Assessment For and Not Just of Learning

ICTCM 2017
Chicago, IL, 11 March 2017

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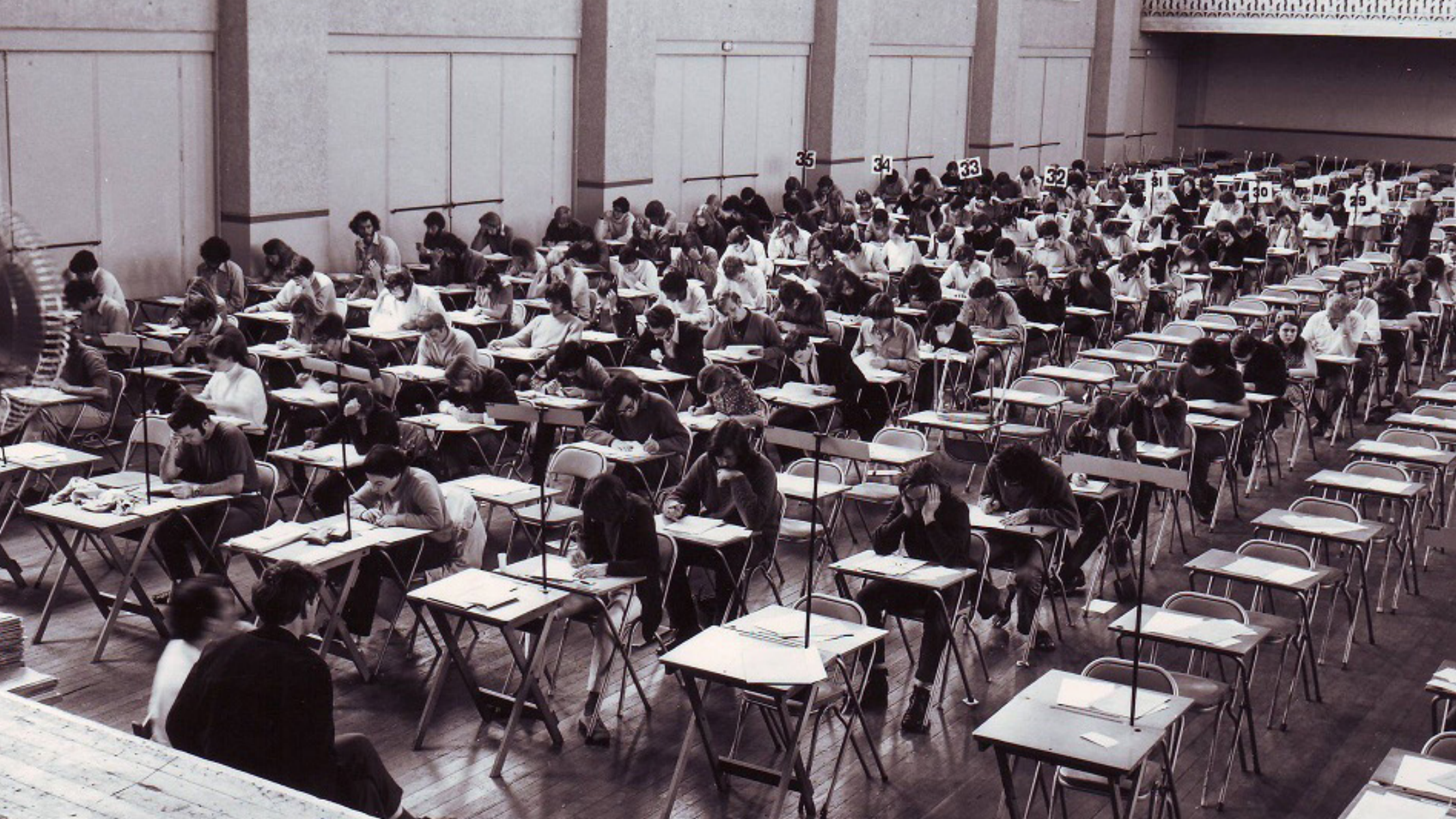
kosten
1. die Kosten (pl.)
2. kostbar
krank
455
1. die Krankheit, —, —en
cow
think
377
magnificent
glo
1. magnifice
2. master
428
kennen irreg.
kannte-gekannt
1. kennen-lernen
2. erkennen
3. bekan
4.
430
lendid
das Kind, —(e)s, —e
1. kindisch
2. kindlich
der Kellner, —s, —
1. der Keller, —s, —
poco rit.


kosten
kennen
kannte-gekannt
1. kennen-lernen
2. erkennen
3. bekannt
think
428
Verizon 3G
4:20 PM
Flashcards
Back
23 of 100
pedantic
adj. ostentatious in one's learning
Search
Popular
Subjects
Grade Levels
Standardized

