



# ASSESSMENT FOR LEARNING IN CLASSROOM

## UNIT II

# CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

## ▶ FEATURES

- ▶ Enhances learning
- ▶ Supports differentiation
- ▶ Ongoing process
- ▶ Feedback-oriented
- ▶ Involves students
- ▶ Variety of methods
- ▶ Diagnostic tool

# BEHAVIORIST VIEW OF LEARNING

- ▶ Primarily associated with John B Watson and B F Skinner
- ▶ Observable behavior only be considered.
- ▶ Stimulus- Response (S-R) relationship
- ▶ Conditioning ( Classical conditioning and Operant conditioning)
- ▶ Reinforcement and Punishment ( Positive and negative)
- ▶ Learning is gradual
- ▶ Behavior modification
- ▶ Environment's role

# TRANSMISSION-RECEPTION MODEL

- ▶ Linear communication
- ▶ Active sender-Passive receiver
- ▶ Focus on content delivery
- ▶ Minimal interaction
- ▶ Assumption of understanding
- ▶ Teacher Centered Approach
- ▶ Use of formal channels
- ▶ Product assessment approach and not process assessment approach.

# T-R APPROACH- DRAWBACKS

- ▶ Surface learning- it is narrow in nature- One dimensional
- ▶ Does not assess higher order thinking like critical thinking and problem solving.
- ▶ Student disengagement
- ▶ Gives emphasis for summative assessment
- ▶ Encourages learning by heart
- ▶ Inadequate feedback
- ▶ Equity issues
- ▶ Teacher-centered
- ▶ Neglect of process

# CONSTRUCTIVISM

- ▶ Active learning
- ▶ Knowledge construction
- ▶ Inquiry based learning
- ▶ Collaborative learning
- ▶ Real-World Contexts
- ▶ Scaffolding
- ▶ Problem-Based learning
- ▶ Assessment as learning
- ▶ Learner-Centred
- ▶ Constructive feedback

# CONSTRUCTIVISM AND ASSESSMENT

- ▶ **Formative in nature**
- ▶ **Performance-Based assessment**
- ▶ **Encourages self-assessment**
- ▶ **Peer assessment**
- ▶ **Process oriented**
- ▶ **Descriptive feedback**
- ▶ **Teacher as a facilitator**

# ROLE OF TEACHER IN CONSTRUCTIVIST ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Facilitator of learning
- ▶ Designer of learning experiences
- ▶ Provider of constructive feedback
- ▶ Scaffolder of student learning
- ▶ Promoter of self assessment
- ▶ Co-learner
- ▶ Teacher makes the students interactive by posing open ended question.
- ▶ Teacher encourages higher order thinking.



# CONTINUOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Evaluates all aspects of students' development on an ongoing basis.
- ▶ It ensures holistic development.
- ▶ Frequency
- ▶ Formative and Summative
- ▶ Variety of tools
- ▶ Scholastic and Co-scholastic
- ▶ Diagnostic
- ▶ Remedial

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- ▶ Student-Centric
- ▶ Individualised learning
- ▶ Encourages self-assessment
- ▶ Feedback oriented

# AIMS OF CCE

- ▶ Holistic Development
- ▶ Continuous Assessment
- ▶ Reduction of exam stress
- ▶ Identify the learning gaps
- ▶ Support differentiation
- ▶ Promote active learning
- ▶ Student-Centred approach

# FUNCTIONS OF CCE

- ▶ It helps the teacher to organize effective teaching strategies.
- ▶ It helps the teacher to assess students' progress continuously.
- ▶ It serves as a diagnostic tool.
- ▶ Student will be encouraged for self assessment.
- ▶ It encourages active learning.
- ▶ It helps to identify learning needs.
- ▶ It enhances communication between teacher, students and parents

# DISADVANTAGES OF CCE

- ▶ Implementation challenges ( Teacher Training, Expensive)
- ▶ Increased workload for teachers.
- ▶ Subjectivity in evaluation ( Bias, Lack of standardisation)
- ▶ Time consuming
- ▶ Stress and pressure
- ▶ Not practical in overcrowded classes.
- ▶ Marks have been given too generously.

