Title of Session: Classroom Assessment

Moderator: Maryann Durland Title of File: 20081211assess Date: December 11, 2008

Room: Classroom Assessment Group

MaryannDu: so Patrick, have you been to tapped in before?

PatrickRC smiles

PatrickRC: many times

MaryannDu: very good.

BJB2 smiles and hugs Patrick. Patrick started out as a student volunteer

MaryannDu: very nice. So you are the one I call when I get lost

MaryannDu: lol

PatrickRC: lol if you need it :) I'm a little rusty

MaryannDu: what are you doing now?

PatrickRC: I'm finishing up college to be a secondary history teacher

BJB2 . o O (he's now a husband and daddy)

MaryannDu: nice

PatrickRC: that too :)

MaryannDu: I just moved back to WV from Chicago. to be closer to my parents

MaryannDu: 40 years after leaving!

MaryannDu: lol

PatrickRC: wow! lol

MaryannDu: hard to believe

MaryannDu: so do you have an interest in classroom assessment?

PatrickRC: yes. My classes at the university cover assessment, but I guess it is still a little vague

BJB2: I really enjoyed the last discussion, Maryann...it helped me understand the RTI we discussed during special ed

MaryannDu: good.

MaryannDu: anything else come up that you'd like to talk about?

 $\mbox{\bf BJB2}$. o O (Teachers should have LOTS of assessment information...it's so critical to student success)

MaryannDu: yes

PatrickRC: the part that confuses me the most is explaining assessment to the parents and principals

MaryannDu: I was thinking about that today, that there are so many types of information that we need - what is assessment, what are the types of assessment, validity, reliability of assessment, tests, why use assessments, etc

PatrickRC: it tends to look too subjective

BJB2: your topic is creating an assessment and grading framework...might that help?

MaryannDu: yes that might help

MaryannDu: what kinds of assessments do you tend to favor

PatrickRC: I like observing and watching students participation

BJB2: the problem with that question is that the type/kind of assessment varies so much according to each student and their needs

MaryannDu: ok

BJB2 . o O (that's my problem anyway)

MaryannDu: I think that when you develop an assessment and grading framework, then explaining assessment is easier because it relates back to the objectives and to the learning activities

MaryannDu: in a way, the goals and objectives should drive the assessment and this drives the learning activities and instructional practices.

PatrickRC smiles

PatrickRC: I think we just covered that in class (my first observation class)

MaryannDu: for example, if a learning objective is that a student can discuss the causes

or the underlying reasons for the civil war

MaryannDu: oh...

MaryannDu: and did it make sense

PatrickRC: yeah

MaryannDu: good

MaryannDu: do looking at the objective I just wrote

BJB2: how would the student 'discuss'?

MaryannDu: the assessment has to be some sort of discussion, and the content of the assessment or the information we are looking for the student to be able to do is to talk about in some way the c or ul reasons for the cw

MaryannDu: good question

MaryannDu: discuss - you could literally take the word and expect a panel discussion

BJB2 nods.

MaryannDu: or you could look for other words that are similar.

PatrickRC: hmm - maybe an essay question too

MaryannDu: when we ask students to write an essay

MaryannDu: right

MaryannDu: or

BJB2: more than 'list' though

MaryannDu: yes,

MaryannDu: not a list

MaryannDu: discuss implies talk about in the sense here of how or why,

MaryannDu: so you might have a list and the students identify which are true or false -

MaryannDu: but very good items

MaryannDu: and then take the true and explore how

MaryannDu: in a short paragraph

MaryannDu: or even how they are related to each other

PatrickRC: I used to make acronyms to remember the answers to questions about causes

MaryannDu: the test item should be developed first, though it might get edited.

MaryannDu: remember is knowledge level

MaryannDu: no comprehension, just list

MaryannDu: to discuss you have to understand and be able to explore in depth

PatrickRC: yeah - I never really applied much of what I learned in class, though I could

recite almost everything

MaryannDu: right

MaryannDu: lol

MaryannDu: application is the key, even if you don't have all of it, if you can discuss

then you have it.

MaryannDu: so part of the assessment process is also to decide what is enough

MaryannDu: do you have to know every thought on the issue or be able to talk about it

well, and what you do know you know well.

MaryannDu: is it how many facts, or that you know and could find more and you would

be able to do something with what you learned later

MaryannDu: that is a key to assessments.

MaryannDu: and it then also guides the instructional practices

MaryannDu: if you have to know all the various reasons and causes, then in a short

period of time you might know a little about many things

MaryannDu: but another way is that you might really learn a lot about one or two and share information with others in presentations and discussions. actually classroom talk

MaryannDu: so on a test, you could answer a question well, but it might be different from someone else's.

BJB2 . o O (jigsaw)

MaryannDu: hard to grade

MaryannDu: yes

MaryannDu: but, there are other ways than taking them home and spending hours

MaryannDu: I believe in peer and self grading to a degree

PatrickRC: would you then create a rubric to grade?

