



UNIVERSITY OF
EASTERN FINLAND

Geneeristen taitojen opettaminen korkeakoulussa – mitä opettaja voi tehdä?

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Esityksen sisältö

Esityksessä on kolme teemaa

- 1) Miksi geneeriset taidot eivät kehity itsestään?
- 2) Mitä opettaja voi tehdä?
- 3) Yksittäisistä opintojaksoista rakenteisiin



Osa I – Miksi geneeriset taidot eivät kehity itsestään?



Taitotaso vaihtelee paljon

- **KAPPAS-hankkeiden keskeinen havainto**
 - 44 % opiskelijoista jää korkeintaan tyydyttävälle osaamistasolle kriittisessä ajattelussa, kun taas 24 prosenttia ylsi vähintään hyvälle tasolle.
 - Lähtötasoerot selittyvät mm. koulutustaustalla, ylioppilastutkinnolla ja sosioekonomisella taustalla.
- **Pedagoginen johtopäätös:** Opiskelijat eivät aloita ja tee opintoja samalta viivalta → opetuksen on hyvä huomioida tämä.

(Ursin & Hyytinen, 2022; Kleemola ym., 2023; Ursin ym., 2026; Zahner ym., 2025: . El Soufi & See, 2019; Roksa ym., 2017).



Miksi opiskelijoiden geneeriset taidot vaihtelevat?

Koulutus- ja sosioekonominen tausta: Aiemmat koulutuskokemukset, koulutustausta ja sosioekonominen asema, ensimmäisen sukupolven korkeakouluopiskelijat/ ei-akateeminen tausta

Opiskelijaan liittyvät tekijät: ennakkotiedot & taidot, pystyvyysuskomukset, asenteet, vaivannäkö, opiskeluun käytetty aika, oppimisprosessi, itsesäätely ja reflektiotaidot, oppimisvaikeudet

Koulutusjärjestelmään liittyvät tekijät: pedagogisten käytännöt, haastavuuden taso, **vuorovaikutteiset ja aktivoivat opetusmenetelmät, ekplisiittinen & integroitu opetus** sekä opetuksen linjakkuus,

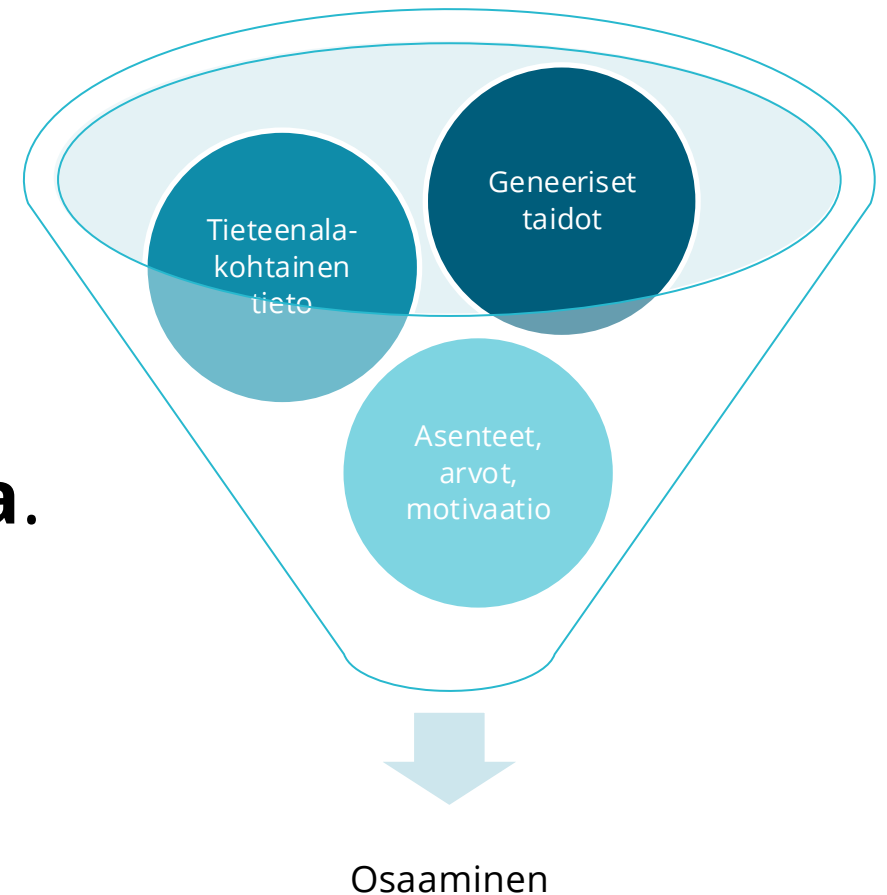
(esim. Arum & Roksa, 2011; Abrami ym. 2015; Evens ym. 2013; Karaer ym., 2024; Kleemola ym., 2023; Hyytinen ym., 2023; Tuononen ym., 2022, 2023; 2026; Kilgo ym., 2015; Simper ym., 2018; Virtanen & Tynjälä, 2019; Ursin ym., 2021; El Soufi & See, 2019; Roksa ym., 2017)



