Supporting Teachers' Successful Implementation of Formative Assessment

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Assessment Learning Network

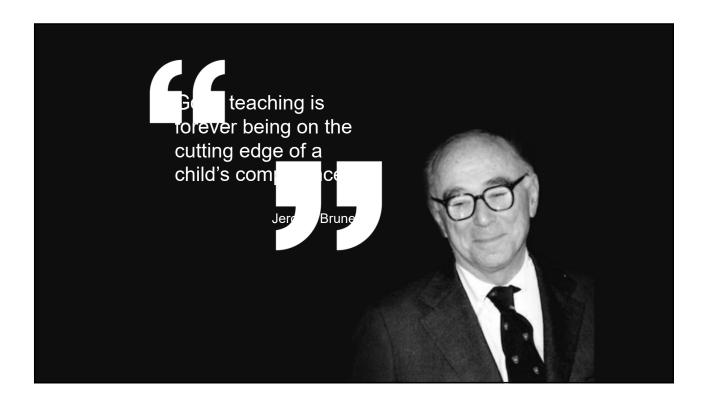
Mason, MI May 8, 2018

Overview

- What is formative assessment?
- Changing thinking and practice
- Teacher knowledge, skills, and habits of mind
- Preservice and continuing system support

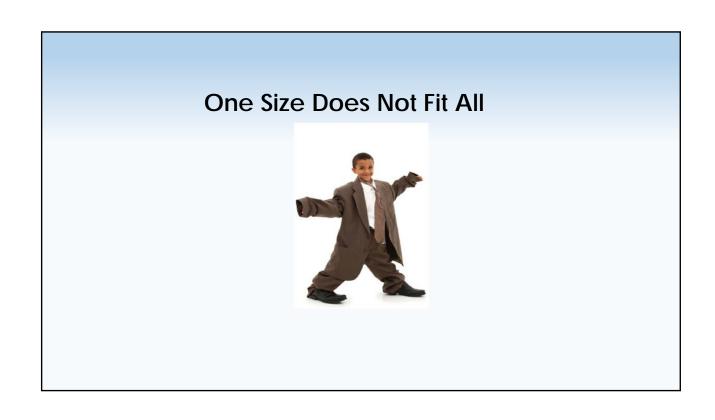
WHAT IS FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT?

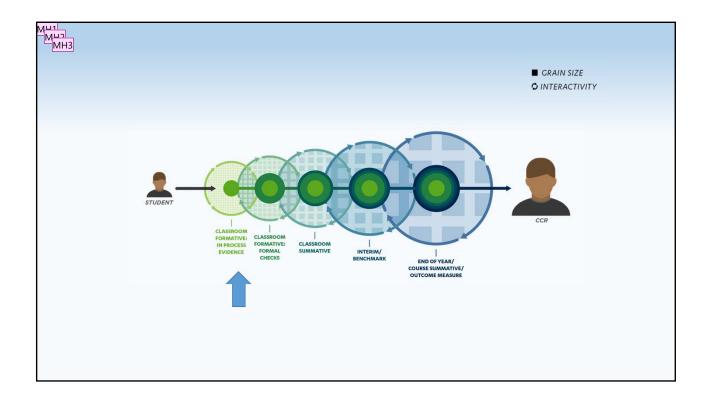
- ✓ Formative assessment is the term used to describe a type of assessment where the focus is on *informing* learning, rather than measuring it or summing it up
- ✓ Assessment that focuses on the learning as it is taking place
- ✓ Purpose is to move learning forward from its current status





Formative assessment promotes the goals of lifelong learning, including higher levels of student achievement, greater equity of student outcomes, and improved learning to learn skills (OECD, 2008).





