**BC GENERAL EDUCATION PATTERN**

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| A. Communication in the English Language and Critical Thinking (6 units) | Courses in language & rationality are those which develop for the student the principles & applications of language toward logical thought, clear & precise expression, & critical evaluation of communication. | **A. 1. Oral Communication**  
1. Form and present informative persuasive messages.  
2. Demonstrate competence in both active and empathic listening.  
3. Present oral messages to appropriate audiences and adhere to conventions of message delivery.  
4. Manage personal communication apprehension and anxiety. | The General Education committee will use the listing in this column and the SLOs as a guide when evaluating a course for General Education approval. |
| Previous category 1=A1 2=A2 | Take 3 units in A.1 & 3 units in A.2. | **A.2 Written Communication**  
1. Identify the controlling idea and the main points of college-level expository & argumentative essays.  
2. Evaluate expository & argumentative essays through the application of critical thinking techniques.  
3. Write logical & coherent expository & argumentative essays, summaries & paraphrases using correctly the standard conventions of written English. |  |
| | NOT a Bakersfield College General Education category. | **A.3 Critical Thinking** (Critical thinking is the rational & reflective process of making & supporting judgments).  
1. Make judgments that skillfully interpret information and phenomena.  
2. Skillfully support judgments.  
3. Identify & skillfully explore assumptions, implications, and alternatives to judgments.  
4. Identify & differentiate statements of opinion, matters of fact, and arguments.  
5. Analyze arguments into supporting judgments and |  |

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| B. Physical Universe and Life Forms | Courses in the natural sciences are those that examine the physical universe, its life forms, and its natural phenomena. Further, courses in the natural sciences help the student develop an appreciation and understanding of the scientific method. Courses in the natural sciences, math and logic help students apply logical, qualitative and quantitative reasoning in solving problems or analyzing arguments. | B.1 Natural Sciences | 1. Demonstrate a knowledge of natural phenomena and recognize the processes that explain them. 2. Demonstrate a knowledge of scientific methodologies when solving a problem. |
| **(6 units)** | Take 3 units in B.1 and 3 units in B.2 | **B.1 Natural Sciences** | 1. Is an introductory course or broad in scope or survey in nature. 2. Emphasizes general principles and concepts having a broad range of application and is not restricted to specialized topics. 3. Develops an understanding of the principles underlying and interrelating natural phenomena. 4. Introduces students to one or more of the disciplines whose primary purpose is to acquire knowledge of natural systems (physical or biological) rather than merely to apply existing knowledge. 5. Develops an ability to describe the methodologies of science, the requisite features of scientific endeavors. 6. Applies quantitative reasoning and logical concepts in solving problems or analyzing arguments. 7. Includes evidence of critical thinking. |

| C. Arts, Literature, Philosophy and Foreign Language | Courses in the Arts, Literature, Philosophy and Foreign Language are those which study the cultural activities and artistic expressions of human beings. The courses will help the student develop an awareness of the ways in which people throughout the ages and in different cultures have responded to themselves and the world around them. | C. 1 Introduction to the Arts | 1. Demonstrate an understanding of and an ability to describe the ways in which arts, literature, philosophy or foreign languages reflect historical, intellectual, and cultural contexts, as well as aesthetic tastes. 2. Demonstrate the ability to recognize, describe and/or produce various components of an art form or language either visually and/or auditorily. |
| **(3 units)** | Art and language study may | **C. 1 Introduction to the Arts** | 1. Is an introductory course or broad in scope or survey in nature. 2. Develops a comprehensive understanding and appreciation of the heritage being studied and transmits a knowledge of cultural heritage in the arts. 3. Develops a comprehensive understanding and appreciation of the art form or language being studied and/or the skills necessary to produce it. 4. Introduces the process inherent in the production of an art form or language in order a) develop the ability to recognize specific artistic or language elements when employed by an artist or speaker. b) develop the ability to use specific artistic or language elements in the creation or performance of a work of art or use of a language. |
consist of historical or stylistic survey courses, courses involving speaking (signing) and understanding a language, hands-on creation or re-creation of examples of visual or performing arts, and/or courses which develop specific skills necessary for engaging in visual or performing arts.

