





Problems with Traditional Grading

- · Can misrepresent learning
 - False positives
 - False negatives
- Is inequitable
 - Benefits students who learn fast or who know how to 'student'
 - · Prone to bias earning points for non-academic factors
- Can lead to students arguing for points on work or "grade grubbing" at end of the semester



What is Grading for Growth?

- · Four key ideas:
 - Student work evaluated using clearly defined standards
 - Students given action-oriented feedback
 - Marks on student work reflect progress toward meeting a standard
 - Students can reassess work without penalty, using feedback received, until standards are met or exceeded



Alternative Grading Approaches

- Standards-based grading (SBG; sometimes called mastery grading)
 - Clear standards, each assessed multiple times with multiple attempts provided to meet standard without penalty
 - Progress towards meeting each standard reported and helpful feedback given
 - Final grades based on how many, or which, standards a student has met by the end of the semester, regardless on how many attempts it took them to get there



Alternative Grading Approaches

- Specifications (specs) grading
 - List of specifications created that describe qualities and characteristics of a successful submission for each assignment
 - · Student work graded holistically based on the specs
 - Students use feedback to revise and resubmit work



Alternative Grading Approaches

- Ungrading/collaborative grading
 - Eliminates grades to focus on feedback
 - List of criteria or narrative description for final grades developed (often with students)
 - Instructors hold regular meetings with students (or have students complete reflective papers) to come to an agreement of student's current level of progress
 - Students construct final portfolio of work to show how they've grown or met key objectives



How to Begin Grading for Growth

- Consider implementing small, concrete strategies that address some of the key principles
 - Allow students to revise one or two larger assignments
 - Allow students to reassess quizzes or exams (use the LMS to make grading easier)
 - Use completion grades for some small assignments
 - Use specs grading on some assignments
 - Drop lowest quiz/exam grades (or use final to replace lowest grade)
 - Standards-based testing (SBG but just for exams)



How to Begin Grading for Growth

- Keep it simple look at your class from the student's pov (but also consider how to simplify for your own sanity)
 - · Limit number of reassessments or build in a reassessment day/time
- Make sure students engage with feedback
 - Students complete reflective cover sheet/form
- Provide multiple opportunities for class participation
 - Students self-assess participation, offer list of opportunities for students to earn participation points
- · Consider your class/student demographics:
 - Lower/upper level, UG/grad, writing heavy class, class size, class modality, how much freedom you have over SLOs and assessments



Examples From My Classes

- · Undergraduate courses:
 - · Limited number of tokens provided to students to reassess
 - Lowest grades on guizzes dropped
 - Quizzes can be taken up to 2x each
 - Assignment weights increase throughout semester
 - Specs grading used on select larger assignments
 - Detailed actionable feedback given on areas students struggle with and students required to address feedback
 - Team tests used to give immediate feedback on exams
 - Students incentivized for completing readings but provided completion grades



Examples From My Classes

· Graduate courses: specifications grading

Creative Expression

The specific assessment specifications are:

- · Project title is clearly conveyed
- · Purpose or thesis is clearly conveyed
- · At least four major ideas or themes from the literature are communicated or displayed
- · At least three scholarly sources are included and described (at least briefly) to provide support for main ideas or themes
- All articles are outside (meaning, none of the articles your professor has already provided you for this class) and scholarly (i.e., peer reviewed)
- · List of references presented in APA format and contains few errors
- Concluding statements are conveyed.
- Creative expression is professional in nature
- Demonstrates comprehension of course material beyond a layman's understanding (e.g., course content or terms are used or described correctly and appropriately, examples of concepts are correct, application of concept is correct, there is clear evidence you have carefully researched and understood your topic and the research on your topic)