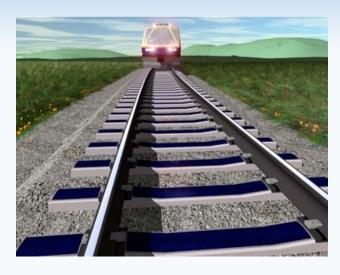
Slide 8

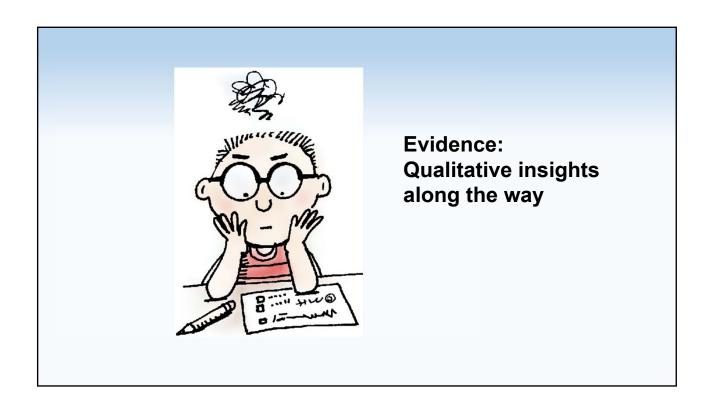
MH1 Margaret Heritage, 4/3/2018

MH2 Margaret Heritage, 4/9/2018

MH3 Margaret Heritage, 4/9/2018

Keeping Learning on Track to Intended Goals





Nudging Learning Along

Nudge nəj/

a light touch or gentle push



Traditional Paradigm

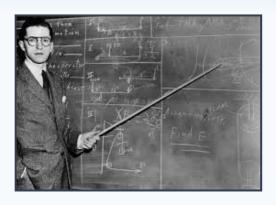
Teacher talks

Students listen...

...do worksheets

... and take tests

Review, demonstration, practice (NCTM, 2014)



Contemporary Paradigm

Inquiry

Reasoning

Sense-making

Collaboration

Discourse



I used to...Now I...

I used to think formative assessment was giving more quizzes mid unit...now I think formative assessment is good dialogue, expert observation, thoughtful questioning, and flexible guidance throughout a lesson to ensure EVERY student is on track...

FAST SCASS, 2017

Formative assessment is a planned, ongoing process used by all students and teachers during learning and teaching to elicit and use evidence of student learning to improve student understanding of intended disciplinary learning outcomes, and support students to become self-directed learners.

FAST SCASS, 2017

Formative assessment is a **planned**, ongoing process used by all students and teachers during learning and teaching to elicit and use evidence of student learning to improve student understanding of **intended disciplinary learning outcomes**, and support students to become **self-directed learners**.

Formative Assessment is for <u>Both</u> Teachers and Students



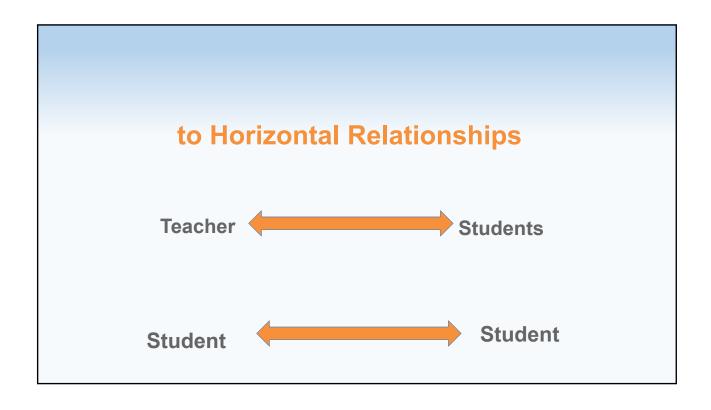


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from Vertical Relationships

Teacher

Students



Sharon

"Formative assessment has not only changed me as a teacher but I believe it has changed the students as learners."

Heritage, 2010, p. 5

FAST SCASS, 2017

Effective use of the **formative assessment process** requires students and teachers to integrate and embed the following practices in a **collaborative and respectful** classroom environment:



Classroom Culture

Participant structures
Routines
Expectations

Insights from 4th graders

- Trust matters for learning. The more children trust their peers, the more likely they are to take the risks necessary to learn.
- Children draw on past experiences with their peers and the classroom dynamic to decide whether or not to participate in classroom dialogue. They make important decisions about how, when, and if to act in light of their read of the context.

