

General University Requirements Learning Outcomes

Foundations

Critical Thinking

- 1) Ability to reason logically and to evaluate & analyze arguments or problems.

Computer Competence

- 1) Ability to create digital computational artifacts (e.g., spreadsheets, SAP or SPSS reports, source code, etc.) used to solve problems.
- 2) Ability to apply appropriate computing tools to solve problems, describe data, and/or analyze models.

Information Literacy

- 1) Ability to access relevant sources to fit an information need
- 2) Ability to critically evaluate information and its origins to satisfy an information need
- 3) Ability to use information in an ethical and legal manner

Mathematical Analysis

- 1) Ability to establish connections between real world phenomena and mathematical ideas.
- 2) Ability to solve problems by employing mathematical reasoning skills, using mathematical equations, or analyzing quantitative data.

Oral Communication

- 1) Ability to compose a logical and well-supported oral presentation, as defined by a clear introduction, sufficient factual support, coherent connection among ideas, and a clear conclusion.
- 2) Ability to deliver an oral presentation effectively.

Written Communication

- 1) Ability to write using correct sentence structure, grammar, and mechanics, and appropriate word choice.
- 2) Ability to write using a detectable thesis and logical support for the thesis.

Perspectives of Understanding

Aesthetic Perspective

- 1) Ability to identify key elements of the discipline or perspective area.
- 2) Ability to explain or utilize the approach or method of analysis in the perspective.
- 3) Ability to articulate the economic, political, cultural, historical, professional, scientific and/or social context for the art form, artwork, or performance.

Ethical Perspective

- 1) Ability to identify ethical or philosophical terminology, concepts, and/or theories.
- 2) Ability to evaluate an ethical or philosophical argument and present at least one counter-argument.
- 3) Ability to explain how a main ethical theory applies to a social, political, or professional issue.

Global Cultures Perspective

- 1) Ability to define essential terminology, concepts, events and/or people important to the culture(s).
- 2) Ability to explain the significance to the culture(s) of essential terminology, concepts, events and/or people.
- 3) Ability to explain the values, attitudes and beliefs of the culture(s) and discuss conflict, difference, and/or change within the culture(s).

Historical Perspective

- 1) Ability to identify and define key historical terms (people, places, events, ideas) and/or historical concepts.
- 2) Ability to analyze key historical terms (e.g. people, places, events, ideas), sources (primary or secondary), concepts (e.g. historiography, comparison), or patterns (e.g. change, continuity).
- 3) Ability to use evidence to assess a historical argument or a historical relationship to a contemporary or universal issue.

Natural Science Perspective

- 1) Ability to identify key elements of the discipline or perspective area.
- 2) Ability to explain or utilize the approach or method of analysis in the perspective.
- 3) Ability to recognize some of the contributions of the discipline or perspective area to contemporary issues.

Social/ Behavioral Science Perspective

- 1) Ability to identify key elements of the discipline or perspective area.
- 2) Ability to explain or utilize the approach or method of analysis in the perspective.
- 3) Ability to recognize some of the contributions of the discipline or perspective area to contemporary issues.

