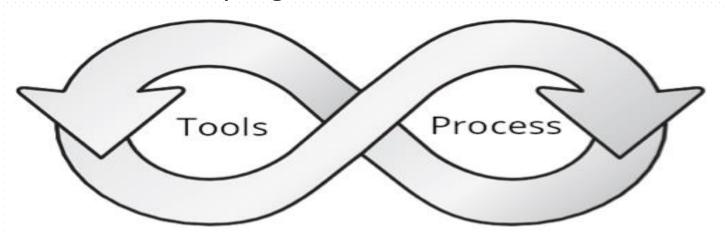
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

a process rather than a tool

Professional Development of Teachers

by Mgr. Danka Sekerková





Why do students hate tests?



IF YOU DON'T STUDY

You shall not pass!



How did you find tests when you were a student?

A: FAIR

B: NOT FAIR

C: STRESSFULL AND THREATENING

D: HELPFUL AND INFORMATIVE





And now? How do you find tests?

A: FAIR

B: NOT FAIR

C: STRESSFULL AND THREATENING

D: HELPFUL AND INFORMATIVE





Agenda

Bridge Between Teaching and Learning

Assessment OF and FOR Learning

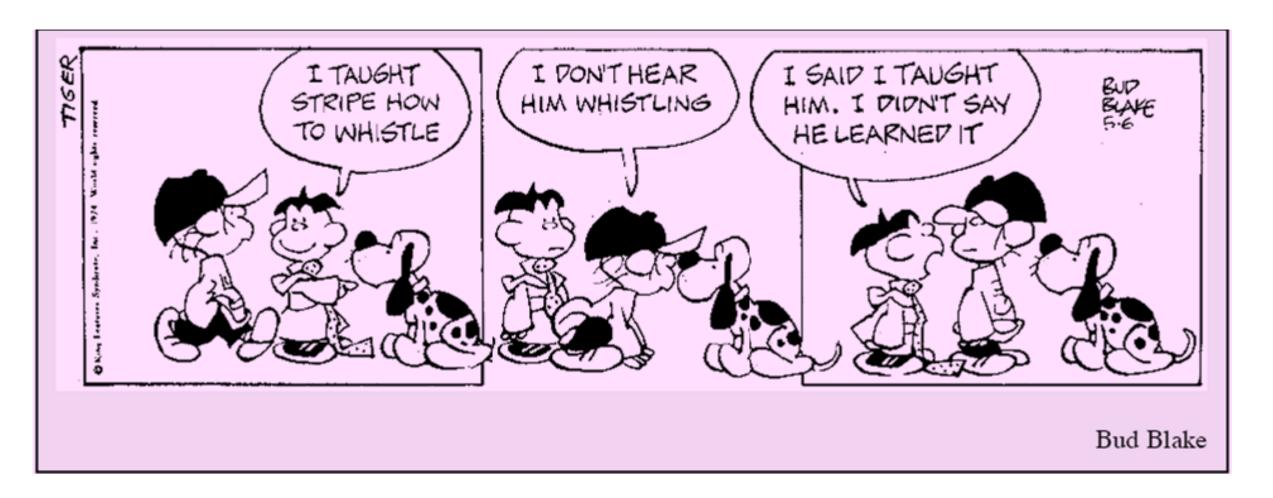
• Strategies of Formative Assessment



Bridge Between Teaching and Learning



Teaching-Learning Trap







Is learning proceeding in the intended direction?



Assessment



Learning



Assessment OF and FOR learning



OF Summative assessment

FOR Formative assessment

after the learning has happened

 a part of the continual learning process

• What the student has achieved?

What are students' strengths/weaknesses?

marks/grades

suggestions for improvement



Formative Assessment:

doubles the speed of student learning

Key Principles:

1. evidence from the A serves rather than the A itself

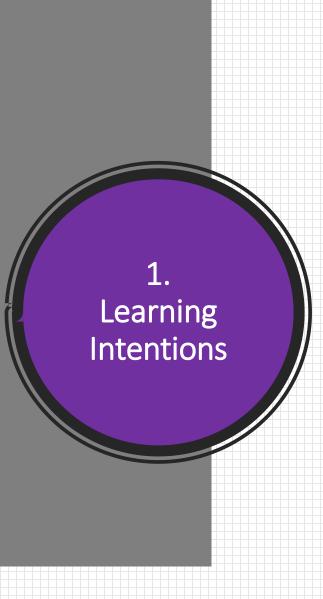
2. who is doing the A (teacher, peer, learner)

3. **decision** about the next steps in instruction



Strategies of Formative Assessment





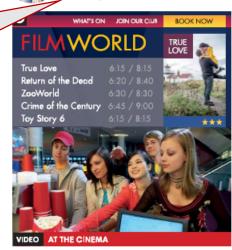




SPEAKING At the cinema

I can buy a ticket at the cinema.