James, Kobe, & Zhao, 2017

Insights from 4th graders

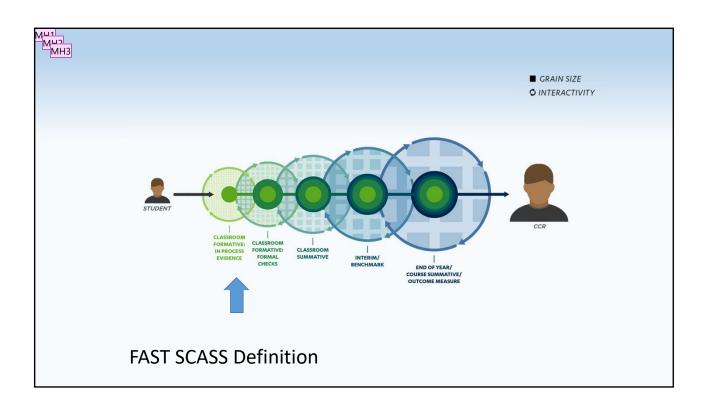
- What we see children do may not reflect what they are capable of doing...but if they do not trust others to have their best interest at heart, we may never see what they can do....
- The more economically disadvantaged students tended to be the most reticent about participating in the discussion. So long as schools merely reflect the inequities that exist in society at large they have limited capacity to serve as sites of powerful learning for all children.

James, Kobe, & Zhao, 2017

FAST SCASS, 2017

Effective use of the **formative assessment process** requires students and teachers to integrate and embed the following practices in a **collaborative and respectful** classroom environment:

- Clarifying learning goals and success criteria within a broader progression of learning;
- Eliciting and analyzing evidence of student thinking;
- Engaging in self-assessment and peer feedback;
- Providing actionable feedback; and
- Using evidence and feedback to move learning forward by adjusting learning strategies, goals or next instructional steps.



Slide 26

MH1 Margaret Heritage, 4/3/2018

MH2 Margaret Heritage, 4/9/2018

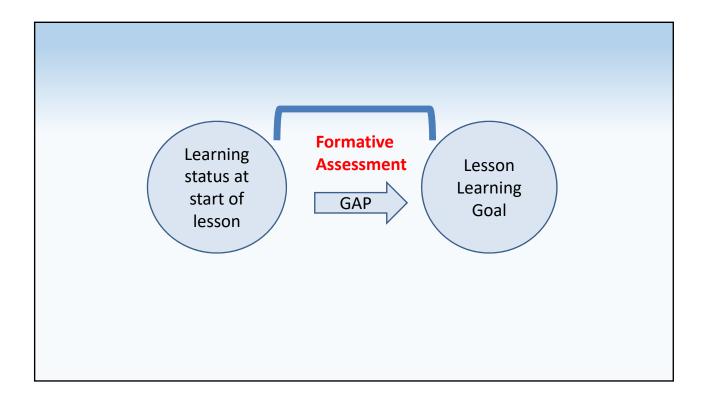
MH3 Margaret Heritage, 4/9/2018

Guiding Questions

- Where am I going?
- Where am I now?
- Where to next?

Close the gap

Sadler, 1989



Formative Assessment is... Formative Assessment is not... **Intentionally** obtaining evidence in · giving a test at the end of an the course of continuous teaching instructional cycle or on a and learning through observation, predetermined basis (e.g., quarterly, discussion, questioning, and review annually) and analysis of tasks/work · evaluating student achievement gauging how student learning is at the end of a sequence of progressing while students are in learning the process of learning using evidence to inform immediate using test data to make decisions or near-immediate teaching and about medium- and long-term learning providing ongoing descriptive assigning grades/reporting feedback to learners achievement involving students in the · telling students the results of a

assessment process through peer

and self-assessment

I used to...Now I...

I used to think that formative assessment was something that happened at the culmination of a lesson. Now I think formative assessment is a continuous process throughout the lesson.

