# A LATEX Template\*

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#### Abstract

This is a citation, see Huber (2020). Her is another citation Eck and Huber (2016). This Template guides how to write a good course description.  $^1$ 

## Course Description

Course descriptions should:

- Be student-centered, rather than teacher-centered or course-centered
- Use brief, outcomes-based, descriptive phrases that begin with an imperative or active verb (e.g., design, create, plan, analyze)
- Be clear, concise, and easy to understand (< 100 words)
- Detail significant learning experiences and benefits students can expect
- Align with the outcomes identified in the rest of the course outline

## Course descriptions should avoid:

- Obvious, redundant, or repetitive language (such as "this course will..." or "students should expect to...")
- Marketing language (such as "Concept X is a critical part of success in Industry Y" or "Course A will change the way you think about everything")

<sup>\*</sup>Some comment

 $<sup>^1{\</sup>rm More}$  information can be found here: www.chronicle.com/article/how-to-create-a-syllabus/ and here: https://teaching.utoronto.ca/teaching-support/course-design/developing-a-syllabus/

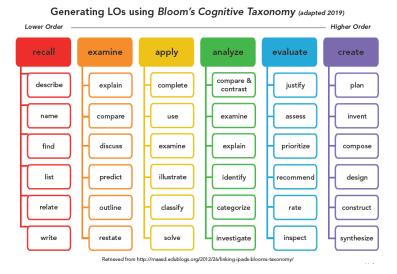


Figure 1: Select an Action Verb Using Bloom's Taxonomy:

Source: https://www.mohawkcollege.ca/sites/default/files/CTL/Blooms%20Taxonomy.png

## Prerequisites

## Course Learning Outcomes

Course Learning Outcomes (CLO) articulate to students, faculty, and others what students will achieve in the course. A learning outcome is a measurable, observable, and specific statement that clearly indicates what a student should know and be able to do as a result of learning.

Well-written learning outcomes involve the following parts (also see Figure 1):

- Action verb
- Subject content
- Level of achievement
- Condition of performance (if applicable)

## A list may look like this:

CLO 1 bla

CLO 2 bla bla

A general hint for writing titles is: use a capitalization styles (https://capitalizemytitle.com/).

#### Course Materials

#### About the Lecturer

# 1 LATEXStuff

Tutorials how to install LATEX on your PC can be found online, see e.g. https://www.latex-project.org/get/. I personally use TeXstudio<sup>2</sup> which is a cross-platform open-source LATEX editor. Its features include an interactive spelling checker, code folding, and syntax highlighting. It does not provide LATEX itself – the user must install LATEX first.

This template is written for the article class, which is an important document class. For more specialized purposes there are other **document classes** available like *book* see page 1, *report* or *letter* which are described in Section 1.1.

## 1.1 Document classes

In LATEX different document classes exist:

- 1. article
- 2. book
- 3. report
- 4. letter

article Article is ...

**book** The book class ...

report Report gives you ...

**letter** If you want to write a letter.

You can also build list by your own, e.g.:

- a) bla bla
- b) bla bla bla

You<sup>3</sup> can create tables like Table 1 or figures like Figure 2 in a floating environment. Here are some guidelines to make your tables look good https://people.inf.ethz.ch/markusp/teaching/guides/guide-tables.pdf

 $<sup>^2 {\</sup>tt www.texstudio.org}$ 

 $<sup>^3{\</sup>rm this}$  is a footnote

Table 1: This is a Table

header a	header b	header c
a	b	c
a	b	c

Source: I did it.

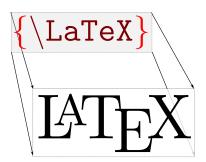


Figure 2: This is a Figure

## 2 How to Include Literature

It is easy to include references to literature in LATEX.

With the command \nocite{\*} you can include all the references of a .lit-database. I do that here. However, usually you include only the literature that is mentioned in the text to your reference list. LATEX will do most of the work for you. You just need to enter the required informations about a book or an article in the .bib database.<sup>4</sup> And then you can cite it using \citet{}, see https://gking.harvard.edu/files/natnotes2.pdf. Here are some examples: Wickham and Grolemund (2016) is a good book. Other books are also good (see Lilja, 2016; Matloff, 2011).

If you want to write using Overleaf.com, see https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Bibliography\_management\_in\_LaTeX for how to do bibliography management in LATeX and https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/bibliography\_management\_with\_bibtex.

## References

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>For building up a literature database I highly recommend **JabRef**<sup>5</sup> which is an open-sourced, cross-platform citation and reference management software. It uses BibTeX as its native formats and is therefore typically used for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

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