I can buy a ticket at the cinema



Lee: So, what's on?

Amy: The new Tom Lewis movie, True Love. It starts in ten minutes.

Lee: No way! I want to see ZooWorld.

Amy: I don't like fantasy films. They're boring.

Lee: Oh, come on, please.

Amy: Oh, OK.

Lee: Can I have two tickets for ZooWorld, please?

Tess: Sure, which screening?

Lee: The 6.30.

Tess: I'm sorry, it's sold out ... Oh, no, hold on! There are two seats.

Lee: Great!

Tess: But they're in the front row.

Amy: Lee, I don't want to sit in the front row!

Lee: OK ... I'd like two for True Love at 6.15, please.

Tess: Row seven, Is that OK?

Lee: Yes, thanks, How much is that?

Tess: That's twelve fifty, please.

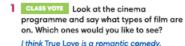
Amy: Here you are.

Tess: Thank you. Enjoy the film!

Lee: Yeah, right.

No way! Come on, please! Hold on!

OUT of cass



I think True Love is a romantic comedy. I'd like to see it.

2 D 1.5 1.34 Watch or listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which film do Lee and Amy go to see?
- 2 What time does it start?
- 3 How much is each ticket?
- 3 (1.35 Complete the dialogue below with one word in each gap. Listen and

check. Speaking At the cinema You need to say: What's on? Can I have two tickets for ZooWorld, please? I'd like two for True Love, please. The 6.15 screening. How much is that? Here you are. You need to understand: Which screening? I'm sorry, it's sold out. There are two seats in the front row. Row seven. Is that OK? That's twelve fifty, please,

Krystal:	Can I have two 1 tickets for True Lov
	please?
Tess:	Which ² ?
Krystal:	The 8.15 screening.
Tess:	Here you are Two tickets in 3
	five.
Krystal:	How 4 is that?
Tess:	That's twelve fifty, 5
Krystal:	6you are.
Tess:	7 you, enjoy the movie.

4 In pairs, buy tickets for a film from Exercise 1. Use the Speaking box to help you.









...

England

and tell

10

2 🖸

3 🖸

4 🖸

Facebook or Flickr?

sentence is not true?

alternative/lo-fi

About me

Lee Marshall

WRITING A personal introduction

they're awesome. In my free time, I sing and play the guitar. __I make music on my laptop every day and I sometimes

write songs. Click on the media player to listen to them

1 CLASS VOTE Have you got a personal webpage like

4 There is some personal information about Lee. 5 You can see some of Lee's friends on his page.

In pairs, quickly look at Lee's webpage. Which

There is a photo of Lee on the webpage.

2 You can listen to some of Lee's songs.

3 You can look at Lee's photo gallery.

can write a personal introduction to a webpage.

introduction Harlow Mill, near Londo to a webpage I'm in Year ... at Interests/Hobbies - My name is Lee Marshall I like/I'm into/I'm mad about ... and I'm fifteen. I'm English. I'm interested in/My big passion is ... I live with my parents and my My favourite ... is ... sister, Ruby, in Harlow Mill, near London. I'm in Year 10 In my free time,/Outside school I ... at Harlow Mill High School. My favourite subjects are often ... Music, Art and English. Routines __ I like books and movies but my big passion is music. My I often/sometimes/usually ... navourite band is Arcade Fire – they're from Canada and

me what you think!		the things he writes about.
NO WAYI 3:20 COME ON, PIEASEI	BUY	School Nationality Hobbies Best friend Name and age Family/hometown Personality Interests (books, music etc.)
4:05 NOT RIGHT NOW	BUY	4 Look at Lee's profile again. Say how you are similar to or different from Lee.
3:55 HARLOW MILL BLUES 3:33	BUY	He's English but I come from Poland. He's got a sister and I've got a sister too.
The state of the s		5 Look at the Writing box. Complete the sentences to make them true for you.

Writing Time

Write a personal introduction for a webpage. Use the Writing box and Lee's text to help you.

Look at Lee's text to help you.

I ... once a week/every day.

3 In pairs, read Lee's introduction. Tick (

I can write a

personal

Write about:

- n personal details
- (2) interests and hobbies
- R routines



M01 Wider World SB2 Global 06700 U01.indd 16 M01 Wider World SB2 Global 06700 U01.indd 17 19/09/2016 15:32

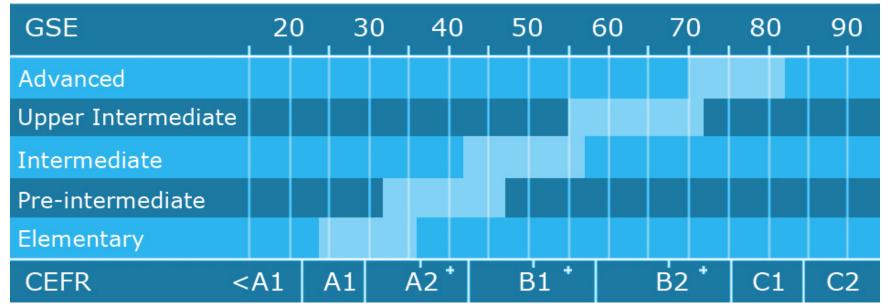




Task-Specific vs. Generic Criteria?