CHANGING THINKING AND PRACTICE

The underpinning theories of assessment for learning [formative assessment]potentially conflict with teachers' previous conceptions of the purpose of assessment and their theories of teaching.

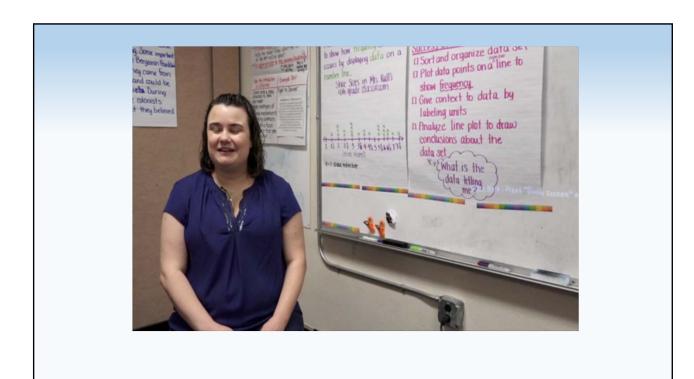
Earl and Timperley, 2014, p. 326





What changes in practice is this teacher trying to make?

What continued support will she need?

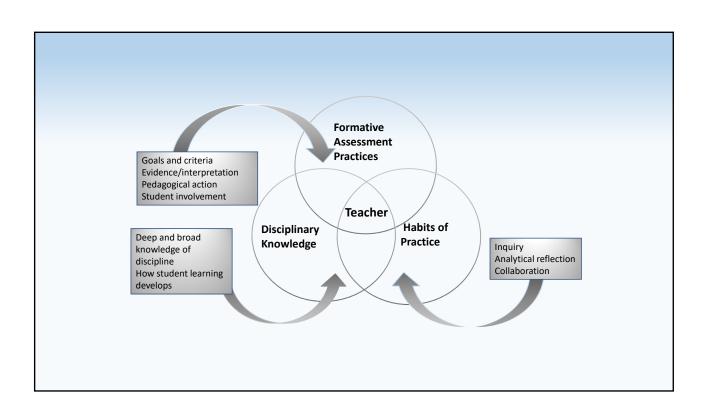


Shawn

- I used to do a lot of <u>explaining</u>, but now I do a lot of <u>questioning</u>.
- I used to do <u>a lot of talking</u>, but now I do <u>a</u> <u>lot of listening.</u>
- I use to think <u>about teaching the</u>
 <u>curriculum</u>, but now I think <u>about teaching</u>
 <u>the student</u>.

 Heritage, 2010, p. 4

TEACHER KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND HABITS OF MIND



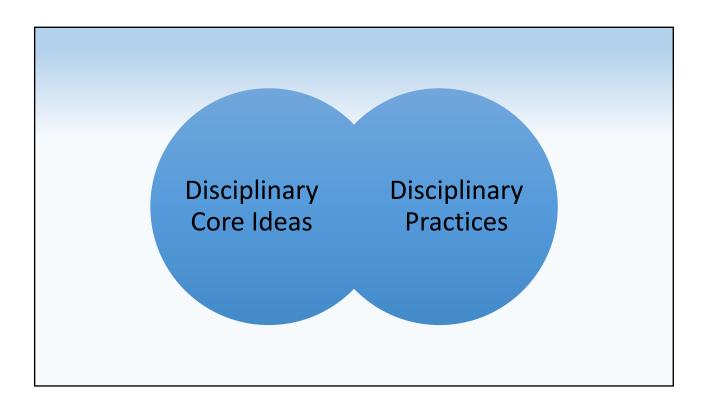
Formative Assessment Practices

Formative Assessment Practices



- Clear learning goals & success criteria
- Eliciting and interpreting evidence of learning while it is developing
- Immediate or near-immediate evidence—based responses
- Feedback to students
- 5 Student involvement peer feedback and self-assessment

Disciplinary Knowledge



My greatest challenges in implementing formative assessment have been to really develop the content knowledge sufficiently enough to be able to provide that on-the-spot instruction for my students during the one-on-one conference. As a novice teacher it was really hard during the conferencing time with the students because there were so many areas that students needed support with, but I had to make that decision in the moment as to what their next step might be or what that in-the-moment instruction would be.

