

Assessing Student Learning



Assessments provide learning opportunities for both students and teachers. Students are more likely to gain a deep understanding of curriculum when instruction is focused on standards and meets their individual learning needs. It is encouraged that teachers differentiate assessments by content, process, and/or product

Formative Assessment (What are you learning?)
“Assessment *for* learning”

Samples:

District assessment, end of course exam, quiz/test, semester exam

Assessment Cubing: Cubing activities offers choice and novelty to the student thinking. Taking words from Webb's DOK or Bloom's Taxonomy that requires thinking (upper levels) and place each word on the side of a cube or list them numbering 1-6. Teacher selects a topic, unit title, term, phrase, or noun as the game topic.

Chart of Sample Assessment Types



Pre-Assessments – (what do you know?)

To determine what students already know, understand, and can do

Used before instruction and during initial planning

Teachers use the results to guide instruction, make decisions on grouping, and differentiate learning experiences

Students use the results as a preview of what they need to know, understand, and be able to do

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Formative Assessments – (What are you learning?)

“Assessment *for* learning” gathers ongoing evidence creating self-regulated learners

To guide and adjust instruction and provide student feedback and evidence of process and learning over time

Should be done regularly and frequently before, during, and after lessons/units

Teachers use results to check for understanding in order to adjust and differentiate instruction

Students use results to self-monitor understanding and progress

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