• teachers can design success criteria for one specific task

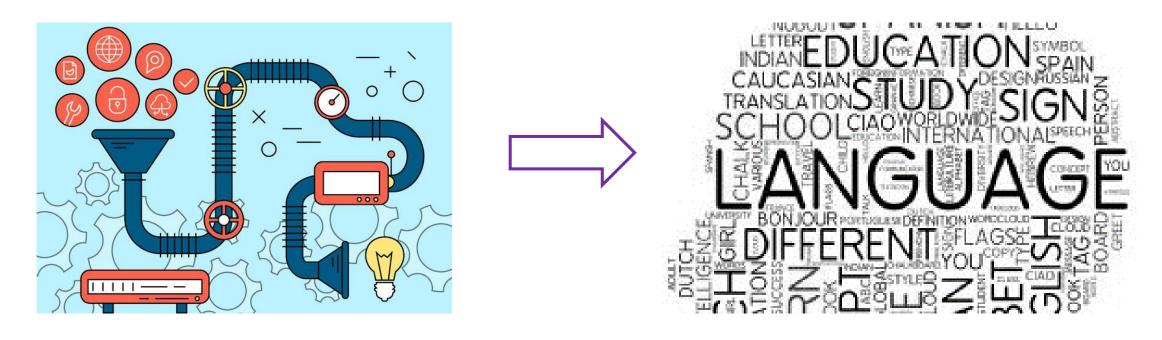
• generic criteria: marks, maturita, CEFR, GSE, IELTS...





Processed-Focused vs. Product-Focused

process-focused guidelines (FA)



help students and bring them to the product success (SA)



Practical Techniques

Learning intention:

to write a characteristic of a person

Product:

readers will feel as if they know the person

Process:

- hobbies and interests
- attitudes toward self and others
- examples of extrovert or introvert personality
- examples of likes and dislikes



Practical Techniques

have students to co-construct success criteria e.g.:

✓ use sample pieces of student work from the previous year

• students spot errors in other students' essays

• result: they are less likely to repeat these errors in their own essays



✓ compare student's own work to exemplary student work

• choose three best essays and make copies of them

do not write anything on any essay

 returned the students' essay along with the copies of three best essays

• ask students: What features made them strong essays?



2.
Eliciting
Evidence of
Student
Learning



Is pear fruit?







Is pear fruit?
Is water uncountable?

Original

Why is pear an example of fruit? Why is water uncountable?

Reframed

Question Shells

- frame questions in ways that are more likely to reveal students' thinking:

"Why is ______ an example of _____?



Question Shells

- use contrast in question

"Why is and not?"

Original

Is water uncountable?

Is "do" an irregular verb?

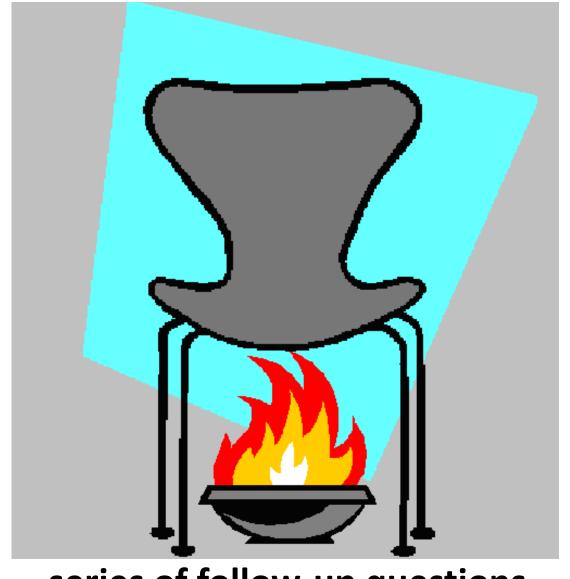
Reframed

Why is water uncountable and a banana not?

Why is "do" an irregular verb and "work" not?



• Hot-Seat Questioning:



series of follow-up questions

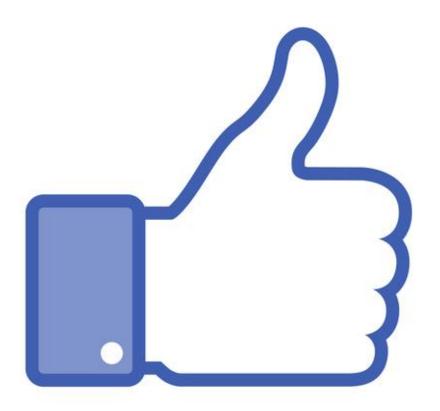


• Hand Signals:

"thinking thumbs"

ABCD Cards

• Cards: ✓ X ?