Geneeriset taidot ovat opittavissa

- Geneeriset taidot eivät ole pysyviä ominaisuuksia
- Ne eivät kehity itsestään – tarvitaan **tarkoituksenmukaista pedagogiikkaa.**

(esim. Zahner ym., 2025; Tuononen ym., 2026; Hyytinen ym., 2025; Abrami ym., 2015; El Soufi & See, 2019; Roksa ym., 2017)





Geneeriset taidot ovat opittavissa – tarkoituksenmukaisen pedagogiikan avulla

- Tarvitaan
 - 1) **Selkeää opetus siitä, mitä taito tarkoittaa**
 - opiskelijan täytyy ymmärtää ilmiön sisältö ja merkitys.
 - 2) **Monipuolisia harjoituksia & tehtäviä, jotka kohdistuvat taitoihin**
 - pelkkä teoria ei riitä, vaan opiskelijan on aidosti harjoiteltava tiedon soveltamista ja käyttöä erilaisissa konteksteissa.
 - 3) **Monipuolista arviointia ja palautetta** – ohjaa oppimista ja reflektiota.
- **Näyttö:** opiskelijat, jotka saavat kohdennettua opetusta esim. kriittisessä ajattelussa, osoittavat vahvempia kriittisen ajattelun taitoja kuin opiskelijat, jotka eivät saa tällaista opetusta (esim. Abrami ym., 2015; El Soufi & See, 2019; Roksa ym., 2017).



Mikä toimii?

- **Eksplisiittinen opetus** toimii paremmin kuin implisiittinen sisällyttäminen koulutusalaakohtaisiin opintoihin
- **Aktiivinen harjoittelu, vuorovaikutus ja yhteistyö** tukevat geneeristen taitojen oppimista
- **Teorian ja käytännön integrointi** (integratiivinen pedagogiikka) on erityisen tehokas erityisesti ongelmanratkaisu- ja soveltamistaidoissa.
- **Palaute ja arviointi tukevat oppimista**
- **Siirtovaikutus ei ole automaattista** → tarvitaan geneeristen taitojen yhdistämistä erilaisille opintojaksoille läpi opintopolun

(Abrami ym., 2015; El Soufi & See, 2019; Virtanen & Tynjälä, 2019; Hyytinen ym., 2019, 2025).

Osa II – Mitä opettaja voi tehdä?



Opintojakson linjakkuus

- **MÄÄRITTELE TAVOITTEET SELKEÄSTI JA AVOIMESTI** – Mitä opiskelijan tulee osata ja tietää opintojakson ja kurssin lopussa? Miten geneeriset taidot ilmenevät kurssin tavoitteissa?
- **KOHDISTA SISÄLTÖ TAVOITTEISIIN** – Mitkä ovat tavoitteiden kannalta olennaiset ja tärkeimmät sisällöt, joita pitäisi opettaa? Millaiset ovat opiskelijoiden lähtötiedot- ja taidot? Geneeristen taitojen osalta pohdi, ymmärtävätkö opiskelijat, mistä on kyse
- **SUUNNITTELE OPETUS JA TEHTÄVÄT** – Miten opiskelijoiden tulisi työskennellä kurssin aikana, jotta tavoitteissa määritelty osaaminen olisi mahdollista saavuttaa? Millaiset tehtävät antavat opiskelijoille mahdollisuuden harjoitella geneerisiä taitoja?
- **ARVIOINTI JA PALAUTE** – Miten arvioida opiskelijan tavoitteiden mukaista oppimista ja osaamista? Millaista palautetta opiskelijat tarvitsevat oppimisensa tueksi? Kohdistuvatko arviointikriteerit kurssin tavoitteisiin myös geneeristen taitojen osalta? Tarjoutuuko opiskelijalle mahdollisuus reflektoida ohjatusti omaa ajatteluaan, käsityksiään ja osaamistaan?



