# Assessment Strategies

The science behind how we learn



# **About this Workshop**

Learning is a complex process that requires mindful and strategic planning. A vital piece of any instruction are the assessments. While many educators effectively use assessments to evaluate learning, many forget to use this resource as a student learning aid. This workshop explains and shows how assessments can be incorporated into a lesson to increase student learning. By the end of the course, you will be able to strategically add formative assessments into your lessons to increase student learning.

## **Philosophy**

Learning happens with interaction and practice, so this workshop will incorporate the assessment strategies into the learning. By doing so, you will gain a full understanding of the process and reasons behind adding formative assessment to your instruction.

### **Pre-Assessment**

#### 1. What is a learning target?

- A. A learning target describes what students will be doing in class.
- B. A learning target describes what students should be able to do by the end of the lesson.
- C. A learning target describes the product of the lesson.
- D. A learning target describes a type of learning style.
- 2. What is the purpose of a learning target?
  - A. A learning target helps the teacher build instruction around a skill.
  - **B**. A learning target allows a student to self-assess their learning throughout the lesson.
  - C. A learning target clearly explains the activity students will be doing in class so that students understand the expectations.
  - D. Both A and B are correct

For the following questions, decide whether the statement is (T) true or (F) false.

- 3. Students need to understand the learning target in order to self-assess throughout the lesson.
- 4. Students who are able to self-assess throughout the lesson are approximately 50% more likely to continue working when they run into learning challenges throughout the lesson.
- 5. Guessing is one of the most effective learning strategies.

## **Pre-Assessment**

- 6. When students are given the summative assessment at the beginning of the unit, they will not learn; instead, they will just memorize the answer to the summative test.
- 7. Forcing students to take a break from a problem will help them solve it later.
- 8. 30% of new learning is lost within the first two hours.
- 9. It takes 20-50 times of repetition to learn new information.
- 10. Being able to summarize new information in your own words is one of the most effective ways to learn new information.
- 11. Having students assess their own learning is not differentiation.
- 12. Students who are asked to defend his/her answer are more likely to choose the correct answer.

#### **Apply new information**

Why do you need to understand your learning target before you create an assessment?

#### **Padlet**

What is your Learning Target for	r Tuesday's lesson?

# Formative Check Analogy

Write an analogy that explains the purpose of a learnign target.

## **Formative Check**

Compare / Contrast

Explain the relationship between a learning target and an assessment.

# Formative Check Summary

Explain the importance of a learning target.	

Zeigarnik Effect

If students forget the majority of what they learn within two hours, how do I help them retain information?

If a student repeatedly answers a question incorrectly on his or her homework, how do I get him or her to unlearn the wrong way to answer a question?

How do I ensure students are ready to practice a new concept so that they retain the new information?

# Formative Check Debate

Should you give your students formative assessments that require your students to practice new material every time you introduce a new concept? Justify your answer.

**Problem-solving** 

In groups of 2-4, design a tool for students to assess their learning.

**Exit Ticket** 

Create a formative assessment for your learning target Tuesday. Your assessment must enhance student learning.