MaryannDu: yes

MaryannDu: but not like in a list of things

MaryannDu: more like in what would be a quality answer, based on what was taught

PatrickRC: I guess that is the part that is a bit vague to me

MaryannDu: so if you had to know most causes, then I should not expect a class who

has only spent two weeks on the unit to go into details

MaryannDu: ok

PatrickRC: do you have an example?

MaryannDu: think in terms of what you will teach

MaryannDu: yes

PatrickRC: ok

MaryannDu: If I had taught this as project based

MaryannDu: more the jigsaw

MaryannDu: with groups going into more details on pieces and then sharing

MaryannDu: my assessment item might be an essay - something like thinking about the

causes you studied, how well do you feel your cause is related to another cause

MaryannDu: not really very good

MaryannDu: but in general, take what you know, now think about what you heard others

talk about and how do you think they all fit.

MaryannDu: I would have a rubric that would look for specific things I had taught

PatrickRC: hmm - or how it related to today?

MaryannDu: no

MaryannDu: that is not in the objective

BJB2: what about asking if there could be a civil war like the one in the 1800's today?

MaryannDu: only if you had that as an objective

MaryannDu: or

MaryannDu: let me think

BJB2: what is the purpose of learning history?

BJB2 . o O (sorry...I know that is off topic.)

MaryannDu: you could write an item asking that and answered by explore the

possibility of those reasons being here today

MaryannDu: lol

MaryannDu: well yes

MaryannDu: but for an assessment it has to fit the objective

MaryannDu: and it has to be taught

MaryannDu: this is what often happens

MaryannDu: but if there were no class lessons or instructional activities on this, then

you are asking an unfair questions

MaryannDu: you are saying ok, now do synthesis, when we never talked about how to

do it

BJB2 nods.

PatrickRC: "to do it" what was it?

MaryannDu: compare to today

PatrickRC: hmm...

MaryannDu: you couldn't teach about causes and reasons and then say compare to today

MaryannDu: as the assessment

BJB2: in a world where we have to teach to the standards, you almost have to 'teach to the test'

MaryannDu: because you didn't teach that nor was it in the objective

MaryannDu: not that it couldn't be

MaryannDu: and it would be good to do it

BJB2: but in an ideal classroom, the objective would be to that synthesis

PatrickRC: I guess that is my thought - maybe every objective should contain a clause connecting it to today

MaryannDu: but what often happens is that after the lesson, the teacher has this great question like this, and then boom.

MaryannDu: or the instructional activities get at that

MaryannDu: they expand the objective

MaryannDu: tell more of what discuss means

MaryannDu: so one could be to compare to today

MaryannDu: but compare is different from discuss

PatrickRC: right

PatrickRC: I guess I don't see why students would "want" to learn unless they had a reason to apply it... or that is the way I am

MaryannDu: so each of these is very specific, though we don't always treat them that way

MaryannDu: well, do you like to read great stories?

MaryannDu: the excitement

MaryannDu: etc

PatrickRC: only if I can connect them to something else, or something I am doing

MaryannDu: we are all learners, some have just not had that interest tapped.

PatrickRC: otherwise they take up too much time...

MaryannDu: lol

MaryannDu: but you like to learn about what you want to do

PatrickRC: yeah, I love learning - I think everyone does

MaryannDu: kids love reading about the stars, etc

MaryannDu: right

BJB2: one thing that we often lose track of is how much 'prior knowledge' the students have.

MaryannDu: so it is tapping into that which is important

MaryannDu: right

MaryannDu: and I think also the build up, the excitement, the what does it mean

MaryannDu: when kids make decisions, they find meaning and that drives learning

MaryannDu: take leaders.

MaryannDu: past and current

PatrickRC: I think that students do want to know the "Why?" or what does it mean part, but only after they are interested in the topic.

MaryannDu: if the objective is to be able to identify the characteristics of great leaders, (not a good obj)

MaryannDu: right

MaryannDu: first is getting interest... developing a way to talk about what is a great

leader

MaryannDu: creating some names, talking about knowing great leaders

MaryannDu: students like to talk

MaryannDu: they know things

MaryannDu: they want to explore

MaryannDu: so if they start out with a discussion of great leaders and why they think

they are great leaders, then you have a framework for more work

PatrickRC: but the classroom tends to create a whole different atmosphere that is

teacher-centered

PatrickRC: ok, that makes sense

PatrickRC: but it seems that the same 5-10 students talk and everyone else is quiet... or

at least a few never say a word

MaryannDu: no, the teacher tends to create a whole different atmosphere that is teacher-

centered. the classroom is neutral

MaryannDu: lol

MaryannDu: you have to develop the groups

MaryannDu: even if only a few start off

MaryannDu: you create four groups

MaryannDu: number them off, etc.