Mistä aloittaa?

- **Kun geneerinen taito (esim. kriittinen ajattelu) on abstrakti:**
 - Pura taito osataitoihin (esim. argumentaatio, tiedon analysointi, päätöksenteko, reflektio).
 - Selvitä opiskelijoiden lähtötaso (esim. aikaisempien opintojen sisältö ja tavoitteet)
 - Tee taito näkyväksi tavoitteissa ja linkitä sisältöihin.
 - Valitse aktivoivat menetelmät ja rakenna tehtävät, joissa taitoa käytetään aidossa kontekstissa.
 - Arvioi ja anna kohdennettua palautetta. Tai vähintään tue itsearviointia ja reflektiota!



Esimerkki 1: Kriittinen ajattelu tekstien käsittelyssä (Hyytinen ym., 2025)

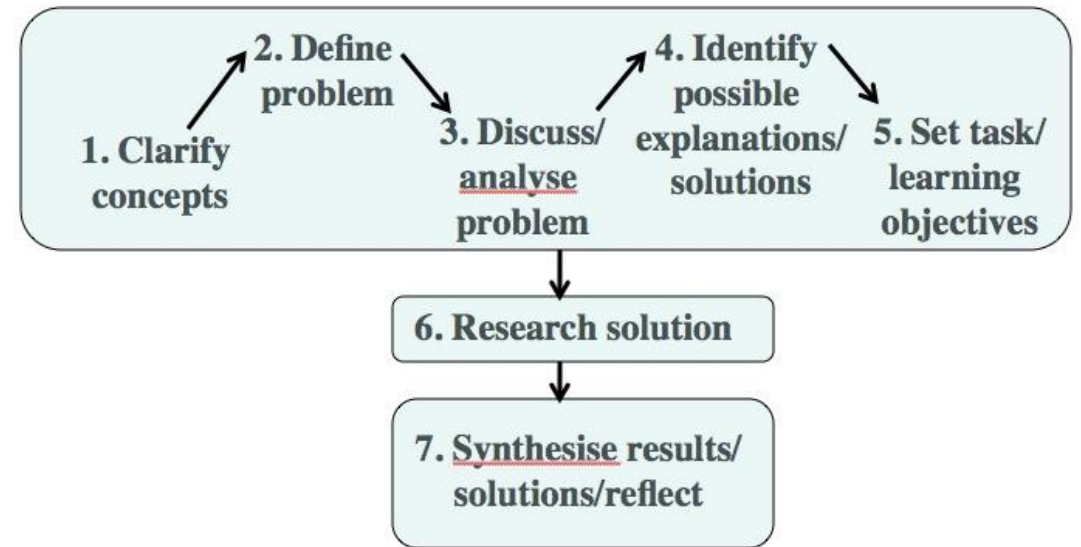
- Ohjattu keskustelu luetuista teksteistä
- Kannusta opiskelijoita **tunnistamaan argumentaation osatekijät**:
 - Mikä on tekstin **pääväite**?
 - Mitkä ovat keskeiset **perustelut**?
 - Millaisia **vastaväitteitä** tekstissä on – ja miten ne kumotaan?
 - Mitä jätetään sanomatta? Millaisia **taustaoletuksia** on julkilausumatta?
- Käytä myös ei-tieteellisiä tekstejä (uutiset, mielipidekirjoitukset) monialaisen näkökulman tueksi.