# ROLE OF TEACHER IN CCE

- ▶ Facilitator of learning- ( Guidance, Resource Provider)
- ▶ Continuous Assessor- ( Formative and Summative)
- ▶ Feedback Provider- (Constructive Feedback, Encouragement)
- ▶ Diagnostic Evaluator- ( Identify learning gaps, Remedial measures)
- ▶ Record Keeper- ( Maintains Records, Progress Tracking)
- ▶ Designer of Assessment Tools- ( Diverse and Innovative)
- ▶ Personalized Instruction- (Individual attention, Adapt teaching methods)
- ▶ Evaluator of Non-Academic Skills


# PROJECT-BASED LEARNING

- ▶ Project-Based Learning (PBL) is an instructional methodology that encourages students to learn and apply knowledge and skills through an engaging experience centered around the investigation and response to complex questions, problems, or challenges.
- ▶ PBL is student-centered, allowing learners to explore real-world problems and acquire deeper knowledge through active exploration.

# FEATURES OF PROJECT-BASED LEARNING

- ▶ **Student-Centered:** Focuses on student interests and allows them to take ownership of their learning process.
- ▶ **Inquiry-Based:** Encourages students to ask questions, conduct research, and develop solutions.
- ▶ **Real-World Connection:** Projects are often based on real-world problems or scenarios, making learning relevant and meaningful.
- ▶ **Collaboration:** Promotes teamwork and communication among students.



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- ▶ **Interdisciplinary Approach:** Integrates multiple subject areas, encouraging a holistic understanding.
  - ▶ **Public Product:** Culminates in a final product or presentation that is shared with an audience beyond the classroom.
  - ▶ **Reflective Process:** Involves reflection on what has been learned and how it can be applied.

# IMPORTANCE

- ▶ **Enhances Critical Thinking:** Encourages students to analyze and solve problems creatively.
- ▶ **Promotes Engagement:** Increases student motivation and interest through hands-on learning.
- ▶ **Develops Skills for the Future:** Prepares students with skills such as collaboration, communication, and time management.
- ▶ **Real-World Application:** Provides opportunities to apply academic knowledge to real-life situations.
- ▶ **Fosters Independence:** Encourages self-directed learning and responsibility.
- ▶ **Improves Retention:** Students are more likely to retain knowledge through active engagement.

# ADVANTAGES OF PROJECT-BASED LEARNING

- ▶ **Deeper Learning:** Students gain a better understanding of subjects by exploring them in depth.
- ▶ **Skill Development:** Builds essential skills like critical thinking, problem-solving, and collaboration.
- ▶ **Increased Engagement:** Students are more motivated and engaged in their learning process.
- ▶ **Personalized Learning:** Allows students to pursue their interests and learn at their own pace.
- ▶ **Improves Retention:** Students remember what they learn longer because they apply knowledge actively.
- ▶ **Encourages Innovation:** Students are encouraged to think creatively and come up with original solutions.

# DISADVANTAGES

- ▶ **Time-Consuming:** Requires significant planning and time for both teachers and students.
- ▶ **Resource Intensive:** May require more resources than traditional teaching methods.
- ▶ **Assessment Challenges:** Difficult to assess student performance objectively.
- ▶ **Varied Student Participation:** Some students may not participate equally, affecting group dynamics and learning outcomes.
- ▶ **Teacher Training:** Requires teachers to be well-trained in PBL methodologies, which can be a barrier.
- ▶ **Scalability:** Can be challenging to implement in large classrooms or with limited resources.

# ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT

- ▶ Significance of the problem
- ▶ Necessary data
- ▶ Completing within time
- ▶ Quality of the language
- ▶ Participation and involvement

# SEMINAR

- ▶ A seminar is a form of academic instruction that typically involves a small group of students engaging in intensive discussions, presentations, and exchanges of ideas on a specific topic or subject under the guidance of an instructor or facilitator.
- ▶ Seminar assessment is a valuable method for evaluating students in a way that promotes engagement, critical thinking, and communication skills. While it offers many advantages, such as interactive learning and personalized feedback, it also presents challenges like subjectivity and the need for significant preparation.



