

DOING ASSESSMENT AS IF LEARNING MATTERS MOST

ENGAGING FACULTY AND STUDENTS WITH SIMPLE, PRACTICAL, POWERFUL TECHNIQUES

The 2012 Assessment Institute

Materials for a Workshop Session

2:15-3:30 PM on Monday 29 October 2012

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2. Build shared language and concepts . . .

Terms and concepts that *might* be useful

- Backward design
- Constructive alignment
- Bus Test, Parrot Test, Parking Lot Test
- Cognitive load
- Metacognition
- Deliberative practice
- Formative and summative assessment
- Intended learning outcomes
- Novice-Expert differences
- Prior knowledge
- Surface, strategic, and deep learning approaches
- The Dance Floor and The Balcony
- Threshold and core concepts

7. Don't assume, ask . . .

Tri-national Background Knowledge Probe

Please answer each question below for the following three countries: the United States, Canada, and Australia. Guessing is encouraged and expected!

	USA	CANADA	AUS
1. Population?	_____	_____	_____
2. Area in sq kms?	_____	_____	_____
3. Capital city?	_____	_____	_____
4. Name of current head of national gov't	_____	_____	_____
5. Name of most likely next head of gov't?	_____	_____	_____
6. % eligible voting in last national election?	_____	_____	_____
7. % Indigenous?	_____	_____	_____
9. % with Bachelors degree or above?	_____	_____	_____
10. Corruption ranking?	_____	_____	_____
11. Per capita income?	_____	_____	_____
12. Greenhouse gas per capita ranking?	_____	_____	_____
12. %-age GDP to Defense?	_____	_____	_____
13. %-age child poverty?	_____	_____	_____

3. Build shared goals and motivation . . .

Goal Ranking & Matching Exercise

What do you hope to learn through your participation in this Assessment Institute? How can it best address your needs and expectations? This is a Classroom Assessment Technique (CAT) designed to help you identify your goals and expectations and share them with the conference leaders—and each other.

1. On the lines below, please list three or four learning goals you hope to achieve—things you hope to learn or questions you hope to answer—through participating actively in this conference.

List your Learning Goals for this Institute

2. Now, rank your goals in terms of their relative importance to you. Make the most important goal #1, the next most important #2, and so on.
3. Next, working with your group of 3-4 colleagues, determine quickly whether you have any first- or second-ranked goals in common. Determine which one or two key goals are most widely shared.
4. Prepare to report out which goals were shared within your group and to what extent. For example, “Three out of four of us want to learn X.”

Reference: Angelo, T. A. & Cross, K. P. (1993). Classroom Assessment Techniques: A Handbook for College Teachers, 2nd edition. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, pp. 290-294.

1. **Build shared trust . . .**

Collaborative Learning Technique #1

Buzz Groups

Useful for stimulating engagement in discussions and, and encouraging students to rehearse, express, and compare their ideas, opinions, and/or reactions with others.

Estimated Time and Effort Required for

Faculty to prepare this CoLT **LOW**

Students to use this CoLT **LOW**

Faculty to assess/follow up **LOW**

Complexity **LOW**

Risk of Failure **LOW**

Duration & Location **10-20 minutes/In class or online**

Group Size & Structure **Triads to Quintets Informal/Little or no pre-organizing**

Description

Buzz groups give students the opportunity to exchange ideas, opinions, and information in a low stress environment. Because buzz groups can build interest in and enthusiasm for a subject, they are useful in introducing a new topic and in assessing students' prior knowledge or beliefs about that topic. Buzz Groups can also serve as in-class lead ins to out-of-class assignments.

Procedure

1. The instructor prepares a list of open-ended discussion questions that will tap students' ideas, prior knowledge, or opinions about the topic at hand. These should be questions for which there is no one correct answer.
2. In the context of a semi-structured, time-limited conversation, small groups of students discuss their responses to the prepared questions. It may be useful to assign roles such as time keeper, summarizer, and reporter.
3. Groups summarize their responses – including the range of agreement and diversity – and report them to the instructor in writing and/or, if useful, to the entire class, orally. Alternately, in a large class, the instructor can sample responses from a few groups.

