

Using Standards & Assessments to Improve Student Learning

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Systemic Change

- ✓ Change is a Highly Complex Process
- ✓ Professional Development is Essential

Change is a
Prerequisite for
Improvement!

Standards-Based Education

Four Crucial Understandings

#1 The Ideas Are Not New!

- Ralph W. Tyler - 1949
- *"Basic Principles of Curriculum and Instruction"*
- **Two Fundamental Decisions:**
 - A. What do I want students to learn?
 - B. What evidence would I accept to verify their learning?

#2 The *Ideas* are more important than the *Vocabulary!*

Confusing Vocabulary

- ✓ Objective
- ✓ Goal
- ✓ Outcome
- ✓ Standard
- ✓ Benchmark
- ✓ Competency
- ✓ Proficiency
- ✓ Performance
- ✓ Expectation
- ✓ Aspiration
- ✓ New Years' Resolution

#3 Good Ideas Can Be Implemented *Poorly!*

- ✓ How do the ideas translate into practice?
- ✓ How will we know if they work?

#4 Success in Education hinges on what happens at the *Classroom Level!*

Guidelines for *Success*

#1 Think *Big*, but Start *Small!*

- ✓ Don't require too much, too soon from teachers and administrators.

#2 Ensure that Assessments become an *Integral Part* of the Instructional Process.

- ✓ Quizzes and Tests should be ***Learning Tools***,
- ✓ Not Simply Evaluation Devices That Mark the End of Learning.

Implication #1

**Assessments must be
Sources of Information
for Students *and* Teachers.**

Implication #2

**Assessments must be
followed by
High Quality
Corrective Instruction.**

Implication #3

**Students must be given a
Second Chance
to Show Improvement !**

Quote

**“Spectacular achievements
are *always* preceded by
unspectacular preparation.”**

Roger Staubach

How do I use Formative Assessments in my classes?

Questions / Concerns

- ✓ Time vs. Coverage?
- ✓ Motivation?
- ✓ After the 2nd Assessment?
- ✓ Grading?

Corrective Activities

Activity	With the Teacher	With a Friend	By Oneself
Reteaching	X		
Individual Tutoring	X	X	
Peer Tutoring		X	
Cooperative Teams		X	
Course Texts	X	X	X
Alternative Texts	X	X	X
Alternative Materials	X	X	X
Academic Games	X	X	X
Learning Kits		X	X
Learning Centers		X	X
Computer Activities		X	X

Assessment Formats

Multiple-Choice Items: *Include Common Errors to Diagnose Learning Problems*

1. $1.2 + .23 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- a. 3.5
 - b. .35
 - c. 1.43
 - d. 14.3

Assessment Formats

Multiple-Choice Items: *Convergence Theory*

- a. Stephen Douglas
- b. Abraham Lincoln
- c. James Monroe
- d. Robert E. Lee

Name _____ Date _____	Name _____ Date _____
1. A B C C E _____	1. A B C D E _____
2. A B C D E _____	2. A B C D E _____
3. A B C D E _____	3. A B C D E _____
4. A B C D E _____	4. A B C D E _____
5. A B C D E _____	5. A B C D E _____
6. A B C D E _____	6. A B C D E _____
7. A B C D E _____	7. A B C D E _____
8. A B C D E _____	8. A B C D E _____
9. A B C D E _____	9. A B C D E _____
10. A B C D E _____	10. A B C D E _____
11. A B C D E _____	11. A B C D E _____
12. A B C D E _____	12. A B C D E _____
13. A B C D E _____	13. A B C D E _____
14. A B C D E _____	14. A B C D E _____
15. A B C D E _____	15. A B C D E _____
16. A B C D E _____	16. A B C D E _____
17. A B C D E _____	17. A B C D E _____
18. A B C D E _____	18. A B C D E _____
19. A B C D E _____	19. A B C D E _____
20. A B C D E _____	20. A B C D E _____

Tallying Assessment Results

Assessment Analysis (# of Errors / Item)	
1. /	11. ///
2. ///	12. ###-###-###-//
3.	13. //
4. //	14. ##
5. ///	15.
6. /	16. ///
7. ###-###-///	17. ###/
8. ###-###-###	18. //
9. ///	19. /
10. //	20. //

Assessment Formats

**** Alternative Assessments ****

- 6. Skill Demonstrations
- 7. Oral Presentations
- 8. Task Performances & Complex Problems
- 9. Compositions & Writing Samples
- 10. Laboratory Experiments
- 11. Projects & Reports
- 12. Group Tasks or Activities
- 13. Portfolios

The Key To Success with Alternative Assessments:

Clearly Specified Performance Criteria or Scoring Rubrics.

Rubrics:

1. List the criteria for a piece of work, or “what counts.”
2. Articulate graduations of quality for each criterion from “Excellent” to “Poor.”

See: Arter, J., & McTighe, J. (2001). *Scoring rubrics in the classroom*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.

Why Use Rubrics ?

1. They are powerful tools for teaching and assessment.
2. They help students become more thoughtful judges of their own work.
3. They reduce the time teachers spend evaluating students' work.
4. They allow teachers to accommodate differences in heterogeneous classes.
5. They are easy to use and explain.
6. They improve objectivity in scoring.

Tips for Designing Rubrics:

1. Begin with Models of Excellence
2. Avoid Unclear Language (e.g., “A Creative Beginning”)
3. Avoid Unnecessary Negative Language
4. Involve Students in the Process

See: Arter, J., & McTighe, J. (2001). *Scoring rubrics in the classroom*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.

4 Provide High Quality Professional Development!

- ✓ There must be active encouragement and support for *collaboration, experimentation, and change.*

Remember the Stages of Concern

1. Personal
2. Management
3. Impact

From: Hall, G., Wallace, R. & Dossett, W. (1973). *A developmental conceptualization of the adaptation process within educational institutions*. Austin, TX: Research and Development Center for Teacher Education, University of Texas.

Consider the Order of Change

- Teacher Attitudes and Beliefs
- Teaching Practices
- Student Learning

From: Guskey, T. R. (1986). Staff development and the process of teacher change. *Educational Researcher*, 15(5), 5-12.

**#5 Integrate *All* Programs
and Innovations!**

✓ Improvement means
implementing multiple
innovations *simultaneously!*

An Important Distinction:

Managers know how
to do things right.

Leaders know
the right things to do!

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