# FEATURES

1. **Interactive Format:** Emphasizes discussion and interaction among participants.
2. **Presentations:** Students often prepare and deliver presentations on assigned topics.
3. **Critical Thinking:** Encourages critical analysis and debate on various subjects.
4. **Peer Feedback:** Participants provide and receive feedback from their peers.
5. **Facilitator Guidance:** An instructor or facilitator guides the discussion and ensures that objectives are met.
6. **Participation:** Active involvement and contribution to discussions are key components of assessment.

# IMPORTANCE

1. **Enhances Understanding:** Deepens students' understanding of the subject through discussion and exchange of ideas.
2. **Develops Communication Skills:** Improves verbal communication and presentation skills.
3. **Encourages Critical Thinking:** Fosters critical analysis, debate, and the ability to defend arguments.
4. **Promotes Engagement:** Increases student engagement and interest in the subject matter.
5. **Feedback Opportunities:** Provides opportunities for immediate feedback and reflection.
6. **Builds Confidence:** Helps students gain confidence in their knowledge and presentation abilities.



# ADVANTAGES

1. **Interactive Learning:** Encourages active participation and engagement, making learning more dynamic and interactive.
2. **Personalized Feedback:** Offers personalized feedback from both peers and instructors, helping students improve their skills.
3. **Skill Development:** Develops a range of skills, including research, critical thinking, communication, and teamwork.
4. **Deep Learning:** Promotes deeper understanding through discussion and debate, going beyond surface-level learning.
5. **Flexibility:** Allows flexibility in how topics are explored and discussed, catering to students' interests and strengths.
6. **Collaborative Environment:** Fosters a collaborative learning environment, encouraging teamwork and mutual support.

# DISADVANTAGES

1. **Subjectivity:** Assessments can be subjective, as they rely on qualitative judgments of participation and presentations.
2. **Unequal Participation:** Some students may dominate discussions, while others may participate less, leading to unequal assessment opportunities.
3. **Preparation Time:** Requires significant preparation time for both students and instructors.
4. **Performance Anxiety:** Some students may experience anxiety or discomfort with public speaking and participation.
5. **Assessment Complexity:** Challenging to create consistent and fair assessment criteria for diverse contributions and presentations.
6. **Resource Intensive:** Requires more resources in terms of time, space, and facilitation compared to traditional lectures.

# ASSESSMENT OF THE SEMINAR

- ▶ Appropriateness of the concept
- ▶ The method used to gather the data
- ▶ Communication skill
- ▶ Use of information technology
- ▶ Ability to response and to clarify doubts
- ▶ Ability to ask questions

# ASSIGNMENT

- ▶ Evaluating students' performance through assignments involves assessing their understanding, knowledge, and skills based on tasks or projects they complete outside of regular classroom activities.
- ▶ While it offers numerous benefits such as flexibility, detailed feedback, and the development of independent research skills, it also comes with challenges like the potential for plagiarism, the workload for both students and instructors, and the need for consistent grading practices.

# FEATURES

1. **Variety of Formats:** Assignments can include written work, presentations, case studies, and practical tasks.
2. **Individual or Group Work:** Assignments can be completed individually or as part of a group.
3. **Objective Criteria:** Assessment is based on specific criteria and learning objectives.
4. **Feedback Component:** Assignments typically include feedback from the instructor to guide student improvement.
5. **Research and Analysis:** Often require independent research and critical analysis.
6. **Time-Managed:** Students are given a set period to complete the assignment.

# PROCEDURE OF USING ASSIGNMENT AS A TEACHING DEVICE

- ▶ Allocation of the topic
- ▶ Set the due date
- ▶ Give relevant references, if necessary
- ▶ Difficulty level- from simple to complex
- ▶ More focus on theory
- ▶ Submit a written or a soft copy for evaluation

# IMPORTANCE

1. **Deepens Understanding:** Encourages students to engage deeply with the subject matter.
2. **Develops Skills:** Helps develop a range of skills, including research, writing, critical thinking, and problem-solving.
3. **Demonstrates Knowledge:** Provides a way for students to demonstrate their understanding and mastery of content.
4. **Encourages Independent Learning:** Promotes self-directed learning and time management.
5. **Continuous Assessment:** Offers ongoing opportunities to assess student progress throughout a course.