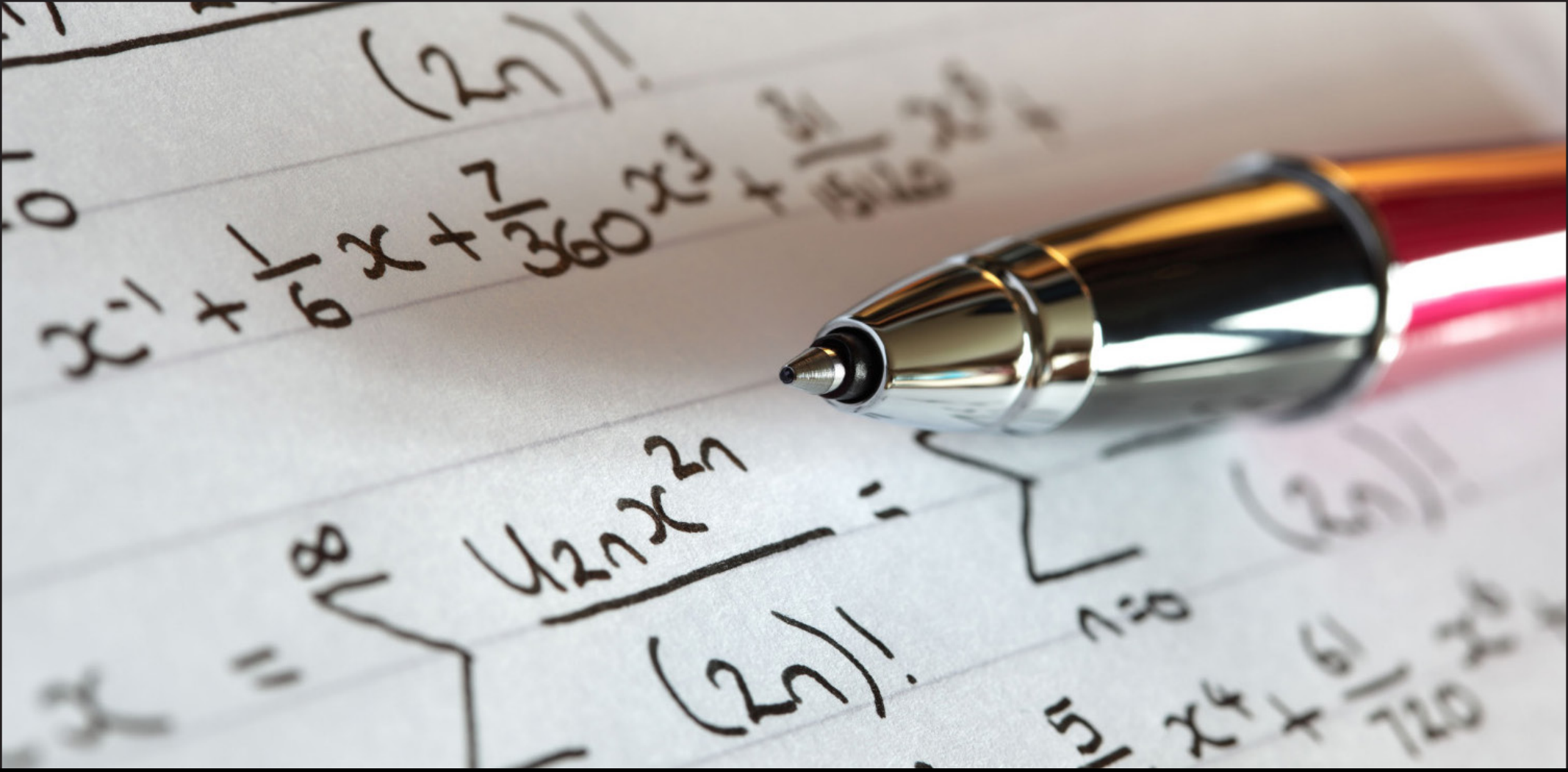

35% retained
after 1 week

we only guarantee they'll pass the test

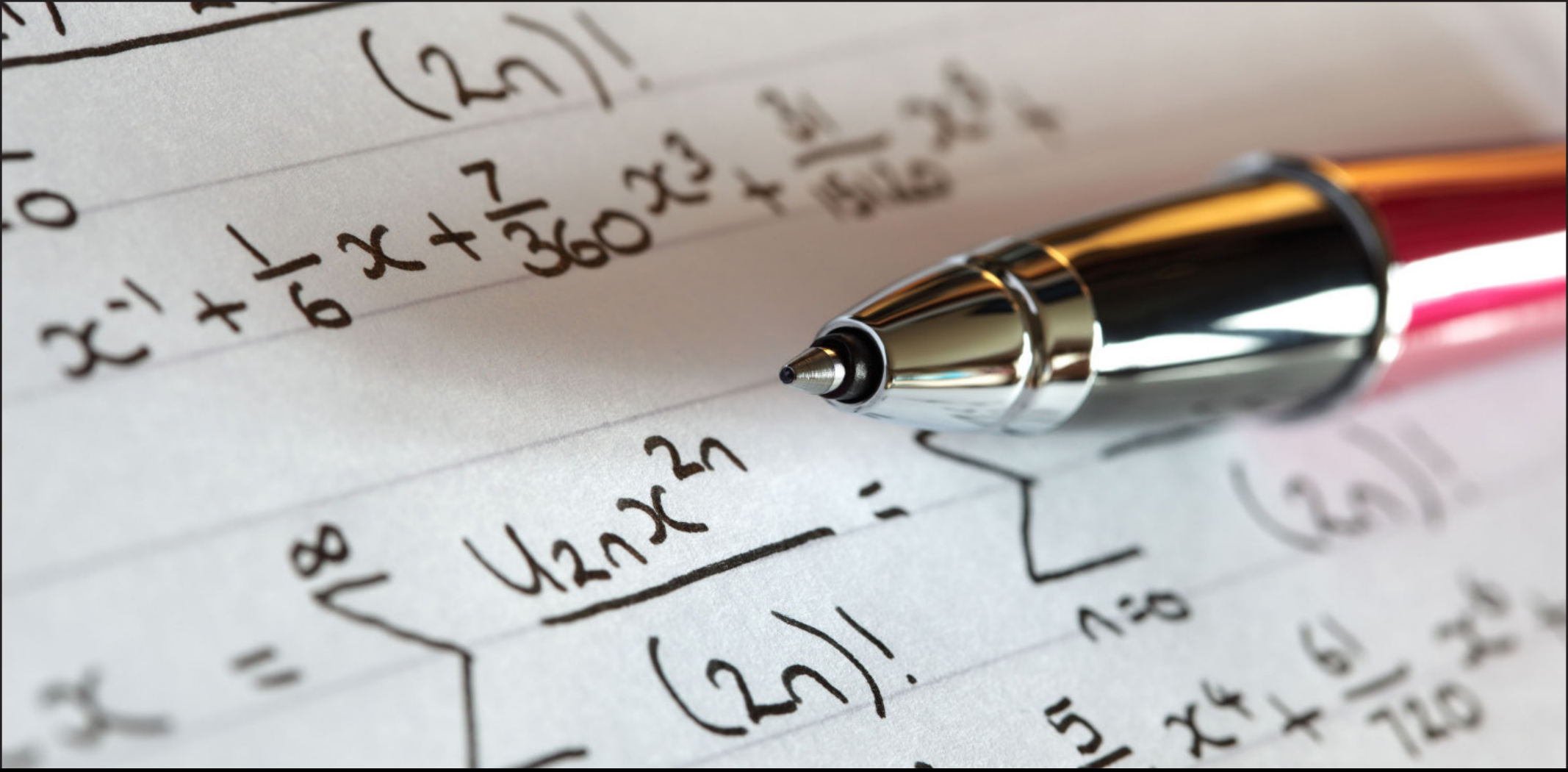

35
34
33
32
31
30
29

assessment focussed on ranking and classifying,

not on developing 21st century skills

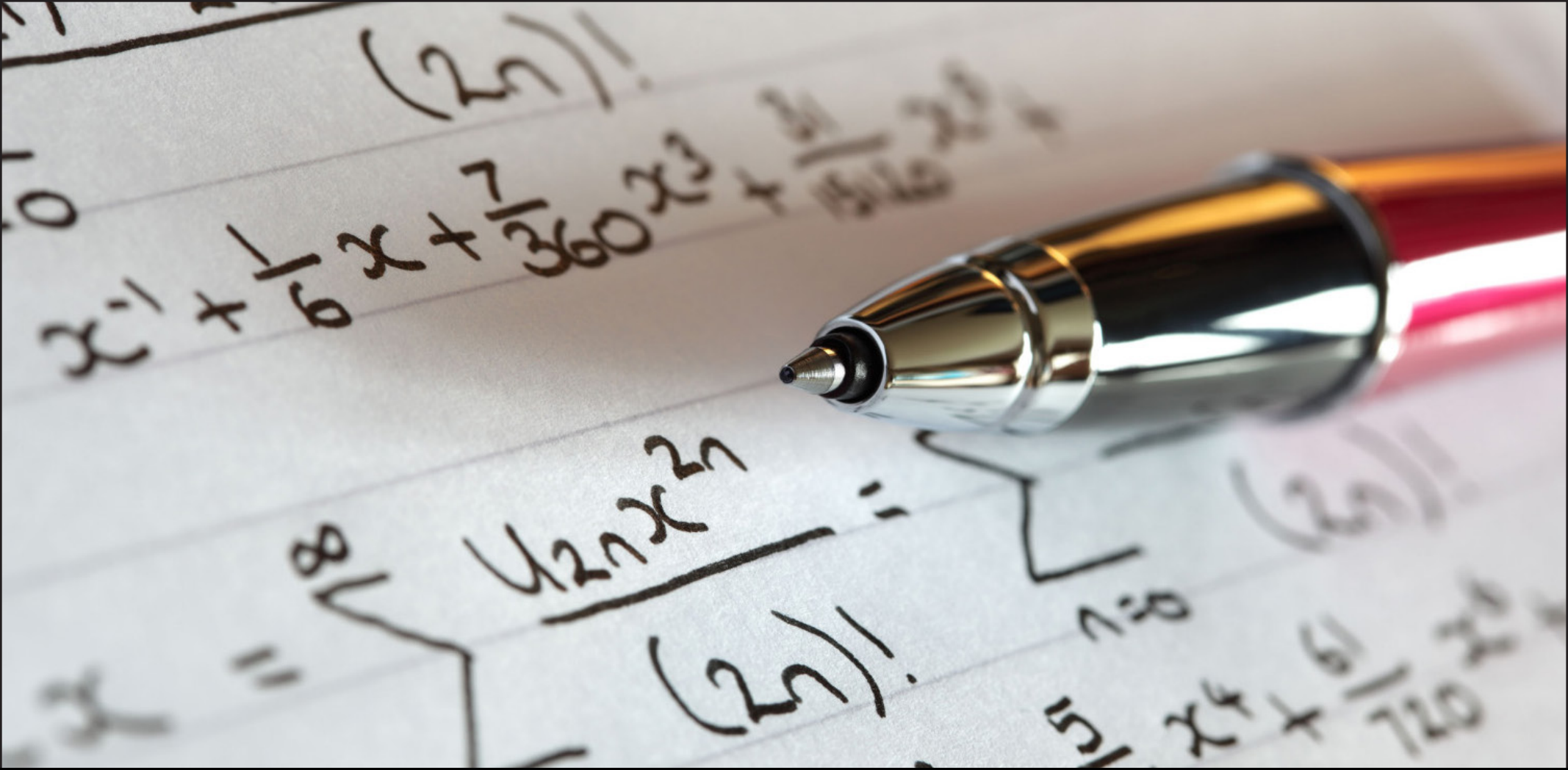


1 purposes



1 purposes

2 problems



1 purposes

2 problems

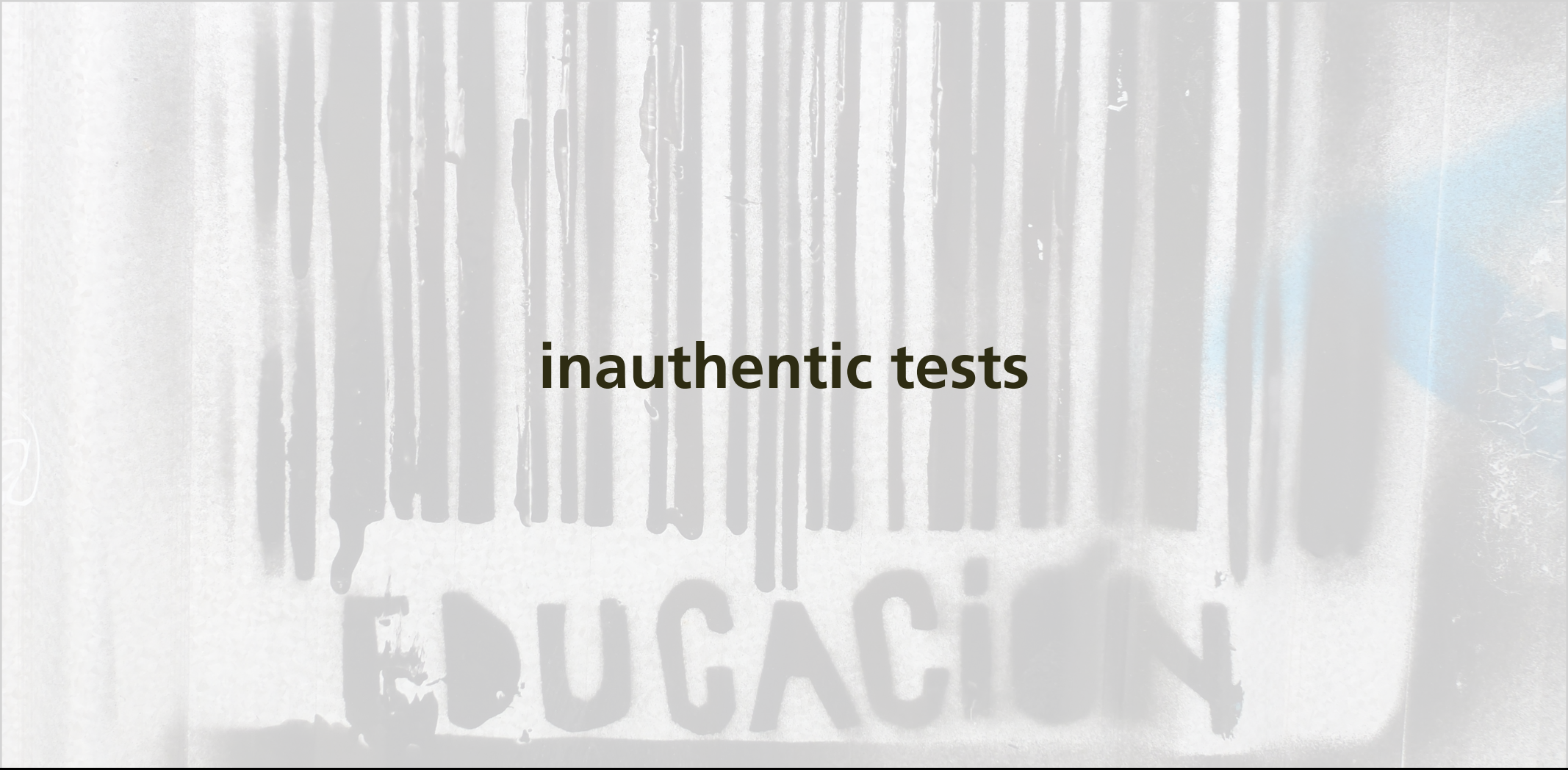
3 improvements

how many different purposes of assessment can you think of?

1. rate students
2. rate professor and course
3. motivate students to keep up with work
4. provide feedback on learning to students
5. provide feedback to instructor
6. provide instructional accountability
7. improve teaching and learning

1 purposes

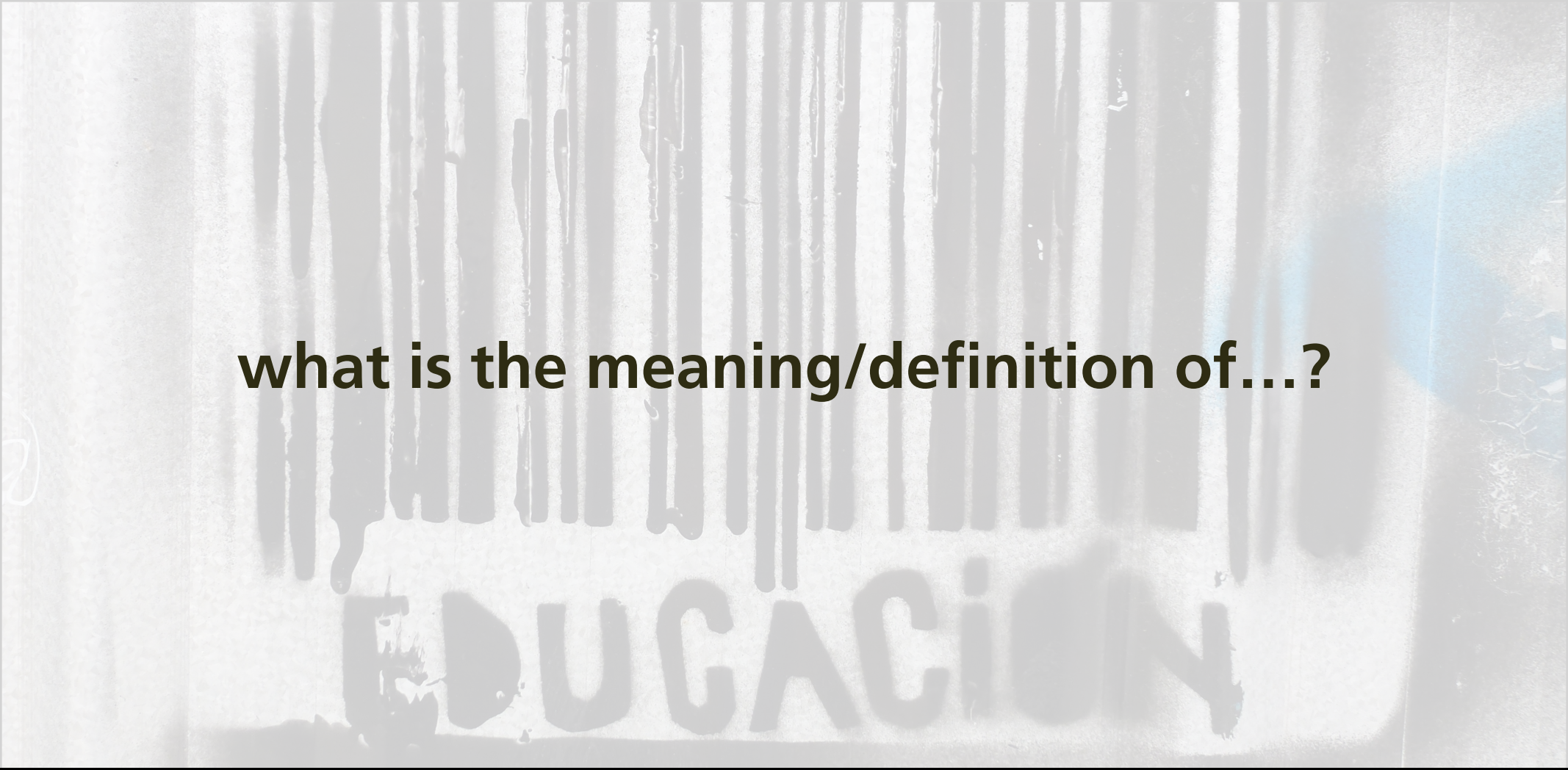
2 problems



inauthentic tests

1 purposes

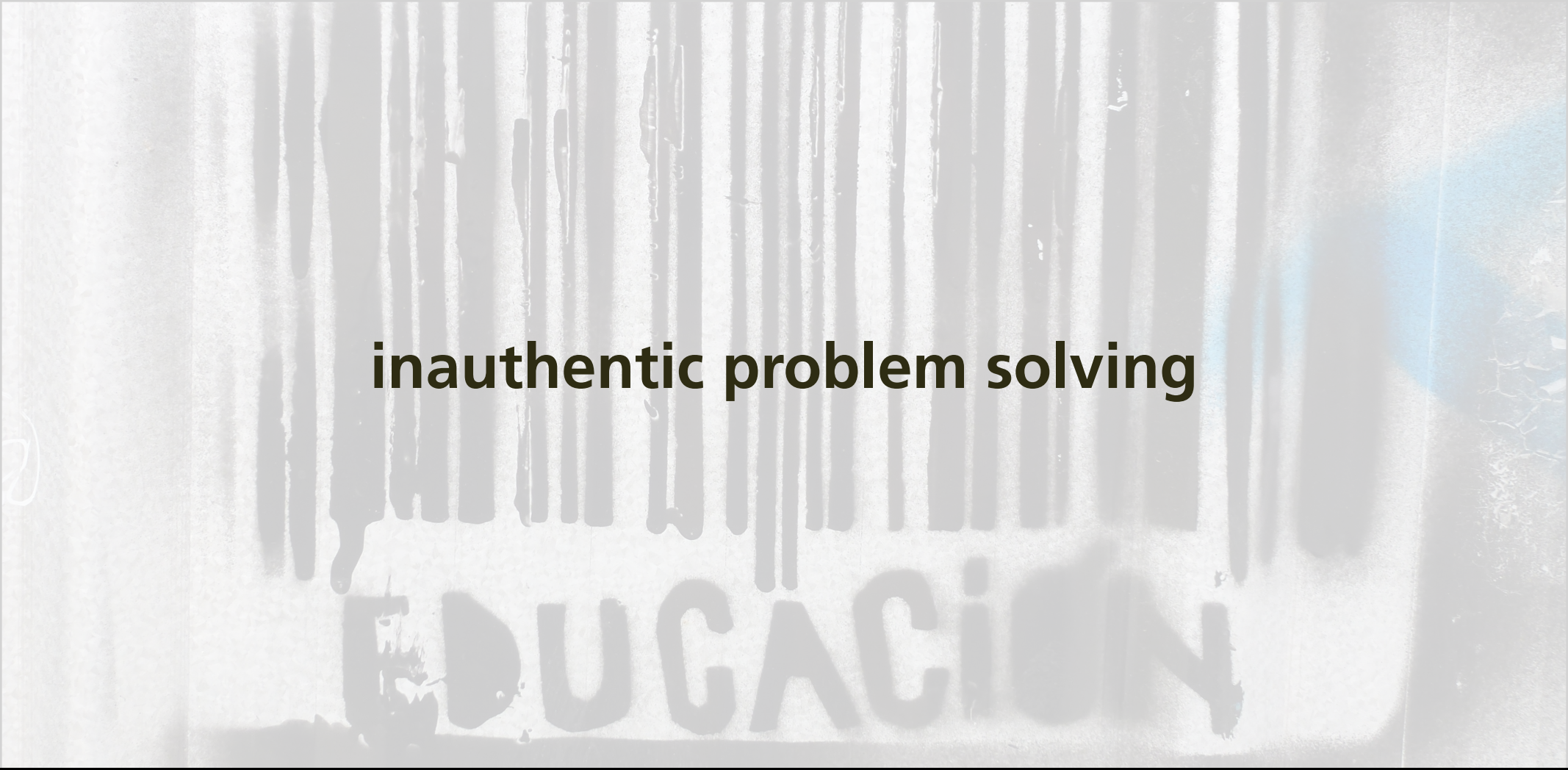
2 problems



what is the meaning/definition of…?