Mini Whiteboards:

- provides more flexibility



• Exit Passes:

- end of the lesson/topic questions







Effectiveness of different kinds of feedback

- 132 students in age of 18
- 2-day period for feedback



Effectiveness of feedback from the 1st lesson to 2nd lesson:

• 1st group: no progress

• 2nd group: 30% higher

• 3rd group:

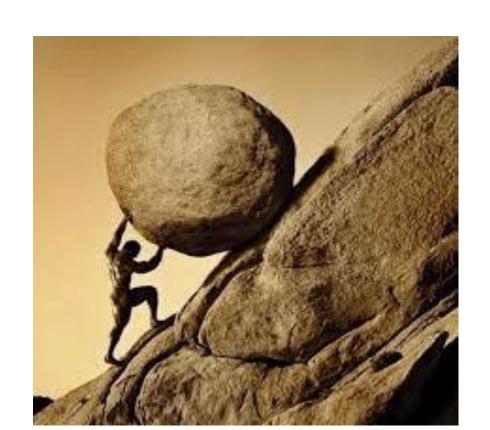
A: more than 70 % higher

B: about 50 % higher

C: about 30% higher

D: no progress at all





Factors affecting the effectiveness of feedback

- Praise
- no effect on achievement:

ego



academic work

- Timing
- regular feedback



- Scaffolding comments
- give minimum amount of support

- Action oriented comments
- provide a recipe for future action







Practical Techniques

• C3B4ME "See three before me"

Peer Evaluation of Homework

Error Classification



'Any questions?'



- End-of-Topic Questions/Summary
- students have to come up with at least one question







Self-Assessment

• involves the student combining:

cognitive resources

emotions

actions to carry out (set their own learning goals)

 research shows: the rate at which students were learning almost doubled



Metacognition

- recognize own cognitive resources

Ask students:

"I would learn better in English lessons if..."

Motivation

A: Teacher

B: Student

C: Grades

D:Parents



How can teachers support Self-Assessment?

✓ Share learning goals with students.

✓ Give constructive comments rather than grades.

✓ Provide a recipe for future action.

✓ Transfer control of the learning to the students.





SELF-ASSESSMENT

For each learning objective, tick (\checkmark) the box that best matches your ability.

= I understand and can help a friend.

= I understand but have some questions.

= I understand and can do it by myself.

> > = I do not understand.

		\odot	\odot	88	Need help?	Now try
1.1	Vocabulary				Students' Book pp. 10–11 Workbook pp. 6–7	Ex. 1–2, p. 17
1.2	Grammar				Students' Book p. 12 Workbook p. 8	Ex. 3–6, p. 17
1.3	Reading				Students' Book p. 13 Workbook p. 9	
1.4	Grammar				Students' Book p. 14 Workbook p. 10	
1.5	Listening				Students' Book p. 15 Workbook p. 11	
1.6	Speaking				Students' Book p. 16 Workbook p. 12	Ex. 7, p. 17
1.7	Writing				Students' Book p. 17 Workbook p. 13	

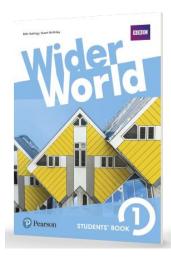
What can you remember from this unit?

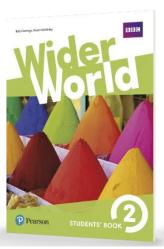
New words I learned (the words you most want to remember from this unit)	Expressions and phrases I liked (any expressions or phrases you think sound nice, useful or funny)	English I heard or read outside class (e.g. from websites, books, adverts, films, music)

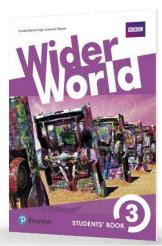


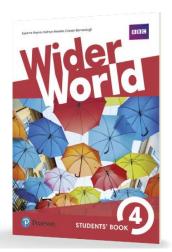
	Where the learner is going	Where the learner is right now	How to get there		
Teacher	1. Clarifying and sharing Learning Intentions and Criteria for Success	2. Eliciting Evidence of student learning	3. Providing Feedback that moves learning forward		
Peer	Understanding and sharing learning intentions and criteria for success	4. Activating learners as instructional resources for one			
Learner	Understanding learning intentions and criteria for success	5. Activating learners as the owners of their own learning (Self-Assessment)			

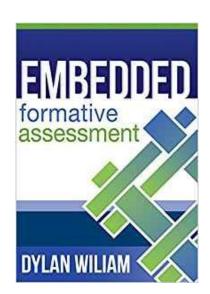












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