# ADVANTAGES

1. **Flexibility:** Allows students to work at their own pace and manage their time effectively.
2. **Comprehensive Assessment:** Can assess a wide range of skills and knowledge areas.
3. **Individual Attention:** Enables tailored feedback and individual attention from instructors.
4. **Encourages Research:** Promotes independent research and the development of information literacy skills.
5. **Supports Different Learning Styles:** Accommodates diverse learning styles and preferences through varied assignment types.
6. **Longer Reflection:** Gives students more time to reflect on and refine their work



# DISADVANTAGES

1. **Potential for Plagiarism:** Risks of students copying work from others or from online sources.
2. **Workload Management:** Can contribute to student stress if multiple assignments are due simultaneously.
3. **Resource Intensive:** Requires significant time and effort from instructors to grade and provide detailed feedback.
4. **Inconsistent Effort:** Varying levels of effort from students can impact the reliability of the assessment.
5. **Access to Resources:** Assumes students have equal access to resources, which may not always be the case.
6. **Subjectivity in Grading:** Potential for subjective grading, particularly with open-ended assignments like essays and projects.

# PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Portfolio assessment involves evaluating students' performance by compiling a collection of their work over time.
- ▶ This collection, or portfolio, showcases the student's efforts, progress, and achievements in various areas.
- ▶ Portfolios can include a range of materials such as written assignments, projects, artwork, reflections, and other artifacts that demonstrate learning and growth

# HOW TO ASSESS THE PORTFOLIO

- ▶ Teacher selects various learning activities
- ▶ Teacher lists the selected learning activities.
- ▶ Set the criteria of assessment.
- ▶ Convince the students the selected activities and the rubrics.
- ▶ Check the improvement.

# Features

1. **Comprehensive Collection:** Includes a diverse array of student work across different mediums and subjects.
2. **Longitudinal Tracking:** Tracks student progress over time, providing a holistic view of their development.
3. **Reflective Components:** Encourages students to reflect on their learning experiences and growth.
4. **Student-Centered:** Allows students to have a role in selecting and organizing the content of their portfolios.
5. **Multiple Criteria:** Assesses various skills and competencies, not just academic performance.
6. **Authentic Evidence:** Provides real examples of student work, demonstrating their abilities and understanding.

# IMPORTANCE

1. **Holistic View:** Offers a comprehensive view of a student's abilities, progress, and areas for improvement.
2. **Reflective Learning:** Promotes self-reflection and critical thinking, helping students to understand their learning processes.
3. **Personalized Assessment:** Tailors the assessment to individual students, recognizing their unique strengths and learning styles.
4. **Documentation of Growth:** Documents students' learning journeys, showing how they have developed over time.
5. **Engagement:** Increases student engagement by involving them in the assessment process.
6. **Goal Setting:** Helps students set and achieve personal academic and developmental goals.

# ADVANTAGES

1. **Comprehensive Evaluation:** Assesses a wide range of skills and knowledge, providing a fuller picture of student performance.
2. **Student Involvement:** Encourages active student participation in the assessment process, fostering ownership of their learning.
3. **Individualized Feedback:** Provides detailed and personalized feedback to students, aiding in their development.
4. **Flexibility:** Can be adapted to various subjects and educational contexts.
5. **Long-Term Insight:** Offers insights into student growth and progress over an extended period.
6. **Encourages Reflection:** Promotes metacognitive skills by encouraging students to reflect on their work and learning strategies.

# DISADVANTAGES

1. **Time-Consuming:** Requires significant time for both students and teachers to compile, review, and assess the portfolios.
2. **Subjectivity:** Assessment criteria can be subjective, leading to potential inconsistencies in evaluation.
3. **Resource Intensive:** May require more resources in terms of materials, storage, and administrative support.
4. **Preparation and Training:** Teachers and students may need additional training to effectively use portfolio assessment.
5. **Complexity:** Managing and organizing a large volume of work can be challenging.
6. **Potential Bias:** There is a risk of bias in the selection of portfolio content, as students might only include their best work.



