Analysis of achievement assessment for course objectives of road and bridge engineering technology based on OBE

Wei Jiang\textsuperscript{1,a,*}, Haiyan Yuan\textsuperscript{1,b} and Junpeng Wang\textsuperscript{1,c}

\textsuperscript{1}School of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Jinan, Jinan, China
\textsuperscript{a}cea_jiangw@ujn.edu.cn, \textsuperscript{b}cea_yuanhy@ujn.edu.cn, \textsuperscript{c}cea_Wangjp@ujn.edu.cn

Keywords: OBE, achievement assessment analysis, graduation requirements, road and bridge engineering technology, course objectives

Abstract. Achievement assessment for course objectives plays an important role in the continuous quality improvement of majors. Therefore, the achievement assessment of course objectives becomes the primary process. Based on the graduation requirements indices of civil engineering, instructional objectives for road and bridge engineering technology are conducted. The correlation matrix between course objectives and graduation requirements indices is established. Teaching contents are designed to support all the course objectives mentioned above. An achievement assessment method for road and bridge engineering technology is presented. A numerical example based on the scores of an integral teaching class is utilized to illustrate the method. For different indices, the achievement indices are 0.74 and 0.79. The total achievement index of road and bridge engineering technology is 0.75.

1. Introduction

Engineering Education Accreditation (EEA) is a quality assurance system being populated internationally. EEA is also the basis to accomplish the mutual recognition in the field of engineering education and engineer qualification. In recent years, the feasibility of EEA for engineering majors in the undergraduate higher education has been verified by the practice \cite{1,2}.

The core ideas for the EEA consist of three parts: the student centered (SC), the outcome based education (OBE), and the continuous quality improvement (CQI). The SC demands that all the students should be concerned. Meanwhile, the comprehensive development of the students should be concerned and the whole growth process of the students should be concerned. The OBE contains the guidance of training objectives to graduation requirements, the supports of curriculums and teaching resources to graduation requirements and the verifications of assessment methodologies to graduation requirements achievement. The CQI requires that the quality monitoring system for the teaching process should be established. Furthermore, the tracing and feedback system for the graduates should be formulated and the evaluated results should be applied in the continuous quality improvement \cite{3}.

The concept of OBE primarily emerges in the basic education reform in America and Australia. The Washington Accord was originally signed in 1989 by many English-speaking countries such as the United States, Canada, the Great Kingdom, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand. Washington Accord recognizes that there is substantial equivalence of programs accredited by those signatories. Graduates of accredited programs in any of the signatory countries are recognized by the other signatory countries as having met the academic requirements for entry to the practice of engineering. Ending a three-year wait, China on the 2nd, June, 2016 became a permanent member of the Washington Accord \cite{4,5}.

The assessment for the graduation requirements achievement demands the supplies of all courses and group classes. Therefore, all teachers should participate in this work. The comprehensive evaluated results could offer theoretical references for the further continuous quality improvements. Based on the OBE concept, the assessment method for curriculum achievement is researched in this paper. The road and bridge engineering technology course is utilized as an illustrated example to verify the method.
2. Instructional objectives for road and bridge engineering technology

The road and bridge engineering technology is a professional compulsory course of the civil engineering major (Road and bridge engineering direction). All the students are required to understand the construction machines, the construction method and the construction technologies in this course. The purpose of the course is for the students to acquire the ability to solve the practical engineering construction problems. According to the relationship between the curriculum and the graduation requirements, the instructional objectives are divided as follows:

(1) Acquire the ability to grasp the knowledge of structural components, design theories and construction technologies for frequently used bridge types (objective 1).

(2) Acquire the ability to consider the influences of society, health, safety, law, culture, and environment in the design and construction (objective 2).

The relationships between the instructional objectives and the graduation requirements indices are listed in Table 1.

### Table 1 Relationship between instructional objectives and graduation requirements indices.

| Graduation requirements | Indices                                                                 | Instructional objectives |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. Design (develop) project | 5.3 Understand the application area and the limitations of engineering tools, acquire the ability to evaluate the simulation results. | Objective 1              |
| 7. Engineering and society | 7.2 Acquire the ability to evaluate the effects of design and construction schemes on the environment and sustainable development. | Objective 2              |

3. Design of teaching contents and procedures

The multimedia teaching skills are introduced into this course to illustrate the basic construction method and technologies. Meanwhile, the latest studies and construction technologies are involved. Both basic theories and practical skills are emphasized in the teaching design of road and bridge engineering technology. Teaching contents include two parts, the teaching procedures and the training procedures. The relationship between the teaching contents and the instructional objectives is listed in Table 2.

### Table 2 Relationship between teaching contents and instructional objectives.

| Teaching contents                        | Instructional objectives |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Introduction                             |                          |
| 4 hours Classwork 1                      | Objective 1, 2           |
| Commonly used construction machines      | 4 hours Classwork 1      | Objective 1, 2           |
| Construction technologies of different bridge types | 10 hours Classwork 2 | Objective 1, 2           |
| Construction technologies of piers, abutment and foundations | 2 hours Classwork 3 | Objective 1, 2           |
| Construction technologies of subgrade and pavement | 6 hours Classwork 4 | Objective 1, 2           |
| Construction technologies of supported structures | 6 hours Classwork 5 | Objective 1, 2           |

