

## Developing the Learning Contract

Villeneuve, L. (1995). *Cahier d'encadrement du stage supervisé*. Montreal: Éditions Saint-Martin, p. 13-14

### • Goal

The goal of the learning contract is to make students accountable and motivate them to take an active part in their learning. It also tells the supervisor the supervisee's needs and what the training content should be. The contract comprises general objectives set by the educational institution and specific objectives hammered out by the student and the supervisor from a list provided by that institution or drawn up by the two partners. Additionally, the contract prescribes learning activities and pedagogical tools for achieving the stated objectives, the human and material resources required and the tools for measuring achievement. The written agreement is approved by the educational institution's agent.

### • Link with Proposed Tools

The tools we propose in this section (Tools 2, 3 and 4) are used to develop the learning contract. That content provides guidelines for delivering learning and activities and directs the user in choosing which tools are appropriate for the supervised placement or clinical experience.

### • Instructions

1. Use the learning development guidelines and record the general and specific objectives you establish in the appropriate columns.
2. Decide on and plan activities to achieve the objectives (see *List of Training Activities and Tools* below).
3. Identify the necessary human and material resources, such as premises, audiovisuals, contact person, and so on.
4. Determine a realistic amount of time for achieving the objectives.
5. Choose the tools for evaluating achievement of those objectives (see *List of Training Activities and Tools*).
6. Have the partners (student and supervisor) sign the contract and have the signed document approved by the educational institution's agent (the coordinator).
7. Review the contract on a regular basis (About every three weeks), separately and together, to track the student's progress and make sure the objectives and activities remain relevant.
8. File the contract for use during the mid-term and end-term evaluations.

## List of Training Activities and Tools

Action plan	Journal
Analogy	List
Analysis	Pigors' method
Audiovisuals	Planning worksheet
Benchmark	Presentation
Brainstorming	Problem solving method
Calendar	Procedure
Case study	Programmed method
Collage	Questionnaire
Comparison	Reading
Conference	Record
Critical incident	Relaxation-centration
Decision making	Report
Description	Role playing
Direct observation	Sculpture
Direct observation (one-way mirror)	Seminar
Discussion	Simplified case method
Documentation	Narrative method
Drawing	Summary
Integration activity	Synectics
Interview, family	Synthesis
interview, group	Test
Interview, one-to-one	Verbatim
Inventory	Visualization, mental imaging