Esimerkki 2: Ongelmalähtöinen oppiminen

- **Aidot monitahoiset ongelmat ryhmässä**
- Opiskelijat kohtaavat asioiden monitahoisuutta.
- Etsivät ja arvioivat erilaisia tietolähteitä.
- Tarkentavat ratkaistavia ongelmia.
- Jäsentävät perusteltuja ratkaisuja.
- **Jotta menetelmä toimii:** tehtävien on aidosti haastettava opiskelijoiden taitoja ja käsityksiä; opiskelijat tarvitsevat ohjausta ja tukea → ei siis jätetä opiskelijoita yksin

The Maastricht Seven-Jump Method for PBL tutorials



[Tämä kuva](#), tekijä Tuntematon tekijä, käyttöoikeus: [CC BY-SA-NC](#)



Esimerkki 3: Argumentaation oppiminen tiedekiistojen avulla (Archila ym. 2020)

- Neliportainen rakenne:
 1. **Yksilötyöskentely** – oma kanta ennen ryhmätyötä.
 2. **Pienryhmätyöskentely** – yhteisen kannan/näkökulman rakentaminen ja sen perustelu tutkimusnäytön avulla.
 3. **Koko luokan yhteinen keskustelu ja "väittely"** – eri näkökulmien käsittely yhdessä
 4. **Reflektio** – ryhmän ja oman kannan tarkastelu yhteisen keskustelun pohjalta.
- **Miksi toimii:** aito kiistanalaisuus, yksilöllinen sitoutuminen, asteittain syvenevä tarkastelu, haastavuus, reflektio.
- **Skaalautuu** eri oppiaineisiin ja ryhmäkokoihin – voidaan linkittää olemassa olevaan sisältöön.



Esimerkki 4: Osaamisperustainen arviointi (Hyytinen & Toom, 2019; Hyytinen ym., 2021)

DOCUMENT 1: Report of the Community Service Study Group

Report

To: Abington Public Schools Board of Education
From: Community Service Study Group
Subject: Summary of CSSG's Findings

Background

At a recent Board of Education meeting, six Abington residents spoke in favor of requiring middle and high school students to perform community service as a graduation requirement. They envision a requirement similar to that enacted by Howard Public Schools, one of our neighboring school districts in Franklin County. To assist in reaching this decision, Board Member Sally Merkin agreed to lead a Community Service Study Group (CSSG) consisting of interested residents. The CSSG findings are summarized below.

Findings

Community Service, Definition and Rationale: Community service is an unpaid activity that benefits the institutions of a community. Many such activities are suitable for teenagers. Research suggests that teens from community service learn who volunteer are more likely to have positive school experiences, develop self-esteem, and avoid risky behaviors such as smoking or using illegal drugs.

Growth of Mandatory Community Service: For three decades, the idea that public schools should require students to perform community service has been gaining support. In cities such as Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati and Washington, D.C., community service is a high school graduation requirement. Smaller school districts adopted the requirement. According to school and community leaders, a well-designed community service enriches students' learning and promotes civic pride and responsibility.

Opposition to Mandatory Community Service: Mandatory community service for students is controversial strong opposition. Many parents and students argue that community service should be a personal choice requirement amounts to forced labor for students. Objections to mandatory community service have led opponents claiming the requirement violated students' or parents' constitutional rights. However, courts ruled in favor of schools that implemented the requirement.

Howard Public School District's Community Service Requirement: Ten years ago, Howard Public School District, a neighboring school district, established a community service requirement. Like Abington, Howard is a large, diverse public and nonprofit facilities and organizations (e.g., parks, libraries, youth sports, recreation) can offer community service opportunities for students.

HPSD students must perform a total of 75 hours of community service. Students may begin community service at age 14. HPSP maintains a website page that lists approved community service organizations and their contact information. Students may locate community service opportunities independently or with a guidance counselor's assistance. Guidance counselors track and record community service hours completed by students.

DOCUMENT 2: Letters to the Editor from Two Abington Students

Abington Press

Abington Students Offer Views on Proposed Community Service Requirement

Community Service Shouldn't Be Forced on Abington Students

Last February, a blizzard dumped 28 inches on the region. When the snow stopped falling, Mayor Corbett posted a message on Abington's community issues website and disabled residents needed help shoveling. Within hours, dozens of teenagers, including me, were out shoveling. We voluntarily helped others in the community because it was the right thing to do.