4. Assessment methods and standards

Assessment methods and standards have significant influences on the learning effects and the achievement of instructional objectives. The assessment of teaching processes and learning effects is also determined by the examination systems. Assessment methods include two parts in this course, the examination and the daily performance. In the final grades evaluation, the examination accounts for 80 percent and the daily performance accounts for 20 percent. Rigorous paper requirements and evaluation standards are introduced in the examination. For the daily performance, two parts are considered, the homework and the class behavior. The evaluation standards of homework and class behavior are shown in Table 3 and Table 4.
Table 3. Evaluation standards of homework.

| Observation points | A (100%) | B (80%) | C (60%) | D (<60%) |
|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Attitude           | Serious  | Less serious | Not serious | Do not do the homework or plagiarize others homework |
| Progress           | Finish on time | Basicly finish on time | Not finish on time |
| knowledge          | Grasp | Basicly grasp | Not grasp |
| conclusion         | Reasonable | Basicly reasonable | Not reasonable |

Table 4. Evaluation standards of class behavior.

| Observation points | A (100%) | B (80%) | C (60%) | D (<60%) |
|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Attendance         | No absence | Absence less than twice | Absence less than four times |
| Class performance  | Active | Basicly active | Not active | Always absence |

The relationships between the assessment methods and the graduation requirements indices are listed in Table 5.

Table 5. Relationships between the assessment methods and the graduation requirements indices.

| Graduation requirements | Indices | Instructional objectives | Achievement approach |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 5. Design (develope) project | 5.3 | Objective 1 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |
| 7. Engineering and society | 7.2 | Objective 2 | ✓ ✓ ✓ |

5. Achievement assessment method for course objectives

The achievement assessment for course objectives is the basis of the achievement assessment for graduation requirements. To test the learning outcomes of bridge engineering, the achievement index could be calculated. As mentioned before, the achievement assessment for course objectives contains two parts, the examination and the daily performance. The hundred percentage point system is applied in both of the two parts. Therefore, the target grades for all the procedures could be listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Target grades for different procedures.

| Total grades         | Proportion | Assessment procedures | Target grades | Objectives |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------|
| Daily performance (100) | 20%       | Homework              | 50            | Objective 1 |
|                      |            | Class behaviour       | 50            | Objective 2 |
| Examination (100)    | 80%        | Examination           | 80            | Objective 1 |
|                      |            |                       | 20            | Objective 2 |

The achievement assessment for the instructional objectives contains two parts, the partial achievement assessment and the total achievement assessment. The indices for partial achievement assessment can be expressed as

\[ D_p = \frac{S_{pm}}{S_{pt}} \]  

(1)

where, \( D_p \) is the total achievement index, \( S_{pm} \) is the mean grades for different objectives, \( S_{pt} \) is the total grades for different objectives

The achievement assessment for different instructional objectives of bridge engineering could be eventually formulated as

\[ D_{pi} = \frac{\alpha_i P_i + \alpha_j Q_i}{\alpha_i \cdot 50 + \alpha_j \cdot 80} \]  

(2)
\[ D_{p1} = \frac{\alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 Q_2}{\alpha_1 \cdot 50 + \alpha_2 \cdot 20} \]
\[ D_p = \frac{\alpha_1 P + \alpha_2 Q}{100} \times 100\% \]

where, \( D_{p1} \) is the achievement index of objective 1, \( D_p \) is the achievement index of objective 2, \( P \) is the grades of daily performance, \( Q \) is the grades of examination, \( \alpha_1=20\% \), \( \alpha_2=80\% \).

6. An illustrated example

For an integral group class, the achievement assessment method is utilized to calculate the achievement indices. The results are listed in Table 7.

| Indices | Instructional objectives | Assessment procedures | Target grades | Mean grades | Achievement indices |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 5.3     | Objective 1              | Class behaviour       | 50            | 35.91       | 0.74                |
|         |                          | Examination           | 80            | 59.47       |                     |
| 7.2     | Objective 2              | Homework              | 50            | 29.80       | 0.79                |
|         |                          | Examination           | 20            | 13.95       |                     |
|         | Total achievement indices|                      | 100           | 75.31       | 0.75                |

7. Summary

To assess the achievement for the graduation requirements of civil engineering, course achievement assessment for road and bridge engineering technology is conducted in this paper. The comprehensive evaluated results could offer theoretical references for the further continuous quality improvements.

Acknowledgement

This research was financially supported by the Teaching Research Project of University of Jinan (Grant NO. JZC 1732 and Grant NO. JZC 1803).

References

[1] P. H. Gu, W. L. Hu and P. Lin, OBE engineering education model in Shantou university, Research in Higher Education of Engineering, vol.1, pp. 27-37, 2014.

[2] Z. Su, J. Ai and Y. M. Shen, A study on the completion degree of graduation requirement in higher-education via outcome-based education, Journal of University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, vol.40, pp. 184-189, 2018.

[3] Wei Jiang, Litong Sun, Xiwen Zhang. Research on achievement assessment method for course objectives of bridge engineering based on OBE [C]. Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research (ASSEHR), volume 314, 4th International Conference on Social Sciences and Economic Development (ICSSED 2019): 752–756.

[4] Y. Q. Chen and B. Zhao, Preliminary study on the course reform of “embedded operating system” based on the achievement evaluation, Jiangsu Science & Technology Information, vol.27, pp. 75-77, 2018.

[5] Y. Z. Zeng and S. H. You, The evaluation on teaching quality of electrodynamics using target reached degrees, Physics Bulletin, vol. 4, pp. 36-42, 2017.