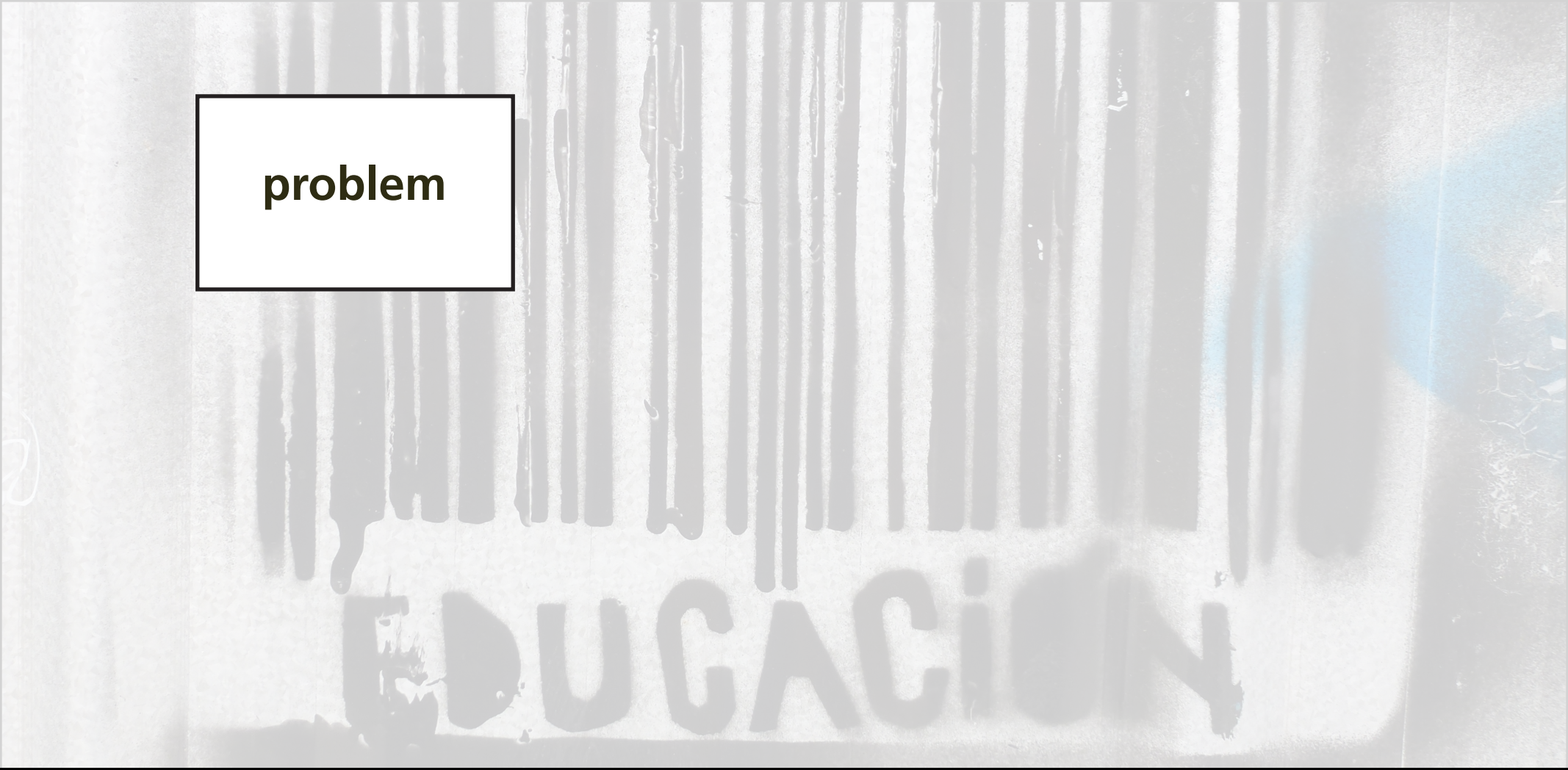
1 purposes

2 problems



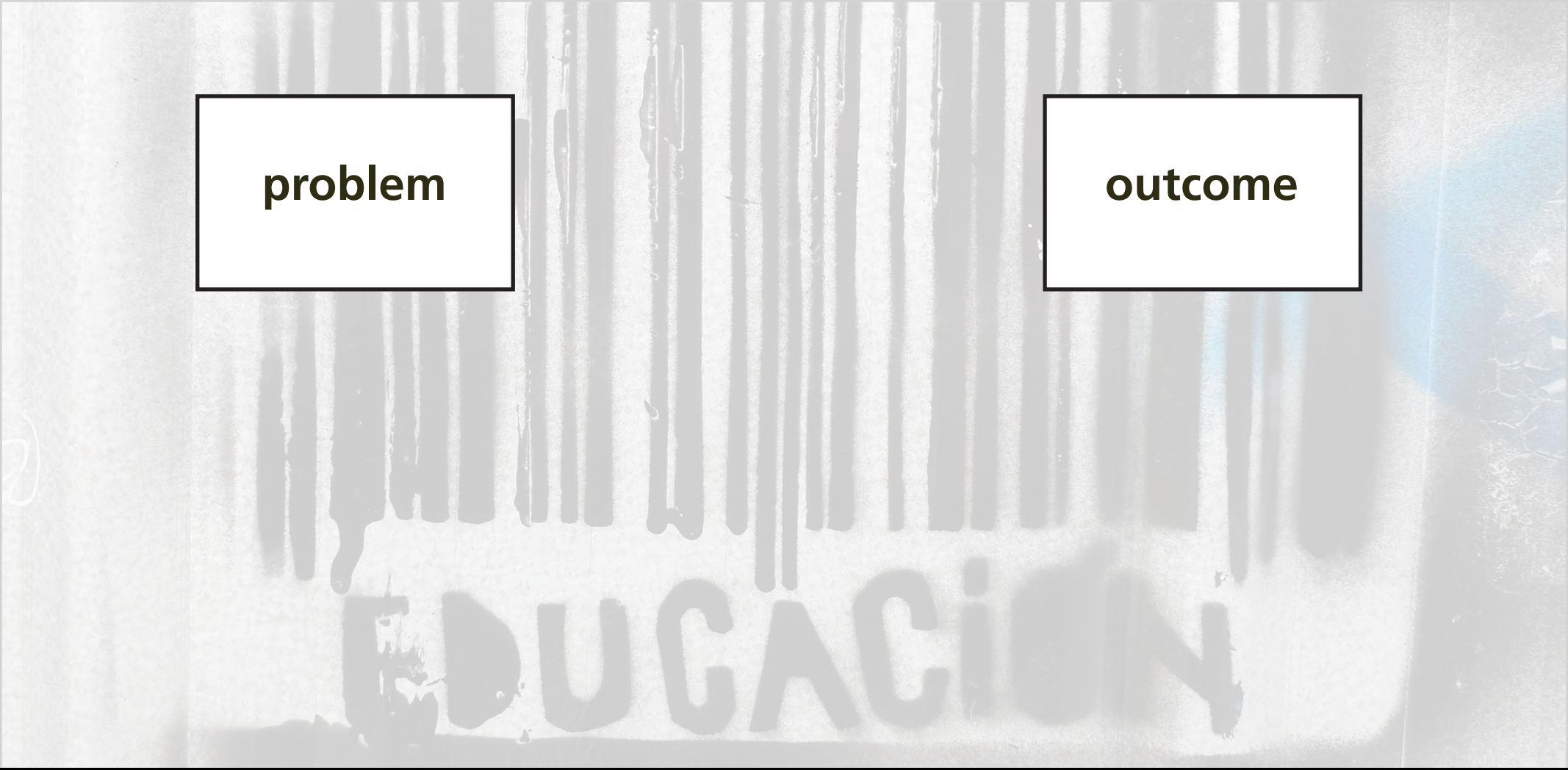
inauthentic problem solving

1. purposes
2. problems



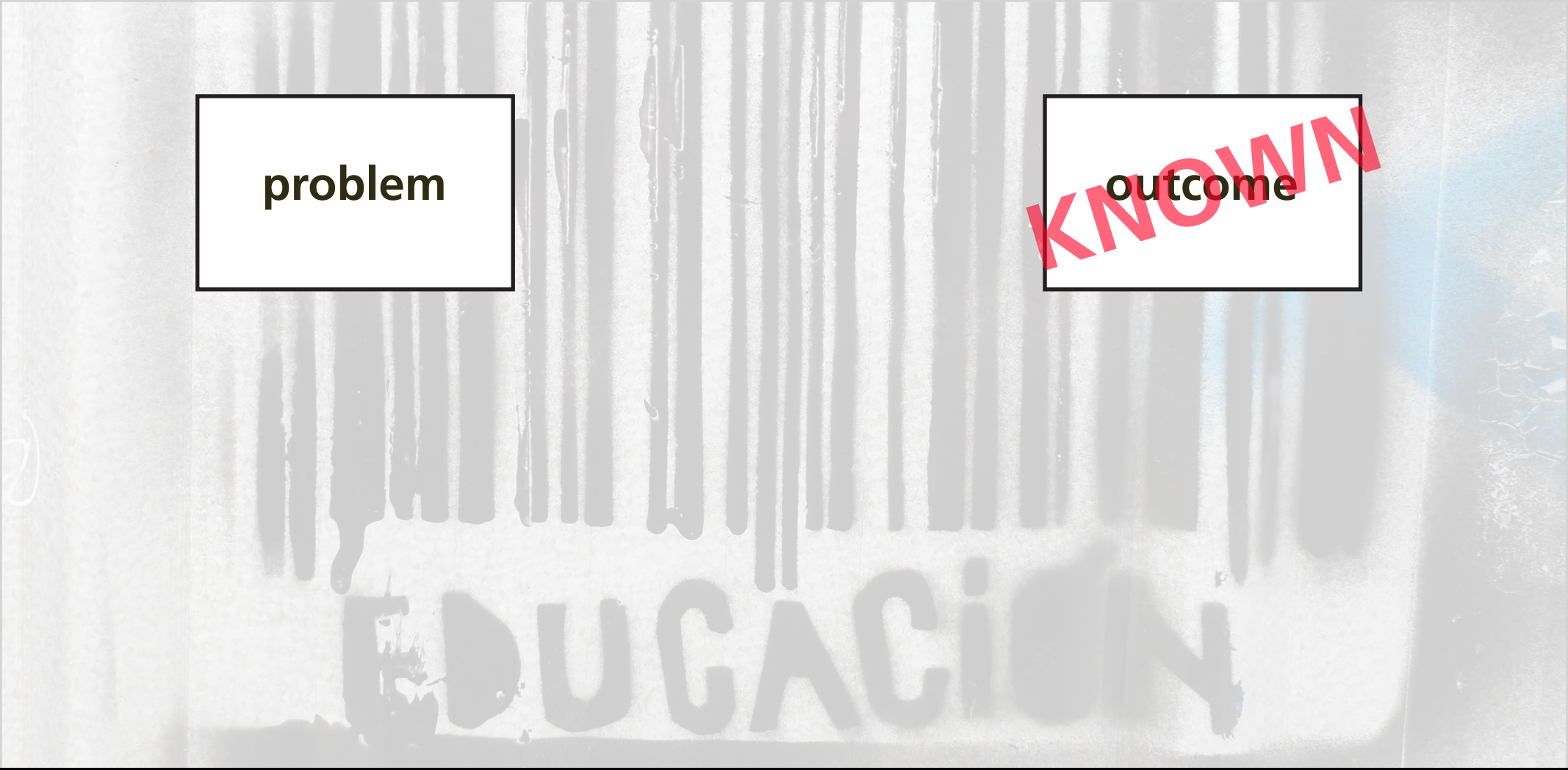
1 purposes

2 problems



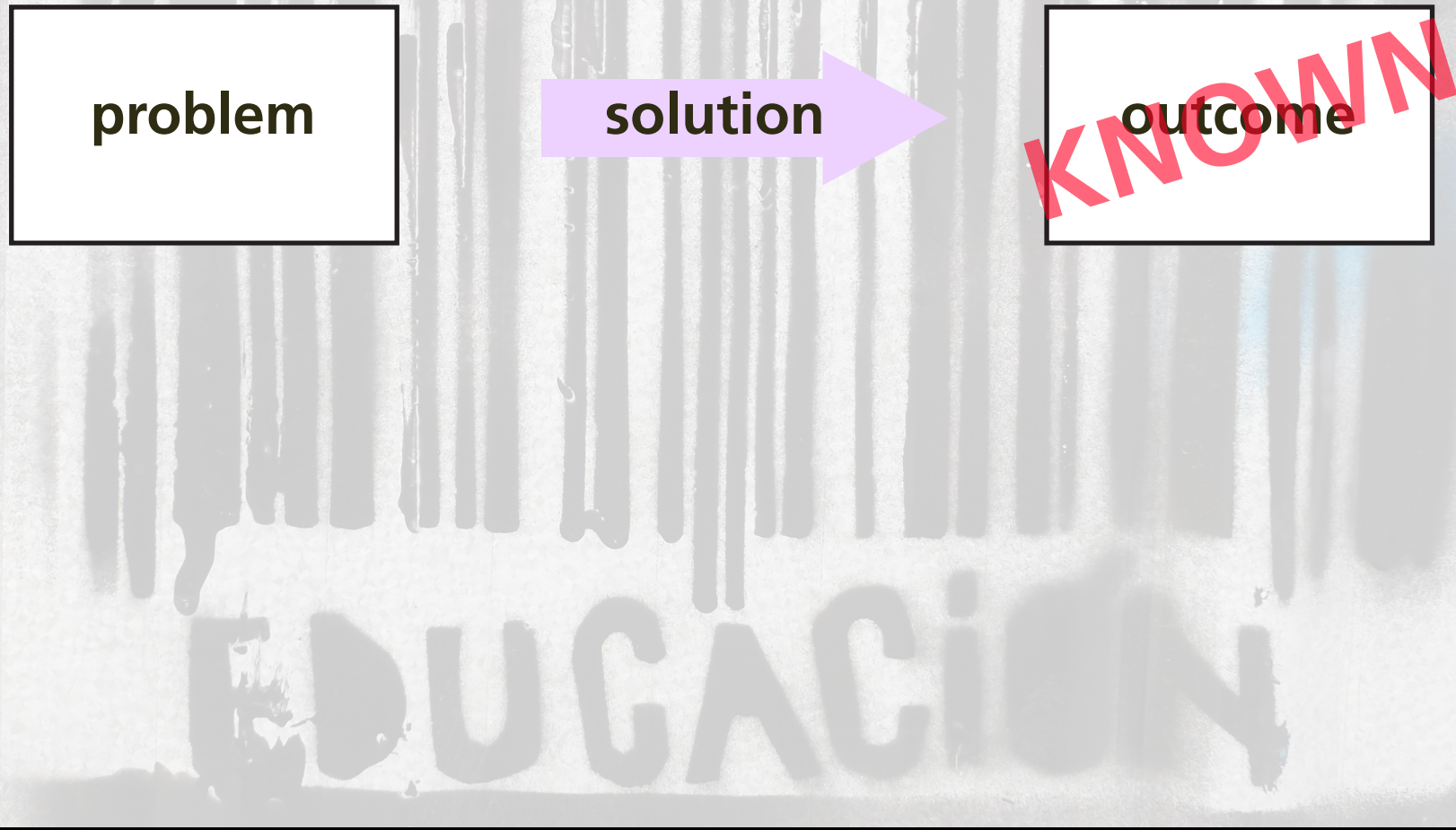
1 purposes

2 problems



1 purposes

2 problems



1 purposes

2 problems

1 purposes

2 problems

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2 problems

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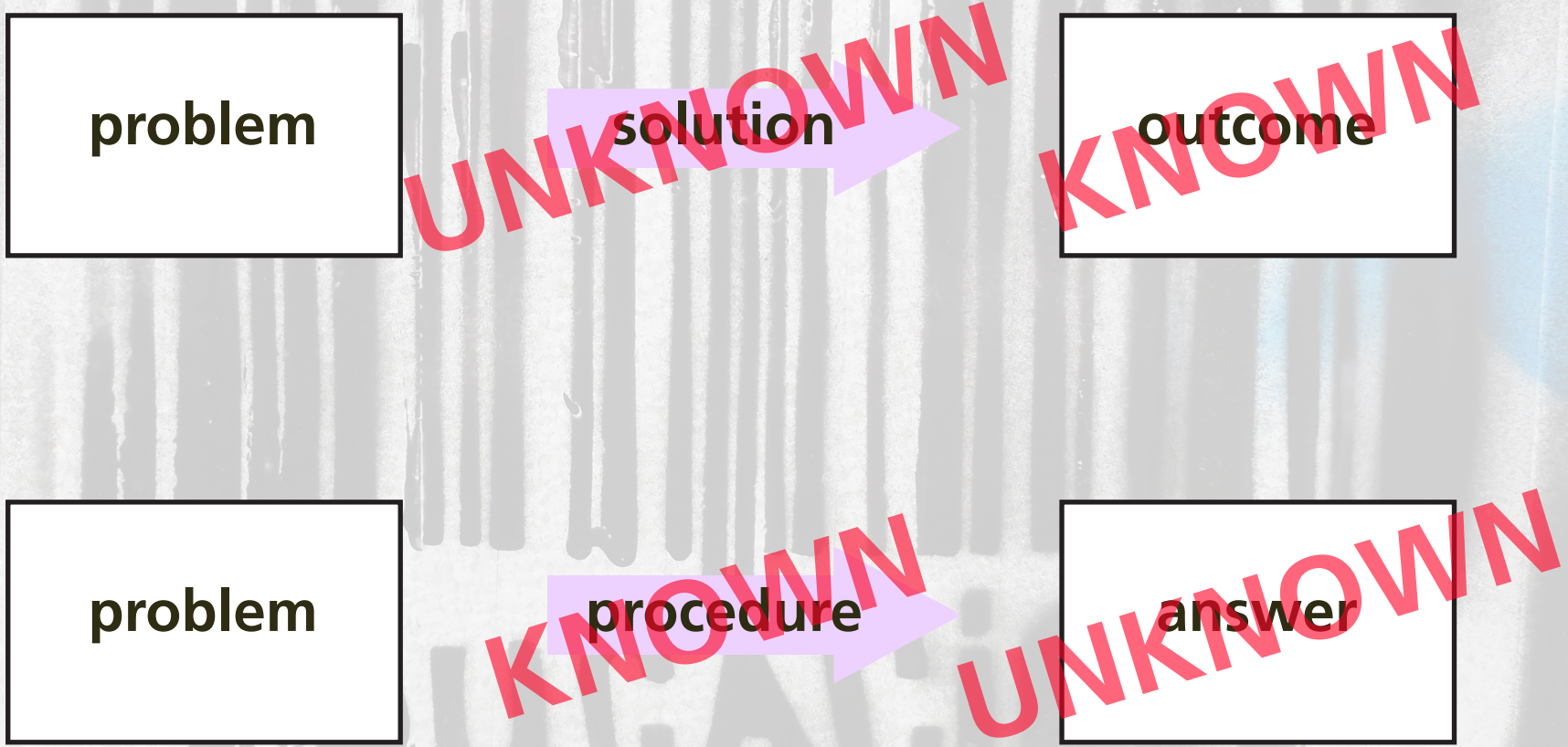
2 problems



