



Our Savior Christian Academy

Assessment Guide

Assessments are a key component of all education systems and play a critical role in a student's learning journey. By measuring student achievement and skill mastery, assessments help students learn, teachers improve instruction, and administrators decide how to allocate resources along with evaluate the efficacy of education programs.

- 1) Anecdotal Record: Gives a brief written description of student behavior at one time. Record only what is observed or heard; should deal with the facts and should include the setting (e.g., where the behavior occurs) and what was said and done.
- 2) Authentic Tasks: Authentic tasks are genuine activities that occur in a real-life context. These can include activities such as real-life shopping tasks, measuring a ballpark, designing a home, or building a bridge or tower.
- 3) Checklists, Scales or Charts: Checklists help identify and record students' levels of achievement by rubric levels (1,2,3,4), by letter grade or numerical value, or simply by acceptable/unacceptable.
- 4) Demonstrations: Presentations by one student or by a group of students provide a way to demonstrate the skills used in the completion of an activity or the acquisition of curricular outcomes/expectations. Examples of presentations include skits, lectures, lab presentations, debates, and multimedia shows.
- 5) Games: Games provide excellent opportunities for simulations and small and large group assessment.
- 6) Interest Inventories: student responses to questions designed to find out past experience and or current interest in a topic, subject or activity
- 7) Iowa Basics: To provide a comprehensive assessment of student progress in major content areas. ITBS® is a nationally standardized achievement test for K-12 students. <http://www.criticalthinking.com/articles/test-preparation-practice-for-itbs-assessment#>

- 8) Peer Evaluation: Peer evaluation involves having peers in a class or group review and evaluate the work of fellow students.
- 9) Self-Evaluation: Self-evaluation involves obtaining student reflections about their learning goals and their progress in achieving those goals.
- 10) Simulations: Simulations use problem-solving, decision-making, and role-playing tasks such as science experiments, computer simulations, and real-life enactments (e.g. elections, court cases).
- 11) Student Journals: Student journals are most often personal records that discuss learning activities, experiences, strengths, interests and needs.
- 12) Student Portfolio: An 'on-going' student-maintained file in which all items represents progress, often included is a written reason why the student values the work. Drafts and final copies are both acceptable.
- 13) Subject Area Portfolios: a portfolio of student work and reflection related to a particular subject or curriculum area
- 14) Teacher Observations: Teacher observations are regular, first-hand observations of a student documented by the teacher.
- 15) Tests, Exams, and Quizzes: Tests are very helpful tools for determining and measuring student achievement and performance. Tests exams, and quizzes come in many forms and varieties.
- 16) Video and audio records of student performance, achievement, and behavior provide helpful, valid assessment information.
- 17) Written Records: Written records provide objective, narrative records of student performances, strengths, needs, progress and negative/positive behaviors.