Now the Abington School Board is considering a proposal that would force Abington teens to perform community service in order to graduate from high school. What an awful idea! This requirement would rob teens like me of an experience all young people should have: the satisfaction of helping the community because we want to, not because we have to.

The community service requirement would also place extra demands on families. Parents would have to help their children find opportunities to earn service hours and then provide the needed transportation. Time spent doing community service would also take away from time parents and children should be spending together.

Even worse, the community service requirement would make extra work for the very organizations it's meant to assist. The professionals who manage these organizations would have to find suitable tasks for teenagers and then train and supervise them. And what are the chances these teens would have a good attitude toward work they were being forced to do?

Abington's teenagers should help out in the community when there is useful work they can do with enthusiasm. We shouldn't be forced to do work we don't care about just to graduate.

Monica Ruggeri
Monica Ruggeri
Abington Middle School 8th grade

Community Service Requirement for Graduation Helps Students and Community

In a few months, I will graduate from Abington High School. I'm in favor of the proposed community service requirement for middle and high school students. Based on personal experience, I think this requirement is an outstanding idea.

In the summer after seventh grade, I volunteered at the Abington Animal Rescue Center. It wasn't my idea, though—it was my parents'. They wanted me to do something useful and interesting with my free time during summer vacation. After researching a few ways I could volunteer—as a library assistant, a referee for the youth soccer league—I decided to work at the Animal Rescue Center.

The work wasn't fun or exciting. I cleaned out cages, swept floors, and fed the cats and dogs. I volunteered just two mornings a week, and at first I looked forward to my time off. But I could have fun with my friends. But gradually my attitude changed. My supervisor valued my help. I fixed her and other staff to do other important tasks, such as running lost dogs and cats to their owners and finding good homes for abandoned and/or mistreated pets.

By the end of that summer, I'd volunteered 60 hours of my time at the animal shelter. The staff appreciated my hard work and positive attitude. My supervisor encouraged me to return the next summer and I did.

In the summer after ninth grade, I was old enough to apply for a paid job as a camp counselor. I had to provide a reference—someone besides my parents who could recommend me. Since I'd been a volunteer, that was easy. My supervisor wrote a great recommendation, and I got the job.

Community service is an excellent way for students to gain experience and skills in actual workplaces that serve the community in valuable ways. When students perform community service, they help themselves while they're helping others.

Jerome Jackson
Jerome Jackson
Abington High School Senior

DOCUMENT 3: Magazine Article About Community Service



Required Community Service May Have Negative Effects

Increasingly, school districts across the country require students to perform community service hours to graduate from high school. The requirement is based on the assumption that community service helps students develop positive attitudes about themselves, connect to their communities, and become responsible citizens.

While these outcomes are admirable, they are also hard to measure. In fact, few researchers have tried to determine if mandatory community service actually achieves these outcomes. This lack of research frustrates opponents of mandatory community service who think the requirement may have negative effects.

Sociologist Maria Ruehl had reason to wonder about the desirability of required community service. Her school district had the requirement when she graduated 11 years ago, and she recalls that some students resented it. According to Ruehl, they viewed community service as something to get out of the way as soon as possible. "That was easy, actually," says Ruehl. "We had to do 75 hours between seventh grade and senior year. In grades seven through nine, I volunteered about 25 hours a year, and I was done."

Ruehl designed a study to find out if her experience was common. She examined data from several school districts that enacted required community service for students as a graduation requirement. The data showed that the rate of volunteering for eighth graders increased slightly after the requirement was enacted. But for 12th graders, the rate of volunteering decreased after the requirement was enacted.

Based on the study, Ruehl concludes that being required to do community service hours may cause students to lose enthusiasm

for voluntarily helping out in communities. She wonders if this will continue in their adult years. In other words, will mandatory community service for students make them connected to their communities at long run?

Ruehl points out that her study is not perfect. That question, but research could. Such research compares the volunteer activity of a who did community service a graduation requirement with those who did not.

Ruehl also suggests there could be different explanation for the decrease rate of volunteering for 12th graders. They may lose interest in other activities they do volunteer because they don't need to record count them.

DOCUMENT 4: Another School District's Community Service Data

HOWARD PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

Community Service Data

Howard Public School District students perform 75 hours of community service as a graduation requirement. Figure 1 shows the average number of community service hours each grade performed last year.

