


Elementary Mathematics Professional Learning
Apprentissage professionnel en mathématiques à l'élémentaire


Assessment








Elementary Mathematics Professional Learning


The Positive Power of Assessment in the Mathematics Classroom

Pat Lore








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Webinar Goals

- Summarize key assessment principles
- Provide practical classroom assessment examples
- Familiarize participants with EMPL resources

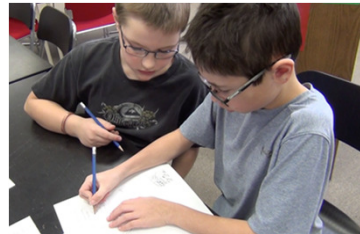



Assessment

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Big Ideas

The ultimate goal of assessment is to support student learning.





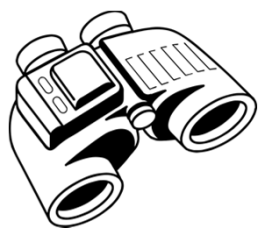
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Big Ideas

The ultimate goal of assessment is to support student learning.

- Plan for assessment: begin with the end in mind.



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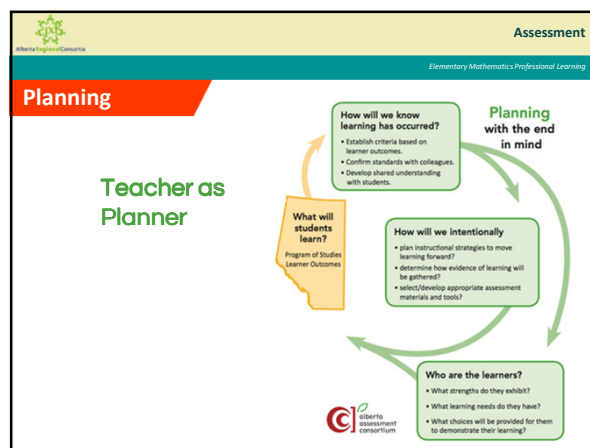
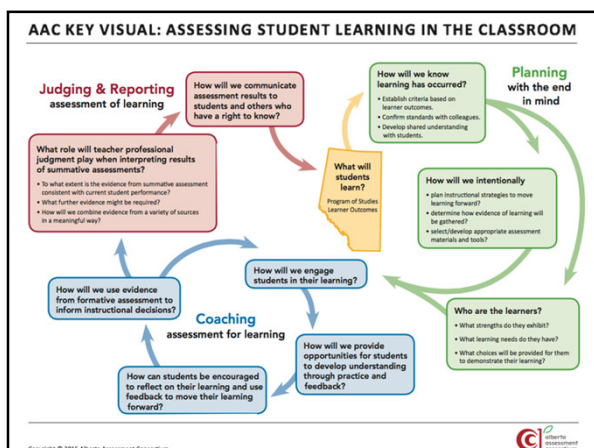
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Big Ideas

The ultimate goal of assessment is to support student learning.

- Ensure summative assessment is fair and accurate.






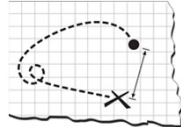
[illegible]



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Planning
Step-by-Step

1. Begin with learner outcomes.
2. Establish learning goals.
3. Consider your students.
4. Plan for instruction and assessment.



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Planning

Step 1:

Begin with learner outcomes




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Planner
Begin with learner outcomes

Grade 2, Shape and Space

7. Describe, compare and construct 3-D objects, including:
 - cubes
 - spheres
 - cones
 - cylinders
 - pyramids

[C, CN, R, V]

Connect each name to the correct 3-D object.

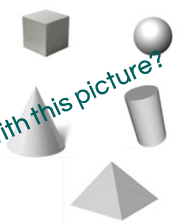
A. Cylinder

B. Cone


C. Sphere

D. Cube

E. Pyramid



What's wrong with this picture?


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Planning
Begin with learner outcomes

6. Describe and apply mental mathematics strategies for adding two 2-digit numerals, such as:
 - adding from left to right
 - taking one addend to the nearest multiple of ten and then compensating
 - using doubles.

[C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]

Grade 3 Number

[illegible]




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Planning



Step 2:
Establish learning goals



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
Planning

Establish learning goals

Specific Outcomes	Achievement Indicators
<i>It is expected that students will:</i>	<i>The following set of indicators may be used to determine whether students have met the corresponding specific outcome.</i>
<p>6. Describe and apply mental mathematics strategies for adding two 2-digit numerals, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adding from left to right taking one addend to the nearest multiple of ten and then compensating using doubles <p>[C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>(Students investigate a variety of strategies and become proficient in at least one appropriate and efficient strategy that they understand.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Add two given 2-digit numerals, using a mental mathematics strategy, and explain or illustrate the strategy. ➤ Explain how to use the “adding from left to right” strategy; e.g., to determine the sum of $23 + 46$, think $20 + 40$ and $3 + 6$. ➤ Explain how to use the “taking one addend to the nearest multiple of ten and then compensating” strategy; e.g., to determine the sum of $28 + 47$, think $30 + 47 = 20 + 50 + 28 - 3$. ➤ Explain how to use the “using doubles” strategy; e.g., to determine the sum of $24 + 26$, think $25 + 25$, to determine the sum of 23, think $25 - 2$ or $25 + 1$ or doubles plus 1. ➤ Apply a mental mathematics strategy for adding two given 2-digit numerals.

Link to Achievement Indicators:

<https://education.alberta.ca/mathematics-k-6/program-supports/everyone/support-documents/>



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Planning

Establish learning goals

Describe and apply mental mathematics strategies for adding two 2-digit numerals...