6. **Take a scholarly approach . . .**

Seven Transformative Guidelines for Doing Assessment as if Learning Matters Most

1. **Build shared trust.** *Begin by lowering personal, interpersonal and organizational barriers to risk taking and change.*
2. **Build shared language and concepts.** *Develop a collective understanding of the key concepts (mental models) needed for transformation.*
3. **Build shared goals and motivation.** *Collectively determine goals worth working toward and problems worth solving – and consider the likely costs and benefits.*
4. **Design backward and work forward.** *Design backward from that shared vision and long-term goals to develop coherent outcomes, strategies, and activities.*
5. **Think and act systematically.** *Analyze the opportunities and limitations presented by the larger system(s) within which we operate and seek connections and applications to those larger worlds.*
6. **Take a scholarly approach.** *Consult relevant valid theory and research. Use what has already been learned about individual and organizational learning, change and assessment to inform, explain, and examine your plans and strategies.*
7. **Don't assume, ask.** *Practice what we preach. Make the implicit explicit. Demonstrate the value of assessment by using it ourselves—and on ourselves.*

2. Build shared language and concepts . . .

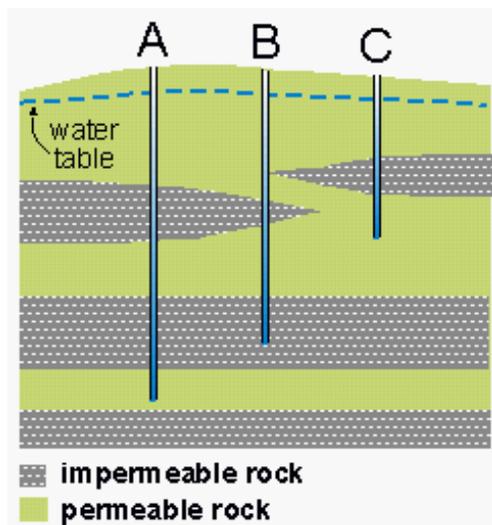
STATISTICS FOR EVERYDAY LIFE – SPRING 2004 - ANGELO

FIRST CONCEPT REVIEW: STANDARD DEVIATION

Circle the one variable in each row that you would expect to have the largest relative standard deviation:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. adult humans' heights | adult humans' weights |
| 2. domestic dogs' weights | domestic cats' weights |
| 3. oral language skills of 12-year-olds | mathematics skills of 12-year-olds |
| 4. hours students spend <u>in</u> this classroom | hours students spend studying <u>for</u> this class |
-

Lever 1 ConceptTest



Liquid hazardous waste is disposed of by pumping it down injection wells. Which well location would be the most suitable to use for an injection well?

Why?

A

B

C

Thanks to Dr. David McConnell for permission to use his Geology Conceptest above.

4. Design backward and work forward . . .

An Example of Grading Standards

Freshman Writing Seminar

Grading Standards for Writing in Seminar Portfolios

- "A" work** (1) Responds fully to the assignment; (2) Expresses its purpose clearly and persuasively; (3) Is directed toward and meets the needs of a defined audience; (4) Begins and ends effectively; (5) Provides adequate supporting arguments, evidence, examples, and details; (6) Is well-organized and unified; (7) Uses appropriate, direct language; (8) Correctly acknowledges and documents sources; (9) Is free of errors in grammar, punctuation, word choice, spelling, and format; and, (10) Maintains a level of excellence throughout, and shows originality and creativity in realizing (1) through (7).
- "B" work** Realizes (1) through (9) fully and completely -- and demonstrates overall excellence -- but shows little or no originality or creativity.
- "C" work** Realizes (1) through (9) adequately -- and demonstrates overall competence -- but contains a few, relatively minor errors or flaws. A "C" paper may show great creativity and originality, but those qualities don't make up for poor or careless writing. A "C" paper usually looks and reads like a next-to-final draft.
- "D" work** Fails to realize some elements of (1) through (9) adequately -- and contains several, relatively serious errors or flaws, or many minor ones. A "D" paper often looks and reads like a first or second draft.
- "F" work** Fails to realize several elements of (1) through (9) adequately -- and contains many serious errors or flaws, and usually many minor ones, as well. An "F" paper usually looks and reads like a zero draft.

