GRADING VS. ASSESSING

What do you *REALLY* want to know about student learning?

THINKING ABOUT ASSESSMENT IN TERMS OF UNITS:

- Individual class
- multiple sections of one course,
- a series of courses,
- a program
- GenEd (across the college)

Six Stages

- Student Learning Outcomes Development
- 2. Assessment Research and Design
- **3.** Pilot Tools
- 4. Administer Specific Assessment
- 5. Data Analysis
- 6. Supporting Evidence-Based Change

FACULTY LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR THIS SESSION

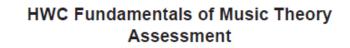
By the end of this session participants will be able to:

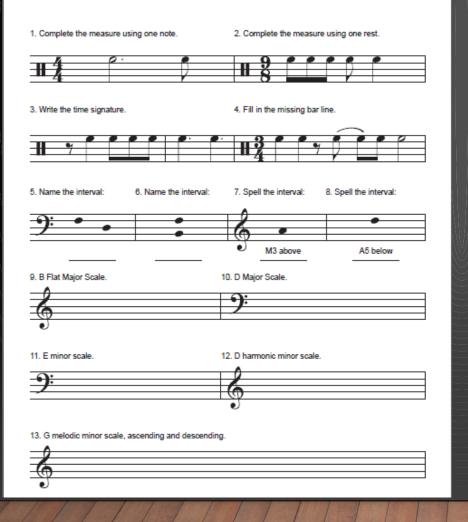
- Differentiate between assessment and grading.
- Identify one formative assessment technique that can be used to adjust teaching and learning while in the classroom.
- Recognize a situation related to their own teaching when assessment would be preferable to grading.

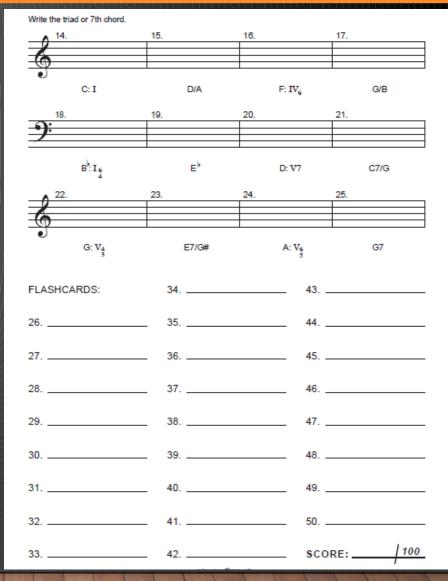
MUSIC THEORY ASSESSMENT

SLO: Students will be able to read and notate music in respect to the elements of rhythm, melody, and harmony.

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When we first ran this, we **graded** the results. Each question was marked as correct or incorrect.

<u>GRADING</u>

This told us how many and which questions students got entirely correct and which ones they got wrong.

...but that's about it.

It did <u>not</u> tell us about what aspects of the question caused difficulties for students.

It did <u>not</u> tell us about whether students were applying correct concepts in incorrect ways or achieving other types of partially correct answers.

It did <u>not</u> help us track whether there were certain types of questions on which students typically fared better or worse.

That's when we realized the value of making a descriptive rubric and using it for assessment rather than just simply grading the student work. The descriptive rubric would allow us to uncover much more interesting information to help answer our questions about student learning.

Humanities Department

Fall 2012 Unit of Assessment: Fundamentals of Music Theory (Music 101)

Fundamentals of Music	Student Learning Outcome: Students will be able to read and notate music in respect to the elements of rhythm, melody, and harmony.				
Theory Assessment FA12	Rhythm	Melody	Harmony	Melody & Harmony	

Table 1: Description of test sections and alignment of test with SLO

Questions	Tests student's skills and understanding of rhythm, melody, or harmony?	Student asked to read, notate, or both?	Expected achievement level after Music 101	Expected achievement level after Music 102
q1-4	rhythm (rhythmic symbol)	read & notate	Met	Met
q5-8	melody (intervals)	read & notate	Met	Met
q9-13	melody (scales/key signatures)	notate	Met	Met
q14-25	harmony (chords)	read & notate	Emerging	Met
q26-35	melody (note name)	read	Met	Met
q36-40	rhythm (rhythmic symbol)	read	Met	Met
q41-45	melody & harmony (key signatures)	read & notate	Met	Met
q46-50	harmony (chords)	read & notate	Emerging	Met