[illegible]

[illegible]



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Planning

Establish learning goals

- Add given 2-digit numeral mentally
- Explain strategy used to a given numerals
- Record strategy
- Refine strategies to improve efficiency

$$20 + 30 = 50$$

$$8 + 8 = 16$$

$$50 + 16 = 66$$

$$28 + 38 = 66$$

[illegible]

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Try this!

“Students investigate a variety of strategies and become proficient in at least one **appropriate** and **efficient** strategy that they understand.”


The figure shows two handwritten number line diagrams illustrating different strategies for adding 27 and 46.

The top diagram shows the equation $27 + 46$ at the top. Below it is a number line starting at 27 and ending at 73. There are three jumps: a small jump of +3 from 27 to 30, a large jump of +40 from 30 to 70, and a small jump of +3 from 70 to 73. The numbers 27, 30, 70, and 73 are marked on the line.

The bottom diagram shows a number line starting at 27 and ending at 73. There are six jumps: four jumps of +10 (from 27 to 37, 37 to 47, 47 to 57, and 57 to 67) and two jumps of +3 (from 67 to 70 and 70 to 73). The numbers 27, 37, 47, 57, 67, 70, and 73 are marked on the line.

[illegible]

[illegible]



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Planning


Plan for Assessment

How will we gather evidence of learning for this outcome?

- Products and performances
- Observations of students as they work



[illegible]



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Planning

Plan for Assessment

How will we gather evidence of learning for this outcome?

- Products and performances
- Observations of students as they work
- Conversations with students about their work.



[illegible]

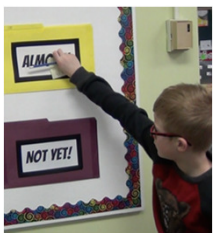
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Planning Plan for Assessment

How will we gather evidence of learning for this outcome?

- Products and performances
- Observations of students as they work
- Conversations with students about their work.
- Student self-reflection



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Planning Plan for Assessment

How will you use that evidence?

- As part of a grade?
- To adjust instruction?

↓ ↓

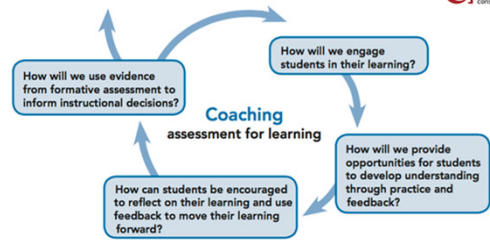
Summative Assessment **Formative Assessment**



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Coaching



Formative Assessment: Teacher as Coach

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Coaching **Assessment for Learning...**

...provides **feedback** to both the student and the teacher.

- The student's focus is on improving the quality of the work.
- The teacher's focus is on adjusting instruction to meet student needs.

[illegible]




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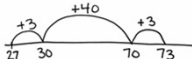
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Coaching



1. Help your students understand the learning goals.

$$27 + 46$$





What are the qualities of a "Great Strategy"?

It is reliable.

- *It works every time.*

It is efficient.

- *I can find the answer quickly.*

I understand it.

- *It makes sense to me.*

[illegible]



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Coaching

2. Plan discussions and activities that will give you on-going evidence about your students' learning.



[illegible]

[illegible]




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
Coaching

3. Provide opportunities for practice and feedback






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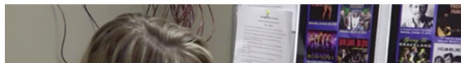


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[illegible]

[illegible]



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Coaching

Row Games

A

What's the answer? How do you know?

$38 + 17$
$25 + 66$
$54 + 19$
$38 + 28$

B

What's the answer? How do you know?

$24 + 31$
$79 + 12$
$41 + 32$
$8 + 58$



[illegible]

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Coaching

5. Encourage your students to become owners of their own learning



The image shows two examples of student ownership in a classroom. On the left, a board titled 'Exit Slips!' features four colored folders (blue, yellow, pink, and purple) with labels 'GOT IT!', 'ALMOST!', 'KIND OF!', and 'NOT YET!'. On the right, a student is placing a yellow folder labeled 'ALMOST!' into a larger yellow folder on a board titled 'NOT YET!'. The boards are decorated with colorful borders.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Judging


Judging & Reporting assessment of learning

- To what extent is the evidence from summative assessment consistent with current student performance?
- What further evidence might be required?
- How will we combine evidence from a variety of sources in a meaningful way?

How will we communicate assessment results to students and others who have a right to know?

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Summative Assessment: Teacher as Judge



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Judging

Interpreting Results



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Judging **Interpreting Results**

```
graph LR; A[Summative Assessment] --> B[verbs in the outcomes]; A --> C[mathematical processes]; A --> D[instructional practices];
```

Summative Assessment

- verbs in the outcomes
- mathematical processes
- instructional practices

Think back to our planning...

[illegible]

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Judging **Interpreting Results**


```
graph LR; A[Summative Assessment] --> B[observations]; A --> C[conversations]; A --> D[products and performances];
```

Summative Assessment

- observations
- conversations
- products and performances

Think back to our planning...

[illegible]



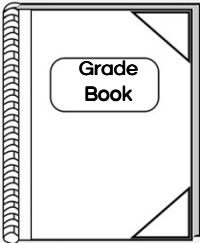
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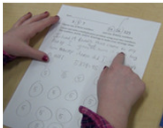

Judging

Interpreting Results




Grade Book



[illegible]

Assessment

Big Ideas

The ultimate goal of assessment is to support student learning.

- Plan for assessment: begin with the end in mind.
- Build formative assessment into every lesson.
- Ensure summative assessment is fair and accurate.

[illegible]