

## Annex VI: Twelve Learning Outcomes in the SLQF Level Descriptors are Explained

Learning Outcome	Explanation
1. Subject / Theoretical Knowledge	<p>Subject knowledge: Factual content of a subject area or discipline of study.</p> <p>Theoretical knowledge: Sets of well-organized, inter-related concepts and principles that propose a rational, generalized and testable (i.e. verifiable) explanation about a phenomenon (i.e. an observable fact or event) pertaining to a subject or discipline of study.</p> <p>Theoretical knowledge (i.e. concepts, principles and theories) helps subject knowledge (i.e. factual content) to be inter-linked and understood more deeply.</p> <p>The subject and theoretical knowledge that have some application value should particularly be stressed.</p>
2. Practical Knowledge and Application	<p>Ability to utilize and/or experience knowledge (stated under 1 above) through modalities such as field work, practical or laboratory classes, case studies, industrial training, projects, etc. Usually such utilization and experiencing help enhance the understanding of subject/theoretical knowledge and solve real-world problems.</p>
3. Communication	<p>Ability to express facts, opinions or/and ideas clearly using verbal, non-verbal, written or any other modalities of expression, in a manner understandable to a recipient even with little or no technical knowledge.</p>
4. Teamwork and Leadership	<p>Ability to work in and/or lead (i.e. provide direction, cohesion and inspiration to) a group of persons to share responsibilities through supporting and complementing each other, in order to achieve an agreed common task/goal.</p>
5. Creativity and Problem Solving	<p>Creativity: Ability to utilize knowledge to develop/construct new products or creations (which can be either material or ideological) or to extend the utilization or meaning of existing products or creations.</p> <p>Problem solving: Ability to breakdown a complex issue into its component parts and propose ways (i.e. make decisions) for overcoming and/or making sense of (or providing a fresh perspective to) the said issue.</p>
6. Managerial and Entrepreneurship	<p>Managerial ability: Ability to control, handle or balance a group of persons/items or a situation in an acceptable manner.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship: Ability to take calculated risks in the decision-making process and the ability to implement those decisions to maximise profit and/or achieve other goals, while being accountable and responsible for the said decisions.</p>
7. Information Usage and Management	<p>Information usage: Actions that allow draw upon available documents to increase knowledge, make decisions and generate new knowledge.</p> <p>Information management: Ability to record, store, maintain, retrieve and share data methodically, both electronically and/or in any other applicable way.</p>
8. Networking and Social Skills	<p>Networking: Ability to connect with people and organizations.</p> <p>Social skills: Abilities that are helpful to function smoothly and effectively in a society, without unnecessary conflicts. Some call these 'people skills'. In general, these two terms refer to connecting with people and/or organizations to search for, generate and disseminate ideas and opinions while respecting equity, etiquette, diversity and cultural sensitivity.</p>
9. Adaptability and Flexibility	<p>Adaptability: Ability to change (or be changed) to fit changing circumstances.</p> <p>Flexibility: Ability to be bent without being broken or without breaking anything else (e.g. laws, rules, norms, etc.) while doing so.</p>

	In general, these two terms refer to an ability that helps accommodate others' situations, views, opinions or ideas to complement one's own, with or without changing/modifying one's own. It is related to being able to respect diversity.
10. Attitudes, Values and Professionalism	<p>Attitude: An opinion or viewpoint regarding a person, object, situation or concept. Although attitudes may or may not be converted to behaviour, they have the propensity to guide behaviour. Learning should promote positive attitudes which should not lead to any kind of disruption to the society or uneasiness to others.</p> <p>Value: An internal system of thinking that attaches worth to certain ideas/phenomena but not to certain others. Values make one steadfastly hold such ideas/phenomena dear to one's heart. Usually, it is values that manifest as attitudes.</p> <p>Professionalism: Formal, business-like behaviour that goes beyond how an ordinary person (i.e. non-professional) behaves, in a given situation. Such behaviour is possible only if a person reflects on one's own action and integrates many of the above learning outcomes in a useful way into a composite act, which should be delivered in a skilful and consummate manner.</p>
11. Vision for Life	A frame of mind that results in a broad plan/aspiration based on 'what you want to be in future' to direct oneself in all/most present and future activities. Simply put, one's own ambition or desire in life that will guide one's decisions and actions.
12. Updating Self / Lifelong Learning	Ability to learn on one's own initiative without the help of formal teachers or a formal curriculum, using self-selected learning material/methods and/or day-to-day activities, after reflecting on one's own learning needs.