4. Design backward and work forward . . .

A SAMPLE ASSESSMENT/GRADING RUBRIC

Title of piece: _____ Author: _____ Date: _____

(1) Responds fully to the assignment	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
(2) Expresses its purpose clearly and persuasively	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
(3) Is directed toward and meets the needs of a defined audience	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
(4) Begins and ends effectively	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
(5) Provides adequate supporting arguments, evidence, examples, and details	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
(6) Is well-organized and unified	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
(7) Uses appropriate, direct language	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
(8) Correctly acknowledges and documents sources	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
(9) Is free of errors in grammar, punctuation, word choice, spelling, and format	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
(10) Maintains a level of excellence throughout	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
Shows originality and creativity in realizing (1) through (7)	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR
OVERALL EVALUATION	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	FAIR	POOR

T

5. Think and act systematically . . .

Discussion Draft Questions for an Undergraduate Course/Teaching Feedback (not Evaluation!) Form

Questions about yourself	(1= Always, 2=Usually, 3=Sometimes, 4=Rarely, 5=Never, NA= Not Applicable)					
1. I was self-motivated to learn this course material	1	2	3	4	5	NA
2. I was well-prepared for each class session	1	2	3	4	5	NA
3. I asked the instructor for help/guidance when I needed it	1	2	3	4	5	NA
4. I invested enough time and energy to meet/exceed course requirements	1	2	3	4	5	NA
5. I participated actively and contributed thoughtfully in class sessions	1	2	3	4	5	NA
6. I attended class sessions and/or individual appointments	1	2	3	4	5	NA
7. Overall, I gave my best possible effort to learning in this course	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Questions about the course	(1= Always, 2=Usually, 3=Sometimes, 4=Rarely, 5=Never, NA= Not Applicable)					
8. The course was well-organized to help students learn	1	2	3	4	5	NA
9. The objectives and criteria for meeting them were made clear	1	2	3	4	5	NA
10. The assignments contributed to my learning	1	2	3	4	5	NA
11. The assessments/evaluations were clearly connected to the objectives	1	2	3	4	5	NA
12. The amount of work required was appropriate to the objectives	1	2	3	4	5	NA
13. The level of intellectual challenge was high	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Questions about the instructor	(1= Always, 2=Usually, 3=Sometimes, 4=Rarely, 5=Never, NA= Not Applicable)					
14. The instructor clearly connected the course objectives to course activities, assignments, and assessments	1	2	3	4	5	NA
15. The instructor encouraged me to connect my experience to the course	1	2	3	4	5	NA
16. The instructor provided clear and useful feedback to improve learning	1	2	3	4	5	NA
17. The instructor inspired interest and excitement in the course material	1	2	3	4	5	NA
18. The instructor was available and helpful when asked	1	2	3	4	5	NA
19. The instructor communicated ideas and information clearly and effectively	1	2	3	4	5	NA
20. The instructor evaluated and graded fairly	1	2	3	4	5	NA
21. The instructor treated students and their ideas with respect	1	2	3	4	5	NA
22. The instructor used required texts/other required materials effectively	1	2	3	4	5	NA
Summary Questions: Compared w/ other courses: (1=extremely high, 2=high, 3=adequate, 4=low, 5=very low)						
23. This course increased my desire to continue learning about this material	1	2	3	4	5	NA
24. If a friend asked about taking this course, my recommendation would be	1	2	3	4	5	NA
25. Overall, I would rate the quality of this course as	1	2	3	4	5	NA
26. Overall, I would rate the effectiveness of the instructor as	1	2	3	4	5	NA
27. Overall, I would rate the amount I learned in this course as	1	2	3	4	5	NA
28. Overall, I would rate the value of what I learned in this course as	1	2	3	4	5	NA