Table 2: Fundamentals of Music Theory Assessment Rubric

Read, Notate, or Both?	Rhythm, Melody, and/or Harmony?	DIMENSION	Qs	MEETS	EMERGING	DOES NOT MEET
Вотн	Rнутнм	Rнүтнм: Provide rhythmic symbol	1-2	Correct rhythmic symbols	Rhythmic symbols used but incorrect	No rhythmic symbols provided
Вотн	Rнутнм	Rнүтнм: Time Signature	3	Correct time signature provided (top and bottom number correct)	Time signature provided but with wrong top and/or bottom number	No time signature provided or answer not applicable
Вотн	Rнутнм	Rнүтнм: Provide missing bar line	4	Bar line is correctly placed	Bar line provided but placed incorrectly	No bar line provided
Вотн	MELODY	INTERVALS: Naming Intervals	5-6	Both size and quality are correct	Either size or quality provided but one or both is incorrect	No interval size or quality provided or answer not applicable
Вотн	MELODY	INTERVALS: Spelling Intervals	7-8	Note provided is correct size and quality	Note provided is the wrong size or quality or both	No note provided or answer not applicable
NOTATE	MELODY	SCALES & KEY SIGNATURES: Major scales & key signatures	9-10	Notes are stepwise and the key signature is correct	Notes are stepwise but incorrect and/or incorrect key signature	Notes are not present or not stepwise (sequential)
NOTATE	MELODY	SCALES & KEY SIGNATURES: Minor scales, key signatures & alterations	11-13	Notes are stepwise, correct key signature and/or alteration	Notes are stepwise but incorrect and/or incorrect key signature/alteration	Notes are not present or not stepwise (sequential)
Вотн	HARMONY	CHORDS: Triads	14-19	Triad is correct, including quality and inversion (when applicable)	Triad is complete yet misspelled (incorrect notes and/or inversion)	Notes are not present and/or missing a member of the triad

Table 5: % of student scores in Week 16 that were "Emerging" or "Met" outcome [regardless of pre-test scores]

(arranged by section of the test from high to low)

92.75%	rhythm	read	q36-40
80.25%	melody	read	q26-35
72.50%	rhythm	read¬ate	q1-4
70.63%	melody	read¬ate	q5-8
67.00%	melody&harmony	read¬ate	q41-45
59.25%	melody	notate	q9-13
27.50%	harmony	read¬ate	q46-50
25.96%	harmony	read¬ate	q14-25

Table 6: % of student scores in Week 16 that "Met" outcome [regardless of pre-test scores]

(arranged by section of the test from high to low)

70.25%	rhythm	read	q36-40
65.00%	melody	read	q26-35
34.38%	rhythm	read¬ate	q1-4
20.75%	melody	notate	q9-13
19.00%	melody&harmony	read¬ate	q41-45
16.25%	melody	read¬ate	q5-8
10.71%	harmony	read¬ate	q14-25
0.50%	harmony	read¬ate	q46-50

FIN ART ASSESSMENT (ART HISTORY)

SLO: Identify artistic and architectural styles from the time periods studied



If I were to grade the assessment, I'd just mark whether or not the final answer was correct.

My colleagues in Art History and I didn't feel like that would provide us with the most complete or interesting picture of student learning.

So instead, we assembled a form that would ask students to provide insight into their thought process, as if they were looking at artworks in a museum or gallery and telling us some of the keywords they were thinking of as a result. This will provide us with much richer data and help us create a more streamlined assessment to run in the future.

You have 2 minutes for this question. In that time, please carefully observe the artwork and answer the following questions. You do not have to complete each line. Address as many details as you think are relevant.

1. Do your best to identify the style, approximate time period, and/or cultural tradition that the artwork represents; or note (by checking the box) that this artwork looks unlike anything you've ever studied.

> Style: Historical Time Period (Approximate): _____ Cultural Tradition (Region, Religion, etc.):

> I do not believe I have ever studied anything similar to this artwork

As you look at this work of art or architecture, what details about the medium, subject matter, and/or formal elements stand out to you? These details should help you identify (at the top of this page) the style, time period, and/or cultural tradition that the artwork represents.

Medium (check one or more, elaborating with relevant keywords when possible):

Architecture:
Ceramic:
Painting:
Photograph:
Print (such as relief or intaglio print):
Sculpture:
Other:

Subject Matter (note a couple relevant keywords):

Formal Elements (check one or more, elaborating with relevant keywords when possible):

- Colors:
- Composition:
- Lighting:
- Perspective: _____
- Texture:
- Other:

	Accurate with elaboration	Partially accurate or vague	Inaccurate	I do not believe I have ever studied anything like this*	Nothin g entere d
Style	Rococo	Baroque	(Other)	Ok if FA107, not if FA 105 or FA108	
Historical time period	1770 (+/- 25 years)	+/- 50 years	Over 50 years incorrect	<i>u</i>	
Cultural Tradition	French	European	(Other)	"	
Medium Selected	Oil painting (on canvas)	Painting (on canvas)	(Other)	"	
Medium Keywords	Oil, canvas			"	
Subject Matter	3+: Woman, aristocrat/elite, letter, bouquet dog, fabric, luxury.	2: Woman, aristocrat/elite, letter, bouquet dog, fabric, luxury.	No more than 1: Woman, aristocrat/elite, letter, bouquet dog, fabric, luxury. (or Other)	"	
Formal Elements selected	Two or more relevant to painting selected	One relevant to painting selected	Irrelevant one(s) selected	"	
Formal Elements Keywords	2: Pastel colors, loose brushstrokes, lighting, etc.	1: Pastel colors, loose brushstrokes, lighting, etc.	(Other)	u	

MUSIC PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

SLO: Student will demonstrate theoretical concepts, professionalism, and repertoire appropriate to the student's course level on their instrument or in their vocal range.

