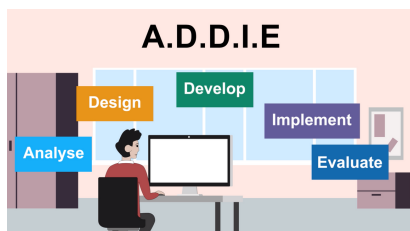


# Instructional design

Instructional design makes creating the course easier but also ensures that all the learning goals are met.

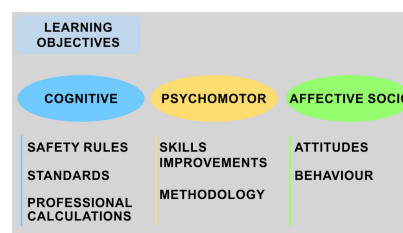


## Choose Instructional design

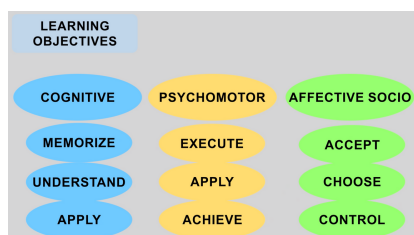


The ADDIE (Analyse, Design, Develop, Implement, and Evaluate) Instructional Design (ID) method is one of the most common frameworks in designing and developing educational and training programs.

## Set clear learning objectives

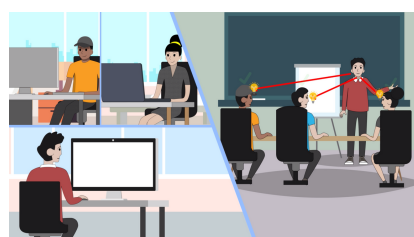


Define what you want students to be able to do by the end of your course. Then write tangible, measurable objectives that will get students to the goal.



### 1 Identify the Level of Knowledge Necessary to Achieve Your Objective

Before you begin writing objectives, stop and think about what type of change you want your training to make. The domains of learning can be categorized as affective (attitude), psychomotor (skills), and cognitive (knowledge).

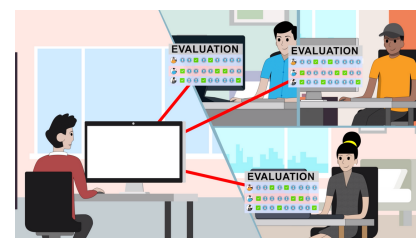


### 2 Select an Action Verb

Avoid having more than one action verb for each level of learning, and make sure it is a verb that can be measured.

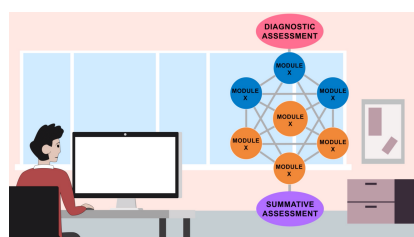
3

### Create and Check Your Objective



Make sure your objectives include four pieces: audience, behaviour, condition, and degree of mastery.

## Design learning architecture



Complex information needs to be divided into smaller modules which are easier to keep learner's focus and avoid information overload.



## Develop learning materials

The use of simple and attractive supports helps the learner to assimilate the knowledge, prepare some interactive activities, a clear and visually attractive course support.