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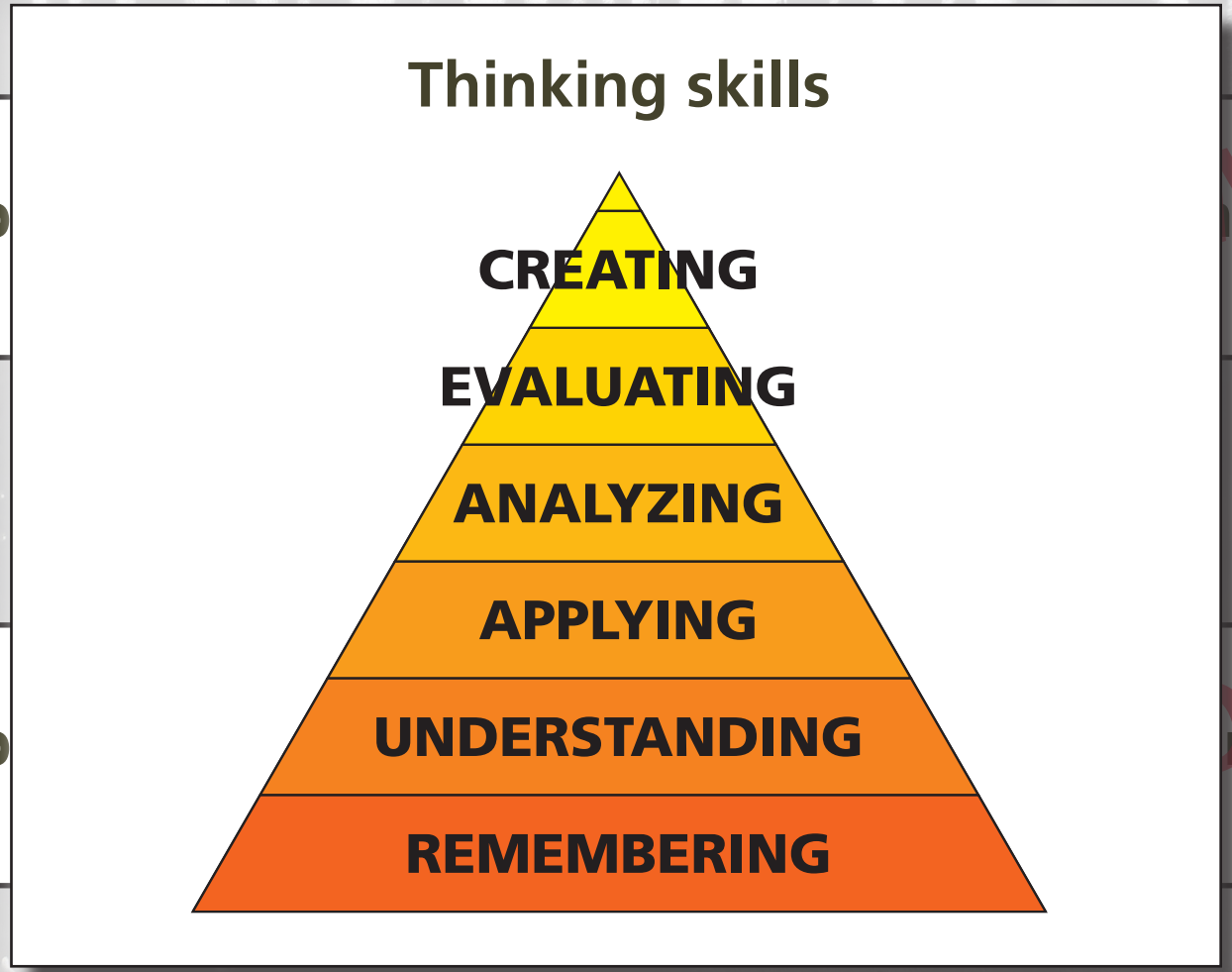
2 problems



1 purposes

2 problems

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How long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

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Requires:

Assumptions
Developing a model
Applying that model

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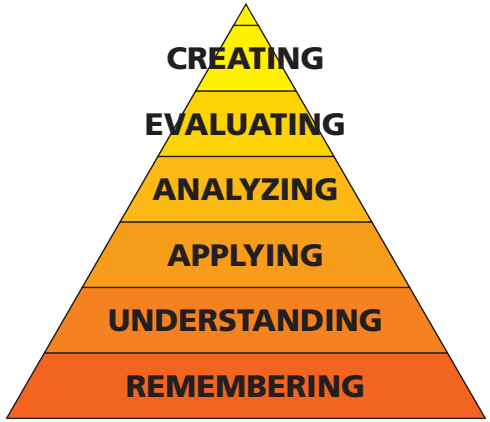

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On average people shop for 2 hours.

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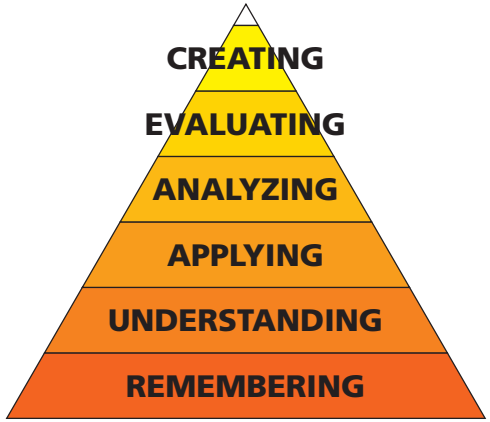

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Assuming people leave at regularly-spaced intervals, how long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

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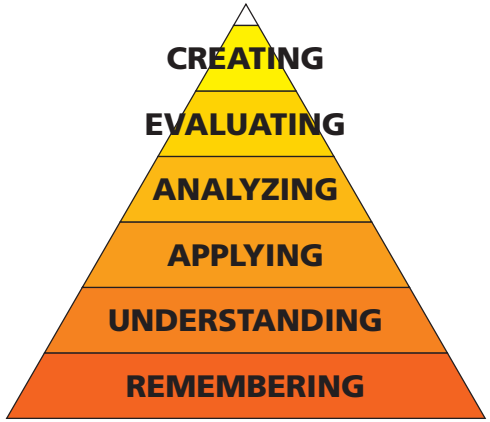
Applying that model



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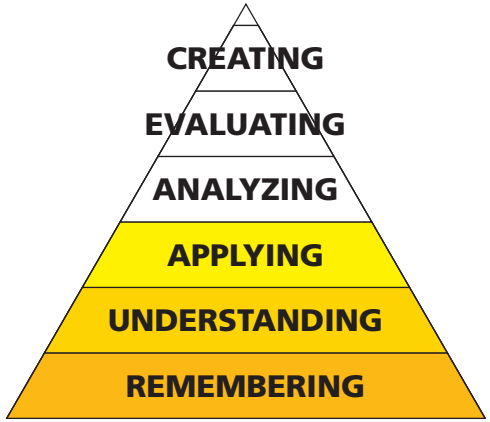

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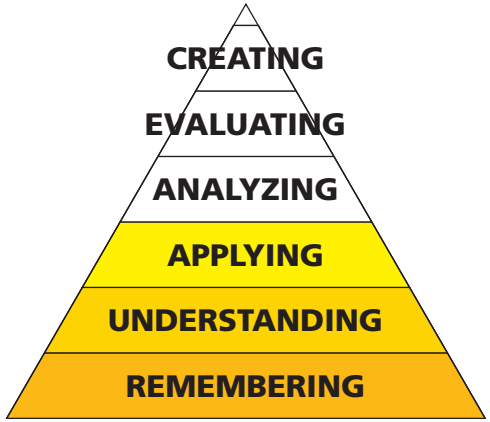

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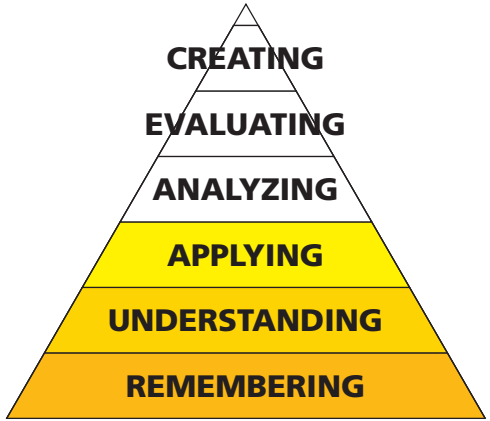
$$t_{wait} = \frac{T_{shop}}{N_{spaces}}$$



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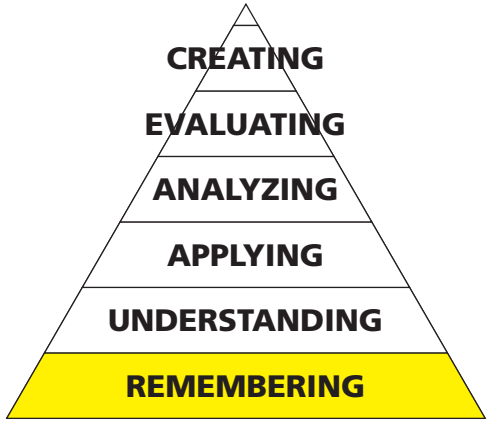
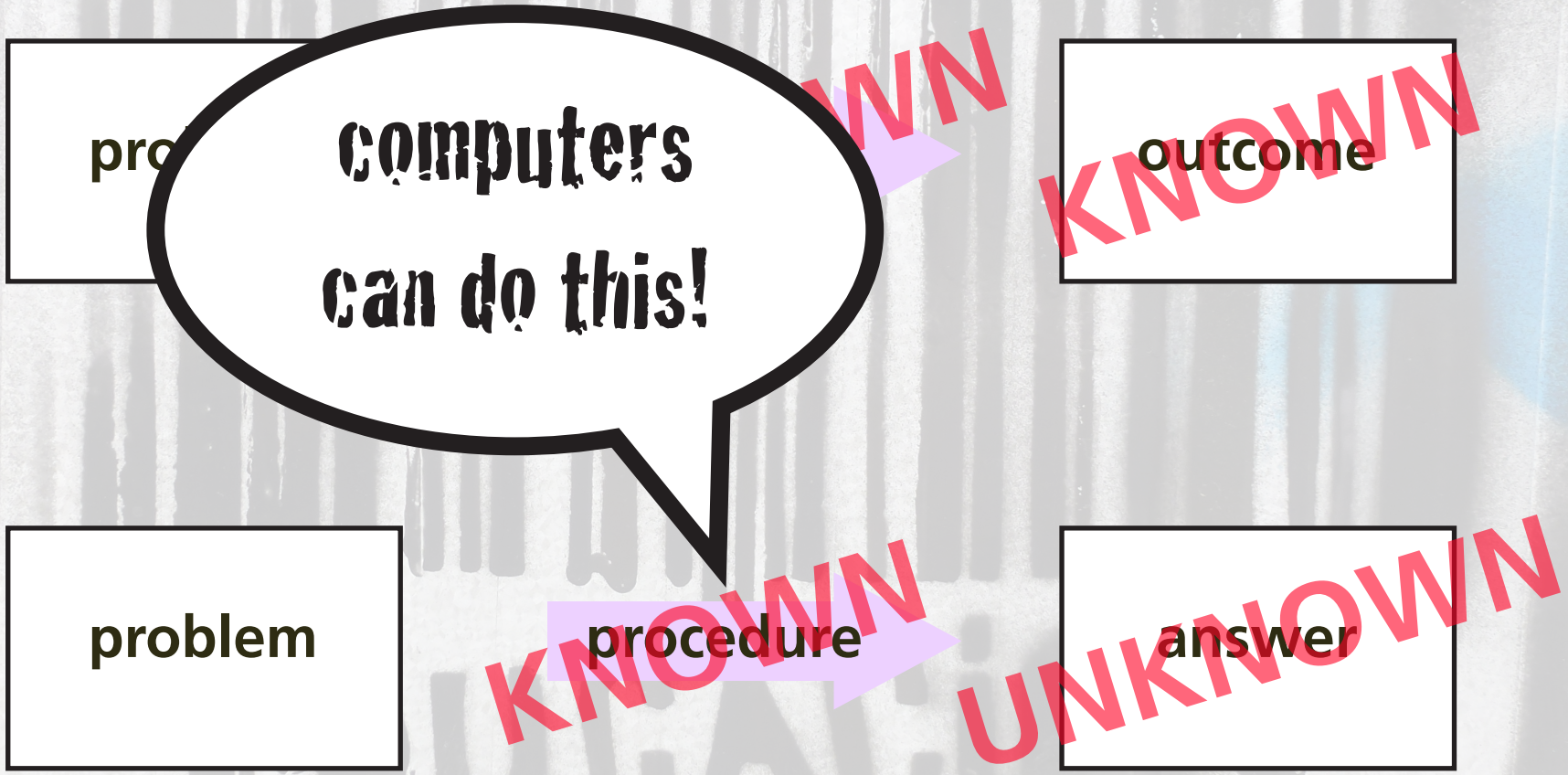