As a new teacher, it was really hard for me to draw from experience, my content knowledge that wasn't fully developed yet. That happened with time and as I became a more experienced teacher, I became more familiar with the standards, then I was able to draw from that knowledge, in order to provide my students with on-the-spot instruction that would help them to meet the learning goal for that class.

Knowledge of How Learning Progresses



Disciplinary Knowledge





Clear learning goals & success criteria

Establish LGs and SCs within a broader progression of learning

Better able to integrate analytical practices into learning goals

Understand what meeting LGs and SCs entail and convey to students

Disciplinary Knowledge



Eliciting and interpreting evidence of learning while it is developing

Plan formative opportunities in the lesson Understand common challenges and misconceptions
Pose questions to explore full range of thinking
Interpretive listening/observation

Disciplinary Knowledge

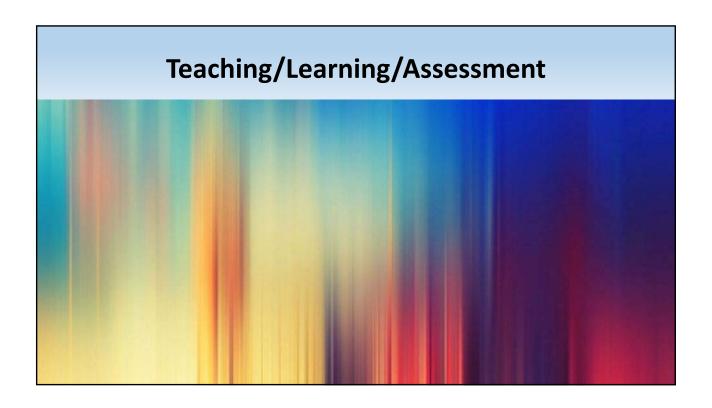
- Immediate or near-immediate evidence— based adjustments (nudging learning along)
- Feedback to students
 Recognize what is likely to be an effective pedagogical action
 Make connections between and among ideas
 Help students recognize discrepancies between current status and learning goals

Formative Assessment Practices





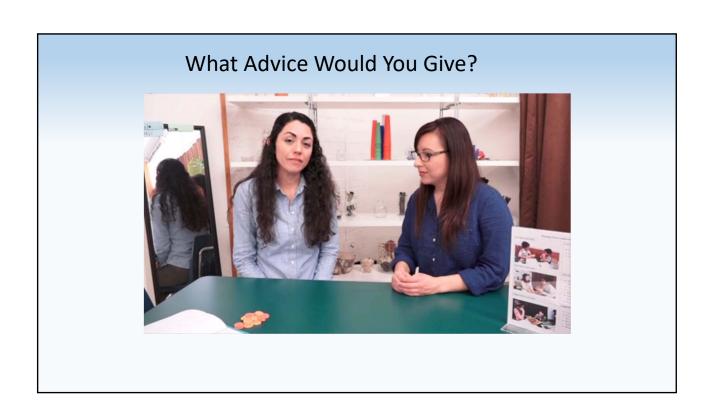
What stands out to you in this video? Why?