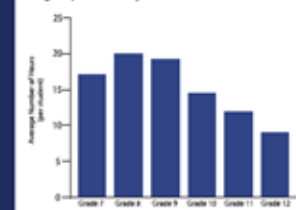


Figure 1. Average Number of Community Service Hours Performed by Students

Some students performed more community service than the required minimum of 75 hours of community service. Figure 2 shows the percentages of seniors in last year's graduating class who performed more than 75 hours of community service.

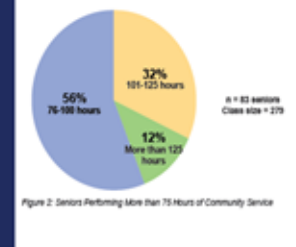


Figure 2. Seniors Performing More than 75 Hours of Community Service

Fueling the Future

In a quest to solve the energy problems of the twenty-first century—that is, to find sustainable and renewable sources of energy that are less destructive to the environment yet economical enough to have mass appeal—scientists throughout the world are experimenting with innovative forms of fuel production. While it is still the most common source of fuel, there is a finite amount of it, and new alternatives will become necessary to sustain the supply of energy that we are accustomed to.

Corn-based ethanol, the most common alternative to traditional fossil fuels (generally coal, petroleum, and natural gas), is second in use globally in most countries, and it now accounts for about 10% of the fuel supply from sources within the United States. Because corn is grown on farmland, it is subject to price fluctuations based on supply and demand of the crop, as well as to weather-related risks such as drought and floods. At present, nearly 40% of the corn grown in the United States is used for fuel, and the demand for corn-based ethanol is rising. To meet this demand, ethanol producers, and farmers are all being converted into facilities with the sole purpose of growing corn for ethanol production. Corn grows for ethanol because it is a more valuable commodity for farmers than crops grown for food, and the law significantly subsidizes ethanol production, as shown by the increasing price of fuel over time.

The most promising aspect of algae-based ethanol is its yield. When compared to other fuel production, algae's fuel could be harvested in as little as 30 days, whereas that of corn takes months to grow. Additionally, algae-based ethanol can be described as "carbon negative." Other forms of ethanol can make carbon dioxide, for example, ethanol from corn also releases carbon dioxide in the atmosphere through fermentation. Unlike corn, however, algae grows in water, usually in non-arable lands or in land not used for crops. Additionally, algae-based ethanol can be described as "carbon negative" because it can be grown in salt water, and, in some cases, even sewage water and other waste water.

The following chart compares community-wide ethanol crops as several important factors.

Table 1: Comparison of Ethanol Crops (Based on Information from a report by the U.S. Department of Energy)

Factor	Grain-based Ethanol	Cellulosic Ethanol	Algae-based Ethanol
Production Cost	High	High	Low
Land Use	High	High	Low
Water Use	High	High	Low
Carbon Footprint	High	High	Low

Another alternative that has gained attention is the use of algae. Algae is a type of plant that grows in water, and it is capable of producing ethanol. Algae-based ethanol is produced by extracting oil from algae, much like the process involved in creating vegetable oil from corn or soybeans. Ethanol can also be created by fermenting algae. Algae-based ethanol has some unique benefits that separate it from other fuel alternatives. It begins with, while all fuels come

Osa III – Yksittäisistä opintojaksoista rakenteisiin



Mikä haastaa geneeristen taitojen opetusta?

- **Opiskelijoiden lähtötasossa on suurta vaihtelua**
- **Vakiintuneet pedagogiset käytännöt eivät välttämättä aina tue näiden taitojen kehittymistä:** esim. suuret ryhmäkoot, ajanpuute, koulutusalan perinteet ja opettajien keskinäisen yhteistyön puute, OPS ei huomioi geneerisiä taitoja.
- **Opettajan asenteet & käsitykset voivat estää opetusta:**
 - Alakohtaisten tietojen opettamista voidaan pitää tärkeämpänä kuin erilaisten geneeristen taitojen opetusta
 - Käsitys siitä, että geneeriset taidot kehittyvät itsestään ilman suunnitelmallista opetusta
- **Pedagogisen osaamisen puute voi estää opetusta:**
 - Pelkkä opetuskokemus & opetusvuodet eivät yksinään riitä. Pedagogiset käytännöt monipuolisempia pedagogista koulutusta saaneilla korkeakouluopettajilla
 - Opettajilla ei ole tarvittavaa osaamista integroida geneerisiä taitoja opetukseen
- **Pedagogisen johtamisen tuki puuttuu**

(esim. Arum & Roksa, 2011; Evens ym., 2013; Simper et al., 2018; Roohr ym. 2017; Prat-Sala & Van Duuren, 2022; Silva ym. 2023; Tuononen ym. 2023).