# GRADING SYSTEM


- ▶ Developed by William Farish
- ▶ First implemented at The University of Cambridge
- ▶ In India, CBSE Board introduced the system for the first time in the academic year 2010-11
- ▶ Tamilnadu Education Board has been following it since 2012 onwards



# IMPORTANT FEATURES

- ▶ The grading system in Indian schools is designed to evaluate and communicate students' academic performance in a simplified and standardized manner. Here are some key features of the grading system in Indian schools:
- ▶ **Continuous Assessment:**
  - **Comprehensive Coverage:** It evaluates both scholastic and co-scholastic areas.
  - **Letter Grades:** Students are awarded letter grades (A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2, D, E1, E2) instead of numerical marks. Each grade corresponds to a range of marks.
  - **Grade Point Average (GPA):** Some schools also use the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) to provide an overall score.

- **Inclusive Education:** The grading system accommodates diverse learning styles and paces, making it inclusive for students with different abilities and backgrounds.
- **Reduced Stress:** By not emphasizing precise numerical scores, the grading system aims to reduce academic stress and competition among students.
- **Promotion Based on Grades:** Students are promoted to the next grade based on their overall performance in both scholastic and co-scholastic areas. A minimum grade is usually required in core subjects.
- **Detailed Feedback and Personalized Comments**

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- ▶ **Standardized Evaluation:** The grading scheme ensures a standardized evaluation process, reducing biases and ensuring fairness in student assessment.
  - ▶ **Parental Involvement:** Regular communication through report cards, parent-teacher meetings, and progress reports ensures transparency and involves parents in the educational process
  - ▶ It avoids competition among students
  - ▶ A student does not get influenced by the achievement level of other students.
  - ▶ Students who scored minimum level of proficiency will get chance to improve their performance without losing an academic year.

# TYPES OF ASSESSMENT

## PRACTICE-BASED ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Practice-based assessment evaluates students based on their performance in real-life or simulated professional scenarios, reflecting the practical application of skills and knowledge in a specific field.
- ▶ Real-world Application: Involves tasks that mimic or replicate real-life situations relevant to the student's field of study.
- ▶ Continuous Evaluation: Often includes ongoing assessments rather than one-time evaluations.
- ▶ Authentic Tasks: Tasks are designed to reflect actual professional practices and challenges.
- ▶ Relevance: Provides students with relevant and practical experience.
- ▶ Skill Development: Enhances practical skills and knowledge application.
- ▶ Immediate Feedback: Often allows for immediate feedback, aiding in quick improvement.
- ▶ Engagement: Can increase student engagement and motivation through hands-on learning.

# DISADVANTAGES

- ▶ **Resource Intensive:** Can be resource-intensive, requiring specialized equipment, settings, or supervisors.
- ▶ **Subjectivity:** May involve subjective judgment by assessors, leading to potential biases.
- ▶ **Logistical Challenges:** Organizing and managing real-world or simulated scenarios can be complex.
- ▶ **Consistency:** Ensuring consistent assessment standards across different scenarios can be difficult.

# EVIDENCE-BASED ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Evidence-based assessment involves evaluating students based on a collection of evidence that demonstrates their learning and achievements over time.
- ▶ Portfolio Use: Often involves the creation of a portfolio that includes various types of evidence such as assignments, projects, and reflections.
- ▶ Comprehensive: Aims to provide a holistic view of student learning and progress.
- ▶ Documentation: Requires systematic documentation and organization of evidence.
- ▶ Ongoing Process: Continuous collection and assessment of evidence over time.
- ▶ Holistic Evaluation: Provides a comprehensive picture of a student's abilities and progress.
- ▶ Flexibility: Can accommodate different learning styles and paces.
- ▶ Self-Reflection: Encourages students to reflect on their learning and development.
- ▶ Personalized Feedback: Allows for detailed and personalized feedback.



# DISADVANTAGES

- ▶ **Time-Consuming:** Collection and evaluation of evidence can be time-consuming for both students and educators.
- ▶ **Subjectivity:** Interpretation of evidence can be subjective, potentially leading to inconsistencies.
- ▶ **Resource Intensive:** Requires significant resources to manage and evaluate portfolios effectively.
- ▶ **Complexity:** Can be complex to implement and standardize across different contexts.

