

## Grading for Learning: Key Terms and Concepts

Understanding the terms teachers may use with Grading for Learning will assist in understanding your student's grades in Infinite Campus.

**Final Grade:** Determined by what the student demonstrates during the grading period. Scores are not averaged to determine the final grade. The goal of Grading for Learning is to ensure students are proficient in the information they have been taught. The teacher is evaluating that the student understands and can apply the new knowledge. Best practices in grading in general state student practice should be "risk-free" and not counted in a final grade/score. Practice should be given feedback with comments and suggestions, not just a score. The goal of practice is for student growth before a summative assessment is given. For this reason students grades are not averaged.

**For Example:** If a student has scores during a particular grading period that are: 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3 received in chronological order from when the teaching began the grades would not be averaged. These grades reflect the student's progress toward proficiency. At the end of the semester the student learned the concept (standard) and demonstrated proficiency as reflected by 3s. The final score would be a 3.

**Formative Assessments:** The purpose of the formative assessment is to check student progress toward proficiency of a standard during the learning process. It informs teacher and student of their next steps for teaching and learning of the concept. Formative assessments may include homework assignments, short quizzes, in class practice, or group discussions.

**For Example:** A student practices adding two digit numbers by completing problems 3, 10, and 15 in their math book. The teacher reviews the student's work and identifies next steps in instruction and gives feedback so student knows how they are progressing.

**Summative Assessments:** The purpose of the summative assessment is to measure whether or not a student has met the grade level standard. There are many forms of summative assessments – for example, unit tests, projects, presentations, common assessments – used throughout a unit/course.

**For Example:** A student takes a common assessment at the end of the quarter to measure if the student has met the grade level standards.

### Scoring:

- 1 – Attempting Standards / Incomplete
- 2 – Approaching Standards / Developing
- 3 – Meeting Standards / Proficient
- 4 – Exceeding Standards / Advanced

If student is getting 1 or 2 as reported on Infinite Campus, it means that the student didn't master the learning target (standard). This score indicates a need for additional support in order for the student to understand and demonstrate proficiency of the learning target. The teacher and student can work together to develop a plan for proficiency as noted by a score of a 3 or 4.