MaryannDu: move it quick

PatrickRC: (I would argue that the classroom is not neutral, but that's a different

discussion I suppose)

MaryannDu: have them come up with three past and three current leaders and why they

think they are

MaryannDu: lol

MaryannDu: I would agree,

MaryannDu: as I believe that the classroom is an entity,

MaryannDu: they're whole

MaryannDu: lol

MaryannDu: any way

MaryannDu: then you generate a list

MaryannDu: and then you decide with the class how can we research this.

MaryannDu: are our ideas about great leaders what the rest of the world says

MaryannDu: how could we explore this question, what makes a great leader and are our

ideas valid

MaryannDu: could be each reads a bio

PatrickRC: the teacher would decide validity? or how would that work?

MaryannDu: or they study leaders as defined by the experts.

MaryannDu: no, the research would decide validity

MaryannDu: you would have a list the class created.

BJB2: a lot of that was done during the presidential race....

MaryannDu: great leaders do.... are....

MaryannDu: etc

BJB2: citing the strengths of great presidents

MaryannDu: maybe adjectives like respected

MaryannDu: right

MaryannDu: great leaders are people who do what???

MaryannDu: people respect them

PatrickRC: how would research prove validity?

MaryannDu: what ever the class comes up with, it gets written on a big poster and hung on the wall

MaryannDu: well, as they read about what others say about great leaders,

PatrickRC: wouldn't that be subjective?

MaryannDu: they find out that xxx says that these presidents were great leaders because

MaryannDu: yes and no

MaryannDu: you will have some clear boundaries, but you will not exhaust the field so you won't have everything

PatrickRC: hmm...

MaryannDu: but the goal is what is a great leader

MaryannDu: and there is some consensus on this, and when there isn't that is important also

PatrickRC: but "great" is subjective and not assessable, is it?

MaryannDu: what you are assessing is can a student describe why and when and how a leader might be described as "great"

PatrickRC: it just seems that different people groups would disagree - say democrats vs. republicans, Jews vs. Christians, vs. Muslims, etc.

MaryannDu: for example is time always a factor --- you have to be dead to be great?

MaryannDu: that may be part of the discussion and learning

MaryannDu: so and so is called great by.... but not by

MaryannDu: because

MaryannDu: very complex

MaryannDu: very deep

PatrickRC: which needs taught but likely won't be on a state test...

MaryannDu: not a simple answer

MaryannDu: well, if students can do this kind of thinking, the state test will be a breeze

MaryannDu: what you need to know to do this, requires many state test items

MaryannDu: state tests are generally minimum standards

MaryannDu: if you can do the max, you have to build from the min to get to the max

PatrickRC: hmm - makes sense

MaryannDu: yes

PatrickRC: I loved doing discussion, etc. like you were talking about, and always did

well on state tests

MaryannDu: and all of those things can be included in higher order frameworks

PatrickRC: even though I never liked the tests themselves

MaryannDu: see

MaryannDu: lol

MaryannDu: right

MaryannDu: when we limit to the test, we limit thinking and learning

MaryannDu: we have to weave things into the bigger picture

MaryannDu: for example

MaryannDu: if map reading is an item

MaryannDu: it can be included in many different projects

PatrickRC: good point

MaryannDu: even the causes unit - an objective about the geographic location and such

MaryannDu: causes were different based on north or south

MaryannDu: and the needs of each

MaryannDu: and some were direct causes, and some were not

MaryannDu: mapping general areas would be great

MaryannDu: it is not easy to create a broad framework that weaves all things in, but once you do it, it gets easier and better

PatrickRC: I'll remember that

MaryannDu: for me, it is all about planning it all out, thinking through it, and being ready to be open and let students take the lead with guidelines

BJB2: our time is about up. Maryann, do you have a topic for the January 15 discussion?

MaryannDu: no not yet. any ideas?

BJB2 . o O (I'm ignoring January 1 as the first Thursday)

PatrickRC: (this was a nice little personal discussion)

MaryannDu: lol

MaryannDu: thank you. I think so too

BJB2: glad you were able to join us, Patrick!

PatrickRC smiles

MaryannDu: hang in there

BJB2: guess unless you have an idea, Maryann, I'll leave the topic blank and we can wait and see what participants need/want

MaryannDu: ok

BJB2: come back again, Patrick!

MaryannDu: and I will think on it, and let you know if I think of something.

BJB2 nods. Sounds great

BJB2: Thanks for being here, Maryann. Have a wonderful and safe holiday

PatrickRC: I'll be around - I'll join the group and try to make it if an email is sent out

MaryannDu: you too!

BJB2: you and your family too, Patrick

MaryannDu: great

MaryannDu: thanks

MaryannDu: yes

PatrickRC: thanks

MaryannDu: send me an email any time if I can help with anything

BJB2 waves bye and heads for WriteTalk

MaryannDu: bye

PatrickRC: bye