1 purposes

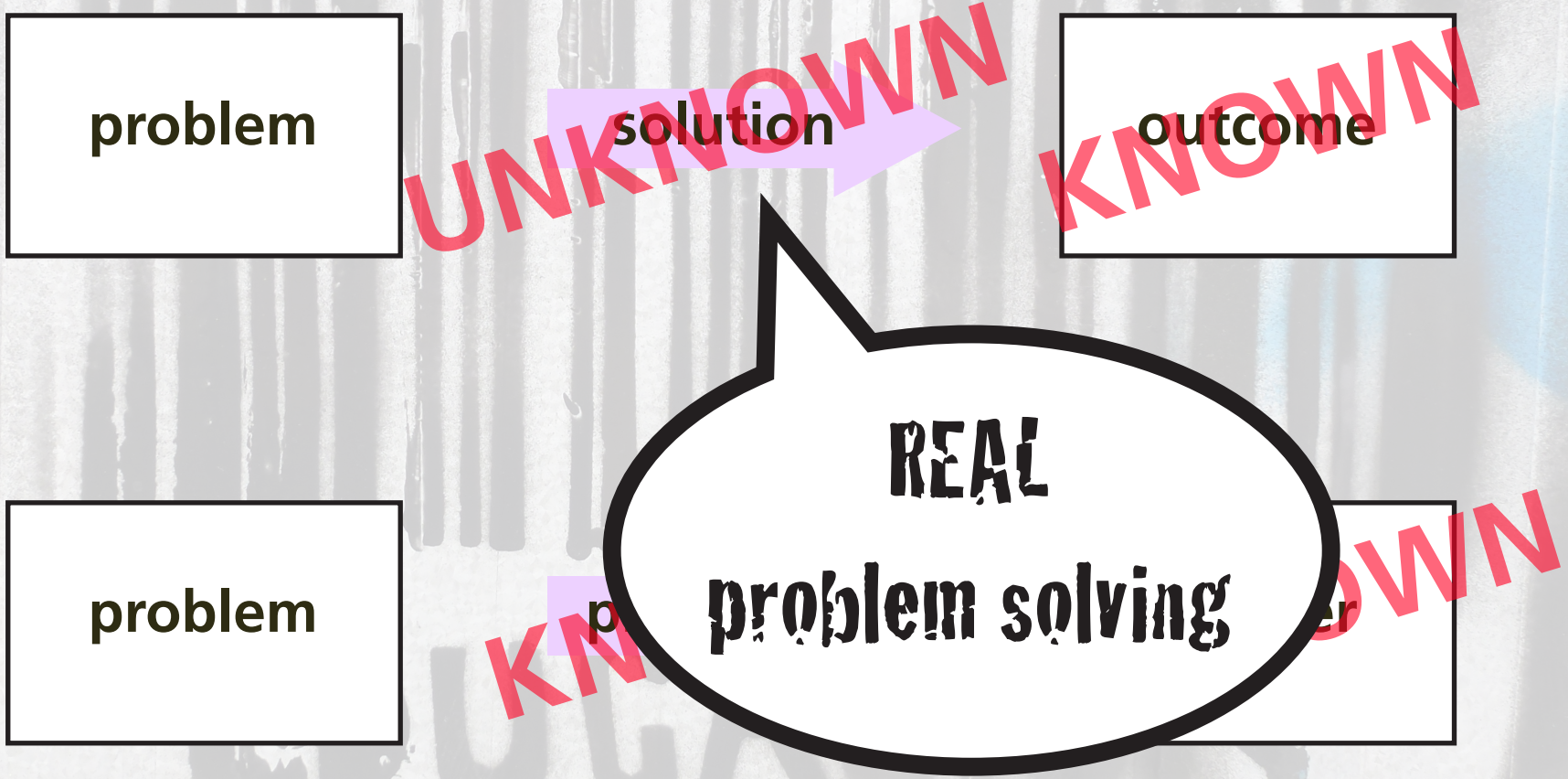
2 problems

1 purposes

2 problems

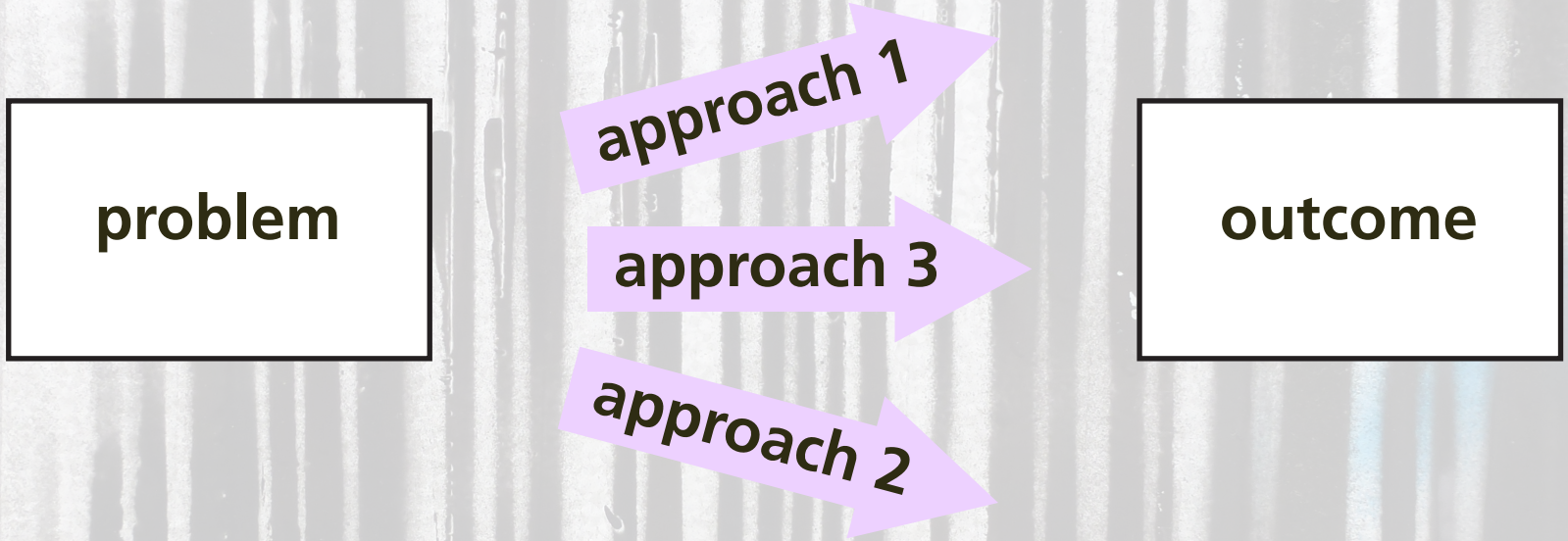
1 purposes

2 problems



1 purposes

2 problems



grading incompatible with real problem solving

1 purposes

2 problems

1 purposes

2 problems

isolation

1 purposes

2 problems

Math. 302-02, Final Exam

(4) We will use spherical coordinates:

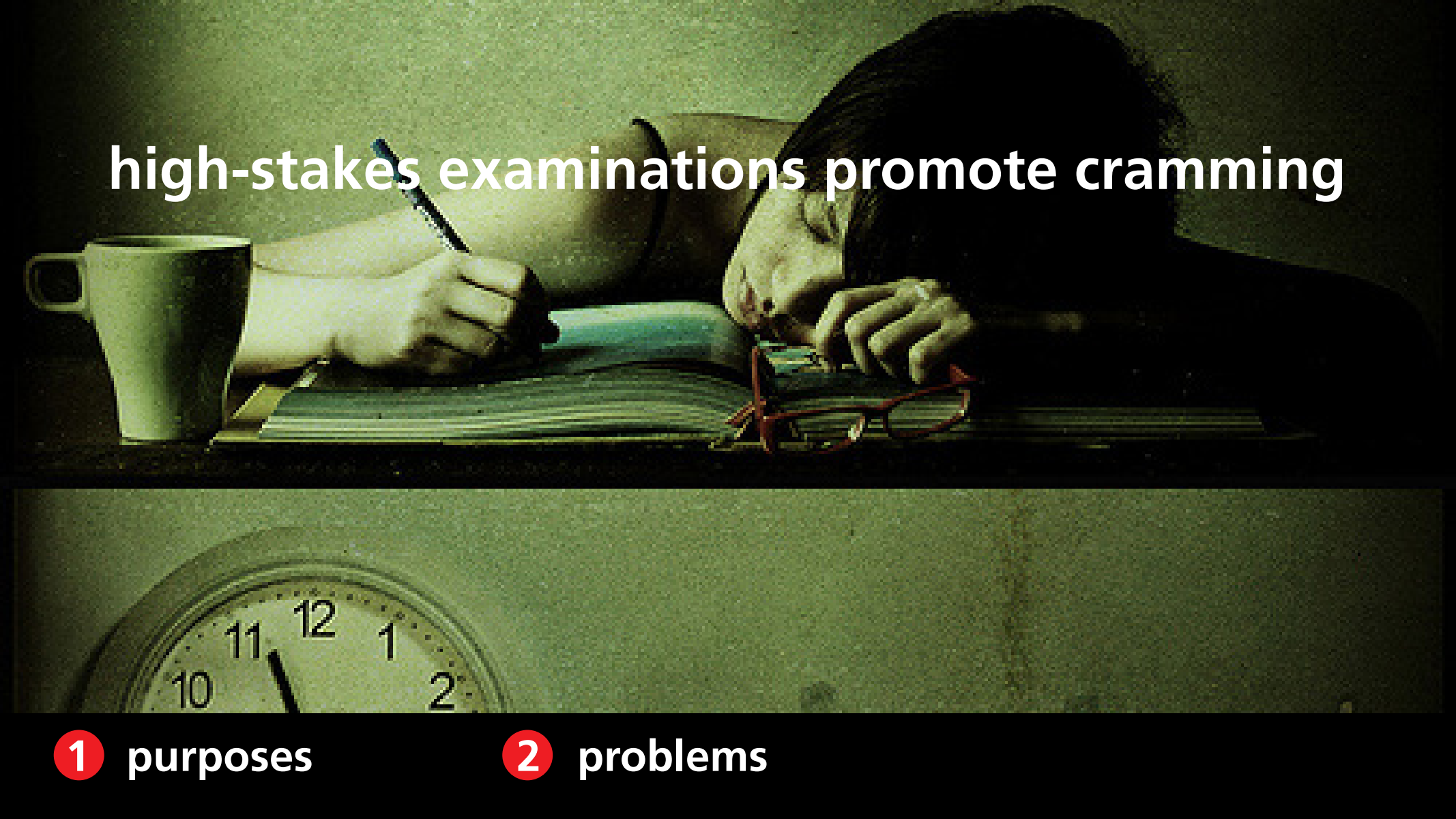
$0 \le \rho \le 4$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, $0 \le \varphi \le \pi$. The integral is thus:

$$\int_{\rho=0}^{4}\int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi}\int_{\varphi=0}^{\pi}(\rho\cdot\rho)\left(\rho^2\sin\varphi\right)d\varphi\,d\theta\,d\rho$$

$$= \left\{\int_{\rho=0}^{4}\rho^3\,d\rho\right\}\left\{\int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi}d\theta\right\}\left\{\frac{1}{2}\int_{\varphi=0}^{\pi}\sin(2\varphi)\,d\varphi\right\} = \boxed{0}$$

Final Exam

1 purposes 2 problems


high-stakes examinations promote cramming
1 purposes
2 problems

information stored in short-term memory

1. purposes
2. problems

1 purposes

2 problems

assessment produces a conflict

1 purposes

2 problems

assessment produces a conflict

coach or judge?

1 purposes

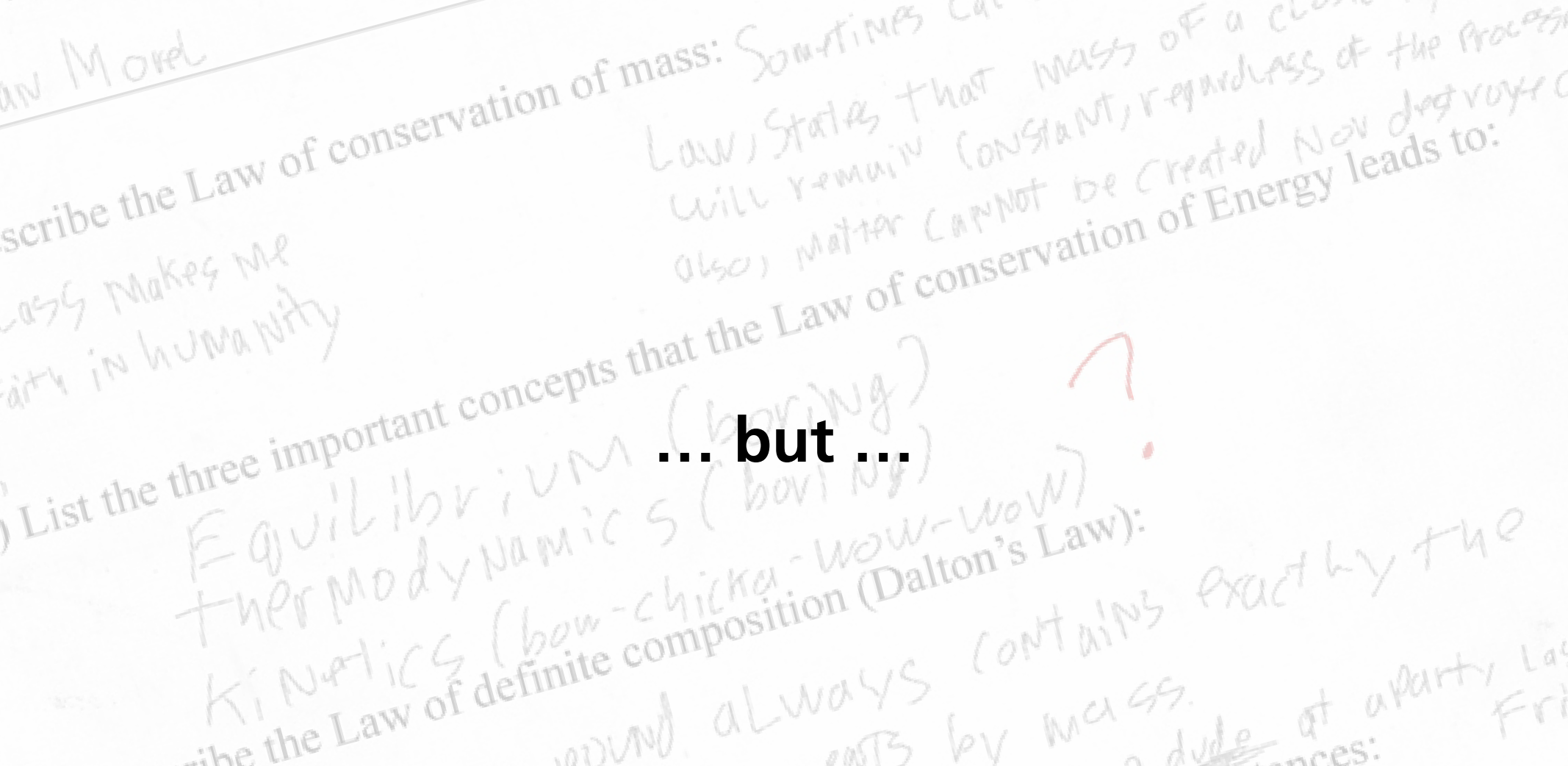
2 problems

conflict resolved by:

objectivity (fairness, reliability)