Take 3 units in C.1 or C.2

C.2 Introduction to the Humanities
1. Demonstrate an understanding of and an ability to describe the ways in which arts, literature, philosophy or foreign languages reflect historical, intellectual, and cultural contexts, as well as aesthetic tastes.

D. Social, Political, Legal, and Economic Institution and Behavior; Historical Background
(9 units for AA; 6 units for AS)

Previous category
3=D1
4=D1

For an AA Degree, take 3 units from D.1, and 3 units from D.2 and 3 units from D.3.

For the AS Degree, take 3 units from D.1 and 3 units from D.3.

D.1 Foundations in the Behavioral Sciences
1. Demonstrate an understanding of the perspectives, theories, methods and core concepts of the behavioral sciences.
2. Explain the major problems and issues in the disciplines in their contemporary, historical and geographical contexts.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of and an ability to describe the contributions and perspectives of women, ethnic and other minorities, and Western and non-Western peoples.

D.2 Foundations in the Social Sciences
1. Demonstrate an understanding of the perspectives, theories, methods and core concepts of the social sciences.
2. Explain the major problems and issues in the disciplines in their contemporary, historical and geographical contexts.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of and an ability to describe the contributions and perspectives of women, ethnic and other minorities, and Western

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c) study the principles on which aesthetic judgments are made.
5. Introduces the history or analysis of the art in order to
   a) develop the ability to recognize specific artistic or language elements when employed by an artist or speaker.
   b) develop the ability to use specific artistic or language elements in the creation or performance of a work of art or use of a language.
   c) study the principles on which aesthetic judgments are made.
6. Develops an understanding of the diversity of human expression.
7. Includes evidence of critical thinking.

OR

C.2 Introduction to the Humanities
1. Is an introductory course or broad in scope or survey in nature.
2. Develops a comprehensive understanding of and an ability to describe the heritage being studied and transmits a knowledge of the cultural heritage in the humanities.
3. Focuses on ideas and values of a particular heritage being studied as expressed in their literature, philosophies or religions.
4. Develops an understanding of the diversity of human expression.
5. Includes evidence of critical thinking.

D.1 Foundations in the Behavioral Sciences
1. Is an introductory course or broad in scope or survey in nature.
2. Emphasizes general principles and concepts having a broad range of applications and is not restricted to specialized topics.
3. Develops understanding of the particular principles, theories, methodologies and findings of a behavioral science discipline.
4. Focuses on the broader context of the human community and/or human behavior rather than on a particular institution, social process, individual dynamic or segment of the population.
5. Develops understanding of and an ability to describe the differences and similarities between peoples and cultures.
6. Includes evidence of critical thinking.

D.2 Foundations in the Social Sciences
1. Is an introductory course or broad in scope or survey in nature.
2. Emphasizes general principles and concepts having a broad range of applications and is not restricted to specialized topics.
3. Develops understanding of the particular principles, theories, methodologies and findings of a social science discipline.
4. Focuses on the broader context of the human community and/or human behavior rather than on a particular institution, social process, individual dynamic or segment of the population.
5. Develops understanding of and an ability to describe the
### D.3 American (U.S.) Institutions
1. Demonstrate an understanding of the perspectives, theories, methods and core concepts of the social sciences.
2. Explain the major problems and issues in the disciplines in their contemporary, historical and geographical contexts.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of and an ability to describe the contributions and perspectives of women, ethnic and other minorities, and Western and non-Western peoples.
4. Includes evidence of critical thinking.

### E. Lifelong Understanding and Self-Development
1. Critically examine the development of the individual as an integrated physiological, psychological, spiritual, and social being.
2. Identify, describe and explain the interactions of the internal and external influences and effects in human development and behavior over the course of the human life span.
3. Examine and create ways, through the acquisition of a recreation, avocation or artistic skill, that will enhance their own lifelong understanding of their development as an integrated physiological, psychological, and social being.
4. Includes a study of how internal and external influences interact in human development and behavior within the context of the human life span.
5. Includes evidence of critical thinking.