Yksittäisistä opintojaksoista opetussuunnitelmiin

- **Pedagoginen johtaminen.** Vastuu ei voi nojata yksittäisiin opettajiin. Tarvitaan johtamista yhteisten tavoitteiden asettamiseen, resurssien kohdentamiseen ja sellaisten rakenteiden luomiseen, jotka tukevat geneeristen taitojen kehittymistä läpi tutkintojen (Tuononen ym., 2023, 2025).
- **Opetussuunnitelmatason suunnittelu.** Yksittäinen kurssi voi kattaa vain muutamia taitoja. Geneeriset taidot tulisi sisällyttää koko opetussuunnitelmaan ja integroida tieteenalan substanssiosaamiseen – ei opettaa erillisinä tai irrallisina elementteinä (ks. Arum & Roksa, 2011; Virtanen & Tynjälä, 2019; Hyytinen ym., 2025).
- **Tavoitteellinen opetus & linjakas arviointi.** Arviointi ohjaa oppimista
- **Opettajan osaaminen.** Opetuskokemus yksinään ei riitä. Pedagogisen koulutuksen saaneet opettajat käyttävät laajempaa menetelmävalikoimaa, joka tukee geneerisiä taitoja (Tuononen ym., 2025).



Geneeriset taidot heijastuvat

Korkeakoulusiirtymään ja sen sujuvuuteen (esim. Evens ym., 2013; Kleemola ym., 2022, 2023; Kleemola, 2023; Van der Zanden ym., 2019)

Koulutusalakohtaisten tietojen ja taitojen oppimiseen, oppimistulosten laatuun ja opintomenestykseen (esim. Arum & Roksa, 2011; Tuononen & Parpala, 2021; Burch ym., 2018; Tuononen ym., 2019a, 2019; Guerra-Macias & Tobon, 2025; Lopez-Varas ym., 2021)

→ **Oman alan asiantuntijuuden rakentumiseen**

Työelämäsiirtymään ja sen sujuvuuteen sekä tutkintotyytyväisyyteen
(esim. Tuononen ym., 2019a; Tuononen & Hyytinen, 2022; Zahner ym., 2022)



Yhteenveto

- Geneerisissä taidoissa **ei ole kysymys pysyvistä ominaisuuksista**
→ vaatii tietoa, taitoa ja tahtoa!
- **Opettajilla on mahdollisuus vaikuttaa: Ohjaa ja tue opiskelijoita tekemään sellaisia asioita ja tehtäviä, joissa keskeisiä geneerisiä taitoja käytetään**
 - Luento- ja ryhmäopetuksen puitteissa: vuorovaikutuksellisuus, keskustelut ja autenttiset ongelmanratkaisutilanteen tukevat geneeristen taitojen kehittymistä (Abrami et al., 2015; Tuononen et al., 2022).
 - Monipuoliset arviointi- ja palautekäytännöt → oppimisprosessin tukeminen
 - Reflektion tukeminen: Uskomusten, näkökulmien, asenteiden, mielipiteiden ja työskentelytapojen tunnistaminen auttaa opiskelijaa eteenpäin!
- **Opettajat tarvitsevat pedagogisten johtajien tukea & pedagogista koulutusta (Tuononen ym., 2026)**



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Kiitos!

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YLIOPISTOPEDAGOGIIKKA - UNIVERSITY PEDAGOGY

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KAPPAS-hankkeen julkaisuja

Scientific articles

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- Hyytinen, H., Jämsä, M., Tuononen, T., & Kleemola, K. (2025). A systematic-narrative review of performance-based assessments of critical thinking in higher education. *Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02602938.2025.2553341>
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