STUDENT:	PERFORMANCE	VASHINGTON CO	AUDITION EVAL			
	cales, arpeggios) e from 1 to 5 (1=F, 5= Comme		DING SCORE: Rate			
TOTAL (out of 10	points):			PREVIC	US EVALUA FORM	FION
	TITLE: TITLE: em from 1 to 5 (1=F, 5:		COMPOSER: COMPOSER:			
	CRITERIA Tone Quality/Intonation	SCORE COMM	1ENTS			
	Accuracy/Memorization					
	Technique					
	Interpretation/Style					
	Stage Presence					
	TOTAL for Selection 1					

General Comments: GRAND TOTAL:

GRADE: 54+ A / 48-53 B / 42-47 C / 36-41 D / 35- F

PROGRAM-LEVEL SLO: MUSIC PERFORMANCE

"Student will demonstrate theoretical concepts, professionalism, and repertoire appropriate to the student's course level on their instrument or in their vocal range."

The three dimensions of the rubric are therefore
 1) Professionalism, 2) Musicality, and 3)
 Technique.

- There are four levels of accomplishment for each of the skills within those three dimensions: Beginning[Developing[Proficient[Accomplished.
- By the time a student earns an AFA, (s)he should be "Accomplished" on each of the skills within the three dimensions.

Selection 1: Title: _____ Composer: _____

Level→ Dimension↓	Beginning (1 pt. each)	Developing (2 pts. each)	Proficient (3 pts. each)	Accomplished (4 pts. each)
	 Exhibited static dynamic range 	 Exhibited narrow dynamic range 	 Exhibited moderate dynamic range 	 Exhibited wide dynamic range
	Inaccurate rhythm	 Some accurate rhythm 	 Mostly accurate rhythm 	 Consistently accurate rhythm
Musicality	 Frequent mistakes within melody [wrong notes] 	 Occasional mistakes within melody [wrong notes] 	 A few mistakes within melody [wrong notes] 	 No mistakes within melody [wrong notes]
Total:	 Consistently inaccurate stylistic articulations 	 Mostly inaccurate stylistic articulations 	 Mostly accurate stylistic articulations 	 Consistently accurate stylistic articulations
	 Lacking or inappropriate use and manipulation of tempo 	 Mostly inappropriate use and manipulations of tempo 	 Mostly appropriate use and manipulation of tempo 	 Consistently appropriate use and manipulation of tempo
Level→ Dimension↓	Beginning (1 pt. each)	Developing (2 pts. each)	Proficient (3 pts. each)	Accomplished (4 pts. each)
Technique	 Consistently inaccurate technical articulation/ diction 	 Mostly inaccurate technical articulation/ diction 	 Mostly accurate technical articulation/ diction 	 Consistently accurate technical articulation/ diction
Total:	 Tone quality requires significant development 	 Tone quality requires moderate development 	 Tone quality requires minimal development 	 Tone quality does not require any development
	 Consistently inaccurate intonation 	 Mostly inaccurate intonation 	 Mostly accurate intonation 	 Consistently accurate intonation

Additional comments on student performance (attach another page if more space is required):

ASSESSMENT VS. GRADING

- Formative Assessment: conducted as learning is taking place, midway through a learning unit to inform teaching and learning goals for the remainder of the semester.
- Summative Assessment: conducted at the end of a learning unit to ascertain how student performance compares to the stated learning outcomes in order to document it.

Generally 1) **simple**, 2) **non-graded**, 3) **anonymous**, 4) **in-class** activities that are designed to provide feedback on the teaching-learning process as it is happening.¹

Focus – entire class' level of understanding, not individual students Goal – feedback is used to inform instruction

CATs: WHAT/WHY/HOW

- Classroom Assessment Techniques
- Why:
 - Provide timely snapshots of the teaching/learning process
 - Preempt misconceptions before more heavily weighted assignments

• How:

- Decide what to assess about your students' learning possibly use SLO's
- Choose a CAT that provides this feedback, is consistent with your teaching style, classroom time limits, and can be implemented easily in your classroom
- If you prefer, explain to students the purpose of the activity, especially if the assessment is anonymous and non-graded
- Review the results, make any changes if needed
- Don't feel obligated to use a CAT every day or even every week.

EXAMPLES

The Background Knowledge Probe

- Short, simple questionnaire
- Given to students at the start of course or prior to introduction of a new unit/topic.
- Designed to uncover students' pre-conceptions.

The Muddiest Point

- Short response to the question "What was the muddlest point in the [the lecture, discussion, homework assignment, film, etc.]
- Given to students at the end of introduction on a new unit/topic
- Designed to uncover "most unclear" or "most confusing" point in lesson.

EXAMPLES

Think Pair Share

- Collaborate Learning Strategy
- students <u>think</u> individually about a topic or answer to a question, discuss their idea within a <u>pair</u> or group and formulate a final idea; and <u>share</u> with the rest of the class.
- Designed to promote discussion and exchange of ideas between students.

Problem Recognition Tasks

- Identify best method for problem solving without identifying solution.
- Identify a set of problems that can be solved most effectively by only one of a few methods.
- Designed to promote discussion of "why" vs "how".