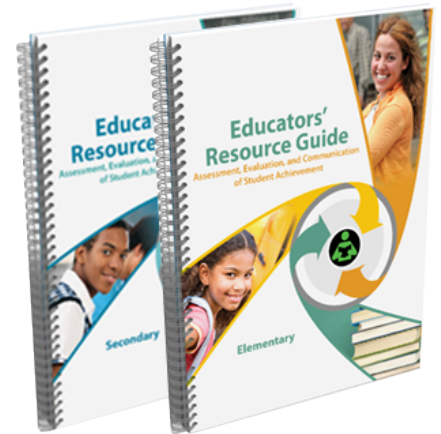


# Educators' Resource Guide Assessment OF Learning (Chapter 3)

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NIAGARA CATHOLIC  
DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

*Assessment OF learning refers to those assessments – oral, performance, and written, as well as assessments combining two or more of these modes – that occur at or near the end of an instructional unit, term, or semester.*

*– Damian Cooper*



*The marks, scores and achievement levels that students receive on these assessments OF learning are used to generate report card grades.*

*Report card grades must not include data gathered from assessments FOR learning since these assessments represent students' early attempts...*

*– Damian Cooper*



# Effective Practices

**To ensure valid and fair assessment OF student learning, follow these guidelines:**

Gather evidence (write/do/say) to determine grades within the appropriate categories.

Gather evidence using a variety of assessment strategies so that all students can demonstrate learning.

Allow student choice within assessment tasks to address individual needs.

Provide timely descriptive feedback.

# Effective Practices

Use professional judgment to review a student's learning over time (most consistent, more recent levels of evidence gathered)

Use numerous and varied opportunities to contribute to the concept of most consistent.

Review inconsistencies in performance to determine the reason for the occurrence.

Use recent evidence when looking for growth over time.

**It is inappropriate to average student marks to determine an overall level of achievement.**

# Professional Judgment

The knowledge and skills teachers use to make informed decisions about student performance in relationship to the expectations and achievement categories.

- *How can I justify the grades/marks I have given?*
- *Have I examined evidence that is consistent over the reporting period with consideration of more recent evidence , when applicable?*
- *Is there sufficient balance among the categories?*

# Academic Integrity

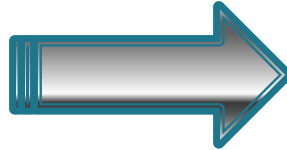
*As with most behavioural concerns, there are two main issues: how to prevent it and what to do about it when it happens. “If teachers focus on proactive strategies in their assessment practices, then there will be fewer situations where behavioural consequences are necessary.”*

*– Ken O’Connor*



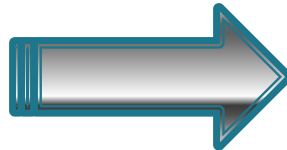
# Missed Task and Teacher Response

Student does not complete task by **due date**



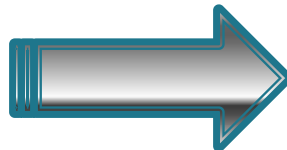
- Student Reminders
- Inform Parents and Seek Support

Student does not complete task by **end-of-unit date**



- Record “incomplete”
- Student Reminders
- Alternative Task(s)
- Additional Support
- Parent Communication

Student does not complete task by the **end of the term/semester/year**



- Sufficient Evidence?
- Determine Grade (use professional Judgment)
- Note in Learning Skills
- “R” or Failing Grade
- Credit Recovery



# Defining Tools and Strategies

## Assessment Tools

(use assessment tools to record the assessment information gathered using various strategies)

- Anecdotal Records
- Rating Scales
- Checklists
- Rubrics

## Assessment Strategies

(use assessment strategies to assess student performance and progress)

- Observation
- Responses (written and Oral)
- Analysis of Student Work
- Conference with Students

*The teacher will consider all evidence collected through observations, conversations, and student products.*

*The teacher will consider that some evidence carries greater weight than other evidence; for example, some performance tasks are richer and reveal more about students' skills and knowledge than others.*

*– Growing Success (p.39)*



*The following slides provide examples of tools, strategies, and tasks that teachers may use to collect evidence of student achievement.*

