

## Formative (Informal) Assessment Strategies

Most of these actives can also be thought of as engagement strategies in addition to assessing what students know and can do.

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION
Quick Write	Student writes for 2-3 minutes about what he heard from a lecture or explanation/read/learned. Could be an open ended question from teacher
12 Word Summary	In 12 words or less, have students summarize important aspects of a particular chunk of instruction or reading.
3-2-1	Students jot down 3 ideas, concepts, or issues presented. Students jot down 2 examples or uses of idea or concept. Students write down 1 unresolved question or a possible confusion.
Muddiest Point	Students are asked to write down the muddiest point in the lesson (up to that point, what was unclear)
Quick class check	Give students paper plates, index cards, whiteboard, or large sheets of paper when they enter. When asking a question have ALL students write the answer and at your signal, have ALL students hold up the plate (or whatever) so that you can see who/ how many got the answer. Discussion to elaborate can follow.
Class vote	Present several possible answers or solutions to a question or problem and have students vote on what they think is best.
Idea Wave	Each student lists 3-5 ideas about the assigned topic. One volunteer begins the "idea wave" by sharing his idea. The student to the right of the volunteer shares one idea; the next student to rights shares one idea. Teacher directs the idea wave until several different ideas have been shared. At the end of the formal idea wave, a few volunteers who were not included may contribute.
Tickets to enter and exit	Teacher asks students a specific question about the lesson. Students then respond on the ticket and gives to teacher, either on their way out or on their way in the next day. Teacher can then evaluate the need to re-teach or questions that need to be answered.
Four Corners	Teacher posts questions, concepts, or vocabulary words in each of the corners of the room. Each student is assigned a corner. Once in the corner, the students discuss the focus of the lesson in relation to the question, concept, or words. Students may report out or move to another corner and repeat. After students have moved, as a writing assignment they should be encouraged to reflect on changes in opinion or what they have learned.
Give One/Get One	Students are given papers and asked to list 3-5 ideas about the learning. Students draw a line after their last idea to separate his/her ideas from classmate's lists. Students get up and interact with one classmate at a time. Exchange papers, read your partner's list, and then ask questions about new or confusing ideas.
Concept Mapping	Explain/ model a concept map. After lecture, explanation, or reading, have students fill in concept map (partner or individually). Report out.
Flash Cards	After 10 minutes into a lecture or concept presentation, have students create a flash card that contains the key concept or idea. Toward the end of the class, have students work in pairs to exchange ideas and review the material.

Learning Cell	Students develop questions and answers on their own (possibly using the Q-Matrix). Working in pairs the first student asks a question and the partner answers and vice versa. Each student can correct the other until a satisfactory answer is reached. (Good way to encourage students to go back to the text book).
One Minute Paper	Teacher decides what the focus of the paper should be. Ask students “What was the most important thing you learned? What important question remains unanswered? Set aside 5-10 minutes of next class to discuss the results. May be used in the middle of a class also.
Signal Cards/thumbs up-thumbs down	Create cards to check for understanding. green means “I got it”, yellow means “I’m not sure, Maybe”, and blue means “I’m lost. I have questions”
Transfer and Apply	Students list what they have learned and how they might apply it to their real lives. Students list interesting ideas, strategies, concepts learned in class or chunk of class. They then write some possible way to apply this learning in their lives, another class, or in their community.
Circular check	Students in groups are given a problem with a definite answer (good for math & science). First students completes first step without contribution from others in group and passes it to the next student. Second student corrects any mistakes and completes next step, again with out input from the group. Problem gets passed to next student and the process continues until the group has the correct answer.