# PERFORMANCE-BASED ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Performance-based assessment evaluates students based on their ability to perform specific tasks or create products that demonstrate their knowledge and skills.
- ▶ Task-Oriented: Focuses on the completion of specific tasks or projects.
- ▶ Realistic Contexts: Tasks are often set in realistic or authentic contexts.
- ▶ Skill Demonstration: Emphasizes the demonstration of practical skills and knowledge application.
- ▶ Rubrics: Uses detailed rubrics to assess performance against set criteria.
- ▶ Practical Skills: Enhances and evaluates practical and transferable skills.
- ▶ Engagement: Engages students by connecting learning to real-world applications.
- ▶ Comprehensive Evaluation: Provides a detailed view of student capabilities beyond theoretical knowledge.
- ▶ Higher-Order Thinking: Encourages critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity



# DISADVANTAGES

- ▶ **Subjectivity:** May involve subjective assessment, leading to potential biases.
- ▶ **Resource Requirements:** Can be resource-intensive, requiring materials, equipment, or specific settings.
- ▶ **Time-Consuming:** Developing, performing, and assessing tasks can be time-consuming.
- ▶ **Consistency:** Ensuring consistency and reliability in assessment can be challenging.

# ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS

- ▶ Complex
- ▶ Authentic
- ▶ Process and product oriented
- ▶ Open-ended
- ▶ Time bounded

# STEPS

- ▶ Identify the goals
- ▶ Select appropriate course standards
- ▶ Review assessment
- ▶ Identify learning gaps
- ▶ Design the scenario
- ▶ Create suitable learning material
- ▶ Develop learning plan

# EXAMINATION-BASED ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Examination-based assessment evaluates students based on their performance in formal exams, typically involving written tests that are conducted under controlled conditions.
- ▶ Standardization: Exams are standardized to ensure uniform assessment conditions.
- ▶ Timed Assessment: Conducted within a fixed time frame.
- ▶ Variety of Question Types: Can include multiple-choice, short answer, and essay questions.
- ▶ Controlled Environment: Administered in a controlled setting to minimize cheating and ensure fairness.
- ▶ Objectivity: Provides a relatively objective measure of student knowledge.
- ▶ Standardization: Ensures consistency and comparability of results across different students and contexts.
- ▶ Efficiency: Can assess a large number of students simultaneously.
- ▶ Focus: Encourages students to focus on specific learning outcomes and content areas.

# DISADVANTAGES

- ▶ **Stress:** Can induce significant stress and anxiety among students.
- ▶ **Limited Scope:** May not adequately assess practical skills, creativity, or critical thinking.
- ▶ **Cramming:** May encourage short-term memorization rather than deep understanding.
- ▶ **One-Time Assessment:** Provides a snapshot of performance at a single point in time, which may not reflect overall abilities.

# PRACTICES OF ASSESSMENT- PATTERNS

- ▶ Dialogue b/w students and teacher
- ▶ Feedback through marking
- ▶ Peer assessment
- ▶ Self assessment

# DIALOGUE


- ▶ Sharing/ exchanging ideas between two or ore people
- ▶ It can be used for the following
- ▶ Assessing the subject knowledge
- ▶ Assessing the learning outcomes
- ▶ Assessing the language proficiency
- ▶ Assessing the learning activities
- ▶ Assessing the learning achievement



# FEEDBACK THROUGH MARKING

- ▶ Feedback through marking involves providing students with written or oral comments and scores on their work, typically in the form of grades or marks. This method of feedback is used to inform students about the quality of their work, highlight strengths, and identify areas for improvement.
- ▶ Clear and Specific: Feedback should be clear and specific so that students understand exactly what they did well and what needs improvement.
- ▶ Actionable: Provide actionable suggestions that students can implement to improve their performance.
- ▶ Prompt Delivery: Feedback should be given promptly while the task is still fresh in the students' minds.
- ▶ Regular Frequency: Provide feedback regularly to help students stay on track and make continuous improvements.
- ▶ Positive Tone: Use a positive tone to encourage and motivate students, even when pointing out areas for improvement.
- ▶ Balanced: Balance positive comments with constructive criticism to ensure students feel supported and understand both their strengths and areas for growth.