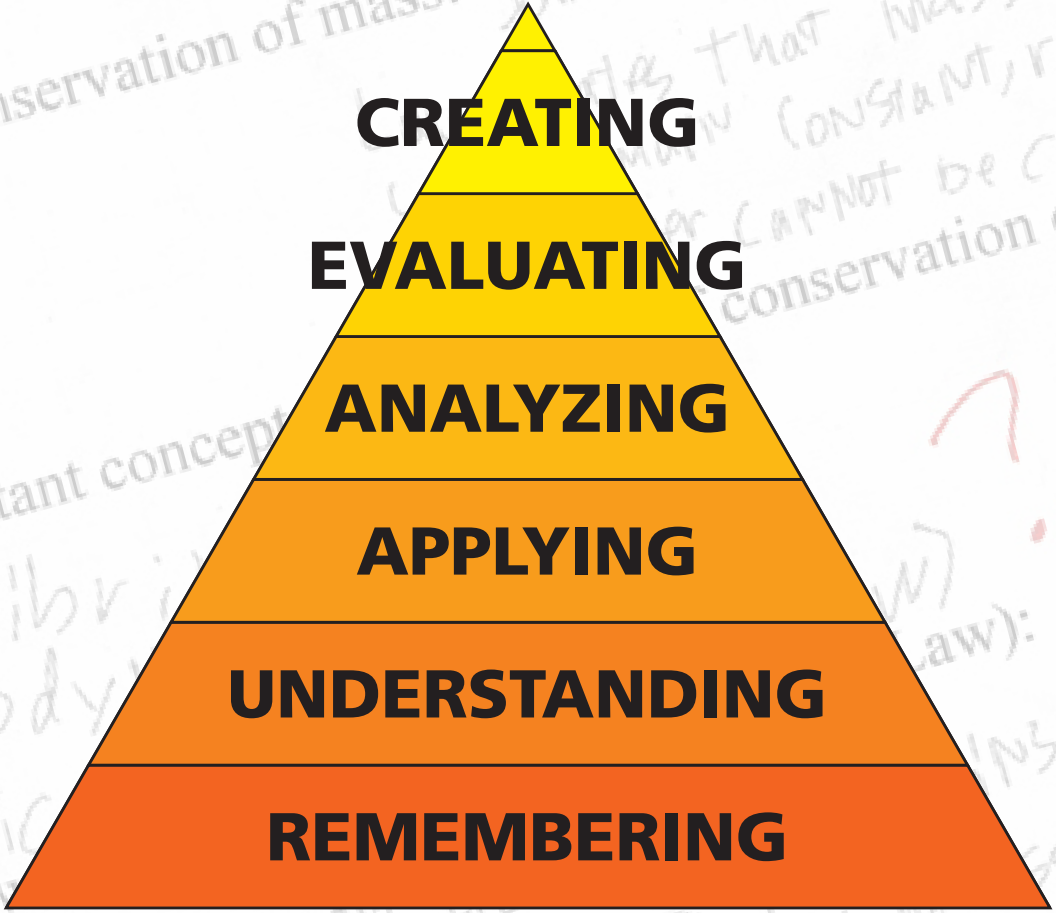
1 purposes

2 problems



1 purposes

2 problems



1 purposes

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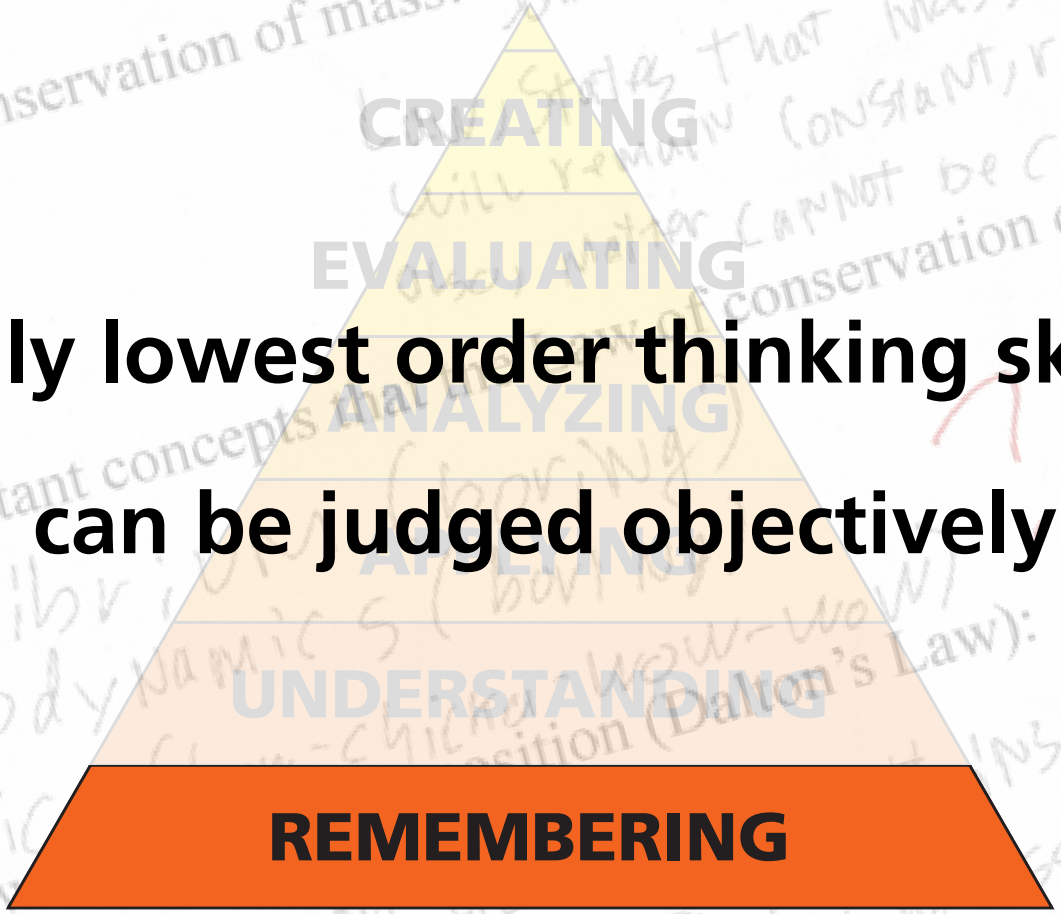


only lowest order thinking skills

can be judged objectively

1 purposes

2 problems

and then there is…

- grade inflation
- cheating

1 purposes

2 problems

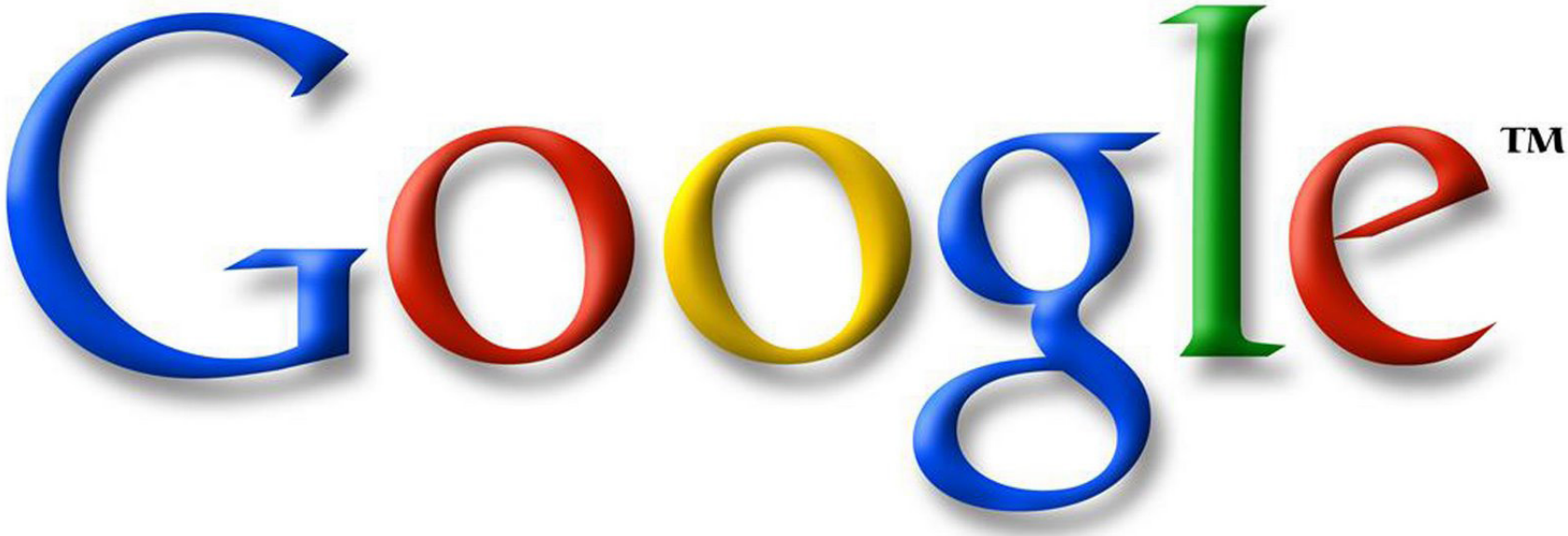
3 improvements

mimic real life

1 purposes 2 problems 3 improvements

open-book exam

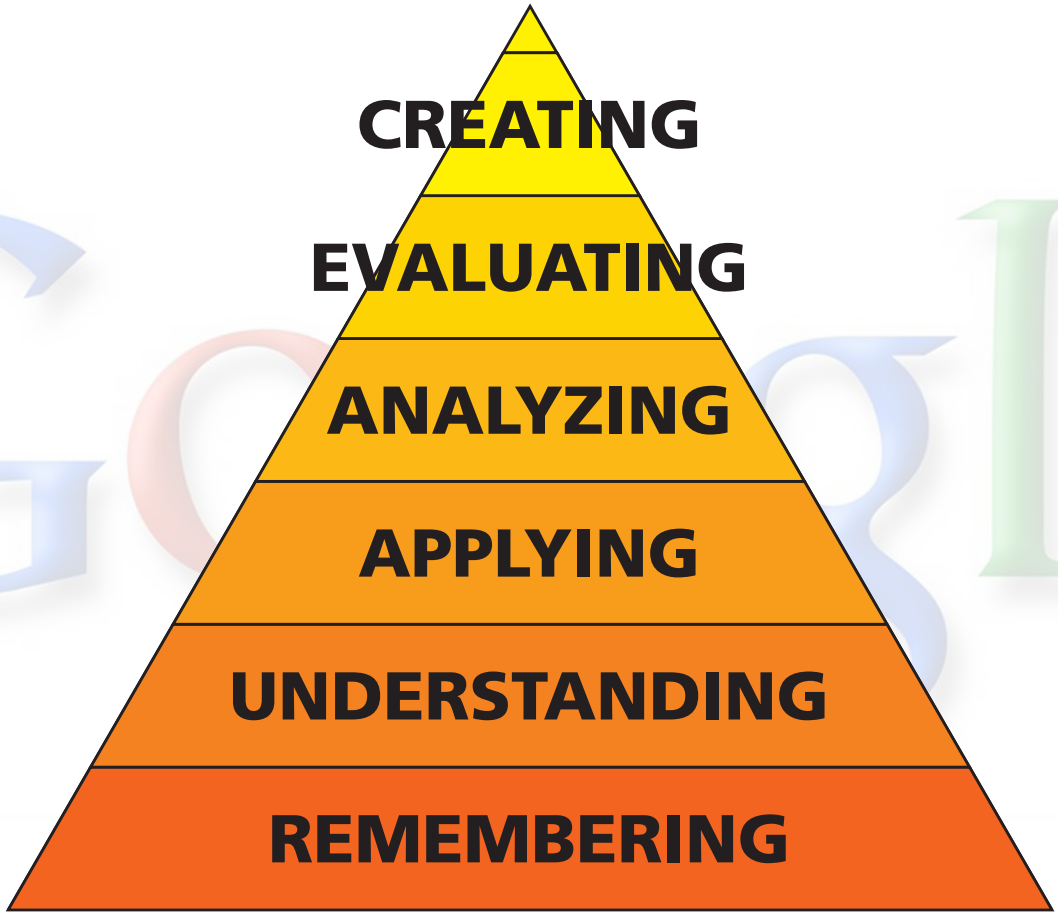
1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements



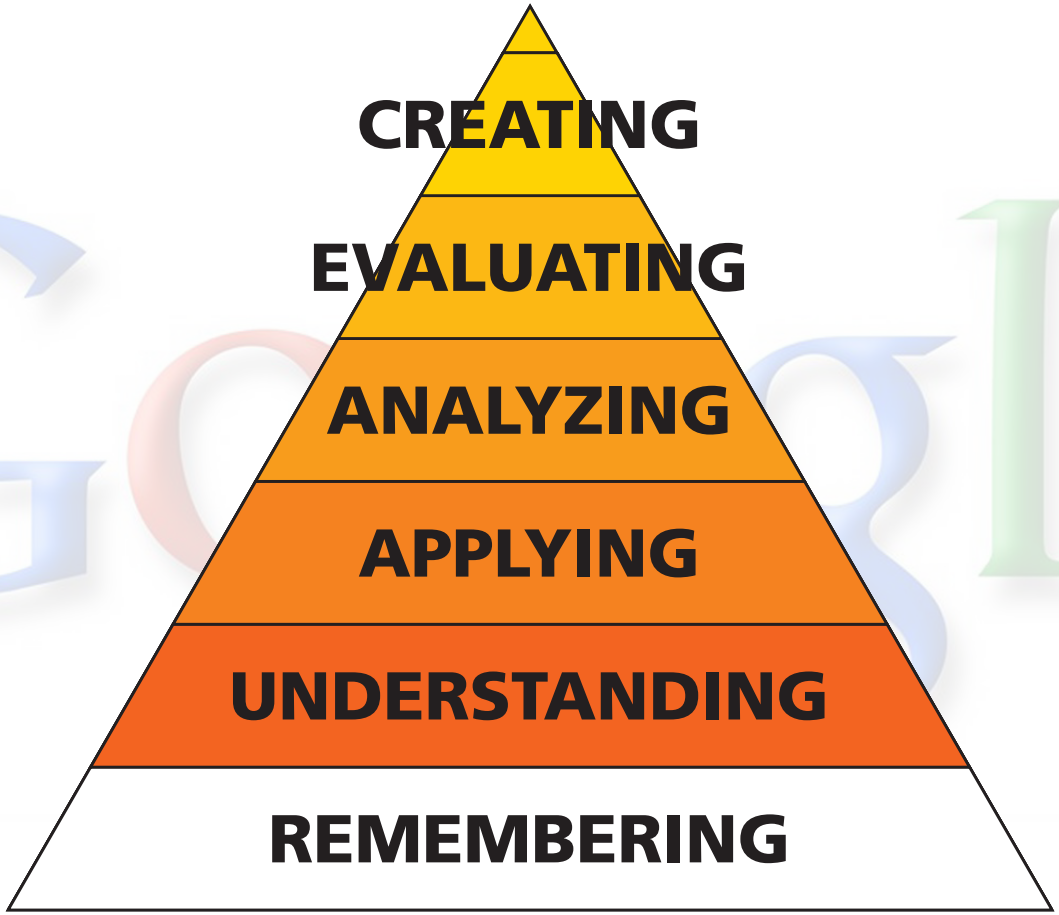
1 purposes

2 problems

3 improvements



1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements



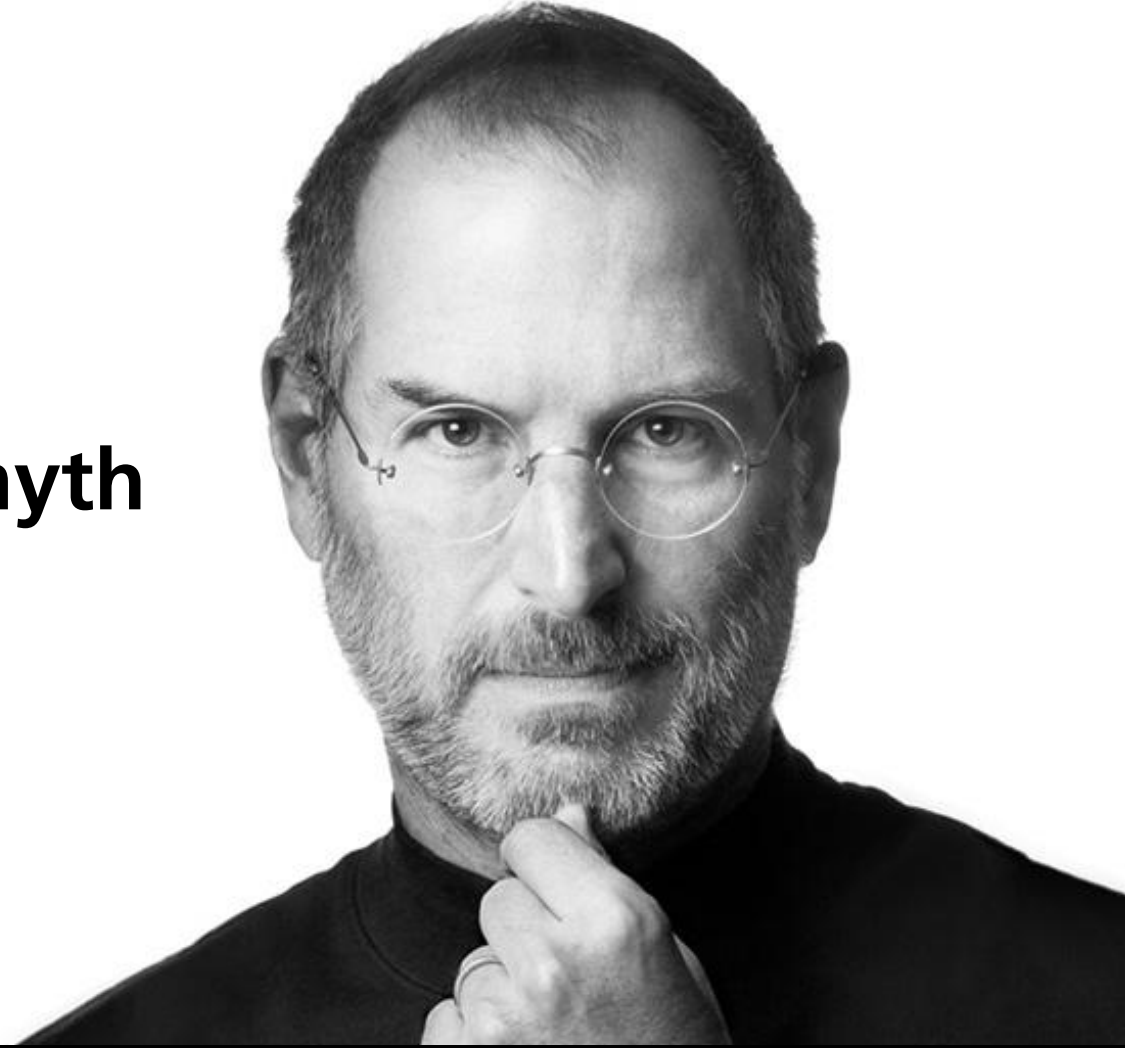
1 purposes

2 problems

3 improvements

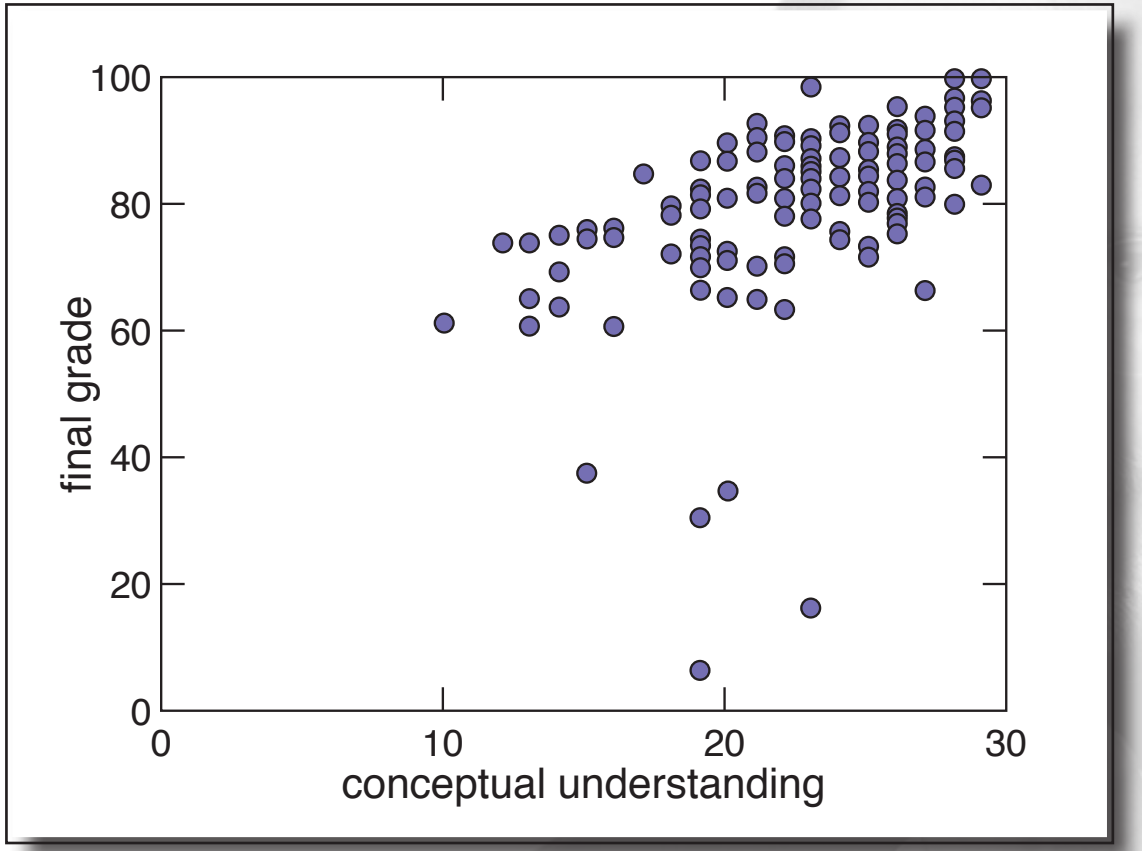
focus on feedback, not ranking

objective ranking: a myth



1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

2 metrics, 2 results

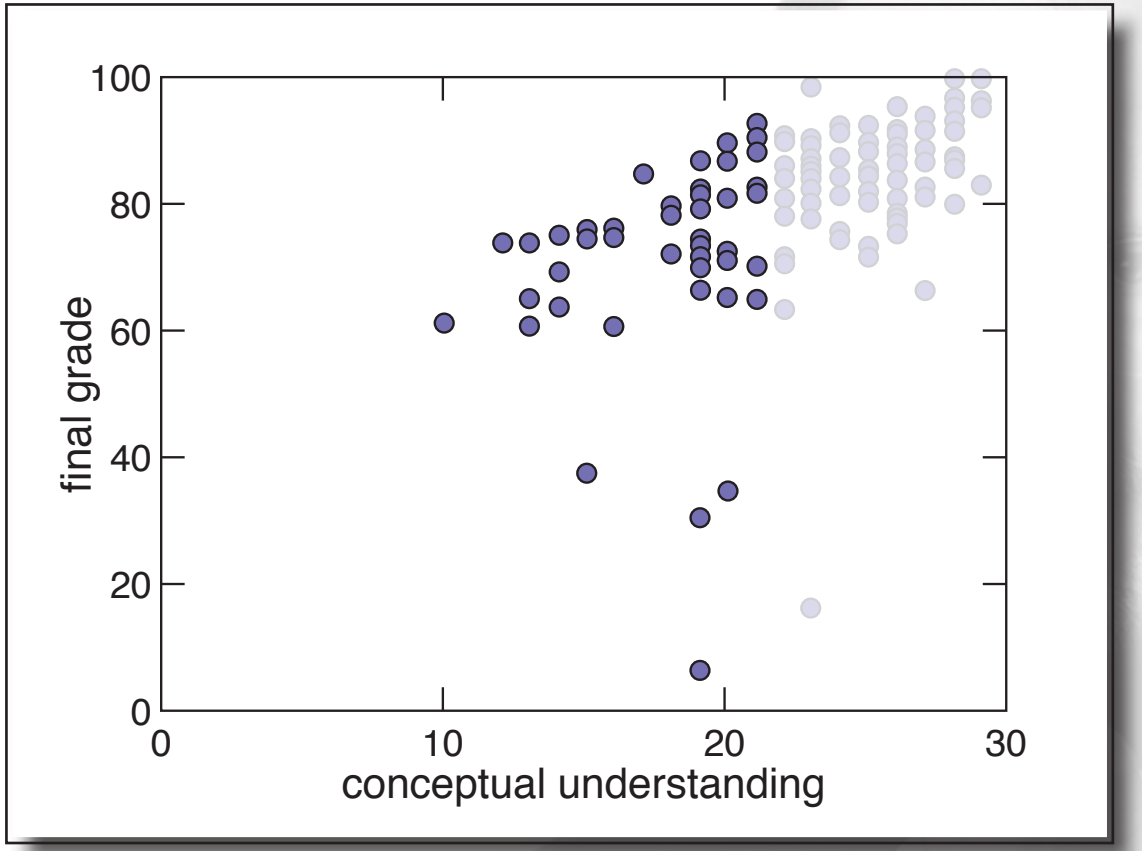


1 purposes

2 problems

3 improvements

Aristotelian thinkers

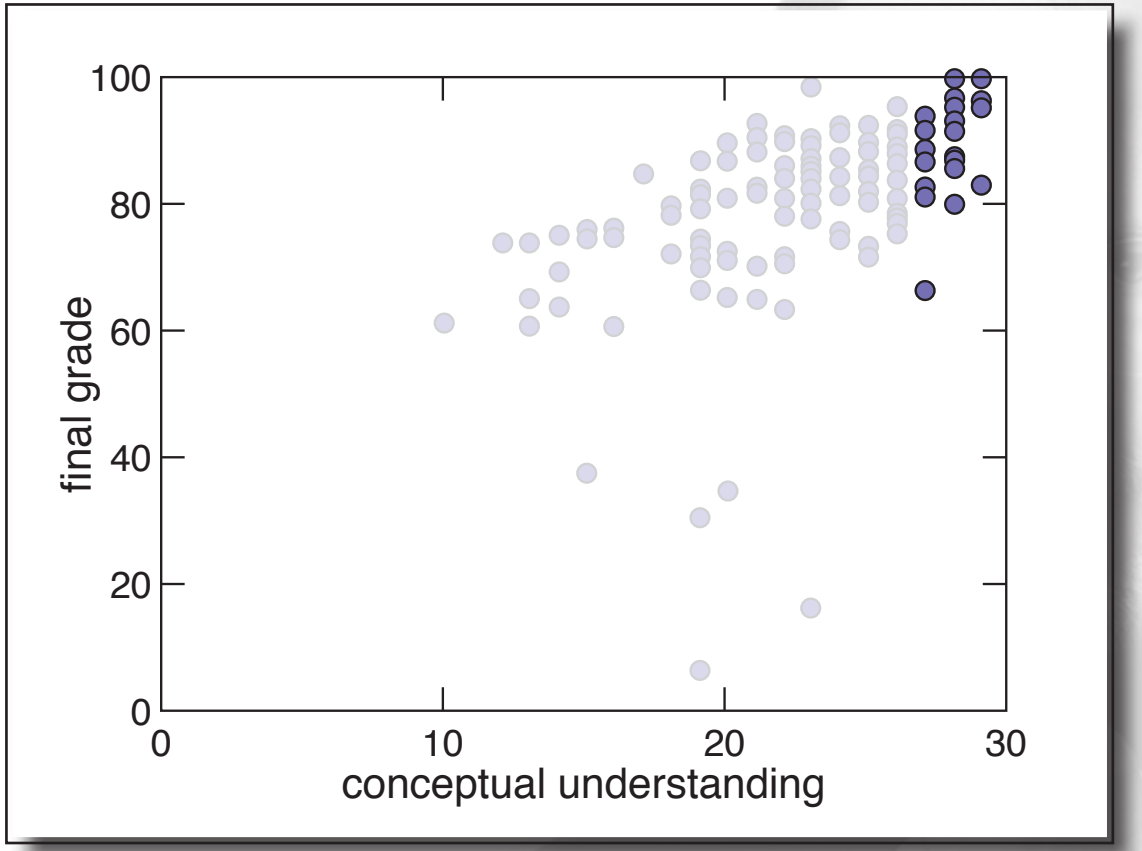


1 purposes

2 problems

3 improvements

top performers, broad grade distribution

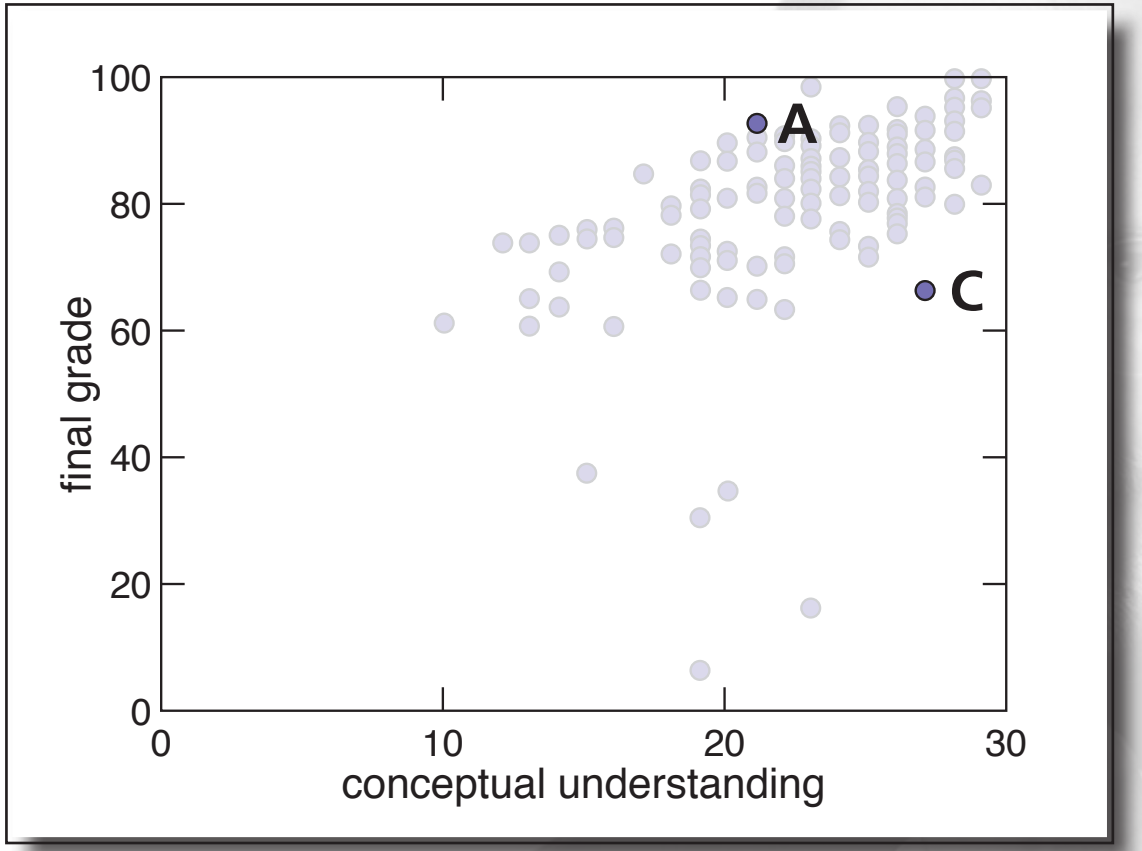


1 purposes

2 problems

3 improvements

objectivity or injustice?



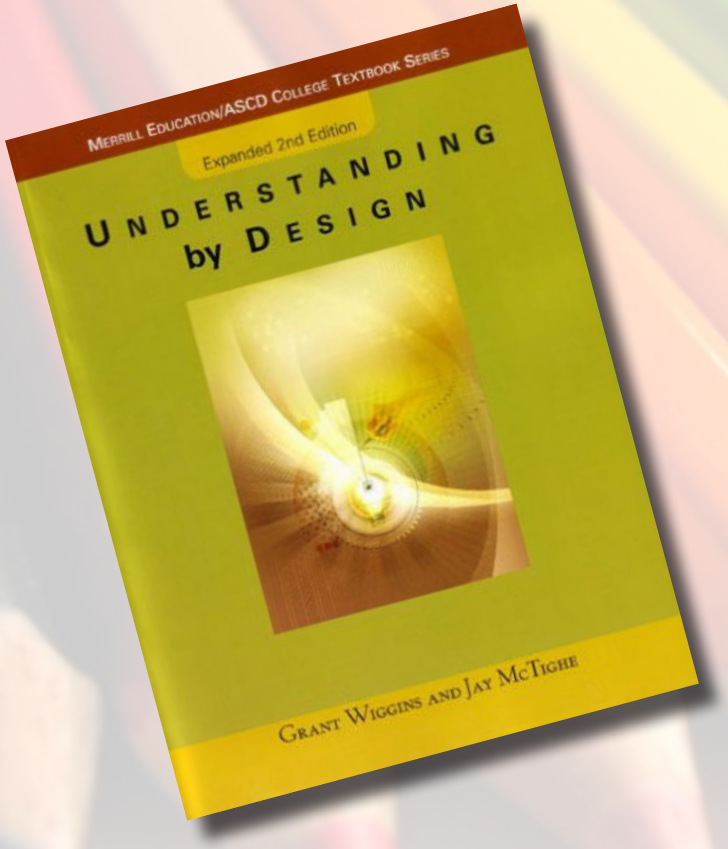
1 purposes

2 problems

3 improvements

focus on skills, not content

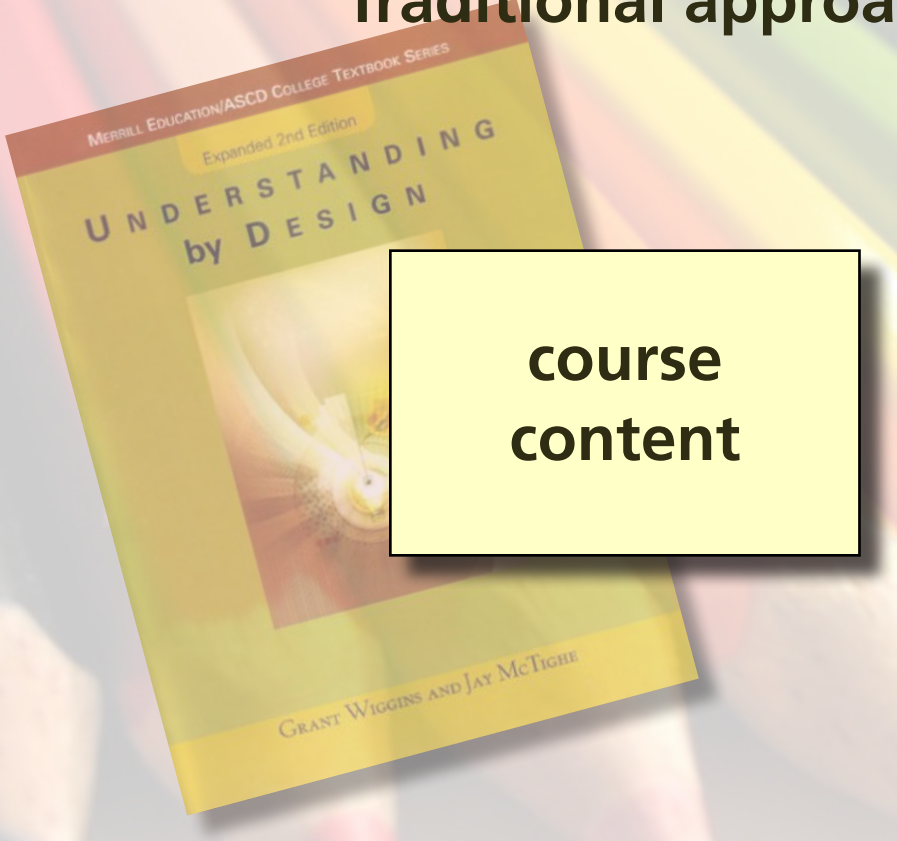
1 purposes 2 problems 3 improvements



Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe, *Understanding by Design* (Prentice Hall, 2001)

