINDENWOOD

U N I V E R S I T Y

Equivalencies of New Graduate Attributes to Former Institutional Learning Outcomes

This document provides definitions of the New Graduate Attributes and how they *may* overlap with Former ILOs (Institutional Learning Outcomes). This guide may help in determining which of the following Attributes are served well, and which Attributes are *underserved*, by our current GE course offerings/major programs.

Adaptable problem solver(s) address/solve the issues of today and tomorrow. They adapt to a changing world through creative and innovative thinking.

2.2 Adaptive Thinking: Definition Adaptive Thinking is a habit of mind demonstrated by applying information to new situations, making connections between ideas, and/or knowing when, why, and how to use different thought processes to accomplish different tasks. **Criteria** • Explanation of Issues • Connections • Transfer • Synthesizing and Adapting • Reflection

2.3 Critical Thinking: 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. **Criteria** • Explanation of Issues • Evidence • Influence of Context and Assumptions • Student's Position (Perspective, Thesis/Hypothesis) • Conclusion and Related Outcomes (Implications and Consequences)

2.4 Innovative Thinking: Definition [Innovative] thinking is [a habit of mind demonstrated by] both the capacity to combine or synthesize existing ideas, images, or expertise in original ways and the experience of thinking, reacting, and working in an imaginative way characterized by a high degree of innovation, divergent thinking, and risk taking. **Criteria** • Acquiring Competencies • Taking Risks • Solving Problems • Embracing Contradictions • Innovative Thinking • Connecting, Synthesizing, Transforming

4.1 Strategy: Definition Problem solving is the process of designing, implementing, and evaluating a strategy to answer an open-ended question or achieve a desired goal. **Criteria** • Define Problem • Identify Strategies • Propose Solutions/Hypotheses • Evaluate Potential Solutions • Implement Solution • Evaluate Outcome

Responsible citizen(s) take responsibility for their actions and understand their roles in the community. They engage in their communities by working collaboratively in order to promote the welfare of others.

2.6 Civic Responsibility: Definition Civic Responsibility is a habit of mind demonstrated by exercising responsible citizenship, promoting the quality of life in a community through political or nonpolitical processes, comparing personal and public concerns, and/or respecting the views or rights of others. **Criteria** • Civic Knowledge • Civic Engagement • Promoting the quality of life in a community through political or nonpolitical processes • Comparing personal and public concerns • Respecting the views or rights of others

4.2 Collaboration: Definition The ability to mobilize or work with others to solve a real-world challenge. **Criteria** • Contributes to Team • Facilitates the Contributions of Team Members • Individual Contributions Outside of Team • Fosters Constructive Team Climate • Responds to Conflict

Global advocate(s) seek to understand the perspectives of diverse populations and consider the global impact of their decisions. They appreciate diverse perspectives and demonstrate compassion and understanding of individual and cultural differences.

2.5 Diverse Perspectives: Definition Diverse Perspectives is a habit of mind demonstrated by considering ethnicity, religion, culture, class, race, gender, age, sexuality, and/or ability within the context of a subject, topic, question, challenge, problem, opportunity, etc. **Criteria** • Cultural Diversity • Knowledge of Cultural Worldviews • Cultural and Historical Empathy • Cultural Openness • Cultural Constructions

Lifelong learner(s) are self-reflective and engage in activities for self-improvement. They independently seek professional opportunities for career enhancement.

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2.2 Adaptive Thinking: Definition Adaptive Thinking is a habit of mind demonstrated by applying information to new situations, making connections between ideas, and/or knowing when, why, and how to use different thought processes to accomplish different tasks. **Criteria** • Explanation of Issues • Connections • Transfer • Synthesizing and Adapting • Reflection

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• Taking Risks • Solving Problems • Embracing Contradictions • Innovative Thinking • Connecting, Synthesizing, Transforming

Effective communicator(s) engage in meaningful discourse in order to persuade audiences and foster understanding and respect. They communicate fluently in multiple media.

3.1 Written Communications: Definition The ability to produce clear and coherent written communications in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. **Criteria** • Context of and Purpose for Writing • Content Development • Genre and Disciplinary Conventions • Sources and Evidence • Control of Syntax and Mechanics

3.2 Spoken Communications: Definition The ability to produce clear and coherent spoken communications in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. **Criteria** • Organization • Language • Delivery • Supporting Material • Central Message

3.3 Digital Communications: Definition The ability to produce content that communicates ideas effectively and ethically within the shifting multi-platform, multi-device, and multi-distribution digital landscape. **Criteria** • Determine the Extent of Information Needed • Access the Needed Information • Evaluate Information and its Sources Critically • Use Information Effectively to Accomplish a Specific Purpose 7 • Access and Use Information Ethically and Legally

Ethical decision maker(s) consider the well-being of others, relevant precedents, and their moral convictions when making decisions about the ethical questions of our changing world.

2.1 Ethical Reasoning: Definition Ethical Reasoning is a habit of mind demonstrated by analyzing, interpreting, and/or evaluating ethical values, issues, and/or dilemmas. Ethical Reasoning is reasoning about right and wrong human conduct. It requires students to be able to assess their own ethical values and the social context of problems, recognize ethical issues in a variety of settings, think about how different ethical perspectives might be applied to ethical dilemmas and consider the ramifications of alternative actions. Students' ethical self-identity evolves as they practice 3 ethical decision-making skills and learn how to describe and analyze positions on ethical issues. **Criteria** • Ethical Self-Awareness • Understanding Different Ethical Perspectives/Concepts • Ethical Issue Recognition • Application of Ethical Perspectives/Concepts • Evaluation of Different Ethical Perspectives/Concepts

Analytical thinker(s) use data and evidence to form judgments about complex situations and use deductive and quantitative reasoning skills to arrive at conclusions.

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3.4 Quantitative Representations: Definition The ability to produce sophisticated arguments supported by quantitative evidence in appropriate format(s) (e.g., words, tables, graphs, mathematical equations, etc.). **Criteria** • Interpretation • Representation • Calculation • Application/Analysis • Assumptions • Communication

4.1 Strategy: Definition Problem solving is the process of designing, implementing, and evaluating a strategy to answer an open-ended question or achieve a desired goal. **Criteria** • Define Problem • Identify Strategies • Propose Solutions/Hypotheses • Evaluate Potential Solutions • Implement Solution • Evaluate Outcome