

Learning Goals for General Education Requirements: Perspective, Analysis, and Communication (PAC)

Analysis

Critical Thinking or **Critical Analysis** refers to the analysis and evaluation of complex information - that is systems of theory or thought – as well as the formulation of logical arguments based on that analysis. Students will be able to:

- Analyze and evaluate abstract information
- Understand and analyze scholarly literature and argument, particularly with respect to theoretical orientation and sources of support
- Formulate a logical argument based on that analysis

Creative Thinking refers to the creation of new or original work. It might involve the creation of new scientific work, an artistic creation, or a new scholarly argument based on a set of findings. Students will be able to:

- Create a new scientific work based on a set of findings
- **or** Create an artistic work based on an understanding or interpretation of artistic traditions or knowledge of contemporary context
- **or** Create a new scholarly argument based on a set of findings

Quantitative Reasoning refers to the process of modeling problems of the real world within a formal abstract system, solving those problems using systematic numerical methods of analysis, and interpreting the results. Students will be able to:

- represent mathematical information symbolically, visually, numerically, and verbally;
- articulate precise mathematical definitions and propositions and draw inferences from them;
- use algebraic, geometric, or statistical calculations to solve problems; and
- interpret and explain information represented in mathematical forms (e.g. graphs, equations, diagrams, tables)

Scientific Reasoning refers to consistent, logical thought patterns which are employed during the process of scientific inquiry that enable individuals to: propose relationships between observed phenomena; design experiments to assess the validity of these relationships; evaluate the results of these experiments; all using the tools, skills, and techniques of quantitative reasoning. Students will be able to:

- Understand the hypothetico-deductive method
- Test hypotheses using data and scientific reasoning
- Understand how probability theory affects interpretation of experimental results
- Understand the difference between causation and correlation

Perspective

Students must take two courses in the General Education curriculum that foster a broad social and cultural perspective. One of those courses must include either a global perspective or a cross cultural perspective and one of these courses must promote local or civic engagement.

A **Global Perspective** analyzes the ways in which institutions, practices, and problems transcend national and regional boundaries or link those regions and boundaries together. A global perspective might include, but is not restricted to: the analysis of multi-national or multi-regional efforts to address global problems such as climate change or poverty; the examination of the global circulation of ideas and media images; the global impact of religions; or the impact of diasporic movements of peoples (past or present.) Students will be able to:

- Analyze an issue in terms of its global implications
- Frame questions, gather evidence, analyze evidence, and draw conclusions about an issue in terms of its global implications

A **Cross Cultural Perspective** involves the study of human differences, focusing on how different groups of people organize their social lives and material surroundings. A cross cultural perspective includes, but is not limited to, an analysis of racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, religious, gendered, or sexual diversity, either in the present or in the past. Students will be able to:

- Identify and analyze the impact of diverse experiences and/or cultures upon human behavior, thought, and expression
- Use cultural comparison as a tool for understanding how social, cultural, or economic contexts shape understandings and behaviors

Local/Civic Engagement develops the values, discipline and commitment to pursue responsible public action. It asks that students take their knowledge and try to use it to create solutions for the common good, integrating knowledge with ethical and civic concerns. Civic engagement can include, but is not limited to, structured and reflective participation in a local community or communities or the application of general theoretical knowledge to understanding social issues. Students will be able to:

- Analyze a social issue or civic concern
- Propose an intervention or solution based on broader theoretical knowledge
- Balance diverse perspectives in deciding whether to act
- Distinguish the multiple consequences and implications of their actions

Communication

Students learn to communicate effectively by taking UW1020, two WID courses, and a course in either the General Education curriculum or their major that involves oral communication in any language taught at GW.

Written Communication is the effective use of language to express critical thinking that evaluates rhetorical situations, identifies significant lines of inquiry, investigates and analyzes available knowledge, and develops rigorous arguments appropriate to the intended audience. It is developed through UW20 and Writing in the Disciplines (WID).

Students who successfully complete UW1020 will be able to:

- Evaluate and analyze evidence and assumptions in complex argumentative texts, including their own writing
- Use research questions to frame and develop an argument
- Apply appropriate rhetorical principles and stylistic conventions for the genre in which they are writing
- Find and incorporate sources from appropriate academic databases in their essays and cite them correctly
- Develop, edit, and proofread their own work through a process of structured revision

Students who successfully complete two WID courses will be able to:

- Recognize and apply rhetorical principles and stylistic conventions appropriate to the discipline in which they are working;
- Identify, analyze, synthesize, evaluate, and employ information resources and/or other forms of supporting evidence appropriate to the discipline in which they are working;
- Construct rigorous, well-informed arguments and/or sound, probing questions or hypothesis appropriate to the discipline in which they are working; and
- Apply critical, analytical, and evaluative thinking to their own writing, through drafting, revising, and/or editing processes appropriate to the discipline in which they are working

Oral Communication is the effective interpretation, composition, and presentation of information, ideas, and values to a specific audience. Students will be able to:

- Take responsibility for a significant topic with a clear thesis and persuasive argument
- Demonstrate facility with topical and disciplinary knowledge via well-crafted, audience appropriate language
- Demonstrate vocal qualities and physical behaviors that augment content and maintain audience interest