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

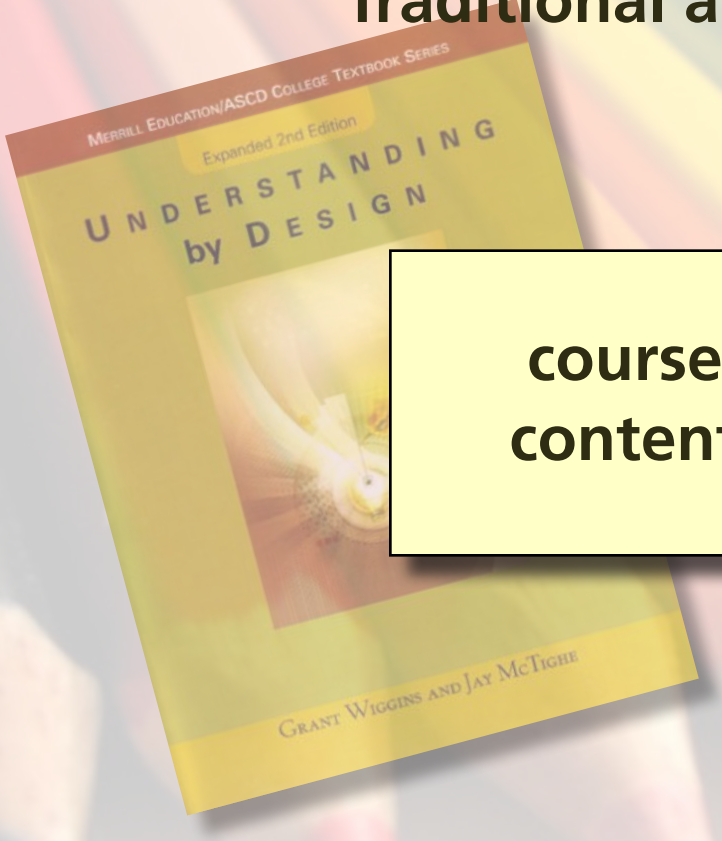
Traditional approach to course planning



course content

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

Traditional approach to course planning

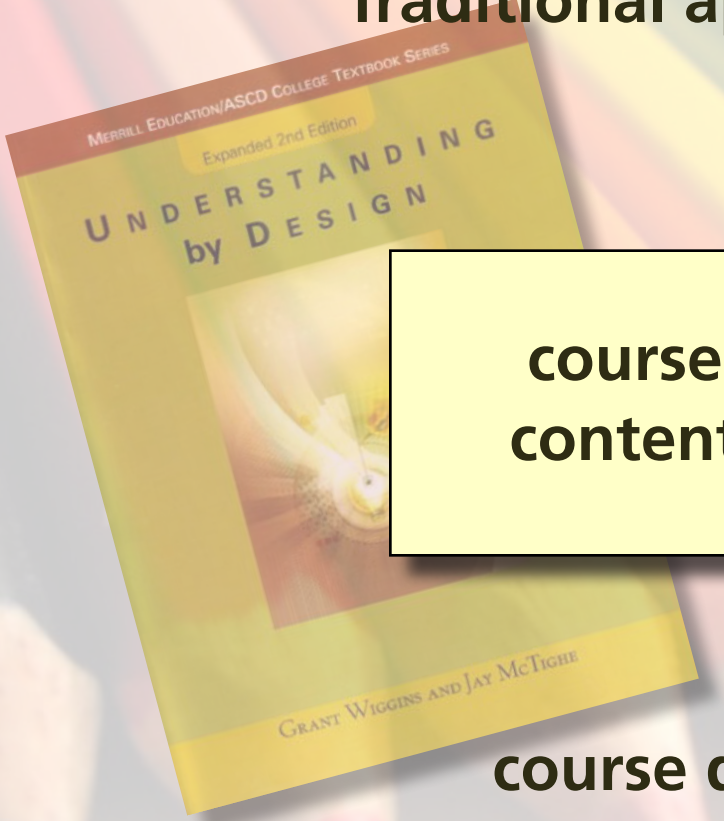


course content

assessment

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

Traditional approach to course planning

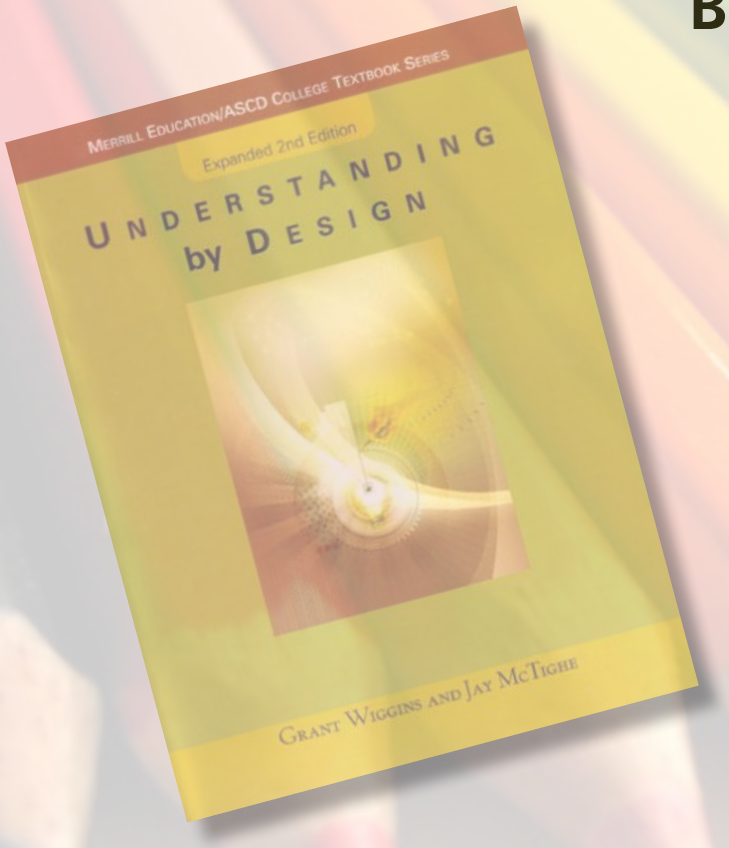


course content → assessment

course determined by content

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

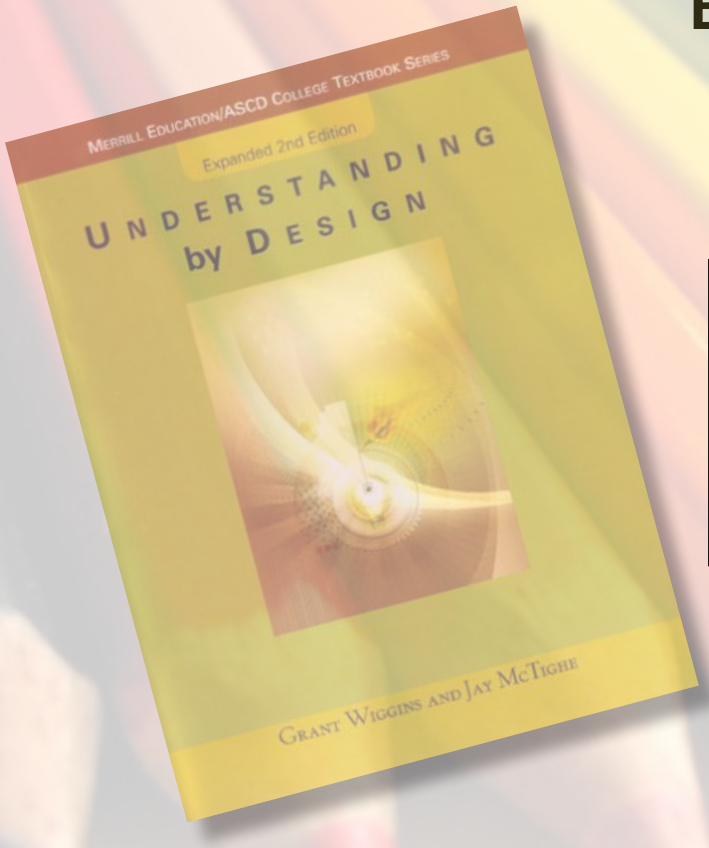
Backward design



desired outcomes

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

Backward design

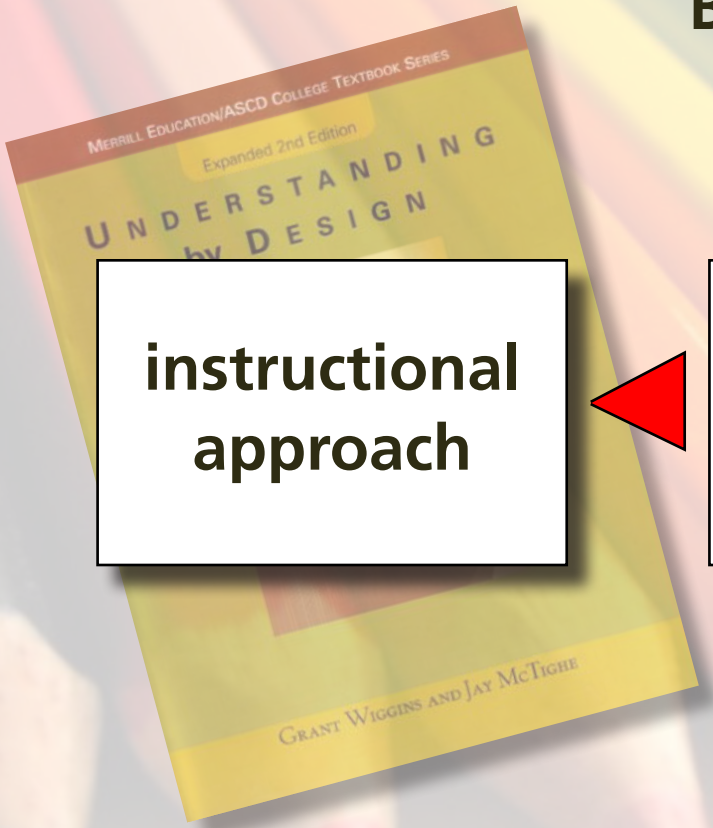


acceptable evidence

desired outcomes

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

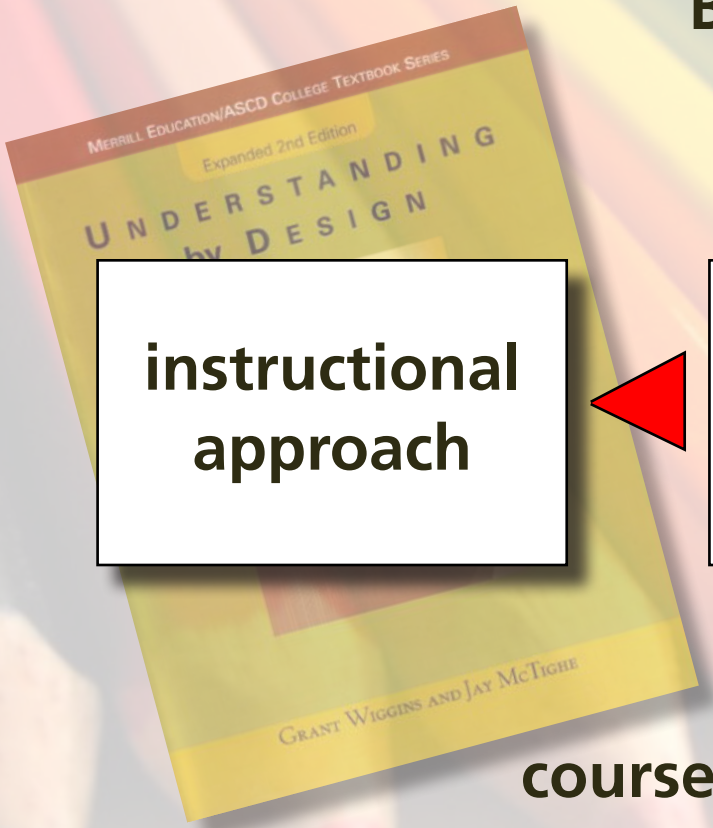
Backward design



instructional approach ← **acceptable evidence** ← **desired outcomes**

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

Backward design

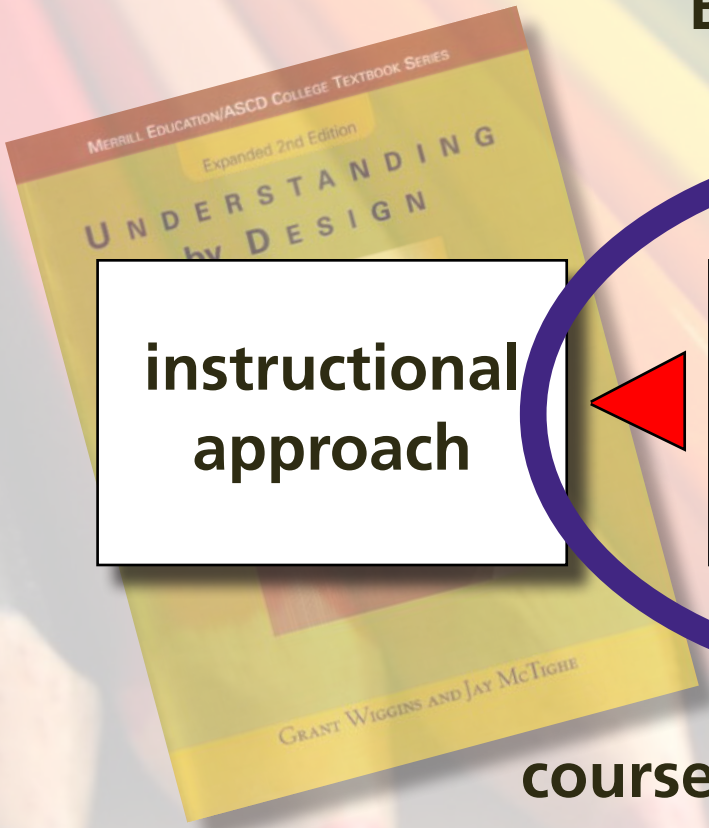


desired outcomes ◀ acceptable evidence ◀ instructional approach

course defined by outcomes

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

Backward design



instructional approach ← **acceptable evidence** ← **desired outcomes**

course defined by outcomes

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

resolve coach/judge conflict

use external evaluators

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

peer- and self-assessment

1. purposes
2. problems
3. improvements

Calibrated Peer Review

cpr.molsci.ucla.edu

1 purposes 2 problems 3 improvements


rethink
assessment

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