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- ▶ **Aligned with Learning Goals:** Feedback should be aligned with the learning objectives and criteria for the task.
  - ▶ **Focused on Learning:** Emphasize aspects of the task that are most important for learning and development.
  - ▶ **Detailed:** Provide detailed feedback that addresses specific elements of the student's work.
  - ▶ **Examples:** Use examples to illustrate points, helping students understand exactly what is being referred to.
  - ▶ **Self-Assessment:** Encourage students to reflect on their own work and feedback.
  - ▶ **Encouragement:** Encourage students to view feedback as a positive part of their learning process.
  - ▶ **Empathy:** Be empathetic and considerate of students' feelings when giving feedback.
  - ▶ **Growth Mindset:** Encourage a growth mindset by focusing on how students can improve in the future rather than solely on past performance

# PEER ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Peer assessment involves students providing feedback and evaluating the work of their peers based on predefined criteria or learning objectives. It can take various forms, including written feedback, ratings, and discussions.
- ▶ Active Participation: Students actively engage in assessing and providing feedback on their peers' work.
- ▶ Shared Responsibility: Students take responsibility for their own learning and the learning of their peers.
- ▶ Clear Guidelines: Assessments are based on predefined criteria or rubrics, ensuring consistency and objectivity.
- ▶ Aligned with Objectives: Criteria are aligned with learning objectives and focus on specific skills or content areas.
- ▶ Confidentiality: Peer assessments are often kept confidential to encourage honest and constructive feedback.
- ▶ Anonymity: In some cases, anonymity may be maintained to reduce biases and encourage honest evaluations.

- ▶ **Training Sessions:** Students may receive training on how to provide effective feedback and evaluate their peers' work.
- ▶ **Guidelines:** Clear guidelines are provided to students to ensure they understand the assessment criteria and expectations.
- ▶ **Multiple Perspectives:** Students benefit from receiving feedback from peers with different perspectives and experiences.
- ▶ **Enhanced Learning:** Exposure to diverse feedback helps students develop critical thinking skills and consider alternative viewpoints.
- ▶ **Constructive Feedback:** Peers provide constructive feedback that highlights strengths and suggests areas for improvement.
- ▶ **Respectful Communication:** Feedback is delivered respectfully and tactfully, maintaining a positive learning environment.
- ▶ **Guidance and Support:** Teachers provide guidance and support throughout the peer assessment process, clarifying expectations and resolving any issues.
- ▶ **Monitoring:** Teachers monitor peer assessments to ensure fairness, consistency, and adherence to guidelines.

# SELF-ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Self-assessment is a process where students reflect on their own learning, skills, strengths, and areas for improvement. It involves evaluating one's own work or performance against predetermined criteria or standards.
- ▶ Self-assessment involves introspection and reflection on one's own work, actions, or learning experiences.
- ▶ Individuals critically examine their strengths, weaknesses, progress, and areas for growth.
- ▶ It involves self-judgment and self-evaluation based on personal standards and criteria.
- ▶ Self-assessment is often guided by predefined criteria, rubrics, or learning objectives against which individuals evaluate their work or performance.
- ▶ It helps in monitoring one's own development and progress over time.
- ▶ It encourages awareness of how one learns and what strategies are effective.

- ▶ Individuals take ownership of their learning process and decisions.
- ▶ It supports lifelong learning and ongoing self-improvement.
- ▶ It can be used for evaluating performance, setting learning goals, and planning future actions.
- ▶ **Enhances Self-awareness:** Develops self-awareness and metacognitive skills, leading to deeper understanding of strengths and weaknesses.
- ▶ **Empowers Learners:** Gives individuals the autonomy to set goals, monitor progress, and make decisions about their learning journey.
- ▶ **Encourages Reflection:** Fosters critical thinking and reflection on learning experiences, leading to deeper understanding.
- ▶ **Supports Growth Mindset:** Promotes a growth mindset by focusing on improvement rather than fixed abilities.
- ▶ **Promotes Continuous Improvement:** Supports ongoing learning and development, leading to continuous improvement over time.

**Thank You**