6. Take a scholarly approach . . .

Seven Levers for Deeper Learning

Research-based Guidelines for more Effective Teaching and Learning

Overall, research suggests that virtually all students can learn more – and more deeply – when we help them to . . .

- 1. Become explicitly aware of their own relevant prior knowledge, beliefs, preconceptions, and values – and unlearn, as needed**
- 2. Set and maintain realistically high and personally meaningful learning goals and expectations for academic success**
- 3. Learn how to learn effectively – given their own individual histories, talents, preferences, and goals – so they become increasingly self-directed and independent learners**
- 4. Understand the criteria, standards, and methods used in assessing and evaluating their learning and get useful, timely feedback on their performance against those standards**
- 5. Seek and find connections to and real-world applications of concepts and skills they are learning in class**
- 6. Collaborate regularly and effectively with other learners and with teachers to achieve meaningful, shared learning goals**
- 7. Invest as much actively engaged time and high-quality effort as possible in their academic work**

ANGELO'S SEVEN AXIOMS OF CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

- 1. Don't ask if you don't want to know.**
- 2. Don't collect more data than you can easily and quickly turn into useful information.**
- 3. Don't simply adopt methods and techniques from others, adapt them to your subject and students.**
- 4. Before using an assessment technique, always ask yourself: How might having data from this help both the students and me improve learning? (If you can't answer that question, the assessment is probably not worth doing.)**
- 5. Take advantage of the "Hawthorne Effect."
Let students know why you are assessing and how you hope it will benefit them. You'll be more likely to find what you're looking for.**
- 6. Remember: If an assessment is worth doing, it's worth teaching students how to do it well.**
- 7. Make sure to close the "feedback loop" by letting students know what you've gleaned from their responses – and how you and they can use that information to improve learning.**

Seven Common Misperceptions about Assessment and Seven Reasonable Responses

- 1. We're doing just fine without it.**
 - *OK, then let's use assessment to find out what works, and to help us document and build on our successes.*
- 2. We're already doing it.**
 - *OK, then let's audit all the assessments we already do to discover what we know and what we don't.*
- 3. We're far too busy to do it.**
 - *OK, but since we're already doing it, let's use assessment to see where and how we can save time and effort.*
- 4. The most important things can't/shouldn't be measured.**
 - *And not everything measurable should be measured, but let's see if we can agree on how we can tell when we're succeeding in these most important things.*
- 5. We'd need more staff and lots more money.**
 - *Since we're unlikely to get more resources: how, what, and where can we piggyback, embed, and substitute?*
- 6. They'll use the results against us.**
 - *They might. So, let's build in strong safeguards against misuse before we agree to assess.*
- 7. No one will care about or use what we find.**
 - *To avoid that, let's agree not to do any assessments without a firm commitment from stakeholders to use the results.*

7. Don't assume, ask . . .

Applications Card

DIRECTIONS: Please take a moment to recall the ideas, techniques, and strategies we've discussed -- and those you've thought up -- to this point in the session. Quickly list as many possible applications as you can. Don't censor yourself! These are merely possibilities. You can always evaluate the desirability and/or feasibility of these application ideas later.

***Interesting
IDEAS/TECHNIQUES
from this session***

***Some possible
APPLICATIONS of those
ideas/techniques to my work***

Reference: Angelo, T.A. & Cross, K.P. (1993). Classroom Assessment Techniques: A Handbook for College Teachers, 2nd edition. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, pp. 236-239.

A FEW USEFUL REFERENCES ON FEEDBACK AND ASSESSMENT

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