# Write...Do...Say

Categories	Paper and Pencil Tasks	Performance Tasks	Personal Communication Tasks
Tools and Strategies	(WRITE)	(DO)	(SAY)
<p><b>Knowledge, Understanding</b></p> <p>Action Words:</p> <p>ask                      evaluate            calculate            generalize            check                 identify            classify                interpret            compare              justify            complete             label            compute              locate            connect               list            contrast               organize            correct                prioritize            decide                 rate            define                 recognize            detect                 solve            differentiate        structure            distinguish         test            estimate             write</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quiz</li> <li>• tests:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• multiple choice</li> <li>• true/false</li> <li>• matching</li> <li>• fill-in-the-blanks</li> <li>• short answer</li> </ul> </li> <li>• organizers (webs)</li> <li>• visuals (tables)</li> <li>• examinations</li> </ul> <p>• Best choice for focusing on mastery of basics of knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open-ended questions</li> <li>• essay</li> <li>• organizers (concept maps, webs, flowcharts)</li> <li>• visuals (tables, graphs, illustrations)</li> <li>• journals</li> </ul> <p>• Can determine students' understanding of relationships between concepts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in-class question and answer</li> <li>• in-class discussion</li> <li>• student-teacher conferencing</li> <li>• oral "test" or "examination"</li> </ul> <p>• Can ask probing questions</p> <p>• Allows for evaluation of depth of understanding</p> <p>• May be time-consuming</p>

# Write...Do...Say

<p><b>Thinking, Problem Solving</b></p> <p>Action Words:</p> <p>analyze            find          appraise        gather          ask                (evidence)          assess            inquire          challenge        inspect          classify            investigate          collect            monitor          compute          predict          conclude         prioritize          conduct          pursue          contrast          question          decode            reason          decide            reflect          derive            research          differentiate    retrieve          establish         review          examine          search          experiment      seek          explore</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open-ended questions on tests, examinations</li> <li>• organizers (webs)</li> <li>• visuals (tables)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows for assessing basic critical and creative thinking skills, inquiry skills</li> <li>• Allows for written description of problem-solving solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• essays</li> <li>• videotapes</li> <li>• articles</li> <li>• debates</li> <li>• editorials</li> <li>• stories</li> <li>• poems</li> <li>• dioramas</li> <li>• lab reports</li> <li>• plays</li> <li>• oral presentations</li> <li>• research papers</li> <li>• creation of products</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows for teacher evaluation of complex critical, creative and inquiry skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in-class question and answer</li> <li>• in-class discussion</li> <li>• student-teacher conferencing</li> <li>• oral examination</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows for in-depth questioning</li> <li>• Encourages students to explain their reasoning</li> </ul>
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# Write...Do...Say

Categories	Paper and Pencil Tasks	Performance Tasks	Personal Communication Tasks
Tools and Strategies	(WRITE)	(DO)	(SAY)
<p><b>Communication, Aesthetic Expression, Personal Development</b></p> <p>Action Words:</p> <p>articulate      give reasons            challenge      induce            clarify          instruct            compare        interact            decode          justify            defend          present            describe        propose            discuss         reflect            engage         respond            explain         teach            express         write</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open-ended questions on tests, examinations</li> <li>• essays</li> <li>• organizers (webs)</li> <li>• visuals (tables)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• essays</li> <li>• videotapes</li> <li>• articles</li> <li>• debates</li> <li>• editorials</li> <li>• stories</li> <li>• poems</li> <li>• dioramas</li> <li>• research papers</li> <li>• plays</li> <li>• oral presentations</li> <li>• lab reports</li> <li>• creation of products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in-class question and answer</li> <li>• in-class discussion</li> <li>• student-teacher conferencing</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows for clarity of thought and expression in written form</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many performance tasks allow for communication in all forms — written, oral, and visual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows for expression of thought and communicating ideas verbally</li> </ul>

# Write...Do...Say

<p><b>Application, Technological Competence</b></p> <p>Action Words:</p> <p>adapt            integrate  adjust            invent  apply             make  combine          modify  connect          participate  correct          perform  create            prioritize  demonstrate    produce  develop          represent  devise            retrieve  display          revise  estimate        show  evaluate         support  exhibit          synthesize  help              use  incorporate    utilize</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open-ended questions allowing for knowledge to be applied to a new situation/problem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• essays</li> <li>• videotapes</li> <li>• articles</li> <li>• debates</li> <li>• editorials</li> <li>• stories</li> <li>• poems</li> <li>• dioramas</li> <li>• research papers</li> <li>• models</li> <li>• design projects</li> <li>• plays</li> <li>• oral presentations</li> <li>• lab reports</li> <li>• creation of products</li> <li>• computer programs</li> </ul> <p>• Preferred method for authentic or simulated real world performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interviews</li> <li>• student-teacher conferencing</li> </ul> <p>• Not the preferred method to get at authentic and real world contexts</p>
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*Observation is one of the most important strategies for gaining assessment information about a student.*

*As a strategy it is purposeful and focused on only one or two behaviours at a time.*

*Selecting one or two students to observe at a time makes this strategy manageable.*

*– Ontario Ministry of Education*





# Exemplars

Samples of student work that reflect different levels of quality.

Rubrics and exemplars used together help students better understand what quality looks like.

Effective way of defining quality to students



Works of **DIFFERENT QUALITY** and **DESCRIPTORS** are connected



*Please review  
the  
**FREQUENTLY  
ASKED**  
QUESTIONS at  
the end of each  
chapter.*