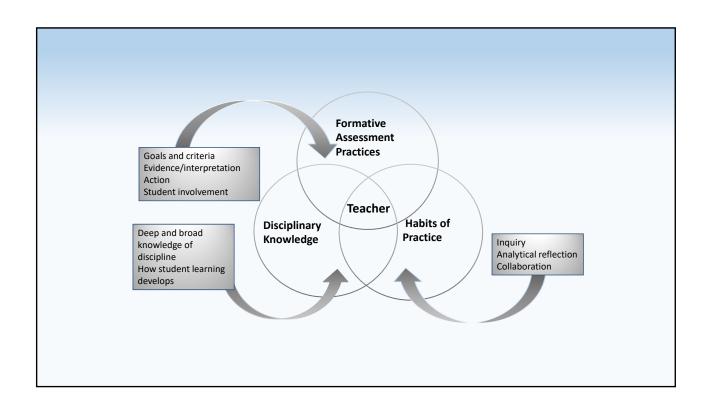
Habits of Practice

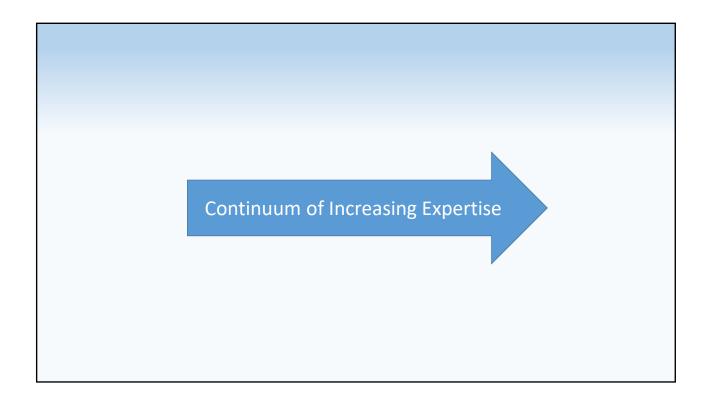
- A commitment to engage in continued inquiry about, and reflection on, formative assessment practice (Heritage, 2010, 2013);
- A willingness to de-privatize practice and engage in collaboration with colleagues (Darling-Hammond, Hyler, & Gardner, 2017; Hayden, Moore-Russo, & Marino, 2013);
- A willingness to engage in deliberate practice (Ericsson, Krampe, & Tesch-Römer, 1993).

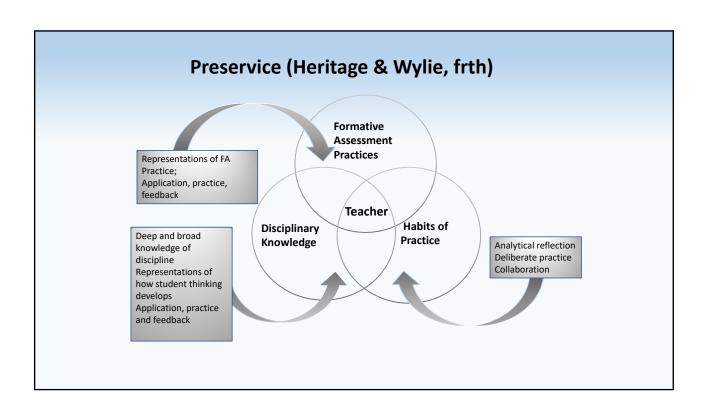


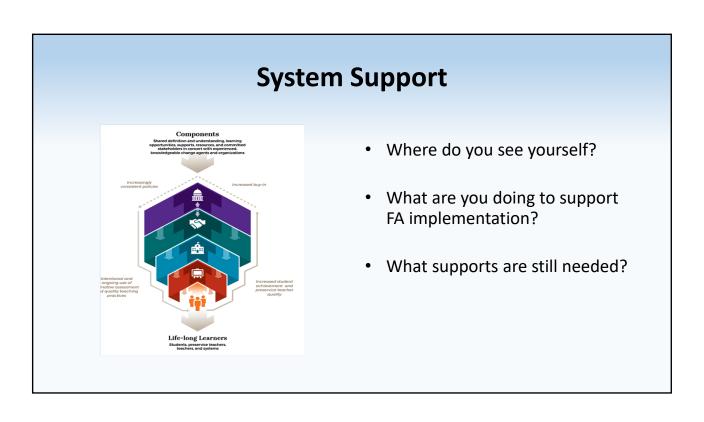


PRESERVICE AND CONTINUING SUPPORT









Summing Up

- Orchestrating complex judgments
- Three interconnected domains
- Pre-service beginning trajectory
- System support for continued learning