## Formative Assessment Strategies

<b>Tools for Formative Assessment</b> <b>Techniques to Check for Understanding</b>	
<b>Index Card Summaries/Questions</b>	Periodically, distribute index cards and ask students to write on both sides, with these instructions: (Side 1) Based on our study of (unit topic), list a big idea that you understand and word it as a summary statement. (Side 2) Identify something about (unit topic) that you do not yet fully understand and word it as a statement or question.
<b>Hand Signals</b>	Ask students to display a designated hand signal to indicate their understanding of a specific concept, principal, or process: - I understand _____ and can explain it (e.g., thumbs up). - I do not yet understand _____ (e.g., thumbs down). - I'm not completely sure about _____ (e.g., wave hand).
<b>One Minute Essay</b>	A one-minute essay question (or one-minute question) is a focused question with a specific goal that can, in fact, be answered within a minute or two.
<b>Analogy Prompt</b>	Periodically, present students with an analogy prompt: (A designated concept, principle, or process) is like _____ because _____.
<b>Web or Concept Map</b>	Any of several forms of graphical organizers which allow learners to perceive relationships between concepts through diagramming key words representing those concepts. <a href="http://www.graphic.org/concept.html">http://www.graphic.org/concept.html</a>
<b>Misconception Check</b>	Present students with common or predictable misconceptions about a designated concept, principle, or process. Ask them whether they agree or disagree and explain why. The misconception check can also be presented in the form of a multiple-choice or true-false quiz.
<b>Student Conference</b>	One on one conversation with students to check their level of understanding.
<b>3-Minute Pause</b>	The Three-Minute Pause provides a chance for students to stop, reflect on the concepts and ideas that have just been introduced, make connections to prior knowledge or experience, and seek clarification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I changed my attitude about...</li> <li>• I became more aware of...</li> <li>• I was surprised about...</li> <li>• I felt...</li> <li>• I related to...</li> <li>• I empathized with...</li> </ul>
<b>Observation</b>	Walk around the classroom and observe students as they work to check for learning. Strategies include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Anecdotal Records</li> <li>•Conferences</li> <li>•Checklists</li> </ul>
<b>Self-Assessment</b>	A process in which students collect information about their own learning, analyze what it reveals about their progress toward the intended learning goals and plan the next steps in their learning.
<b>Exit Card</b>	Exit cards are written student responses to questions posed at the end of a class or learning activity or at the end of a day.
<b>Portfolio Check</b>	Check the progress of a student's portfolio. A portfolio is a purposeful collection of significant work, carefully selected, dated and presented to tell the story of a student's achievement or growth in well-defined areas of performance, such as reading, writing, math, etc. A portfolio usually includes personal reflections where the student explains why each piece was chosen and what it shows about his/her growing skills and abilities.
<b>Quiz</b>	<p>Quizzes assess students for factual information, concepts and discrete skill. There is usually a single best answer. Some quiz examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple Choice</li> <li>• True/False</li> <li>• Short Answer</li> <li>• Paper and Pencil</li> <li>• Matching</li> <li>• Extended Response</li> </ul>
<b>Journal Entry</b>	Students record in a journal their understanding of the topic, concept or lesson taught. The teacher reviews the entry to see if the student has gained an understanding of the topic, lesson or concept that was taught.
<b>Choral Response</b>	In response to a cue, all students respond verbally at the same time. The response can be either to answer a question or to repeat something the teacher has said.
<b>A-B-C Summaries</b>	Each student in the class is assigned a different letter of the alphabet and they must select a word starting with that letter that is related to the topic being studied.
<b>Debriefing</b>	A form of reflection immediately following an activity.
<b>Idea Spinner</b>	The teacher creates a spinner marked into 4 quadrants and labeled "Predict, Explain, Summarize, Evaluate." After new material is presented, the teacher spins the spinner and asks students to answer a question based on the location of the spinner. For example, if the spinner lands in the "Summarize" quadrant, the teacher might say, "List the key concepts just presented."
<b>Inside-Outside Circle</b>	Inside and outside circles of students face each other. Within each

	pair of facing students, students quiz each other with questions they have written. Outside circle moves to create new pairs. Repeat.
<b>Numbered Heads Together</b>	Each student is assigned a number. Members of a group work together to agree on an answer. The teacher randomly selects one number. Student with that number answers for the group.
<b>One Sentence Summary</b>	Students are asked to write a summary sentence that answers the "who, what where, when, why, how" questions about the topic.
<b>One Word Summary</b>	Select (or invent) one word which best summarizes a topic.
<b>Think-Pair- Share</b>	Students think individually, then pair (discuss with partner), then share with the class.
<b>Ticket to Leave</b>	Closing activity where students respond in writing or verbally to short assignments.
<b>Turn to Your Partner</b>	Teacher gives direction to students. Students formulate individual response, and then turn to a partner to share their answers. Teacher calls on several random pairs to share their answers with the class.
<b>Oral Questioning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How is _____ similar to/different from _____?</li> <li>- What are the characteristics/parts of _____?</li> <li>- In what other ways might we show show/illustrate _____?</li> <li>- What is the big idea, key concept, moral in _____?</li> <li>- How does _____ relate to _____?</li> <li>- What ideas/details can you add to _____?</li> <li>- Give an example of _____?</li> <li>- What is wrong with _____?</li> <li>- What might you infer from _____?</li> <li>- What conclusions might be drawn from _____?</li> <li>- What question are we trying to answer? What problem are we trying to solve?</li> <li>- What are you assuming about _____?</li> <li>- What might happen if _____?</li> <li>- What criteria would you use to judge/evaluate _____?</li> <li>- What evidence supports _____?</li> <li>- How might we prove/confirm _____?</li> <li>- How might this be viewed from the perspective of _____?</li> <li>- What alternatives should be considered _____?</li> <li>- What approach/strategy could you use to _____?</li> </ul>

AFRE - Keys to Instructional Excellence, 2008

AFRE - Standards-Based Instructional Planning and Designing, 2008